

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

The Halifax Steamboat Company Revisited	A. M. MacDonald
The Anticosti Token	Fred Bowman
Wooden Money of the Atlantic Provinces	Nelson Boltz
The Oaklawn, Springhill and Springfield Dairies	Paul Siggers
Expo '67 Token - Montreal	J. D. Ferguson
The History of Canadian Numismatics	R. C. Willey
Shell and Mirror Cards of Canada	Ken Palmer
Fernridge Dairy, Alberni, B.C.	Ronald Greene
Addendum to Communion Tokens of the Presbyterian Church in Canada	Fred Bowman
The Henry Asbjorn Larsen Medals	Paul Siggers
Die Varieties of the Kamloops Centennial Medal, 1967	Paul Siggers
Sunnyside School Milk Token - Rock Island, P.Q.	J. D. Ferguson
The Mysterious Token of C. W. D. Clifford	Ronald Greene
Barber Shop Mavericks	Larry Gingras
Cigar Store Mavericks	Larry Gingras

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THE HALIFAX STEAMBOAT COMPANY REVISITED

By A. M. MacDonald



900

The article concerning Breton token #900 published in the Transactions of January, 1965 and subsequently in other papers has caused considerable interest among token collectors. Many have written to me and provided additional information on the subject or offered their own reasons as to why the token was or was not used and some very interesting sidelights were shed on the token.

Bob Willey, our C.N.R.S. Secretary, referred me to an article by Henry Heckler that appeared in the American Journal of Numismatics in 1887 which refers to the Halifax Steamboat token. Bob cautioned me that Mr. Heckler's memory has been considered somewhat questionable in philatelic matters and perhaps he may not be altogether correct in this instance but the fact remains that the token was known of and written about before 1887 and this is the important point.

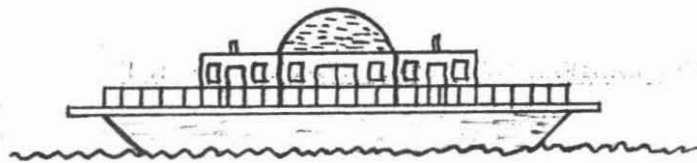
A note about Heckler may be of interest at this time. Henry Heckler operated a stamp, coin and curio shop in Halifax known as HECKLER'S EMPORIUM and advertised that he was a "broker in foreign coins, stamps and oriental goods." He was in business from 1879 to 1920 and was probably the first coin and stamp dealer in Halifax. My father well remembers the store and the very arresting window displays he usually had from all parts of the world.

My good friend Walter Holmes of London, Ontario, wrote me an interesting letter in which he recounts some of his own experience with the Halifax Ferry Token. Mr. Holmes recalled an occasion about 1941 when an acquaintance showed him a large hoard of ferry tokens rolled up in parchment-like paper dated 1846. On opening the paper covering of the rolls Mr. Holmes found that a few tokens on the ends were tarnished but the remainder were in B. U. condition. He was also told that the ferry tokens together with many Spanish pillar dollars and other coins were obtained from a trust company in Halifax.

One significant point here is that the wrapping papers were dated 1846 which could indicate that the tokens were rolled up about that time. Another point is that the tokens were known to have come from a Halifax address which is the first documented reference of which I know that the source of the tokens was actually Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Joseph Mark Kotler, a transportation token expert of Grenceo, Michigan, and some others expressed opinions as to why the tokens were apparently never issued. Mr. Kotler suggests the reason may have been because the design of the ship on the token was so unlike the ferries actually in use that the Company was too ashamed to use them. This conjecture is an intriguing one and whether true or not it is interesting to note the type of ferries operated by the Company.

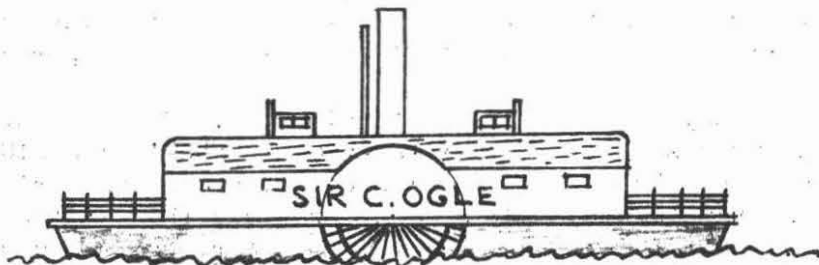
The authorized ferries from 1752 to 1816 were propelled by sweeps (long oars) manned by able bodied oarsmen. In 1816 a much larger boat, seventy feet long, was placed in service which used horses for power. The appearance of the ferry in side profile is shown on the following page.



FERRY "SHERBROOKE"

The center domed portion housed the "engine room" which consisted of eight horses harnessed to steel stanchions. The horses walked around and around on a circular wooden walkway operating a geared mechanism which turned the central propeller.

The next type of ferry boat put into service was propelled by steam power and was in fact the first steamboat built in Nova Scotia. It was placed in operation in 1830 and appeared like this :



FERRY "SIR CHARLES OGLE"

A thirty H.P. steam engine imported from Scotland turned the side paddle wheels. This ferry served the Company along with other newer boats for the remarkably long period of sixty-five years and was finally junked in 1895.

It will be readily seen that neither of the above boats resembled the familiar steamboat pictured on Breton #900 but we may never know if this had any real bearing on the token not being issued.

Last year (1967), one hundred and forty-six years after the founding of the Halifax Steamboat Company, metal tokens were finally issued. The Dartmouth Ferry Commission, successor to the Halifax Steamboat Company, issued aluminum tokens good for one adult fare at a cost of fifteen cents each.



THE ANTICOSTI TOKEN

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



This controversial token is not yet positively attributed. No reliable information as to its origin, background or designer has as yet come to our notice. The best we can do is to record the existing data, make some considered guesses and hope more information will be forthcoming as a result of this writing.

According to our records it was first called the Anticosti token in the sale catalogue of part of the collection of Joseph Hooper by Ed. Frossard in New York in 1892. After that it was shown as the Anticosti token in various sale catalogues by the Chapman Brothers, B. Max Mehl, U.S. Coin Co. and others.

Mr. Hooper was one of the more knowledgeable numismatists of the time. He was president of the A.N.A. from 1898 to 1901. He must have had some reason, apart from the letter "A" on the token, for his attribution of it to the Island of Anticosti. From that time others merely followed his lead in the attribution of the piece.

Anticosti is an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is about 135 miles long and 35 miles wide at its greatest breadth and is largely covered by spruce, pine, and some hardwoods. The name Anticosti is of Indian origin and means "Where the bears are hunted." In 1680 it was granted to Louis Joliet by the French Government in appreciation of his efforts in the exploration of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. It was held by Mr. Joliet and his heirs throughout the French period. In 1763 it was taken over by Great Britain and was annexed to Newfoundland, but in 1774, under the terms of the Quebec Act it became part of the Province of Quebec. In that year the Anticosti Island Company was formed by members of the Forsyth family of Quebec with the object of colonizing the island and settlers were brought from Newfoundland. The scheme resulted in failure. In 1884 a second attempt to exploit the island also failed.

In 1895 the island was leased to Henri Meunier, a wealthy chocolate manufacturer of Paris. He stocked the island with considerable game with the object of establishing an extensive game preserve. He attempted to develop its resources of timber, peat, and minerals. He built a chateau at Port Meunier where he entertained his many prominent guests. Previous to the coming of Mr. Meunier in 1895 the population of the island was about 250 people consisting largely of lighthouse keepers and trappers. Mr. Meunier died in 1913 and his brother Gaston operated the estate for a time but was compelled to suspend operations on the island after the first World War with the fall in value of the French franc.

The lease to the island was transferred to the Consolidated Paper Corporation of Montreal in 1926. This company has conducted large scale lumbering and pulp wood operations. At present the population of the island is about 1000 people.

In the "Descriptive Catalogue of the Colonial Copper Currency" by T.D.Batty, Canadian Series, published about 1900, the author says:- The author does not give this coin on his own authority, and is inclined to believe that it was not struck for Anticosti, as it does not possess any purchasing value, but might, if in silver, represent 1/8 dollar. It is a beautiful coin, both in design and execution.

In the J.W.Scott catalogue of 1913 it is shown in the Canadian section and is called a pattern.

In the Numismatist of July 1934, Farran Zerbe wrote:- Among the coins to be held in suspicion is a considerable series of copper pieces usually found in mint condition and classed as patterns, but in my judgement, are only pieces made for commercial purposes. This series includes the 1/8 C. piece for the Island of Anticosti.

In the Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine of October 1943, Mr. Howard H. Kurth wrote:- Perhaps some reader of the Scrapbook has some information as to the origin of the following coin. It is listed in J.W.Scott's 1913 catalogue as a pattern 1/8 penny of Anticosti Island and has since been so listed by other dealers. This, however, seems likely to be in error. Canadian authorities do not mention it at all. There seems to be no evidence other than Scott's listing that the piece has any connection with Anticosti. Mr. Ecklund thinks that it may be a 1/8 Real token of some place in Latin America.

In 1941 Mr. Maurice Lafortune, co-founder of the Ottawa Coin Club, told me he had information that the coin was struck in Paris for Mr. Meunier, the owner of Anticosti Island, but was refused by him.

In the Dr. Brushfield sale catalogue by Glendinnings in 1945 the piece is shown as being from Antigua. The catalogue gives as a reference the "Coins of the West Indies" by Howland Wood. On checking this work we could find no mention of the piece whatever so we must assume that the reference to the work of Mr. Wood applied only to the other coins of the West Indies in his writing.

The coin is not excessively rare, usually selling at the present time for around \$40 to \$50. My records show that it has appeared in more than fifty auction sales of Canadian coins in addition to the many sales not recorded. This would indicate that its Canadian attribution has been generally accepted by collectors and dealers of Canadian coins.

About the date of 1870 a European manufacturer struck a number of so-called patterns for various African countries. These were struck expressly for sale to collectors. While the Anticosti piece is not recorded as being one of these African pieces, the design is very similar and the date roughly corresponds.

If the writer may be permitted a theory as to the background of the token it is as follows:-

The pieces were struck at the Paris Mint, hence the mint mark "A", at the same time and by the same persons who struck the African pieces noted above. One of these pieces appeared in the collection of Joseph Hooper who attributed it to Anticosti from his interpretation of the letter "A". When Mr. Meunier acquired the island in 1895 he brought to Canada a number of the pieces to present to his guests at the Chateau Meunier. This would explain the comparative rarity of the coins. It would also explain the difference in the date of 1870 when the coin was struck and 1895 when Meunier acquired Anticosti.

The coin has all the appearances of French manufacture and invariably comes in uncirculated condition. The piece ordinarily is in bronze but there is a specimen in the collection of the Bank of Canada in white metal. The Bank of Canada also has in its collection trial strikings of both the obverse and reverse struck on rectangular pieces of copper plated white metal measuring roughly 46 X 25 mm. These pieces are reported to have turned up in an estate auction in Montreal. This does not necessarily mean that they are of Canadian manufacture but rather indicates they were brought over from France, possibly by Mr. Meunier.

In view of the fact that nothing definite has come to light on the positive attribution of the coin and that for more than seventy years it has been known as the Anticosti token, it would be wise to continue to call it the Anticosti token, at least until some positive information to the contrary comes along.

Such is the information on the coin that I have been able to come by, also my thoughts as to the background of the piece.

Valuable assistance in compiling the above data from J. Douglas Ferguson, Major Sheldon S. Carroll and J. E. Charlton is gratefully acknowledged.

WOODEN MONEY OF THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES

By Nelson C. Boltz

The Atlantic Provinces are comprised of the four Canadian eastern provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. As far as is known only two of these provinces have wooden issues attributed to them- Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. As is typical of all North American wooden issues, the largest use and reason for using wooden money is for advertising and promotional purposes and the giving of souvenirs of some event or place. The most important, and of course most interesting, are the issues that were used as trade tokens. Numismatists are rightfully intrigued by the facts and reasons behind some of these issues.

Some of the wooden trade tokens issued in the Maritimes are the 1958 General Dairies, St. John, N. B. 5¢ and the 1965 Vogue Driv-In Cleaners, Sydney, N.S. 5¢, both of which were used to help promote sales and were accepted as payment for service.

Bligh Radio on Quinpool Rd., Halifax, N.S. used a 5¢ wooden token issued in 1966 to help promote record sales. Each purchaser of a record received a wooden nickel and it in turn was accepted as 5¢ on the next record purchased.

In 1966 the Moncton, N. B. Kinsmen Club learned that they could not legally sell alcoholic beverages at a reception they planned. As a result they designed a wooden token worth "I Jab Devil's Brew", which was sold for 50¢ and then redeemed for a drink. Seems like there is a loop-hole in most laws - you could not legally sell alcoholic beverages, but could sell a token which could be traded in for a drink.

Another interesting trade token was issued in 1961 by Rimco Sales Ltd. on Lower Water Street, Halifax, N. S. This firm was a combination service station and car-wash. A 25¢ wooden token was given to customers with each car wash and these were redeemable at the rate of four tokens for a grease job.

One of the highest mintage pure trade wooden tokens of the Maritimes was those issued in 1962 and 1963 by Toookie Beauty Shoppes of Dartmouth, N. S. They issued a large size (U.S.A.Mfg.) token of 2000 mintage in 1962, and followed with a smaller token (Local Mfg.) of 3250 mintage in 1963. This is a high mintage figure considering the small clientel of a beauty shop. The Company had two shops and each customer was given a wooden 25¢ token for each permanent wave or major hair-do and dye jobs.. Customers would receive a hair wash or wave set on redemption of eight of the tokens. The women patiently saved up the tokens in their purses for future redemption.

Suffice it is to say, the stocks of all of the tokens mentioned have gradually decreased to the extent that they are no longer being used. Seems that most of them have been lost or kept as souvenirs or as collectors items.

Numismatists have done little research on the wooden money of Canada since Larry Gingras published his monograph on the subject in 1961, but if they were to take the time they would find many interesting stories behind some of them. Many of the wooden token tales are just as interesting as are the metallic issues, the only bad feature of wood is that it is not as durable as metal is, but then nor are numismatists or the paper they write on.

A CHECK LIST OF
WOODEN MONEY OF THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES



<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Denom.</u>	<u>Colour</u>	<u>Phsy. Char.</u>	<u>Mfg.</u>	<u>Issued</u>
Maritime Provincial Command Army, Navy & Airforce Assn.	10¢	R	W R 25 1968	Boltz	1200
Same as above	10¢	B	W R 25 1968	Boltz	1200

(These wooden pieces were issued to all units under the Command in the Maritimes, but were made primarily to be issued at an Army, Navy & Airforce Assn. convention held in August at Calgary)

New Brunswick issues

Fredericton

Old Home Week Committee	5¢	K	W R 38 1961	U.S.A.	
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Moncton

K. Ray Mabee	plugged nickel	K	W R 46 1966	Mabee	300
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Moncton Coin Club	5¢	K	W Re 40X25 1965 (Poplar)	Mabee	
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Same as above but made of spruce

Same as above but made of varnished spruce

Moncton Kinsmen Club	I Jab (50¢)	R	W R 38 1966	U.S.A.	
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Sackville

Enterprise Stoves	5¢	R	W R 38 1958	U.S.A.	
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Saint John

General Dairies	5¢	K	W R 38 1958	U.S.A.	5000
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Saint John Coin Club	5¢	K	W Re 42X25 1966	Classen	250
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Saint John Coin Club	5¢	K	W Re 42X25 1967	Classen	170
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St. Stephen

Frontier Week Committee	5¢	K	W R 38 1961	U.S.A.	
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Nova Scotia Issues

Dartmouth

Tookie Beauty Shoppes	25¢	B	W R 38 1962	U.S.A.	2000
Tookie Beauty Shoppes	25¢	K	W R 25 1963	Boltz	3000
Tookie Beauty Shoppes	25¢	R	W R 25 1963	Boltz	250

Halifax

Bligh Radio	5¢	K	W R 38 1966	U.S.A.	3000
Halifax Coin Club	25¢	R	W R 25 1965	Boltz	250
Halifax Coin Club	5¢	K	W R 25 1966	Boltz	250
Halifax Coin Club	Crown	G	W R 32 1967	Boltz	250
Halifax Coin Club	5¢	M	W R 25 1968	Boltz	250
Halifax Coin Club	10¢	M	W R 25 1968	Boltz	750
Halifax Coin Club (A.P.N.A.)	5¢	B	W R 25 1965	Boltz	500
Halifax Coin Club (A.P.N.A.)	5¢	G	W R 25 1965	Boltz	500
Halifax Coin Club (A.P.N.A.)	5¢	R	W R 25 1966	Boltz	500
Halifax Coin Club (A.P.N.A.)	10¢	K	W R 25 1967	Boltz	600
A Mitchell MacDonald	penny	K	W R 38 1961	MacD.	200
A Mitchell MacDonald	penny	R	W R 38 1962	MacD.	200
A Mitchell MacDonald	penny	G	W R 38 1963	MacD.	200
A Mitchell MacDonald	penny	B	W R 38 1964	MacD.	200
A Mitchell MacDonald	penny	K	W R 25 1965	MacD.	200
A Mitchell MacDonald	penny	K	W R 25 1966	MacD.	125
A Mitchell MacDonald	penny	K	W R 25 1967	MacD.	125
J. Clark Mullock	1 hand-shake	M	W R 25 1967	J.C.M.	200
J. Clark Mullock	2 hand-shakes	M	W R 25 1968	J.C.M.	225
Rimco Sales Ltd.	25¢	R	W R 38 1961	U.S.A.	

New Glasgow

McRaes Copper Kettle Restaurant	5¢	C	W R 38 1965	U.S.A.	
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Spryfield

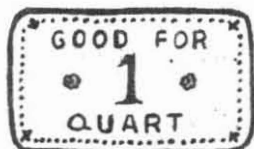
Nelson C. Boltz	sou	K	W R 44 1962	Boltz	250
Nelson C. Boltz	5¢	K	W R 25 1962	Boltz	250
Nelson C. Boltz	sou	R	W R 44 1963	Boltz	400
Nelson C. Boltz	5¢	R	W R 25 1963	Boltz	500
Nelson C. Boltz	5¢	G	W R 25 1964	Boltz	500
Nelson C. Boltz	5¢	B	W R 25 1965	Boltz	1000
Nelson C. Boltz	crown	R	W R 25 1967	Boltz	250

Sydney

Kinsmen Club	5¢	K	W R 38 1960	U.S.A.	10000
Vogue Driv-in Cleaners	5¢	K	W R 38 1965	U.S.A.	

THE OAKLAWN, SPRINGHILL AND SPRINGFIELD DAIRIES.

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



The Oaklawn Dairy commenced, 7 miles north of Alberni at the junction of Halpenny and Beaver Creek Roads, early in 1930 when Red Blower and Jack Plaunt took over the dairy farm (shipping only) of Mr. Plaunt's father.

They never had more than 12 cows and, as the living was not enough for two families, Mr. Blower withdrew from the partnership in the Spring of 1931 to become a commercial fisherman. During this period upwards of 100 quarts a day were delivered. Only quart tokens were used as it was felt that pints, valued at 6½ cents, were not profitable considering the distance covered by the route from Stamp Falls to Alberni.

In November 1931 the dairy was leased to Jack Dyck, who also owned the Springhill Dairy. He had purchased Springhill from the estate of his father-in-law, Andrew van Kyuk in 1929/30 and issued his own quart and pint tokens. As there were quite a number of both Oaklawn and Springhill accounts still on the books; i.e. wholesale customers; the combined operation was re-named Springfield to avoid confusion in new accounts. For retail sales however, the Springhill tokens continued in use, and the Oaklawn tokens withdrawn.

The dairy continued until the Spring of 1934 when the lease was sold to Boston Anderson Hamilton. He, not having the problem of old accounts, returned to using the Springhill name, conforming with the name still current on the tokens.

When Jack Plaunt re-entered the business- buying the Hamilton lease back- in March of 1938 he retained the Springhill name but retired the tokens in favour of tickets.

The dairy route was sold to the Alberni Valley Dairy Co-Operative Association when they formed on March 21, 1945. The farm then shipped milk until 1948 when the failure of the Co-Operative and associated financial burdens forced sale of the dairy herd.

The Springhill quart token is so badly corroded that it is hard to tell if there was a border design.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Ron Greene for preparing the drawings for this article.

EXPO '67 TOKEN - MONTREAL

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



Only recently numismatists have learned of a token that was officially issued by Expo and placed into use when Expo was opened in the late spring of 1967. While the purpose of the issuance was excellent it did not prove satisfactory to the public as was expected, and consequently its use was discontinued after being in operation for only four full days.

The Expo authorities in their very careful planning realized that there would be many American visitors to Expo who would drive directly to the parking space adjoining Expo, and would not yet have changed their American dollars into Canadian funds. Realizing that there would be at many periods great rushes of people to pay their parking fees, and that this would be complicated by many of them paying such fees in American funds (and naturally wishing that the Americans would receive the premium on their American funds) these tokens were issued to all parking booths associated with Expo. One token was to be given in return for each American dollar redeemed and those receiving it were advised that they would receive redemption for the tokens at the Expo office on the grounds, or at the branches of Canadian banks located within Expo at the prevailing rate of premium on American dollars.

The tokens worked well as far as the parking authorities were concerned but normally the American visitors to Expo would not be interested in searching out the Expo office or one of the banks since, particularly the latter were not centrally located. As a result, the visitors whom it was intended would be helped by issuing the tokens, "grumbled" and did not turn them in, or felt they wasted their time in redeeming them.

In consequence, after these few days their issuance was discontinued and the parking authorities, as well as those selling tickets at the entrance, were given the premium rate for the day that they were to pay out in regular Canadian coinage.

While the tokens did not provide the courteous consideration of our American guests that was intended, they do provide numismatists with a most interesting Canadian token associated with the American dollar and its exchange premium in relationship to the Canadian dollar. The premium allowed on the American dollar throughout the period of Expo varied between 6% and 7%.

THE HISTORY OF CANADIAN NUMISMATICS

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

From the period of the earliest Canadian coins, there were avid collectors and students interested in Canadian numismatics. Louis XIV of France was himself a voracious collector, seeking specimens of all coins and medals relating to the French monarchy and its colonies whether publicly or privately issued. He even sought medals and jetons which satirised his policies. Accordingly the Royal Cabinet of France included specimens of the first Canadian coins - the coinage of 1670. In the reign of Louis XIV there were some writers of catalogues of French and French Colonial coins, and in these the Canadian coins of 1670 are listed. Louis XV carried on his great-grandfather's numismatic activity. The Compagnie des Indes from 1751 to 1758 presented the king with a single specimen in gold of each of its jetons.

During the eighteenth century there were many private collectors in England and in France, but they were not interested too much in Canadian numismatics. At this time little if anything was being issued for use in Canada, English and foreign coins circulating in Canada. Early in the nineteenth century, English collectors began to turn their attentions to Colonial coins. Books were written on tokens of the early nineteenth century, some of which were sent to Canada after being withdrawn from circulation in England. Sharp's catalogue of Sir George Chetwynd's collection lists a number of Canadian pieces, such as the rare BON POUR DEUX SOUS penny.

It is probable that the VEXATOR CANADIENSIS tokens may have been designed by a numismatist. These pieces evade the laws against the importation of private tokens, against counterfeiting, and against sedition. The design resembles that of the English regal copper, but is crude. The legends, however, are quite different and purposely blundered. The date is clearly an antedate. The subject is discussed at length in the article NUM ILLOS VIS CAPERE ? in the April 1966 issue of the Whitman Numismatic Journal. Only a well-educated person and a numismatist, familiar with the reasons for the blundered legends of the Bungtown halfpennies of England and America, would be able to devise such a piece and compose an original legend in Latin.

After 1860 literature on Canadian coins became available. In England the works on coins of the British Empire by Chalmers, Christmas, Atkins, and Batty included sections on Canadian coins. The works of Atkins and Batty treated Canadian coins rather extensively, but have left some mysteries which have yet to be solved, such as the mystery of the Canadian cent dated 1885.

The earliest work published in Canada was Sandham's listing of Canadian coins, tokens, and medals, which appeared in 1869. R.W. McLachlan began to write in 1877, one of his earliest works being a comprehensive listing of Canadian coins, tokens, and medals, appearing serially in the American Journal of Numismatics from 1879 to 1886. The "Medaillier" of Joseph Leroux was published in 1888 and 1892. Breton's famous "Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens relating to Canada" was published in 1894. A second, similar work by Breton appeared in 1912. These writers laid the foundations of Canadian numismatic research. Unfortunately, to-day, we are less able than Breton's contemporaries to realise that their work was only a beginning and not the last word. In 1907 Dr. Courteau began to write his famous works on Canadian Colonial coinages. Judge Lees, Jeremiah Gibbs, Howland Wood, and Basil Hamilton made important contributions to Canadian numismatics in the first fifteen years of this century.

The collecting of Canadian Colonial coins was most popular during this Golden Age of numismatics from 1860 to 1915. The Canadian decimal coinage was slowly being introduced after 1870, and the old tokens were being removed from the scene. While they were still available in change, hundreds of collectors gathered up the choicest specimens. In Montreal the intense activity resulted in the organisation of a club in 1862 - the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal. This society became famous for its activities, especially its publication, "The Canadian Antiquarian". Sandham, McLachlan, Leroux, Breton, Courteau, and many others were members of the society. When the Chateau Ramezay was scheduled to be demolished early in this century, the society raised funds to buy the Chateau and convert it into a museum which is today one of the most interesting museums in Canada.

During this Golden Age, although much was done in the study of Canadian Colonial coins, there was still room for more work. Breton's works became the standard reference work in his own lifetime, but are not detailed enough. It became the task of Courteau, McLachlan, Lees, and Wood to study particular series of coins in detail. But many problems arising out of their studies remain unsolved, and many important details went unrecorded. For example, Breton 968, a mule of a Wellington obverse with a Tiffin reverse, is listed by Breton, Leroux, and Courteau, but does it exist? No-one has seen the coin, evidently. What is Breton 999? Some say that the coin numbered 5b by Judge Lees in an addendum to his work on the SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE tokens is Breton 999, but Breton could not have drawn a ship like that on the Starr & Shannon tokens of Nova Scotia to illustrate the obverse of Lees 5b. Some say that Breton 1000 and 1001 are bogus pieces, but no evidence has been presented in support of their argument. No description has been written about how to distinguish genuine specimens from the fakes made in 1890 of the 1858 ship token of Newfoundland. It can be seen from this and other examples that the early writers by no means exhausted the possibilities of Canadian Colonial coins.

Unfortunately the First World War dealt an almost mortal blow to Canadian numismatics. Everything was suspended during the struggle to thwart the Kaiser's dreams. Then came the false promise of 1919, the flimsy prosperity of the 1920's, and the financial collapse of 1929. During the thirties there was no money for anything but the barest means of keeping body and soul together, and no serious activity took place till about 1935. A revival began with the establishment of the Toronto Coin Club in 1936 and the radical change in the design of the coinage in 1937. But once again it became necessary to suspend matters because of a gang of thugs in Europe, and six years were consumed in sending the Third Reich to its eternal damnation.

After 1945 things rapidly improved. There was no false promise, employment remained full, and money and time became available once again for hobbies and recreation, for the first time in a generation. Now the interest centred on the decimal coinages, neglected by early collectors. Much of this early neglect was because the generally low incomes and high costs of the day precluded the assembly of a date collection, especially of fifty-cent pieces, with results familiar to all of us to-day.

In and after 1949 coin clubs began to appear. Ottawa, Regina, and Vancouver organised clubs in 1949. The Canadian Numismatic Association was formed in 1950 in Ottawa. The Windsor Coin Club organised in 1951. London organised a club in 1953. A club was formed in Sudbury in 1956. Clubs were organised in Calgary, Winnipeg, Victoria, Edmonton, and in several Ontario centres from 1953 to 1958.

This revival caused a need for catalogues. Wayte Raymond re-issued in 1947 and 1952 a catalogue first published in 1936. Charlton's well-known catalogue first appeared in 1952. Somer James' catalogue appeared in 1959. These works are very useful, and are the standard works for Canadian decimal coins. Serious study of denominations

and die varieties is now under way. In recent years the authors of the standard catalogues have been criticised for not listing certain varieties. Such criticism, however, is all too often the result of hindsight on the part of new collectors. At the time the catalogues first appeared, and for many years afterward, little or nothing was known of many minor varieties in the decimal coinages, and hearsay has no place in a standard catalogue. Also, the question of how and where to list these minor varieties has yet to be adequately resolved.

After 1955 the growth of numismatics in Canada has been very rapid. The Canadian Numismatic Association began holding annual conventions in 1954, and each succeeding year attendance has increased. Many more local coin clubs were organised, and after 1960 the necessity for provincial associations arose. The Ontario Numismatic Association was begun in 1962; the Quebec Numismatic Association was organised in 1964. Associations formed in British Columbia, the Prairie Provinces, and Atlantic Provinces.

As time progressed, many of the larger cities saw the formation of more than one local club. In some cases this caused a state of rivalry, with the clubs in competition with one another instead of in co-operation. Petty jealousies and personal animosities were permitted occasionally to dominate, and the result was harmful to numismatics and the individual collector. Sometimes matters ended with dissolution of one of the rival clubs.

With the phenomenal increase in the number of collectors, the commercial side of the hobby became more important, and scores of dealers established themselves across the country. Generally speaking, the increase in the number of dealers is a benefit to the hobby. Coins, supplies, and literature became much more readily available than ever before, and the public became much more coin-conscious than in the past. Thus more coins were brought to light and made available to collectors.

Every coin, however, has two sides. With the advent of so many dealers came the speculators, and prices increased rapidly. Artificial manipulation of prices in some cases made things difficult for the collector. A teletype service was started late in 1963, and a stock-market atmosphere pervaded local coin shows. Even at the provincial and national conventions, the teletype was clacking away, and dozens of people sat boggle-eyed in front of it all through the conventions. As the fever increased, many Johnnies-come-lately entered upon the scene because they could smell money in coins. The press carried feature stories about the money to be made in numismatics, in language very reminiscent of the stock markets. Price trends, published every week, made catalogues obsolete before they came off the printing press. Current coins were being marketed by the roll and by the bag, and hoarded in expectation of a quick and substantial profit. Many individuals set themselves up as dealers and bought, sold, and traded coins largely on expectation of future price rises. Coins were often paid for by these people with postdated cheques as they got into debt, and the deeper into debt they were, the less likely were their cheques to be good when the date of maturity arrived.

The speculative fever encouraged two sub-species of the genus *Homo sapiens* to emerge from under stones and from behind the woodwork, namely the thief and faker. Thieves stole thousands of dollars' worth of coins between 1962 and 1966, and fakers bilked hundreds of collectors. The most audacious theft in Canada was the theft of the Chateau Ramezay collection in Montreal. It was fortunately recovered later. Previous to this theft, the 1921 fifty-cent piece from this collection was stolen, but was never recovered. At the same time fake 1921 halves and fake 1936 dotted cents and ten-cent pieces were being marketed. It took a few years to run down the people responsible for this fraud.

Eventually, however, the bubble burst. During a period of feverish speculation we never know when or how the rude awakening will come, but come it will. In Canada it was the decision of the government to strike more 1965 proof-like sets and flood the

market. All of a sudden those who flew into Ottawa on Dec. 31, 1964 with suitcases full of money orders in an attempt to corner the whole issue realised that they would never market their ill-gotten gains at the anticipated \$18 and up. As it happened, they failed to sell at any price, for all offers to sell 1965 sets in large quantities over the teletype were ignored by Canadian dealers. A lot of money was lost by these greedy individuals.

The crash of 1965 affected everything. The proof-like 1964 dollar, selling at \$7 in January, 1965, went begging at \$3 in June, 1965. Those who bought bags of 1964 nickels, hoping to double their money in six months, carted them back to the bank in six months for face value, less a charge for the bank staff's time in wrapping \$300 worth of nickels into \$2 rolls for general circulation. The teletype circuits closed down as dealers incomes no longer justified the expense in renting the machines. The dishonest, collectors and dealers alike, were shaken out, and the Johnnies-come-lately soon left the scene with badly burned fingers. Shows were curtailed or cancelled altogether in some cases, and some clubs merged with their erstwhile rivals or disbanded. We cannot escape the penalty for avarice.

The silver lining in these clouds was the fact that, as prices fell, the individual collector recovered his interest. Late in 1964, when the great rarities appeared on every bourse table in lots of five or so at inflated prices, collectors could not buy. Almost every offer was countered by the reply, "That's too much money," or "I just can't afford to pay those prices." But early in 1966 the seller was beginning to say, "Make me a reasonable offer," instead of "That's my price; take it or leave it." In the autumn of 1966 collectors began to buy. They bought only one or two coins, but thirty or forty such collectors spent more money than one or two back in 1964, and dealers were turning a profit again. Once again the collector is king, and both collector and dealer realise they cannot do without one another.

In the feverish activity of the period 1958 to 1965 serious study was almost, but not quite, forgotten. It received scant attention in the numismatic press, and little if any at club meetings and shows. Nevertheless work went on. The Canadian Numismatic Research Society was organised in 1963 for the purpose of encouraging systematic research in all fields of Canadian numismatics, and since its inception many fine articles have appeared in the pages of its quarterly Transactions. The Canadian Paper Money Society was organised in 1964, and has published the writings of many students of early paper money. The establishment of this society was just in time, for many details of early note issues in Canada were in danger of being lost. At the same time many excellent articles began to appear in the Canadian Numismatic Journal.

Public collections are being amassed in order to preserve our numismatic heritage for posterity. The Bank of Canada, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Montreal, the Glenbow Museum have joined such institutions as the Chateau Ramezay, the New Brunswick Museum at Saint John, and the Vancouver City Museum in making large collections of coins available for public view and enjoyment in Canada.

The future of Canadian numismatics looks bright. More collectors are entering the field every day, with a resulting increase in the demand for coins and literature. More research will be conducted, and hitherto-neglected areas, such as Canadian medals will be studied. The study of Canadian Colonial coinages will be taken up where the earlier writers left off. Work in the field of trade tokens will expand, and there will be more attention paid to the problem of describing and cataloguing minor and accidental variations. The study of medallic art will be revived, and there will be a greater participation by prominent numismatists in such activities as the Trial of the Pyx and the selection of designs for proposed new coinages. Canadian numismatists will then be able to take their rightful place among the great numismatists of the world.

SHELL AND MIRROR CARDS OF CANADA

(A Tentative Listing)

By Ken Palmer

vol 5
1969 P 165-17

Abbreviations used :

A - Aluminum
B - Brass
P - Paper
R - Round
LH - Liberty Head

Emb'd- Embossed

Prt'd- Printed

Measurements are in millimetres.

Galt, Ontario

J. K. Cranston

L H 1868

Pat.applied for./\$1/J.K.C.(ranston),/Galt,Ont./trade due bill;

B Emb'd

P R 35

Hamilton, Ontario

Hamilton Stamp & Stencil Works

Mirror

Hamilton Stamp & Stencil Works/steel,/brass and/rubber stamps,
stencils,/seals & c,& c,/37 King William/Street/Hamilton,Ont

A Emb'd R 45½

Hamilton, Ontario

Smith

Mirror

Smith's/untearable/tweed pants/5 King St E./Hamilton

A Emb'd R 45½

Rockland, Ontario

W.C.Edwards & Co.

L H 1870

This check is good for/in goods/at the Rockland store/
W.C.Edwards & Co./general merchants,/Rockland,
Ont./fifty cents

B Emb'd

P R 35

Straffordville, Ontario

W.C.Hoag

L H 1776

W.C.Hoag,/dealer in/dry goods,/groceries,hardware,/hats,caps,
boots,shoes,/crochery,lamps,/glassware/& C.,/
Straffordville,Ont.

B Emb'd

P R 35

Toronto, Ontario

Sunlight Soap

Mirror

For dainty clothes/use/sunlight/soap (a girl hanging clothes
on a clothesline)

Prt'd R 56

Uxbridge, Ontario

Horsman & Co.

L H 1870

Horsman & Co./merchants in/iron,steel/hardware/paints,oils,
glass,colors,/the spot for/cheap hardware/Uxbridge

B Emb'd

B Emb'd R 34½

Montreal, Quebec

John Galbraith

Your patronage is/respectfully/solicited(a beaver)
John Galbraith,/merchant/taylor,/all orders well executed./
110,/St.Peter Street;/Montreal

A Emb'd

P R 37

Montreal, Quebec

James Strachan Ltd.

Mirror

Phones/East 7109,7110,7111,/James Strachan Ltd./bakers to royalty/
bread/of/quality/222-262 City Hall Ave./Montreal. (in a circle
surrounded by the 12 birthstones of the year

Prt'd R 56

Montreal, Quebec

A.P.Savage

L H 1868

A.P.Savage,/"the Ocean",/433 Notre Dame St./Montreal.

B Emb'd

P R 35

Montreal, Quebec

The Wm.Clendinneng & Son Co.Ltd.

Duranoid weather indicator/expose to the outer air 5 minutes/
then note color of spots./blue lilac pink/fair.variable.
stormy./a red sky at sunset betokens fair weather
(5 spots in a circle)

P Black plastic rim

Increase/your comfort/by using/the "Etna"/hot water heater/
guaranteed perfect./The Wm.Clendinneng & Son Co.Limited/
Montreal

P R 40

Quebec, Quebec

J.A.Laliberté

Mirror

J.B.Laliberté./Quebec.Canada./extensive fur establishment.
145.St.Joseph Street. (A building)

P glass covered

R 46

Descriptions contained in this listing were, for the most part, obtained from photographs supplied by Mr. Fred Bowman, and from tokens loaned by Robert Low.

Editor's note : There is a discrepancy, in the second initial of Mr. Laliberté, between the heading and the inscription on the token. The manuscript for this article was received too late to check with Mr. Palmer as to which initial is correct. We will try to have this information for the April Transactions.

FERNRIDGE DAIRY, Alberni, B.C.

By Ronald Greene

Ted Chase started the dairy in 1948, with a pure bred Shorthorn stock. Because of difficulties maintaining the herd size -- he had the only Record of Performance (R.O.P.) herd in British Columbia, and could not find suitable bulls for breeding -- he switched over to Holsteins with a few Jerseys. Shortly before Mr. Chase gave up retailing he was milking about 30 Holsteins and 6 Jerseys daily. The herd average fat content was 3.7% and all the Holsteins tested higher than 3.5% which is high for the breed. Raw milk was delivered in Alberni and Port Alberni. At the end of 1963 Mr. Chase started shipping to McKinnons Dairy.

The tokens were used from the date the dairy started until December 31, 1963. There are three readily apparent varieties (a,b,d) and two more minute variants (c & d).

- a. FERNRIDGE/DAIRY/PH.273L3/---/made in USA
GOOD FOR/I PINT/MILK P1(g):R:23:1948-1963:RI
- b. FERNRIDGE/DAIRY/PH.273L3/---/made in USA
GOOD FOR/I QUART/MILK P1(r):R:22-23:RI
note bar over made in USA starts over the "a"
- c. as b but bar starts over the "d" :R3
- d. as b but 23mm and letters obviously larger :RI
- e. as c but 23mm and letters obviously larger :R4

ADDENDUM TO
COMMUNION TOKENS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA

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

Since the publication of the above work in 1965 several new types and varieties have come to light. The following three varieties appear in the Glenbow Museum collection in Calgary:

26A This is a variety of the Erskine Church token in Montreal. It is in general similar to No. 26, is in lead, is double struck, the letters are very crudely formed and out of line. The letters "SS" in associate are backwards.

36A This is a variety of the larger token of St. Andrews Church in Quebec. It is in lead, the reverse being quite good but the obverse is most crude and is double struck to the extent that Quebec appears as QUEBBEECC.

83A This variety of the Knox Church, Hamilton, is also in lead. Here too, the reverse is quite good but the obverse is very crudely struck. The "R" in church is upside down.

The above three pieces may have been poor attempts at counterfeiting or locally made tokens to replenish the stock when it ran low.

81A



This is a token commemorating the changing of the name from St. Andrew's to St. Paul's Church in Hamilton in 1873.

89A



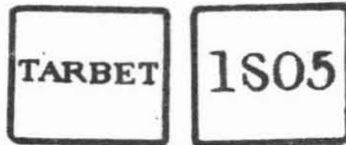
This is a variety of the oblong token of St. Andrew's Church, Kingston. The reverse is unchanged but on the obverse the letters are larger and the date has been changed to 1825

127A



This variety of the token of Knox Church, Toronto, is dated 1820 instead of 1852 as on the previously recorded token.

212A

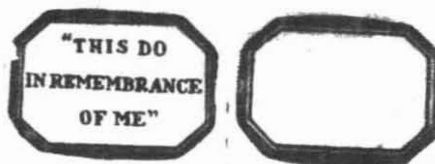


This church is in the village of North River Bridge, Cape Breton, near the village of Tarbet, now spelled Tarbot. It was built in the early 1870's in the days of Alexander MacIntosh. An extension and spire were added in the 1890's. A permanent foundation was built under the church in 1927 when a furnace was installed. The congregation now includes, in addition to Tarbot, the settlements of North River, French River and Indian Brook.

The date 1805 indicates the year the congregation was founded. The tokens are of white metal.

265 The numbers counterstamped on this token, from 1 to 8 or higher, may designate the church seat or the communion table or perhaps the particular church where the token was used, such as Blackville, N.B. , East Dunham, Que., St. Mary's, Wolfville, N.S. , and many others. It is most likely, however, that the number was merely an identification of the particular token issued to a person whose name was inscribed in the records along with the number of the token issued to him.

275



This is a correction. The illustration in the original writing was in error and should be replaced by the above.

Also the remarks accompanying the illustration should now read :- This token is shown by Leroux as No. 906. It is in white metal.

THE HENRY ASBJORN LARSEN MEDALS

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

In solitary splendour by the side of English Bay (at Vancouver) rests one of Canada's most famous ships, the "St. Rock". The Maritime Museum's special building housing this vessel also contains the medals and awards of its most distinguished commander, Superintendent Henry A. Larsen, RCMP. [50-9000]

Henry Larsen was born in 1899 at Fredrickstad, Norway and came to Canada just after the first World War. He joined the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in 1928 and retired in 1961, rising to Superintendent of "G" Division of the force, whose work deals with the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.

During 1940-42 Henry Larsen commanded the R.C.M.P. vessel "St. Rock" on its historic voyage from Vancouver, through the Northwest Passage, to Halifax. It was the first time the west-east passage had ever been completed. A return voyage was ordered in 1944, and the 7,295 mile journey was completed in 86 days. The ship remained in service until 1954, when it was turned over to the City of Vancouver for preservation at the Maritime Museum.

Among the medals on show the Polar Medal is of particular interest to Canadians. It bears on the obverse the head of George VI, and on the reverse Scott's "Discovery" in winter quarters and a sledging party on skis in the foreground. It is suspended by a 1½ inch white ribbon, with two bars: ARCTIC 1940-42, and ARCTIC 1944. Only eight medals with the 1940-42 clasp were awarded, and to these recipients three 1944 clasps were granted. The crew of the second voyage also received the medal, but with only the 1944 clasp. Henry Larsen's medal, having both clasps, makes it only one of three awarded with both clasps.

Other medals on show are 1939-45 Star, Atlantic Star, Pacific Star, 1939-45 War Medal, 1935 Jubilee Medal, and the R.C.M.P. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with silver clasp, denoting 30 years service. In addition, the Royal Geographical Society "Patrons Medal" and the Royal Canadian Geographical Society "Massey Medal" are displayed. Henry Larsen was the first recipient of the Massey Medal in 1959.

Superintendent Larsen died in Vancouver on October 29, 1964 at the age of 65, after a brief illness.

DIE VARIETIES OF THE KAMLOOPS CENTENNIAL MEDAL 1967

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

The story of this medal appeared in the C.N.A. Journal, Vol. 12, page 341 and need not be repeated here. As has long been suspected there are many die varieties ; I have been able to check the following:

Obverse (Kamloops Shield)

- Die 1. Spelling of the city name shown as Camloops.
- Die 2. Original die with the C re-engraved into a K. Traces of the original lettering can be seen under a powerful glass.
- Die 3. New die with correct spelling.

Reverse (Centennial Cscroll)

- Die 1. Kamloops spelt with a C, and the centennial dates missing.
- Die 2. Spelling corrected - C into K - but still missing the 1867-1967.
- Die 3. Additional engraving on die 2 to include the dates.
- Die 4. New die with correct spelling and dates.

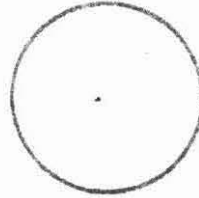
These various dies appear to have been combined as follows:

Obv. Die 1 with Rev. Die 1	Lead trial strike only.
Obv. Die 2 with Rev. Die 2	4 in 24K proof gold, 3 destroyed; 50 in silver, 42 destroyed; 1200 in bronze, 1192 returned to be destroyed.
Obv. Die 2 with Rev. Die 3	5000 in bronze.
Obv. Die 3 with Rev. Die 4	3 in 24K proof gold: 49 in silver.

One other variety exists in that the 1192 bronze medals returned to be melted were engraved with the centennial dates above and below the scroll and returned to the Kamloops Club for distribution .

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL MILK TOKEN - Rock Island, P. Q.

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



Sunnyside School serves the local Protestant children in the border communities of Rock Island, Stanstead and Beebe and the adjoining territory, in the province of Quebec. It is a modern school and teaches the children up to their matriculation.

A modern cafeteria in the school is operated by the local Home and School Association and serves lunches primarily for the out-of-town students.

The Association found that some students who should be having milk regularly were not including it in their diet in order to save part of their lunch money for other purposes, or because their families could not afford it regularly.

As a result, tokens made of steel were produced locally (as a public service) by one of the local companies - The Union Twist Drill Company (Butterfield Division), for the use of the cafeteria.

The token, which is 26mm in size, has the word "MILK" stamped incuse on one side while the other side is blank. The spacing of the letters being uniform on all tokens shows that the wording was struck from a die.

The tokens are sold to parents who can afford to buy them at 6¢ each. Other parents are given the tokens for the use of their children.

THE MYSTERIOUS TOKEN OF C.W.D. CLIFFORD

By Ronald Greene

C.W.D. Clifford & Co./L.L./North West/Coast,/B.C.
Good for/17¢/in trade

A R 26

One of the more unusually-valued tokens from Canada is this 17¢ trade token bearing the name of C.W.D.Clifford & Co. , and the location "North West Coast." In the early 1890's the region of British Columbia known as the North West Coast extended from Alert Bay to Alaska.

Charles William Digby Clifford was the only son of the Rev. Richard S. Clifford of Kent, England and Harriet Young Clifford. He was born at Carrick-on-Shannon, County Leitrim, Ireland on October 14, 1842. According to his obituary he "came to British Columbia attracted by the gold rush of the spring of 1862 and went into the Cariboo district. Among those who knew him best the lure of the mountains and their hidden treasures were always known to exercise a strong fascination for him, and kept him constantly in strong touch with mining men and matter." ¹

The earliest British Columbia Directory in which Clifford's name appears is the 1877 issue, in which he was listed at Germansen Creek. In the next two directories, 1882 and 1885, he was listed at Vital Creek, Omineca. In 1885 he started working for the Hudson's Bay Company at Hazelton, Forks-of-Skeena. He remained at this post, as agent, until 1891 when he was succeeded by J.H.Lyons. It was while here that he married Lucy Margaret McNeill on May 24, 1888. She was a grand-daughter of the pioneer captain of the S.S.Beaver, William Henry McNeill. The Clifford's only child, Harriet Mary (Hattie), was born in Victoria on January 10th, 1890.

From Hazelton Clifford moved to the Hudson's Bay Company post at Port Simpson. He served at this post until January 12th, 1897 when he resigned to engage in the active development of several claims on the Skeena. According to the 1898 Mining Report, Clifford was the first locator at Kitselas Canyon, locating three claims, "Emma", "I.X.L.", and "Bootjack" in 1893. he also had interests in property on the Queen Charlotte Islands and a 1904 newspaper article ² quotes R.Cunningham as saying "that he and Clifford each own half of Hazelton."

The C.W.D.Clifford Company, Limited Liability, was incorporated on March 10,1897. The Company's number was 712 and the principal place of business was listed as being in the electoral district of Cassiar. The first directors were Clifford, Charles Lockhardt Ross, Bart, of Rossland, and John Irving of Victoria, Master Mariner. These two partners of Clifford's supplied him with contacts and financial backing. Irving was the sitting member of the provincial legislature for Cassiar (the 7th Parliament, elected 1894) and in the 8th Parliament, elected in 1898, he was one of the two members for Cassiar. Irving's father, Captain William Irving, had started a shipping company which Captain John built up. In 1883 he formed the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company which was purchased in 1901 by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and became the nucleus of the British Columbia Coast Service. Charles Lockhardt Ross was--at somewhat greater length-- Sir Charles Henry Augustus Frederick Lockhardt Ross, 9th Baronet Ross. This wealthy peer possessed an estate in Ross-shire of over 350,000 acres but also was the founder of the Ross Rifle Company of Canada and inventor of the rifle that bears his name. He designed and built the power plant of the West Kootenay Power & Light Plant at Bonnington Falls, B.C. and was consultant to the Canadian Government on small arms, ammunition and ballistics.

The Company must have ceased activities about 1909 for an October 9th, 1911 letter from the Registrar of Companies stated that as no returns had been received for two years the Company would be removed from the register. Clifford's reply was that the Company was not carrying on business nor was it in operation.

Clifford entered politics in 1898 and was elected as the other member for Cassiar along with Captain John Irving. Clifford was re-elected in Cassiar in 1900, and following redistribution in 1903 in the Skeena seat. He did not return in 1907.

In 1900 John Irving, J.A.Mara, and F.S.Barnard petitioned the government for a charter to build a railroad from Kitimaat to the Skeena River. As Clifford was then in the Legislature his name does not appear but it is believed that he was the leading light in the syndicate that applied for the charter. The charter was granted to the "Pacific, Northern & Omineca Railroad Company" in August 1900. According to Dr. R.G.Large,³ Prince Rupert historian, a subsidy was provided at \$5,000 per mile provided that the sum of \$1,000,000 was spent in construction before 1907. The scheme appears to have been merely a promotion for actual construction was not commenced and the charter was sold to the Grand Trunk Pacific in 1905.

The origin of the name Kitimat has been explained by the following Indian legend.⁴ One winter of exceptionally deep snows the Haisla Indians who inhabited the village dug paths through the snows that were parallel to the shoreline and thus not visible from the sea. A group of Tsimpsonian Indians passing by in their canoes could only see a mass of human heads bobbing up and down along the top of the shoulder-deep snows. An imaginative Tsimpsonian called out, "Look, they are walking right through the snow, they are Git-a-maat, people of the snow." In time this name corrupted to Kitamaat, sometimes Kitimaat. In the early 1950's when the smelertown arose it was named Kitimat.

At enquiries into the Land Grants in the Kitamaat area in 1905 Clifford gave evidence that he had made applications for land in the area as early as 1896. A note in the Sun of Port Essington on December 28, 1907 states, "C.W.D.Clifford, the ex-member and the ex-licence commissioner for the Skeens district is in Kitimaat looking over his large interests at that point. Mr. Clifford is a large holder in the Kitamaat townsite, has a store, wharf and warehouse there, and it is stated that his present visit is in connection with the erection of an hotel at that place." Speculation that the railway would pick Kitamaat as the Pacific Terminal created a short-lived boom in Kitamaat. Settlers and speculators poured in. Land and right-of-way prices soared. The bubble burst with the selection in 1906 of Kaien Island as the terminal (to be named Prince Rupert). The high cost to the railway of coming through to Kitamaat played a part in its decision. Within a few years very few of the settlers remained in Kitamaat. Eventually the wharf and hotel were abandoned, the wharf to collapse under a winter load of snow and the hotel to be torn down. In 1910 Clifford was listed in the directory at Kitimaat, as a contractor. William Ross was listed as the proprietor of the Kitamaat Hotel. Clifford was also listed as a Justice of the Peace and the Townsite Owner at Kitselas, B.C. Clifford was the leading spirit in the building of a community next to the Indian Village of Kitselas. He built a hotel there in 1907 and a store. When the railroad was being built through the Kitselas Canyon the hotel was the only licenced liquor outlet available to the construction gang. The railroad, however, came through the canyon on the other side of the river and following its completion the townsite was abandoned. From then most of Clifford's time appears to have been spent at Kitselas pursuing his mining interests or in Vancouver. He died in Vancouver after a short illness on May 10, 1916, aged 73. His wife died, aged 92, in 1956 and Hattie in 1962. All three are buried in the family plot at Mountain View Cemetery in Vancouver, B.C.

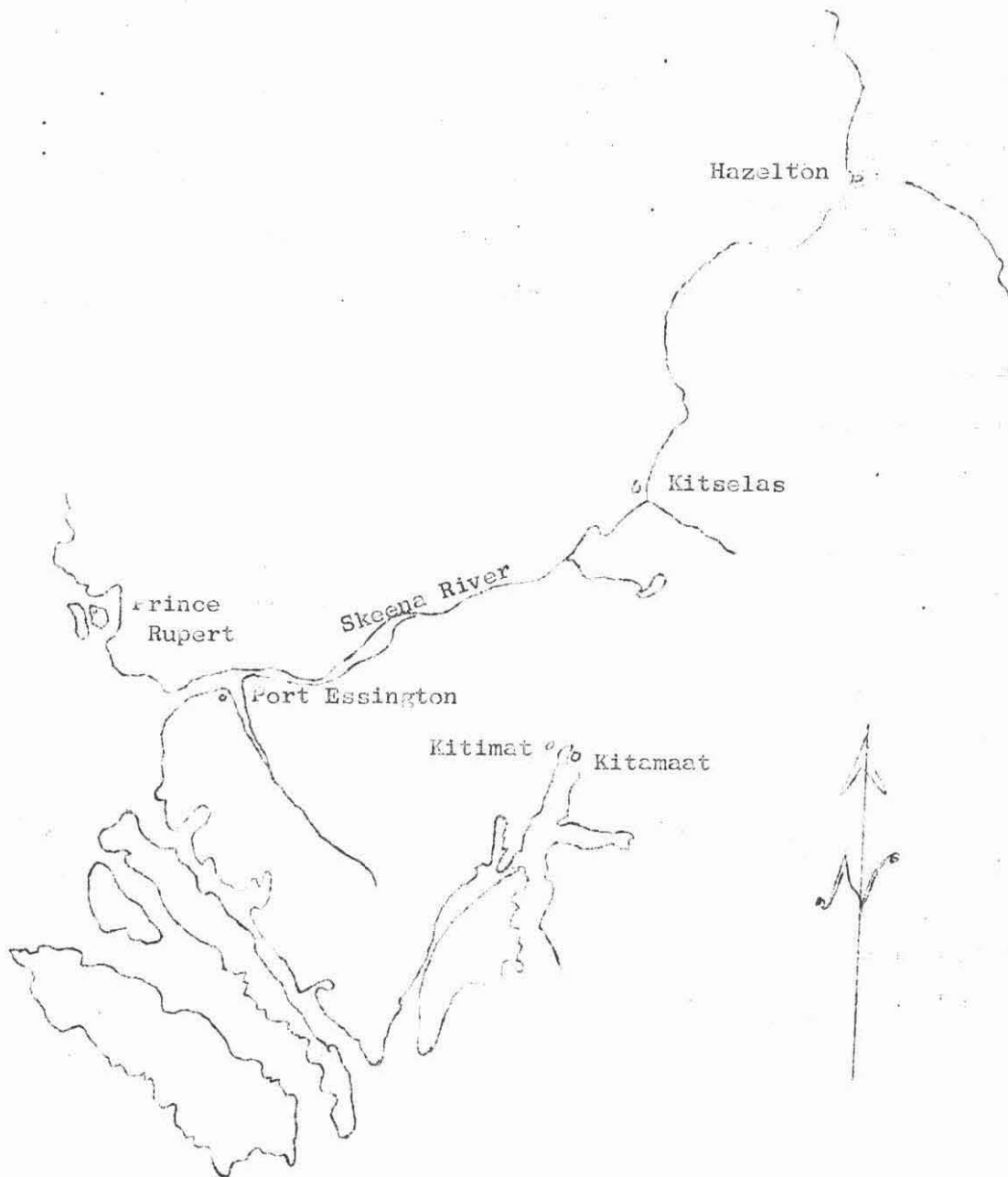
In digging into the raison-d'etre of the token we note that the company was incorporated in 1897 and not in operation, probably by 1909, definitely by 1911. We know of Clifford's extensive interests in railways, mining, two hotels and two stores. However, the odd value of 17¢ seems to suggest something rather different. Perhaps the answer is to be found in the following notes in the Port Essington newspapers, The Skeena District News and The Sun. During 1904 the fishermen wanted an increase in the price paid for Sockeye salmon from 7¢ to 10¢. The News noted on July 11, 1904 that quietude had been restored with an increase to 8½¢ for Sockeye. The Sun of May 25, 1907 noted that, "The schedule for 1907 was to be 10¢ for Sockeye, 30¢ for Springs, cannery gear; 14¢ for Sockeye and 40¢ for Spring, private gear, Stealhead and Cohoe to be taken as Sockeye during the entire season." Thus between July 1904 and May 1907 Sockeye were paid for at the rate of 8½¢ each. As shown above, Clifford's interests in Kitamaat covered this period. Were tokens issued for 17¢ then only half as many would be required. Unfortunately it has not been possible to discover if Clifford ever was associated with a cannery. Indeed, nothing has been discovered that can show the existence of a cannery in Kitamaat during this period. Each season many of the local Indians left to go fishing or working at canneries along the coast.

The only specimen of the token known to the author is in the Chateau de Ramezay. It is uncirculated. It might have been only a sample made "on spec"--others are known to have been made on spec and not ordered. On the other hand Clifford may actually have used this and other tokens. If so, then likely at Kitamaat, in conjunction with the store.

Footnotes:

1. The Vancouver Province, May 12, 1916, p 23
2. The Skeens District News, January 9, 1904, p 1
3. Dr. R.G. Large, The Skeena River of Destiny, Vancouver, 1957
4. Gordon Robinson, Kitamaat, "Northwest Digest", May-June 1958 pp 11,28-30

Sketch Map of Skeena River Area



CANADIAN NUMISMATIC RESEARCH SOCIETY

BARBER SHOP MAVERICKS

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

These mavericks are confined to one category and the name of the proprietor or the company is shown at the extreme left in order to help in finding the name in the classified section of directories.

Where oblique lines are used it indicates the exact obverse inscription.

The importance of being certain of your attributions cannot be overstressed.

Attributions must be backed up by evidence such as a listing in a directory.

Example :- Tell us that " John Doe is listed as a barber in the classified section of the 1900 Cenrtal City directory."

No. 210 below has a very important clue - find a community where Forum and Rialto meet.

All communications should be sent to the writer at P. O. Box 15 Richmond, B. C.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>Obverse</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	
35	The/ Bank/ 29 Jordan St	one shave	A Sc 29
60	Blomberg, Theo. G	one shave	B R 21
66	Boller & Root	one shave	B R 24
1001	Bradys/Barber/Shop	5¢ in trade	A R 24
1002	Brunswick/J. P. Keeler	one shave	B R 25
119	H.W./Carter	one shave	B R 25
155	Ed./Course/Barber	1 shave	A S 23
380	J. L. C.	one shave	A O 24
174	J.J. Dale	1 shave	A R 25
210	Eastwood & Johnson/Forum/&/Rialto	one shave	A R(h) 24
1003	F.Hamlin, 1 shave	blank	B R 28
1002	J.P.Keeler , Brunswick	one shave	B R 25
1004	Larry's/Barber/Shop	1 shave	A R 25
1005	F.A. Metcalfe/Shaving/Parlor	one shave	A R 25
1006	W.R. Stone	one shave	B R 28

CANADIAN NUMISMATIC RESEARCH SOCIETY

CIGAR STORE MAVERICKS

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

These mavericks are confined to one category and the name of the proprietor or the company is shown at the extreme left in order to help in finding the name in the classified sections of directories.

Where oblique lines are used it indicates the exact inscription.

The importance of being certain of your attributions cannot be overstressed.

Attributions must be backed up by evidence such as a listing in a directory.

Example :- Tell us that "John Doe is listed as a cigar manufacturer, tobacconist, etc. in the classified section of the Central City directory of 1908."

All communications should be sent to the writer at P. O. Box 15 Richmond, B.C.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>Obverse</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	
1007	A.B.C.	one cigar	B R 21
30	Barton, R.T. & Co. 43 E. Congress St	cigar	B R 24
75	F.E. Bowman	5¢ cigar	
77	Brewster Cigar Co. (semicircle)	5¢ in trade	B R(h) 21
123	C & C/Cigar/Store	10¢ in trade	A Sc 28
1008	Capitol Cigar Store, Juan de Fuca	5¢ in trade	B R 21
127	Central/Cigar	5¢ in trade	B R(h) 21
145	Commercial Cigar Stand	one Dock cigar	B R(h) 21
154	Cotton Imported Cigars Domestic Exchange		
162	W.P.Crandall/150/First/St.	Cigars/Candies/&/News	B R 21
225	Empire/Cigar/Store	5¢ in trade	A R 20
276	The Gilmour/Cigar/Tobacco/and/News Depot	Pritchard & Andrews	A R 27
277	Ginger	1 pack cigarettes	
285	Granda H'nds & Ca/Havana Cigars	blank	B R 23
1009	Havana Cigar Store/12½/J.M.Knudtson	12½ cigar	A R 25
360	Ireland's/Cigar/Store	5¢ in trade	B R 21
1008	Juan/de/Fuca/ Capitol Cigar/Store	5¢ in trade	B R 21
1009	J.M.Knudtson, Havana Cigar Store	12½ cigar	A R 25
803	W.L.	5¢ drink or cigar	B R 25
418	Langlois/Cigar Store	5¢ in trade	B R 21
427	Lee Cigar Store & Billiards W 104 Main St		
1010	London Tobacco/25/checks/good for/one/plug Brands/Pride of London/Cracker Jack/our own & 400		A R 19
1011	McLaughlin/Club/Cigar Store	10	B O 25
488	Metro Cigar Co. 1411 3rd Ave		
1012	C.A.Nadeau/Cigars/&/Tobaccos	5¢ in trade	B R 21

571	Pan Cigar Store	Blank	Z R 20
586	The Superior Excellence of/Payne's/Pharoah/ Cigars/will outlive this/Calendar	A Calendar	A R 38
594	Perfect Cigar Store, Jos. Seereater	5¢	
1013	Post Office/News Stand	12½¢ in trade	A Sc 26
617	Rail Cigar/Store	5¢ in trade	B R 21
618	Rainier Cigar Store, 5¢ in trade	same	B R 21
653	Russ/Cigar/Store	5¢ in trade	A 30
1014	Charles Schmidt	one drink or cigar	GS R(h) 21
673	Shea & Co., one drink or cigar	12½¢	A R 24
684	Smith & McRae, one cigar	blank	B R 29
693	M.Stachelberg & Co.fine Havana Cigars/ Pact'd/SMC	blank	B R 23
1015	The/Stratford/910 Second Ave	12½¢ cigars or drinks	B R 28
704	Strathcona/Cigar/Stand	6½ in trade	B R 21
718	J.D.Taylor/Cigar Store	one tune	B R 21
748	Union/Cigar/Store	12½¢ in trade	B R 21
1016	A.M.Violet/Cigar/Store	6½¢ in trade	B R 21
764	Wagner Brothers/in/Cigar/Dealers	10¢ in cigars	B S 24
766	Ward/Tobacconist	5 in trade	R 20
1017	Warne's Pharmacy	5¢ cigar	A R 19
801	Winkler Cigars		

A FEW ODDS AND ENDS

CANADIAN ENCASED COINS

Donald Stewart has advised me that he is compiling a list of Canadian encased coins, and would appreciate any co-operation you can offer. How about dropping Don a note to let him know what you have in this series? Possibly you may know of another collector who may have one or more pieces. Give the names to Don and he will take it up from there.

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR TRANSACTIONS

I'm sure you all realize the advantages of including illustrations in your writings. Due to the fact that we print the Transactions on a Gestetner it is not possible to use photos which have background shadows, and the like, such as we get from the normal photographic process. In other words, the photos should be similar to a line drawing. If you do not have such a photo and find it too difficult to make a good line drawing, please send the token, medal, or whatever it is to me. I have developed a process for making genuine photographs which eliminates shadows. We must bear in mind that we are engaged primarily with research. We are not printing sale catalogues. It is far more important to bring out detail in our photographs than it is to bring out beauty. I do not relish the idea of making a lot of photographs because it can be very time-consuming, but will be pleased to do so if it is necessary.

The main reason for my bringing this to your attention is to advise you that the photograph (or the token or medal ect) SHOULD be in my hands well in advance of our publishing date. The article itself can be forwarded at a later date if you need more time to complete it.

Larry Gingras

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

Fuel Tokens of the Great Western Railway	Ken Palmer
The Kelowna Canning Company Ltd.	Paul Siggers
Establishment of the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint	Ross Irwin
The Victoria Y Times Medal	Ronald Greene
The Vancouver College Scholastic Achievement Medals	Larry Gingras
Gray's Fine Carriages	Ken Palmer
Canada Carriage Company	Ken Palmer
Trade Tokens of Saskatchewan (2nd. addenda)	C. C. Tannahill
Cafe Mavericks	Larry Gingras
Mavericks with an Address	Larry Gingras
Shell and Mirror Cards of Canada (an addenda)	Ken Palmer
Tokens attributed	
Odds and Ends	

President - Donald M. Stewart
Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Vice-President - A. M. MacDonald
Editor - Larry Gingras

By Ken Palmer

Early organization

The Great Western Railway was Canada's first important railway line. Although at least a half dozen short lines were already operating it was in November of 1853 when the first Great Western locomotive rolled into the Hamilton terminal from Niagara. Designed to link the suspension bridge at Niagara with the Detroit River at Windsor, early plans called for the line to follow the Niagara escarpment and by-pass Hamilton and Dundas. A group of Hamilton's leading businessmen were successful in having these plans changed so that Hamilton became not only the headquarters of the company, but also the location of its extensive railway shops. This group was headed by Sir Alan MacNab, lawyer, soldier and politician, later to become President of the company, and Prime Minister of Canada. Among others, the names of Gilkison and Buchanan were outstanding.

In the beginning financial support was hard to come by and it was not until the late 1840's that the "Railway Spirit" really took hold. Aided by a bill passed by Parliament authorizing municipalities to subscribe for company shares, it was finally announced at a stock holders meeting in 1852 that sufficient funds were available to proceed with construction.

The completion of "that magnificent highway of the world", as it was referred to by Sir Alan MacNab, did much to unify Canada west. The enthusiasm engendered by the advent of the "Iron Horse", and the celebrations, parades, banquets, etc. occasioned by the completion of each of the three sections of the line did much to ease the tensions still remaining from the "unpleasantries" of 1812 and 1837.

Apparently, in the early years of its operation the Great Western was also a financial success. Earnings reported for the first six months of 1857 showed a net profit of \$1,065,720.00. Later that year the directors authorized a loan of \$750,000.00 (secured by a mortgage) to the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad to enable it to extend a line to Grand Rapids and through to Lake Michigan.

The Railway

The history of the Great Western Railway dates back to March 6th 1834 when a charter was obtained by the London and Gore Railway Co. to build a line from London to Burlington Bay. No start was made due to lack of public support in subscribing funds. The charter was revised on March 29th 1845 by an act of incorporation passed by the Provincial Legislature, to extend the lines from Niagara River at the Falls to the Detroit River at Windsor. The name was changed to the Great Western Railway Company, authorized capital - 60,000 shares at \$100.00 per share, with twenty years to complete the project. It is interesting to note that 55,000 shares were subscribed for in England. The authorized capital was increased several times in the following years.

The Eastern Division from the suspension bridge at Niagara to Hamilton, a distance of forty-three miles, was completed in November of 1853. The Western Division from Hamilton to London, seventy-six miles, was completed in December, and the section from London to Windsor was opened in January of 1854. The total 226 miles was completed at an average cost of \$15,000.00 per mile.

According to a report of a director's meeting of September 29th 1854, the company had 34 engines in service, 45 first class passenger cars and 40 immigrant

cars. In 1854 the system of sorting mail on a train was instituted for the first time on the Great Western. The same year another first was chalked up by an attempted train robbery, the first in North America.

In 1855 the newly completed line from Toronto to Hamilton, owned by the Toronto and Hamilton Railway Company was formally absorbed by the Great Western, and the first Toronto to Windsor train ran on December 3rd, 1855. This was the first of many branches acquired and is still referred to by railwaymen as the "Toronto Branch". By the fall of 1856 the Grand Trunk Railway had completed its line from Montreal to Toronto.

On March 12th, 1857 one of Canada's major rail disasters occurred. The railway bridge over the Desjardin Canal (which links Hamilton with Dundas by water) collapsed, plunging a passenger train, hauled by the locomotive "Oxford", into the icy waters below. Fifty-nine people were killed.

Over the next twenty years other competing railways were built in South-Western Ontario and the hey day of the Great Western was over. On August 12th, 1882 it was officially absorbed by the government sponsored Grand Trunk Railway Company, and Hamilton ceased to be a "Railway town". The general offices were moved to Montreal, the repair shops to Woodstock, and the terminals to Toronto.

The shops and rolling mill

Even a brief account such as this would be incomplete without reference to the vast work shops and rolling mills of the Great Western Railway. Again, Sir Alan MacNab has been credited with having played a major roll in the establishment of the railway work shops in Hamilton. The shops contained the latest in modern equipment available at the time. The blacksmith shop housed a huge Nasmyth steam hammer, and in the boiler shop was a huge punching and shearing machine. The Great Western shops were well equipped to build locomotives, passenger cars, and freight cars.

The Great Western Railway became known internationally as a great railway educational institution. In 1857 the first sleeping car for passengers was built in Hamilton by a cabinet-maker named George Pullman. It is said to have been a dining car by day, converted to sleeping quarters at night. In 1860 the first locomotive built by the Great Western in its own shops was No. 67, a coal burner named the "George Stevenson". The first locomotive with a steel boiler, the "Scotia", was also built in Hamilton.

The steel rails for its lines were imported from England. They were inclined to buckle under the extreme cold of Canadian winters. In order to make them more ductile it was necessary that they be re-rolled, and to achieve this the company set up its own rolling mills. According to the records, these mills were built by the firm of Goldie and McCulloch of Galt at a cost of \$107,000., and employed 130 men. In 1879 the mills were leased to Ontario Rolling Mills, and are still in operation as the "Ontario Works" of the Steel Company of Canada.

Locomotive fuel

In researching material for this article the writer was not surprised that no record of the use of fuel tokens by the railway came to light. However, some interesting information regarding the use of fuel by the locomotives was noted. An extract from an early company rule book reads: "Brakemen are expected to render assistance in loading the engine tenders with wood at all stations where it is to be taken on."

Recorded in a report of the minutes of a shareholders' meeting of May 6, 1857

is the following:

"Cost of fuel was 8d per cord higher than the preceding half year. Cords consumed, 26,893 against 20,969. The directors hope when the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad is open that the Michigan coal fields will supply a cheaper and more efficient fuel than wood now used."

A newspaper clipping of an account of the early operations of the Great Western reads in part :

"The mileage obtained by the early locomotives was 36 miles per cord which was later improved to 50. Coal firing began to replace wood in 1859."

A report by the Locomotive Superintendent dated in 1859 reads as follows:

"Very satisfactory results have been obtained from the working of the coal-burning engines; coal should be used exclusively upon those districts where wood is scarce and expensive. As the average run of our train engines is now upwards of 50 miles with each cord of wood, any transfer of fuel from the place of reception to other stations is rendered unnecessary."

The fuel tokens (a tentative listing)

The fuel tokens of the Great Western Railway are of two types; those used to purchase wood and those used to purchase coal. The small number of these which have come to the attention of collectors to date would indicate their great rarity. All known tokens are round, brass, with incused legend. Sizes shown are in millimeters are approximate. The number is that of the engine.

<u>Obverse</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	
G.W.R./ 168	Half/Cord	B. R. 25 (holed)
G.W.R./182	Half/Cord	B. R. 26
G.W.R./202	Half/Cord	B. R. 25 (holed)
G.W.R.	½ Cord/212	B. R. 33 (holed)
G.W.R./234	Half/Cord	B. R. 25
G.W.R./264	Half/Ton	B. R. 25 (holed)
G.W.R./266	Half/Ton	B. R. 26
G.W.R./302	Half/Cord	B. R. 26
G.W.R./380	Half/Cord	B. R. 26 (holed)
G.W.R./580	Half/Cord	B. R. 26

The writer wishes to extend his thanks to the following who reported the listings appearing above :

C.J.Drewing; J.D.Ferguson; Fred Bowman; Bob Low, and Evelyn Jackson.

Communication from readers who may have knowledge of the existence of other pieces will be most welcome.

THE KELOWNA CANNING COMPANY, LTD.

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

In 1908 two brothers, Frank and George Fraser started a small cannery on Abbot Street, in Kelowna and by 1910 had raised enough capital to incorporate as the Kelowna Canning Co. Ltd. A contract was given to a Mr. George Ritchie to build a new plant on Haynes Avenue, near the C.P.R. tracks.

The original Board of Directors were : T. W. Stirling, W. R. Pooley, W. J. Mantle, P. B. Willits, Br. B. F. Boyce and Frank Fraser who managed the operation. The Secretary was Leopold Hayes.

Most of the original machinery was supplied by the Sprague Canning Machinery Company of Chicago, who also supplied most of the tokens used by this company. The cans used were made by Cliff & Sons in Vancouver. The products canned were : tomatoes, catsup, apples and pumpkin, under the brand names of "Okanagan Brand" and "Standard of Empire Brand". Distribution was undertaken by Wilson Bros., of Victoria, B.C. and MacDonald & Co, Vancouver.

The tokens were used to pay the pickers. As each tray, or basket was brought in to the weighing points the picker was paid off in tokens, which were later redeemed when over a dollar has accumulated. Apparently many of the pickers were Chinese, and this was one sure way of keeping them on the job, and eliminating a difficult payroll problem.

In 1912 operations were expanded to Vernon, Okanagan Centre, Peachland and Summerland. New plants were built and the name changed to Western Cannery Ltd. Progress of the company was excellent until 1923 when a depression hit the area, and, with the bank refusing further financing the company was forced into voluntary liquidation.

Four tokens of the company are known, as follows:

Kelowna Canning Company, Ltd./Kelowna, B.C./5¢ Sprague Canning Machinery Company/Chicago.	A. R. 25
Kelowna Canning Co. Ltd./5¢/Kelowna, B.C. Sprague Canning Machinery Company/Chicago.	A. R. 25
Kelowna Canning Company Ltd./Kelowna, B.C./25¢ Sprague Canning Machinery Co./Chicago.	B. R. 25
Kelowna Canning Co./Kelowna, B.C. 25	B. R. 29

The writer is grateful to the Kelowna Museum and the Okanagan Historical Society for assistance in compiling this article.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OTTAWA BRANCH

of the
ROYAL MINT

By Ross W. Irwin

The original impulse for the establishment of a mint in Canada was undoubtedly given by the opening of the Yukon goldfields from 1894 onwards. From 1850 to 1908 all coinages required for Canada were executed at the Royal Mint, Tower Hill, London or by the Ralph Heaton Mint at Birmingham. Gold Production in British Columbia was over 200,000 ounces per year and with the extra production from the Yukon after 1897 an agitation to have a mint established in British Columbia where United States gold coins circulated freely on the grounds that it would stabilize the price locally and would stimulate development and promote trade in Western Canada. These local aspirations were met by the establishment in July 1901 of a Dominion Assay Office at Vancouver.

The desire for an actual coining establishment remained active. It was believed that a mint would advertise the mineral wealth of Canada generally and enhance the prestige of the country. The President of the Canadian Bankers Association, at their annual meeting of 1899 stated: "I am not unmindful of the objections which have been raised within the Association to the creation of a Canadian Gold Coinage, and as long as the gold production of the Dominion was comparatively insignificant no great reason could be brought forward for the establishment of a mint, but the growth in the output of gold from 906,601 ounces in 1892 to a probable output of at least 18,000,000 ounces in 1899 with every prospect of ever increasing annual production has brought with it a changed condition." It was stated that opportunities were thrown away since Yukon miners were forced to take their gold to a foreign mint. A Canadian mint, or branch of the Royal Mint at Vancouver or Victoria would be a means of giving those cities this trade.

In February 1899 the Minister of Finance corresponded with the Royal Mint to obtain background material to answer questions in the House of Commons. The Mint replied that the cheapest plan was to continue to obtain the coins from England, however, they observed that a mint would "relieve the congestion at Tower Hill." The Mint and Treasury gave little encouragement. The report of the Royal Mint for 1900 states the "Government of Canada expressed a wish to erect a mint for coinages they require which have hitherto been executed here, and which have not been very extensive."

The Bank Act required banks at all times to hold not less than 40 per cent of their own reserves in Dominion notes. That limited the amount of gold that could be held to 60 per cent. Since the volume of outstanding currency was regulated by trade, the proposed gold coins would return to the banks or displace a like amount of bank paper. Neither prospect appealed to the bankers.

W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, was against the proposal initially, however, he soon saw the need and ended with approval. Negotiations were concluded for the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in Canada in October 1900 similar to those in Australia.

Mr. McInnis, of Nanaimo, B.C. had moved the resolution for a mint on May 15th 1899 and finally convinced Mr. Fielding of its use. On May 2nd. 1901 a resol-

ution providing for \$75,000 as an annuity for maintenance of a mint was passed. The Ottawa Mint Act (1 E.VII, c.4.1901) received Royal Assent May 23rd, 1901. All parties supported the government. All the banks except the Imperial under D.R. Wilke were against it fearing a rival for their notes.

The possible advantage to the gold producers was by no means the only, perhaps not even the deciding factor, in determining on the establishment of a local mint. Canada had never possessed its own gold currency, and held its reserves, both governmental and banking, in gold of another country or in gold bullion. It was thought that a policy of keeping its reserves in domestic coin might be inaugurated, and it was further considered that, if only as a matter of national pride, the Dominion should be in a position to strike its own token coinage.

There would have been no objection raised by the Imperial Government to the establishment of a mint entirely controlled by the Dominion Government, were its operation to be confined to this purely domestic coinage. It was felt that as Canadian gold coins would not circulate outside the Dominion, and that even locally the demand would be limited, the coinage of gold would only be justified by its conversion into a coin of such universal acceptance as the sovereign. This could only be done as a branch of the Royal Mint.

When the Ottawa Act was passed, negotiations were begun with London but it soon became clear that the coinage of gold would not be on nearly so large a scale as first anticipated, partly because of the decrease in demand but chiefly because gold production in British Columbia and the Yukon had fallen off. There is little profit in minting gold coins as they must have their full coinage value; token coinage does derive a profit in manufacture. It was decided that the mint should be designed for a coinage of 20 million pieces a year of all denominations and that a small gold refinery would be included. This design value was achieved in 1916.

The plans for the new building were sent to London in February, 1902. Many changes were suggested and the Deputy Minister of Finance ordered new plans to be drawn in April. The building was finally started in June, 1905. London followed its progress closely and insisted upon most of the plant and machinery being bought in England. The mint, except for the gold refinery, was finished in the autumn of 1907. Mr. A. H. W. Cleave had been appointed Superintendent at the end of August, 1906 to advise on the machinery required and to supervise the distribution of contracts in the United Kingdom and Canada. The machinery tenders were let in England in November, 1906.

James Bonar, LL.D., Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission, was appointed Deputy Master in June, 1907 and on November 2nd an order-in-Council and proclamation established the branch mint. The opening of the mint was to be November 9, 1907, however, the home authorities insisted that it be delayed until a high wall, railing, and gate be installed. During this time a few trial runs of bronze pieces (large cent size) were struck. The obverse of these scarce items read "OTTAWA MINT TRIAL RUN" and the reverse reads "NOVEMBER 1907".

Finally, the proclamation issued under the Imperial Coinage Act of 1870 fixed January 1st, 1908 as the formal date of establishment of the Ottawa Branch of the Imperial Royal Mint. The proclamation also authorized the striking of British gold coins and a Canadian token coinage. Canada was the first Dominion to strike gold and token coins for local circulation. Designs were subject to the approval of the Crown but "an inconspicuous mint mark 'C'" was authorized

for sovereigns struck at Ottawa.

The mint was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor General, Earl Grey on January 2nd, 1908. A set of coins were sent to the Royal Mint Museum and 1,000 specimen sets were struck to mark the occasion. Unfortunately there was no distinction in the design to those struck previously at London. The silver coinage was changed from a coinage reverse to a medal reverse but that is all.

The principal officers and a few expert craftsmen were appointed from England. The Royal Mint also supplied a pair of punches for each coin with 90 dies. Canada now had a mint, its annual production varied with the times.

The first year was of below average production. In December of 1908 they struck 678 sovereigns and 2,401,506 bronze pieces during the year. Silver was also below average. During 1907 large coinages had been struck to guard against failure. There were \$1,194,000 in silver and \$24,000 in bronze struck at the Royal Mint and an additional \$8,000 struck at The Mint, Birmingham.

The establishment of the mint was fraught with difficulty. It has earned a respected position in the field of numismatics.

THE "VICTORIA Y TIMES MEDAL"

By Ronald Greene

In conjunction with the Victoria Daily Times the Victoria YM-YWCA sponsored an international Track and Field Meet at the University of Victoria Centennial Stadium on Saturday June 22nd. 1968. The events were also to serve as the B. C. Trials for the 1968 Olympics. A total of 76 events were planned, divided into Pee Wee, Bantam, Midget, Juvenile and Open Classes for both men and women. Of the events, some 74 were actually run off. The Vancouver Olympic Club obtained the greatest number of points amongst the 19 groups participating.

A bronze, silver and gold washed medal were ordered for each event with four sets of medals for the relay events, making a total of eighty-two (82) medals of each type. The gold washed medal is almost the same colour as the bronze medal except for the artificial toning near the rim of the bronze medal. The medals were supplied by Pressed Metals of Vancouver.

The medals are made of thin planchets, 39mm in diameter, to which on the obverse have been attached two smaller planchets approximately 18mm in diameter. The upper features the well-known YM-YWCA triangular symbols whilst the lower illustrates three athletes high-jumping, javelin-throwing, and running respectively.

The reverse of the medal reads :

Victoria "Y" / Times / Meet / June 1968

Below this is engraved the name of the event for which the medal was awarded.

THE VANCOUVER COLLEGE SCHOLASTIC ACHIEVEMENT MEDALS

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



Congregation
Crest



College
Crest

The Congregation of Christian Brothers is a religious order founded in Ireland in 1802 by Brother Edmond Ignatius Rice for the purpose of teaching boys. Originally, the headquarters for the order was in Dublin but was moved three years ago to Rome, Italy. Over the years the Brothers have extended their teaching to England, Australia, India, North America, South Africa, and recently to South America.

It was at the invitation of Archbishop Casey and Father O'Boyle, O. M. I. that the Brothers came to British Columbia in 1922 to establish Vancouver College on Richards Street in what is now known as Rosary Hall. The College remained there from 1922 until 1925 when it was moved to its present location, in the Shaughnessy Heights district, on Cartier Street at 39th Avenue.

In June of each year graduation ceremonies are held in the College auditorium where awards are presented to students who have shown outstanding achievement during the past year. These awards may be in the form of scholarships, cash awards, trophies, or medals. The practice of awarding medals for scholastic achievement began about 1954.

The scholastic achievement medals are awarded as follows :

High School
Graduation Class

High School
Grade Eleven

High School
Grades 8 to 10

Grammar School
Grades 1 to 7

General proficiency
Second in class
Third in class
Religion awards
English award
Mathematics award
History award
Chemistry award
Physics award
Biology award
French award
Economics award
Commerce award

General proficiency
Second in class
Third in class
Religion awards
English award
Canadian history award
Latin award

General proficiency
Second in class
Third in class
Religion awards
English award

First in class
Second in class
Third in class
Religion awards

The medals are struck in gold plate, silver, and in bronze to represent the different standards of achievement in a particular grade or study. For example, the medal shown here was awarded to a student who came second in his class and would be struck in silver. The medals are identical to one another except for being struck in different metals and for the engraving on the clasp telling what the awards are for. The medals show the Vancouver College crest, which incorporates some features of the Christian Brothers' crest, and is suspended by a ribbon bearing the College colors of purple and gold. The name of the recipient does not appear on the medal and the reverse is left blank.

Three times a year, when the progress reports are issued, students who have shown excellence in their studies are presented with lapel pins which may be worn by the student but must be returned to the College before the next report is issued. The scholastic achievement medals, on the other hand, are retained by the students.

There are a few other medals presented during the graduation ceremonies. These are known as Citizenship Awards and are different from the scholastic achievement medals - but that is another story.

GRAY'S FINE CARRIAGES (and automobiles)

By Ken Palmer



This nicely designed 25mm aluminum token is listed in McColl as No. 764. It was issued to convey an advertising message for Wm. Gray and Sons Company, Chatham, Ont.

The Wm. Gray and Sons Company, manufacturers of carriages, buggies, wagons, cutters, sleighs etc., was founded in Chatham around the middle 1850's. Its products found a ready market across Canada and it rapidly grew into an extensive operation. The Grays originated the steel seat for buggies, said to be the fore-runner of the all steel car body. This was only one of their many accomplishments.

Another important Chatham industry of the same period was the Manson Campbell Fanning Mill Co., which made a variety of products, later adding delivery wagons and Ford car bodies. The two firms decided to join forces around 1910 to form a single selling agency. As a result the Gray-Campbell Co. established joint branches and warehouses in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan to handle all of their marketing west of Manitoba.

In 1911 the Chatham based companies merged to form a new company called Wm. Gray & Sons - Campbell Ltd. and the following year commenced production of car bodies for Ford in Canada. The new company, under the direction of Robert Gray, then decided to venture into the automobile manufacturing business. He felt that the Gray-Campbell organization, with its manufacturing and selling experience, was ideal for this purpose. He also realized that an affiliation with a strong United States company was a must, since the history of Canadian car manufacturers who had tried to operate independently had been grim.

In 1915 an affiliation was formed with the Dort Motor Co. of Flint, Michigan. Gray-Dort Motors Ltd. began manufacturing cars in 1916 in their greatly enlarged premises in Chatham. The new organization, employing about 800 men, functioned smoothly for the next six years. Sales steadily increased to a peak in 1921 when the records show that 8000 cars were sold in Canada and 85,000 in the United States.

The "Gray-Dort" was one of the most popular cars in its price range. It was a durable car and was well designed. The future appeared bright until in 1922, Mr. Dort, who headed the United States company, decided to quit. The reason is not too clear, although it was said that the organization had become too big for him to handle.

Unable to find another satisfactory United States affiliation, the Gray-Dort Motor Company of Chatham quickly passed out of existence.

CANADA CARRIAGE COMPANY

By Ken Palmer



Canada/Carriage Co./Brockville,/Ont.

Good for/\$100/on acc't purchase/of/C.C.Co.Buggy/one only/
accepted/on each buggy

A. R. 32

A Variety also exists with one circle instead of three on the obverse side below "Brockville".

During the latter half of the nineteenth century almost every village and hamlet in Ontario was the location of at least one (or more) carriage or wagon maker. Before the trend towards specialization took place it was common for closely related industries such as blacksmith shops, foundries, carriage and wagon shops, and farm implement factories to operate under one roof. In addition to the blacksmith, the carpenter etc., a necessary member of each organization was a first class painter whose ornamental decorations added a touch of grace and beauty to the finished product.

An excellent example of this type of organization was the Canada Carriage Company, established in Gananoque, Ontario about 1875. This firm moved to Brockville, Ontario in 1892 and the building was completely destroyed by fire in 1905. It was quickly rebuilt in 1906, and the records show that the weekly payroll of the four hundred or so employees exceeded \$3500.00 .

The company specialized in the manufacture of carriages, buggies, wagons, sleighs, surreys, phaetons and traps, both for the Canadian market and for the export trade. Inscribed on the name plate was the company's trade-mark, a lion's head encircled by a wreath of maple leaves. The chief executives were :

President - G. H. Burrows
Vice-President & General Manager - T. J. Story
Secretary - D. M. Spaidal

The advent of the "Horseless Carriage" made necessary a drastic change in operations and the company converted to automobile manufacturing. The name of the new product was the "Brisco" car, still fondly remembered by many Ontario residents as a fine piece of machinery. However, it did not, apparently, compete successfully in the market place. As a result its maker, the Canada Carriage Company, like many of its contemporaries, was forced, by 1911, to cease operations and passed into oblivion.

TRADE TOKENS OF SASKATCHEWAN

(2nd addenda to book of 1967, includes 1st addenda, July 1968)

By Cecil C. Tannahill

S2B-100- should be A C1 25
S2B- 25- should be A S 23

ABERNETHY

S3B-B1- Arthur D. Mills started the bakery around 1904 and in 1907 sold the business to E.A.James.

ABERNETHY / CO-OP

S3C-MQ- good for 1 quart milk P1 k R(h) 38 R1

ALAMEDA

G. S. ARMSTRONG / ALAMEDA, / ASSA.

S5C-K-good for 1 shave A O 25 R10

ARCOLA

S12A-B1- should be R6

Richard Francis and William Connor started a general store in 1904. In 1907 the partnership dissolved with Connor keeping the present store and Richard Francis went into partnership with his brother, Charles C. to form Francis & Company. No definite record as to when the tokens were issued, but it is thought they were used in the 1920's.

AVONLEA

AVONLEA TRADING CO. LTD.

S13A-B1- good for one loaf A O 23 R8

S13B-B1- good for one loaf A O(h) 23 R4

W.L.McRorie started the general store in 1906 in the country to serve the many settlers and in 1912 when the railroad came through the area, he moved his store two miles south to the new townsite of Avonlea. Tokens were issued in 1924. Bread was selling for 10¢ a loaf but by buying a dollar's worth they would receive 12 tokens. Use of the tokens was discontinued around 1930. In 1936 Eric and Glen, sons of W.L. took over the business under the name of McRorie Bros.

BALCARRES

S14B-B1- should now be R7

A. CARPENTER / BALCARRES, / SASK

S14C-B1- good for 1 loaf of bread A O 25 R9

BATTLEFORD

S18A-B1- George H. Adams, baker, is listed in the October 1911 issue of the directory, but the Model Bakery, George H. Adams, prop. is not listed until September, 1913. In the May 1915 issue both names are missing.

R. H. SPEERS / BATTLEFORD, SASK.
S18E-MQ- now should be R8
S18E-MP- good for 1 pint milk

A R 25

R9

BIGGAR

S23A-B1- now should be R8

BROCK

S33A- B.A. Archibald shows up for the first time in the May 1919 directory with telephone #24. In November, 1922 it shows J.S. Allen, General merchant, with #24.

BRUNO

S35F-B1- now should be R6

S35G-B1- now should be R6

Joseph R. Rammer started the bakery in October, 1919, and discontinued business late in 1923.

BULYEA

S38A-1C- now should be R9

CARLYLE

S45D-B1- now should be R8

E. DRANSFIELD / CARLYLE, / SASK.

S45E-MQ- good for one quart milk

A R 25

R10

CARMEL

S46A-100- now should be R8

CARNDUFF

S47A-B1- now should be R7

CUDWORTH

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

S59B-5- good for 5¢ in merchandise.

A R 21

R10

CUPAR

THE BUSY BEE / JAS. DUNCAN / PROP. / CUPAR, SASK.

S60A-B1- good for 1 loaf

A R 25

R9

James Duncan purchased the confectionery and grocery in 1919. In 1920 discarded the name 'The Busy Bee' and expanded the name to include general merchandise and dropped the confectionery. In 1930, due to ill health, moved to Regina and hired Hugh Ross to manage the store, which he did until the store was sold in 1955 to Don Modeland.

VILLAGE / OF CUPAR

S60B-W- good for one pail of water

A Sc8 28

R9

Due to a shortage of drinking water in the village, the Council contracted with F. Dobson to haul drinking water to town. Tokens were issued for convenience to Dobson and were issued around 1940. They were in use for about five years.

DELISLE

S66B-B1- The Daylight Bakery first appears in the March 1927, issue of the telephone directory with #33. In 1926 this number was shown for the first time under the name of Frank Adams. In March, 1932, the phone number or Daylight Bakery does not appear.

DOMREMY

S70A-5- James E. Ouellet purchased the general store in 1930 from G.N.Molstad. Continued in business until 1945 when he sold to the Domremy Co-Operative Association Limited.

DRINKWATER

S72A-B1- No oldtimers in the district can remember the tokens being in use but remember Philip Trill who operated the confectionery, starting in the early 1920's and selling out around 1930.

ESTEVAN

S87D-B1- A.F.Milne purchased the bakery in 1906 from E.J.Cassin. The 1907 directory lists A.F.Milne- baker and confectioner but in 1910 shows Grange Bakery, A.F.Milne, prop. It continued to do so until 1914 when it again shown only A.F.Milne-baker.

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

S87F-B1- good for 1 loaf of bread A O 25 R8

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

S87G-B1- good for 1 loaf of bread A Re 32 X 19 R8

Fred Mathison started the City Bakery around 1915, and continued in business until around 1922.

EXPANSE

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

S89A-5- good for 5¢ in merchandise A R 25 R10

James MacKinnon started the general store around 1915 and sold out to F.W. Rutherford in the early 1920's

FLEMING

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

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

C.W.KIRBY/BAKER &/CONFECTIONER/FLEMING,SASK.

S92C-B4- good for 4 loaves A S 26 R10

FORT QU'APPELLE

BAKER THE BAKER/FORT/QU'APPELLE/SASK

S94B-B1- good for 1 loaf of bread A R 25 R10

GAINSBROUGH

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

S96A-50- good for 50¢ in merchandise A Sc11 35 R10

S96A-25- good for 25¢ in merchandise A Sc10 33 R10

GOVAN

S103B- Mrs. S. Patterson opened for business in 1906 in a small shack on section 23 - 27 - 22 W2. When it was announced the new town site would be located on the north half of 14 - 27 - 22 W2, Mrs. Patterson in September of 1906 pitched a tent to lay the foundation for a restaurant, giving meals in the tent until she moved her small building from 23. In the fall of 1907 she erected a two story building, called the Govan Pioneer Restaurant. She operated this restaurant and boarding house until joined by her son, John Carson, in 1910. The name was then changed to Carson & Patterson. The business was sold in 1918 to Mr. Culbertson and Mrs. Snydall.

S103A- A small trading store was started at the Govan town site in 1906 by Harry Latta, who was a butcher by trade. In 1908 Charles Latta bought an interest in the business and it became known as Latta Bros. This store burnt down in 1910 and a new store was built and it is believed the tokens were issued about this time. Continued business until late in the 1920's.

GRAVELBOURG

S105A-MQ- now should be R3

J. H. / FOREST

S105A-MP- good for 1 pint A S 22 R6

GRAVELBOURG / BAKERY

S105B-B1- good for 1 loaf of bread A O 27 R8

S105D-B1- good for 1 loaf of bread A O(h) 27 R3

A. BELHUMEUR / GRAVELBOURG / SASK.

S105C-MQ- good for 1 quart milk A Sc9 26 R9

HAGUE

S110D-100- now should be R7

50- now should be R7

25- now should be R7

10- now should be R6

5- now should be R6

1- now should be R6

HANLEY

S112A-1000- now should be R9

The \$10.00 piece also has on the reverse "succeed through honesty, industry & persistency".

HERBERT

S118D-1000- now should be R6

500- now should be R6

100- now should be R5

50- now should be R5

S118E- 25- now should be R5

10- now should be R5

5- now should be R5

S118F- 50- now should be R5

25- now should be R5

10- now should be R5

5- now should be R5

HUMBOLDT

HOME BAKERY / FOR / BETTER / BREAD / HUMBOLDT

S122D-B1- good for one loaf	A R 30	R9
S112H-B1- good for one loaf	A R 30	R10

The above two tokens are similar on the obverse but somewhat different on the reverse.. D-B1 has rosettes on the reverse and H-B1 has no rosettes and has slightly smaller lettering.

INSINGER

Andrew C. Mickelson purchased the general store in 1920 and in 1925 expanded to lumber merchant. This took most of his time so in 1927 he sold his general store to Shnider Bros.

KAMSACK

THE HALLING CO. / KAMSACK, / SASK.

S127B-B1- good for 1 loaf bread	A Sc8 28	R10
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KENASTON

S130A-25- now should be R9
 10- now should be R9

LANIGAN

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

S143A-B1- good for 1 loaf of bread	A O 22	R5
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GOOD FOR / ONE LOAF BREAD / STEVENSON'S RESTAURANT

S143B-B1- reverse blank	P Re 64 X 32	R5
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John Taylor Stevenson came out of Clayton, Ontario in 1905 on an inspection tour. Feeling that there was a wonderful opportunity in this new land, he returned to Lanigan in the spring of 1907 and built the bakeshop. The restaurant was added in the fall and he operated the business until the fall of 1909 when he sold out to Mr. Gilhooly. He went farming 7½ miles west of Drake. Tokens were issued shortly after starting the bakeshop and the card was issued in the spring of 1908, and both discontinued when the business was sold.

LEMBERG

THE LEMBERG BARBER SHOP/W.H.PARLETT/PROP./LEMBERG,/SASK.

S146A+S- good for 1 shave	A R 25	R10
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THE LEADING BARBER SHOP/J.W.BISHOP/PROP./POOL ROOM/IN/ CONNECTION/LEMBERG,SASK.

S146B-S- good for 1 shave	A O 25	R10
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MANOR

S153B-500- now should be R9
 100- now should be R9
 50- now should be R9
 25- now should be R9
 10- now should be R9
 5- now should be R9

THE MOOSE MOUNTAIN / TRADING CO. / MANOR,SASK.

S153C-100- good for \$1.00 in trade	A R 34	R10
S153C- 50- good for 50¢ in trade	A R 32	R10
S153C- 25- good for 25¢ in trade	A R 29	R10

cont.

MANOR (cont)

S153C- 10- good for 10¢ in trade A R 25 R10
S153C- 5- good for 5¢ in trade A R 21 R10

With the discovery of these 5 tokens it is assumed that they belong to the same series as 153C-500 and it was not issued to take the place of the aluminum \$5.00 as supposed in 1967.

JAS. SHARPE & CO. / GENERAL / MERCHANT / MANOR, SASK.

S153D-25- good for 25¢ in merchandise A Sc10 33 R9
S153D-10- good for 10¢ in merchandise A Sc10 29 R9
S153D- 5- good for 5¢ in merchandise A Sc8 25 R9

MAZENOD

LINDY'S STORE / 25¢ / MAZENOD, SASK.

S159A-25- good for cash purchases merchandise A R 28 R10
W. V. Lindeburgh purchased the hardware from Witzke Bros. in the fall of 1927 and in 1946 sold to R. A. Robertson.

MEACHAM

S160A- M. Adilman and A. Brown started the general store in 1918 and in 1924 they sold the business.

MOOSE JAW

S168C-5- There is a mix-up in the illustrations in the book, as the C5 should have the 5v reverse and the 5v should have the 5 reverse.

S168E-Blv5- Same as v1 except lettering on obverse finer and spaced different.

S168E-Blv6- Same as v3 except no comma between Moose and Jaw.

HYGIENIC / BAKERY

S168G-Blv- good for 1 loaf bread A Sc9 28 R9

S168H-Blv- same wording as illustrated token on reverse but the lettering on the obverse much larger.

CITY BAKERY / MOOSE JAW / SASK

S168H-B5- good for 5 loaves bread A O 31 R10

S168O- Robert Davidson and W.G. Stephens started a confectionery in 1913, adding a bakery in 1916. In 1919 R. Davidson appears as sole owner and in 1920 the Crescent Bakery, R. Davidson, Prop. appears. In 1939 the business was sold to Canadian Bakeries Ltd. and R. Davidson is shown as baker for this firm.

S168P- Gus Rappas purchased the Princess Cafe in 1930 and in 1933 took in two of his employees, Gus and William Bonis, as partners. It is felt that tokens were issued around this period and the business continued until 1946 when the partners sold out to James Candidis and John Sperounes.

CHAS. TANI / MOOSE JAW, / SASK.

S168X-5- good for 5¢ in trade B R 25 R10

MEAL / S.T.S. / TOKEN

S168W-K- same as obverse A R 32 R3

MOOSOMIN

S169A- 500- now should be R5
100- now should be R5
50- now should be R5
25- now should be R5
10- now should be R5

NORTH BATTLEFORD

THE CITY / BAKERY / NORTH / BATTLEFORD / SASK.

S177C-B1- good for 1 loaf of bread A Sc8 28 R10
This token is identical to A-B1 on the reverse but on the obverse the size of the lettering is quite different. C-B1 is a much finer lettering and instead of a star on each side of NORTH there is a dot each side. S. Clarke appears in the 1919 directory as proprietor of the City Bakery and this is the first time either name appears. The 1923 directory does not list either Clarke or City Bakery.

OUTLOOK

S185A-B1- now should be R5
Oscar Evoy purchased two lots when the townsite opened on August 26th 1908 and early in 1909 opened the City Bakery with J. Campbell as a partner. The partnership lasted less than a year but Mr. Evoy continued the business until 1932 when he sold to Ernst Hacke. No record as to when the tokens were issued but a large quantity of tokens were on hand when he sold and were being used at this time. However, Mr. Hacke did not wish to use tokens and they were discarded.

PERDUE

S192A-B1- now should be R8
-B2- now should be R9

PRINCE ALBERT

S195B-10- George Milne, manager of P. Burns & Company and Alex Motherwell, a clerk in the Prince Albert Trading Company, with several friends started the Northern Co-Operating Society late in 1919. George Milne was President and Alex Motherwell was Secretary-Treasurer. Right from the start the new business encountered many difficulties and in 1922 Milne left and Alex Motherwell took over as President. Even under new management the business was not a great success and in 1925 it folded completely.

RAVENSCRAG

AT RAVENSCRAG / POOL / HALL

S202A-10- good for 10¢ in trade B R 29 R10

REGINA

S204F-B1v- now should be R7
S204G-B1- now should be R5
B1v1- now should be R5
B1v2- now should be R5
S204H-B1- now should be R5

REGINA (cont.)

McLAUGHLIN-MacDONALD / GROCERS / PHONE 2482 / REGINA

S204S-B1- good for 1 loaf of bread A R 25 R10
Fred McLaughlin and Charles MacDonald built the Regina Grocery and confectionery in 1913 at 2910 - 14th Avenue. Late in 1915 MacDonald sold his share to McLaughlin, who continued in business until June 1920 when the business was sold to W. Bradd & J. Dudley.

FELL'S / CONFECTIONERY / REGINA

S204T-B1- good for 1 loaf of bread A Re 32 X 19 R10

S205D-10- In 1912 D. G. and F. L. MacKay, general store operators in Indian Head, purchased a section of land close to the town and in 1914 started the MacKay Farm Dairy. As they had more milk than was used in the surrounding district they opened a branch in Regina at 2222 - 11th Avenue in 1918, with O. G. Beck as manager. However, they found that it was not a profitable venture and the outlet was closed in 1919.

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

S205G-MQV2- good for 1 qt. 2% partly skimmed milk Plk R 22 R1

S205G-MPV3- discontinued in 1965

In 1965 the branch at Tisdale was discontinued, leaving 13 branches still using the tokens : Assiniboia, Canora, Humboldt, Lloydminster, Meadow Lake, Melfort, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Nipawin, North Battleford, Swift Current, Weyburn and Yorkton. 205-Mqv2 was first used in 1965.

S206T-K- was issued in 1962. In 1965 changed to 11 for \$1.00

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 with all profits derived from the canteen being used for staff picnics etc. In 1965 when the department moved to the new Federal Building the canteen was taken over by the C.N.I.B. and the tokens discontinued.

S206W-K- First issued in 1963 and were sold at 15 for \$1.00 . However, the price varies from time to time as they are a non-profit association and they adjust the price of the token to meet their needs. Prices have ranged from 13 for \$1.00 to 16 for \$1.00

ROSTHERN

S214C- In 1905 John Epp purchased the general store from Gloecker Bros. and continued in business until 1912 when he sold out and went farming.

ROULEAU

ROULEAU / BAKERY / WM. ARMOUR PROP.

S215A-B1- good for 1 loaf of bread A Sc8 28 R10

SASKATOON

S221C-2- now should be R8

S221H-B1- The Saskatoon Bread Company started in 1910 at 108 - first Avenue North with John C. Thompson as President; C. Austin Needham as Vice-President and Manager; Charles Sinclair as Secretary-Treasurer. The Company was listed as manufacturers of bread, cakes, and pastries, wholesale and retail, and wholesale ice cream. Discontinued business in 1934.

SASKATOON (cont.)

S221J-S- Arthur Smyth opened the barber shop at 264 - Second Avenue South in 1924. In 1925 added a barber supply house and in 1927 his wife, Ida, started the Nu-Style Beauty Parlor. Mr. Smyth continued in business until his death in 1944.

S221L-MQ- Alexander R. Ross started delivering milk in 1917 from his own small herd just out of the city limits to the south. In 1920 he opened the Ross Dairy Ltd. at 527 Main Street and continued in business until 1924 when he sold the dairy to Walter P. James. The City had annexed the land where he had his herd. Being forced to move he sold everything and moved to Alberta.

SHAUNAVON

S226A- Instead of Fred Branstead it should be Franklin Oscar Bransted.

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

S226C-500- good for \$5.00 in merchandise B R 35 R10

SHEHO

S227B- The Levi Beck building was not moved away when Levi discontinued the business in Sheho, and in 1918 several farmers purchased the building and started the Sheho Trading Company. Like most companies with more than two bosses, internal strife took its toll and the company discontinued business in 1925.

THEODORE

S240A- Lars Larson, who was farming near Theodore for several years, moved to town in the fall of 1917 and started the confectionery. Continued in business until 1933.

TUXFORD

RALPH & BLACK, LTD. / TUXFORD, / SASK.

S246A-5- good for 5¢ in trade A O 20 R10

WEYBURN

S258A- Howard Powley opened the barber shop in 1904 and continued until 1909 when he sold the business.

WHITEWOOD

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

S260B-5- good for 5¢ in trade A R 21 R10

J. J. Knowler & Company was formed in 1903 with James J. Knowler as President and John H. Knowler as Secretary-Treasurer. The 1907 directory lists them as "Importers, wholesale and retail merchants". Continued in business until the 1930's.

WILKIE

W. C. OWENS / WILKIE, SASK.

S263D-MP- good for 1 pint milk B O 25 R10
The other two known tokens have Owen instead of Owens as on this token.

WILKIE (cont.)

PARK'S / BAKERY / WILKIE

S263C-B1- good for 1 loaf of bread A Re 32 X 19 R10
As is the case in the other two tokens of the Wilkie district, there is no mention of this outlet in any directory that I have been able to research. Also the town records do not show a bakery of this name ever being in business. There was a Parr Bakery in business for a number of years and the token could have been made for this outlet with a mistake in the spelling but this is only an assumption.

WOLSELEY

WOLSELEY / DAIRY

S266A-MQ- good for one quart P1r R 38 R1
S266B-MQ- good for one quart P1b R 38 R1
The dairy was started in 1957 by Mr. & Mrs. Jack Binst. The red token was issued in 1957 being good for one quart Homo. In 1959 the blue token was issued, being good for one quart skim milk.

BREITENBACH & SCOTT / WOLSELEY / SASK.

S266C-S- good for 1 shave A R 25 R10
Nick Breitenbach and Allan Scott started the barber shop and pool room around 1904 and continued in business only 3 years.

STAR BAKERY / WOLSELEY, SASK.

S266D-B1- good for 1 loaf A Sc8 28 R8
Mrs. John Grant and her son, Frank, operated the Star Bakery from 1901 to 1907 when they sold to F. Magee and A. G. Thompson. They continued the business under the name "Star Grocery and Bakery" but only for about two years and sold the building. Several old-timers thought the token was issued by Mrs. Grant and not used by the new owners, but they were not too sure on that score.

YELLOW GRASS

S271A- Fred Elliott purchased the general store in 1907 from Frank and Fred Steuart. Sold out in 1912 to M. A. Wilkinson and later came back to manage the store for Mr. Wilkinson.
Rarity of the 25¢ token now should be R8

YORKTON

HUDSON'S / BAY CO. / YORKTON

S272A-25- good for 25¢ in merchandise A O 25 R10

CANADIAN NUMISMATIC RESEARCH SOCIETY

CAFE MAVERICKS

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

The name of the proprietor or the company is shown at the extreme left in order to help in finding the name in the classified section of directories etc. Where oblique lines are used it indicates the exact inscription of the token. Words such as "good for" have been eliminated to avoid conjection and because they rarely, if ever, provide a clue to identification. The importance of being certain of your attributions cannot be overstressed. Attributions MUST be backed up by evidence such as a listing in a directory. Send all communications to the writer at P. O. Box 15 Richmond, B.C.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>Obverse</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	
68	Boomerang/Bar and Lunch Room	12½¢ in trade	A. R. 24
99	Cafe de Paris/503 King St/Julot & Mignon	12½¢ in trade	A.Sc8. 28
1018	Cafe(crown)Royal/Value in/Trade V cents/S.Limestone		Z. R. 20
1019	The Club Cafe/le chien d'or (a dog)		
257	Frontier/Ryan/Grill	same as obv.	B. R. 21
290	Greenwood/Cafe	7½¢ in trade	B. R. 26
1020	Harvey/High/School	Complete lunch	Flg.Sc8 30
1021	Imperial Buffet/H.& E/408 Wabasha	G F/5¢/in trade	Z. R. 21
366	Bon Four/Cts.2 Cts./Chez/Ed.Arpin Cafe/25 Cts Lb./The Japon/18 Clb.		A. R. 30
382	John's Quick Lunch/5¢	same as obv	A. R. 24
1022	Maple/Leaf/Grill	¢5¢ in trade	A. R. 19½
504	M.K./Grill	Blank	B. R. 16
557	Opera/Royal Cafe	20¢/A Consommer	B. R. 18
562	Oxford Cafe/A.Horn/M'G'R	1 Meal	A. R. 24
561	Oxford Cafe,5¢ in trade	5	A. Sc8. 29
593	The/People's/Cafe	5¢ in trade	A. R. 28½
599	Pettapiede's/Dining/Rooms	1 Meal	A. R. 25
1023	S.N.H.S./Cafeteria	Complete lunch	P1 23

CANADIAN NUMISMATIC RESEARCH SOCIETY

MAVERICKS WITH AN ADDRESS

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

These mavericks are being listed in two different ways. The first section contains only the address on the token and the identifying number for a quick reference ; the second section contains a more detailed description of the token along with the same identifying number.

Where oblique lines are used it indicates the exact inscription of the token. Words such as "good for" have been eliminated to avoid conjection and because they rarely, if ever, provide a clue to identification.

The importance of being certain of your attributions cannot be overstressed. Try to back them up by evidence such as a listing in a directory.

Send all communications to the writer at P. O. Box 15 Richmond, B.C.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>Address</u>
47	203 N. Broadway	597	1300 R.R.Ave.
54	126 W. Broadway	243	67 River St.
188	183 Blue Island Av.	1028	20 Sandwich St.
756	49 A Rue Boyer	1029	517 Sansome St
205	113 N. Burdick	1030	1596 Selby Ave.
303	1600 Cash Ave.	1031	St. Hubert
30	43 E. Congress St.	49	298 State St.
333	544 Ellice Ave.	320	3304 State St.
1024	2900 Eofe St.	451	40 Syndey St.
1025	804 Ewing St.	452	105 Talbot St.
210	Forum & Rialto	1032	739 University
643	270 Grannan St.	430	1528 University N.E.
94	Gravel Road	1021	408 Wabasha
1026	4449 S. Halsted St.	375	210 Wells St.
326	High Street	185	1126 Wilson Ave.
413	117 Howland Ave.	805	285 S. Wood St.
35	29 Jordan St.		
99	503 King St.		
115	519 Main		
427	West 104 Main St.		
669	15 N. Main St.		
666	801 Market St.		
1027	144 Mill St.		
177	Sarah & Olive Sts.		
792	158 Portage W. Center		

CANADIAN NUMISMATIC RESEARCH SOCIETY

MAVERICKS WITH AN ADDRESS

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

<u>NO.</u>	<u>Obverse</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	
47	Harry Bentz, 203 N. Broadway	2½¢ trade	
54	Bill and Bob's/126 W/Broadway/Place	12½¢ in trade	R. 18
188	T. Depatie/183 Blue Island Av./good for/5¢/drink	Blank	B.R. 24
756	J.A.Brosseau/Victoria Bakery/49 A Rue Boyer	1 Petit Pain	A.R. 24
205	Dutch Arnold, 113 N. Burdick		
303	D.J.Halloran/Grocer/1600Cash Ave.	5¢ with bottle	A.V. 34 X 18
30	5¢ Cigar, R.T.Barton & Co. 43 E. Congress St./5¢/Depot "L" Road		B. R. 24
333	Home Made/Bread/544/Ellice Ave.	1 Loaf	A. S. 24
1024	J.E.Gavin/2900/Eofe St.	5¢ in trade	B. R. 21
1025	Schoberg & King/804/Ewing St.	10¢ in trade	B. R. 24
210	Eastwood & Johnson/Forum & Rialto	one shave	A. R(h) 24
643	Samuel C. Rodriquez/270/Grannan/St.	5¢ drink	A. O. 27
94	E. Butler/Gravel Road	1 pint milk	A. S. 22
1026	Johnson Bros./4449/S. Halsted St.	5¢ accept tobacco	A. R. 25
326	We sell/Flour/and/Groceries/W.Jenkins High Street Bakery/good for/1/loaf		A. O. 27
413	E.Lamacchia/117/Howland/Ave.	10¢ bread	B. 24
35	The/Bank/29 Jordan St.	one shine	A. Sc8 29
99	Cafe de Paris/503 King St./Julot & Mignon	12½¢ in trade	A. Sc8 28
115	Canuck/Bar/519/Main	5¢ in trade	B. R. 21
427	Lee Cigar Store & Billiards, West 104 Main St.		
669	The Senate/15 N. Main St.	Drink or Cigar	R. 21
666	Nat. Sebastian/good for/5¢/at bar E.Dresser/801/Market/St.		B. R. 23
1027	M.Barringer/144 Mill St.	5¢ in trade	B. R. 25
171	James Curotto, Sarah & Olive Sts	2½¢ at bar	
792	E.O.Wilkins, 158 Portage W. Center	10¢	
597	Peter/the/Snug/1300/R.R.Ave.	5¢ in trade	B. 21
243	A.Flemming/67/River St.	5¢ merchandise	C. R. 18
1028	W.Cowell/20/Sandwich St.	5¢ in trade	B. R. 26
1029	Star Exchange/Saloon/517 Sansome St.	10¢ at bar	B. R. 21

<u>NO.</u>	<u>Obverse</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	
1030	Hallen's/1596/Selby Ave.		
1031	A.Y.T. Co./St.Hubert	25¢	B. R. 21
49	The Berlin/298/State St.	5¢ at bar	B. Sc8 29
320	Henry's Club/3304/State St.	H.S.Henry,5¢ cigar	B. Sc8 28
451	W.L.McElwaine/Grocer/40 Sydney St.	4¢ merchandise	A. Sc8 25
452	McEvoy's/Hat/Store/105/Talbot St.	My hats best	B. R. 20
1032	Criterion/739/University	Same as Obv	B. R. 21
430	John Legut, 1528 University N.E.		
1021	Imperial Buffet/H & E/408 Wabasha	G F 5¢ in trade	Z. R. 21
375	F.W.Jende/good for/5¢/drink/210 Wells St.	Blank	B. O. 25
185	DeLuxe/Show/Bar/1126 Wilson Ave.		R. 20
805	F.Wolf/285 S. Wood St./good for/5¢/drink	Blank	C. R. 28

SHELL AND MIRROR CARDS OF CANADA

(An Addenda)

By Ken Palmer

Sherbrooke, Quebec

Banque Eastern Townships

Gardez Ceci et Vous Ne Serez Jamais Casse

(An. encased Edward VII farthing)

F celluloid covered

Banque/Eastern Townships/une des plus Anciennes et des plus/
Fortes Banques du Canada ?/en Operation Depuis de 44
ans/Capital,\$3,000,000/Fonde de Reserve/\$1,450,000.00/
Department/D'Epargnes

Prt'd R 37

Victoria, B. C.

Mona Cafe

Mirror

This man/eats at/the/Mona Cafe/1307 Broad Street/Victoria,B.C./
Home cooking at reasonable charges this man doesn't/
The Canadian Art Works, Montreal, Que. (A caricature of
a man's face; smiling when viewed upright, frowning when
viewed upside down)

Prt'd R 53

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Municipal Hydro Electric Power

Mirror

5000 H.P. Generator - Winnipeg Municipal Hydro Electric Power/
Plant/Commemorating 5th anniversary of Canada's greatest/
Example of successful public ownership/Made in Winnipeg
by - - - not legible due to edge fold over-- (A photo-
graph of a generator)

Prt'd R 56

I would like to extend my gratitude to Ron Greene for submitting the last two listings, and would be pleased to receive further listings or any information regarding other items to add to the listings.

A Correction :

On page 17 of volume 5 the correct initials for Mr. Laliberte should be J.B.

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

NO.

- 684 Good for/One Cigar/Smith & McRae Greenwood, B.C.
Blank B. R. 29
Attributed by Les Hill. Listed in 1897 & 1903 directories as "Books & Stationery". The 1903 directory of Phoenix, B.C. lists "McRae Bros. & Smith, booksellers and tobacconists, also Greenwood." Since the Greenwood directory shows the partnership as Smith & McRae it would seem logical to attribute the token to that community rather than to Phoenix.
- 73 H. R./Bowland Carleton Place,
Good for/1/loaf of bread A. Re. ? X 19 Ont.
Attributed by Ken Palmer. Listed in Bradstreets 1908 directory.
- 119 H. W. /Carter Moose Jaw, Sask
Good for/one/shave B. R. 25
Attributed by Don Stewart. Listed in Henderson's 1899 directory.
- 153 Cordova/J.C.Zettler/Mgr./Cafe Vancouver, B.C.
Good for/10¢/in trade 24
Attributed by Norm Williams through City directories.

A FEW CORRECTIONS

1016 in the Cigar Store Mavericks should read :
A. M. Voilet rather than Violet

Donald Stewart wishes to advise us that in his supplementary listing #2 of the Manitoba tokens printed in Volume 2, page 37 of the Transactions subsequent enquiries confirm the opinion of Ken Palmer that this piece rightfully, be attributed to London, Ontario.

Editor's Note:

Maverick # 699, the Stirton and Dyer token attributed to London, Ontario by Ken Palmer (Volume 4, page 71) provides us with a very good example of how tokens may be attributed to the wrong community.

When it was brought to my attention that the 1914 Canada Gazette under the heading of Cigars and Tobacco showed Stirton and Dyer as being in business in Vancouver, B.C. I checked into this and found the partnership listed in the 1911 to 1914 telephone directories at 319 Cordova West. They were not listed in earlier directories. With this information I questioned Ken about his attribution and he backed it up by two facts ; the token was listed by McColl, which would date it at least ten years earlier, and a specimen was found in London. It is also known that several of the tokens are in eastern Canadian cabinets whereas there is possibly one in the west. Obviously Stirton and Dyer had moved from London to Vancouver sometime between 1908 and 1911.

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

NO.

- 439 E.Little, R. Neal, 49 & 50 Percivals B C ,Kew Bridge etc. London,England
Percivals and Kew Bridge is well known in London. As for the address (49 & 50) it is common for odd and even numbers to be on the same side of the street in London.
- 306 Harding, John P. Restaurant Chicago, Ill
This was attributed by Donald Punshon of Chicago
- 126 C H K Pocket Billiards, Fremont Seattle, Wash
- 92 Burton & Kelly, 3410 Fremont Seattle, Wash
The above two attributed by Byron Johnson of Seattle, who tells us both pieces are very common there.
- 467 Manchester, A. 1407 Madison Seattle, Wash
Also attributed by Johnson. Tokens common in Seattle.
- 93 Butch's 211 Union St. Seattle, Wash
Attributed by Johnson. Still in business
- 15 The Annex, 11th & Pacific Tacoma, Wash.
Attributed by Johnson. Common in that area. Some varieties have Tacoma on them.
- 417 The Langham,Geo.Wilmot, Cor.Mason & Ellis Ste. San Francisco
Mason and Ellis is a well-known corner in San Francisco
- 227 Esslinger's, 1927 University St.Paul, Minn.
Attributed by Harry Sailor who is listing Minnisota tokens. Esslinger is listed in the 1912 directory.
- 336 Horseshoe Cigar Store , 106 E. Holly Bellingham, Wash
About ten years ago the Horseshoe moved to the other side of Holly and is now primarily a restaurant. Listed in 1922 directory.
- 617 Rail Cigar/Store Auburn, Wash
These tokens well known in Auburn and verified by several collectors in the area.
- 134 Cleveland Typewriter Exchange, 339 the Arcade Cleveland, Ohio
Attributed by Joe Kotler who tells us the Arcade is a famous address there.
- 416 Lane & Co, 114 W. Holly Bellingham,Wash
Lane is shown in 1902 & 1922 directories.
Attributed by Garry Ferngren of Bellingham.

A FEW ODDS AND ENDS

Volume 4 available

Volume 4 of the Transactions has been bound and is available to any interested party at \$5.00 per copy. Fellows who have been elected to Fellowship in the Society lately may purchase back volumes at a discount. Enquiries should be made to your editor.

Maverick lists for July Transactions

In the July issue we will list ;

Bakery tokens
Pool, Billiard & Bowling tokens.

Since it takes a fair amount of time to compile these tokens in alphabetical order we ask that you send your list in to the editor as soon as possible. Bear in mind that a token with the Brunswick Balke name on it does not mean it belongs in the Pool, Billiard or Bowling category; very few of them do.

Falmer listing Spinner tokens

In case you are not familiar with these pieces, this is the type of token with a small pimple on one side which can be spinned on a table, the arrow on the upper side pointing to the victim responsible for buying the next round.

Ken would be very pleased to receive rubbings from anyone having such tokens in their collection. You may know of others which are not in your collection, and if so, send this information on to Ken also.

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

Manitoba Centennial Dollar 1970	J. Douglas Ferguson
Convention Medals of the Canadian Numismatic Association	R. C. Willey
Ross W. Irwin Publishes Book	
The Tokens of Jeremiah Gibbs	Ken Palmer
The Royal Style and Titles in Numismatics	Ross W. Irwin
The Alberni Shin-Plaster	Paul Siggers
Bakery Mavericks	Larry Gingras
Pool and Billiard Mavericks	Larry Gingras
Tokens Attributed	
Odds and Ends	

President - Donald M. Stewart
Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Vice-President - A. M. MacDonald
Editor - Larry Gingras

MANITOBA CENTENNIAL DOLLAR 1970

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

The seven judges appointed by the Honorable E. J. Benson, Minister of Finance, unanimously agreed on the reverse design for the Manitoba Centennial dollar of 1970. The meeting of the judges took place in Ottawa on the 12th of June.

The competition's judges were - Dr. Jean S. Boggs, director of the National Gallery of Canada; Mrs. Errick F. Willis, Winnipeg, Manitoba, widow of the former Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba; M. P. Steinkopf, Q.C., chairman of the Manitoba Centennial Corporation; J. D. Ferguson, honorary president, Canadian Numismatic Association, Rock Island, Quebec; R. W. Lawson, deputy governor, Bank of Canada; R. C. Monk, department of Finance; and E. F. Brown, acting master, Royal Canadian Mint.

The decision of the judges was announced from Ottawa by the Honorable E. J. Benson on the 17th of June.

The winning design is most attractive and well-balanced, and depicts the prairie crocus, Manitoba's floral emblem.

The design was submitted by Raymond Taylor, of Scarborough, Ontario, who is the winner of the \$3,500 which the government had set aside for this purpose. Mr. Taylor will now submit the design to the Acting Master of the Mint in the form of a plaster model, from which the Royal Canadian Mint will make the necessary master die, punch and working dies.

Nine hundred and one contest entries were submitted and all provinces were represented. Three awards of \$500 each were made for the honorable mention of the design submitted by William H. Worden, Don Mills, Ontario; John A. Kopala, Calgary, Alberta; and Marion Nicoll, Calgary, Alberta.

Mr. Taylor's design was two crocus flowers and a bud. The coin will also carry the lettering MANITOBA 1870-1970 and CANADA DOLLAR with a small maple leaf in each word grouping.

There was a most notable improvement in the designs submitted as compared with those submitted for the centennial coinage of Canada. This is most encouraging from the viewpoint of both numismatics and art in Canada.

Other designs submitted included the arms of Manitoba, the buffalo, the Golden Boy (from the parliament buildings of Manitoba), the parliament building itself, Riel, Red River cart, and the early sailboats of the fur trade.

CONVENTION MEDALS OF THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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

Though the Canadian Numismatic Association was founded in 1950, it was not until 1954 that the Association was large enough to justify the expense of holding a convention. The first was held in 1954, and there has been one every year since. Each was the occasion of the issue of a special medal.

The first convention was held in Toronto in 1954. The medal was struck in brass, with a single specimen in silver, by Barnard Stamp and Stencil Co. of Hamilton. Both sides bore appropriate inscriptions, and were suggested by the Toronto Coin Club, which acted as host. Two hundred specimens were struck in brass.

The dies of the medal were held for several years by a private individual, who made re-strikes of the medal in silver and brass. This caused considerable embarrassment to the Association and the Toronto Club. The issue was finally bought by the Toronto Club, together with the dies. The re-strikes are countermarked with a small incuse "R" between the date 1954 and the word TORONTO on the reverse.

The second convention was held in 1955 at Ottawa. The medal was struck by Fritchard & Andrews, who still have the dies. The obverse die is an old one used by the firm several years ago for various commemorative medals. It depicts the arms of Ottawa before they were re-drawn according to proper heraldic principles. The reverse bears inscriptions suitable to the occasion. The medal is larger and thicker than that of 1954. Two hundred and eight specimens were struck in copper.

The Association convened for the third time in London, Ontario in 1956, under the auspices of the London Numismatic Club. For this event an attractive octagonal medal was struck by Birks Jewellers. The obverse shows the arms of the City, while the reverse bears the appropriate convention legends. The dies were made by Birks, and are still in their possession. Forty specimens were struck in sterling silver, and a hundred and fifty in antique bronze. The obverse die was used later by the London Club for a local coin show.

In 1957 the fourth convention was held at Hamilton, with the Hamilton Coin Club acting as host. The medal was again struck by Birks, who still have the dies. The obverse bears the arms of the city of Hamilton, and the reverse the usual convention legends. Two specimens were struck in sterling silver, and two hundred in antique bronze.

The fifth convention was held in Ottawa in 1958, the Ottawa Coin Club acting as host. The medal was again struck by Birks, who still have the dies. The obverse bears the new, heraldically correct coat of arms of the city, and the reverse bears commemorative inscriptions. The convention marked the centenary of the establishment of decimal currency in Canada and the golden jubilee of the Royal Canadian Mint. Three hundred specimens were struck in antique bronze.

The sixth convention, in 1959, was the first to be held outside Ontario. It took place in Regina, Saskatchewan, under the auspices of the Regina Coin Club. The medal was a thinnish, seven-lobed piece featuring on the obverse a crown in a circle, flanked by a sheaf of wheat and an oil derrick, with the Club name. The reverse bears appropriate legends. The medal was struck by Birks, who still possess the dies. The Queen City was the first convention site to see gold-filled medals struck. Fifteen gold-filled medals were struck, thirty in sterling silver, and two hundred and seventy-five in antique bronze.

The dies for all the convention medals from 1956 to 1959, and 1961, are still in the hands of Birks Jewellers. Unless arrangements to purchase the dies are made at the time the medals are struck, they cannot be sold. Since Birks evidently keep no record of who engraved what dies, no information as to the engravers for these medals is available.

The seventh convention was sponsored in 1960 at Sherbrooke, Quebec, by the Sherbrooke Coin Club. For the occasion a small uniface plaque was struck by Canadian Artistic Dies from a die engraved by O. Lombardo. The design is an adaptation of the Habitant penny of 1852, with suitable convention legends. Twenty gold-filled pieces were struck, forty-eight in sterling silver, and three hundred in antique bronze. The die is in the hands of Canadian Artistic Dies.

The eight convention was held at Hamilton in 1961 under the auspices of the Hamilton Coin Club. The obverse of the medal shows the new City Hall, and the reverse bears the usual commemorative inscriptions. It was struck by Birks Jewellers, who still have the dies. Some thirty-five or so gold-filled specimens were struck, seventy in sterling silver, and eight hundred and ten in antique bronze.

The ninth convention was a joint event with the American Numismatic Association at Detroit in 1962, with additional activities held in Windsor. An attractive medal was struck for the occasion by Medallion Art Company of New York. The medal was designed by Marshall Fredericks, a noted Detroit sculptor. The obverse depicts a device, half maple leaf and half eagle, symbolical of the two Associations. The reverse depicts "The Spirit of Detroit", a sculpture by Marshall Fredericks. A thousand numbered specimens were struck in sterling silver, a thousand numbered specimens in pale bronze, and two hundred un-numbered specimens in pale bronze. Two thousand five hundred were made in pale bronze, with a suspension ring and a red ribbon, and given to those who registered at the convention and attended the banquet. A single specimen in gold was presented to the Director of the U.S.Mint. The dies are in the hands of the Medallion Art Co., but arrangements are being made to give them to the A.N.A.

The locale of the tenth convention in 1963 was provided in the land of the Douglas fir, sea air, sunshine (occasionally liquid), hospitality unlimited, hyperbole, and occasional mild seismic adjustments at Vancouver, under the auspices of the Vancouver Numismatic Society. An attractive medal was provided for the event. The obverse shows the badge of the Society, originally designed by Larry Gingras and remodelled for the medal by Lawrence Christmanson. The reverse bears the seal of the Canadian Numismatic Association, which is an adaptation of Emmanuel Hahn's famous "voyageur" design for the silver dollar. The dies were engraved by H.F.Sarson of Pressed Metal Products, who struck the medal. The dies are in the firm's possession.

A hundred and eighty-one specimens were struck in sterling silver, and seven hundred in antique bronze. Additional uniface medals were issued to award-winning exhibitors, non-competitive exhibitors, and committee members. A somewhat modified die was used for these. For award winners the medals were made with a suspension ribbon. Fourteen gold-plated medals were made for first prize awards, fourteen silver-plated for second prize awards, and thirteen in antique bronze for third prize awards. Non-competitive award medals and medals presented to committee members were issued without a ribbon. For non-competitive exhibitors, six were struck in antique bronze. The reverses were engraved with the exhibitor's name and the words "In Appreciation". Thirteen antique bronze medals were struck for committee members, the reverses being engraved with the words "A Job Well Done" besides the member's name.

The scene of the eleventh convention was at historic Halifax, under the auspices of the Halifax Coin Club, in 1964. The medal was struck by Wellings Corporation from dies engraved by Benjamin Ireland. The dies were returned to the Halifax Club, who defaced them at a special meeting in October 1964. Two hundred and fifty medals were struck in pure silver, and five hundred in antique bronze. Thirty-two medals, with ribbons of Nova Scotia tartan, were prepared for award-winning exhibitors. Two were in gilt silver, fifteen in antique silver, and fifteen in bronze. The obverse shows the old Halifax town clock. The reverse shows the flag of Nova Scotia.

The Montreal Numismatic Society sponsored the twelfth convention at Montreal in 1965. The medal for the occasion was struck by William Scully, Ltd. It was designed by a committee chosen by the Society, of which Robert Verity was the Chairman. The obverse shows the historic Chateau de Ramezay, and the reverse a futuristic view of the city of Montreal, with Mount Royal and its famous cross in the background. Three hundred specimens were struck in silver and a thousand in antique bronze.

The Manitoba Coin Club sponsored the thirteenth convention in 1966 at Winnipeg. The medal for the occasion was struck by Wellings Corporation from designs by M. De Brincat and the late K. Morgan. The dies were engraved by Benjamin Ireland, and are now in the hands of the club. The buffalo, symbol of the province of Manitoba, appears on one side, with a view of old Fort Garry on the other. Ten gold-plated medals were struck, a hundred and twenty-five in silver, and five hundred in antique bronze.

In honour of the centennial of our blest if somewhat battered Dominion, the fourteenth convention was held in Ottawa in 1967, under the joint sponsorship of the Ottawa and the Capital City Coin Clubs. The medal for the occasion was struck by Canadian Artistic Dies from dies designed and engraved by O. Lombardo. A thousand specimens were struck in antique bronze. Forty specimens were struck in antique silver and presented in special cases to award-winning exhibitors and officials of the C.N.A. Fifteen were struck in goldine and fifteen in nickel silver for awards to exhibitors. A lead trial piece is also in existence. The dies for the medal are now in the custody of the Historian of the Association.

For the fifteenth convention in 1968, held at Calgary under the auspices of the Calgary Coin Association, a most attractive medal was struck by Canadian Artistic Dies. The dies, engraved by O. Lombardo, are in the possession of the Calgary Coin Association. The designs were suggested by Don Stewart and drawn by Douglas van Galen, a Calgary art student. The obverse was adapted from a painting by Paul Kane, and the reverse from a photograph of a chuckwagon race at the Calgary Stampede. Forty specimens were struck in pure silver, fifteen in nickel silver, fifteen in goldine, and a thousand in antique bronze.

The sixteenth convention will be held in Toronto, and it is planned to issue a pentagonal medal. Details cannot yet be released, for obvious reasons, but it should be a medal eagerly sought after.

In order to bring information on the official convention medals back into the light of day, it has been necessary to consult individuals and clubs literally a mari usque ad mare. Without their co-operation it would have been impossible to prepare this article. Their help is gratefully acknowledged, though none are named because they are so many.

ROSS W. IRWIN PUBLISHES BOOK

"WAR MEDALS AND DECORATIONS OF CANADA" , by Ross W. Irwin.
1969, 125 pages, price \$4.00 . Available from the author,
R. W. Irwin, 14 Tamarack Place, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

This catalogue of war medals and decorations, earned by Canadians or won in Canada, fills a vacuum in an increasingly popular area of Canadian numismatics. The catalogue lists all applicable war medals, decorations, polar, coronation, long service and efficiency medals as well as police medals and special awards. There are 96 medals and decorations described in the catalogue.

The section on war medals represents years of research and brings together for the first time the significant numerical information on medals issued to each regiment. There is also a great deal of supporting data from many reference works.

An introductory section explains the system followed in Canada for the granting of awards and also contains technical information not repeated in detail in the main text.

A simple numbering system has been included for numismatic reference purposes. This catalogue is a must for every person interested in Canadian medals and decorations.

The catalogue is strip bound and is offset printed on heavy bond paper 6 X 9 inches. It has a limp paper cover. There are 3 photographic plates.

Postage and insurance is 25¢ for third class mail. The airmail rate is \$1.20 .

The catalogue can be supplied in a beautiful red cloth binding with gold lettering for \$6.50 .

THE TOKENS OF JEREMIAH GIBBS

By Ken Palmer

Accompanied by a letter from Robert L. Low concerning details of the restrikes.



Jeremiah Gibbs was born on December 20th 1873 and died in 1936. He lived all his life in Hamilton, Ontario where he operated a business.

The first of the three "Numismatists tokens" issued by Mr. Gibbs was described in the December, 1903 issue of the "Numismatist" in one of a series of articles by A.R.Frey. He states that these pieces were struck by Messers. Barnard and Broughton of Hamilton Stamp and Stencil Works in September of 1903. The die was destroyed. They are described as follows ; the number issued being in brackets :

1. Jeremiah Gibbs,/Numismatist/1903/Hamilton,Canada.(a maple leaf)

a - Rare coins/purchased/and/exchanged/correspondence/invited	A.R.29 (2)
b - Same but	B.R.29 (2)
c - Same but	C.R.29 (205)
d - Same but	W.R.29 (1)
e - Same but	N.R.29 (1)
f - Same but struck over an 1849 Godless Florin	(1)

The following token, NO. 2(a) is believed to have been issued in copper only, but no record is known of the quantity struck. However, it is thought to be about 200. NO. 2 (b) is the recent brass re-strike on a much thinner planchet.

2. Jeremiah Gibbs/Numismatist/20 Ashley St./1907/Hamilton,Canada.(a beaver)

a - The ambitious city/the Birmingham of Canada(City of Hamilton coat-of-arms)	C.R.29
b - Same but (much thinner)	B.R.29 (200)

The third token issued by Mr. Gibbs was apparently struck to commemorate his birth year, 1873. Again, no record is known of the quantity issued, but it is believed to be about 200.

3. J.Gibbs,/Merchandise/Broker/Phone 20 Ashley/325.St./Hamilton--Canada.(Lion Rampant)

By Industry we hope to prosper/1873 (Beehive and 5 bees)	C.R.29
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The Restrikes

In the Jan-Feb-March-April, 1963 issues of the Canadian Numismatic Journal there appeared a series of articles by Mr. Jeremiah Gibbs of Hamilton, Ontario. Mr. Gibbs was one of the better known lights in Canadian numismatics around the turn of the century. He was for a period (1901-1907) a second vice-president of the American Numismatic Association, and contributed many fine articles to their Journal.

As was the practice of many of his contemporaries, he had "Numismatist Tokens" struck. There were, in all, three varieties of his token, and they are quite scarce today. The exact number struck is not known for certain, but from all available records they could not have numbered many more than two hundred in all.

Mr. Gibbs died in Hamilton in 1936. In 1950 the Hamilton Coin Club was formed, and by the mid-fifties enjoyed a fairly large membership. The interests of the members were quite varied, but not too many were concerned with the token field, nor did many of them know that Hamilton in the early years of the century had numerous enthusiastic collectors and numismatists, most of whom belonged to the American Numismatic Association. In an effort to acquaint the members of our club with the activities of these earlier men, the idea was conceived of having some restrikes made of one of Mr. Gibbs' tokens, as his widow, Mrs. A.E. Gibbs was a member of our club and had retained the original dies as a keepsake. The suggestion was made to Mrs. Gibbs, and she very kindly consented to have this done. Consequently, a total of two hundred specimens were struck, of the token dated 1907.

These restrikes were made available to the members of the Hamilton Coin Club and any others interested at a nominal price of one dollar each. Some C.N.A. Members will likely remember seeing them for sale at the 1957 convention which was held in Hamilton. The proceeds of all these sales were donated by Mrs. Gibbs to the treasury of the Hamilton Coin Club as a help in assisting the finances of the Club.

There being no further demand for the tokens for some considerable length of time, and well over half of them remaining unsold, I suggested that the balance be disposed of in one lot at a reduced price which would reimburse Mrs. Gibbs for the cost of having them struck, which she had borne herself. This was done, the tokens being purchased by a local coin dealer, who in turn disposed of them to a number of other dealers, in Toronto and elsewhere.

The intent of this letter has been to present the facts concerning this restrike, since many weird stories have come to my attention, being bandied about by people who should know better. For instance, a local collector, who is a member of the Token and Medal Society, was told by some person in Toronto that he would not buy a Gibbs restrike because there were "thousands" of them lying around. Such tales are utter nonsense.

Once again, for the record, there were two hundred and only two hundred restrikes made, and no more will be struck. So anyone thinking of obtaining one may do so free of the horrible thought that the "market" is "flooded" with them.

Robert L. Low

THE ROYAL STYLE AND TITLES IN NUMISMATICS

By Ross W. Irwin

The form of the abbreviations or contractions used on coins and war medals is of interest to all branches of numismatics. These abbreviated inscriptions are for the Royal Style and Titles of the Sovereign. The Royal Style is the term used to describe the form the Sovereign wishes to use during a reign to describe his office. The Royal Titles are a part of the Royal Style. The Style has changed or varied over the years.

Since Henry VIII the style is generally given in English except on seals, coins and medals. Henry II prefixed his style with the latin words DEI GRATIA, meaning "by the grace of God". This prefix has remained. Henry VIII received the title FIDEI DEFENSOR from the Pope in 1521. This title has remained even though it is a meaningless term. The title in English is "defender of the faith".

The Royal Style and Titles to be used during a reign is set forth by Act of Parliament. The Royal Cypher is an abbreviation which the Sovereign generally uses to sign state papers and is frequently found on military badges ensigned by a crown. When the letter "I" is contained in the cypher it is termed an Imperial Cypher.

The first medal issued to Canadians, the Military General Service Medal, was issued in 1849 and bore the coroneted, young head, Victorian obverse of William Wyon which he engraved for the "City Medal" commemorating the new Queen's first official visit to the City of London in 1837. The inscription reads VICTORIA REGINA, or, Victoria Queen. The Royal Style and Titles, however, was "Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the faith." It will be noted that the first Canadian coinage bore the inscription VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA. CANADA. 1858.

By the proclamation of April 28, 1876 Queen Victoria assumed the Royal Title of "Empress of India" effective January 1, 1877. The Title INDIAE IMPERATRIX was contracted to IND. IMP. and was added to the British coinage during the years 1893-95 but not to Canadian coins until 1911. Following the Afghan War in 1881 a new medal was struck with the inscription VICTORIA REGINA ET IMPERATRIX (Victoria Queen and Empress). The same inscription was used with the diademed and veiled bust obverse of Victoria as used for the North-West-Canada-1885 medal. The long service medals and the Canada General Service Medal all bore this inscription. It is puzzling to note that comparable medals issued for home troops in Great Britain did not bear ET IMPERATRIX. Why? ? Queen Victoria used the Royal Cypher, VR, at home and the Imperial Cypher, VRI, in Canada.

The Royal Titles Act of 1901 empowered King Edward to make additions to the Royal Style and Titles of the Crown in recognition of His Majesties Dominions beyond the Seas. Consequently the Royal Style and Titles was amended to "Edward the Seventh, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." It was difficult to find a contraction for the new title; finally a group of classical scholars settled on BRITT:OMN: REX as the most suitable for coinage. The Great Seal of the Realm was also changed. The change in Royal Title did not appreciably change the inscription on the medals which were EDWARDVS VII REX IMPERATOR. The Imperial Cypher design for Canada became ERI VII and at home the Royal Cypher became ERVII. These were approved by His Majesty 4 June 1901 and superceded any others in use. The coinage of Canada underwent minor

change. The word CANADA was moved from the obverse to the reverse and the inscription read EDWARDVS VII DEI GRATIA REX IMPERATOR.

The Proclamation in the Canada Gazette of May 9, 1910 gave the same Royal Style and Titles to George the Fifth. At this time the contracted inscription as used for medals was changed to GEORGIVS V BRITT:OMN:REX ET IND:IMP:.. The previous Field Marshal's or Admiral's obverse was played down and a coinage obverse was used from 1918 on new medals.

An error in 1911 omitted the words DEI GRA from the coinage inscription but this was corrected the following year. The coinage inscription was GEORGIVS V DEI GRA:REX ET IND:IMP:.

Following the Imperial Conference held the autumn of 1926, changes in the Royal Title arose out of the altered status of the Irish Free State causing the elimination of the term "United Kingdom" from the Royal Title. The bill did not receive legislative sanction until the Order-in-Council of May 13, 1927 declared the Royal Style to be GEORGIVS V DEI GRATIA MAGNAE BRITANNIAE, HIBERNIAE ET TERRARUM TRANSMARINARUM QUAE IN DITIONE SUNT BRITANNICA REX, FID EI DEFENSOR, INDIAE IMPERATOR, and in the English language, George the Fifth, by the grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. The new heavily contracted inscription became GEORGIVS V.D.G.BRITT.OMN.REX ET INDIAE.IMP.

A committee decided, after two years, in 1927, that the crowned effigy should be used on all war medals and for overseas recipients of all medals after January 1, 1931. Former issues had used the military or naval uniform obverse. Canadian naval authorities insisted on the classical head instead of the announced crowned head.

The Statute of Westminster, December 11, 1931, set out the "Crown as the symbol of free association of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and as they are united by a common allegiance to the Crown . . ." "any alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne or the Royal Style and Titles shall hereafter require the assent of all the Dominions as well as the Parliament of the United Kingdom."

George V died January 1, 1936. George VI ascended the throne in December 1936 and was crowned May 12, 1937. The Royal Style remained as before, "George the Sixth. . ." and the Contracted inscription became GEORGIVS VI D.G.BR.OMN.REX ET INDIAE IMP. The inscription on coinage varied from the medal inscription GEORGIVS VI D:G:REX ET IND:IMP:

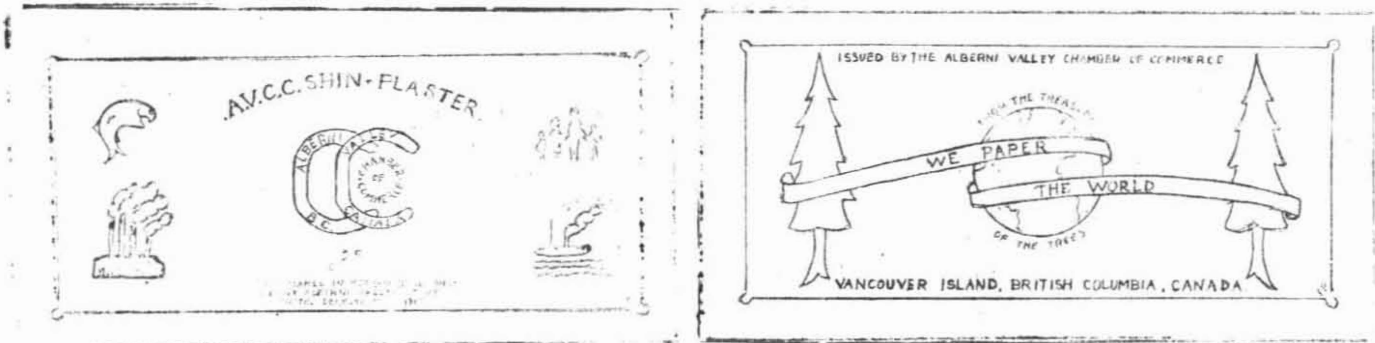
By the Indian Independence Act the parliament of Great Britain assented July 17, 1947 to the omission of the words "Indiae Imperator" from the Royal Style and Titles. The final Order-In-Council was not passed until June 23, 1948 and the medal inscription became GEORGIVS VI DEI GRA BRITT OMN REX FID DEF. The coinage inscription was contracted to a plain GEORGIVS VI DEI GRATIA REX.

By proclamation of February 9, 1952 the new Royal Style became "Elizabeth the Second, by the grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas Queen, Defender of the Faith". The Prime Minister's Conference of the Commonwealth was held in December 1952 at London and it was decided that the existing form was not in accordance with the constitutional relativeness within the Commonwealth. It was therefore decided to retain a substantial element common to all but use a form suited to their own purpose. The results of this was a proclamation dated February 11, 1953 to amend the Canadian Royal Styles and

Titles Act to read "Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith". The new Royal Style and Titles became effective March 28, 1953. The new style omitted the title BRITT OMN which had been interpreted as Queen of the British Dominions Overseas. Canada used the Mary Gillick uncrowned head with the inscription ELIZABETH II DEI GRATIA REGINA F:D: and the crowned obverse of Cecil Thomas bearing the inscription ELIZABETH II D:G:BR:OMN:REGINA:F:D: The coinage inscription became ELIZABETH II DEI GRATIA REGINA from 1953 to 1964 and ELIZABETH II D.G.REGINA from 1965.

THE ALBERNI SHIN-PLASTER

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



In 1965 the Alberni Valley Chamber of Commerce issued a publicity shin-plaster which was given away free-of-charge to tourists at the visitor's booths located where the Nanaimo Highway reaches the head of the Alberni Valley.

The issue was limited to 1,000 pieces and printed on heavy brown kraft paper supplied by McMillan Bloedel Ltd. from its Alberni Pulp and Paper Division. It was printed by the Twin City Times of Port Alberni. The design was created by Mrs. Pauline Barrett, whose initials appear in the bottom right hand corner on both obverse and reverse.

Each shin-plaster was valid for 25¢ in merchandise at any Port Alberni or Alberni store until December 31, 1965. Mrs. Edna Souther who was President that year says that none were redeemed.

Actual size of the note is : 166mm X 83mm. Black and Green on brown.

CANADIAN NUMISMATIC RESEARCH SOCIETY

BAKERY MAVERICKS

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

The name of the proprietor or the company is shown at the extreme left in order to help in finding the name in the classified sections of directories etc. Where oblique lines are used it indicates the exact inscription on the token. Words such as "good for" have been eliminated to avoid congestion and because they rarely, if ever, provide a clue to identification. The importance of being certain of your attributions cannot be overstressed. Attributions MUST be backed up by evidence such as a listing in a directory. Send all communications to the writer at P.O.Box 15, Richmond, B.C.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>Obverse</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	
1033	Adams/Model/Bakery	1 loaf	A.O. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$
38	J.R.Beaudet/Boulangier	1 pain	A.R. 31
1034	Belanger	1 loaf	A.R. 25
1035	B.F. Brighton, one loaf	blank	A.R. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$
1036	Brints/Bakery	small loaf	A.R. 25
80	J.Broadbent/Home Made/Bread	1 loaf	A.R. 24
1037	Burnett's/Bakery	1 loaf	A.O. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$
91	W.Burns/Baker	$\frac{1}{2}$ loaf	B.R. 27
95	Thomas/Byrne	1 loaf	A.Sc8 29
97	Cadillac/Bakery	1 loaf	A.S. 23
104	Campbell's Bakery, one small loaf	Blank	A.R. 25
120	Cash/Corner/Store	1 loaf	A.Re 32X19
1038	Central Bakery, D. Beatty	one loaf	A.Sc8 29
130	City Bakery/l/A.D.Jones	Obv incused on rev	B.R. 32
135	H.Cloutier/Bon Pour/l/Pain	Blank	A.R. 30
157	J.A.Couture, 137 Charest, Bon $\frac{1}{2}$ Pain Bis	Blank	A.R. 20
163	G.C.Crawford/Baker/and/Confectioner	1 loaf	A.Sc8 29
165	Crown Bakery, confectionery,cakes, J.R.McEwing	2 lb loaf	A.O. 25
172	W.E.Curtis/Baker	1 loaf	A.Sc8 29
1039	J.M.Deck, 5¢ loaf	5	B.R. 25
1040	Duncan/J.Marsh/Bakery	1 loaf	A.O. 25
186	DeMara's/Premium/House/of Quality	1 loaf	A.Sc12 26
1041	Desabrais	1 Pain,1 loaf	
191	S.Dini/& Co.	1 loaf	A.R. 25
1042	D.W.F. , 1 loaf	Blank	B.O. 29
209	A.McLaughlin/East End/Bakery	1 loaf	A.Sc8 29
208	W.Buchanan/East End/Bakery	1 loaf	A.Sc8 29

1043	M.C.Eckbohm/good for/5¢/bread	Blank	B.R. 23
1044	Edenburgh Bakery/ J.Taylor	1 loaf	A.Sc8 29
217	Electric/Window/Bakery	1 loaf	A.O. 27
222	R.H.Elphick/Bakery	$\frac{1}{2}$ loaf	A.R. 25
239	T.Filmore/Baker	1 loaf	A.Cl. 29
1045	Frampton's Bakery/ $\frac{1}{2}$ /loaf bread	Blank	B.R. 25
719	Telesphore/Boulangier/Gaudry	1 petit pain	A.O. 21
291	Greers Bakery/good for/1/loaf	Blank	A.Sc8 28
1046	Greider's/Bakery/good for/1 loaf/W	Blank	B.R. 25
1047	Eat/Harris's/Health/Bread	$\frac{1}{2}$ loaf	A.O. 22
308	F.Harrison	1 loaf	B.Sc8 28
322	J.R.Herdman/Baker/&/Confectioner	1 loaf	A.R. 25
326	High Street Bakery, W.Jenkins, flour, groceries, bread		A.O. 27
331	Holden Bros., New Bakery		
332	Home Candy Co.,Bakers, 125A 8th Ave. East	1 loaf	A.Sc10 31
333	Home Made/Bread/544/Ellice Ave.	1 loaf	A.S. 24
338	J.W.Horton	1 loaf	A.O. 28
1048	John Howden/ $\frac{1}{2}$ loaf/Bruntsfield Avenue	Blank	B.R. 26
343	Hudsons/Home Made/Bread	1 loaf	A.V. 30X22
344	F.Hughes/Baker/&/Confectioner	1 loaf	A.V. 30X22
1049	G.V.Hughes/one/loaf of/bread/bakery	Blank	A.R. 24
1050	Hygienic Bread/Phone - 400	1 loaf	A.Sc8 28
363	W.Jacques/Proprietor	2 loaves	A.O. 24
376	Jenkins Bros/Phone/W4627	1 loaf	A.Sc12 26
400	Bread/1/H.N.Kendall	Blank	B.R. 24
1051	G.F.Koeber/good for/5/cents/Bakery	Blank	B.R. 23
413	E.Lamacchia/117/Howland/Ave	10¢ bread	B 24
1052	Láng's/Bakery	5¢ loaf	A.Sc12 26
419	Alfred Laniel/good for/1/Loaf	Blank	A.O. 26
420	Lároque/Legault/Boulangers	1 petit pain	A.O. 22
423	J.B.Lavoie/Boulangier	un gros pain	A.R. 30
424	H.J.Lawrence, Baker		
428	Adolard Lefaiivre/good for/1/loaf	Blank	A.O. 27
429	J.B.Legaul & Cie/1/Loaf	Blank	B.R. 27
1053	N.Lush & Sons/Machine Made/Bread/Bakery	1 loaf	A.R. 28
474	F.H.Martelock/1/Loaf (incuse)	Prit. & Andrews	B.R. 28
479	Delphis Mayer/Baker	20¢ loaf	A.O. 29
454	Go to/W.McGrory/for/choice/bread	1 loaf	A.O. 27

457	McLean's/Bakery	1 loaf	R. 23
494	A.J.Millar/Baker	1 loaf	A.R. 28
495	Mills	1 loaf	B.O. 25
507	F.K.Ferguson/Model/Bakery	1 loaf	A.Sc8 29
1054	E.D.Ouellet	un gros pain	
568	Falace Bakery/Robinson Bros./Proprietors	1 loaf	A.Cl 33
601	Piedmont Home/Bakery/phone Crown 584/ 552 33rd St/Oakland	5¢ loaf	A.R. 24
605	D.Pollock/Baker	4 loaves	A.Sc11 35
609	H.Preuschoff's/Bakery	1 loaf	A.O. 26
611	E.Proulx, $\frac{1}{2}$ loaf	$\frac{1}{2}$ de pain	A.R. 25
635	Aug.Roberge/Boulangier	1 Pain	A.R. 25
639	Jos.Robin/Boulangier	1 petit pain	A.O. 22
1055	Rowland/&O'Brien/Limited	sliced loaf	Pl g.R. 27
647	Aug Roy/good for/1/loaf	Blank	A.O. 27
379	J.H.S. , 5¢ loaf	Blank	B.R. 23
296	G.S. , 1 loaf	Blank	B.O. 26
1056	Paci Sabattino/Italian/Bakery/279 Orchard Ave	small loaf	A.R. 25
662	J.J.Scriven & Son, 2 lbs bread	Blank	B.R. 27
1057	Seguin & Freres, Boulangier	$\frac{1}{4}$ Pain	A.O. 24
1058	Sharp's/Bakery	1 loaf	A.O. 25
676	T.Shiels/Baker	1 loaf	A.R. 24
1059	Stewart's/Bakery	1 loaf	A.R. 24
703	Geo.Stothers/Baker &/Confectioner/Bread/ Cakes & Pastry/Wedding Cakes/A/Specialty	1 loaf	A.Sc10 20
710	D.Sutherland/Baker/&/Grocer	1 loaf	B.O. 25
1060	S.Swan 1 Baker	Blank	C.R. 33
1061	The Swan/Bakery and/Confectionery	1 loaf	A.Re.32X19
729	O.Theoret, 1 gros pain	Boulangier	A.O. 26
733	F.T.Tillyard/1/Loaf of Bread	1 loaf	A.Sc11 34
742	Tucker Bros., 1 loaf	Blank	A.R. 30
756	J.A.Brosseau/Victoria Bakery/49 A Rue Boyer	1 Petit pain	A.R. 24
757	Victoria/Bakery/R.Wood	1 loaf	A.Sc11 28
1062	Joseph Villeneuve, good for one loaf	Blank	A.V. 32X22
774	Wellston City/Bakery/W.B.Phillips & Sons	5¢ loaf	A.Sc8 29
796	Williamson's/Fruit Exchange/Bakery	1 loaf	A.V. 31X21
1063	G.Zacharias	5¢ loaf	

CANADIAN NUMISMATIC RESEARCH SOCIETY

POOL & BILLIARD MAVERICKS

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

Words such as "good for" have been eliminated to avoid congestion and because they rarely, if ever, provide a clue to identification. The importance of being certain of attributions cannot be overstressed. Attributions MUST be backed up by evidence such as a listing in a directory. Send all communications to the writer at P. O. Box 15 Richmond, B.C.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>Obverse</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	
7	Allison Billiard Parlor	2½	
69	Bordeaux Pool Hall	5¢	B. R(h) 21
141	Club/Bowling/Billiards/and/Pool	5¢	B. 21
237	Ferron's/Billiard/Hall/5¢	Brun.Coll.Co.	B.R. 24
292	Grey Bull Billiards		
369	Pool/J & B A/5 (incuse)	Blank	B.R. 23
438	The Lisgar/Billiard/Parlor	5¢	B.R.
440	Schulenburg/Billiard Tables	5¢, L.J.B.	B.R. 23
1064	Mail Bros./5/Pool		
	McNamara Bros/Engravers/64 Fulton St.N.Y.		B.R. 23
552	Olympia Academy/one/String/Bowling Alleys	Blank	A.R. 24
570	Ed.Palmer/10 (Incuse)	Pool Room	B.R. 23
1065	Pastime/Billiard/Hall/Kelly-Vale	5¢	B.R. 21
632	Jos Richter/Pool	Blank	C.R. 24
731	Third/Avenue/Pool/Room	5¢	B. 21

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

- NO.
1010 London Tobacco/25/checks/good for/one/plug London, Ontario
Brands/Pride of London/Cracker Jack/our own & 400 A.R.19

(McCall #772) The 1902 London directory lists the London Tobacco Co. at
184 King Street. Not listed in 1908. Oldtimers in the area recall the
name 'Cracker Jack'. Attributed by Ken Palmer
- 1002 Brunswick/J.P. Keeler Winnipeg, Manitoba
Good for/One shave B.R.25

The 1899 Henderson's directory lists the Brunswick Hotel and Keeler as
a barber. Attributed by Don Stewart
- 506 Model Bakery/Geo.Schirm/Prop. Santa Ana, Calif.
Good for/A 5¢/Loaf of bread B.Sc8 29

J.B.Nestle, of Hollywood, writes to say "Just recently acquired a COUPON
CARD of SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA dated 7/11/1893. A \$5.00 value card that has
various numerals around the edge ,some of which are punched out. On the
reverse is a list of participating merchants. In that list is :

"GEO. SCHIRM, BAKERY"

A FEW ODDS AND ENDS

Constitution available

A few extra copies of our constitution (including the amendment) have now been printed and are available from your Editor.

Mavericks

The maverick list for the October Transactions will be DAIRY TOKENS. If you have any such mavericks which were not shown in our original listings, please send them in to your Editor as soon as possible.

Palmer researching Masonic pennies

Ken writes to say he is doing research on the Masonic pennies and would appreciate any co-operation you may be able to give him.

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

The Numismatics of the French Regime Re-Examined Part 1 - The Colonial Coinages	R. C. Willey
Revue des Monnaies de la Domination Francaise Part 1 - Les Monnayages Coloniales	R. C. Willey
Preliminary Check List of Spinner Tokens	Ken Palmer
Milk Tokens of the Alberni Valley: Part 3 The Richmond Dairy	Paul Siggers
The Oldest Existing Bank Building in Canada	A. M. MacDonald
Preliminary Check List of the Notes of the Halifax Banking Company	Sheldon S. Carroll
A Canadian Numismatic Dictionary	R. C. Willey
Unofficial Medals of Conventions of the Canadian Numismatic Association	R. C. Willey
Dairy Mavericks	Larry Gingras
Tokens Attributed	
Book Reviews	
C.N.R.S. Literary Award	

President - Donald M. Stewart
Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Vice-President - A. M. MacDonald
Editor - Larry Gingras

THE NUMISMATICS OF THE FRENCH REGIME RE-EXAMINED

PART 1 - THE COLONIAL COINAGES

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

In 1970 numismatists will mark the tercentenary of the issue of the first coins struck for use in Canada. It was on February 19, 1670, that King Louis XIV of France authorized the issue of special silver and copper coins for use by the Compagnie des Indes. These are the famous GLORIAM REGNI coins and the "Double de l'Amérique Française." For years, Canadian collectors have considered these coins as exclusively Canadian, but the facts show otherwise. They were intended for use not only in New France, but also in Acadia, the French settlements of Newfoundland, and the French West Indies. The Edict of February 19, 1670 specifies their places of circulation in the following terms:

"For these causes and for other considerations moving us to this, and with the advice of our Council, and of our certain knowledge, full power, and royal authority, we have declared, and ordained, and do hereby declare, ordain, will, and it is our pleasure by these presents signed by our hand, that without loss of time they shall proceed at the Mint in this our city of Paris to the striking of coins hereafter mentioned up to the amount of 100,000 livres to be circulated in the said islands and continent of America and other places within the territories conceded to the said Company of the West Indies alone; that is to say, to the amount of thirty thousand livres in pieces of 15 sols, and fifty thousand livres in pieces of 5 sols, of the same weight, denomination, remedy, and value as those which circulate in our Kingdom, and to the amount of twenty thousand livres, doubles of pure refined copper of the same form and remedy as those which circulate in our Kingdom for two deniers. ... But they are not to be exported, nor are our other subjects to receive them or give them circulation in France, on pain of confiscation of the said coins and of exemplary punishment...." ¹

The territories in which the coins were to circulate are again named in a decree of the Council of State of March 24, 1670,² providing the necessary bullion for the coinage, to wit: "to circulate in the islands and continent of America, which are under his sovereignty."

The decree of the Council of State of November 18, 1672³ is interesting in that it is indirectly the source of an error dating from Breton's time. The decree raised the value of all French coins by a third in the colonies, and alludes to certain coins thus:

"His Majesty in his Council has ordered and hereby orders that the money bearing the said device and all other coin current in France shall circulate in the French Islands and continent of America under the dominion of His Majesty; that is to say, the piece of 15 sols for 20 sols, that of 5 sols for 6 sols 8 deniers, the sol of 15 deniers for 20 deniers, and so on with the other coins in proportion...."

A "sol of 15 deniers" is mentioned along with the 5 and 15 sols of 1670. Breton⁴ concluded that it was the "Double de l'Amérique Française," and almost every other Canadian writer since then has accepted Breton's error without question. Breton, who consulted Zay, should have noted that Zay never called the double of 1670 a sol of 15 deniers. Also, the legend "Double de l'Amérique Française" could only refer to a coin of two deniers.

The double of 1670 was ordered to be struck at Nantes, but for some reason the

order was never carried out. According to Mazard⁵ the mint at Nantes was closed from 1662 to 1693. The mint archives prior to 1700 were destroyed, and therefore this mystery will never be solved. The specimen in the Paris Mint collection was struck at Paris, and is unique. Electrotypes have been made from this coin, and sometimes appear in the auction room. Thus the term "sol de 15 deniers" could not apply to a coin that was never issued.

What is the "sol de 15 deniers?" It is a rather shabby piece, an old douzain countermarked with a fleur de lys. This was the only coin in circulation at this value in 1672.

In June 1640 an Edict of Louis XIII required certain coins, among them the old douzains, to be countermarked with a small fleur de lys to pass for 15 deniers.⁶ The Edict of November 24, 1672 gave this coin currency in the colonies at 20 deniers. This coin is illustrated by Fridmore and also by Ciana.⁷

The coinage of 1670 was insufficient, and was disappearing from circulation when its value was raised in 1672 to prevent its being exported. Nevertheless the coin disappeared, and very little coined money was in use for many years afterwards. A decree of the Superior Council of Quebec⁸ required on January 13, 1683 that all Spanish dollars in circulation be counterstamped with a fleur de lys to pass for four livres. Any deficiencies in weight were shown by means of an additional countermark of a Roman numeral I, II, III, or IIII, according as they were respectively $6\frac{1}{4}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, $18\frac{3}{4}$, or 25% light in weight. Either the whole issue was redeemed in French money and melted down, or the coins were somehow lost or exported, for no specimens exist to-day.

After this time, coined money was sent to Canada in regular shipments from France until the War of the Spanish Succession, when the mother country had little to spare for the colonies. After the Treaty of Utrecht there were attempts to supply a copper coinage for the colonies. The first attempt was the Perpignan issue of 1717. It has long been believed that this coinage was purely Canadian, but this is disproved by the reverse legends and by the Royal Edict of December 1716, which ordered that a copper coinage be struck at Perpignan.

According to the Edict,⁹ the coins "shall be current in the whole extent of our colonies of Santo Domingo, of Martinique, of Guadeloupe, of Grenada, of Marie Galande, of Cayenne, of Louisiana, of Canada, of Île Royale, and other places under our sway outside of Europe, without their being allowed to be offered or circulated in France."

The coins exist in denominations of six and twelve deniers, and are extremely rare. The copper at Perpignan was of poor quality, being too brassy, and the coinage could not be completed. There was evidently another attempt in 1720, for a six-denier piece of 1720 exists in the Norweb collection, but this was equally unsuccessful.

The next issue succeeded, and in 1721 and 1722 an issue of copper pieces of nine deniers was released from the mints of Rouen and La Rochelle. Copper flans were imported from Sweden to insure good quality. The Edict of June 1721¹⁰ authorized the striking of copper pieces of $4\frac{1}{2}$, 9, and 18 deniers at the mints of Rouen, La Rochelle, Bordeaux, and Nantes for the colonies. According to the Edict, the coins "shall be current in all our colonies of America and other places within our dominion beyond Europe, viz: those of twenty to the mark for eighteen deniers, those of forty to the mark for nine deniers, and those of eighty to the mark for four deniers and a half, but they may not be circulated in France, on pain of a discretionary fine and of confiscation."

In spite of this Edict, the mints of Bordeaux and Nantes did not participate, and only the 9 deniers was struck. Rouen struck the coin in 1721, and La Rochelle in 1721 and 1722. The coins sent to Canada were not accepted readily by the colonists, and in 1726 the greater part of the issue was returned to France. Only 8180 pieces were put into circulation.

There are several coins issued from 1719 to 1724, which have been classed as Canadian since the days of Leroux. These coins are called the "John Law" coinage,¹¹ so called because they were issued at the instigation of John Law, who at that time controlled the French finances. The copper was issued by Edict of 1719. An Edict of the King of September 1720¹² authorized the silver and gold.

The "John Law" coinage was issued for use in France as well as all the colonies. According to the Edict, the coins "shall be current throughout our realm, and the countries, lands, and seigniories under our jurisdiction..." In no circumstances was it permitted to export the coins in large quantities unless written authority was given. Thus it can be seen that this coinage was primarily intended for France.

In gold there are a double louis, a louis d'or, and a half louis, the louis d'or being tarified at fifty-four livres. In silver there are an écu of nine livres with a half, third, sixth, and twelfth écu, all to be struck over older coins. In copper there are a sou, a half sou, and a liard.

Two additional coins, in silver, were struck in 1720. The first is the petit louis d'argent (Leroux 254c). This is a coin of three livres struck under the terms of the Edict of September 1720 on new flans, in contrast to the overstruck silver coins. This scarce coin was authorized for use in France and all the colonies, and thus cannot be claimed as exclusively Canadian.

The second is the piece of twenty sols attributed to the Compagnie des Indes (Leroux 254d). This attribution is clearly shown by Zay¹³ to be erroneous. The coin is listed by Leroux as Canadian and by Guilloteau¹⁴ as a colonial piece. Breton and Mazard do not mention it at all. In neither case is the omission due to ignorance.

Concerning this coin Zay writes, "The Compagnie des Indes was permitted to place its arms on public buildings, ships, cannons, and wherever else it thought proper, but it did not have the right to strike coins for itself in the kingdom. Only its agents in India could coin special money for its local needs. It is therefore wrong to attribute the issue of the silver livre of 1720, with the two L's back to back, crowned, to the Company."

The coin was struck under the terms of an Edict of December 1719 at Paris, but because the Paris Mint could not produce the coin fast enough, a decree of the Council of January 13, 1720 ordered that the coins be made at whatever other mints the Company chose. "It follows from this," says Zay, "that the Company was entrusted only with the MANUFACTURE of the livre d'argent, which, like the other coins specified in the Edict of 1719, were allowed to circulate only in the kingdom."

After 1722 no general issues were made for the colonies until 1767, by which time Canada and Louisiana had been ceded respectively to England and to Spain. The issue of 1767 was a copper sou erroneously attributed to Louisiana, but actually issued for the French West Indies.

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REVUE DES MONNAIES DE LA DOMINATION FRANCAISE

PART 1- LES MONNAYAGES COLONIELLES

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

Pendant 1970 les numismates commémoreront la tercentenaire de l'émission des premières monnaies frappées pour la circulation dans le Canada. C'était le 19 février 1670, que le Roi Louis XIV de France autorisa l'émission des monnaies spéciales d'argent et de cuivre pour les transactions de la Compagnie des Indes. Celles-ci sont les fameuses pièces GLORIAM REGNI et le "Double de l'Amérique Française." Depuis plusieurs années, les collectionneurs canadiens ont considérés que ces monnaies étaient exclusivement canadiennes, mais ils sont en erreur. On ordonna que ces pièces ne furent pas pour circuler dans la Nouvelle France seulement, mais aussi dans l'Acadie, les établissements Français dans Terre Neuve, et les Indes Occidentales Françaises. L'Edit du 19 février 1670 donne leurs lieux de circulation en les termes suivantes:

"A ces causes et autres considerations à ce Nous mouvons et de l'avis de nostre Conseil et de nostre certain science, pleine puissance et autorité royale, Nous avons dit et ordonné, disons et ordonnons, voulons, et Nous plaist par ces présentes signées de nostre main, qu'il soit incessamment procédé en l'Hostel de la Monnoye de nostre dite ville de Paris, à la fabrique des espèces cy après jusques à la concurrence de la somme de cent mil livres, pour avoir cours dans lesdites Isles et Terre ferme de l'Amérique et autre lieux de la concession de ladite Compagnie des Indes occidentales seulement; sçavoir, pour trente mil livres de pièces de quinze sols et cinquante mil livres de pièces de cinq sols aux mesmes poids, titre, remède et valeur que celles qui ont cours en nostre Royaume, et pour vingt mil livres de doubles de pur cuivre de rozette aux mesmes taille et remède que ceux qui ont aussy cours en nostre Royaume pour deux deniers ... Sans qu'elles en puissent estre transportées ny que nos autres sujets les puissent recevoir ou leur donner cours en France, à peine de confiscation desdites espèces et de punition exemplaire...." ¹

On donne encore les lieux de circulation des monnaies dans un arrêt du Conseil d'Etat du 24 mars 1670, en fournissant les matières nécessaires d'argent et du cuivre pour la monnayage, savoir: "Pour avoir cours dans les Isles et Terre ferme de sa domination en l'Amérique.:"

L'Arrêt du Conseil d'Etat du 24 novembre 1672 ³ est intéressant, car il est indirectement la source d'un erreur du temps de Breton. Par cet arrêt, on augmente la valeur des monnaies d'un tiers en sus. On fait mention de certaines monnaies de cette façon:

"Sa Majesté en son Conseil a ordonné et ordonne que la monnoie marquée de ladite devise et toutes les autres espèces qui ont cours en France auront aussy cours dans les Isles françoises et Terres fermes de l'Amérique de l'obéissance de Sa Majesté; sçavoir, la pièce de quinze sols pour vingt sols, celle de cinq sols pour six sols huit deniers, le sol de quinze deniers pour vingt deniers, et ainsy des autres Espèces à propcrtion..."

Avec les 5 et 15 sols de 1670, on fait mention d'un "sol de 15 deniers". Breton ⁴ conclut que ce fut le "double de l'Amérique Française", et presque tous auteurs canadiens depuis le temps de Breton acceptent l'erreur sans question. Breton, qui consulta Zay, devrait avoir noté que Zay n'appela le double de 1670 jamais un sol de 15 deniers.

On ordonna que le double de 1670 soit frappé à la Monnaie de Nantes, mais à quelque cause on n'exécuta pas le mandat. Selon Mazarin⁵ la Monnaie de Nantes fut fermée de 1662 à 1693. Les archives de la Monnaie antérieures à 1700 furent détruites, et on ne peut jamais donc résoudre la mystère. Le spécimen dans le cabinet de la Monnaie de Paris fut frappé à Paris, et il est unique. On a fait des électrotypes de cette monnaie, et celles-ci paraissent quelquefois dans l'hôtel des ventes. Ainsi la terme "sol de 15 deniers" ne pouvait pas signifier une monnaie que ne fut pas émise.

Quel est le "sol de 15 deniers?" C'est une pièce un peu usée, un ancien douzain, contremarqué d'une fleur de lys. Ce fut la seule pièce ayant cours à cette valeur en 1672.

Au mois de juin 1640, un Edit de Louis XIII exigea que certaines monnaies, parmi elles les anciens douzains, soient contremarquée d'une fleur de lys pour avoir cours 15 deniers⁶. L'Edit du 24 novembre 1672 les donna cours dans les colonies pour 20 deniers. Fridmore et Ciani⁷ illustrent cette monnaie.

La monnayage de 1670 fut insuffisant, et disparaissent de la circulation, quand sa valeur fut augmentée en 1672 pour empêcher sa exportation. Cependant les monnaies disparurent, et très peu d'argent monnayé circula pendant plusieurs années après. Un arrêt du Conseil Supérieure de Québec⁸ exigea le 13 janvier que 1683 toutes piastres espagnoles en circulation soient contremarquées d'une fleur de lys pour avoir cours pour quatre livres. On indiqua des insuffisances de poids par une contremarque additionnelle d'un chiffre romain I, II, III, ou IIII pour insuffisances respectivement de $6\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, $18\frac{3}{4}$, ou 25%. Soit l'entière émission fut rachetée et fondue, ou les monnaies furent exportées ou d'une manière ou d'une autre perdues, car aucune spécimen n'existe aujourd'hui.

Après ce temps on envoya d'argent monnayé au Canada régulièrement de la France jusqu'à la Guerre de la Succession Espagnole, quand la Métropole eut peu pour donner aux colonies. Après la Traité d'Utrecht il y eurent des essais de fournir une monnayage de cuivre pour les colonies. Le premier essai fut l'émission de la Monnaie de Perpignan en 1717. On a longtemps cru que ces pièces furent canadiennes seulement, mais ceci est réfuté par les légendes du revers, et par l'Edit Royal du mois de décembre 1716, que porta qu'une monnayage de cuivre soit frappe à Perpignan.

Selon l'Edit,⁹ les monnaies "auront cours dans toute l'estendue de nos colonies de Saint Domingue, de la Martinique, de la Guadeloupe, de la Grenade, de Marie Galande, de Cayenne, de la Louisiane, du Canada, de l'Isle Royal, et autres lieux de notre domination hors de l'Europe, sans qu'elles puissent être exposées ni avoir cours en France."

Les monnaies existent en dénominations de six et douze deniers, et elles sont extrêmement rares. Le cuivre de Perpignan fut de mauvaise qualité, contenant trop de laiton, et la fabrication ne put pas être complétée. Evidemment il y eut un autre essai de 1720, car une pièce de six deniers de 1720 existe dans le collection Norweb, mais ce fut également sans succès.

L'essai prochain réussit, et en 1721 et 1722 on émit des pièces de cuivre de neuf deniers des Monnaies de Rouen et de La Rochelle. Des flans de cuivre furent importées de la Suède pour assurer la bonne qualité. L'Edit du mois de juin 1721¹⁰ autorisa la fabrication des pièces de cuivre de $4\frac{1}{2}$, 9, et 18 deniers aux Monnaies de Rouen, La Rochelle, Bordeaux, et Nantes, D'après l'Edit, ces pièces "auront cours dans toutes nos colonies de l'Amérique et autres lieux de notre domination hors de l'Europe, savoir : celles de vingt au marc pour dix-huit deniers, celles de quarante au marc pour neuf deniers, et celles de quatre-vingt au marc pour

quatre deniers et demi, sans qu'elles puissent être exposées en France, à peine d'amende arbitraire et de confiscation."

Malgré cet Edit, les monnaies de Bordeaux et de Nantes ne participèrent pas, et les Monnaies de Rouen et de La Rochelle ne frappèrent que la pièce de neuf deniers. A Rouen on les frappa en 1721, et a La Rochelle en 1721 et 1722. Les pièces envoyées au Canada ne furent pas acceptées par les colons, et en 1726 on retourna la plupart de l'émission à la France. Seulement 8180 spécimens eurent cours.

Il y ont plusieurs monnaies émises de 1719 à 1724, qu'on a classé comme canadien depuis le temps de Leroux. Cettes monnaies sont la série "John Law", soi-disant parcequ'on les émit a l'instigation de John Law, qui contrôla les finances françaises à ce temps. Le cuivre fut émis sous l'édit de 1719. Un Edit du Roi du mois de septembre 1720 ¹² autorisa l'argent et l'or.

La série "John Law" eut cours en France aussi bien que toutes les colonies. D'après l'édit, les monnaies "auront cours dans toutes notre royaume, pays, terres, et seigneuries de notre obéissance..." Il ne fut jamais loisible d'exporter les monnaies en grandes quantités sans autorité par écrit. Ainsi on peut voir que cette monnayage fut émise principalement pour la France.

En or, il y ont un double louis, un louis d'or, et un demi-louis, le louis d'or ayant cours pour cinquante-quatre livres. En argent, il y ont un écu de neuf livres, avec un demi-écu, un tiers, une sixième, et une douzième, tous surfrappés sur émissions antérieures. En cuivre, il y ont un sol, un demi-sol, et un liard.

Deux pièces additionnelles, en argent, furent frappées en 1720, La première est le petit louis d'argent (Leroux 254c) de trois livres frappe sous les termes de l'Edit du mois de septembre 1720 sur nouveaux flans, en contraste aux pièces surfrappées d'argent. Cette monnaie rare fut autorisée pour avoir cours en France et toutes les colonies, et ainsi elle ne peut pas être classée comme canadien.

La seconde est la pièce de vingt sols attribuée a la Compagnie des Indes (Leroux 254d). Cette attribution Zay ¹³ prouve être en erreur. Leroux montre la pièce parmi les pièces canadiennes, et Guilloteau ¹⁴ la montre comme une monnaie colonielle. Breton et Mazard ne font point mention de cette pièce, et ni l'un ni l'autre omet la pièce à cause de l'ignorance.

A L'égard de cette pièce, Zay écrit: "La Compagnie des Indes pouvait apposer ses armes sur les édifices publics, vaisseaux, canons et partout où elle le jugeait à propos, mais elle n'avait pas le droit de battre monnaie pour son compte dans le royaume. Seuls, ses agents dans l'Inde pouvaient fabriquer des monnaies spéciales pour les besoins locaux. C'est donc à tort qu'on attribue à la Compagnie des Indes l'émission de la livre d'argent aux deux L adossées et couronnées de 1720."

La monnaie fut frappée sous les termes d'un Edit du mois de décembre 1719 à Paris, mais parce-que la Monnaie de Paris ne pouvait pas les produire assez vite, un arrêt du Conseil du 13 janvier 1720 ordonna qu'elles soient frappées à quelconques autres Monnaies que la Compagnie choisit. "Il suit de là," dit Zay, "que la Compagnie n'a été chargée que de la FABRICATION de la livre d'argent qui, comme les autres espèces spécifiées dans l'Edit de 1719, ne devait avoir cours que dans le royaume."

Après 1722, il n'y avaient plus des émissions généraux pour les colonies, jusqu'à 1767, auquel temps le Canada et la Louisiane eurent été respectivement cédée à l'Angleterre et a l'Espagne. L'émission de 1767 fut un sou de cuivre, attribué en erreur à la Louisiane, mais actuellement émis par les Indes occidentales françaises.

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- 9.....Shortt P. 367
- 10....Shortt P. 502
- 11....Leroux, Joseph. "Médailleur du Canada." PP 15, 16 No. 254b - 254g.
- 12....Shortt P. 476
- 13....Zay, Ernest. "Histoire Monétaire des Colonies Françaises." PP. 270, 271
- 14....Guilloteau, Victor. "Monnaies Françaises." P. 34 No. 11.

PRELIMINARY CHECK LIST OF SPINNER TOKENS

By Ken Palmer

Richmond, B.C.

Airport exit on 499 Thruway/Made in U.S.A /Vancouver/Airport Inn/Phone 278-9611/
Richmond, B.C.
You/Lose (slender arrow pointing down) A:R:34

Vancouver, B.C.

3500 W. 4th at Collingwood/Repairs/E.A.6322/this token worth/20¢ in service or/
Mdse. except gas/at/Ken Lynch Texaco/Service/B.A. 7817/3095 W. Broadway at
Balaclave/Made in U.S.A.
Round & Round/she goes/you pay (in error to right) where she/stops/nobody knows
A:R: 32

Radio Rental & Repairs/Philips/and Fleetwood/Television-Hi-Fi/and Radio sales and/
Service Repairs to/ All Makes/H.Alma 2244/4453 W. 10th Ave.-Vancouver,B.C./
Made in U.S.A.
Round & Round/She Goes/You pay (in notched base arrow to right)/Where She/Stops/
Nobody Knows A:R: 32

Gray Dunn Biscuits/A.D./Richardson/Vancouver/Duncan Chocolates/Made in U.S.A.
Round & Round/She Goes/You pay (in notched arrow to right)/Where She/Stops/
Nobody Knows A R: 32

Vern's/On Main/ Auto Service Ltd./30th & Main/EM.3202/This token Good For/
20¢ on Purchases/Except Gas
Round & Round/She Goes/You pay (in notched arrow to right)/Where She/Stops/
Nobody Knows A:R: 32

Victoria, B.C.

Volkswagon Dealer/Speedway/Motors/Ltd./971 Yates,Victoria,B.C./Made in U.S.A.
Round & Round/She Goes/You pay (in arrow)/Where She/Stops/Nobody Knows
A:R: 32

Winnipeg, Man.

Lennett Motor Service/WH 38157/Operated by/Mickey Lennett/Hargrave & Bannatyne/
Made in U.S.A.
Round & Round/She Goes/You pay(in notched bas arrow to right)Where She/Stops/
Nobody Knows A:R: 32

This is Worth/1⁰⁰/at Safeway/Manitoba and Ontario/Until/May 24/1957/Made in U.S.A.
Round & Round/She Goes/You pay(in arrow to right)/Where She/Stops/Nobody Knows
A:R: 32

Zoratti's/Restaurant/Choice Steaks/Spaghetti/Made in U.S.A.
Round & Round/She Goes/You Pay(in arrow to right)/Where She/Stops/Nobody Knows
A:R: 32

Actinolite, Ont.

Westwind Motel/Actinolite,/Ont./on Hwy.1,Half-Way/Between Toronto & Ottawa/
Phone/Tweed 335 R 23/Open all Year/Made in U.S.A.
Round & Round/She Goes/You Pay(an arrow)/Where She/Stops/Nobody Knows A:R: 32

Hamilton, Ont.

Call/"Barney"/For Your/Marking Needs/Barnard Stamp & Stencil Ltd. (a dog)
Round & Round/(asterisk)/She Goes/You Pay(in arrow to right)/Where She/Stops/
Nobody Knows C!R: 32

Fischers/Hotel/Hamilton/Home of the/Quarterback Club/Made in U.S.A.
Round & Round/She Goes/You Pay(in arrow to right)/Where She/Stops/Nobody Knows
A!R: 32

London, Ont.

Campbell's/Moving/& Storage/London 438-7333
Round & Round/She Goes/You Pay(in arrow to right)/Where She/Stops/Nobody Knows
A!R: 32

Paris, Ont.

You Always Win With/Adams/Motor/Graders
Round & Round/(asterisk)/She Goes/You Pay(in arrow to right)/Where She/Stops/
Nobody Knows B!R: 32

Port Arthur, Ont.

Redeemable-for-Merchandise/Taylor's/Men's Wear/Port Arthur,Ont./Value 25 Cents/
Mens & Boys Clothing & Foot Wear/ Made in U.S.A.
Round & Round/She Goes/(plain arrow to right)/Where She/Stops/Nobody Knows A!R: 32

St. Thomas, Ont.

The Mark of Quality/W (inside a hexagon & shot through arrow to right)/The
Weatherhead Co.
Round & Round/She Goes/You Pay(in arrow to right)/Where She/Stops/Nobody Knows
Bz!R: 32

Toronto, Ont.

For/Wiping & Polishing/Cloths/Painters'Drop Sheete Etc./By-Products Co./of Canada/
93 Ontario St./Toronto-EM,3-7844/ Made in U.S.A.
Round & Round/She Goes/You Pay(in arrow to right)/Where She/Stops/Nobody Knows
A!R: 32

Don't Gamble/Display & Sell/Products Bearing/This Mark/C P ("P" inside circle
formed by "C" & maple leaf)
Round & Round/She Goes/You Pay(in arrow to right)/Where She/Stops/Nobody Knows
A!R: 32

More Profits/When You/Cook Better/Electrically/Your Hydro
With Electric Cooking/Wellings Bl/Your Treat(in arrow to right)/Is/Safety-Comfort/
Cleanliness-Speed A!R: 33

Little Denmark Tavern/720/Bay Street/Toronto/Dancing Nightly/ Made in U.S.A.
Round & Round/She Goes/You Pay(in arrow to right)/Where She/Stops/Nobody Knows
A!R: 32

Metropole Hotel/EM,8-8691/King & York Sts./Toronto/"Meet me at The Met"/made in U.S.A.
Round & Round/She Goes/You Pay(in arrow to right)/Where She/Stops/Nobody Knows
A!R: 32

Zuchter's Restaurant & Starlight Room/Catering/for/all Occasions/Free Parking/
315 Adelaide West/EM,8-6647/Toronto,Canada
Round & Round/She Goes/You Pay /Where She/Stops/Nobody Knows A!R: 32

Walkerville, Ont.

Hiram Walker's Gold Crest Canadian Rye Whiskey/ W / Since 1858 (coat of arms)

All Right. You Pay (an arrow)

B:R: 32 (goldine)

Estevan, Sask.

Ace Mud Service/Ltd./Estevan,Sask./Serving Sask. & Manitoba

You Pay (in script). (slender arrow pointing down between "you" and "pay")

A:R: 35

Regina, Sask.

Ideal Plumbing & Heating Ltd./Regina, Sask. (a pig's posterior)

Head-'n-Tail/You Pay/Flippin'-Spinnin' (pig's head pierced by arrow to left)

B:R: 26

A special thanks for supplying specimens and information is extended to:

Donald M. Stewart ; Ron Greene ; and Larry Gingras.

MILK TOKENS OF THE ALBERNI VALLEY; part 3.

THE RICHMOND DAIRY.

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

When the Alberni Valley Dairy Co-operative failed in late 1948 the Island Farms Co-op of Victoria took over their routes with Mr. Harry Glover as Manager. Due to internal problems, Mr. Glover left Island Farms to start his own dairy in late 1949. The new operation commenced business on January 16, 1950 in the original A.V.D.A. buildings on North 3rd Avenue using the name of "Richmond Dairy". No milk was purchased locally, but was all imported from the Richmond Dairies of Vancouver.

In 1951 the dairy moved to new buildings on North 10th Avenue which are still being used by the successor dairy today. At the peak of its life in 1952 there were five retail delivery trucks and one wholesale truck. During 1953 the operation was expanded to Ladysmith, B.C. where one retail truck was used. This new branch had to be closed in 1955 as a licence to continue was refused when the area was placed under Milk Board control.

With the increase in freight rates in 1958 it became uneconomical for Glover to continue, and arrangements were made for Richmond Dairy of Vancouver to purchase the assets. Further changes were made in 1960 when Jersey Farms Ltd. bought out the Richmond operation. Due to the distance involved in shipping the milk from Vancouver, and management problems, Jersey sold the Port Alberni branch to local interests in 1962 who then re-organized under the name "Circle Dairy Ltd.", which continues to deliver in the Valley.

The tokens issued by this chain of dairies is quite interesting. When Mr. Glover opened in 1950 he had no tokens of his own, so obtained 2,000 metal octagonal ones from Richmond Dairy Ltd. of Vancouver. On receipt of his own plastic tokens in 1952 all but 17 of the outstanding metal pieces were gathered in and sent back to Vancouver. The plastic tokens continued in use until Jersey Farms bought the dairy in 1960 and introduced their Frasea Farms tokens, counterstamped "Port Alberni". When Circle Dairy took over in 1962 they were, under the terms of purchase, to honour all outstanding Richmond and Frasea tokens. They were then redeemed by Jersey Farms in Vancouver.

The delivery route that Glover ran in Ladysmith used the plastic Richmond tokens, and he has estimated that some 600 were outstanding and not redeemed when they sold the routes in 1955.

DETAILED LIST OF THE TOKENS KNOWN :

- (a) Richmond Dairy Ltd. metal octagonal tokens - none known to exist
- (b) VNS #4140b Richmond/Dairy/-/Made in USA
Good For/1 Quart/Milk F1(r):R:28
- (c) VNS #4130a Frasea Farms/Ltd./Famous/Grauer Herds c/s "Fort/Alberni"
One/Fint/Holstein/Milk P1(g):R:31
- (d) VNS #4130c as (a) but One/Quart/Holstein/Milk F1(r):R:31½
- (e) VNS #4130d as (c) but c/s "Port Alberni"
- (f) VNS #4120a Circle/Dairy
Good for/1 Quart/Milk F1(b):R(h):30
- (g) VNS #4120b as (a) but slightly lighter shade F1(b):R(h):31

THE OLDEST EXISTING BANK BUILDING IN CANADA

By A. M. MacDonald



ENTRANCE TO COLLINS BANK
CIRCA 1821

At 1883 Upper Water Street in Halifax, Nova Scotia, is located what is considered to be the oldest existing bank building in Canada.

From sometime before and during the war of 1812 Enos Collins, a Halifax merchant at or very near this location, operated his wholesale and retail business. Along with many other prosperous men in Halifax Collins owned privateers who, under letters patent from the King, captured United States' merchant ships and sold their cargoes for enormous profit. The warehouse used for storing the captured goods, and from which sales were made, is still standing and continues to be known as "The Privateer's Warehouse".

After the end of the war and with the recall from the seas of his privateers Collins entered the money lending business in addition to his other merchandising activities and in a few years became the principal financial man in the town.

Between the years 1820 and 1823 Enos Collins built the stone building which is standing to-day. He constructed two large stone vaults, one of which is still intact to-day with its massive solid iron door and eight inch brass key. The other vault was removed some years ago and eye-witnesses tell us it was found to be constructed with granite blocks weighing about one ton and for dowels used cannon balls which exactly fitted semi-spherical indentations in each block so they could not be pushed in or out but had to be lifted straight up. The existing vault may be constructed in a like manner.

Up to the year 1825 Collins operated his business as a private lending and money safekeeping institution which was known locally as Collins' Bank. Collins, himself, became very wealthy and was referred to many times as "The Richest Man in America". He purchased a mansion on a large estate in the south end of Halifax

which many years later served as the Club House for the Grousebrook Golf Club. It was demolished in 1959 to make way for the new St. Marys University.

In 1825 Collins and a group of his financial associates banded together to form the HALIFAX BANKING COMPANY. The newly formed company used the Collins Building as their headquarters. It had a large ground floor office with a door opening on Water Street. Over the door was, and still is, carved in the stone lintel the word "BANK".

The HALIFAX BANKING COMPANY continued to use the old Collins Building up to 1903 when they merged with the CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. Under the new name they continued to occupy the same office until 1908 when the Canadian Bank of Commerce moved into their new building on the corner of George and Granville Streets which they occupy to-day.

All that now remains of the Enos Collins financial empire is the stone bank building and the "Privateere Warehouse" behind it. These buildings have been saved mainly through the efforts of the Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia, and the Halifax Civic Advisory Committee. They are, however, on the very edge of the multi-million dollar Scotia Square Development and it will require the combined efforts of all levels of Government together with private individuals and organizations to save this valuable link with our past.

The writer is indebted to Mr. Louis Collins of Halifax for much of the foregoing information.

Editor's note:

On the following page we present a "Preliminary Check List of the Notes of the Halifax Banking Company" as prepared by Major Sheldon S. Carroll, Curator of the Bank of Canada's Numismatic Collection. Once again this provides us with a most excellent example of co-operation between Fellows of the Society.

PRELIMINARY CHECK LIST OF THE NOTES OF THE HALIFAX BANKING COMPANY

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

1. 1 lb, 10 shillings, 1st September 1825. Illustrated in the History of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Vol. 1, page 76.
 2. 1 lb, 10 shillings, 1826. Poor example in the Bank of Canada's collection.
 3. 5 lb, 18--. Illustrated in the History of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Vol. 1, page 80.
 4. 6 lb, 18--. Ibid, Vol. 1, page 80.
 5. 6 lb, 10 shillings, 18--. Ibid, Vol. 1, page 84.
 6. 7 lb, 10 shillings, 18--. Ibid, Vol. 1, page 84.
 7. \$4, October 1st, 1872. Ibid. Vol. 1, page 96.
 8. \$4, October 1st, 1880. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce collection.
 9. \$5, October 1st, 1872. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce collection.
 10. \$5, October 1st, 1880. Bank of Canada Numismatic Collection.
 11. \$5, Jan.1st, 1887. Bank of Canada Numismatic Collection.
 12. \$5, Jan. 1st, 1894. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Collection.
 13. \$5, July 2nd, 1896. Bank of Canada Numismatic Collection.
 14. \$10, October 1st, 1872. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Collection.
 15. \$10, October 1st, 1880. Bank of Canada Numismatic Collection.
 16. \$10, July 2nd, 1890. Bank of Canada Numismatic Collection.
 17. \$10, July 1st, 1898. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Collection.
 18. \$20, 9th Dec. 1863. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Collection.
 19. \$20, July 1st, 1871. Bank of Canada Numismatic Collection.
 20. \$20, Sept. 14th 1871. Bank of Canada Numismatic Collection.
 21. \$20, 1874. This note listed in a Halifax Mail Bid Sale in Nov. 1963.
 22. \$20, July 2, 1890. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Collection.
 23. \$20, July 1st, 1898. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Collection.
- N.B. One location is shown for each note as proof that the note exists. It is not intended to convey the impression these are the only known examples of the notes. For example, some notes shown as being in the Bank of Canada's Numismatic Collection are also in the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce collection and others may be in private collections.

A CANADIAN NUMISMATIC DICTIONARY

By P. C. Willey, F.R.N.S.

Many numismatic dictionaries have been published, one of the most famous being Frey's "Dictionary of Numismatic Names", published by the American Numismatic Society. A smaller work was published in Canada by Dr. Joseph Lercoux some eighty years ago under the title "Le Vade Mecum du Collectionneur".

These works have relatively few listings of Canadian terms, being published as dictionaries of all phases of numismatics. What few Canadian terms exist do not deal with decimal currency or paper money, since these early works were published long before the modern interest developed in all phases of Canadian numismatics.

This work is offered to the numismatist as a purely Canadian one. Many old and new Canadian terms are explained. Many terms common to the numismatics of all countries are defined as they apply to Canadian numismatics, and examples are given from material used in Canada. Hoards and treasure trove have been defined in the past in their application to European numismatics, but in this work they are defined as they apply in a young country such as our own.

Accurate information is supplied as to fineness, weight, and remedy of all Canadian decimal coins. It is hoped that this information will banish for all time the erroneous belief that the cents of 1858 and 1859 are the same weight as those of 1870 - 1920. If this and other misconceptions are consigned to limbo as a result of the publication of this work, the author will not have laboured in vain.

ALL RIGHTS ARE RESERVED

ALTERED DATES

Sometimes called overdates, these are coins on which a figure of the date has been changed, generally by sinking a new figure over the old one.

In the Colonial series the copper 9 deniers of 1722, minted at La Rochelle, has a variety with the date altered to 1722 from 1721. There is a variety of the Nova Scotia penny of 1843 with the date altered to 1843 from 1840. A very rare Bust & Harp token has the date altered to 1820 from 1825.

A few altered dates are known in the decimal coinages. Most ten-cent pieces of Newfoundland dated 1880 are altered dates, the date being changed from 1870. Some Canadian cents of 1859 were altered from 1858. A twenty-five-cent piece of 1886 was recently discovered with the date altered from 1885.

Alteration of dates at times occurs outside the legitimate mints. This is for the purpose of deceiving collectors, and is treated under FAKES.

ANCHOR MONEY

This is a set of coins so called because their reverses depict a large anchor. These coins were issued in 1820 and 1822 for Mauritius and the British West Indies. They were listed in various catalogues for years as Canadian Colonial pieces, but they have recently been shown by Pridmore and Linecar not to have been intended for use in Canada.

ANONYMOUS TOKENS

In 1825 an Act was passed forbidding the further use or importation of private tokens into Canada. This attempt to regulate the small change in use was speedily set at naught, when it was discovered that it did not apply to coppers dated before 1825. A coach and four could be driven through this loophole in the Act, and anonymous tokens soon appeared by the ton.

The Tiffins, the Bust & Harp, and many Wellington pieces (qq.v.) all appeared after 1825. None of these pieces bears the name of any issuer or importer. Later it developed that undated pieces could also be circulated, since it could not be proven when they were issued, and so the issuers of the Bouquet sous and the SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE tokens (qq.v.) quickly seized the benefit of the doubt. By 1835 the tons of anonymous tokens, complicated by the appearance of brass counterfeits, had brought the situation to the verge of chaos.

ANTEDATED COINS

These are coins bearing an earlier date than that of issue. Many Colonial tokens were antedated to evade the law of 1825 against the importation of private tokens. The law was vitiated because of a serious flaw in its terms, whereby it was possible to import anonymous tokens into Canada with impunity if they were dated earlier than 1825. The Tiffin tokens, the Bust & Harp tokens dated 1820, and most of the Wellington pieces are antedated. The VEXATOR CANADIENSIS tokens (q.v.) are also antedated.

ARMY BILLS

These are the first Canadian paper money in which Canadians had any confidence since the American Revolution. The United Empire Loyalists had anything but fond memories of the enormous amounts of paper in use in the American colonies before 1776, and the French-Canadians, with their experiences with card money (q.v.) were

equally distrustful of paper money.

In this situation the governments of Upper and Lower Canada issued paper money in 1812 to finance the war effort. The notes were signed by military officers, including Isaac Brock, and were accepted more from patriotic feeling than confidence in fiduciary money. After the war the notes were fully redeemed in gold and silver. Public confidence in paper was almost completely restored, and banks found it much easier to circulate notes.

The Army Bills, as these notes were called, were issued in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$10, \$25, \$50, \$100, and \$400. The notes of \$25 and more bore interest at 6% per annum.

ARNPRIOR DOLLAR

The silver dollar of 1955, with only one and a half "water lines" to the right of the canoe, has received this name through having first been found at Arnprion, Ontario. A shipment of silver dollars to a firm in the town of Arnprion for payment of Christmas bonuses, was found to have this characteristic. It was later discovered that more "Arnprion" dollars existed than were in this consignment. Dollars of 1950 and 1957 also exist with this characteristic. It is the result of wear of the dies.

BANK TOKENS

In Lower Canada the copper currency had become so chaotic by 1835 that the banks refused to accept any of it other than by weight. Only the insufficient supply of English regal copper was acceptable at face value. To augment this supply, the Bank of Montreal issued copper halfpennies, or sous, which they were careful to designate as tokens. These were somewhat lighter in weight than the regal copper, and were backed by the bank's sound reputation. They were redeemable in English money on demand.

The Bank of Montreal issued tokens from 1835 to 1837, and in 1842 and 1844. The "Side View" tokens of 1838 and 1839 (q.v.) were not regularly issued. The City Bank issued tokens in 1837, and La Banque du Peuple in 1837 and 1838. The Quebec Bank issued tokens in 1837 and 1852. The largest issues of bank tokens were made by the Bank of Upper Canada in 1850, 1852, 1854, and 1857.

BANK OF CANADA NOTES

The paper currency in use at the present time consists solely of notes issued by the Bank of Canada. The Bank of Canada was created in 1934 as the Canadian central bank, and it was given the sole right to issue notes. Chartered banks were required to withdraw their notes from circulation over a period extending from 1935 to 1950.

The Bank of Canada notes were first issued in 1935 in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1000. Separate printings were made in English and in French. The French issues are smaller and therefore scarcer.

The second issue was made in 1937, the notes being bilingually inscribed. The denominations were \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, and \$1000.

The third issue was released in 1954 in the same denominations. The notes are bilingually inscribed, and are in use at the present time. A special \$1 note was issued in 1967 for the Centenary of Confederation.

To Be Continued

UNOFFICIAL MEDALS OF CONVENTIONS OF THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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

In addition to the official Convention medals of the Association, there have been from time to time a number of unofficial and private pieces issued at some Conventions in honour of the occasion. The first was a wooden piece given to all delegates to the Convention at Regina in 1959. A surplus of wooden quarters, made for the Supermatic Car Wash in Regina, served as the "blanks". The Convention sticker, originally used on all mail sent by the Convention Committee, was applied to the reverse. The obverse of the piece shows the head of an Indian to left, in black, with the legends DON'T TAKE WOODEN NICKELS and FOR REAL MONEY TURN OVER. The reverse carries the Convention sticker, produced by Phila-Coin Co. of Regina.

In 1962 the joint A.N.A. - C.N.A. Convention was commemorated by Presidential Art Medals Ltd. It is struck on an irregularly circular flan, and the obverse is an accurate reproduction of the obverse of an Athenian "owl" tetradrachm of the old style. The reverse of the medal bears the usual convention inscriptions.

The Bank of Montreal issued a medal in 1965 for the Convention at Montreal. Both sides depict the crest of the Bank of Montreal. One side bears appropriate legends in English, and the other the same legends in French. The dies were made and the medals struck by C. Lamond & son Ltd. of Montreal. A total of 1350 was struck, all in bronze.

The "Crash Medal" was another unofficial Convention piece struck in 1965. Not only does it commemorate the Convention, but it also commemorates the famous January debacle over the proof-like mint sets that year, when the entire production from the then existing machinery at the Mint was sold out in four hours on Jan. 2, 1965. As is well known, the ensuing storm of protest caused the government to put additional machinery into production and once again take orders for sets, intending to strike sets to fill every order no matter how many or how large. This pricked the speculative bubble, with disastrous results to many an overstocked collector and dealer. The medal bears no design, having only appropriate legends. The issue was in bronze, struck by the Lombardo Mint.

In 1967 a wooden dollar was made by Fieghi Bros. for the 1967 Convention. The obverse bears suitable Convention legends and the words SOUVENIR DOLLAR. The reverse is inscribed with the date August 30, 1967 enclosed by GOOD FOR ONE DRINK in a double circle. A thousand were made.

The Toronto Coin Club issued an aluminum souvenir medal in honour of the 1969 Convention. A total of two thousand was struck. The obverse shows a view of the new Toronto City Hall, with the legend TORONTO'S NEW CITY HALL. The reverse is inscribed SOUVENIR OF THE TORONTO COIN CLUB 1969. The word SOUVENIR is on a band running diagonally from the top to the left side. The rest of the legend is on a ribbon folded in five parallel horizontal folds. The medal was engraved by O. Lombardo from particulars provided by the Club, and struck at the Lombardo Mint.

CANADIAN NUMISMATIC RESEARCH SOCIETY

DAIRY MAVERICKS

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

The name of the proprietor or company is shown at the extreme left in order to help in finding the name in the classified sections of directories etc. Where oblique lines are used it indicates the exact inscription on the token. Words such as "good for" have been eliminated to avoid conjection and because they rarely, if ever, provide a clue to identification. The importance of being certain of your attributions cannot be overstressed. Attributions MUST be backed up by evidence such as a listing in a directory. Send all communications to the writer at P. O. Box 15, Richmond, B.C.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>Obverse</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	
14	Anheiser/Clean/Pure/Milk	1 Pint	A:R:24
29	Bartels, Gerhard. pint of milk	Blank	A:R:25
45	S. Bemus/1/Quart of Milk	1 Quart	A:T:32
1066	C.B.Bromley	1 Pint	A:R:25
82	Brookside/5/Dairy	as Obv.	A:O:25
83	Brown's/Creamery/Produce/Co.	1 Pint	A:R:24
84	Jos. A. Brown/Prop.	1 Pint	A:Ov:30X22
94	E. Butler/ Gravel Road	1 Pint	A:S:22
1067	R. J./Lambray	1 Pint	A:R:25
131	Jas. Dow/City/Dairy	1 Pint	A:R:26
1068	A. G. Clark	1 Quart	A:O:26½
133	Clearview/Dairy/N. Michener	1 Quart	A:O:25
136	J. Cloutier, Laiterie Dairy Coop	8-4311	Flk:R:31
160	C.F.D.	1 Pint	A:R:25
166	From the/Crown Bakery	Powassan Milk	A:Re:32X19
1069	Crystal Dairy, A.C. McLennan	1 Quart	A:R:25
179	De Blocq/Bros.	1 Pint	A:R:21½
181	C. Lee Deeks	1 Pint	A:R:25
1070	Dixie/Bell/Dairy	5¢ with bottle	Flw:S:23
1071	Englemere/Dairy	1 Quart	?:O:?
1072	John Frith/Good for/1/Qt.Milk	Blank	B:S:23
1073	F. F. Garbe	1 Pint	A:R:25
302	W.J.Hallett's/Dairy	1 Pint	A:R:20
311	Henry Hartman/Good for/1/Pt.Milk	Blank	B:R:24
312	W. V. Harvey, One bottle milk 7¢	as Obv.	Z:O:22
319	Wm. Henry/1/Pint/Milk	Frit. & And.	A:R:24
324	Highland Park/Dairy/Thomas Leech	1 Quart	A:R:25

330 Holland/Dairy	1 Quart	A:R:26
350 Hygienic Dairy/One Bottle	Blank	A:O:22
1074 Johnson/Dairy	1 Quart	A:O:26
1075 Ladner Dairy/Ltd	1 Quart	B:R:25
324 Leech, Thomas. Highland Park Dairy	1 Quart	A:R:25
1076 I. N. Little	1 Quart	B:R:24
443 W. Lussier/Laitiers	Une Chopine de Lait	A:O:23
458 C. B. McLean/1/Bottle	Prit. & And.	B:R:24
1069 A. C. McLennan/Crystal/Dairy	1 Quart	A:R:25
1077 Merton/Farm	1 Pint	A:?:?
133 N. Michener, Clearview Dairy	1 Quart	A:O:25
1078 J. C. Miller	1 Pint	A:R:25
500 Hugh Mitchell/Dairyman	1 Pint	A:S:24
522 Myslicki Dairy/Phone/3-7587	1 Quart	Z:R:23
538 Northern Dairy/Ice/Cream/&/Creamery	Bottle check	A:R:20
573 Parkdale/Dairy/F.Welch./Prop.	1 Quart	A:O:25
590 A.W. Penhorwood/Good for/1/Qt.Milk	Blank	B:R:24
1079 H. Phillion/1/Quart	Blank	A:R:28 $\frac{1}{2}$
1080 W. Phoenix	Quart	A:O:22 $\frac{1}{2}$
614 Purs/Milk Co.	Bottle check	A:R:21
1081 Quality/Sales/made in usa	1 Qt.Homo	F1r:O:23
616 Queen's/Own	1 Quart	A:R:24
626 R.E.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pt	B:R:19
627 Reed Dairy/Budd Reed	1 Pint	A:Re:31X19
633 Riverhurst/Farm/M.M.Sundy	1 Pint	A:R:24
638 W.H.Robertson	1 Pint	A:O:26
1082 T/Short	1 Pint	A:R:25
680 Silver Springs/P./Clarke/Dairy	10¢ with bottle	A:O:24
681 Skookum/Dairy	1 Qt.Milk	F1k:O:23
690 Spruce Grove/Farm/Dairy	1 Pint	A:S:23
705 Sublett's/Jersey/Dairy	1 Quart	A:R:21
706 W. H. Sullivan, good for 1 quart	Prit. & And.	A:R:27
633 M. M. Sundy, Riverhurst Farm	1 Pint	A:R:24
707 Sunnyside/Dairy	1 Quart	A:O:24
713 Tamarac/Dairy/made in usa	1 Quart	F1w:R:23
720 E. Scarf/Quart/Templeton Dairy	Prit.& And.	B:R:27
720 Templeton Dairy, E.Scarf	" "	B:R:27
1083 Trout/Lake/Dairy	1 Pint	A:R:25

745	Tyldesley/Dairy/W.M.Weaver	1 Quart	?:0:24
768	The Water Edge Dairy & Poultry Farm/Good for/1/Quart Scotch Collies/and/Ferrets		A:0:27
573	F. Welch, Parkdale Dairy	1 Quart	A:0:25
745	W. M. Weaver, Tyldesley Dairy	1 Quart	?:0:24
775	West/End/Dairy	1 Pint	A:0:25
777	Western Dairy Farm, J. Scott, Prop.	1 Pint	A:0:24
1084	Wood's Dairy/Sandwick	1 Pint	A:R:25
303	Ymir/Dairy	1 Pint	A:0:25

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

<u>NO.</u>			
120	Cash/Corner/Store Good for/1/Loaf See Tannahill S5B-B1	A:Re:32X19	<u>Alameda, Sask.</u>
609	H.Preuschoff's/Bakery Good for /1/Loaf of Bread See Tannahill S217A-B1	A:0:26	<u>St.Walburg, Sask.</u>
220	Elm/Beach Good for/5¢/with return/of bottle See Stewart 5200a. Tokens were found at this beach in 1969. (St. Vital is a part of Greater Winnipeg)	A:R:26	<u>St.Vital, Man.</u>
331	Holden Bros/New/Bakery Good for/1/Loaf/of/Bread See Stewart 1660a	A:R:29	<u>Glenboro,Man</u>
662	Good for bread/2 lbs/J.J.Scriven & Son Blank See MacDonald, Transactions July 1965	B:R:27	<u>Halifax,N.S.</u>
1053	N.Lush & Sons/Machine Made/Bread/Bakery Good for/1/Small/Loaf Located by Don Stewart in Gazetteer of 1912	A:R:28	<u>Peterborough, Ont.</u>
1059	Stewart's/Bakery Good for/one/Loaf/Bread Don Stewart received tokens from this bakery	A:R:24	<u>Calgary,Alta.</u>

BOOK REVIEW

TRARE AND ADVERTISING TOKENS OF MANITOBA by Donald M. Stewart. 135 pages, fully illustrated, 6" by 8", soft cover, \$4.50 per copy. Available from the author at 503 Crescent Blvd., S. W. Calgary 6, Alberta.

In this work the author follows the usual custom of listing, in alphabetical order, all communities from which tokens are known to have been issued. Under each community, in the same order, is listed the merchants from that community who are known to have issued tokens.

In contrast to common practice of the past, the author has assigned one specific four-digit number to each merchant rather than to the community, and each token issued by the merchant is given an identifying letter. This system provides maximum uniformity in that all tokens are identified by 4 numbers and 1 letter. Adequate space is left between numbers and letters to allow for additional listings as they come to light.

Mr. Stewart has very wisely listed the advertising pieces in a separate section. This is wise because they are quite different from trade tokens, and also because there is some doubt as to whether or not such pieces should be classed as numismatic items.

C.N.R.S. standard format and symbols are used throughout the work and rarity numbers are assigned to each token. A token locator is also provided to assist the reader.

This work is a MUST for the token collector.

L.G.

BOOK REVIEW

THE TOKENS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON by Ronald Greene and Leslie Hill. 88 pages, not illustrated, 7" by 8 5/8". soft cover, \$3.00 per copy. Available from the Vancouver Numismatic Society at P. O. Box 2467, Vancouver 3, B.C.

The system used in this work for listing and numbering is identical to that used for the Manitoba tokens, and is without doubt by far the most practical system used for a work of this nature. Mr. Greene, who developed the numbering system is to be congratulated.

C.N.R.S. standard format and symbols are used throughout the work, but the authors thought it best not to include rarity numbers at this time. The very helpful token locator is also provided.

Unfortunately the contents of this work are not reflected in the title. Scattered throughout the work are numerous listings of the doubtful advertising and miscellaneous pieces as well as medals and some pieces which cannot be classed as numismatic even by the wildest stretch of the imagination.

A MUST for the token collector but he should know how to separate the wheat from the chaff.

BOOK REVIEW

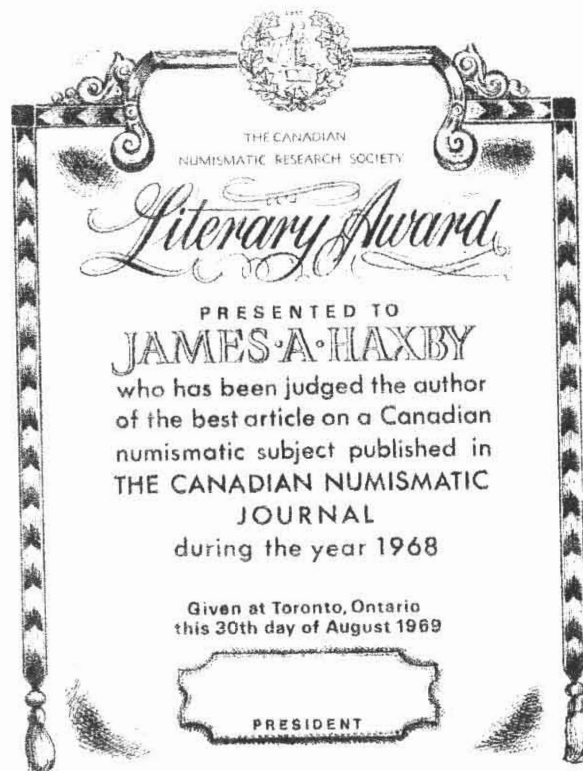
PAPER MONEY OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY by Larry Gingras. 22 pages, illustrated, 6" by 9", soft cover, \$3.00 per copy. Available from the author at P. O. Box 15 Richmond, B.C.

Larry Gingras has come up with another writing, the result of many years of painstaking and determined research.

The "Paper Money of the Hudson's Bay Company" covers a subject which has never been adequately written up. Basil Hamilton in 1923 described a number of the pieces, as have other writers, but no one has covered the subject with any degree of completeness. Larry's listing of the various dates and signatures on the notes is an outstanding example of determination and patience to obtain the completeness of these details. Correspondence with collectors from all parts of North America as well as interviews and correspondence with officers of the Hudson's Bay Company enabled him to complete these lists.

Canadian numismatists as well as historians of the Hudson's Bay Company will find much of extreme interest in this work.

Fred Bowman.



Shown here is a photograph of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society's Literary Award which was presented by our President to James A. Haxby during the Canadian Numismatic Association convention at Toronto in August of this year. Mr. Haxby won the award for his research on Canadian decimal coins.