

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

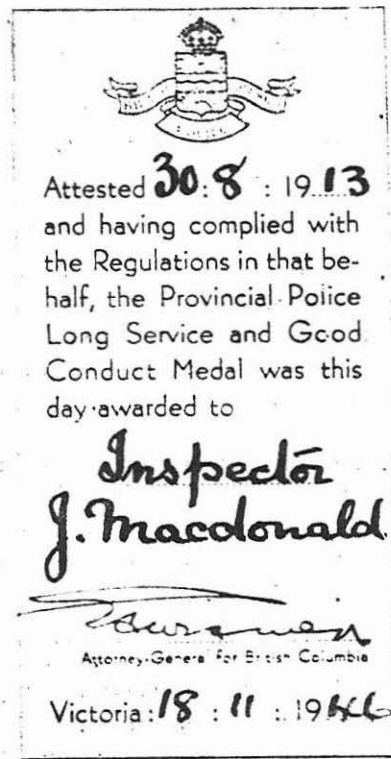
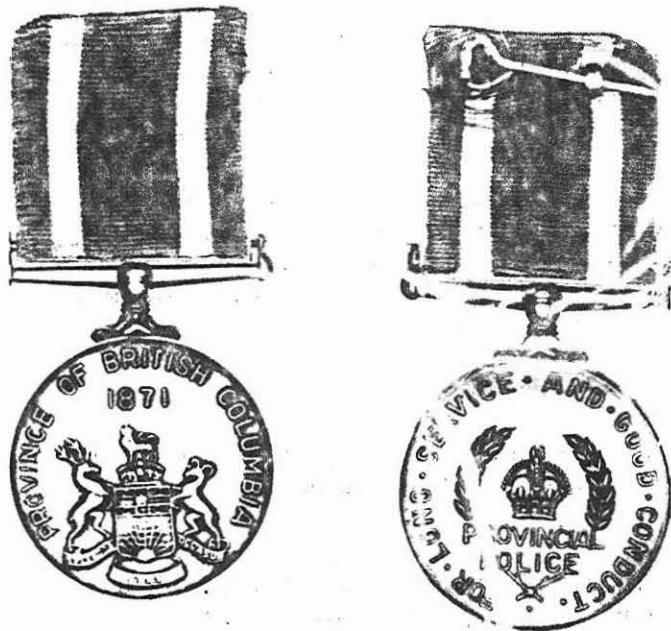
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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL POLICE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

By Ross W. Irwin



The conception of the British Columbia Provincial Police Long Service and Good Conduct medal originated with Commissioner Thos. W.S. Parsons, OBE of that force. It was authorized by Police Regulation 89 made under the Police and Prisons' Regulations Act and confirmed by Order-in-Council 1727 approved 5th October 1945. Page 11 of this lengthy O/C setting forth the qualifications for the award reads as follows:

PROVINCIAL POLICE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL (New)

89. A medal designated "The Provincial Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal" may be awarded to any member of the Force who has completed not less than twenty years service in the British Columbia Provincial Police. Medal awards will be made subject to the following regulations:-

(1). The Provincial Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal may only be awarded to those members of the Force who bear irreproachable character, and who have served in the Force not less than twenty years, the last ten of which shall have been with good conduct and satisfactory service.

(2). Medal awards may be made to any authorized regular members of any municipal police force absorbed into the Provincial Police as a result of a policing contract between the Commissioner and such municipality. In such case regular municipal police service which must have been continuous up to the time of absorption may be counted towards qualifying service for the award.

(3). War Service in the Armed Forces of Canada may be counted towards qualifying

for the award in the cases of those who were members of the Force immediately prior to joining the Armed Forces and who rejoined the Force within three months of their honourable discharge from the Armed Forces.

(4). Recommendations for the medal awards must be made to the Officer Commanding the Division, Sub-Division, District or Administrative Branch in which the member of the Force in question is serving.

(5). Where a member or ex-member of the Provincial Police awarded the medal ceases to be of good character, the Commissioner may by publication in General Orders, cause the name of the member or ex-member concerned to be removed from the list of those authorized to wear the medal.

(6). Where the loss of a medal is incurred due entirely to unavoidable circumstances arising out of the exigencies of the service, the medal may be replaced at public expense, but losses due to circumstances and accidents of private life will not be replaced. No duplicate medal will be issued until two months have elapsed from the date of loss.

(7). All medal awards will be published in General Orders.

(8). The Provincial Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal will be worn on the left breast of police uniform, subordinate to all other British medals and decorations. (New).

The medal is circular, 1.42 inches in diameter, and is of sterling silver. The non-swivelling straight suspender is the standard military three pin mount with inward scroll supports. The medal was manufactured by Pressed Metal Products of Vancouver. The number, rank and name of the recipient is indented on the edge, in block capitals.

The obverse of the medal shows the Provincial Coat of Arms with the legend : PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA and the date 1871. The unusual feature of a lion standing on the crown signifies the provinces' origin as a Crown Colony.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: As we go to press I notice Mr. Irwin has added a small footnote to his manuscript drawing my attention to the location of periods in the legend. You will notice the periods do not appear on the photo I made of Inspector MacDonald's medal (shown on previous page), and this leads me to believe there may have been two dies prepared. I'll check this out and see if we can come up with an answer for the April issue.)

The reverse bears the legend FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT around a crown and crossed laurel branches which are superimposed by the words, in two lines, PROVINCIAL / POLICE. The crown, flanked with laurel branches, was a feature of the forces police badges back to the time it was a crown colony.

The ribbon is a standard  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide and of dark myrtle green with two  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch sand yellow stripes  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch from each edge, traditional colours of the provincial police.

No second award bars were authorized since recruitment was between 21 and 35 and retirement was between 55 to 65. Long service was also recognized by the awarding of a star, worn on the sleeve, for every five years of service. Each star drew ten cents additional pay up to non-commissioned officer rank.

A cheque for twenty-five dollars from the "Reward Fund" accompanied each medal on presentation.

Medals were issued between the effective date of November 1, 1946 and August 15, 1950 at which time the force was taken over by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. "An unconfirmed statement from a reliable source" alleges that when the forces were combined the R.C.M.P. would not permit the B.C.P.P.L.S.G.C. medal or ribbon to be worn since it was a provincial award on a federal uniform. To forestall the grumbling the R.C.M.P.L.S.G.C. medal was issued to all who had the provincial medal. Two medals for the same service, rather unusual !

The exact number of medals issued cannot be determined with accuracy since the Monthly General Orders cannot be found. From a count of various sources and from the Annual Report of the police it would appear that 50 to 60 were issued. The Annual Reports show 43 issued in 1946, 3 in 1947, 4 in 1948 and none thereafter. Names mentioned in "The Shoulder Strap", a Provincial Police publication, would indicate at least 10 more.

NOTES ON THE CALGARY, 1901, INDIAN CHIEF MEDAL

By Donald M. Stewart

In his book, "Medals Awarded to North American Indian Chiefs 1714 - 1922", M. A. Jamieson has given an interesting account of the Assembly of Indian tribes held at Shaganappi Point, Calgary, Alberta on September 28th, 1901 during which the Indian's allegiance to the Crown was reaffirmed. The Duke of Cornwall and York, later King George V, acknowledged these assurances of loyalty and devotion and advised the Indians "From the warmth of your reception I feel that you will also long remember this day. In order to specially commemorate it the Great King has ordered that a suitable silver medal shall be struck, and one will be presented to each of the Head Chiefs, which shall be kept by him so long as he remains in office, and afterwards by his successors."

As the actual time of presentation has not previously been known, it is interesting to learn the Hon. David Laird, Indian Commissioner, wrote to the Indian Agent, Sarcee Agency (adjacent to Calgary) on July 7th, 1902 informing him one silver and four bronze medals with clasps were being forwarded by express. The letter instructed that the silver medal be given to the Chief and the bronze medals to Councillors or Minor Chiefs at the first favourable opportunity. On July 17th, 1902 Head Chief Bulls Head and Minor Chiefs Eagle Carrier, Big Plume, Big Wolfe and Jim Big Plume acknowledged the presentation of their medals. No doubt the Chiefs of other tribes present at the Assembly received their medals about this time.

The silver and the bronze medals were struck from the same pair of dies. All specimens examined in both metals have an over-struck "P" in the word "Presented", which occurred when the die-cutter first punched this letter facing outward and then corrected his error.

Use of the David Laird papers in the Glenbow-Alberta Institute and the assistance of D. W. Light are acknowledged with thanks.

## NOTES ON THE TREATY NO. 3 INDIAN CHIEF MEDAL

By Donald M. Stewart

In his excellent reference work, "Medals Awarded to North American Indian Chiefs 1714 - 1922," Jamieson describes Treaties 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the medal struck to commemorate them. The reverse of this medal features a military figure and an Indian shaking hands. Jamieson mentions: "It has been stated that the two figures are supposed to be Colonel McLeod, Canadian Treaty Commissioner and Chief Roundmaker respectively." This statement is freely quoted as fact, but there seems to be no known historical support for it.

Let us review what is known. Illustrations of the period show beyond doubt the white man is dressed in the uniform of an Army Staff Officer. As Treaty No. 3 was signed on October 3rd, 1873 and a supply of these medals was ready for distribution at the signing of Treaty No. 4 on September 15th, 1874,<sup>1</sup> the ordering of the medal can be placed no later than early in 1874, and quite possibly in 1873. The Colonel McLeod referred to is James Farquharson MacLeod of North-West Mounted Police fame. MacLeod served as assistant brigade-major with Wolseley's Red River Expedition in 1870. He returned to Eastern Canada in the summer of 1871 and resumed the practice of law at Bowmanville, Ontario. In September, 1873, when the North-West Mounted Police was being formed, MacLeod was commissioned as a Superintendent and wintered at Lower Fort Garry. In June, 1874, he was named Assistant Commissioner and was part of the force which left in July to occupy what is now Saskatchewan and Alberta. MacLeod was present at the signing of Treaty No. 6 in 1876, and attended Treaty No. 7 in 1877 as Special Indian Commissioner, which may have inspired the use of the term "Canadian Treaty Commissioner" as quoted by Jamieson. On the other hand, MacLeod was not present at the signing of Treaties No. 1, 2 or 3 and it is therefore difficult to see how he could have acted as the model for this medal.

The reference by Jamieson to "Roundmaker" is no doubt a transcription error in the name of Poundmaker, a chief of some fame in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885. Poundmaker attended the signing of Treaty No. 6 as a sub-chief but had no known connection with any of the earlier treaties. It should also be mentioned the dress of the Indian depicted on the medal is not authentic in portraying the feather headdress and the feather apron. Rather it appears to be a European artist's conception of a western Canadian Indian.

While searching for confirmation that Colonel MacLeod was the model for the medal, I located some information which could perhaps be the basis for further speculation. During the negotiations and the signing of Treaty No. 1 at Lower Fort Garry (the Stone Fort), the Crown was represented by the Hon. A.G. Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and W.M. Simpson, Indian Commissioner. In his report, Simpson refers to the expense of obtaining provisions and then states "In addition to this expense, it was thought necessary by the Lieutenant-Governor that Major Irvine, commanding the troops at Fort Garry, should be requested to furnish a guard at the Stone Fort during the negotiations" etc.<sup>1</sup> When Wolseley's Red River Force withdrew in June, 1871, Major A.G. Irvine of the Quebec Rifles remained with 50 volunteers from which this guard was drawn. He is the only Staff Officer known to be present at Lower Fort Garry for the signing of Treaty No. 1. Reports of this Treaty appeared in the Press across Canada and an interesting account in L'Opinion Publique of September 14th, 1871 included an artist's sketch of the negotiations,

illustrating a Staff Officer and two of the guards with a number of Indians. The bearded Staff Officer, presumably Major Irvine, very much resembles the figure on the medal. Perhaps this or a similar sketch was available to the designer of the medal. After the disbanding of the Fort Garry Garrison Lieutenant-Colonel Acheson Gosford Irvine was made a superintendent in the North-West Mounted Police on May 7th, 1875.

This is the story, and until more information is available, an accurate description of the reverse of this treaty medal would probably be "Staff Officer and Indian shaking hands."

The assistance of Mr. D.W.Light and the Glenbow-Alberta Institute is gratefully acknowledged.

- 1 - "The Treaties of Canada with the Indians of Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and Kee-wa-tin by the Hon. Alexander Morris, P.C.

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

**BILLON**

Base Silver, with a silver content under 50%, the alloying metal being copper. It was never used by the British government for home or colonial use, but was widely used in Europe for denominations intermediate between silver and copper. The old French mousquetaires and sous marques (qq.v) were coined in billon, and these coins circulated widely in New France.

**BIT**

A slang term used for the Spanish real or eighth of a dollar. Its most common use to-day is in the phrase "two bits" to mean a quarter of a dollar. One bit is therefore twelve and a half cents. In Colonial British Columbia the cost of living was such that no smaller coin than an English sixpence or an American dime was of any use. There was no need at all for copper. The price of small articles was expressed in bits, or eighths of a dollar, a practice acquired from California and continuing till after 1900.

There was no Canadian coin worth  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents, and no combination of coins to meet this amount. This difficulty was met in a peculiar way. A dime tendered in payment for anything priced at one bit was accepted as full payment. This was called a "short bit". If twenty-five cents was tendered, the seller gave ten cents in change, making the price paid fifteen cents. This was called a "long bit". This bizarre arrangement endured till about 1900, by which time prices had been reduced because of the more rapid settlement of the region after the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Smaller coins became useful, especially after the rise of department stores.

**"BLACKSMITH" TOKENS**

These are an extremely crude series of counterfeit halfpennies appearing in Lower Canada for the first time about 1835. They are nearly all characterised by reversed types and the absence of legends. They were made in imitation of the battered, worn-out, old English and Irish regal halfpennies of George III, and were struck from dies deliberately left unfinished. They show only an outline of a bust on one side and an unfinished Britannia or a harp on the other. The types are reversed because their creators, ignorant of the techniques of die-sinking, cut their types to face the same way as on the coins they used as models.

They acquired their name from a story first told by R.W. McLachlan, to the effect that they were invented in Montreal about 1835 by a dissolute blacksmith to pay for his liquor. The coins were struck from unfinished dies to simulate wear, and artificially darkened to simulate age. The result was an excellent imitation of a worn-out English halfpenny.

**BOSTON CURRENCY**

The standard of currency at Boston, Massachusetts, whereby the Spanish dollar was valued at six shillings. In 1764 the British military authorities at Quebec introduced this currency into Canada, and in 1765 it was made obligatory for all transactions. It soon proved economically unfeasible, and in 1768 the standard was made optional. It was finally abolished in 1777, when Halifax Currency (q.v.) was adopted. The bogus GR/5/ORD countermarks, with their variations, were supposed to have been the result of this unsuccessful attempt to introduce Boston Currency into Canada.



## BOUQUET SOUS

The famous "Sous des Patriotes", most of which were imported into Montreal by Dexter Chapin. They are so called because their obverses show a bouquet of the heraldic flowers of the British Isles, as did their prototypes, the early sous of the Bank of Montreal.

## BOUT DE L'ISLE TOKENS

These are Canada's earliest bridge tokens. They were issued to pay the tolls across a series of bridges connecting the east end of Montreal Island (the Bout de l'Isle) with Repentigny and Lachenaie on the mainland, via the island of Bourdon. The tokens are in copper, about the size of a halfpenny. They are very rare, the bridges being all carried away by ice during the spring following the date of issue and never re-built.

## BRASS

An alloy of copper and zinc, of varying proportions, usually of a yellow colour. It was used by the counterfeiters of the Tiffin and the Bust & Harp tokens. Various other counterfeit coins, including those of the Nova Scotia coinage of 1832, were also made of brass.

## "BRITANNIA-EAGLE" TOKENS

The first of these tokens was issued in 1813 by a Boston merchant who settled in Montréal during the War of 1812. One side features a seated figure of Britannia, and the other an eagle. Their appearance was followed, probably after 1825, by that of a series of lightweight imitations dated 1813, 1814, and 1815. The 1815 tokens were considered very rare until 1900, when a barrel of them, in all their pristine beauty, was found during the demolition of an old building at Phillipsburg, Quebec.

## BROAD LEAVES

A term applied to the reverse of the ten-cent piece of 1909-1913, because the leaves of the wreath are broad, especially in the right branch at the top.

## BROCK TOKENS

These are a series of lightweight halfpenny tokens issued on the York Currency standard in Upper Canada, shortly after the War of 1812, in memory of Sir Isaac Brock. They appeared in enormous quantities, and fell into discredit shortly after 1816. The tokens of 1816 depict the original Brock monument, maliciously blown up in 1840.

## BROCKAGE

A coin stuck in the press acts as a die towards the next blank fed to the press. On contact, the blank receives an incuse impression of the coin on the side struck by the coin. Such a coin, with one side incuse, is called brockage. If produced by a coin stuck on the obverse die, the piece is a reverse brockage. An obverse brockage results from a coin stuck on the reverse die.

Brockages occurred rather frequently during the nineteenth century, as did clash marks (q.v.). However, unlike clash marks, brockages are rare nowadays. Brockages are known of the Habitant tokens, the "Front View" tokens, the issues of the Québec Bank and the Bank of Upper Canada, the 1858 and 1859 cent, and some years of the Victorian issues of the Dominion of Canada.

## BROKEN BANK NOTES

These are notes issued by banks which failed. They usually lost all value, although some were eventually redeemed at a fraction of their face value. Some examples are the notes of the Farmers' Joint Bank, the Exchange Bank of Canada, the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, and the Union Bank of Newfoundland.

## BRONZE

The earliest known alloy, a mixture of copper and tin. For coinage purposes, it is generally 95% copper. French bronze, the alloy originally substituted for pure copper in Canada, is a mixture of 95% copper, 4% tin, and 1% zinc. During the second World War the tin content was reduced because of the scarcity of tin, but was restored in 1946 to its original content. About 1960 the tin content was gradually reduced, and to-day the alloy for the cent is 98% copper, 1½% zinc, and only ½% tin.

## BUCK

A slang term, of unknown American origin, for a dollar.

## "BUST & HARP" TOKENS

These are a series of tokens struck in Ireland in 1825 for use in Lower Canada. They bear a bust of George IV on the obverse, and a harp and the date on the reverse. On learning of the Act of 1825 against the importation of private tokens, the coiners altered the date on the die to 1820 and completed the order. The coins became very popular, and brass counterfeits appeared in such quantities that they became a nuisance by 1830.

## CARD MONEY

Paper money printed on the backs of playing cards. The first issue was released in New France in 1685. It was a temporary measure to pay the garrison at Quebec pending the arrival of coin from France. The King excused the breach of the Royal prerogative committed as a result of the issue of the card money, for the Intendant of New France was utterly unable to obtain funds any longer from local sources. Sufficient coin was sent out at once to redeem it in full, which was done. No specimens of this first issue are in existence to-day.

Soon afterwards, card money was issued again. In the days of Frontenac's second term as Governor, it was realised that there were "possibilities" in fiduciary money. More card money was issued to supplement the supply of coin, worn cards being redeemed in new ones instead of in coin. Eventually there was too much in circulation, and its value fell. It was ordered to be withdrawn in 1700.

By 1708 it was necessary to introduce card money again, and its volume grew rapidly. During this period it was a "managed currency", and Bigot, the last Intendant, managed it all too well. The government succumbed to the great temptation of the printing press, and the card money appeared in quantities far beyond the resources of the local or home government to redeem. When the payment of colonial expenses was stopped during the Seven Years' War, the card money was discredited.

The British sought to have a clause providing for its redemption added to the terms of the Treaty of Paris, but failed. Speculators from Europe and the American colonies acquired most of it by persuading the habitants of Quebec to take 15% of its value in goods. They hoped thus to make a fortune. The speculators were frustrated, for the cards were redeemed at only a quarter of their value, in bonds which proved worthless because France was bankrupt.

## CASH NOTES

These are a series of notes issued in Newfoundland by the Department of Public works, and later by the government of Newfoundland. The issues of the Department of Public Works appeared every year from 1901 to 1909, in denominations of 40¢, 50¢, 80¢, \$1, and \$5, payable on demand at the Bank of Montreal in St. John's. The government issues were from 1910 to 1914, and were in denominations of 25¢, 50¢, \$1, \$2, and \$5, payable on demand at the Bank of Montreal in St. John's.

## CENT

The hundredth part of a dollar. American cents circulated in the Canadian colonies as halfpennies long before the decimal system was adopted, and so the term was not unfamiliar. The first Canadian pieces denominated as cents were James Duncan's FISHERIES AND AGRICULTURE tokens of Prince Edward Island, issued in 1855. It is rather unlikely that these tokens were accepted as the hundredth of a dollar, for the local halfpenny tokens in use at the same time were of the same weight and size, and went at 150 to the dollar, the legal value of the dollar being six shillings and threepence currency.

The first true Canadian cents are those of the Province of Canada, issued in 1858 and 1859. They encountered some opposition at first because of their light weight, but this was soon overcome. After 1859 no more cents were coined for Canada till 1876. From 1881 on, coinage was more frequent, becoming annual in 1890.

Cents were first coined for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 1861, with a later issue in both colonies in 1864 and an extra issue for Nova Scotia in 1862. Prince Edward Island issued a cent in 1871. All these were made legal tender in Canada after Confederation. Newfoundland's cents are variously dated from 1865 to 1947, and are legal tender in Canada to-day.

The size of the cent was reduced in 1920 in Canada, but not until 1938 in Newfoundland. Large cents circulated until about 1940, when they were melted down in large quantities to recover the bronze.

The large cent was a inch in diameter, and weighed 70 grains. In 1876 the cent was increased in weight to 87.5 grains, that of the British halfpenny. The cents of the Atlantic provinces and Newfoundland were also of this weight. Small cents weigh 50 grains.

## CENTIN

The original French name for a cent. It is rarely used nowadays. The term appears on the Gagnon token of St. Roch, Quebec (Breton 571).

## CHARTERED BANK NOTES

These are notes issued by banks operating under government charter. The issuing of bank notes in Canada was carefully regulated by the Dominion Government after 1867, very definite limits being set to the amounts issued.

In earlier times, if a bank failed, its notes became worthless unless other banks undertook to guarantee them, which they were not always willing to do. During every financial crisis, there were casualties among the banks. In 1895 the Dominion Government set up a fund under its control to provide for the redemption of the notes of any bank which might fail in the future. All banks were required by law to contribute regularly to this fund. Because of this fund, all Canadian bank notes dated 1895 or later are good, now and at any time in the future.

Generally speaking, chartered bank notes were issued in denominations of \$5, \$10,

\$20, \$50, and \$100. At times there were other denominations, but these are rare. Chartered bank notes dominated the Canadian paper currency until the Bank of Canada was founded. The chartered banks continued for a while to issue notes, reduced to the same physical size as that of the Bank of Canada notes, until enough Bank of Canada notes could be circulated.

The banks were required gradually to reduce the volume of their notes in circulation, and were given until 1950 to retire them all. In 1950 they paid to the government an amount equal to the value of their notes still outstanding. The government now being responsible for their redemption, these notes will be good whenever they may be presented.

#### CHELIN

The French word for a shilling (q.v.)

#### CHROME-PLATED STEEL

In 1943, tombac proving an unsatisfactory substitute for nickel for the five-cent piece, the government decided to use chrome-plated steel for the duration of the war. The steel blanks were first thinly plated with nickel and then with chromium before being struck - a fact not recognized by certain suppliers of "uncirculated" rolls of the coins during the recent speculative craze. These fakers re-plated circulated coins and offered them to the gullible as rolls of coins in their pristine condition.

Chrome-plated steel was used in 1944 and 1945, and again from 1951 to 1954. It was a rather troublesome material, and it is unlikely that it will be used again. Apart from technical problems encountered by the mint, its differing magnetic properties caused inconvenience to the public telephone and vending machine industries.

#### CLASH MARKS

These are adventitious markings caused by the clashing together of a pair of dies without a blank between them. This was a prominent technical problem of Victorian times, which was ultimately solved only to reappear in recent times. Such markings occur only on the field of the flan or in vacant parts of the design. When the dies clash together, there is no contact between them except where part of one of the types happens to coincide with part of the field of the other die. A faint outline of the former is thus impressed on the latter, especially if the surface of either die at that point is not flat. These marks will then appear, incuse and reversed, on all coins struck from such a pair of dies.

One of the earliest examples of clash markings in Canada occurs on the Bouquet sou Breton 707, on which a shallow incuse impression of the reverse wreath is seen on the obverse, especially to the left of the bouquet.

Clash marks occur on the Canadian 1858 and 1859 cents, the cents of the Atlantic Provinces, and those of Newfoundland. In recent times they have been found on all denominations. The controversial "Hanging 2" cent of 1962 is an example of a clash mark. As a matter of interest, the last digit of the date of every year from 1953 to 1964 has been found to "hang" similarly from the maple spray, proving that there was trouble with clashed dies every year. This particular mark is the outline in reverse of the queen's throat and chin.

Other examples of clash marks occur on the five-cent pieces of 1949 and 1950, the ten-cent piece of 1963 (a spectacular one), and the "design in the ear" varieties of the fifty-cent pieces of 1950-1952.

## COIN

A coin is a piece of metal, stamped with a device and issued by government authority for use as money. Its weight or value, or both, are usually shown. In some cases neither is shown. The value is guaranteed by the government.

Nearly all the Canadian Colonial tokens are coins in that they circulated as money. They are tokens in that they were token money, i.e. - intrinsically worth less than their face value. All Canadian coins other than gold are token money.

## COINS AS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Since 1858 certain coins have been very useful as handy household weights and measures. For example, all large cents are an inch in diameter, and twelve of them laid side by side and touching one another measure one foot.

The cent of 1858-1859 weighs 70 grains, and therefore a dollar's worth weighs one pound avoirdupois. The cents of 1876-1920 weigh 87.5 grains, and five of them therefore weigh one ounce avoirdupois. A hundred and forty small cents weigh a pound avoirdupois. The nickel five-cent piece weighs 70 grains, and a hundred of them weigh one pound avoirdupois.

## COLONIAL COINAGES

These are the coinages- regal, semi-regal, and private - issued for use in Canada before Confederation. The decimal coins of 1858-1859 and those of the Atlantic Provinces are also Colonial coinages.

## COMMERCIAL COINS

This term is used by R.C. Bell to describe coppers issued privately for circulation as money in large quantities, and bearing a denomination or a reference to redemption on return to the issuer, or some other indication that they were to be used as money.

In Canadian numismatics, this term would exclude the semi-regal and bank tokens, since these were not privately issued but under government authority. The SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE tokens, the Brock tokens, and the "Bust & Harp" tokens are excluded because these bear no indication that they are for use as money, and show no reference to anyone's promise to redeem them on demand. The term also excludes the trade tokens issued after 1880 for various local uses.

## COMMERCIAL MEDALS

This term applies to medals struck privately in commemoration of events or personalities, for general sale. Perhaps the earliest commercial medals relating to Canada are Pinchbeck's brass pieces in honour of Admiral Boscawen's capture of Louisbourg in 1758. Until recently, Royal jubilees, visits, and coronations were the commonest subject of commercial medals. At present, commercial medals appear for all manner of reasons, many having been issued for the Centenary of Confederation. Commercial medals are characterised by an extremely variable artistic quality.

## COMMUNION TOKENS

These are leaden or pewter tickets which admitted the holder to communion at the church of issue. The earliest tokens were used in Scotland by Presbyterian churches in the seventeenth century. Wherever Scottish emigrants went, they took communion tokens with them. They were intended to screen out potential troublemakers in an age of religious controversy. In those days some individuals visited churches of

other persuasions to create a disturbance and try to disrupt the service.

The use of tokens was very effective in forestalling such persons and maintaining the sanctity and decorum of Holy Communion. The elders, at a preparatory service on the preceding Friday, distributed tokens to all members in good standing. Only those who could answer the elder's questions in matters of doctrine and faith were given tokens. On the Sunday morning, none was admitted without a token. The tokens were shown to the elders, who collected them while serving communion, and they were guarded jealously till the next communion.

A great number was issued in Canada, and they have been described by McLachlan, MacLennan, and recently by Bowman.

#### COPPER

Pure copper was used for many Canadian Colonial coinages, but never for decimal coins. The first copper coin struck for use in Canada was the DOUBLE DE L'AMERIQUE FRANCOISE of 1670, of which only a pattern exists. Next came the almost equally rare 6 and 12 deniers of 1717.

Copper was never popular in Canada during the French regime. It gradually came into use after 1764, with the introduction of English and Irish halfpennies of George 11 and later George 111.

Pure copper is rather soft, and therefore subject to rapid wear in circulation. It was not until 1858 that a satisfactory substitute was found in bronze.

#### COUNTERFEIT MONEY

Counterfeit money is an imitation of legitimate coin or paper, circulated to cheat the government, defraud the public, and reap a profit for those who produce it. False money is usually cheaply made, notes being lithographed on cheap paper and coin being cast or struck in base metal. Occasionally base metal was silver-plated or gilt.

Since the appearance of false money in excessive amounts would ultimately undermine the position of the legitimate currency, for which the government is responsible, the authorities always take a dim view of the activities of the forger. Forgery of gold and silver coins was always considered a form of high treason, punishable by death, often in an exemplary manner. Falsification of copper or bank notes was usually a felony or a misdemeanour, for which various punishments, some rather ingenious, were prescribed. In New France, one forger had one arm tied behind his back for three years. Others were pilloried and then imprisoned, and sometimes mutilated. Those convicted of forging gold or silver were promptly hanged.

Counterfeiting of copper being only a misdemeanour under English Common Law, punishable by two years' imprisonment, the copper coinage suffered in Canada, as it did in England before 1797. The "blacksmith" tokens are counterfeit, as are the Tiffin and the "Bust & Harp" tokens in brass. Counterfeits were made of the Nova Scotia coinage of 1832. All these false coins were accepted along with the genuine, since the colonies were seriously short of small change. The situation was not corrected till after 1835.

Counterfeit decimal coins appeared from time to time, the twenty-cent piece of 1858 being forged in nickel. In recent years the shrinking value of money has made the counterfeiting of coins unprofitable. Counterfeit paper money is the big thing nowadays. In colonial times paper was counterfeited only occasionally, and most

of it was easily identified. In the days of the chartered bank notes the usual method was altering the denomination of a genuine note to one of higher value. This technique was defeated by the intricacy and balance of the designs. Nowadays off-set lithography is used, but this does not match the clarity of engraving, and the colours used are not the same as those of the genuine issues.

#### COUNTERMARK or COUNTERSTAMP

This is a mark stamped on a coin to alter its value or to make it legal tender in another country. Such official markings are rare in Canadian numismatics. The best examples are the holey dollars and dumps of Prince Edward Island. Spanish dollars and other coins are known counterstamped P.E.I., these being produced at a later period.

In New France, Spanish dollars were ordered to be countermarked in 1683 with a fleur de lys to pass for four livres. Roman numerals 1 to llll were to be stamped on all pieces found to be underweight ; the greater the numeral, the greater the deficiency in weight. No specimens exist to-day.

Under the terms of the Act of 1764 regulating the currency in Canada, counter-marking and cutting into aliquot parts were considered mutilation and therefore forbidden. This provision alone exposes all the GR/5/ORD countermarks applied to Spanish dollars as spurious.

Private countermarks were usually applied to advertise a business, such as Devins & Bolton of Montreal and Robinson's Carriage Works at Kingston. The initials of an individual's name appeared on coins by way of publicity or, as in the case of the Philemon Wright countermarks (see the Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society, July, 1968 or the Canadian Numismatic Journal, July, 1968 ), to provide keepsakes for members of a family.

#### CURRENCY ACTS

Many and varied were the acts passed in the Canadian colonies to regulate the circulation of money. Below are some of the principal Currency Acts of colonial times:

- 1667..The sou marqué to pass for 20 deniers.
- 1670..The first coins issued for use in Canada.
- 1672..The value of all coins in New France to be raised by one -third.
- 1683..Spanish dollars to be counterstamped to pass for four livres.
- 1704..Spanish dollars to pass at four shillings & sixpence in the American colonies.
- 1758..Halifax Currency adopted in Nova Scotia.
- 1764..Boston Currency adopted in Quebec, countermarking forbidden, and card money suppressed.
- 1766..Final liquidation of card money.
- 1768. The Spanish dollar set free to find its own value at Quebec.
- 1777..Halifax Currency adopted at Quebec.
- 1787..Nova Scotia outlaws copper coins not legal tender in England.
- 1813..Holey dollars introduced in Prince Edward Island.
- 1822..Upper Canada replaces York Currency with Halifax Currency.
- 1825..Canada forbids in vain the further importation of private tokens.
- 1836..The Bank of Montreal permitted to issue tokens.
- 1839..Prince Edward Island currency depreciated one-third below sterling.
- 1851..Newfoundland forbids the use of lightweight tokens.
- 1857..Accounting in dollars and cents made legal in Canada.
- 1858..Canada adopts the decimal system.
- 1860..New Brunswick and Nova Scotia do the same.
- 1863..Newfoundland adopts decimal currency.
- 1870..Prince Edward Island adopts the decimal system.
- 1871..The Dominion of Canada adopts a uniform currency.

## DECIMAL SYSTEM

Any monetary system whereby a unit is divided into a hundred parts. This greatly facilitates all forms of commercial reckoning, and eliminates the need for jetons. In Canada, as in the United States, the term was applied to the adoption of a dollar of a hundred cents. The American dollar is a new (as of 1792) version of the Spanish milled dollar.

In 1851 an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, adopting a decimal currency, was disallowed by the British government. Agitation continued in Canada for the adoption of a decimal system, and in 1857 accounting in dollars and cents was made legal. In 1858 the decimal system was officially adopted, based on a dollar equal in value to the American gold dollar. New Brunswick adopted the same system in 1860.

Nova Scotia adopted the decimal system in 1860, but chose a dollar equal to five shillings Halifax Currency, and divided it into a hundred cents. Under this system, the pound sterling was worth an even \$5, which permitted the use of English silver and gold coins down to the shilling at even proportionate values in the new currency. The pound sterling being worth \$4.86  $\frac{2}{3}$  in Canada and New Brunswick, Nova Scotia currency stood to Canadian as \$75 to \$73. In 1871 Nova Scotia currency was abolished, all accounts in Nova Scotia being converted to Canadian dollars at this ratio.

Newfoundland adopted the decimal system in 1863, choosing a dollar equal in value to the Spanish milled dollar. Prince Edward Island adopted the decimal system in 1870, with a dollar equal to the Canadian. British Columbia used the decimal system from 1862.

## DENIER

The smallest unit of the old French currency; the twelfth of a sol or sou. Like the English penny, it is a descendant of the denarius of Charlemagne, who borrowed the term from the ancient Roman system. The French denier shrank far more rapidly than the English penny, being coined in copper of small size in the late sixteenth century.

Copper deniers were brought to New France in the seventeenth century, but the smallest practical coin soon came to be the double of the two deniers. This in turn soon gave way to the liard of three deniers.

## DIE

A die is a piece of hard metal, engraved with the design to be stamped on blanks to produce coins, tokens, or medals. The engraving of dies was originally done directly, but the advent of the reducing machine made the engraver's task easier.

At the present time the designer models his design in wax, from which a plaster cast is made. The plaster cast is then electroplated to produce what is termed a galvano. The galvano is then mounted in a reducing machine and traced. Every movement of the tracer is reproduced by a cutting tool on a steel cylinder of a diameter equal to that of the coin to be struck. The steel cylinder becomes the master die, which is in relief.

From the master die several matrices are sunk. From these matrices, working hubs are raised. The working hubs are then used to sink the working dies used to strike the coins.

Every stage is carried out in presses, several blows being required. Between stages the matrices, hubs, and dies are annealed to eliminate embrittlement and hardening.



due to stress. This is accomplished by heating to 1300 to 1400°F and cooling slowly. Imperfections are hand-tooled away, and the dies then are ready for use.

Dies are handled very carefully, and preserved from attack by air and moisture before use by coating thickly with grease. When a die is to be put into service, the grease is either wiped off with a cloth or rinsed away with solvent.

#### DIE CRACKS AND FLAWS

Tiny lines, irregular in length and crooked, appearing haphazardly on the field of a coin, are produced during striking by metal flowing into surface cracks in the dies. These are known as die cracks. Die flaws are generally much thicker, and often are not in the form of lines but are irregular spots and blobs.

Many Canadian colonial coins were struck from cracked dies, and these cracks often serve to identify varieties. The "Bust & Harp" series are a good example. Die cracks on decimal coins are much less important, since they do not identify significant varieties. Die cracks were very common on Canadian coins during the second World War, especially on the fifty-cent piece. Specimens are known with cracks through the whole obverse legend.

Flaws are much more spectacular. The flaw behind the head of the 1820 "Bust & Harp" token in copper, and the "dirty nose" variety of the counterfeit 1832 half-penny of Nova Scotia are excellent examples in the colonial series. Perhaps the best example on the decimal coinages is the arrow-like flaw through the 6 of the date on the fifty-cent piece of 1946. The "Harp Cent" of 1962, on which some misguided individuals once wished to hold a symposium, is merely a flaw consisting of five short lines radiating from the foot of the numeral of value to the maple leaves.

#### DIME

The official name for the ten-cent piece in the United States. The term is commonly used in Canada, but has no official status in this country.

#### DOLLAR

The monetary unit in Canada. Officially it is equal in value to the American gold dollar. It is an indirect descendant of the Spanish milled dollar (q.v.), the American dollar being originally the Spanish dollar divided into a hundred cents.

The Canadian dollar existed only in paper until 1935, when it first was coined in silver. Pattern silver dollars were struck in 1911, but for some reason it was decided not to coin the dollar at that time. The patterns are extremely rare. The first Canadian dollar in silver was struck to commemorate the silver jubilee of the reign of King George V.

Silver dollars at once became popular with collectors. Commemorative dollars were issued in 1939, 1949, 1958, 1964, and 1967. In 1968, the price of silver being too high, the dollar was coined in nickel, in a reduced size.

The silver dollar weighs 360 grains and is 800 fine. The nickel dollar weighs 241 grains, and is pure nickel.

#### PLEASE NOTE

Mr. Willey is very anxious to hear from anyone who has constructive criticism to offer regarding the above definitions. Contact Mr. Willey at P. O. Box 726, Espanola, Ontario.

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DE CLARK'S DAIRY, Ladysmith, B.C.

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

The success of August De Clark, or 'pop' as he is locally known, and his dairy, dates back to 1931 when he decided he was "too old to work in the woods", and bought ten acres of land to start dairy farming.

The venture was run most successfully until 1951 when it was turned over to his son, Julius, who, in turn, sold the dairy routes to Pat Hamilton on February 5, 1963. The dairy farm was retained by the family and still ships to Island Farms Co-operative in Victoria, B.C.

When Mr. Hamilton took over, the new operation was incorporated, retaining the original name of De Clark's Dairy, Ltd. They now market the milk of Island Farms from Victoria, with routes covering Ladysmith, Lake Cowichan and Duncan.

Numerous tokens have been issued by the original company, and its successors, as follows :

- BC #2560a De Clark's/Dairy/\_/Made in USA  
Good for/1 Pint/Milk P1(g);R:23:1941-63
- BC #2560b as (a) but 1 Quart P1(r);Sc8:30: 1941-63
- BC #2565a De Clark's/Dairy Ltd./\_/Made in USA  
Good for/One/1 Pint/Homo/Milk P1(r):R:23: 1963-
- BC #2565b as (a) but 1 Quart P1(g):Sc8:30: 1963-
- BC #2565c De Clark's/Dairy,Ltd./\_/Made in USA  
Good for/One/1/2 Gallon/Homo/Milk P1(a):R:31 1/2: 1963-

The original tokens were taken out of use when Hamilton took over, and until the new ones with the "Ltd" on were received, involving the period from February until June, 1963 tokens from the Island Farms in Victoria were used, (see BC #9245 a to f.)

Recently there has evolved a new token by this dairy, not as yet catalogued. There is, apparently, a great demand for three-quart cartons of milk on the company's routes, and, being unable to obtain tokens for this type of purchase, routemen have taken to glueing the half gallon and quart tokens together for the convenience of their customers. How many of these will survive or whether this oddity should be even catalogued, only time will tell.

SHELL AND MIRROR CARDS OF CANADA

(An Addenda)

By Ken Palmer

Quebec, Quebec

J. B. Laliberté

Mirror

J. B. Laliberté./Quebec, Canada./Extensive Fur Establishment, 145 St. Joseph Street./  
E. R. Hoffmans, Meclame. Artikel. Leipzig. (A Building)

P: glass covered:R:45

Mirror

J. B. Laliberté/ The/ Largest/ Manufacturer of/ Fine Furs/ In Canada./  
145 St. Joseph St./ Quebec.

P: glass covered:R:45

Montreal, Quebec

Willis & Co. Limited

Mirror

Dont Fail to Visit the New Willis Building/Corner St. Catherine/&/Drummond Sts./  
Willis & Co. Limited./Finest Store/Finest Pianos

P: glass covered:R:45

Sherbrooke, Quebec

Jos. Lacombe & Fils Inc.

Mirror

Jos. Lacombe & Fils Inc./Separateurs "DeLaval" Separators/Trayeuses "Empire"  
Milkers/Plan Electrique "Alpha" Lighting Plants/ Engines and Farm  
Machinery of all kinds/ Phone 530/79Rue King, Sherbrooke &  
Coaticook, Que.

P:V:70X46

Sherbrooke, Quebec

Produits Textiles

Mirror

Produits Textiles/ 37 King Quest/ Le Plus Grand Choix De/ Marchandise  
A La Verge/ Des Cantons De L'est

P:Re:79X53

My Thanks to Mr. Freeman Clowery of Sherbrooke, Quebec, for providing the  
descriptive information of these additions to our listing. Mr. Clowery also  
enclosed the following historical notes pertaining to two of these interesting  
items.

J. B. Laliberté Ltée, Quebec, Que.

This firm is 102 years old. It started as a hat store, then featured furs, and  
in 1950 became a departmental store located in downtown Quebec. Senior employees  
estimate that the mirror cards were issued around 1910. The quantity issued  
would probably be about 25,000. Some 10,000 were distributed from a Company float  
during a St. Jean Baptiste parade in 1925. Mr. Clowery lists three different var-  
ieties in English, but he believes they were some in the French language. Laliberté  
Ltée also had an office on the West Coast for many years.

Willis & Co. Limited, Montreal, Que.

This company was founded in 1871 and is a large manufacturer of quality pianos.  
At one time they retailed their own products, but for many years have confined their  
activities to manufacturing. The building mentioned on the card was sold in 1955.  
Mr. Inglis Willis, formerly President of the firm, retired in the late 1950's.

FUEL TOKENS OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

(1st Addenda)

By Ken Palmer

Obverse

Reverse

G.W.R./ 312                      Half/Cord                      B:R: 26 (holed)

This piece discovered by Art Baker of Willowdale, Ontario.

G.W.R./ 173                      Half/Cord                      B:R: 26 (holed)

G.W.R./ 408                      Half/Cord                      B:R: 26 (holed)

The above two pieces were discovered by Graham Esler, London, Ontario, who most kindly supplied me with excellent photos of these rare items.

SPINNER TOKENS OF CANADA

(1st Addenda)

By Ken Palmer

St. John's, Newfoundland

Drink/Blue Star/A Premium Beer/Made in U.S.A.

Round & Round/She Goes/you pay (in arrow to right)/Where She/Stops/

Nobody Knows

A:R:32

Specimen contributed by Mr. John Curtis, Willowdale, Ontario

THE DAIRY TOKENS OF ONTARIO

Ken Palmer is preparing a tentative listing of the dairy tokens of Ontario. The listing will be run in serial form commencing with the April issue of the Transactions and will contain line-drawings to illustrate the various odd shapes used for these tokens.

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

- NO.  
1070 Dixie/Bell/Dairy Lexington, Ky.  
Ken Palmer advises us that Evelyn Jackson (formerly of London, Ont.) obtained tokens at the dairy in Lexington.
- 181 C. Lee Deeks Morrisburg, Ont.  
Good For/ 1 / Pint A:R:25  
Mr. J. D. Ferguson advises us that Lee C. Deeks was a dairyman of Morrisburg, Ontario, who issued tokens in aluminum for one pint and one quart. Deeks later changed the name of his dairy to the Morrisburg Dairy. This dairy was in turn sold to Smith Dairy Limited of Brockville, Ontario in 1968. Since that period the regular tokens of the Smith Dairy with the address of Brockville have been used in Morrisburg, as well as other Ontario centers.
- 324 Highland Park/Dairy/Thomas Leech Regina, Sask  
See Tannahill S205A MQ
- 129 E. Chugg/1/Quart Ottawa, Ont  
Blank A:R:30  
See Transactions Volume 3 page 53. Don Stewart assures us that regardless of where the Chugg farm was located, the tokens were used in Ottawa.
- 1033 Adams/Model/Bakery Carman, Man.  
Good for/1/Loaf of Bread A:O:27  
See "Trade Tokens of Manitoba" by Stewart # 0840a
- 68 Boomerang/Bar and Lunch Room Victoria, B.C.  
Good for 12½¢/in Trade A:R:25  
This is B.C. #8830b Listed in Directory 1882-1914
- 1078 J. C. Miller Saanich, B.C.  
Good for/1/Pint A:R:25  
This is B.C. #5360a Mr. Miller has confirmed
- 1084 Wood's Dairy/Sandwick Sandwick, B.C.  
Good for/1/Pint/Milk A:R:24½  
This is B.C. #5630a Widow of Mr. Wood has confirmed

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

In Memory of A. Mitchell MacDonald

Notes on the North West Company Token

Donald M. Stewart

Interpretation of Data in the Royal Mint Reports  
and the "Missing" 1889 Five and Ten Cents

J. A. Haxby

The Numismatics of the French Regime Re-examined  
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A Canadian Numismatic Dictionary - 3rd. section

R. C. Willey

The Harrison Token (A Token With a Dual Personality)

Larry Gingras

The C. N. I. B. Token

Ken Palmer

President - Donald M. Stewart

Vice-President - A. M. MacDonald

Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Editor - Larry Gingras



A. MITCHELL MACDONALD

Our Vice-President passed away at Halifax, Nova Scotia  
March 21st 1970

What should one say at a time like this ?  
We all know what a fine gentleman he was and of  
the many contributions he made to numismatics.  
Words seem so useless. Probably we can show our  
feelings best by remaining silent.

## NOTES ON THE NORTH WEST COMPANY TOKEN

By Donald M. Stewart

In the 150 years since the North West Company token was issued, there have been many references to it in numismatic literature. Close examination of these writings discloses how little we actually know and that even the "facts" are in doubt. The purpose of these notes is to stimulate further research in the hope that the full story of this historical token may eventually be recorded.

There is no need to record the history of the North West Company, as it is readily available in most libraries. However, mention should be made that numismatic writers place the birth of the partnership between 1775 and 1784. Perhaps this variation arises from the Quebec Act of 1774 which annexed to Canada certain Indian territory, and led directly to Simon McTavish locating in Montreal. McTavish, soon to be a leading partner in the North West Company, carried on the fur trade with James Bannerman from 1775 to 1779. The first North West Company partnership was then formed in 1779 (1). McTavish was a leading participant in the substantial re-organization of the Company in 1783 and this could account for the use of the date 1783-1784 by some writers. All writers agree that the Company merged with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821.

One of the earliest references to the North West Company token is found in the 1869 listing by Sandham (2). In it he identified the obverse bust as George IV. This was accepted by the majority of authors, although Atkins (3) and Hill (4) more cautiously refer to a laureated bust. One dissenter is Willey (5) who described the bust as that of George III. As will be recalled, King George III became incapable of ruling through illness. In 1811 his son was named Regent and then assumed the throne as King George IV when the King died on January 29th, 1820. It is because both kings ruled in 1820 that this question arises. Unfortunately, the bust on the token does not appear to be drawn accurately enough to offer a solution. An obvious argument in favour of King George IV is that he reigned for 11 months of the year. On the other hand, an important argument for George III is that the bust on the token faces right as did George III on all the coins of his reign. We cannot turn to the manufacturer's records for the answer, as this is another unknown, although there seems to be general agreement that the token was struck in England, probably at Birmingham. Walker & Co. and Cotterill, Hill & Co. of nearby Walsall, have been suggested as possible minters (6), but there appears to be no factual information available at this time to tell who minted the piece and the number struck.

Breton illustrates this token in his 1894 catalogue (7) with a line drawing which shows no hole, but this is contrary to the usual experience of collectors. The only record of an unpierced North West Company token known to the writer is the Gibbs' specimen which appeared in the 1952 A.N.A. Convention auction, described as being in V.G. condition. It is not known whether the tokens were pierced by the manufacturer or later, but it may be observed that the holes are of a uniform size and position which indicates they were all done at the same time.

It has frequently been said that these tokens were made for use in the fur trade, having a value of one made-beaver. This theory is reinforced by the reverse which pictures a beaver on a log. It is also well known that various types of counters were used in the fur trade. The usual method of barter saw the trader appraise the trapper's catch of furs and place tokens on the counter to the equivalent value. As the trapper selected trade items he needed from the shelves, the trader removed their value in tokens from the pile. This is one possible use of these tokens, but



it can be seen that they would then never leave the fort. We know that they did in fact leave the fort, from the finds which have been made. This opens up several possibilities. One would be that the Indians were paid in tokens for their furs and used the tokens to make purchases just as they would with cash. The writer rejects this theory as it is impossible to believe that the Indians would fail to redeem so many tokens which had a trade value. Another possibility, assuming their use as counters in the fort, is that this use was discontinued and the tokens were then pierced for distribution to the local Indians as a symbol of good will. In any event, it seems beyond question to the writer that their final distribution was for some non-redeemable purpose.

The rarity of the North West Company token is stressed regularly in numismatic references. Sandham, in 1869 (8), states that "this coin is exceedingly rare, no specimen known to be in Canada." In 1882 McLachlan knew of two specimens, those in the collections of Thomas Wilson of Clarence, Ontario and Gerald E. Hart of Montreal. Both were pierced but the metal was not stated. Breton's 1894 catalogue, which is still quoted by auctioneers, states "It is now very rare, not over five or six specimens being known, . . ." In 1902, J.C. Trenaman wrote "This piece is now the rarest of brass coins. . ." In 1940, George A. Pipes (9) wrote "It is rare, but not so scarce as the author (Breton) believed". Howard H. Kurth (10) added in 1952, "A very desirable rarity---.This token should be of equal interest to American collectors---." The "Red Book" lists it with a high catalogue value in brass and for copper states, "V. Rare." The Charlton Catalogue states "is very rare" and lists both copper and brass, but places a higher value on the brass token.

Auction and sales records dating from 1896, compiled by Bowman (11) and later supplemented by the writer, record some 75 transactions, of which 22 lots were described as brass tokens and 13 lots as copper. There is no way of distinguishing the metal in the other sales, nor can we tell how much duplication there is through the resale of pieces previously sold. Correspondence by the writer with dealers, collectors and other interested persons contains reference to some 120 tokens, the majority of which are brass, but again there is undoubtedly some duplication in the tokens mentioned. Many of the tokens are very worn from suspension and some are in such poor, corroded condition they can barely be identified except by their size and the hole in them. Museums are aware of the historic interest of these tokens and have been acquiring specimens for display. One museum has an heirloom collection of 14 pieces strung on a strip of rawhide, as well as five other separate tokens. Having regard to the tokens in unknown collections, an estimate by the author would place the total number in existence at close to 200.

Of very considerable interest and importance are the North West Company records in the Hudson's Bay Company archives (12) at London which give inventory figures for these tokens. The earliest is a Fort George (formerly Fort Astoria) inventory dated 12 November 1821, which reveals 3,409 brass tokens and 1,213 copper tokens were on hand. The "Columbia River Inventories Spring 1822" lists 4,406 copper tokens at Fort George, but none at the forts of Nez Percés, Spokane and Thompson's River. There being no mention of brass tokens, it may be assumed that 4,406 represents the total for both metals. This indicates the issuance of 216 in the previous five or six months. The Fort Vancouver inventory of 15 March 1826 includes :

988 Brass tokens	46 p.lb.	p.lb.	2s.6d.	2/13/8
161 Copper tokens	41 p.lb.	p.lb.	2s.5d.	9/6

These two entries were scratched through in pencil with the initials "JGMcT." and the sums of 2/13/8 and 9/6 are crossed through with red ink. It would seem that the tokens had been considered of "No Value". From this information we can see that 2,421 brass and 1,052 copper had been issued in 4½ years. The action in writing them off the inventory would seem to confirm they had no redeemable value in 1826. From the 1821 inventory figures it is also possible to draw the conclusion that some 5,000 tokens were originally minted. The inventory also shows

the tokens were issued from Fort George originally and then from Fort Vancouver, but the quantity minted would seem to indicate an original intention to use them at all forts in the district.

As a part of this review of the North West Company token, an effort was made to trace all locations where the tokens have been discovered. At first it was assumed that all North West Company forts would have used them, and that finds in Canada could be expected. Replies to enquiries indicated that specimens had been dug up at Fort William, Ontario and at New Westminster, B.C., however, while investigation confirmed archaeological work in these areas, it was learned no tokens were among the artifacts found. Similarly, excavations at Rocky Mountain House, Alberta gave negative results. To date, there is no authentic record of a find in Canada known to the writer. This cannot be taken as demonstrating that they were never used in British Columbia, the most likely place, for example, because a sufficient number of sites have not yet been investigated. Rather interesting was the information that excavations in over 400 historic period graves along the Snake River between Lewiston, Idaho and Pasco, Washington, which was part of the Hudson's Bay Company's Columbia District, produced no North West Company tokens (13).

The only known area in which these tokens have been discovered is the lower Columbia River valley. The tribes in this region had the custom of surface burial and placed the belongings of the dead with them. Emory Strong (14) quotes the entry in Lewis and Clark's journal after they examined a typical burial vault on Blalock Island, which gives an excellent description of this custom:

"On the upper part of this island we discovered an Indian Vault, our curiosity induced us to examine the method those natives practiced deposing the dead, the vault was made of broad boards and pieces of canoes leaning on a ridge pole which was supported by 2 forks set in ground six feet in high in an easterly and westerly direction about 60 feet in length, and 12 feet wide, in it I observed great numbers of humane bones of every description particularly in a pile near the center of the vault, on the East end 21 scul bones forming a circle on Mats; in a Westerly part of the vault appeared to be appropriated for those of more recent death, as many of the bodies of the deceased rapped up on leather robes lay on boards covered with mats, &c. we observed independent of the canoes which served as a covering, fishing nets of various kinds, Baskets of different sizes, wooden boles, robes skins, trenchers, and various kind of trinkets, in and suspended on the ends of the pieces forming the vault;" This was in the year 1805, not long before the tokens were placed in use.

Burial vaults of the type described were found in many places along the Columbia River, but they have now been destroyed by fire, flood and the elements. As most of the tokens came from the burial vaults, it is no wonder so many are deeply corroded. In the years ahead erosion of the river banks may lead to further discoveries, but it is unlikely that any further substantial finds will occur. We may conclude that while many more tokens exist than were formerly believed, the North West Company token is a most desirable item for all collectors and one which will always be difficult to acquire in acceptable condition.

Acknowledgement - The great interest and assistance of many correspondents is gratefully acknowledged. Special thanks are due to Fred Bowman, F.R.N.S., F.C.N.R.S., Emory Strong, R.C.Willey, F.R.N.S., F.C.N.R.S., and to the Hudson's Bay Company who gave special permission to publish information from their records. (See footnote 12).

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- All extracts published by permission of the  
Governor and Committee of the Hudson's Bay  
Company.
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  14. Strong, Emory      Stone Age on the Columbia River  
Binfords & Mort, 1960, p. 84

INTERPRETATION OF DATA IN THE ROYAL MINT REPORTS  
and  
THE "MISSING" 1889 FIVE AND TEN CENTS.

By J. A. Haxby

Two years ago we offered an explanation for the surprising scarcity of the 1875H Canadian 5, 10 and 25¢ in view of the claimed mintage of 1,000,000 each <sup>1,2</sup>. To briefly summarize: the 1875H coins are scarce today because very few pieces of that date were originally struck. Most of the purported 3,000,000 mintage was apparently executed in late 1874 and hence bore that date. Through a bookkeeping error, the entire issue of late 1874 and early 1875 was assigned the date 1875.

A similar mystery is to be found for coins struck less than two decades later - - - the 5 and 10¢ of 1889. Here, too, substantial mintages are reported, but a modest number of coins survive today. This is particularly true for the 10¢, which is one of the scarcest dates in the entire series. As was previously attempted for the 1875H issues, we would like to offer a speculative explanation for the anomaly.

In order to best appreciate the 1889 situation, it is first necessary to consider the validity of information in the Royal Mint reports (MR's) and Royal Mint policy with regard to die usage. Beginning in the 1880's, the MR's contain an expanded amount of information about the Colonial coinages. A portion of this information for the Canadian issues during the years 1888-9 is as follows <sup>3,4</sup> :

<u>Year and Denomination</u>	<u>Total Pieces Struck</u>	<u>Good Pieces Struck</u>	<u>Reverse Dies Used</u>
1888 5¢	1,011,297	1,000,000	16
1889 5¢	1,208,466	1,200,000	11
1888 10¢	510,569	500,000	10
1889 10¢	602,414	600,000	6
1889 25¢	79,569	66,324	1

One gathers that the difference between the total and good pieces struck is the number of coins rejected (because of being outside the weight tolerance, for example) and sent to the melting pot. The good pieces were doubtless all issued. It should be noted that the good pieces are tallied in even numbers, except for the 25¢ of 1889. The even numbers reflect the fact that coinage orders placed with the Royal Mint by the Canadian Government were almost always in even amounts. The 1889 25¢ are a rare exception. In that year Canada returned to the Mint some 82,925 20¢ pieces to be recoined into 25¢. Presumably the instructions on that occasion were to send as many 25¢ as could be coined from the silver.

Now at the end of any given year a number of fully dated dies in servicable condition could be remaining. Until the middle of the 19th century, the Mint apparently used these dies for striking coins in later years. Rarely, the date was corrected by overpunching the final digit in each die (the reason why overdating was rare is discussed in a separate paper <sup>5</sup>). In reporting the number of coins struck in a given calendar year, however, the MR's do not give the date(s) borne on the dies. An extreme example of what could happen is seen for 1852 ; all of the English pennies struck in that year are thought to be from dies dated 1851 <sup>6</sup>.

During the Mastership of Professor Graham (1855-69), the wasteful practice of retiring all reverse dies at the end of the year, regardless of condition, was instituted <sup>6,7</sup>. Because it was so uneconomical, and the Royal Mint became increasingly

busy with the passing years, this procedure "...was never extended to coinages minted for and at the charges of other Governments."<sup>6</sup>. This means, then, that the exact mintage for many of the specific dates in the entire Victorian Canadian series could differ significantly from the figures given in the MR's.

With the above limitations in mind, what can be deduced about the 1889 issues? First, the 66,324 25¢ reported for 1889 were presumably all of that date; according to the MR, the entire coinage was struck with a single reverse die. On the other hand, there is good reason to be suspicious about the 5 and 10¢. They are scarcer (very much so for the 10¢) and the 1888's rather commoner than the respective mintage figures would suggest. This is consistent with some of the dies used in 1889 actually being dated 1888. We, and perhaps some others as well, have embarked upon a continuing program of identifying and cataloging all of the dies used in certain key years. While our data for the 1888-9 5¢ and 10¢ are not yet conclusive, it is fair to say at this time that they definitely point to a paucity of dies dated 1889 and a corresponding excess of those dated 1888. If this trend continues, and we are confident it will, the above explanation would become irrestable.

In closing it should be noted that James<sup>8</sup> has suggested that the scarcity of the 1889 10¢ could be because "...the pieces listed by the Royal Mint as issued in 1889 were actually minted and dated in 1888." Such is surely not the case, because the MR for 1888 (written in 1889) explicitly mentions the coinages of 5¢ and 10¢ being executed after the beginning of 1889. Any 1888 dies used to strike coins assigned to the year 1889 had to be employed in 1889.

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## THE NUMISMATICS OF THE FRENCH REGIME RE-EXAMINED

### PART 11 - THE SOL MARQUÉ

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

During the French regime in Canada, five different types of billon coins circulated in the colony, each being referred to as sols marqués. Each type was found to be a useful coin and circulated for a long time. These five types were the counter-marked douzains of 1640, the new douzains of 1658, the pieces of 15 deniers of 1692, the mousquetaires of 1709-1713, and the pieces of 24 deniers of 1738-1764.

By Edict of Louis XIII of 1640, all old douzains in circulation in France were called in and countermarked with a fleur de lys in an oval to pass for 15 deniers<sup>1,2</sup>. The mark was applied to the reverse of the coins. The douzains of 12 deniers being equal to a sol, the coin came to be called a sol of 15 deniers or a sol marqué. The former term alludes to the increased value; the latter to the coin's having been countermarked.

The latter term endured, and was applied to all later billon coins of similar value. The countermarked douzains were used in France till 1692. They were known in Canada, and were named in the Edict of 1672, which authorized a rise in their value to 20 deniers.<sup>3</sup>

The second form of the sol marqué is the douzain of 1658. Struck by the mill and screw instead of the hammer, it was coined at Paris, along with a corresponding half or sixain<sup>4</sup>. It was sent to Canada in 1662 and valued at 24 denier by the sovereign Council. In 1667 it was reduced to 20 deniers, by which time it was being called a sol marqué. To protect the poor from loss by the reduction of the coin's value, certain officials at Quebec agreed for a stated time to buy the coins in any amount at the old valuation.<sup>5</sup> This coin was reduced in 1679 to 12 deniers, its original value in France, but was raised to 16 deniers in 1680.<sup>6</sup>

By Edict of 1692 the original sols marqués were recalled and overstruck with a new design to pass for 15 deniers. Many other old coins were overstruck, including the mediaeval gros tournois, of which Ciani<sup>7</sup> illustrates a specimen. These new coins appeared in Canada, where they circulated at 15 deniers as in France. In 1705 the<sup>8</sup> Intendant Raudot fixed the value of all forms of the sol marqué at 15 deniers. This third type of sol marqué remained at this value till the "John Law" bubble of 1719.

The fourth form of the sol marqué is the 30 deniers of 1709-1713, called for some forgotten reason a mousquetaire. The coin was authorised by Edict of Louis XIV of September 1709 for use in France and all territories abroad under French rule, and was struck at Metz and Lyons. The terms of the Edict are unmistakable, to wit:

" We have by our present perpetual and irrevocable Edict declared, decreed, and ordained, and do declare, decree, and ordain, will, and it is our pleasure that there be made in our cities of Lyons and Metz pieces of thirty deniers. . . which pieces. . . shall be current throughout our kingdom, lands, countries, and seignories under our jurisdiction for thirty deniers, except in the province of Alsace, where they shall be received for thirty-three deniers. . ."<sup>9</sup>

This coin is scarce to-day, but it was issued in large quantities. Lyons was ordered to coin a total of 50,000,000 pieces of 30 deniers from 1709 to 1713. Metz was to supply 46,000,000 pieces of 30 deniers and 8,000,000 pieces of the 15 deniers of the same type. Shipments were sent to Canada, and soon afterward the coins were raised in value in consequence of the "John Law" bubble in France. They were raised to

36 deniers in 1719, and in 1720 were valued at 60 deniers, then 45 deniers, and finally at 36 deniers. They were reduced to 27 deniers in 1724 and to 24 deniers in 1732, when a shipment of 6000 livres in sol marqués of this and earlier types was received. At the same time all types of sols marqués were tariffed at 24 deniers. This rating endured till 1744, when their value was reduced in Canada to 18 deniers.

The fifth and best known sol marqué was issued by Edict of October 1738. This coin, more often called a sou marqué, was issued from nearly every mint in France from 1738 to 1764. Paris coined every year except 1743, 1748, 1750, and 1756. The provincial mints coined only during the first eight years or so of the period. This coin, with its corresponding half, are never listed by French writers as anything but metropolitan French.

These pieces have been the subject of much discussion for years. Breton<sup>10</sup> considered them to be Canadian coins. Others concluded from Breton's work that only the issue of 1738 was Canadian. This position, however, is indefensible, for large quantities were sent to Canada in 1743 and 1753.<sup>11</sup> On the other hand, McLachlan<sup>12</sup> pointed out that these coins were not primarily Canadian, and he was right. They were intended for use in all territories under French rule, and therefore are only as Canadian as the earlier sols marqués. Breton ought to have included all types of sols marqués, for all were used in Canada, although first issued for use in France.

A common misconception, due to a misunderstanding by Breton, is the statement that the new sol marqué of 1738 was reduced to 18 deniers in 1744. This is contradicted by both Zay and Shortt. The coin, says Zay<sup>13</sup> "had the same value as in France, 24 deniers, the half in proportion (Royal Ordinance of March 30, 1744)." Zay goes on to explain that it was the old sols marqué (the issue before 1738, including the mousquetaires) which were reduced to 18 deniers.

Shortt says essentially the same thing.<sup>14</sup> An ordinance of the king of June 20, 1743, fixed the value of the old and new sols marqués in Ile Royale (Cape Breton Island) as follows: "His Majesty has ordered, and hereby orders as follows:

Article one

"The old sols, as well as the coins denominated 30 deniers, shall not be current in Ile Royale for any payments save at 18 deniers each, and the half pieces of thirty deniers at 9 deniers."

2

"The new sols, issued pursuant to His Majesty's edict of the month of October 1738 shall be current in the same colony for 24 deniers each and the halves in proportion."

In 1744 an identical ordinance was enacted on March 30 for Canada. Thus the sol marqué of 24 deniers was never reduced in value in Canada, though it had been in France.

In the last twenty years of the French regime, the sols marqués became the principal small coin in circulation. Large shipments were received from France, and they almost completely replaced copper, which was never readily accepted by the people. In 1763 the sols marqués of 1738-1763 were demonetised in France. The pieces dated 1764 were struck for colonial use only, but not for Canada, which by this time had been ceded to Great Britain. In 1764 the British military government at Quebec permitted the sol marqué to pass for a farthing.

In spite of all the research done on all types of sols marqués, no attempt was made to publish all known dates and mints of the 1738-1764 issue until the famous listing by Walter Breen<sup>15</sup> appeared in the Whitman Numismatic Journal.





REVUE DES MONNAIES DE LA DOMINATION FRANÇAISE

PART 11 - LE SOL MARQUÉ

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

Pendant la domination française dans le Canada, cinq espèces différentes de monnaies de billon circulèrent dans la colonie, chaque pièce étant appelée un sol marqué. Chaque type fut une monnaie très utile, et circula longtemps. Ces cinq types furent les douzains contremarqués de 1640, les nouveaux douzains de 1658, les pièces de 15 deniers de 1692, les mousquetaires de 1709-1713, et les pièces de 24 deniers de 1738-1764.

Par Edit de Louis XIII de 1640, tous vieux douzains circulants en France furent retirés et contremarqués d'une fleur de lys dans un grenétis, sur le revers, pour passer pour 15 deniers.<sup>1,2</sup> Parce-que le douzain de 12 deniers fut un sol, on appela cette monnaie contremarquée un sol de 15 deniers ou un sol marqué. La première term touche la valeur augmentée; la dernière touche ayant été contremarqué.

La dernière terme vécut, et on l'appliqua à toutes monnaies ultérieures de billon de valeur similaire. Les douzains contremarqués circulèrent en France jusqu'à 1692. On les connut en Canada, et on les denomma dans l'Edit de 1672, que les augmenta à 20 deniers.<sup>3</sup>

La seconde espèce de sol marqué est le douzain de 1658. Frappé par machine au lieu de marteau, on le monnaya à Paris avec une moitié ou sixain. On l'envoya au Canada en 1662, et son taux fut fixé à 24 deniers par le Conseil Souverain.<sup>4</sup> En 1667 on le réduisit à 20 deniers, auquel temps on le dit sol marqué. Pour protéger les pauvres contre la perte causée par la réduction du taux de la monnaie, certains fonctionnaires à Quebec agréèrent à acheter les monnaies pendant un temps fixé au vieux taux.<sup>5</sup> Cette monnaie fut réduite en 1679 à 12 deniers, son taux originel en France, mais elle fut augmentée à 16 deniers en 1680.<sup>6</sup>

Par Edit de 1692 les anciens sols marqué furent retirés et surfrappés d'un nouveau dessein pour passer pour 15 deniers. On surfrappa le nouveau dessein sur plusieurs espèces de monnaies anciennes. Ciani illustre un specimen surfrappé sur un gros tournois du Moyen Age.<sup>7</sup> Celles nouvelles monnaies parurent en Canada, où elles circulèrent comme en France pour 15 deniers. En 1705 l'Intendant Raudot fixa le taux de toutes espèces de sol marqué à 15 deniers.<sup>8</sup> Cette troisième espèce de sol marqué resta à 15 deniers jusqu'au projet en l'air de John Law de 1719.

Le quatrième type de sol marqué est la pièce de 30 deniers de 1709-1713, dit mousquetaire à quelque cause oubliée. On autorisa la monnaie par Edit du Roi Louis XIV du mois de septembre 1709 pour avoir cours en France et toutes territoires sous la domination française. On les frappa à Metz et Lyons. Les termes de l'Edit sont immanquable, savoir:

"...Nous avons par nôtre present Edit perpetuel et irrevocable dit, Statué, et ordonné, disons, statuons, et ordonnons, voulons, et nous plais qu'il sont fabriqué dans nos villes Lion et de Metz des pièces de trente deniers. . . Lesquelles pièces. . .aurons cours dans toute l'Etendue de nôtre Royaume, pays, terres, et seigneuries de notre obeissance pour trente deniers, à l'Exception de la province d'Alsace, où elles seront reçues pour trente trois deniers. . ."9

Cette pièce est rare aujourd'hui, mais on l'émit en grandes quantités. Lyons dut fournir un total de 50,000,000 pièces de 30 deniers de 1709 à 1713. Metz dut fournir 46,000,000 pièces de 30 deniers et 8,000,000 pièces de 15 deniers du même type. Des envois allèrent au Canada, et ensuite on augmenta la valeur des monnaies en conséquence du projet en l'air de John Law. on augmenta la valeur à 36 deniers en 1719 et en

1720 à 60 deniers, puis 45 deniers, et enfin 36 deniers. Le taux fut réduit à 27 deniers en 1724, puis à 24 deniers en 1732, quand un envoi de 6000 livres de sols marqués des types neufs et vieux vint au Canada. Au même temps on fixa à 24 deniers la valeur des sols marqués de quelque espèce qu'ils soient. Cette valeur dura jusqu'à 1744, quand on réduisit la valeur des pièces à 18 deniers en Canada.

Le cinquième et mieux connu sol marqué fut émis par Edit du moi d'octobre 1738. Cette monnaie, plus souvent dit sou marqué, fut émise de presque toutes les ateliers françaises de 1738 à 1764. Paris les fabriqua pendant chaque année à l'exception de 1743, 1748, 1750, et 1756. Les ateliers provinciaux ne les frappèrent que pendant la première huitaine d'années de la période. Cette monnaie et sa moitié sont classées par les auteurs français comme émissions de la Metropole seulement.

Cettes monnaies ont été le sujet de beaucoup de discussion pendant plusieurs années. Breton<sup>10</sup> les classe comme monnaies canadiennes. Des autres conclurent des recherches de Breton, que l'émission de 1738 seulement était canadien, mais cette position est indefendable, car des grandes quantités furent envoyées au Canada en 1743 et 1753.<sup>11</sup> De L'autre côté McLachlan<sup>12</sup> signala que cettes monnaies ne furent pas canadiennes, et il eut raison. On émit cettes monnaies pour avoir cours dans toutes les territoires sous la dominations française, et par conséquence, elles ne sont qu'aussi canadiennes que les vieux sols marqués. Breton devrait avoir compris tous types de sol marqués, car tous types vinrent au Canada, quoiqu'ils furent emis d'abord pour avoir cours dans la France.

Un commun malentendu, à cause d'une mésintelligence de Breton, est la déclaration qu'on réduisit ce nouveau sol marqué à 18 deniers en 1744. Zay et Shortt, tous deux, contredisent cette déclaration. La monnaie, dit Zay,<sup>13</sup> "avait la même valeur qu'en France, 24 deniers (Ord. Royale du 30 mars 1744)." Zay continue à expliquer que c'étaient les vieux sols marqués (les émissions avant 1738, comprenant les mousquetaires) qu'on réduisit à 18 deniers.

Shortt dit essentiellement la même chose<sup>14</sup>. Un Ordonnance du Roi du 20 juin 1743 fixa le taux des vieux et nouveaux sols marqués à l'Isle Royale (Isle Cap Breton) ainsi: "Sa Majesté a ordonné et ordonne ce qui suit:"

#### Article per

"Les anciens sols, ainsy que les pièces dits de 30d. n'auront plus cours à l'Isle Royale dans aucun payement que pour 18d. piece, et les demies-pieces de 30d. pour 9d."

2

"Les nouveaux sols fabriqués en execution de L'Edit de Sa Majesté du mois d'octobre 1738 auront cours dans ladite Colonie pour 24d. piece et les demy a proportion."

Le 30 mars 1744 on adopta une ordonnance identique pour le Canada. Ainsi on ne réduisit jamais le sol marqué de 24 deniers dans le Canada, quoiqu'il eut été réduit en France.

Pendant les dernières vingt années de la domination française, les sols marqués devinrent la principale petite monnaie dans la circulation. Des grandes envois furent récus de la France, et cettes pièces presque complètement remplaça le cuivre, que ne fut jamais accepté promptement par les habitants. En 1763 on demonetisa les sols marqués de 1738-1763 en France. Les pièces de 1764 furent frappées pour usage colonielle seulement, mais pas pour le Canada, qu'auquel temps eut été cédé à l'Angleterre. En 1764 le gouvernement militaire anglais les autorisa pour avoir cours pour un farthing.

Malgré les recherches sur tous types de sols marqués, il n'y avait aucun essai de

publier toutes dates et lettres d'atelier de l'émission de 1738-1764 jusqu'à la publication de la fameuse article par Walter Breen <sup>16</sup> dans le Whitman Numismatic Journal.

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## THE DAIRY TOKENS OF ONTARIO

(A Tentative Listing)

By Ken Falmer

This is a trial listing of the known tokens issued to their customers in Ontario by dairies and by distributors of dairy products, over the past eighty years or more. They were sold to the customer for cash and were redeemable for the quantity of milk or cream stated on the token.

This listing also includes a small number of tokens known as "Bottle Checks". These were used by dairies that required the customer to pay cash deposits on milk bottles, and were redeemed by the dairy when returned with the bottle for the amount of cash stated on the token.

### COMPOSITION

Three different types of solid materials have been noted :

1. Metal
2. Wood Fibre
3. Plastic

### SHAPES

The shapes of these tokens can be stated under two general headings:

1. Regular Shapes-  
Includes those shapes such as round, square, rectangular etc. and for which the standard symbols are used.
2. Irregular Shapes-  
Includes several irregular shapes designed to hang inside the neck of the bottle. See Appendix "A" for line-drawing and symbol used.

### MEASUREMENTS

The standard system of measurements is used. For the irregular shaped tokens the measurements shown are horizontal X vertical at the widest points.

### COLORS

Many colors and shades of colors have been noted in this series. Generally only the closest basic colors are indicated in this listing.

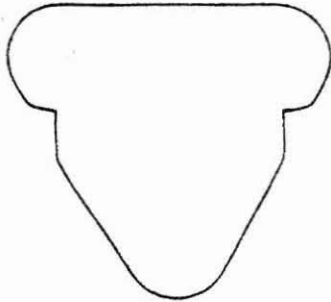
### PERFORATIONS

See Appendix "B" for line-drawings and symbols used.

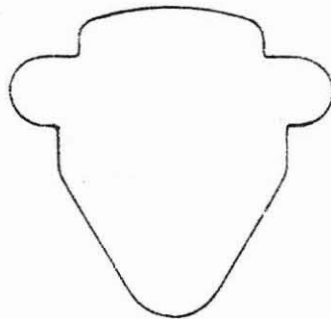
EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Falmer would appreciate hearing from anyone who may be able to assist in making this work as complete and accurate as possible. Drop Ken a note at 10 Wesanford Place, Hamilton, Ontario, should you notice any errors or omissions.

**APPENDIX "A" \_ Irregular Shapes**

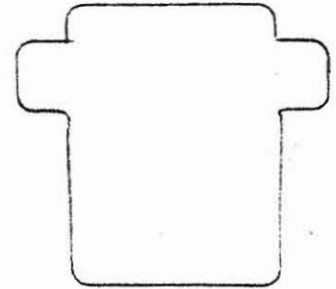
The shape names of these tokens are those attributed to them by the designer.  
The symbols ( in brackets ) are the author's.



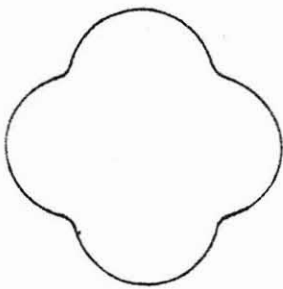
**BULL HEAD (bh)**



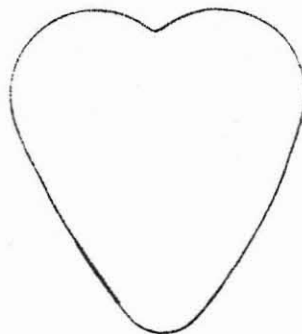
**COW HEAD (ch)**



**CROSS (cs)**



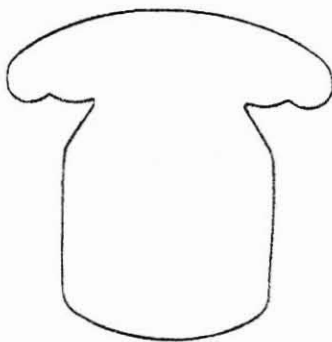
**FOUR-LEAF CLOVER (flc)**



**HEART (hs)**



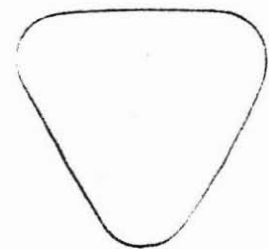
**KEY TAG (kt)**



**MILK CAN (mc)**

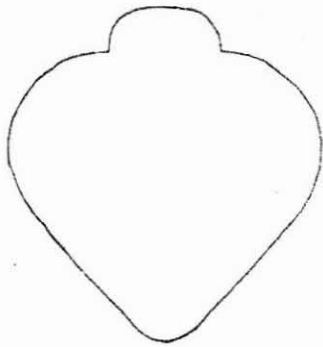


**MUSHROOM (mr)**



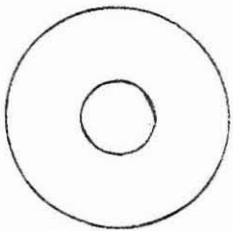
**TRIANGLE (tr)**

APPENDIX "A" Cont'd

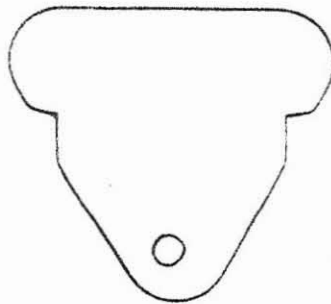


TULIP (tu)

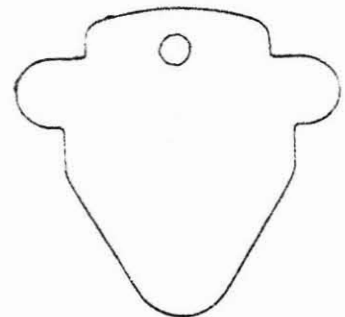
APPENDIX "B" - Perforations



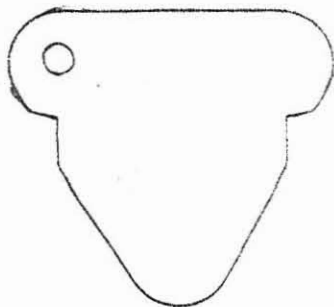
CENTER HOLE (ch)



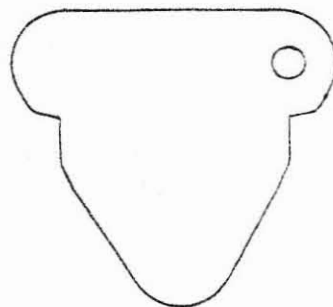
BOTTOM HOLE (bh)



TOP HOLE (th)



LEFT SIDE HOLE (lsh)



RIGHT SIDE HOLE (rsh)

ACTON

Acton/Jersey/Dairy

Good for/1/pint/of milk

Good for/1/quart milk

Good for/1/quart/milk

Good for/1/quart/2% milk

A:Sc9:27

A:Tr:34X31½

A:Tr:33X30

A:HS:31X32:yellow

Marsales/Dairy Limited/Tel.74/Acton/Ont.

Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk

Good for/1/Homo quart

Good for/non 1 fat/quart

A:CH:41½X42:Gold(T.H.)

A:CH:41X40:Green (T.H.)

A:CH:42X42:Blue (T.H.)

AGINCOURT

One/pint/Agincourt/Dairy

Blank

A:R:22

One/quart/Agincourt/Dairy

Blank

B:R:25

AJAX

Ajax Dairy/Co-Op

Good for/1/reg./or/homo/quart milk

Same but

Same but

A:CH:33X35½: (B.H.)

Green

Red

ALMONTE

Clearview Dairy/J.T.Wright,/Almonte,/Ont.

Good for/1/pint/milk

Good for/½/pint/cream

A:Oc:26

A:R:25

Strathburn Dairy/J.M.Brown/Prop./Almonte

Good for/1/quart milk

Good for/one/quart/golden Guernsey

Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk

A:HS:38X42:Red (T.H.)

A:CR:40X38:Gold (T.H.)

A:TR:41X38:Blue (T.H.)

AMHERSTBURG

Walter Botsford/Maple Hill/Dairy

Good for/1/pint/milk

Good for/1/quart/milk

Good for/one/pint milk

Good for/1/quart/milk (A design before & after "1")

A:S:23

A:Sc8:29

A:S:25

A:Sc8:29

ANCASTER

B.F.Reinke/&/Son/Meadow Vale/Dairy/Ancaster

Good for/1/pint

A:R:25

ARKLAN

G.A.Burgess/pint/milk/Arklan Dairy

1999 (L.1.)

A:R:30

Pure/Bottled/Milk/From/Mississippi Dairy

Good for/1/pint/milk./B.McNeely

Brice McNeely/Arklan

Good for one/quart

A:Oc:27

A:Re:32X20

ARNPRIOR

Arnprior/Creamery/Co.

Good for/1/pint milk

Good for/1/quart milk

A:R:24

A:Oc:30

ARNPRIOR cont.

Arnprior Dairy/Tel./131 W/Arnprior

Good for/1/pint

Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk

A:CH:41½X42:Blue (T.H.)

A:CH:41½X42 (T.H.)

Merryside Dairy/Tel./623-3020/Arnprior

Good for/1/skim quart

A:CH:41X40:Yellow (B.H.)

Smith's Dairy/Tel./96/Arnprior

Good for/1/pint milk

Good for/1/quart milk

A:MC:41½X42:Blue (T.H.)

A:MC:41½X42:Red (T.H.)

Smith's Dairy/Tel./3-2146/Arnprior

Good for/sk 1 im/quart

A:CH:41½X42:Green (B.H.)

ARTHUR

Arthur Dairy/Arthur

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:Re:33X21

ATIKOKAN

Clover Valley/Dairy/4507/Atikokan

Good for/1/quart milk

Same but

A:BH:42X43 (B.H.)

Green

Rainy Lake/Atikokan/Ont./Dairy

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:R:25

AURORA

Cousins/Dairy Co/Limited (small letters)

Good for/1/quart milk

Good for/1/quart/Jersey milk

Good for/ 2%/quart milk

A:MC:41½X42:Red (T.H.)

A:MC:41½X42:Blue (T.H.)

A:MC:41½X42:Blue (T.H.)

Cousins/Dairy Co/Limited (large letters)

Good for/1/pint milk

Same but

Good for/1/quart milk

Good for/1/quart/Jersey

Good for/sk 1 im/quart

Good for/half gal./homo

Good for/half gal./skim

A:MC:41½X42½:Green(T.H.)

Black

A:MC:41½X42½:Green(T.H.)

A:MC:41½X42½:Gold T.H.)

A:MC:41½X42½:Purple(T.H.)

A:TS:33X33½:Green (T.H.)

A:TS:33X33½:Purple(T.H.)

AYLMER

Aylmer/Dairy

Good for/1/quart/milk

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:Sc4:35

A:Sc4:35

Aylmer Dairy/Route 1

Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk

Same but

A:HS:38X42½

Red

Aylmer Dairy/Route 2

Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk

Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk

A:HS:38X42½:Green

A:HS:38X42½:Red

Aylmer Dairy/Route 3

Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk

A:HS:38X42½:Red

Aylmer/Dairy/Ltd.

Good for/½/pint cream

Good for/2%/quart milk

A:MC:41½X42:Gold (T.H.)

A:MC:41½X42:Purple(T.H.)



Jas. Glover's Dairy Ltd./Aylmer/Ont Good for/1/standard/quart Good for/1/homo quart	A:TR:41X37½:Green(B.H.) A:TR:41X37½:Green(T.H.)
<b><u>BARRIE</u></b>	
Lakeview Dairy/Tel./3723/Barrie Good for/1/quart Good for/5/quarts Lakeview/Dairy/Barrie/Ontario Jersey/milk/one quart/dial 3723 Skim/milk/one quart/dial 3723	A:BH:41½X38 (B.H.) A:BH:41X37½:Red(B.H.) P1:R:38:Yellow P1:R:38:Blue
<b><u>BARRYS BAY</u></b>	
Barrys Bay Dairy Good for/1/quart milk	A:TR:41½X38
<b><u>BEAMSVILLE</u></b>	
Beamsville/Dairy/Beamsville Good for/1/quart	A:TR:41X38 (C.H.)
Sobye's Dairy/Beamsville/Ont. Good for/1/standard/quart Good for/1/homo quart	A:BH:41½X42 (B.H.) A:BH:41½X42:Blue(B.H.)
<b><u>BEAVERTON</u></b>	
Maple Leaf/Dairy/Beaverton/Ont. Good for/1/pint	A:Oc:21
<b><u>BELLEVILLE</u></b>	
Reid's/Dairy/Co.Ltd./Belleville Good for/1/reg./or/homo/quart milk Same but Same but Good for/1/skim quart	A:CH:33X35½ (B.H.) Blue Red A:CH:33X35½:Gold(B.H.)
<b><u>BERLIN</u></b>	
M.B.Rickert/25 Cedar St./Berlin Good for/one/pint	A:R:25 (T.H.)
D.E.Shantz/Cedar Valley/Dairy/Berlin,Ont. Good for/1/pint/of milk Good for/1/quart/of/milk	A:Sc8:25 A:Sc10:30
<b><u>BLLENHEIM</u></b>	
W.T.Pegg/Springbrook/Dairy/Blenheim Good for/½/pint of milk Good for/1 pint/of milk Good for/1/quart/of milk	A:Ov:30X32 A:Re:32X19 A:Sc8:29
<b><u>BOWMANVILLE</u></b>	
Crystal Dairy/Bowmanville Good for/1/quart Good for/non 1 fat/quart	A:BH:41½X42 (B.H.) A:BH:41½X42:Red (B.H.)
If It's/Glen Rae/It's Good Good for/1/quart/standard milk Good for/1/quart/homo milk Good for/1/skim quart	A:CH:33X35½:Gold (B.H.) A:CH:33X35½:Red (B.H.) A:CH:33X35½:Blue (B.H.)

BRAMPTON

Pocock/Modern/Dairy/Phone 411/Brampton  
 Good for/1/quart/pasteurized milk  
 Good for/1/quart/jersey  
 Pocock Modern/Dairy/Gl 1-2646/Brampton  
 Good for/1/quart/homo milk

A:CH:42X42 $\frac{1}{2}$  (B.H.)  
 A:BH:41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X42:Gold (B.H.)  
 A:CH:33X35 $\frac{1}{2}$ :Blue (B.H.)

BRANTFORD

Brant Co-Op Dairy Ltd./Tel./2-6223/Brantford  
 Good for/1/pint  
 Good for/1/quart  
 Good for/1/quart/Guernsey  
 Good for/non 1 fat/quart  
 Brant Co-Op Dairy/Ltd/Tel./2-6223/Brantford  
 Good for/1/quart/Gurn Z gold

A:CH:41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X42:Blue (T.H.)  
 A:CH:42X42 (T.H.)  
 A:CH:41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X42 $\frac{1}{2}$ :Brown(T.H.)  
 A:CH:41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X42:Gold (T.H.)  
 A:CH:41X40:Green (B.H.)

Brant Dairy Co.Ltd/Tel./753-4133/Brantford  
 Good for/1/quart/Guernsey gold  
 Good for/1/quart/non fat

A:CH:33X35 $\frac{1}{2}$ :Green  
 A:CH:33X35 $\frac{1}{2}$ :Gold (B.H.)

Brantford/Tel./MacNicolls/2-6523/Dairy Ltd.  
 Good for/1/quart  
 Same but  
 Same but  
 Same but  
 Good for/1/quart/Guernsey  
 Same but  
 Same but  
 Good for/non 1 fat/quart  
 Same but

A:BH:41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X38  
 (B.H.)  
 (B.H.): (L.S.H.)  
 (B.H.): (R.S.H.)  
 A:CH:41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X39 $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (B.H.): (L.S.H.)  
 (B.H.): (R.S.H.)  
 A:TS:40X39 $\frac{1}{2}$   
 2(B.H.)

R.C.Passmore/63/Northumberland St./Brantford  
 Good for/1 pint/of milk

A:Re:32X19 $\frac{1}{2}$

Purity Dairy/Brantford  
 Good for/one standard pint  
 Good for one/jersey quart  
 Purity Dairy/Tel.-20751/Brantford  
 Good for/one standard pint  
 Good for/one quart

A:R:32:Red (C.H.)  
 A:R:32:Blue (C.H.)  
 A:R:33 (C.H.)  
 A:R:32 $\frac{1}{2}$ :Blue

BROCKVILLE

Cowan's Dairy/Brockville/Ont.  
 Good for/1/quart/milk

A:TR:31 $\frac{1}{2}$ X31

W.L.Ralph's Dairy/Brockville/Ont.  
 Good for/1/standard quart

A:MR:36X38 $\frac{1}{2}$  (B.H.)

Smith's Dairy/Brockville  
 Good for/1/pint of milk  
 Good for/1/quart

A:Re:33 $\frac{1}{2}$ X21  
 A:S:25

Smith's/Dairy Ltd./Brockville  
 Good for/1 quart/milk  
 Good for/1 quart/skim/milk  
 Good for/1 quart/2%/milk

F1:R:31 $\frac{1}{2}$ :Blue (C.H.)  
 F1:R:31 $\frac{1}{2}$ :Green (C.H.)  
 F1:R:31 $\frac{1}{2}$ :Yellow (C.H.)

Smith/Dairy Ltd./Brockville  
 Good for/one/quart/milk  
 Good for/one/quart/skim

F1:CH:32 $\frac{1}{2}$ X36:Blue (T.H.)  
 F1:CH:32 $\frac{1}{2}$ X36:Green(T.H.)

(cont.)

Good for/one/quart/2%  
Good for/2/quarts/milk  
Good for/2/quarts/2%

P1:CH:32½X36:Yellow(T.H)  
P1:CH:32½X36:Red (T.H.)  
P1:CH:32½X36:Black(T.H.)

BRUSSELS

Wm. Armstrong/Brussels, Ont.  
Good for/1/pint of milk

A:Re:32X19

L.E. Cardiff/Dairy/Brussels, Ont  
Good for/1/pint milk

A:Ov:31X32

BURFORD

Burford Ont./Burford/Dairy  
Good for/1/quart (tall "1")  
Good for/1/quart (short "1")

A:TR:41X37½  
A:TR:41½X38

BURLINGTON

Lakeside Dairy/Burlington/Ont  
Good for/1/pint  
Good for/1/quart  
Same but  
Good for/1/quart/milk

A:Sc9:32½  
A:CH:41X40  
A:TR:41X37½

(T.H.)

CALEDONIA

Caledonia/Dairy  
Good for/1/pint/of milk

A:R:25

Caledonia/Riverview/Dairy/Tel.247  
Good for/1/quart  
Same but  
Same but

A:BH:41X38  
A:BH:41X37½ (B.H.)  
A:BH:41½X38:Red (B.H.)

CAMPBELLFORD

Anderson's Dairy/Ontario/Campbellford  
Good for/1/quart

A:TR:41X38

CAPREOL

Laiterie Capreol/Dairy  
Good for/1/pint  
Good for/1/quart

A:TR:31½X31 (T.H.)  
A:TR:31½X31

Mountain View Dairy/Tel.63/Capreol  
Good for/1/pint  
Good for/1/quart

A:MR:36X39  
A:MR:36X39

CARDINAL

Cardinal Dairy/Cardinal/Ont.  
Good for/1/quart/milk  
Good for/1/quart of milk  
Cardinal Dairy/Cardinal/Ont  
Good for/1/quart milk  
Good for/1/quart milk

A:TR:41X37½  
A:TR:41X38  
A:BH:42X43 (B.H.)  
A:BH:42X43:Red (B.H.)

CARLETON PLACE

Carleton Place/Dairy/Ltd.

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:TR: 33X31 $\frac{1}{2}$

Same but

A:TR: 41X37 $\frac{1}{2}$

Same but

(T.H.)

Good for/homo/one 3 qt.jug

A:BH: 33X33:Red (B.H.)

Good for/2%/homo/one 3 qt.jug

A:BH: 33X33:Blue (B.H.)

Langtry's/Dairy/Carleton/Place/Phone 291

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:TR: 41X38

Langtry's/Dairy/Carleton/Place/Phone 291 (c/s L:M:L:F:)

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:TR: 41X38

Langtry's/Dairy/Carleton/Place/Phone 291 (c/s M:L:F)

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:TR: 41X37 $\frac{1}{2}$

Maple Leaf/Dairy/Phone/291/Carleton Place

Good for/1/quart milk

A:BH: 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X42 $\frac{1}{2}$ :Red(B.H.)

CHAPLEAU

Algoma Dairy/Chapleau Ont.

Good for/1/pint of milk

A:Re: 34X31

Algoma/Dairy/Chapleau/Ont.

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:Sc5: 33

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:Sc5: 33

CHATHAM

McGeachy's/City/Dairy/Chatham

Good for/10¢/when returned/with/bottle

B:R: 23

CHATSWORTH

Community Dairy/Phone 7/Chatsworth

Good for/1/quart

A:CH: 42X42 $\frac{1}{2}$ :Red (T.H.)

CHESLEY

Chesley Dairy/Tel.210/Chesley

Good for/1/pint

A:MR: 50X54

Good for/1/quart

A:TR: 41X37 $\frac{1}{2}$

CHESTERVILLE

The Chesterville/Dairy

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:Oc: 26 $\frac{1}{2}$

Chesterville Dairy/Chesterville/Ont.

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:TR: 41X37 $\frac{1}{2}$

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:BH: 33X33

CITY VIEW

E.Honeywell/1/pint

Pritchard & Andrews,Ottawa

A:R: 24

Same but

B:R: 24

E.Honeywell/1/quart

Blank

A:R: 27

Blank

B:R: 27

CLIFFISON'S CORNERS

Cloverdale/Farm/T.Long

Good for/pint/milk

A:R: 22

Good for/quart/milk

A:R: 25 $\frac{1}{2}$

CLARADAY

Perks & Son/Claridy, P.O. (apparent error in spelling)  
Good for/one/pint/milk

A:R:24

CLIFFORD

Clifford Dairy/Tel.68-W/Clifford  
Good for/1/quart

A:TR:41X37½

CLINTON

Clinton/Clinton/Dairy/Tel.HU.2-9383  
Good for/1/quart milk

A:KT:42X43 (T.H.)

Fairholm Dairy/Clinton  
Good for/1/quart milk

A:TR:41½X38

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:TR:41½X38

Fairholme/Dairy/Clinton  
Good for/1/quart of milk

A:Re:33X21

Fairholme Dairy/Clinton/Ont./Tel.HU 2-9342  
Good for/2/quart milk

A:MC:41½X42½:Green(T.H.)

Fairholme/Ltd./HU 2-9342/Dairy  
Good for/1/quart/non fat

A:CH:42X42½:Red

COLLINGWOOD

J.S. Currie/Bonnie/Brae/Dairy/Collingwood, Ont  
One/pint

A:R:25

Pequot Dairy/MacDonell/& Munro/Collingwood, Ont.  
Good for/1/pint of milk  
Good for/1/quart/of milk

A:Re:32X19

A:Sc8:29

Potts Bros./Dairy/Ph.589/Collingwood  
Good for/1/quart of milk

A:Oc:27

COOKSVILLE

Cooksville Jersey Dairy Ltd./Tel./AT-9-2713/Cooksville  
Good for/1/quart  
Same but  
Same but  
Good for/1/quart/skim milk  
Good for/1/quart/jersey

A:TR:41X37½:Gold

Green

Blue

A:CH:41X39½:Yellow

A:CH:41X40: Blue

COPPER CLIFF

Copper Cliff/Dairy/Ltd.  
Good for/1/quart/Pasteurized milk  
Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk

A:CH:33X36:Green(B.H.)

A:CH:33X36:Red (B.H.)

CORNWALL

Phillips Dairy/Toll Gate Rd./Cornwall  
Good for/1/quart/milk  
Phillips Dairy/Toll Gate Rd./Cornwall, Ont  
Good for/1/quart

A:TR:41X37½ (T.H.)

A:TR:41X37½ (T.H.)

DEER PARK

Forest Hill/Dairy/Deer Park  
Good for/1 pint/of milk

A:Re:32X19

DELHI

Delhi Sanitary Dairy/Tel./107

Good for/1/quart

A:MC:41½X42½ (T.H.)

Delhi Sanitary Dairy

Good for/1/quart milk

A:MC:35X36½:Gold (T.H.)

Good for/1/quart/2% milk

A:MC:35X36½:Green (T.H.)

Good for/½/gallon homo milk

A:MC:35X36½:Red (T.H.)

Good for/½/gal 2% milk

A:MC:35X36½:Blue (T.H.)

DUNDAS

Mountain View/Dundas/Ont./FH.645/Dairy

Good for/1/quart milk

A:HS:38X42

Mountain/View/Dairy/Dundas

Good for/1/quart/Gurn Z gold

A:MC:41½X42:Gold (T.H.)

Good for/1/skim quart

A:MC:41½X42:Blue (T.H.)

Valley/City Dairy/Dundas/Ont.

Good for/half pint/table/cream

F1:R:28:Black (C.H.)

Good for/1 quart/standard/milk

F1:R:28:Red (C.H.)

Good for/1 quart/guernsey/milk

F1:R:28:Yellow (C.H.)

Good for/1 quart/homo/milk

F1:R:28:Blue (C.H.)

Good for/1 quart/skim/milk

F1:R:28:Green (C.H.)

Valley/City Dairy/Dundas/Ont

Good for/1 quart/2 P.C./milk

F1:R:28:Blue (C.H.)

Valley/City Dairy/Ltd./Dundas

Good for/2/qt.jug/homo milk

A:CH:33X35½:Blue (B.H.)

Good for/2/qt.jug/2% milk

A:CH:33X35½:Gold (B.H.)

Good for/2/qt jug/skim milk

A:CH:33X35½:Green (B.H.)

DUNNVILLE

Dunnville Dairy

Good for/1/reg./or/homo/quart milk

A:CH:33X35½:Blue (B.H.)

Same but

Green

James Grayston/Riverside/Dairy/Dunnville, Ont.

Good for/1 pint/of milk

B:Re:32X19½

Good for/1 quart/of milk

A:Re:32X19½

Puritan ("quality chekd" trade mark)

Good for/non 1 fat/quart

A:CH:33X35½:Green (B.H.)

Good for/1/quart/Gurn Z gold

A:CH:33X35½:Gold (B.H.)

Puritan/Dairy/Products/Ltd.

quart 3 jug/homo

A:MC:33X36½:Red (T.H.)

quart 3 jug/2%

A:MC:33X36½:Purple (T.H.)

Roots Dairy Ltd./Dunnville

Bottle return/5¢

A:Sc9:27

DURHAM

Pride of/Durham/Dairy

Good for/1 quart/milk

F1:R:28:Red (C.H.)

Pride of/Durham/Dairy (large letters)

Good for/1/quart milk

A:MC:42X42 (T.H.)

Pride of/Durham/Dairy (small letters)

Good for/1/quart milk

A:MC:41½X42 (T.H.)

## CIRCULATION COINAGE AGES

By Ross W. Irwin

There have been numerous studies in recent years of the ages or dates of coins in circulation. These range from rather impressive statistical studies to simple counts of what is to be found in a selection of rolls from a single bank. Most of these studies show that the average age of coins in circulation is quite short. This would be very apparent now when the silver coinage is being withdrawn or hoarded.

It may be of interest to some to see the results of a study made by the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint in June of 1912. The study was primarily made to determine wearing qualities or loss of weight but the ages of coins in circulation makes collectors envious of the opportunities at that time.

The following table is self explanatory.

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Period covered</u>	<u>Number of coins</u>	<u>Mean age (years)</u>	<u>Loss of weight, %</u>
50¢	Prior to 1881	808		
	1882- 1891	53		
	1892 - 1901	61		
	1902 - 1911	<u>36</u>		
			958	36.3
25¢	- 1881	4070		
	1882 - 1891	925		
	1892 - 1901	199		
	1902 - 1911	<u>254</u>		
			5448	34.3
10¢	- 1881	251		
	1882 - 1891	735		
	1892 - 1901	479		
	1902 - 1911	<u>318</u>		
			1783	20.9
5¢	- 1881	993		
	1882 - 1891	1346		
	1892 - 1901	1167		
	1902 - 1911	<u>1529</u>		
			5035	19.1

EDITOR'S NOTE: In Mr. Irwin's article on the British Columbia Provincial Police Long Service Medals which we printed in the January issue, you will recall I added a note to the effect there may have been two obverse dies cut. After close examination I find the medal was weakly struck and that the "DOTS" do appear on the obverse of the MacDonald medal.

## A CANADIAN NUMISMATIC DICTIONARY (3rd section)

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

### DOMINION OF CANADA NOTES

These are notes issued by the Department of Finance of the Dominion of Canada before 1935. They were issued in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$4, and \$5 for general circulation. The \$5 note replaced the \$4 note in 1912. Notes of \$500 and \$1000 were also issued, but these were mostly used by the banks to satisfy the requirement that a certain proportion of their reserves be held in Dominion of Canada notes.

### DOTTED COINS

In 1937 it became necessary to re-issue cents, ten-cent pieces, and twenty-five-cent pieces from the 1936 dies to keep the country supplied pending the arrival of the 1937 dies. To distinguish this extra striking, a tiny hole was punched in the bottom of the reverse die, producing a dot on the coins. Thus the famous 1936 dotted coins were created.

The cent and the ten-cent piece are excessively rare, their rarity giving rise to enough controversy to drive anyone "dotty". The dies were coated with grease to avoid corrosion. These dies were simply wiped with a cloth to remove the grease before being put into use. Consequently the tiny holes filled with metallic debris after the first three or four pieces were struck, and so most of the issue of cents and ten-cent pieces failed to show the dot.

Other dotted coins exist, but these, except the five-cent piece of 1937, are accidental, the dots appearing irregularly and being due to pitting of the surface of the dies. The dot after the date of the 1937 five-cent piece was added to balance the design.

### DOUBLE

An old French coin of two deniers. The most famous is the rare "Double de l'Amerique Françoise" of 1670. This coin is a pattern, struck at Paris, and is unique, the only specimen being in the Paris mint museum. Electrotypes have been made of this coin, and they have sometimes been offered in ignorance as originals.

### DOUBLON

The largest Spanish gold coin of Colonial times, valued at sixteen pesos. In Colonial times it went for four pounds Halifax Currency, and after decimal currency was adopted it went for sixteen dollars.

### DUMP

The plug cut from the centre of a holey dollar (q.v.) Like the holey dollar, the dump was counterstamped with the same small sun or star with ten teeth. On a genuine dump, the mark appears on the obverse, partly on the Spanish king's throat. Dumps are extremely rare. Imitations were made recently in German silver, with the mark applied to the king's cheek. This deliberate misplacement of the countermark has failed to prevent these pieces from being offered for sale as originals.

The story that the original dumps were lost at sea is false. It was said that they were 3d overweight, and so were gathered up by a young Scot and sent to Britain to be melted down, but the ship was lost at sea. This was a bit of balderdash concocted in an attempt to discredit a government supporter, who was absent from Prince Edward Island during the entire period of currency of the holey dollars and dumps.



## EAGLE

The gold \$10 piece of the United States. New Brunswick valued the coin at £2,10/-, Prince Edward Island valued it as £3 in 1849, which proved to be an overrating.

## ECU

The old French silver crown. It was introduced in France in silver at the rate of three livres or 60 sols by Louis XIII in 1640. It appeared in Canada soon afterward at the same value. In 1662 it was raised to four livres, but reduced to 3 livres 2 sols in 1690. It underwent many revaluations before being fixed at 5 livres in 1709. By 1720 it was 9 livres, but was soon lowered to 7½ livres. It gyrated several times more before being finally fixed at six livres. This value was maintained in Canada till the British conquest in 1763.

The British military authorities at Quebec valued the écu at six shillings and eightpence in 1764, but reduced it to five shillings and sixpence in 1777, when Halifax Currency was adopted. It held this value in Canada till decimal currency was adopted in 1858.

In Lower Canada, reckoning in livres, sols, and deniers continued until after the reunion of the two Canadas, but the word "écu" came to mean a unit of account worth 60 sous. This was the original value of the silver écu two hundred years before, but by this time was also the value of a half dollar. In this form the name appears on early paper money in Lower Canada.

## ELECTROTYPES

An electrotype is a replica of a coin made by a process similar to electroplating. The process reproduces the design accurately, but there is a slight difference in size, and the weight is usually lighter. Obverse and reverse are made separately and joined later. The join will show on the edge, unless filed smooth or plated over.

Electrotypes have been made of many of the great Canadian Colonial rarities such as the double of 1670, the 15 sols of 1670, and 6 and 12 deniers of 1717, the gold coins of British Columbia, and the Northwest Company token. These were originally made for museums and study purposes and for sale to collectors, the originals being virtually unobtainable. Unfortunately, electrotypes have been offered on numerous occasions as originals, sometimes via the auction room, though not usually with the intent to deceive.

## ENGRAILED EDGE

An edge marked with a succession of dots or curved indentations, instead of the usual reeding, is termed an engraved edge. It is found on the Nova Scotia coinage of 1823-43, and on numerous private tokens of Colonial times.

## ERRORS

Mint errors are defective coins. Coins struck in the wrong metal, on the wrong flan, of the wrong weight, or mis-struck are obviously defective. Brockages are another spectacular error. Coins struck from rotated dies (q.v.), clashed dies, cracked or broken dies, and on clipped or "dead" flans are also considered defective. Most defective coins are detected and removed from the "stream" at the Mint, but in these days of haste and mass production it is manifestly impossible to keep all errors out of circulation.

Because of their unusual appearance, mint errors cause a bit of excitement when they are discovered, and generate much interest among some collectors, but the market for such pieces is rather limited.

## EVASIONS

An evasion is a coin made to resemble closely - but not too closely - a legitimate coin. Such coins are designed to be passed in change at a par with the official coins, without rendering the issuers liable to prosecution for forgery. Deliberately or nonsensical inscriptions also aid in protecting the issuers from the toils of the law.

The "Bungtown" imitations of the old English regal copper of George III are an excellent example of an evasion. In Canada, the usual form of evasion was the antedate (q.v.). For a most unusual, threefold evasion, see VEXATOR CANADIENSIS.

## FAKES

Fakes are imitations of coins or paper money, made with the intent to deceive collectors. Many of Canada's great rarities have been faked. Some of these are dangerous, but others should not deceive a well-informed collector.

The Nova Scotia "1382" halfpenny was faked by cutting open the 8 of a genuine 1832 halfpenny on the left side to make a 3, and sinking an 8 over the other 3. This fake should not deceive anyone, for its creator used a full-weight original, which is copper, while the counterfeits, including the "1382", are all brass. Also, the cutting open of the 8 produced a round-topped 3, whereas on both genuine and counterfeit pieces the 3 is flat-topped.

The 1825 "Bust & Harp" token was faked by altering the date of a brass counterfeit to 1825 from 1820. Since the genuine 1825 is copper, this fraud was soon discovered.

The fifty-cent piece of 1921 has been a favourite subject for the faker. Genuine specimens dated 1911, 1920, 1929, and 1931 have all been altered. Very early in their heyday, the fakers soon learned not to alter a 1911, for the obverse inscription is different. Whatever date was altered, the fraud was not perfect, for the altered date is quite out of balance.

The dotted cents and ten-cent pieces of 1936 have been faked, but in all cases they have been exposed. These, as a rule, were quite crude, the dots being off centre and generally too large or irregular in shape. These examples by no means exhaust the list of fakes in Canadian numismatics.

## FAR 6

A scarce variety of the five-cent piece of 1926, on which the last digit of the date is rotated slightly counter-clockwise. The top of the numeral is therefore farther than usual from the maple leaf.

## FARTHING

A quarter of an English penny. It was too small a coin to be very useful in Canada in Colonial times. A few farthing tokens, however, had a limited circulation. Peter McAuslane circulated one in Newfoundland in 1857. In Nova Scotia, W.L. White issued a farthing token, and a merchant named Haliburton imported the TRADE & NAVIGATION farthing. Other farthing tokens are the "R.H." farthing (Breton 991) and the COMMERCIAL CHANGE piece with the mysterious bust (Breton 1007). The so-called Mullins farthing may have been used elsewhere than in Canada. Certainly its weight is not proportionate to that of the well-known Mullins halfpenny.

In 1764 the old French sou marqué was authorized by the British military government at Quebec to pass for a farthing.

## FIDUCIARY MONEY

Money dependent for its value on public trust. All paper money and minor coin are fiduciary money. In these degenerate times when even base silver is an expensive luxury for coinage purposes, all Canadian coins are fiduciary money.

## FIFTH

An unofficial term for the twenty-cent piece, it being a fifth of a dollar. In Newfoundland it was often called a shilling (q.v.).

## FIFTY-CENT PIECE

This extremely interesting coin did not appear in Canada until 1870. It never had the wide circulation of the smaller silver coins, but was not saved in any quantity in early days. In Victorian times and considerably later, fifty cents was a day's wages for many Canadians, and therefore the coin represented too much money to put aside for art's sake or to give away as a prize to children. In Newfoundland, the fifty-cent piece was saved in large quantities after the bank crash of 1894, since the people's confidence in paper money was destroyed.

The silver fifty-cent piece weighs 180 grains. Originally sterling silver, its fineness was reduced to 800 in 1921. It was discontinued in 1967 when the price of silver shot up far beyond the face value of the coin. A nickel fifty-cent piece weighing 125 grains was substituted in 1968. It is smaller in size.

## FIN

A slang term, of unknown origin, for a five-dollar bill.

## FINENESS

Fineness is the degree of metallic purity. See GOLD and SILVER, and under the various denominations, for the fineness of Canadian coins.

## FISH SCALE

A slang term for the silver five-cent piece, so called because of its small size.

## FIVE-CENT PIECE

The first five-cent pieces were issued in sterling silver in 1858. The weight was 17.93 grains, but was increased to 18 grains in 1870 in Canada. In Newfoundland the weight was 18 grains. In all cases the coin was struck in sterling silver. In 1921 coinage was discontinued in Canada, and a pure nickel coin weighing 70 grains was substituted.

The five-cent piece has undergone many changes in shape and metallic content since 1922. Originally round and in nickel, it became a twelve-sided coin in tombac in 1942, and changed to chrome-plated steel in 1944. In 1946 it was once again coined in nickel, only to be replaced again by chrome-plated steel in 1951. Nickel was restored again in 1955. The coin was twelve-sided from 1942 until 1962. In 1963 it was once again round.

## FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

Notes issued in denominations of less than a dollar, on the decimal standard, or less than a pound on the sterling standard. In Canada, the only fractional currency issued since Confederation was the 25¢ note, see SHINPLASTER. Newfoundland cash notes (q.v.) included fractional currency.

In the colonial period before decimal currency was adopted, there were large numbers of fractional notes in circulation. Some were denominated as low as sevenpence halfpenny Halifax Currency.

## "FRONT VIEW" TOKENS

The popular name of the Bank of Montreal tokens of 1842 and 1844. They received this name on account of their showing on the obverse a front view of the bank building at Montreal. These are the first copper coins issued after the reunion of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841. They provided the enlarged colony with an adequate copper coinage until 1850.

## FULL-BODIED

This is an economic term for coins intrinsically worth their face value. Gold was always full-bodied. Silver was full-bodied until the early nineteenth century, when it was reduced to token money to prevent fluctuation in the relative values of gold and silver coins.

## GEORGE

The Canadian \$5 gold piece of 1912-14 was, according to Frey, called unofficially a George because of the bust of George V on the obverse.

## GHOSTING

This is the appearance in the field of one side of a coin of a "ghost" of the design of the other side. The best examples in modern times can be seen on the reverses of English pennies of Edward VII and George V. Unlike clash marks, the outline is not sharp and clear, but is faint and nebulous, hence the term "ghost" applied to this phenomenon. It is caused when an obverse design is not in balance with that of the reverse, as was the case when the king's head was combined with the figure of Britannia on the English bronze.

A few examples of "ghosting" appear on Canadian coins. It occurs on the ten-cent piece of 1902H and the silver dollar of 1954. The Centennial coinage, despite the recessing of the field of the reverses, exhibits a few examples of "ghosting", the cent and the ten-cent piece showing it most obviously.

## "GODLESS AND GRACELESS"

This phrase is applied to the Canadian coinage of 1911, on which the words DEI GRATIA were omitted from the Royal Titles, giving the legend GEORGIUS V REX ET IND: IMP: The omission was rectified the following year. The silver dollar of 1935 is also Godless and Graceless, the legend being GEORGIUS V REX IMPERATOR ANNO REGNI XXV.

The term was borrowed from England, where it was applied to the florin of 1849, inscribed simply VICTORIA REGINA 1849. The entire coinage of the Union of South Africa is Godless and Graceless.

## GOLD

Gold is the ultimate standard of value and support of the world's monetary systems. It is a scarce metal, highly prized because of its beautiful rich yellow colour and its unusual properties, such as easy malleability. The metal has been coined since ancient times. In Colonial Canada any gold coin was acceptable. English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and American gold was most often circulated. After Confederation English and American gold were used.

Canadian gold coinages are small and infrequent. British Columbia struck gold \$10 and \$20 pieces in 1862, but they were never circulated. Newfoundland issued gold \$2 pieces at intervals from 1865 to 1888. Canada struck \$5 and \$10 pieces from 1912 to 1914, and Imperial sovereigns from 1908 to 1919, albeit not every year. A Centennial \$20 piece was struck in 1867.

English gold is 916½ fine, while Canadian gold is 900 fine. The gold coins of Newfoundland are 916 2/3 fine. British Columbia's gold coins are 855 fine. All these coinages are full-bodied. In these Keynesian times it is impossible to

circulate gold unless it be reduced to token coinage. Most nations, bound by traditions not lightly broken, have been reluctant to do this. The Bahamas, in 1968, led the way by issuing token gold.

#### "GOLDEN PENNY"

This is an expression which was used, during the author's childhood, by children, in all innocence of the sight of true gold, to describe an uncirculated cent.

#### GUINEA

This coin was first issued in England in 1662, and was the expression of the pound in gold. It received its name from the fact that the gold was acquired from the Guinea coast of Africa. The value of the guinea rose in terms of silver until, in 1694, it stood at thirty shillings. When the Great Recoinage of silver took place after 1695, the guinea was reduced to twenty-one shillings and sixpence. It was further reduced to twenty-one shillings in 1707, and remained at this value till replaced by the sovereign (q.v.) in 1816.

The guinea was the chief British gold coin in use in Colonial Canada before 1816. Lower Canada valued it at twenty-eight shillings in 1764, but reduced it to twenty-three shillings and fourpence in 1777. This valuation was adopted in 1786 in New Brunswick.

#### GUPPY TOKENS

These are penny, halfpenny, and farthing tokens issued by S. Guppy of Bristol, England in 1811. After they were withdrawn from circulation, many of them were used as blanks for striking anonymous coppers for export to Canada. The TRADE & NAVIGATION and many Wellington tokens were struck over these Guppy pieces.

#### "HABITANT" TOKENS

This is the popular name for a series of tokens issued in 1837 in Lower Canada. The tokens bear on the obverse a standing figure of a Quebec habitant in traditional winter costume, hence the name. They were issued by the City Bank, the Quebec Bank, La Banque du Peuple, and the Bank of Montreal. With the advent of these coins it was no longer necessary to endure the evils of the "blacksmiths", the "Bad Sous", and other nondescript metallic trash, and so the copper currency was much improved.

#### HALF CENT

A bronze coin of this value was issued for Nova Scotia in 1861 and 1864. The decimal system of Nova Scotia was established so that the pound sterling was worth an even \$5, making it possible to use English silver and thus avoid the expense of a colonial silver coinage. The shilling passed for 25¢ and the sixpence for 12½¢. A half cent was therefore necessary in order to make change for the sixpence.

The half cent of New Brunswick had no legal status. It was coined in the mistaken belief that New Brunswick's decimal currency was on the same basis as Nova Scotia's. New Brunswick returned the entire shipment to the Royal Mint, but they were inadvertently mixed with a shipment of Nova Scotia coins and put into circulation in Nova Scotia.

#### HALF DOLLAR

The fifty-cent piece. This coin is not officially called a half dollar in Canada, as it is in the United States.

#### HALFPENNY

This was the basic copper coin in Colonial Canada. Most of the Colonial tokens were halfpennies of Halifax Currency. The demand for halfpennies, or sous as they were called in Lower Canada, was almost insatiable, and anything the size of a

halfpenny would pass for one. After 1837 the bank tokens were plentiful enough to do away with private tokens.

After 1858 the British halfpenny passed for a cent. The Colonial tokens went at 120 to a dollar, that being their legal value. In 1870 they were raised in value to a cent each. All halfpennies, British and Colonial, were practically out of circulation by 1900.

#### HALIFAX CURRENCY

This is the old currency standard of Nova Scotia, whereby the Spanish dollar was valued at five shillings. This rating was unofficially in use at Halifax from about 1753. It was made the official rating in 1758. Quebec adopted Halifax Currency in 1777 after Boston Currency (q.v.) had been tried and found impractical. It was the standard of New Brunswick and the original one of Prince Edward Island. Upper Canada did not adopt Halifax Currency till 1822, although it was used in dealings with Montreal from the creation of the colony of Upper Canada in 1791.

All the semi-regal and bank tokens were issued on the Halifax Currency standard. When the decimal system was adopted, the penny tokens circulated at sixty to the dollar and the halfpennies at a hundred and twenty. In 1870 the Dominion government raised their value to fifty and a hundred to the dollar respectively, allowing them to pass therefore for two cents and one cent.

The influence of Halifax Currency was apparent in the Canadian currency long after it had been abolished. The twenty-cent piece is the Halifax Currency shilling in new guise. The twenty-five-cent piece was originally equal to thirty halfpenny tokens, and was for a long time called a "trente sous" in Quebec. The four-dollar bill is the Halifax Currency pound converted to dollars.

#### "HANGING 2" CENT

This is a clash-marked cent about which far too much noise was made in 1962, the year it appeared. The clash marks are the outlines in reverse of the queen's throat and chin, creating the effect of a small twig from which the final figure of the date seems to hang. The variety is very common. See CLASH MARKS.

#### HOARD

Anything hidden, such as money, to serve in case of future necessity, is termed a hoard. In numismatics the word is applied to a find of a quantity of coins lost or hidden at some time in the past. The French word is "trouvaille".

Canada being a young country, no hoards, such as turn up in Europe, have been found. A large hoard of brass "Bust & Harp" tokens was found in Quebec in Breton's time. There was also a find of a large hoard of anonymous coppers (Breton 1002, 1003, 1006, 1007) in Quebec about the same time. The Upper Sackville hoard is a find of Spanish dollars near Halifax. They were buried under a tree, which was uprooted during construction on the property in 1959. Unfortunately, many of the coins were dispersed before the hoard could be properly catalogued.

Arising out of the youth of our country is the fact that there is absolutely nobody available with the knowledge of the proper historical and archaeological techniques for the handling of hoards of coins when they are discovered. Also, the need for proper handling and listing of the items in a hoard is seldom if ever realised until too late.

The term "hoard" has also been applied to treasures brought up from the remains of sunken ships. The most celebrated treasure relating to Canada is the shipment of gold and silver coins recovered from the wreck of "Le Chameau", lost with all hands when she struck a reef nine miles off Louisbourg during a hurricane on August 27, 1725. The money comprised the entire consignment of funds sent from France to the colonies of New France and Louisbourg for the coming year.

## HOLEY DOLLARS

This term is applied to Spanish dollars perforated in the centre by various colonial governments in attempts to keep an adequate supply of silver in circulation. In Canada the only example is that of Prince Edward Island.

In 1812 the despotic governor, Sir Charles Douglas Smith, on his own authority alone, ordered the perforation of a thousand Spanish dollars to provide the colony with a silver coinage and end the local merchants' taking extortionate advantage of the lack of coin. The rings and plugs resulting from this operation were stamped with the Treasury mark, a small circlem with ten teeth around the circumference, to pass for five shillings the ring and a shilling the plug. The rings are very rare and the plugs extremely so. They were both withdrawn a year later because of the appearance of counterfeits. The counterfeits were at once accepted in trade by the local merchants, who thus elevated them to the status of tokens. See **MERCHANTS' FORGERIES**.

In recent years a number of fake holey dollars has come on the market. As with fakes of all cut and countermarked coins, these fakes are dangerous. A set of German silver imitations appeared in 1961, with the countermarks deliberately misapplied in the hope that they could never be mistaken for originals. It was in vain, for in 1962 a pair was offered for sale as originals, but exposed before too much damage was done.

## INDIAN CHIEF MEDALS

These are a series of large medallions, usually in silver, struck for presentation to the chiefs and other important leaders of Indian tribes and bands. The earliest were struck by the French in the days of Frontenac. English medals appeared soon afterwards. American issues were made after 1776.

French issues appeared in 1693, 1701, and 1748. English medals were struck for Canadian Indians in 1761, 1763, 1766, 1783, 1794, 1812, 1814, 1821, 1830, 1840, 1842, and 1860. The City of Montreal issued a medal for Indians in 1760, and the Hudson's Bay Company issued one about 1798. The Dominion of Canada issued medals at various times from 1868 to 1922.

The medals usually bear the bust of the sovereign on the obverse, with armorial or pictorial types on the reverse. They are elaborately designed, the foremost artists and engravers being called upon to produce designs. The medals are rare, being highly prized by the recipients, who were often buried wearing them.

### PLEASE NOTE

Mr. Willey is very anxious to hear from anyone who has constructive criticism to offer regarding the above definitions. Contact Mr. Willey at P. O. Box 726, Espanola, Ontario.

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THE HARRISON TOKEN  
(A Token with a Dual Personality)



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

New York City / N Y C / Transit Authority  
Good For / N Y C / One Fare

B:R(h-Y):16

The Harrison, a resort in the town of Harrison Hot Springs, British Columbia, is situated on the southern shore of Harrison Lake, some seventy miles east of Vancouver. The lake was discovered in 1846 by Hudson's Bay Company explorers and named after Benjamin Harrison, a Deputy Governor of the Company.

Following the discovery of gold in the interior of British Columbia in 1858, prospectors, heading for the goldfields, would often travel up the Harrison River into Harrison Lake, northward up the Lillooet River and portage in an easterly direction to the upper Fraser River. It was on one of these journeys that the hot springs of Harrison Lake were discovered.

A hotel was built at the springs in 1885 and named The St. Alice in honour of the daughter of Governor Douglas but this was destroyed by fire in 1920 and a new hotel called the Harrison Hot Springs Hotel was built in 1926. In 1961 the name was shortened to "The Harrison".

Over the years the hotel has been enlarged considerably to handle the ever increasing demand for accomodation and many new recreational facilities have been added such as tennis courts ; a curling and skating rink; riding stables; putting greens; private bungalos; swimming pools; shuffleboards; a health pavilion and so on. The Harrison, with its many facilities, is situated on 700 acres of land and is without doubt the most distinguished year-round resort in the province.

While I am not on their public relations staff nor an avid sports enthusiast, I do find the excellent cuisine of their Copper-Room and the overall relaxing atmosphere to be very inviting when one wishes to get away from it all for awhile. It was while staying at the Harrison a few weeks ago I discovered tokens were being used for admission to the steam-room of the health pavilion.

It seems that when the pavilion was opened in the spring of 1969 the manager, Mr. Max Nargil, realized its popularity would cause a great influx of guests to the steam-room and that some regulative measures must be taken. He enquired into having special tokens struck for use in the steam-room meters but abandoned the idea when he learned it would cost \$500.00 for the dies alone. During a business trip to New York a short time later he purchased a quantity of New York Transit Authority tokens at 20¢ each and it is these tokens which are being used for admission to the steam-room today. The tokens are sold at \$1.00 each and obtained either in the pavilion or at the front desk.

Although this token has been listed in "Atwood" for a number of years now as "New York 630 AN" it must now be listed as a British Columbia token also.

If one wishes to split hairs we would have to admit that only those tokens actually used at the Harrison are British Columbia tokens but how would one distinguish between them? I doubt that we will ever be faced with this problem because the tokens are quite plentiful and I hardly think they will ever be considered as rare historic tokens.

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

Metropolitan Toronto Police Medal of Honour  
Slogans on Tokens- What is the Story Behind Them?  
The Dairy Tokens of Ontario - Second Section  
A Canadian Numismatic Dictionary - 4th Section  
Burnaby Spartans Carnival Money

Ross W. Irwin

Ken Palmer

R. C. Willey

Paul Siggers

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

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

METROPOLITAN TORONTO POLICE

MEDAL OF HONOUR

By Ross W. Irwin

A recent issue of the Toronto Globe and Mail described how two Metropolitan Toronto Policemen captured armed men and were awarded the Police Medal of Honour, the "top medal of the Metro Police Commission". The Globe and Mail of course spelled it 'honor' erroneously.

The regulations of the Police Commission state that "the medal of Honour may be awarded by the Board for outstanding valour in the performance of police duty involving great personal risk".

Where a member is granted such an award, three or more months' service toward service pay, seniority in the rank, and promotion from one rank to another, may be allowed at the discretion of the Board. An Award Committee of senior officers make the recommendations.

The Police Medal of Honour was first presented in 1961. There have been 18 awards made since that time, two of these were posthumous awards.

The medal is manufactured by Birks Jewellers of Toronto and is of cast silver. The medal is circular in form and 35mm in diameter. The obverse bears the shield of the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto: a shield, bearing a winged wheel in the upper third; a chevron bears a St. Edward's Crown at the apex and the rod of Aesculapius with serpent between the arms; two open books are outside the chevron. Surrounding the shield are the words METROPOLITAN : TORONTO POLICE . . The reverse is a plain field surrounded by the words FOR DISTINGUISHED POLICE SERVICE . . The name of the recipient is engraved in the field.

The ribbon suspender is cast with the piece and is of the scroll type with a plain reverse. The ribbon is a standard 32mm width. It is identical with the former Indian Distinguished Service Medal, that is, Royal blue with a 13mm crimson central stripe.

SLOGANS ON TOKENS !  
WHAT IS THE STORY BEHIND THEM ?

On a number of the Pre-Confederation tokens we find some rather interesting slogans, but just what do they mean and why were they inscribed on the tokens ?

Over the years when such slogans have been mentioned in articles the author has sometimes given us a brief explanation but has anyone ever gone into detail ?

From Ross Irwin comes the suggestion that possibly one of our Fellows, who has made a study of these tokens, might be interested in writing an article, or a series of articles, which would go into greater depth. A few slogans suggested by Ross are as follows :

Pure Copper preferable to paper  
Speed the plough  
No labour - no bread  
Commerce  
Ships Colonies & Commerce  
To facilitate trade  
Trade and navigation  
Fishery rights for Newfoundland  
Responsible government and free trade  
Fisheries and agriculture  
Self government and free trade  
Success to fisheries  
Commerce and trade  
Agriculture and commerce

A CORRECTION

---

Donald Stewart advises that an error was made in his article on the North West Company tokens which appeared in the last issue of the Transactions.

On page 22 , first line of the 4th paragraph, the words "North West Company" should be deleted,

THE DAIRY TOKENS OF ONTARIO

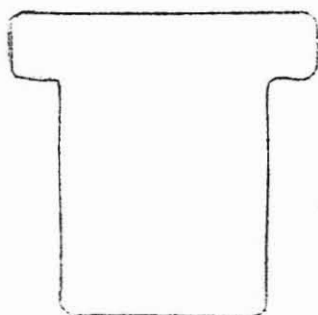
(A Tentative Listing)

Second section

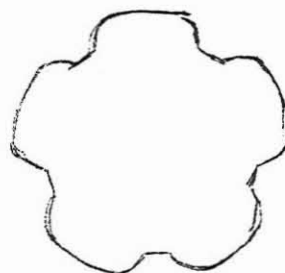
By Ken Palmer

ADDITIONS

Page 35 - Appendix "A" - Irregular Shapes



TEE (TS)



SERRATED (SE)

CORRECTIONS

Page 34 - Appendix "A" - Irregular Shapes

Cross (CR) instead of (CS)

Page 36 - Arklan - Mississippi Dairy

Should be : Good for/1/pint/milk./B.McNeely.

Page 37 - Aylmer - Aylmer/Dairy (1st two tokens)

Should be : A:FLC:35 instead of A:SC4:35

Page 41 - Chapleau - Algoma Dairy (last two tokens)

Should be : A:SE5 instead of A:Sc5

Page 42 - Cornwall - Phillips Dairy

Obverse of 2nd token should be : Phillips Dairy/Toll Gate/Rd./Cornwall,Ont

ELLIOTT LAKE

Farquhar's Dairy (see under Massey)

ELMIRA

Purity Dairy/Elmira Ont.

Good for/1/standard/quart

Same but

Good for/1/homo quart

Good for/1/quart/skim milk

Same but

Same but

Good for/1/skim quart

Good for/3/quart jug/homo

Good for/3/quart jug/2%

78

A:TR:41½X38:Red (L.S.H.)  
Green(B.H.)

A:HS:38X42½:Red (B.H.)

A:BH:41X38

Red (B.H.)

Green

A:CH:41X40 Gold (B.H.)

A:CH:33X36 Blue (B.H.)

A:CH:33X36 Mauve(B.H.)

ELMVALE

Elmvale Dairy/phone/111-W

Good for one/pint/of milk/bon pour une/chopine/de lait

A:Sc9:32

ENGLEHART

Englehart Dairy/phone Li-4-2547

Good for/1/quart

A:HS:38X42 Red

ERIN

Steen's Dairy/tel./48-R-3/Erin

Good for/1/quart

Same but

Steen's/Dairy

Good for/3/quart jug/2%

A:TR:41X37½

Red (T.H.)

A:MC:35X37 Blue(T.H.)

ESPANOLA

Espanola/Dairy/A.Paquette/&amp; Sons

Good for/1/quart/milk

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A:S:23

EXETER

Exeter Dairy/tel./331-J/Exeter

Good for/1/pint

Good for/1/standard quart

Good for/1/homo quart

Good for/non 1 fat/quart

Good for/5/quarts

Good for/2%/quart milk

Exeter Dairy/Ltd.

Good for/2/quart/homo

A:BH:41X37½ Gold (B.H.)

A:BH:41X37½ Green(B.H.)

A:BH:41X37½ (B.H.)

A:BH:41X37½ Blue (B.H.)

A:BH:41X37½ Red (B.H.)

A:BH:42X43 Yellow(B.H.)

A:CH:33X36 Silver(B.H.)

Highland Hill Dairy/Tel./305/Exeter

Good for/1/pint

Good for/1/standard quart

Good for/1/homo quart

Good for/non 1 fat/quart

78

A:CH:41X40 Black(B.H.)

A:CH:41X40 Blue (B.H.)

A:CH:41X40 (B.H.)

A:CH:41X40 Red (B.H.)

FORT FRANCES

Clover Valley/Dairy/Ltd/Ft Frances

Good for/1/quart milk

Same but

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:BH:42X43 (B.H.)

Blue

A:BH:41X37½ Blue (B.H.)

FORT FRANCES (Cont.)

Fort Frances/Dairy

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:R:29

Fort Frances/Dairy/Fort Frances/Ont.

Good for/1/quart milk

A:R:25½

Lowe's Dairy/Phone 283/Fort Frances/Ont.

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:R:39

FORT WILLIAM

Kellough/Bros/Dairy/Ltd.

1 quart/homo/or/standard

P1:R:28 Black (C.H.)

Kellough/Bros./Dairy/Ltd.

1 quart/skim/milk

P1:R:28 Red (C.H.)

Kellough/Bros./Dairy,Ltd./-/Made in usa

1 quart/vita-rich/milk

P1:Oc:28½ White

Palm/Dairies Ltd./Ft.William/Made in usa

Good for/1 quart/homo

P1:Sc8:24 Red (C.H.)

Good for/1 quart/sunnyvale

P1:Sc8:24 White (C.H.)

Good for/2 quarts/homo/milk

P1:Sc8:30 Red (C.H.)

Good for/2 quarts/sunnyvale

P1:Sc8:30 White (C.H.)

Good for/1 quart/skim/milk

P1:Sc8:30 Black (C.H.)

Thunder/Bay/Co-operative/Dairy/Ltd./-/Made in usa

Good for/1 quart/standard/milk

P1:R:28 Green

GALT

Angus K. Scott/Burscar/Dairy/Galt,Ont.

Good for/1/pint/of milk

A:Sc8:30

Galt/Cedar Hill/Dairy/Tel.405

Good for/1/pint milk

A:CH:41X40 Green (B.H.)

Good for/1/Guernsey pint

A:CH:41X40Yellow (B.H.)

Good for/1/standard/quart

A:TR:41X37½

Same but

(B.H.)

Good for/1/quart/Guernsey

A:BH:41X37½

Same but

(B.H.)

Same but

Gold (B.H.)

Good for/non 1 fat/quart

A:BH:41X37½ Purple (B.H.)

Good for/1/homo quart .

A:CH:41½X40

Same but

A:CH:41½X40 Red (B.H.)

Good for/1/quart/homo milk

A:CH:41X40 Red (B.H.)

Good for/1/quart/2%/Guern Z gold

A:CH:41X40 Blue (B.H.)

Galt/Cedar Hill/Dairy/Tel.621-5340

Good for/½/gallon/homo milk

A:KT:41½X42 Brown (T.H.)

good for/½/gallon 2% homo

A:KT:41½X42 Gold (T.H.)

good for/½/gallon/non fat milk

A:KT:41½X42 Purple (T.H.)

Galt Dairy Co./Tel./314/Galt

Good for/1/standard/quart

A:HS:38X42

Good for/1/homo quart

A:MR:41X44½

Up To Date/Dairy/McNeil & Champ/Galt.

Good for/1/pint

A:Sc4:28

Good for/one/quart

A:Oc:25

GANANOQUE

Maplecroft/one pint/Dairy  
Maplecroft/one pint/dairy

A:R: (not seen)

Maplecroft/one quart/Dairy  
Maplecroft/one quart/dairy

A:R: (not seen)

GEORGETOWN

Georgetown/Dairy/Georgetown/Ont.  
Good for/1/quarter of milk  
Same but

A:RE: 32X19

A:RE: 34X21

Georgetown Dairy/Georgetown  
Good for/1/quarter milk  
Good for/1/quarter/skim milk

A:TR: 41½X37½ (B.H.)

A:CH: 41½X40 Red

Maple Leaf Dairy/TR-7-3421/Georgetown  
Good for/1/quarter/homo milk  
Good for/1/skim quart

A:MC: 41½X42 Red (T.H.)

A:MC: 41½X42

Maple Leaf/Dairy/Tel.No./TR-7-3421/Georgetown/Ont.  
Good for/1/quarter/skim milk

A:MC: 41½X42

GERALDTON

Gill Dairy/Phone/50/Geraldton Ont.  
Good for/1/standard quart

A:MR: 50X54

Sunshine Dairy/Phone/50/Geraldton Ont.  
Good for/1/standard/quarter

A:CH: 41½X42 Red (T.H.)

GLENCOE

Glencoe Highland Dairy/Phone/338  
Good for/1/quarter milk  
Same but  
Same but  
Same but

A:MC: 41½X42 Blue (T.H.)

Green

Red

Yellow

GODERICH

Andrew's Dairy/Tel.104/Goderich  
Good for/1/quarter

A:TR: 41X37½

Saltford Heights/Dairy  
Good for/1/pint

A:Oc: 21

GORE BAY

Clover Hill Dairy/Phone/72  
Good for/1/quarter

A:CH: 41½X42 Red (T.H.)

GRAVENHURST

I. R. Ditchburn/Silver Creek/Dairy/Gravenhurst, Ont.  
Good for/1/pint/of/milk  
Good for/1/quarter/of milk

A:R: 20

A:R: 24

J. W. Myers/First St./North/Gravenhurst, Ont  
Good for/1/pint/of milk

A:R: 18

GRIMSBY

Model Dairy/Tel./410/Grimsby  
Good for/1/standard quart  
Good for/1/quarter/of/homo milk

A:CH: 33X36

A:CH: 33X36: Brown



GRIMSBY (cont.)

Puritan

Good for/1/reg./or/homo/quart milk  
Good for/1/quart/Gurn Z gold  
Good for/non 1 fat/quart  
Good for/one/2 quart/homo milk  
Good for/one/2 quart/Guernsey Gold

A:MC: 33½X36 Blue(T.H.)  
A:MC: 33½X36 Gold(T.H.)  
A:MC: 33½X36 Green(T.H.)  
A:MC: 42X42 Blue(T.H.)  
A:MC: 42X42 Gold(T.H.)

James Smith & Sons/Mapleton/Lodge/Dairy/Grimsby, Ont

Good for/one/pint/milk  
Good for/one/quart/milk

A:R:24  
A:SC8:28

GUELPH

Crown/Dairy Ltd./Tel.2563-R/Guelph/Ont.

Good for/1/quart milk

A:MC: 41½X42½ (T.H.)

Gay/Lea/Milk/Guelph, Ont

Good for/1/quart/cream top milk  
Good for/1/quart/homo milk  
Good for/1/quart/of 2% milk  
Good for/1/quart/skim milk  
Good for/2/quart/homo milk  
Good for/2/quart/2% milk  
Good for/2/quart/skim milk

A:CH: 33X36 Red (B.H.)  
A:CH: 33X36 Blue (B.H.)  
A:CH: 33X36 Gold (B.H.)  
A:CH: 33X36 Purple(B.H.)  
A:CH: 33X36 Yellow(B.H.)  
A:CH: 33X36 Green (B.H.)  
A:CH: 33X36 (B.H.)

Guelph/Royal/Always/Good

Good for/1/quart milk  
Good for/2%/quart milk  
Good for/non 1 fat/quart  
Same but  
Good for/½ gal/jug skim  
Good for/2%/½ gal jug

A:HS: 31½X33 (B.H.)  
A:HS: 31½X33 (B.H.)  
A:HS: 31½X33 (B.H.)  
A:HS: 31½X32½ Green  
A:MR: 36X38½ Purple(B.H.)  
A:MR: 36X38½ Yellow(B.H.)

Victoria Dairy/Tel./819/Guelph

Good for/1/quart/Guernsey  
Good for/1/non fat/quart

A:BH: 41X37½ Blue  
A:BH: 41X37½ Brown

HAGERSVILLE

Fairview/Farm/Dairy/Hagersville/Ont.

Good for/one/pint

A:Oc: 21½

Hewitt's/Dairy/Hagersville

Good for/1/quart milk  
Good for/1/quart/skim milk

A:BH: 42X42 Red (B.H.)  
A:TR: 41X38 Green(B.H.)

Hewitts/Dairy/Hagersville

Good for/2/quart milk  
Good for/2%/homo/quart milk  
Good for/2/quarts/2% homo(½gal.)

A:CR: 33X33 Blue (T.H.)  
A:MR: 36X33 Yellow(B.H.)  
A:CH: 33X36 Brown (B.H.)

HAMILTON

Bordens/Hamilton

Good for/½¢/in exchange/of dairy/products/factories only

B:R:22

Cloverdale/Creamery Co/Hamilton.

Good for/5¢/with return of/Cloverdale/bottle

A:R:29

Cloverdale/Dairy/D.E.Smith

Good for/1/pint/milk

A:Oc: 25½

HAMILTON (cont)

Dairyland

Good for/1 pint/standard/milk	P1:R:27 Blue (C.H.)
Good for/1 quart/standard/milk	P1:R:27 Red (C.H.)
Good for/1 quart/skim/milk	P1:R:27 Green (C.H.)
Same but	P1:R:28 Green (C.H.)
Good for/1 quart/Guernsey/milk	P1:R:27½ Yellow (C.H.)
Good for/1 quart/2 P.C./milk	P1:R:29 Black (C.H.)
Good for/1 quart/2% milk	P1:R:28 Black (C.H.)
Good for/2 quarts/milk	P1:R:28 Brown (C.H.)

Dairyland/-/made in usa

Good for/2 quarts/2%/milk	P1:R:28 Blue (C.H.)
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Fairfield Modern Dairy/Hamilton/LI.4-8383

Good for/1/quart	A:BH:41X38
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Hamilton/Co-op

Good for/1 pint/standard/milk	P1:R:27½ Blue (C.H.)
Good for/1 quart/standard/milk	P1:R:27½ Red (C.H.)
Good for/1 quart/Guernsey/milk	P1:R:27½ Yellow (C.H.)

Hamilton/Co-op/Creamery

Good for/1 pint/milk	P1:R:23 Red
Guernsey/good for/1 pint/ milk	P1:R:23 Yellow
Good for/1 quart/Guernsey/milk	P1:R:30 Yellow

Hillcrest/Dairy Ltd./Tel./JA-7-5772/Hamilton/Ont.

Good for/1/quart milk	A:MC:42X42 Green (T.H.)
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Rob't Hubbard/Hamilton/Ont.

Good for/one/pint milk	A:R:25
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A. G. Lord/the/Glen/Dairy/Hamilton.

Good for/one/quart milk	A:Oc:24½
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Albert G. Lord/the/Glen/Dairy/Hamilton

Good for/one/pint/milk	A:R:21
Good for/one/quart milk	A:Oc:24½

W. L. Lord,/the/Glen/Dairy/Hamilton.

Good for/one/pint/milk	A:R:21
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Oxford Dairy,/Hamilton./good for one/quart

Blank	A:Re:40X30
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M. Raspberry/Farm/Dairy/Hamilton

Good for/one/pint/milk	A:R:21
Good for/one/quart milk	A:Oc:24½

Royal/Oak/Dairy Ltd/Hamilton/Ont

One/half pint/18 Pc./cream	P1:R:27½ Black (C.H.)
1 pint/Guernsey/milk	P1:R:27½ Yellow (C.H.)
1 quart/standard/milk	P1:R:27½ Red (C.H.)

A. Secord/168/Stinson/St./Hamilton,Ont

Good for/5¢/with bottle	A:R:20
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E. F. Newman/Weardale/Farm/Dairy

Good for/1/pint/of milk	A:R:24
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HANOVER

Ideal/Dairy

Good for/1/quarter of milk

A:Re:32X19

Ideal Dairy/Hanover

Good for/1/quarter of milk

A:Re:32X19

HASTINGS

Ormonde/Dairy/Hastings

Good for/1 pint/milk

P1:R:28 Red (C.H.)

Good for/1 quart/milk

P1:R:27 Blue(C.H.)

Rice Lake Dairy/149 J/Hastings

Good for/1/homo quart

A:BH:41X37

HAVELOCK

Model/Dairy/one pint/Havelock/Ont.(L.I.)

Blank

F:R:38 Brown -"P"

R.G./Rutherford/Havelock

Good for/1/pint of/milk

A:S:23½

R.G.Rutherford/Havelock

Good for/1/quarter of milk

A:Oc:27

Good for/1/quarter/milk

A:Oc:26

Wm.Smith/&amp;/Sons

Good for/1/pint

A:Re:32X19

Smith's/Havelock/Dairy

Good for/1/quarter/of milk

A:Sc9:27

Smith's/Norwood/&amp;/Havelock/Dairy

Good for/1/quarter/of milk

A:Sc9:27

Smith's Dairy/Fh.83

Good for/1/quarter milk

A:TS:40X39

HAWKESBURY

Laiterie Central/Hawkesbury/Dairy

Bon good/pour 1 for/chopine pint

A:HS:38X42

Good for/quarter/1/pinte/bon pour

A:TR:41½X38 (T.H.)

Good for/quarter/1/pinte/bon pour

A:BH:43X38 (T.H.)

(shank reduced to fit 48mm bottle)

HESPELER

G.(eorge) H.(ammett)/1 pint/milk (L.I.)

Blank

B.R.20

Hespeler/Dairy

Good for/1/quarter/pasteurized milk

A:CR:40X38½ (T.H.)

Good for/1/quarter /of/homo milk

A:CH:41X40 (B.H.)

Good for/1/quarter/skim milk

A:MC:42X43 (T.H.)

Sunny View Dairy/Hespeler/Ont.

Good for/1/pint milk

A:MR:41X44

Good for/1/quarter/standard milk

A:MC:41½X42 Red (T.H.)

Good for/1/quarter/of/homo milk

A:MC:42X42½ Blue(T.H.)

Good for/1/skim quart

A:MC:42X43 (T.H.)

HESPELER (cont)

Sunny View/Dairy/Hespeler ont

Good for/1/quart/standard milk

Good for/1/quart/homo milk

Good for/1/skim quart

A:MC:41½X42 Red (T.H.)

A:MC:41½X42 Blue (T.H.)

A:MC:41½X42 Gold (T.H.)

HOLSTEIN

Rathlou Bros Holstein

Good for/1/quart

A:R:23

HUNTSVILLE

Hillside Dairy/Tel./940 W/Huntsville

Good for/1/quart

A:HS:38X43

Huntsville Dairy/Tel.119/Huntsville

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:TR:41X38 (T.H.)

Muskoka Co-op/Tel.83/Dairy/Huntsville

Good for/1/quart milk

A:TS:33X33

Same but

(T.H.)

INGERSOLL

Belldaire Dairy/Ltd./Ingersoll Ont.

Good for/1/quart milk

A:BH:42X43 Blue (B.H.)

Belldaire Dairy Ltd./Tel./541/Ingersoll

Good for/1/pint

A:BH:41X38 Green (B.H.)

Good for/1/quart

A:BH:41½X38 (B.H.)

Same but

Blue

Good for/1/quart/Jersey

A:BH:41X37½ Gold (B.H.)

Good for/1/non fat/quart

A:BH:41X37½ Brown (B.H.)

Livingstons/Dairy/Ingersoll,ont

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:Ov:31X22

Same but

B:Ov:31X22

Same but

C:Ov:31X22

Same but

Wm:Ov:31X22

Good for/1/pint/of milk

A:R:25

Same but

B:R:25

Same but

A:R:25

Same but

Wm:R:25

Oxford Dairy Ltd./Ingersoll/Ont

Good for/1/quart milk

A:TR:41X38

Same but

(B.H.)

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:TR:41X38

(T.H.)

Same but

A:CR:40X34

Oxford Dairy Ltd./Ingersoll Ont.

Good for/1/pint

A:CH:41½X40 Red (T.H.)

Good for/1/pint/Supreme

A:CH:41½X40 Blue (T.H.)

Good for/1/quart/non fat

A:CH:41½X40 Gold (T.H.)

Oxford Dairy/Ltd./Ingersoll

Good for/1/reg./or/homo/quart milk

A:CH:33X36 (B.H.)

Same but

Green

Good for/1/supreme quart

A:CH:33X36 Purple (B.H.)

A.C.Wilson's Dairy Ltd./2%/Ingersoll

Good for/1/quart

A:CH:34X37

(B.H.)

KAPUSKASING

Laiterie Kapuskasing/Co-operative/Dairy

Good for one/pint/of milk/bon pour une/chopine/de lait A:R:39  
 Good for one quart/of/pasteurized/milk/de lait/pasteurise/  
 bon pour une pinte A:TR:4;X37 $\frac{1}{2}$

KEEWATIN

C. &amp; M./Keewatin,/Ont.

Good for/1/pint milk A:Oc:24  
 Good for/1/quart/milk A:Sc8:28

Wm. Forbes/Keewatin,/Ont.

Good for/one/pint milk A:R:25

Andrew Jones/Keewatin,/Ont.

Good for/1/quart/milk A:S:24

J. Stewart/Keewatin

Good for/1/pint milk A:Oc:25

KEMPTVILLE

Kemptville Dairy/N.L. Stewart

Good for/1/quart/milk A:TR:41X37 $\frac{1}{2}$  (T.H.)

KENORA

Lakeland/Dairies Ltd./Kenora, Ont.

Good for/1/quart/milk. A:Oc:27

Lakeland/one qt./Dairies Ltd. (L.I.)

Blank F:R:38 $\frac{1}{2}$  Brown "Q"

Vacationland Dairy/Co-op/Ltd./Kenora

Good for/1/quart milk A:BH:33X34 (B.H.)

KINCARDINE

Kincardine/Dairy/Co./Limited

Good for/2/qt. jug/of/homo milk A:MC:42X42 Red (T.H.)

Good for/3/qt. jug/of/homo milk A:MC:42X42 Blue (T.H.)

Good for/3/quart jug/2% A:MC:42X42 Brown (T.H.)

KINGSTON

A. J. Barry/Bath/Road.

Quart/1/milk A:R:21 $\frac{1}{2}$

KINGSVILLE

Kingsville/Dairy Ltd/Kingsville, Ont.

Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk A:TR:41X37 $\frac{1}{2}$  Blue (B.H.)

KIRKLAND LAKE

The Lindfors Dairy Ltd./Kirkland/Lake, Ont.

Good for/1/pint A:TR:41X37 $\frac{1}{2}$

Good for/1/buttermilk/quart A:TR:41X37 $\frac{1}{2}$  Maroon

Producer's Dairy/Kirkland/Lake/Ont.

Good for/1/quart/milk A:SC5:32

Good for/1/quart/skim milk A:R:32 $\frac{1}{2}$

KITCHENER

## Maple Lane Dairy/Kitchener

Good for/1/pint  
 Same but  
 Same but  
 Good for/1/quart  
 Same but  
 Good for/1/quart/Guernsey  
 Same but  
 Same but  
 Same but  
 Good for/1/fat free/quart  
 Good for/1/quart/skim milk  
 Good for/1/non fat/quart/milk

A:Sc8:31½  
 (C.H.)  
 Gold  
 A:TR:31½X31 (B.H.)  
 A:TR:31½X31 Red (B.H.)  
 A:MR:36X39 (B.H.)  
 Gold  
 Green  
 A:TR:41X38 Blue  
 A:CH:33X36 Blue (T.H.)  
 A:CH:33X36 Blue (B.H.)  
 A:TS:32X33 (B.H.)

## Maple Lane/Dairy/Kitchener Ont.

Good for/1/quart/2%/Guernsey Gold

A:MR:40½X43½ Yellow(B.H.)

## Westside/High/Test/Dairy Ltd.

Good for/1/reg./or/homo/quart milk  
 Good for/1/skim quart

A:MC:33½X36 (T.H.)  
 A:MC:33½X36 Green (T.H.)

LEAMINGTON

## Hunter's/Dairy

Good for/one quart/Jersey/milk

P1:R:28 Red (C.H.)

## Hunters/Dairy/Leamington

Good for/1/quart/2%/A.J.milk

A:CH:33X36 Gold (B.H.)

## Hunter's Dairy/Tel./296/Leamington

Good for/1/quart  
 Good for/1/non fat/quart  
 Twin-Pak/homo  
 Twin-Pak/2%

A:CH:33X36 (B.H.)  
 A:CH:33X36 Red (B.H.)  
 A:R:32 Purple  
 A:R:32 Blue

## Lakeside/Jersey/Dairy

Good for/1 quart/milk

P1:R:28 Red (C.H.)

## Lakeside/Jersey/Dairy/-/made in usa

Good for/1 quart/2%  
 Good for/1 quart/fat free  
 Good for/2 quart/homo  
 Good for/2 quart/2%  
 Good for/2 quart/fat free

P1:R:32 Green  
 P1:R:32 Red  
 P1:R:32 Blue  
 P1:R:32 Black  
 P1:R:32 White

## Leamington Dairy/Phone/324/58 Mill St.W.

Good for/1/quart milk  
 Same but

A:HS:31½X33  
 (C.H.)

LEITRIM

## G.W.Barrett/1/pint

Pritchard & Andrews,Ottawa

B:R:25

## G.W.Barrett/1/quart

Pritchard & Andrews-Ottawa

B:R:28

LEITRIM (cont.)

The following were issued by T.Church

G.W.Barrett/1/pint

Leitrim.Ont

Same but

Same but

A:R:26

B:R:26

C:R:26

G.W.Barrett/1/quart

Leitrim Ont.

Same but

Same but

A:R:29

B:R:29

C:R:29

LISTOWEL

Listowel Dairies/Phone/72/Listowel, Ont.

Good for/1/pint milk

Good for/1/homo quart

Good for/1 quart milk

A:CH:41½X42 Green (B.H.)

A:CH:41½X42 Red (T.H.)

A:CH:41½X42 (T.H.)

Listowel Dairies/Phone/72

Good for/1/quart/homo milk

Good for/2%/quart milk

Good for/1/skim quart

Good for/1/skim quart (tall "1")

A:CH:41X40 Red (B.H.)

A:CH:41X40 Gold (B.H.)

A:CH:41X40 Blue (B.H.)

A:CH:41½X42 Blue (B.H.)

LONDON

J.E.Beattie/444/Cheapside/London, Ont.

Good for/1/pint/of/milk

Same but

Same but

Same but

Good for/1/quart/of milk

Good for/1/quart/of/milk

Same but

Same but

Good for/1/pint/of milk

Same but

Same but

A:Sc8:25

B:Sc8:25

C:Sc8:25

Wm:Sc8:25

A:Sc8:29

B:Sc8:29

C:Sc8:29

Wm:Sc8:29

B:Oc:20½

C:Oc:20½

Wm:Oc:20½

R.Beattie/Dairyman/444/Cheapside/London, Ont.

Good for/1/pint/of milk

Same but

Same but

Same but

Good for/1/quart/of milk

Good for/1/quart/of/milk

Same but

Same but

Same but

A:Oc:20½

B:Oc:20½

C:Oc:20½

Wm:Oc:20½

A:Sc4:28

A:Sc4:28

B:Sc4:28

C:Sc4:28

Wm:Sc4:28

C.Griffith/Jersey Dairy/Gore of London, /Ont.

Good for/1/pint/of milk

Good for/1/quart/of milk

A:Oc:25

A:Sc4:28

W.McKerlie/Meadow Lily/Dairy/London, Ont.

Good for/1/pint/of milk

Same but

Same but

Same but

Good for/1/quart/of milk

Good for/1/quart/of/milk

Same but

Same but

A:R:25

B:R:25

C:R:25

Wm:R:25

A:Sc4:28

B:Sc4:28

C:Sc4:28

Wm:Sc4:28

LONDON (cont.)

Mount/Bernard/Farms/Ltd.

3 quart/jug

Pl:R:28 Red (C.H.)

James Turnbull/City View/Dairy/London, Ont.

Good for/1/pint of milk

Same but

Same but

Same but

Good for/1/quart/of milk

Same but

Same but

Same but

A:Ov:31X22

B:Ov:31X22

C:Ov:31X22

Wm:Ov:31X22

A:Sc8:29

B:Sc8:29

C:Sc8:29

Wm:Sc8:29

LONDON WEST

Forest City Dairy/Tickets/Must/Be Paid For/When Received/

G. Cushman/London, West Ont.

Good for/1/pint/of milk

Good for/1/quart/of milk

A:Oc:25

A:Sc8:29

L' ORIGINAL

Laiterie J. C. La Flamme/Dairy/L'Original

Bon good/pour/1/for/chopine pint

Bon pour pinte/1/good for quart

A:Sc9:33

A:Re:33X21

LUCKNOW

Fairview/Dairy/Lucknow Ont.

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:Re:33½X21

MAPLE

W. P. Huff/Maple/City Dairy

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:S:23

MARKHAM

Markham Dairy/Tel.286/Markham

Good for/1/quart

Same but

Good for/non 1 fat/quart

Same but

Good for/1/quart/non fat

A:CH:41½X40 (B.H.)

A:CH:42X42½ Blue (B.H.)

A:CH:41½X40 Red

(B.H.)

A:CH:42X42½ Red (B.H.)

MASSEY

Farquhar's Dairy/Tel.164/Massey/Ont.

Good for/1/quart

A:TR:34X32 Green

Farquhar's Dairy/Massey/and/Elliott/Lake

Good for/1/quart

A:TS:40X39½ Green

Good for/1/jug

A:TS:40X39½ Yellow

Massey Dairy/Tel./15-R-14/Massey/Ont.

Good for/1/quart

A:TR:41X38

MATTAWA

Mattawan Dairy/Mattawa/Ont.

Good for/1/pint/milk

A:R:25½

Good for/1/pint milk

A:R:25½

Good for/1/quart of/milk

A:S:23

Good for/1/quart/milk

Mattawan Dairy/Phone/173

Good for/1/pint milk

A:CH:42X43



MEAFORD

Hill's Dairy/Ph.570/Meaford/Ont.  
Good for/1/pint milk

A:TR:32X30

Rowes Dairy/Ph-117/Meaford/Ont.  
Good for/1/quart

A:TR:41X38

MERRICKVILLE

Clear Spring/Dairy/Merrickville/Ont.  
Good for/1/pint of milk  
Good for/1/quart of milk

A:SE5:32½  
A:TR:33X31

MERRITTON

C.Vrlocker/Merritton  
Good for/1/pint

A:R:20

MILFORD BAY

Riley's/Dairy  
Good for/1/quart milk  
Good for/1/quart/skim milk

A:MC:41½X42 Green (T.H.)  
A:MC:41½X42 Red (T.H.)

MILTON

Milton Dairy/Milton/Ont  
Good for/1/reg./or/homo/quart milk

A:MC:41½X42 Red (T.H.)

Milton Dairy/Tel./8-9971/Milton/Ont.  
Good for/1/homo quart  
Good for/1/homo quart/2% (c.s.)

A:MC:41½X42 Blue (T.H.)  
A:MC:41½X42 Blue (T.H.)

Milton Dairy/Tel./878-9971/Hamilton, Ontario  
Good for/1/quart/2% milk  
Same but  
Good for/1/quart/skim milk  
Same but  
Good for/1/buttermilk/quart  
Good for/2/quart/2% homo  
Same but  
Good for/2/quart/homo  
Same but  
Good for/2/quart/2% homo

A:MC:41½X42 Brown (T.H.)  
(C.H. & T.H.)  
A:MC:41½X42 Purple (T.H.)  
(C.H. & T.H.)  
A:MC:41½X42 Gold (T.H.)  
A:MC:41½X42 Gold (T.H.)  
(C.H. & T.H.)  
A:TS:33X33 Green  
(C.H.)  
A:TS:33X33 Gold

Milton-Park Dairy Ltd./Milton/Ontario

Good for/½/pint/table cream  
Good for/1/homo quart  
Good for/1/skim quart  
Good for/1/2%/quart  
Homo/½/gallon  
2%/½/gallon

A:MC:32½X36½ Green (T.H.)  
A:MC:32½X36½ Red (T.H.)  
A:MC:32½X36½ Purple (T.H.)  
A:MC:32½X36½ Blue (T.H.)  
A:KT:41½X42 Red (T.H.)  
A:KT:41½X42 Blue (T.H.)

Park Farm/Dairy/Milton

Good for/1/quart/standard milk  
Good for/1/quart milk  
Good for/1/reg./or/homo/quart milk  
Same but  
Good for/1/skim quart

A:CH:41X40 Green (B.H.)  
A:CH:41X40 Green (B.H.)  
A:CH:41X40 Gold (B.H.)  
Brown  
A:CH:41X40 Red (B.H.)

MILTON (cont.)

Park Farm Dairy/Milton Ontario

Good for/1/quart/2% homo  
Same but  
Good for/2/quart/homo  
Same but  
Good for/2/quart/2% homo

A:CH:41½X42 Blue (B.H.)  
(B.H. & C.H.)  
A:CH:41½X42 Silver(B.H.)  
(B.H. & C.H.)  
A:CH:41½X42 Silver(B.H.)

MIMICO

E. Johnson/Jersey/Dairy/Mimico.

Good for/1/pint milk  
Good for/1/quart/milk

A:Sc8:28  
A:Oc:24

MITCHELL

Stacey Bros.Ltd./Tel.20/Mitchell

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:Tr:41X38

Stacey Bros. Ltd./Ph./348-8414

Good for/1/quart milk  
Good for/1/quart/2% milk

A:MC:42X42 Red (T.H.)  
A:MC:42X42 Blue(T.H.)

MORRISBURG

C. Lee Deeks

Good for/1/pint

A:R:25

Morrisburg/Dairy/Ont./Morrisburg

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:Tr:41½X38

Morrisburg/Dairy/Morrisburg/Ont.

Good for/1/quart of milk (in 22mm circle)  
Same but (in 20mm circle)

A:Tr:41X37½

MOUNT FOREST

J. Lennox/Mount Forest/Dairy

Good for/1/pint/of/milk  
Good for/1/quart/of/milk

A:Sc8:24  
A:Sc8:28

Sanlac Dairy/Tel./15W/Mount Forest

Good for/1/quart  
Same but  
Same but

A:Tr:41X37½

L.S.H.  
R.S.H.

MOUNT PLEASANT

The Meadows/good for/1/bottle/milk/Mt.Pleasant,Ont.

blank  
Same but  
Same but  
Same but

A:R:24  
B:R:24  
C:R:24  
Wm:R:24

NAPANEE

Milligan's Dairy/Ph.144/Napanee/Ont.

Good for/1/quart milk  
Same but

A:BH:41X37½

(B.H.)

Rosebay Dairy/Phone/447/Napanee

Good for/1/pint  
Good for/1/quart  
Good for/1/quart/milk

A:Tr:41½X38  
A:Tr:41X37½  
A:Tr:41X38

NEW LISKEARD

High View Dairy/Phone/405

Good for/1/quart/milk

Good for/1/quart/skim milk

A:Tr:34X32

A:Tr:34X32 Red

Homo Crest/Dairy/Co-Op

1 qt./homo

Pl:R:31 Green

Homocrest/Dairy Co-Op./New Liskeard/Ont.

1 quart/skim/phone/590

Pl:R:38 Yellow

Temiskaming/Dairy/New Liskeard/Ontario

One/pint/milk/telephone/590

Pl:R:38 Red

NEWMARKET

Don Cameron/"Cousins"/Tel.183/Dairy/"Products"

Good for/1/quart

Good for/non 1 fat/quart

A:BH:41X38

A:BH:41X37 $\frac{1}{2}$  Gold

Glenville/Farms/Dairy Ltd.

Good for/1/Guernsey quart

Good for/1/quart/2%/Guernsey Gold

Good for/1/skim quart

Good for/2/qt. jug/2% milk

Same but "Large 2 "

A:CH:33X35 $\frac{1}{2}$  Gold(B.H.)A:CH:33X35 $\frac{1}{2}$  Green(B.H.)A:CH:33X35 $\frac{1}{2}$  Red (B.H.)A:CH:33X35 $\frac{1}{2}$  Brown(B.H.)

A:CH:33X36 Brown (B.H.)

Hillsdale Dairy/Tel./353/Newmarket

Good for/1/pint

Good for/1/quart

Same but

Good for/non 1 fat/quart

A:HS:38X42 Blue (B.H.)

A:HS:38X42 (B.H.)

Yellow

A:HS:38X42 Red (B.H.)

NEW TORONTO

Lakeshore Dairy Ltd./New Toronto

Good for/1/quart/safe homo

A:KT:41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X42 (T.H.)NIAGARA FALLS

Borden's/ C (in a circle) /Niagara Falls/Ontario

Good/for/1 quart/milk

Pl:R:31 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

Dell's Dairy/Niagara/Falls/Ontario

Good for/1/quart

Good for/1/quart of milk

Good for/1/2%/quart

Good for/1/skim/quart

Good for/2/qt. jug/of/homo milk

Good for/2/quart/jug/homo

Good for/2/quart/jug/2%

A:HS:31 $\frac{1}{2}$ X32 $\frac{1}{2}$  Gold(B.H.)A:HS:31 $\frac{1}{2}$ X32 $\frac{1}{2}$  Gold (B.H.)A:HS:31 $\frac{1}{2}$ X32 $\frac{1}{2}$  Green(B.H.)A:HS:31 $\frac{1}{2}$ X32 $\frac{1}{2}$  Red (B.H.)A:HS:31 $\frac{1}{2}$ X32 $\frac{1}{2}$  Blue(B.H.)A:HS:31 $\frac{1}{2}$ X32 $\frac{1}{2}$  Blue(B.H.)A:HS:31 $\frac{1}{2}$ X32 $\frac{1}{2}$  Beige(B.H.)

Niagara Falls/Dairy/W. Morwick

Good for/1 pint/of milk

Good for/1/quart/of milk

A:Re:32X19

A:Sc8:28

Rainbow/Dairies/Ltd.

Good for/ $\frac{1}{2}$ /pint cream

Good for/1/quart/homo milk

Same but

Good for/1/quart/2%/A.J.milk

Good for/2/quart milk

A:CH:41X40 Brown (B.H.)

A:CH:41X40 (B.H.)

Red

A:CH:41X40 Green (B.H.)

A:CH:41X40 Blue (B.H.)

NIAGARA ON THE LAKE

Campbell's Dairy/Niagara/O T/Lake  
Good for/1/quart

(Oblique line between O & T)

A: BH: 41½ X 37½ (C.H.)

NORTH BAY

North Bay/Dairy/Phone 238/North Bay Ont.

Good for/1/pint

Good for/1/quart milk

Good for/1/qt./skim milk

A: Tr: 32½ X 30½

A: CH: 34 X 36

A: Sc9: 32

North Bay/Dairy Ltd./Phone/GR2-8880/North Bay Ont.

Good for/1/quart 2% milk

A: CH: 33 X 36 Red

NORWOOD

Irving's Dairy/Norwood

Good for/1 quart/pasteurized/milk

Pl: R: 27 Blue

Irving's Dairy/Norwood/Ont.

Good for/1/quart of milk

A: Tr: 41 X 38

H. Wildman/Norwood/Ont.

Good for/1/pint/of milk

A: Sc8: 29

## A CANADIAN NUMISMATIC DICTIONARY (4th section)

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

### JETON

This is the French word for a counter, and is derived from the French word "jeter", which means to throw. In New France, such pieces were used in reckoning receipts and expenses by merchants. In an age when most people could only count, arithmetic was a mystery. Any visual aids to reckoning were very much in demand, and jetons filled a great need.

At the close of business a clerk would read out the receipts to another, who placed jetons corresponding to each amount into a divided box. In New France the unit of account was the livre of twenty sols, a sol being divided into twelve deniers. Twelve jetons in the "denier" compartment would be taken out and one put into the "sol" compartment. Twenty in the "sol" compartment would be removed and one put into the "Livre" compartment. When the last sum was read out and corresponding jetons put into the box, the number of jetons in each compartment corresponded to the total of the day's receipts and expenses. Thus was addition carried out in those days. Subtraction could be done by removing jetons from the box.

The jetons of eighteenth-century France were designed and engraved by the foremost artists. Those of the Compagnie des Indes bear designs alluding to activities in Canada. It is doubtful, however, if they were used in Canada, for they were not known to collectors in North America before 1870.

### JEWISH NICKEL

A slang term for the silver five-cent piece.

### "JOHN LAW" COINAGE

The French coinage of 1719-1723 is called the "John Law" coinage because it was issued at the instigation of John Law, a Scottish financier who at that time controlled the financial affairs of France. All coins bore a bust of Louis XV on the obverse. Copper and silver bore a crowned shield of arms of France on the reverse, while gold bore two adorsed L's, crowned, on the reverse. This coinage was originally authorised for use only in France, but it later appeared in the French colonies.

Two silver coins were struck in 1720, also at John Law's suggestion - the petit louis d'argent and a smaller coin of 10 sols. It is believed that they were intended for Colonial use, but, according to E. Zay, they were not.

The "John Law" coins were listed as Canadian by Leroux in 1888, and have been collected as such ever since, but this is in error. They were all metropolitan French.

### LARGE LEAVES

This term is applied to the continuous maple wreath on the reverse of the Canadian cents of 1876-1891. The leaves are rather large, and come close to the border.

The term is also used, for want of a better one, to describe the reverses of the ten-cent pieces of 1902-1909, to distinguish them from the "broad leaves" reverse of 1909-1913. See BROAD LEAVES.

### LEAST CURRENT WEIGHT

The minimum acceptable weight of a newly-minted gold coin. For the \$20 piece of 1967, the least current weight is 280.59 grains.

## LEATHER MONEY

Notes printed on leather were circulated by William Fitzpatrick of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in 1836. Their face value was two shillings and sixpence.

## LESSLIE TWOPENCE

This is the largest copper coin issued for use in Canada. It was struck in England for Lesslie & Sons, a drug and book firm of Toronto and Dundas in Upper Canada. It is dated 1822, which was long believed to be the date of the establishment of the firm, since Toronto did not receive its present name till 1834.

The coin must have been in use several years before 1834, since a specimen was found in the cornerstone of the old London Court House when the building was demolished. The Court House was built in 1827, which date was inscribed on the cornerstone.

It was said to have been unpopular, but most specimens which turn up are considerably worn, and not through cabinet friction.

## LIARD

A French copper coin of three deniers, first coined in 1654. It was the smallest coin of any practical use in New France after 1700.

## LIVRE

The old French unit of account. It was divided into twenty sols, each of twelve deniers. It was seldom coined before 1700. The petit louis d'argent of 1720 is a silver livre.

## LONG BIT

Fifteen cents. See BIT

## LOUIS D'ARGENT

The original name of the ecu (q.v.), issued in France in 1640.

## LOUIS D'OR

The chief French gold coin of the old regime. It was introduced by Louis XIII in 1640 as a piece of ten livres. Under Louis XIV the value of the coin rose and fell several times. It was 12 livres in 1652, and in 1662 was 14 livres 13½ sols. It was reduced to 11½ livres in 1683, but was raised to 20 livres in 1709. Under Louis XV it was reduced to 14 livres in 1715 but raised again to 20 livres in 1716. It rose to 30 livres in 1717 and 35 in 1719. The louis of the "John Law" series (q.v.) was valued at 54 livres, but was reduced to 45 late in 1720. The louis of the "mirliton" type began its currency at 27 livres in 1723, but had been reduced to 14 by 1725. In 1726 the louis d'or was finally fixed at 24 livres, which value it kept till its abolition in France in 1795.

In Lower Canada the louis d'or was valued at twenty-eight shillings in 1764. It was reduced to twenty-two shillings and sixpence in 1777 because of the adoption of Halifax Currency that year. New Brunswick accepted the coin at this valuation in 1805.

## MADE BEAVER

This is an adult beaver skin in prime condition and was the unit of value used in the fur trade beginning late in the seventeenth century. Trading in "made beavers" was still carried on at some posts in the 1930's. The skin was not cut up, but traded entire. For this reason fractions of the made beaver were only money of account. Any fractional differences to the credit of either trader or company were kept on the

company books and applied against the next exchange.

This system of accounting was mutually satisfactory, and the Indians preferred to trust the company books rather than accept change in tokens.

#### MARQUE

The sou marqué (q.v.)

#### MAUVAIS SOUS

This term, which means, "bad sous", was applied to all bouquet sous not issued by the Bank of Montreal and La Banque du Peuple. So popular had the bank issues become that imitations appeared almost at once in light bronze or brass. They were lighter in weight than the bank sous, and became so numerous that they became a nuisance, and after 1837 the banks would no longer accept them.

#### MAYFLOWER TOKENS

The copper coinage of Nova Scotia of 1856 is called by this name because of the spray of mayflowers on the reverse. The device was chosen after considerable agitation by a local patriotic society for a distinctive Nova Scotian coinage, and the results, as produced by L. C. Wyon, was one of the most attractive of all Canadian coinages.

#### MEDAL

A piece of metal, cast or struck to resemble a coin, but not intended for currency or redemption in goods or services. Medals are made to commemorate or honour important events, personalities, or institutions, to be given as awards for bravery or other outstanding qualities, or for satirical purposes.

Commemorative medals relating to Canada date back to the French regime, examples being those struck to commemorate the successful defence of Quebec in 1690 and the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

Numerous medals have been struck to honour individuals, such as the George Etienne Cartier medal of 1914. Churches, schools, railways, business firms, and other institutions have been honoured in medals many times. Most significant events in Canadian history have been commemorated in medals.

A special type of medal in Canada is the Indian Chief medal (q.v.)

Canada awards a few distinctive war medals, such as the Canadian Defence Medal, in addition to the usual British war medals.

#### MERCHANTS' FORGERIES

Counterfeit holey dollars and dumps (qq.v.) forced the withdrawal of the original issue in 1814. When this occurred, the local merchants agreed to accept the counterfeit pieces in trade at the value of the genuine coins. In so doing the merchants, who had grown accustomed to a supply of silver in circulation, raised the forgeries to the status of tokens.

For this reason, and for the suspicion that the merchants themselves had circulated the false coins in the first place, the counterfeits are known to collectors as merchants' forgeries.

#### MILL

The tenth of a cent. It is only a money of account, too small to coin.

## MINT

A place where coins are made. The Royal Canadian Mint at Ottawa is the only mint now striking coins in Canada. Before the Ottawa mint was opened, Canadian coins were struck in London at the Royal Mint, or in Birmingham at the Heaton Mint. In 1968 a supply of nickel ten-cent pieces was struck at the United States Mint in Philadelphia.

In French colonial times the mints of Paris, La Rochelle, and Rouen struck coins for use in New France. A proposed issue from Perpignan in 1717 was abortive.

Most of the colonial coppers issued after 1810 were struck in England. Boulton & Watt of Soho, and Heaton of Birmingham struck the greater part of these pieces. It was proposed to open a mint at New Westminster, British Columbia in 1862, and a few gold coins were struck, but the mint never went into production.

Private mints operate in Canada for the striking of medals, but only one, the Sherritt Mint, is striking coins, and only for foreign countries.

## MINT MARK

A mint mark is a letter added to the design or legend of a coin as a symbol for the mint producing the coins. This practice, however, is by no means universal. Neither London nor Ottawa has used a mint mark on Canadian coins.

The following mint marks appear on coins struck for Canada :

A...Paris, on the coinage of 1670.

B...Rouen, on the 9 deniers of 1721.

C...Ottawa, on the Imperial sovereigns of 1908-1919, and on Newfoundland coins of 1917-1920 and 1940-1947.

H...La Rochelle, on the 9 deniers of 1721 and 1722.

The Heaton mint at Birmingham, on numerous Canadian and Newfoundland coins.

Q...Perpignan, on the abortive copper coinage of 1717.

## MONEY

"Money is what you buy things with", said a child some time ago, and all the world's brilliant economic theorists cannot come up with a better definition. It is a medium in terms of which the value of all goods and services is assessed.

Money assumes many forms, from the primitive African media of exchange to to-day's rapidly depreciating paper. In Canada the earliest forms of money were coin and wampum (q.v.). From the beginnings of colonisation, coin was introduced to supplement and then replace wampum. Gold, silver, and copper were familiar right from the beginning. Paper money appeared later, the earliest being the "bons" of Quebec merchants. The Colonial tokens were token money (q.v.). They circulated as ready money within the colony of issue, and were redeemable on demand as a rule in English coin or bank notes.

## MONEY OF ACCOUNT

Money existing only in name, of which no coins are struck. It is used only in accounting, the best example in Canada to-day being the mill (q.v.). The mill is used for assessing municipal rates of taxation.

## MOUSQUÉTAIRE

A name, of unknown French origin, applied to the billon pieces of thirty deniers issued in France from 1709 to 1713 and later sent to Canada.



## MULE

A hybrid ; the product of the combination of two dies not intended to be used together. The most celebrated Canadian mule was found in circulation by R.W. McLachlan. It is a ten-cent piece of 1871 with a Canadian reverse combined with a Newfoundland obverse.

Several mules were made by W.T. Taylor after he acquired the Bolton & Watt dies. Among these were the dies for the Habitant tokens, the Front View tokens, and the 1843 coinage of New Brunswick. He combined these in several ways to produce "proofs" which were offered as rare Canadian patterns.

## NARROW 9

The commonest variety of the 1859 cent, on which the 9 of the date is narrow, with an oval loop.

## NEAR 6

The common variety of the 1926 five-cent piece. See FAR 6.

## NICKEL

A colloquial term for the five-cent piece, applied because coin is now struck in nickel. It is an American term, not appearing in Canada until the advent of the Canadian five-cent piece in 1922.

The metal was introduced into Canada in 1922 for the five-cent piece. It was suggested for other coins about the same time, when the price of silver rose to a point that made coinage in sterling silver uneconomical. The use of nickel was finally adopted for all Canadian coins except the cent in 1968, when the price of silver made silver coinage an expensive luxury for good.

Nickel is a hard, white metal with excellent wearing qualities, and will not tarnish in ordinary circulation. It therefore is an excellent metal for coinage, but requires different techniques to produce a good quality coinage. Because of its hardness, it is difficult to secure a good impression from a die on a large blank. This has forced the reduction of the size of the fifty-cent piece and the dollar.

## NUMISMATISTS' TOKENS

These are metallic pieces bearing a collector's name, struck to the order of a collector. They were very popular in Canada in Breton's days, and were made to advertise the collector's activities. They were often traded for like pieces with other collectors. Such pieces are called private tokens in England. The best Canadian examples are those of S.S. Heal of Toronto.

## OVERDATE

A term sometimes used to describe a coin with an altered date.

## OVERSTRIKE

A coin struck over another is called an overstrike. Numerous re-coinages were made in France during all the financial jiggery-pokery between 1680 and 1725, and overstriking was the method of producing the new coinages. This continual overstriking, combined with the fortunes spent by Louis XIV in bribes to nearly every court in Europe, accounts for the scarcity of French gold and silver of this era.

The anonymous Wellington tokens were in large part struck over Guppy tokens (q.v.), as were the TRADE & NAVIGATION tokens of Nova Scotia. The bouquet sou engraved by Jean Marie Arnault (Breton 674) was struck over Tiffin and Bust & Harp tokens. A few were also struck over SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE tokens. Some unknown individual

obviously with no sense at all of the fitness of things, struck a "blacksmith" token over a halfpenny of George IV. There are no overstrikes in the decimal series.

#### PAPER MONEY

Paper money originated as a temporary medium to tide a country over a shortage of coin. Its usefulness was quickly realised and its dangers soon experienced. Paper money is an extremely useful medium of exchange, but it has to be secured, as thousands have found out to their sorrow.

The first Canadian card money (q.v.) was issued in 1685. This was the earliest paper money in North America. It began as a temporary currency fully redeemed and destroyed when the next shipment of specie arrived. Then it became a supplement to the supply of specie. When the authorities learned that it did not leave the colony as did specie, the printing press was mistaken for the solution to all fiscal problems, with disastrous results.

Meanwhile the American colonies were suffering from the effects of too much paper, and they all got a rude awakening after independence was achieved, with the collapse of the Continental Currency.

After 1783 the United Empire Loyalists brought with them a strong distrust of paper money. In consequence little paper money was in use before 1800. The notes of George King at Quebec in 1772 and of Dobie & Badgely at Montreal in 1790 did not circulate widely. "Pure Copper Preferable to Paper" was a legend used on some colonial tokens, and it expressed fully the sentiments of all the colonists, English and French.

Confidence in paper was not restored till after the successful redemption of the Army Bills of 1812 (q.v.). After 1815, small banks and business firms began to issue notes, redeemable in specie on demand. In the course of time Treasury Notes were issued by the Colonial governments. Bank notes (q.v.) appeared after 1835, except for those of the Bank of Montreal, which appeared earlier.

After Confederation, bank notes were strictly regulated by the Dominion government, which issued Dominion of Canada Notes (q.v.) to supplement the supply of paper money. In 1935 the Bank of Canada began to issue notes, and all other forms of paper money became obsolete, being withdrawn by 1950.

#### PAPINEAUS

The "Habitant" tokens (q.v.) were called Papineaus at one time because it was believed that the habitant was a representation of Louis Joseph Papineau.

#### PATTERN

A suggested design for a coinage is called a pattern once it has been struck in metal for submission to the authorities. Few examples are struck, and in Canada they have not been studied till recently. The most famous Canadian pattern is the silver dollar of 1911.

#### PENINSULAR PENNIES

These are penny tokens (Breton 974,984,985) struck in England for use by Wellington's armies during the Peninsular Campaign of 1808-1813, hence the name. They were brought to Canada by Wellington's veterans, when they were sent here to fight the Americans.

#### PENNY

The twelfth of an English shilling. It has been coined in England since the days of Offa, King of Mercia (A.D.757-796). It was coined for general circulation in silver till the end of the eighteenth century, long after it had become inconveni-

ently small in silver.

Copper was first used for the penny in 1797, and in Canada it was familiar in copper. It was not, however, the basic coin in Colonial Canada. The halfpenny was the most convenient copper coin, of which the penny served merely as a handy double unit.

When the decimal system was established, the English penny passed for its legal value of two cents until enough Canadian cents could be issued.

For generations the cent has been mis-called a penny. It is doubtful whether this indurated American habit will ever disappear. In all probability the error began in New York, where the Spanish dollar was valued at eight shillings, thus rating the penny of the system at 96 to the dollar. When the Americans adopted the decimal system, they chose the dollar as the unit and divided it into 100 cents. The cent being only a very little smaller than the penny, it was very easy to call the new coin by the old, familiar name. Thus a cent was called a penny right from the time the first American cents were coined. The practice spread all over the United States, and was brought into Canada by American settlers.

#### PIASTRE

The old French term for a dollar, seldom used nowadays.

#### PIECE OF EIGHT

The Spanish dollar, so called because it was divided into eight reales or bits.

#### PIEDFORT

A coin struck on a thicker flan than usual, probably as a pattern. The cent of 1871 of Prince Edward Island exists in piedfort.

#### PISTAREEN

The Spanish piece of two reales plata provincial, introduced in Spain in 1707. This coin was on a reduced standard for domestic use, the original standard being retained under the name plata nacional or plata fuerte for the New World for foreign trade. One peso plata fuerte equalled ten reales plata nacional. Thus the pistareen was the fifth of a dollar.

The pistareen began to appear in the West Indies and in the British colonies in America, where it created difficulties on account of its lower value. It was often paid out as a piece of two reales plata nacional, to the fraud of the public.

Nova Scotia valued the pistareen at a shilling in 1750, and had to pass a law against cutting the coin into aliquot parts. Lower Canada valued the coin as a shilling and twopence in 1764, reducing it to a shilling in 1777. Upper Canada valued the pistareen at a shilling in 1827.

#### PRIMITIVE MONEY

Various primitive media of exchange were used by the Indians of Canada before the arrival of the white man. In the East, the Indians used wampum (q.v.), arrowheads, and the skins of animals. Arrowheads were one of the chief media of exchange among the Indians of the Great Plains. Blankets, slaves, gold dust, and the copper tau (q.v.) were used by the tribes of the West Coast.

The first European colonists made use of some of these media because of the shortage of coined money. Moose skins were adopted as currency in Quebec in 1674. Wheat was valued at 4 livres a minot at Quebec in 1669. Beaver pelts became the standard in the fur trade, and were used even in settled communities.

Iron arrowheads were introduced in the West in the early nineteenth century, but

these were not widely accepted. Blankets were obtained from the Hudson's Bay Company, and were widely used on the Plains and right to the Pacific Coast. In British Columbia the one-point blanket became the standard, and was valued by the Company at fifty cents. Among the Indians the blankets became a repository of wealth second only to the tau in importance.

Slaves were kept and traded by all the coastal tribes in British Columbia. A good slave was worth 500 blankets, generally. Slavery was abolished by the Colonial government soon after the establishment of the Crown Colony of British Columbia, and so this form of wealth disappeared.

Gold dust had been in limited use among the Indians, but it was among the miners of the interior of the colony that it became important.

#### PRIVATE TOKENS

Tokens issued by private individuals or business firms for use as money are referred to in Canada as private tokens. Many were issued anonymously. Most Canadian colonial copper falls into this category. In England, the term is used for pieces struck for private individuals for sale or exchange with other individuals. The best Canadian examples of this sort of piece is the numismatist's token (q.v.).

#### PROOF

A proof is a coin struck on a polished blank from polished dies, originally to show a given design at its best to those who had the right to choose the design of a coinage. Proofs are generally struck in small numbers for presentation to domestic and foreign dignitaries, and in recent years for sale to collectors. Because of their beauty, proofs are highly prized by collectors, and many mints make them readily available.

It is entirely incorrect to describe a coin as being "in proof condition". The word has nothing to do with the state of preservation. The modern practice of pricing proofs in catalogues right after the column for uncirculated ordinary coins is of absolutely no help in undeceiving the inexperienced collector. It reduces printing costs considerably, but perpetuates the error.

Proofs are known of the semi-regal and bank tokens of colonial times, and of the decimal coinages of the Atlantic Provinces. Many Newfoundland coins were also struck in proof. Proof sets for Canada were struck in 1858, 1870, 1908, 1911, and 1937. A few proofs of odd years were struck for the British Museum at the instigation of Sir Charles Fremantle, Master of the Royal Mint from 1868 to 1894. Most issues of later years in Canada were also struck in proof.

#### PROOF-LIKE

This is a term used to describe the special sets sold to collectors by the Royal Canadian Mint from 1950 to the present time. The coins are of a higher finish than the ordinary issue, resembling true proofs in this respect. This term has occasionally been criticised in recent years, but will continue in use till the critics find a better one.

#### QUARTER

An unofficial name for the twenty-five-cent piece. It entered Canada from the United States, where the coin is officially termed a quarter dollar.

#### REBELLION SOU

The first bouquet sou (Breton 716) of La Banque du Peuple was given this name because of the presence of a small star and a head wearing a liberty cap, flanking the wreath

on the reverse. It was said that one of the bank officials was sympathetic to the cause of the rebels of 1837 and had these symbols added to the design of the coin. According to McLachlan, only 12,000 specimens were struck, the added symbols having been discovered. It was thought unwise to issue a coin bearing such 'dreadful symbols of rebellion and annexation' as these.

#### REGAL COINAGE

The lawful coinage of a kingdom, issued from a royal mint with the approval of the sovereign, is termed regal coinage. All Canadian decimal coinages are regal coinages. The only colonial regal coinages are those issued under the French regime and the Colonial decimal coinages.

#### REMEDY

This is a small allowance for loss of weight and fineness as a result of minting coins. The remedies for Canadian coinages are as follows:

<u>Metal</u>		<u>Weight per coin</u>	<u>Millesimal fineness</u>
Gold	\$20	900 fine	015
	\$10	900 fine	
	\$5	900 fine	
	£ 1	916 2/3 fine	
Silver	\$1	800 fine	006
	50¢	925 fine	006
		800 fine	
	25¢	925 fine	006
		800 fine	
		500 fine	015
	10¢	925 fine	006
		800 fine	
		500 fine	015
	5¢	925 fine	
Nickel	\$1	80 grains per pound avoirdupois	
	50¢	90	" " "
	25¢	100	" " "
	10¢	150	" " "
	5¢	100	" " "
Steel	5¢	100	" " "
Tombac	5¢	100	" " "
Bronze	Large cent		
	small cent	140	" " "

Evidently there were plans to coin the dollar and fifty-cent piece in 500 fine silver, for the 1967 revision of the table of remedies provided for a remedy of 8 grains per coin and 015 fineness for the dollar, and 6 grains per coin and 015 fineness for the fifty-cent piece.

#### REPENTIGNY TOKENS

These are a series of tokens, which appeared in 1890 in a lot of miscellaneous tokens offered at an auction in England. They are a much simplified version of the Bout de L'Isle tokens (q.v.), struck in a different and a much later style.

They caused much controversy when discovered, many people believing them to be bogus. In view of all the jiggery-pokery going on in numismatic circles at that time of supposedly higher moral standards, the general opinion now is that the Repentigny tokens are fraudulent.

## ROTATED DIES

A coin of improper die-alignment is said to be struck from rotated dies. In modern times it is unusual, but there are a few cases in Canada, the "diving goose" dollar of 1967 being a current object of speculation. The 1967 dollar and the 1962 twenty-five-cent piece have been found with upset reverses.

All Canadian silver coins before 1908 have upset reverses. The silver coins since 1908, and all the gold, nickel, and bronze, have straight reverses.

## RUTHERFORD RAM

This is a Rutherford token of Newfoundland, so called because the obverse depicted a hanging fleece. These halfpennies were issued in 1841 and in 1846 in quantities evidently sufficient to make them a nuisance. They fell into discredit, and for long afterwards a Newfoundland expression of worthlessness was "not worth a Rutherford Ram."

## PLEASE NOTE

Mr. Willey is very anxious to hear from anyone who has constructive criticism to offer regarding the above definitions. Contact Mr. Willey at P. O. Box 726, Espanola, Ontario.

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BURNABY SPARTANS CARNIVAL MONEY

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

The Burnaby Spartans Football Club, a member of the Junior Big-4 in the Greater Vancouver area decided to hold a fund raising carnival on June 6th, 1970 at the Burnaby Municipal Arena. During the day, games of chance, bingo, side-shows and pin-ball games were in progress, while a dance was held during the evening.

Admittance fees to the carnival were \$1.50 per person, which included the evening dance. Each person received 150 bucks to spend on the games and the side-shows. There was a prize shop where winners could cash in their winnings for various gift-ware. Additional bucks could be purchased at the rate of 100 bucks for one dollar.

The Spartans were not rich enough to print their own paper money, so they purchased one thousand pieces of four denominations, 5 - 10 - 50 - and 100 bucks, from the Acme Novelty Company of Vancouver. Each piece was then counterstamped with the name of the club to prevent the introduction of "private funds". The money is described as follows :

PHONY MAZUMA / FIVE BUCKS / Acme Novelty

Same

Paper: 3½ X 6½ fancy border etc.

Of course the question arises as to whether this is a numismatic item. In the writer's opinion it is, as it had a specific trade value, and was purchased for cash. Even though only valid for some fifteen hours it did serve a definite purpose.

TRANSACTIONS  
*of*  
THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC  
RESEARCH SOCIETY

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## SLOGANS FOUND ON CANADIAN COLONIAL TOKENS

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

Many of the copper tokens circulating in the Canadian colonies before the adoption of decimal currency were inscribed with a motto or slogan. A great many of these slogans were of an economic sentiment, which certainly was suitable to the occasion. Political mottoes, expressing the desire for more local autonomy, were often employed on these tokens as well. In addition there were a few moral precepts also, the years 1830 being the opening years of the then new morality of the Victorian Era, repudiated to-day in favour of the "New" morality, which is noting but a revival of the rakehell standards of the eighteenth century. However, that is a story which does not belong here.

The dominating economic fact in colonial times was the continuing shortage of change. The tokens appeared to fill the need for small change in ordinary business. It is hard to conceive now just how seriously trade was hampered by the shortage of ready change, although we were all given a quick glance at what it must have been like in 1968, while waiting for exasperatingly slow-moving wheels and machinery of government to crank out the legal authority for the mint to release the nickel coins it had been stockpiling for several months previously.

In colonial times it was often extremely hard to change a bank note, a sovereign, or a crown. Many merchants charged a premium if the customer had not the exact change. One can understand why, when changing a sovereign might clean out the till for a week or more. When tokens appeared inscribed, "TO FACILITATE TRADE", the people accepted them, for it was obvious that anything, whether regal copper or not, would make trade easier. This legend was adopted for some of the sloop tokens of Upper Canada (Breton 730) and an anonymous token of Lower Canada (Breton 992). The "British Colonies" penny of Jamaica (Breton 993) also bears this legend, which shows that the shortage of change was not peculiar to Canada. This token, incidentally, Major Pridmore shows to have been a penny token which circulated briefly in Jamaica. It was unpopular, the people not liking heavy copper, whereupon it was taken out of circulation and shipped to Canada as a halfpenny.

A very similar phrase is "FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRADE", which appears on a Nova Scotia halfpenny (Breton 880) struck by William Mossop of Dublin, Ireland. Another slogan with the same meaning is "COMMERCIAL CHANGE", used on the anonymous token Breton 885, undoubtedly issued by Starr & Shannon of Halifax. The die bearing this legend, in the last stages of disintegration, was used for a sloop token of Upper Canada, Breton 726. This phrase was also used for the sloop tokens Breton 727, 728, 729, and 731, and the anonymous farthing Breton 1007.

The words "FOR PUBLIC ACCOMODATION" are another way of saying that a supply of small change makes trade easier. This phrase was often used on tokens used in England, of which Davis shows numerous examples. They appear on a halfpenny token of Saint John, New Brunswick, issued about 1830 (Breton 913). The obverse of this piece was also used for a halfpenny anonymous issued in Montreal at the same time (Breton 533). One of the "Ships Colonies & Commerce" tokens of Prince Edward Island (Breton 996) bears this inscription, with the word "Public" being spelled in the old way, with a final K.

The words, "FOR GENERAL ACCOMODATION" are a related slogan found on Breton 966, an anonymous English halfpenny sent to Canada after withdrawal from circulation in England. The rare halfpenny, Breton 672, is inscribed with the sentiment in Latin, to wit: "Pro Bono Publico".

In Nova Scotia there appeared coins bearing slogans relating to the desirability of certain forms of currency. "PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER" expressed a sentiment widespread not only in Nova Scotia. Before 1812 the Canadian Colonists were very distrustful of paper money, for good reason. The French of Lower Canada remembered bitterly the sufferings occasioned by the overabundance of card money and bills of exchange, of which more was in circulation than the colony had resources to redeem. It was suppressed in 1766 by the British, and most of the inhabitants were obliged to consent to private redemption by traders from Boston and elsewhere, in goods, at fifteen per cent of its face value. These "Bostonnais" hoped to profit from the eventual redemption by France, but were disappointed. The French redeemed it at fifty per cent, in bonds which proved to be worthless because France was bankrupt.

The United Empire Loyalists after 1783 had equally bitter memories of Continental Currency, Massachusetts New Tenor paper, and the over-abundant issues of Colonial New York, Virginia, Carolina, and other states. Continental Currency was ruined by over-issue and counterfeiting. Massachusetts and other colonial paper currencies were issued in excessive quantities and fell rapidly in value, to the ruin of thousands.

Rather than see paper money in circulation, the people would gladly endure the inconvenience of having to take change for a gold sovereign all in halfpennies if no silver were available, which was often the case. "Pure Copper Preferable to Paper" had therefore a very real significance to the people. The words appear on the "Trade & Navigation" tokens (Breton 962 to 965), which were anonymous English tokens imported into Nova Scotia.

The colonists of British Guiana had similar feelings. Unwise currency legislation had driven out all forms of coin after 1835 and caused the flooding of the colony with paper. In 1838 a stiver token (Breton 967) was issued anonymously, bearing the legend "Pure Copper Preferable to Paper". This piece has always been listed as a Canadian token, but the writer had always believed it to have been originally intended for use elsewhere because of its late date and in spite of its being relatively common here. The status of this piece as a token of British Guiana had definitely been established by Major Pridmore.

The other legend dealing with preferable forms of currency is the phrase, "GENUINE BRITISH COPPER," appearing on certain anonymous tokens of Nova Scotia (Breton 886,887). Forgeries in brass of some of the tokens began to appear about 1815, and their appearance soon caused alarm. The issuer of Breton 886 and 887 secured acceptance of his halfpennies by incorporating the motto "Genuine British Copper." The honesty of a token with this legend would never be doubted.

The importance of trade in the life of the colonies was recognised on several pieces. The words "COMMERCE RULES THE MAIN" occur on Breton 983, a scarce piece anonymously issued in England and later sent to Canada.

The 1816 Brock halfpennies of Upper Canada (Breton 724 and 725) are inscribed, "SUCCESS TO COMMERCE & PEACE TO THE WORLD." This slogan is a recognition by a war-weary populace of the importance of trade to the colonies and the need for peace for trade to flourish. War seriously hampers commerce, whether or not it arises as a result of commerce, and Upper Canada especially had first-hand knowledge of this.

The importance of trade has been expressed in other words on tokens. "SUCCESS TO THE COMMERCE OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA." appears on the 1812 Brock token of Upper Canada, Breton 723, as well as on Breton 725, the mule struck about 1816. In those days the commerce of both Upper and Lower Canada were very interdependent, and any impediment to trade in either colony would have its effect on that of the other very soon.

Another recognition of the importance of trade is "COMMERCE AND TRADE", which appears on the rare sheaf of wheat halfpenny of Prince Edward Island (Breton 916), issued in 1840. It is rather odd to encounter in one phrase the use of two words which mean the same thing, but in former times it was common. In all cases a word of Anglo-Saxon origin is paired with a synonym of Norman-French or Latin origin. Trade is the original English word for the exchange of goods; commerce is the French word, brought into the English language by the Normans after 1066. The Anglican Prayer Book has numerous examples of this pairing, such as "dissemble and cloke", which are respective Latin and English words meaning to conceal one's true intentions. The rare halfpenny shows that this practice was relatively common as late as 1840. The Wellington token, Breton 977, reads "Trade and Commerce".

Another reference to the importance of trade is found on the obverse of Breton 983, which bears the inscription "SUCCESS TO TRADE". Combined with the legend described earlier on the reverse of the coin, the obverse legend was definitely intended to get the message across.

Finally, there are some pieces which express the idea simply by the word "COMMERCE". These are the North American Token antedated 1781 (Breton 1013), the sou token of J. Roy of Montreal (Breton 671), the lightweight halfpenny of Francis Mullins & Son (Breton 563), and the "Marquis Wellington" token, Breton 978.

A most unusual slogan appears on a business card (Breton 997) struck for Robert Purves, a general merchant who was in business at Wallace and Tatamagouche in Nova Scotia. This piece was issued about 1855, and is definitely not a halfpenny token, for it is too light in weight to have ever been accepted in Nova Scotia. The reverse of this piece simply bears the words, "ENCOURAGE COUNTRY IMPORTERS." This could be construed as an exhortation to the people of Nova Scotia to patronise Nova Scotian business firms, or more than likely a call to rural and village inhabitants to support their own local merchants rather than journey or send to Halifax and the larger centres to obtain their wants. The plea to support local merchants is still heard to-day, but in to-day's customer-oriented economy the support goes to those who hustle and leave no stone unturned to get what the customer asks for. Local loyalties have little to do with it, really, in contrast to what it was like in Purves's days.

The importance of ships and navigation is stressed in most cases by the use of ships of various sorts as types. Upper Canada depended on sloops to a great extent, and this chief means of transportation on Lake Ontario appears on an extensive series of tokens (Breton 726-731) issued in Upper Canada after 1825. These were the days when transport by water was faster than land transport in spite of sometimes angry seas. Roads were incredibly bad and useable only in high summer, and only water transportation was able to hold the country together. The use of the frigate and ship of the line paid tribute to the protection of the Royal Navy.

The importance of ships was expressed in the phrases, "SUCCESS TO NAVIGATION AND TRADE" and "TRADE & NAVIGATION." The former phrase appears on Breton 888, an anonymous token issued in Nova Scotia in 1815. The latter appears on several anonymous pieces imported into Nova Scotia from England and Ireland. These pieces are Breton 962 to 965, and Breton 894, which from its obverse type was struck in Ireland. Nova Scotia being so dependent even to-day on navigation, it is no wonder that such tokens as these were brought into use. They conveyed a message with which the people were heartily in agreement.

In the Canadian colonies, agriculture was perhaps the chief industry in the early nineteenth century, with the fisheries being as important in the Atlantic colonies. The earliest allusion to agriculture is the use of a plough on the reverses of the Lesslie tokens of Upper Canada (Breton 717,718). The words "TRADE & AGRICULTURE" appear on the early sou tokens of the Bank of Montreal (Breton 713,714) and on the

extremely rare pieces believed to have been patterns for the City Bank (Breton 672 and 673). The sous of the Banque du Peuple and the later bouquet sous bear the legend rendered in French "AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE".

In Prince Edward Island a token (Breton 917) appeared in 1840 with the words, "SPEED THE PLOUGH". Its type on the side bearing this legend is a plough, with a clevis on the issues of 1840 and with a hook on the issues of 1857. The rare sheaf of wheat halfpenny is another agricultural piece, the obverse showing a sheaf of wheat and the reverse a plough.

James Duncan's "cent" of 1855 (Breton 920) and the anonymous Breton 921 bear the legend "FISHERIES AND AGRICULTURE." In a day when communities grew most of their food supply, it was quite normal to accept tokens with inscriptions wishing continued success to agriculture and to fishing.

Next in importance to agriculture in colonial times came the fisheries, and there are certain colonial coins which stress the part played by the fisheries in the Atlantic colonies. "SUCCESS TO THE FISHERY" appears on the reverse of the penny of the Magdalen Islands, surrounding a fillet of cod. On Prince Edward Island's Breton 917, surrounding again a fillet of cod, the inscription is in the plural: "SUCCESS TO THE FISHERIES." These coins express a sentiment in which the people of the outposts heartily concurred, for a good catch of fish meant life itself and a bad year meant slow death for entire communities.

Political slogans often appeared on colonial coins. In 1860 a halfpenny token in Newfoundland (Breton 955) was issued bearing the inscriptions, "FISHERY RIGHTS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND" and "RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT AND FREE TRADE." In those days the whole of Newfoundland was dependent on the success or failure of the fisheries. There had been trouble over the entry of foreign fishing vessels into waters considered to be Newfoundland waters, and serious disturbances caused by the behavior of the foreign seamen in isolated outposts when their ships had to put in for shelter or repairs. Newfoundland repeatedly complained to the British government, and finally, in 1860, a treaty was signed by Great Britain, the United States, and other nations to fix the limits within which Newfoundland fishermen had the exclusive rights to fish, and to regulate the conduct of their seamen in the outposts.

The signing of this treaty was hailed with enthusiasm by the people, and a merchant at St. John's issued the token bearing the "Fishery Rights" inscription. The reverse legend expresses a feeling dear to the hearts of many in those days. All the colonies were in a state of political ferment, and all were asking for some measure of control over their own affairs. Responsible government was the goal for which they were all striving. This meant that the government would stand or fall on its own actions without reference either to the colonial government or to the British government. In the past the Imperial government kept a veto power over the colonial legislatures, and at times certain acts of the legislatures were disallowed by the Imperial government if not previously vetoed by the colonial governor. Also, there were times when governors ignored the wishes of the colonists completely, allying themselves with a local clique of self-perpetuating office-holders, as in Upper Canada, or ruling without bothering to call a legislature, as did Governor Smith in Prince Edward Island. It was done to prevent local politicians from making fools of themselves, as they often did and still do to-day with altogether too painful frequency, but it was never accepted as a justifiable excuse for keeping the colonies forever in subjection.

Responsible government came gradually, almost without any great fanfare. In Canada it came when Lord Elgin signed the Rebellion Losses Bill, but this implication of his act was for a time totally obscured by the riots in Montreal started by those who were opposed to the Bill. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were granted responsible government about the same time, and Newfoundland was given this boon in 1855. In 1860 local autonomy still tasted sweet in Newfoundland, hence the use of the first part of the reverse inscription.

In 1855 and 1857 there appeared in Prince Edward Island some anonymous tokens (Breton 918, 919) inscribed, "SELF GOVERNMENT AND FREE TRADE." This sentiment was widely held in Prince Edward Island, with its memories of the autocratic rule of Charles Douglas Smith. Smith arrived as governor in 1812, and would share power with nobody. He soon quarrelled with the legislature and dissolved it. A second legislature was given precisely three minutes by Smith's watch to dissolve peaceably. If they did not comply with his wishes, Smith was prepared to call in the soldiery and have them dragged out by force. Thus ended the last experiment with parliamentary government by Governor Smith. For the next eleven years he ruled the Island personally, with a rod of iron. Eventually a petition was circulated throughout the Island for his recall. Smith was furious, and threatened to hang summarily any and all persons in any way connected with the circulation of the petition. Despite the best efforts of Smith and his agents, the petition was smuggled out of the colony to Nova Scotia, and from there was forwarded to England. The very next ship out from England brought the order for Smith's recall, in the keeping of Lieut-Col. John Ready, who was to assume the governorship, and Smith had to bow to a power greater than his own. Self government meant that such dictatorial methods of rule would never again happen, to the great relief of the Prince Edward Islanders.

The other half of these two slogans, free trade, was also very dear to the hearts of almost everyone in colonial Canada. Before 1840 a vexatious system of trade regulations was in force. The Navigation Acts, for example, required that all trade with Britain be conducted by means of British ships of home registry and not colonial registry. This naturally was hard on colonial shipbuilding. Trade with other nations was severely restricted, and at one time trade with French or other colonies was forbidden. This fostered all manner of illicit commerce and raised prices considerably on account of the risks of being caught. Many a nest was well feathered with the avails of illicit trade. The system of customs duties was archaic, and added greatly to living costs in the colonies. In addition the hard money paid in customs duties was sent to England and therefore the system was one of the causes of the continual shortage of coin in all metals.

The movement for free trade began in England with the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, by which restrictive tariffs had kept the price of grain excessively high. This opened the doors, and soon other restrictions on trade went the way of all flesh. The Navigation Acts were abolished in 1852, and the archaic customs system was overhauled.

The benefit to the colonies was immediately evident. Shipbuilding enjoyed its greatest boom in Nova Scotia. Colonial trade increased, bringing more money into the colonies than was taken out for the first time since their establishment. Living costs no longer rose, and nearly everyone was satisfied. Free trade governed the economy until after Confederation, when the rise of American and foreign competition made it necessary to enact a new system of protective tariffs.

One of the commonest copper coins in Prince Edward Island was a halfpenny token inscribed, "SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE." The first varieties of this token were struck in New York about 1829. All the later varieties were struck in England, some probably by Ralph Heaton & Co. This slogan had great patriotic significance at the time. In 1805, at Ulm, Napoleon remarked that ships, colonies, and commerce were three advantages the British possessed, which would bring about his defeat unless France could acquire them in sufficient amounts. Shortly afterward Lord Nelson smashed this hope of Napoleon's to smithereens at Trafalgar.

This token (Breton 997) circulated widely in Prince Edward Island, and was later smuggled into Newfoundland in large numbers. One variety of it was known to have circulated in Lower Canada. This variety was discovered in quantity in a large hoard of coppers including specimens of Breton 1002, 1003, and 1006. Of these,

Breton 1002 also carries the legend "Ships Colonies & Commerce." This inscription was also used by the tippling blacksmith of Montreal or by someone else in the period of the blacksmith tokens to produce such pieces as Breton 998 and the "Drooping Flag" pieces Lees 3, 4, and 5.

Two brass halfpennies, Breton 995 and 996, also bear the legend. These pieces are antedated and were brought to Prince Edward Island after 1830. The reverse of Breton 996 was originally used for the halfpenny token of the Isle of Man, struck in 1830. Undoubtedly one of the issuers emigrated from the Isle of Man and brought the dies with him.

Another popular inscription in Lower Canada was "WELLINGTON WATERLOO 1815," found on the lightweight tokens Breton 1003 and 1006. The first tokens bearing reference to the Duke of Wellington were brought into Lower Canada in 1814 or thereabouts. Wellington was then the idol of the people, winning victory after victory over the French in Portugal and Spain and finally defeating Napoleon in 1815 at Waterloo. In consequence the Wellington tokens were very popular in Canada. As time went on anonymous pieces of ever-decreasing weight appeared in circulation, but some allusion to Wellington was sure to make them acceptable whatever their weight. By 1830, when such light pieces as Breton 1003 and 1006 were introduced, the inscription "Wellington Waterloo 1815" was employed to secure their circulation.

"VICTORIA NOBIS EST" appears on Breton 982, an anonymous halfpenny token struck in England. It was used in England and later sent to Canada, where it was widely used because of its good weight. The legend, which means, "Victory is ours", alludes to the final defeat of Napoleon. Some have said in the past that the token alludes to Nelson and the battle of Trafalgar, but the bust resembles no known portrait of Lord Nelson. It also resembles no known portrait of the Duke of Wellington and therefore does not specifically bear reference to Waterloo. Courteau did not include it in his monograph on the Wellington tokens, but called it a non-local piece. The inscription is thus thankful sentiment expressed on the successful conclusion of twenty odd years of European war.

Perhaps the most unusual legends found on any coins are those of the so-called "Vexator" coins Breton 558 and 559. For decades the obverse legend has been read as "VEXATOR CANADIENSIS" or "The Tormentor of Canada." The reverse legend is "NUN ILLOS VIS CAPERE" or, "Wouldn't you like to catch them?" The date on these pieces is 1811.

Since the publication of Dr. Kingsford's monograph in 1874, entitled, "A Canadian Political Coin", almost everyone has accepted the story that these tokens were satirical pieces against the somewhat arbitrary rule of Sir James Craig, Governor of Lower Canada from 1807 to 1811. Certainly there is plenty of truth in the story of Sir James Craig, for he was indeed a despotic governor and was one of many governors with qualifications aplenty for the title of Tormentor of Canada.

The story was repeated by Breton and Leroux, and accepted as gospel truth by virtually every collector. McLachlan, however, did not. A well-trained numismatist, he could see from the style and weight of the tokens that they could not have been made as early as 1811. Addressing a meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in May, 1915, McLachlan stated that when one studies the coin with a numismatic viewpoint, "Dr. Kingsford's interesting story is dissipated." According to McLachlan, the coins were issued after 1830 and allude to King William IV as the Tormentor of Canada. This address by McLachlan was later published in pamphlet form under the title of "The Money of Canada from the Historical Standpoint." McLachlan further develops his argument in an article entitled, "When was the Vexator Canadensis Issued?" published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada in June 1915.

Two contrary views were thus set forth, with neither really being able to supplant the other. A few people subscribed to McLachlan's theory, but the majority of collectors continued to believe the story of Kingsford, enshrined in Breton's famous work. And so the years went on until, in 1963, a very significant paper was delivered to the British Numismatic Society by R.H.M. Dolley and J.P.C. Kent early in the year. The gist of this paper is that the tokens were evasions conceived in such a way that, if caught, the issuers could plead that their pieces were only medalets made to honour the fur trade.

How did they come to this conclusion? Of all the hundreds of collectors who had handled specimens of these coins, McLachlan included, Messrs. Dolley and Kent were the first to notice that the third letter of the first word in the obverse legend is "curiously indeterminate in form", as they put it. This made it possible to construe the word as "Vexator" or "Venator", the latter term being the Latin word for a hunter or trapper. The legend could thus be translated as "The Tormentor of Canada" or "A Canadian Trapper."

The whole thing came to the attention of the writer of a winter's night in 1963 when, for want of anything better to do, he began to leaf idly through the pages of Spink's "Numismatic Circular" and discovered a reference to the English paper in the club notices. A letter of inquiry was sent and a copy of the paper was obtained for perusal. The ensuing research took two years, involving examination of several specimens of the coin as well as photographs, and discussing the coins with the English authors while on a holiday in England. The final piece to complete the matter was supplied by R.C. Bell, whose books on English copper tokens are now very well known. It was he who said that the pieces were evasions made after the fashion of the many "Bungtown" imitations of English and Irish regal copper of 1770-1775.

The work of Dolley and Kent definitely shows that the legend can be either "Vexator Canadensis" or "Venator Canadensis". The reverse legend is appropriate whatever meaning is read into that of the obverse. What, then, is the status of these coins? They are a very clever threefold evasion. They were designed to evade the laws against sedition, forgery, and the introduction of further private tokens.

The issuers, if caught, would be able to plead that the coins were merely medalets alluding to the fur trade, as were the "Bungtown" counterfeiters able to plead that their productions were gaming counters. The bust was shaggy enough to be taken for a typical Coureur du bois in buckskins and fur cap. The word would, of course, be "Venator". The reverse would allude to fur-bearing animals. Thus they could avoid prosecution for sedition and forgery. The date 1811 is an antedate to escape the toils of the law on the question of private tokens. In 1825 a law had been passed forbidding the further introduction of private tokens, but was so carelessly worded that it was possible to circulate anything that was dated before 1825 or bore no date at all, and the fullest advantage was taken of this.

Nevertheless the tokens were satirical, and the obverse legend was meant to be read "Vexator Canadensis." There remains the question of who was called the Tormentor of Canada. The fabric of the coins being definitely that of the 1830's, McLachlan's suggestion that it was William IV has merit. This is especially true when one considers His Majesty's views on how conquered territory should be governed. With a horrifying blend of Hanoverian bluntness of speech and nautical profanity, he said that Canada had been taken with the sword and was to be governed accordingly. He torpedoed Lord Gosford's mission to Canada before His Lordship embarked to take the governorship of Lower Canada. William IV undoubtedly qualifies for the title.

Almost any of the military men sent out as governors at the time could qualify, for they all treated the colony as if it were a military establishment. Again, the tokens could refer to some now-forgotten member of the Château Clique, whose selfish

office-seeking policies did incalculable harm to the development of the Canadian colonies.

A few moral precepts appeared on colonial coins also. About 1824 the Leslie tokens (Breton 717,718) first appeared. Besides the general inscriptions and the words, "PROSPERITY TO CANADA", there appeared the French phrase, "La Prudence et la Candeur." These words mean prudence, carefulness, or wisdom: and ingenuousness, artlessness, or honesty. These qualities are very near to the core of Victorian morality, which at the time of the issue of these tokens was coming into its own. Combined with the types, these inscriptions created an eminently Victorian pair of coins. A personification of justice, very appropriate to an age increasingly aware of the need to make all governments and laws more just and worthy of respect, adorns the obverse. The reverse depicts a plough, the age-old agricultural symbol of stability, while the legend proclaims that "Prosperity to Canada" will be the result of prudence and plain dealing. There are sermons in coins as well as in stones.

The last token to be discussed in this essay is Breton 1010, an anonymous halfpenny token imported into Upper Canada about 1830 by Perrins Bros., a dry goods firm of Toronto, then known as York. As a sort of counterpoint to the theme of nineteenth century morality, there is the age-old idea of turning a fast profit in any way possible whenever opportunity presents itself. These pieces were imported in violation of the law of 1825 against further issue of anonymous tokens. They were undated to evade this law, but they were seized by the Customs officers upon their landing at York. The entire shipment was sent to a foundry to be melted down, but so many of the coins "fell to the floor", as it were, instead of into the melting pot, that they were very soon abundantly in evidence in staid old York. They were, according to McLachlan, to be found in circulation as late as 1870.

In spite of the base motives surrounding their debut in circulation, the tokens bore types and legends which represented the very essence of the official morality of the age. On one side is seen a man ploughing with a team of oxen, with the inscription, "SPEED THE PLOUGH" and the value. The other side shows a man flailing grain, with an inscription appropriate in any age, "NO LABOUR NO BREAD."

Again another very respectable piece of metal, replete with the standard agricultural symbols of stability so appropriate in a colony whose economy at that time was mainly agricultural. It is the legend which is so interesting on this coin. All the other slogans and mottoes are couched in relatively inoffensive words, but this one is simply "No labour no bread." It is a bald, unadorned statement of a fundamental and depressing fact of life which even the communists have learned, though socialists, hippies, and other assorted misguided individuals cannot yet accept it. In all ages, past, present, and to come, the biblical judgement upon mankind still prevails: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." All our modern inventions serve only to make labour easier by taking the drudgery away. There will never be a workless society anywhere on this planet. This idea has never been so bluntly expressed anywhere in any medium as upon Breton 1010.

The use of the coinage as a means of spreading ideas is very old, dating from the days of the Romans or even earlier. In earlier times the coinage was used to disseminate religious sentiments or feelings of loyalty to the ruler, but in Colonial Canada the coinage was used for the spreading of ideas much more down to earth. Pure Copper Preferable to Paper; Trade & Navigation; Success to Commerce and Peace to the World; Fishery Rights for Newfoundland; Self Government and Free Trade; Speed the Plough; Ships Colonies & Commerce; Encourage Country Importers' La Prudence et la Candeur; Prosperity to Canada; Vexator, or Venator, Canadensis; and last but by no means least, No Labour no Bread. These are slogans with a simple meaning readily understood by everyone, and well suited to the times and aspirations of the early settlers of our Dominion.



THE DAIRY TOKENS OF ONTARIO

(A Tentative Listing)

Concluded

By Ken Palmer

OAKVILLE

Gilbrae Dairy Ltd./Tel./V1.5-0451/Oakville

Good for/1/quart

Same but

Same but

Good for/1/quart milk

Good for/non 1 fat/quart

A:HS: 31½X32½

Yellow: C.H.

Red C.H.

A:HS: 31X32

Gold B.H.

A:HS: 31X32

Mauve C.H.

Oakville/Co-Op/Ltd./Dairy

Good for/2%/quart milk

A:BH: 41½X42

Gold B.H.

Oakville/Co-Op/Ltd/Dairy

Good for/2%/quart milk

A:BH: 42X43

Gold B.H.

Good for/non 1 fat/Quart

A:BH: 42X43

Blue B.H.

Good for/2/Qt Jug/Homo Milk

A,MC: 33½X36

Brown T.H.

Good for/2/quarts/2% milk

A:MC: 33½X36

Purple T.H.

Oakville Dairy Ltd./Tel./V1-43941/Oakville

Good for/1/quart

A:BH: 41X37½

Same but

A:BH: 41½X38

B.H.

OMEMEE

Omeme/Dairy/Omeme/Ont.

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:DC: 27½

ORANGEVILLE

Credit Valley/Dairy/Orangeville.

Good for/one pint

A:RE: 32X19½

Good for/1 pint/of milk

A:RE: 32X19½

Good for/1/quart/of milk

A:Sc4: 28½

Gillespie's Dairy/Tel./293-W/Orangeville

Good for/1/pint/Jersey

A:BH: 41X37½

B.H.

Good for/1/pint of/homo milk

A:CH: 41X40

Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk

A:HS: 38X42

Gold B.H.

Orangeville/Dairy

Good for/1/homo quart

A:MC: 42X42½

Green T.H.

Good for/1/quart/2% milk

A:MC: 42X42½

Blue T.H.

Good for/sk 1 im/quart

A:MC: 42X42½

Gold T.H.

Good for/3/quart jug/homo

A:MC: 42X42½

Red T.H.

Good for/3/quart jug/2%

A:MC: 42X42½

Mauve T.H.

ORILLIA

Beer's Dairy Ltd./Dial/5521/Orillia

Good for/1/quart

A:TR: 41X37½

The Borden Company Limited/Orillia

Good for/½/pint/18% cream

A:MC: 41½X42

Black T.H.

Good for/½/pint/35% cream

A:MC: 41½X42

Beige T.H.

Good for/1/pint milk

A:MC: 41½X42

Gold T.H.

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:MC: 41½X42

T.H.

ORILLIA (cont)

Good for/1/quart/2% homo  
Good for/1/quart/skim milk  
Good for/2/quart/homo  
Good for/2/quart/2% homo  
Good for/homo/one 3 qt.jug

A:MC:41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X42 Purple T.H.  
A:MC:41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X42 Green T.H.  
A:MC:41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X42 Red T.H.  
A:MC:41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X42 Blue T.H.  
A:MC:41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X42 Brown T.H.

OSHAWA

Beeton Dairy Ltd./Tel./5-5511/Oshawa

Good for/1/quart

A:MC:42X43 T.H.

Ideal Dairy/Oshawa/Limited

Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk  
Good for/1/quart/special/Guernsey  
Good for/1/quart/past.skim milk  
Homogenized/ $\frac{1}{2}$ /gallon/milk  
2% Guernsey/ $\frac{1}{2}$ /gallon/gold  
Skim milk/ $\frac{1}{2}$ /gallon

A:TR:41X37 $\frac{1}{2}$  Red  
A:TR:41X37 $\frac{1}{2}$  Lt.Green  
A:TR:41X37 $\frac{1}{2}$  Dk.Green  
A:MC:42X42 Red T.H.  
A:MC:42X42 Gold T.H.  
A:MC:42X42 Blue T.H.

Oshawa/Dairy Ltd./Oshawa

Good for/1/quart  
Same but  
Good for/non 1 fat/quart  
Same but

A:CH:41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X40  
A:CH:41X41 Purple B.H.  
A:CH:41X40 Blue  
A:CH:41X40 Blue T.H.

Oshawa Dairy Ltd./Oshawa

Good for/1/quart milk  
Same but  
Good for/2%/quart milk  
Good for/non 1 fat/quart  
Good for/ $\frac{1}{2}$ /gal 2% milk

A:CH:41X40 B.H.  
A:CH:41X40 Purple B.H.  
A:CH:41X40 Brown B.H.  
A:CH:41X40 Blue B.H.  
A:MC:41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X42 Brown T.H.

OTTAWA

E.Chugg/1/pint

Pritchard & Andrews, Ottawa

A:R:25

E.Chugg/1/quart

Blank

A:R:30

City/Dairy/of Ottawa/Ltd./-/-Made in USA

Good for/1 quart/milk

P1:Sc8:30 Red

Laiterie/Dairy/Coop/E.Bergeron/5-9333

1 pinte/lait/1 quart/milk

P1:R:31 Blue C.H.

1 qt.milk/Coop/laiterie/Dairy/Coop

1 pte.milk/coop/laiterie/Dairy/Coop

P1:R:31 Yellow C.H.

C.C.Co-Op/1 qt. milk/laiterie/Dairy/coop

C.C. Co-op/1 pte. lait/Laiterie/dairy/Coop

P1:R:31 Green C.H.

Clark/Dairy Ltd./An Ottawa/Institution

Good for/half pint/table cream  
Same but  
Good for/1 pint/milk  
Good for/1 quart/milk  
Good for/1 quart/golden/Guernsey/milk  
Good for/1 quart/buttermilk

P1:R:26 Black C.H.  
P1:R:28 Black C.H.  
P1:R:28 Blue C.H.  
P1:R:29 Yellow C.H.  
P1:R:28 $\frac{1}{2}$  Brown C.H.  
P1:R:28 Blue C.H.

Clark/Dairy Ltd/an Ottawa/Institution

Good for/1 quart/golden/Guernsey/milk

P1:R:28 Green C.H.

Clark/Dairy, Ltd./"An Ottawa/Institution"/-/-Made in USA Good for/1 quart/milk	P1:Sc8:30½ Red	
An Ottawa Institution/Clark/Dairy Limited (Peace Tower)		
Good for/1 quart/milk	P1:R:32 Red	C.H.
Good for/1 quart/Guernsey/gold	P1:R:32 Gold	C.H.
Good for/1 quart/skim/milk	P1:R:32 Green	C.H.
Good for 1 quart chocolate milk	P1:R:32 Brown	C.H.
Good for ½ pint table cream	P1:R:32 Blue	C.H.
Good for ½ pint half and half	P1:R:32 Green	C.H.
Good for/one/½ gallon/milk	P1:Oc:32 Red	C.H.
Good for/one/½ gallon/Guernsey/gold	P1:Oc:32 Gold	C.H.
Good for/one/½ gallon/skim	P1:Oc:32 Green	C.H.
Good for/one/¾ gallon/milk	P1:S :31 Red	C.H.
Good for/one/¾ gallon/Guernsey/gold	P1:S :31 Gold	C.H.
Silver Springs/P./Clarke/Dairy		
Good for/10¢/when returned/with bottle	A:Oc:25	
Good for/1/pint/W.J.Fenton Pritchard & Andrews, Ottawa	A:R:25	
Same but	B:R:25	
Good for/1/quart/W.J.Fenton		
Blank	A:R:28½	
Same but	B:R:28½	
John Frith/Good for/1/Pt.Milk (L. I.)		
Blank	B:Sc8:28	
John Frith/Good for/1/Qt.Milk (L. I.)		
Blank	B:S:23	
J.T.Frith/Good for/1/Qt.Milk (L. I.)		
Blank	B:S:23	
Pure Milk/No 60/Dairy		
Good for (closely spaced)/1/pint/R.Hopkins	B:R:25	
Good for (widely spaced) /1/pint/R.Hopkins	B:R:25	
Good for/1/quart/R. Hopkins	B:Oc:24	
Same but	B:Oc:26	
Joe/Lochnon/6-5198 Co-Op/8-4311/1 quart	P1:R:31½ Blue	C.H.
P. Michaud/¼/169 St. Andre/Ottawa, Can. (A cow)	A:R:24	
Same but	B:R:24	
Same but	C:R:24	
Same but	W:R:24	
National/Dairy Reg./Tel./3-9114		
Good for/1/quart milk	A:CH:33X36	B.H.
Lait/National/Milk/Co.Ltd.		
Good for/1/quart milk	A:CH:33X36	B.H.
Same but	A:CH:33X36 Red	B.H.
Same but	A:CH:33X36 Blue	B.H.
The Ottawa Dairy Co./Limited		
3	A:Oc:24	
5	A:R:25	
10	A:R:30	

OTTAWA (cont)

H. Phillion/1/Pint

Pritchard & Andrews, Ottawa

A:R:25

H. Phillion/1/Quart

Blank

A:R:29

B. Rothwell/1/Pint

Blank

A:R:25

Pritchard & Andrews, Ottawa

A:R:25

Same but

B:R:25

Same but

C:R:25

B. Rothwell/1/Quart

Blank

A:R:25

Pritchard & Andrews, Ottawa

B:R:25

Same but

C:R:25

Same but

W:R:25

Sealtest

Good for/1 quart/of/homo/milk

P1:CH: 32X35 $\frac{1}{2}$  Green T.H.

Good for/1 quart/of/2%/Jersey

P1:CH: 32X35 $\frac{1}{2}$  Green T.H.

Good for/1 quart/of/skim/milk

P1:CH: 32X35 $\frac{1}{2}$  Beige T.H.

Good for/ $\frac{1}{2}$  Gallon/of/homo/milk

P1:CH: 32X35 $\frac{1}{2}$  Red T.H.

Good for/ $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon/of/2%/Jersey

P1:CH: 32X35 $\frac{1}{2}$  Red T.H.

Good for/3 quarts/of/homo/milk

P1:CH: 32X35 $\frac{1}{2}$  Yellow T.H.

Good for/3 quarts/of/2%/Jersey

P1:CH: 32X35 $\frac{1}{2}$  Pink T.H.

Shaw's Dairy/Ottawa, Ont.

Good for/1 qt.

A:R:32

C.H.

T./Short

Pritchard & Andrews, Ottawa

A:R:25

Good for/1/pint

A:R:25

Good for/1/pint milk

A:R:25

Blank

A:R:30

Good for/1/quart

A:R:30

Spratt/Bradley/Ottawa

Good for/1 quart/standard/milk

P1:R:26 Red

C.H.

OTTAWA EAST

E. D. Leclerc/155/Drummond/Ottawa/East

Good for/1/pint milk

A:S: 26 (notched Corners

Good for/1/quart milk

A:Sc8 28

OWEN SOUND

Crystal Dairy/Ltd./Owen/Sound

Good for/ $\frac{1}{2}$ /pint/table cream

A:MC: 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X42 Green T.H.

Good for/ $\frac{1}{2}$ /pint/whipping/cream

A:MC: 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X42 Purple T.H.

Good for/1/pint/of milk

A:MC: 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X42 Yellow T.H.

Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk

A:MC: 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X42 Blue T.H.

Good for/1/golden/glow/quart

A:MC: 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X42 Gold T.H.

Good for/1/quart/2% milk

A:MC: 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X42 T.H.

Good for/non 1 fat/quart

A:MC: 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X42 Red T.H.

Good for/2/qt. jug/of/homo milk

A:MC: 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X42 Gold T.H.

OWEN SOUND (cont)

Graham's Dairy/Owen/Sound

Good for/1/quart . A:TR:41X38  
Same but A:TR:41X38 B.H.  
Good for/1/quart/of 2% milk A:CH:41½X42 Gold T.H.  
Good for/1/quart/skim milk A:CH:41½X42 Maroon T.H.  
Good for/½/gallon milk A:TR:31X31 Brown B.H.

Scenic City/Dairy/Owen Sound

Good for/½/pint/table cream A:CH:41½X42 T.H.  
Good for/1/pint/of/regular milk A:CH:41½X42 Blue T.H.  
Good for/1/pint of/homo milk A"CH:41½X42 Green T.H.  
Good for/1/quart/of/regular milk A:CH:41½X42 Yellow T.H.  
Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk A:CH:41½X42 Red T.H.  
Good for/1/quart/of 2% milk A:CH:41½X42 Gold T.H.  
Good for/1/quart/skim milk A:CH:41½X42 Purple T.H.

Isaac White/Sydenham/Dairy/Owen Sound,Ont.

Good for/1/pint of milk A:Ov:30X22

PARIS

Peter Anger/Dairyman/Paris, Ont.

Good for/1/pint/of milk A:Sc10:29

Spring Valley Dairy/Phone/442-2511/Paris

Good for/1/quart milk A:MR:36X38 Green B.H.  
Good for/1/quart/homo milk A:MR:36X38 Red B.H.  
Good for/1/quart/2% milk A:MR:36X38 Blue B.H.

PARRY SOUND

Georgian Bay Creamery/Tel.461/Parry/Sound

Good for/1/quart A:TR:41X38  
Good for/1/quart/milk A:TR:41X38  
Good for/1/quart/of 2% A:TS:40X39½

PEMBROKE

Brum's Dairy/R.R.#7/Pembroke/Ph.1944J

Good for/1/quart of milk A:TR:41X38 T.H.

Lakeview Dairy/1/pint

Blank A:R:24  
Same but B:R:24  
Pritchard & Andrews,Ottawa A:R:25  
Same but B:R:25  
Same but C:R:25

Lakeview/Dairy Co.

Good for/1/pint A:R:28

A.Parent/Lakeview/Dairy

Good for/10¢/in milk A:Oc:22½

Pembroke/Dairy

Good for/1/pint milk A:Sc8:29  
Good for/1/quart milk A:Sc4:29

PERTH

Gracefield/Dairy/Perth &/Smiths Falls

Good for/one/quart/of milk A:R:40 C.H.

PETERBOROUGH

Good for/one/pint./W.Bromell.

The daylight store/Lang/&/Maher/Peterboroughs/leading clothiers. A:R:25

Good for/one/pint./T.Chapman.

The daylight store/Lang/&/Maher/Peterboroughs/leading clothiers. A:R:25

(Lang & Maher's advertising defrayed cost of issue)

Maple Leaf Dairy/Wm./Dummitt/Prop./Peterboro,/Ont.

Good for/1/pint/of milk

A:R:24

Jersey Milk/&/Cream/I.Hetherington

Pint/1

A:Ov:32X22

Pine Crest/Dairy/H.B.Puffer

Good for/1/pint/of milk

A:R:24

Redmond

Good for/one/pint/milk

A:R:21

W.E.Stewart/North End/Dairy/Peterboro,Ont

Good for/1/pint/of milk

A:Sc8:25

Good for/1/quart/of/milk

A:Sc10:30

PETROLIA

Pure Milk/Supply/D.Alderton/Petrolia

Good for/1/pint/milk

A:Oc:26½

Pure Milk Supply/Mrs.D.Alderton/Petrolia

Good for/1/pint milk

A:Oc:26½

Pure Milk Supply/O.Walker/Petrolia

Good for/1/pint milk

A:Oc:25

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:Sc8:28

Pure Milk Supply/A.Veale/Petrolea

Good for/1/pint milk

A:Oc:25

Good for/1/quart milk

A:Ov:32X22

PICTON

E.D.Miller/Dairyman/Picton.

Good for/one pint

A:Ov:30½X22

Good for/one/quart

A:Sc8:30

E.D.Miller & Son

Good for/¼ pint/cream

A:S:23½

PORT COLBORNE

Frontier Milk/Co-op/Ltd/Pt.Colborne

Good for/1/reg./or/homo/quart milk

A:HS:31½X33

B.H.

Same but

A:HS:31½X33 Green

B.H.

Good for/1/skim quart

A:HS:31½X33 Beige

B.H.

PORT DALHOUSIE

McMahon/Dairy/Tel./934-1111

Good for/1/quart milk

A:MC:42X42 Green

T.H.

PORT DOVER

Dover/Dairy/Port Dover

Good for/1/quart/standard milk

A:CH:33X36 Blue

B.H.

Good for/1/special/quart

A:CH:33X36 Gold

B.H.

Good for/1/quart/homo milk

A:CH:33X36 Red

B.H.

PORT DOVER (cont)

Dover Dairy/Port Dover

Good for/2/quart/homo

Good for/2/quart/2%

A:CH: 33X36 Purple B.H.

A:CH: 33X36 Brown B.H.

PORT ELGIN

Port Elgin Dairy & Creamery/Phone/72-W

Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk

Good for/1/quart/cream top milk

A:CH: 42X42½ Green T.H.

A:CH: 41½X42 Red T.H.

PORT PERRY

Port Perry/Dairy/Port Perry/Ont.

Good for/1/reg./or/homo quart milk

A:MC: 41½X42 T.H.

PORT ROWAN

Hoover's Dairy/Port Rowan

Good for/1/quart milk

A:KT: 42X42½ T.H.

Hoovers Dairy/Port Rowan

Good for/1/quart (Large letters)

Good for/1/quart (small letters)

A:KT: 42X42½ Mauve T.H.

A"KT: 41½X42 Mauve T.H.

POWASSAN

Riverdale/Dairy

Good for/1/pint

Good for/1/quart

A:CH: 42X42½ Blue

A:CH: 41½X42 Red

PRESTON

Maple-Leaf/Preston/Dairy

Good for/1/quart milk

Good for/1/quart milk

Same but

Good for/1/three quart jug

Same but

Same but

A:BH: 41½X42½ B.H.

A:BH: 41½X42½ Blue B.H.

A:BH: 41½X42½ Red B.H.

A:BH: 41½X42 Gold B.H.

A"BH: 41½X42 Green B.H.

A:BH: 41½X42 Purple B.H.

Preston Dairies Ltd./Preston

Good for/1/quart

Good for/1/quart/Guernsey

Same but

Good for/1/quart/non fat

A:MC: 42X42 T.H.

A:MC: 42X42 T.H.

A:MC: 42X42 Gold T.H.

A:MC: 42X42 Blue T.H.

Preston/Dairies/Ltd./Preston

Good for/1/quart milk

Same but

A:MC: 42X42 Brown T.H.

A:MC: 42X42 Green T.H.

David Wismer/Preston/Dairy

Good for/1/pint/of milk

A:Sc4:28

RAINY RIVER

Rainy/River/Dairy

Good for/1/pint of milk

A:R:25

RENFREW

Central Creamery/Renfrew/Ont.

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:MR: 36X38½

Centreside Dairy/Renfrew/Ont.

Good for/1/quart of milk

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:TR: 33X31

A:TR: 33X31

RENFREW (cont)

Maple Leaf/Renfrew/Dairy

Good for/1/quart/milk

Same but

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:Se5:33

A:Se5:33

T.H.

A:CH:33X36

T.H.

RICHMOND HILL

Richmond Hill Dairy/Tel./TU-4-1622/Richmond/Hill

Good for/1/quart/homo/or/standard milk

Good for/1/quart/jersey

A:BH:41½X42 Red B.H.

A:BH:41½X42 Blue B.H.

ST. CATHARINES

Avondale/Dairy Ltd/St.Catharines/Ont

Good for/½/pint cream

Good for/1/pint milk

Good for/1/guernsey pint

Good for/1/guernsey quart

Good for/non 1 fat/quart

Good for/1/reg./or/homo/quart milk

Good for/1/quart/2%/guern Z gold

A:HS:31½X33 Green B.H.

A:HS:31½X33 Red B.H.

A:HS:31½X33 Red B.H.

A:HS:31½X33 Brown B.H.

A:HS:31½X33 B.H.

A:HS:31½X33 Blue B.H.

A:HS:31½X33 B.H.

Avondale/Dairy Ltd./St.Catharines/Ont.

Good for/1/pint/of milk

Good for/1/reg./or/homo/quart milk

Good for/one/quart/golden/guernsey

Good for/non 1 fat/quart

Good for/1/quart/2%/guern Z gold

Good for/3/quart jug/homo

Good for/3/quart jug/2%

A:HS:31X32½ Red B.H.

A:HS:31X32½ Blue B.H.

A:HS:31½X32½ Gold B.H.

A:HS:31X32½ Green B.H.

A:HS:31X32½ Yellow B.H.

A:HS:31X32½ Orange B.H.

A:HS:31X32½ Red B.H.

Avondale Dairy Ltd/St Catharines

Good for/3/qt. jug/homo milk

Good for/3/qt. jug/2% milk

A:HS:31½X33 Brown B.H.

A:HS:31½X33 Brown B.H.

Avondale/Twin-Pak/Dairy Ltd.

Good for/2/quart milk

Skim/2/quarts/milk

Guernsey/2/quarts/2%/gold

A:MC:33½X36 Blue T.H.

A:MC:33½X36 Red T.H.

A:MC:33½X36 Yellow T.H.

J. A. Dyer/Prospect/Hill/Dairy/St. Catharines

Good for/1/pint/of milk

Good for/one quart/of milk

A:R:19

A:R:25

Garden City Dairy/Tel./MU-57711/St. Catharines

Good for/1/quart

Same but

A:HS:38X42

A:HS:38X42 B.H.

Sunshine Dairy Ltd./Homo/or/Reg./St.Catharines (small letters)

Good for/1/quart milk

Same but

A:CH:33X36

A:CH:33X36 Green B.H.

Sunshine Dairy Ltd./Homo/or/Reg./St.Catharines (large letters)

Good for/1/quart milk

Same but

A:CH:33X35½ B.H.

A:CH:33X35½ Green B.H.

Sunshine/Dairy/Ltd./St.Catharines Ont.

Good for/2%/quart milk

Good for/1/skim quart

A:CH:33X35½ Red B.H.

A:CH:33X35½ Blue B.H.



ST. GEORGE

Sunny Hill Dairy/St. George/Ph.85-W

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:TR:41X38

ST. JACOB'S

St. Jacob's/Dairy/St. Jacob's Ont.

Good for/1/reg./or/homo/quart milk

Good for/1/quart/2% milk

Good for/1/skim quart

A:MC:41½X42 T.H.

A:MC:42X42½ Blue T.H.

A:MC:41½X42 Red T.H.

ST. MARY'S

Hearn's Dairy/St./Mary's/Ont.

Good for/1/pint milk

Good for/1/quart/homo milk

Good for/1/quart/standard milk

Good for/1/skim quart

A:MC:41½X42 Blue T.H.

A:MC:41½X42 Red T.H.

A:MC:41½X42 Green T.H.

A:MC:41½X42 Gold T.H.

Hooper Bros Dairy/Tel/593/St. Marys Ont

Good for/½/pint/whipping cream

Good for/1/quart milk

Same but

Good for/1/quart/jersey milk

A:CH:41X40 Brown B.H.

A:CH:41X40 B.H.

A:CH:41C40 Blue B.H.

A:CH:41X40 Gold B.H.

Hooper Bros./Dairy/Tel.593/St. Mary's/Ont.

Good for/non 1 fat/quart

A:CH:41½X40½ B.H.

ST. THOMAS

St. Thomas/City Dairy/Ltd./Ont.

Good for/1/quart/standard milk

Same but

Good for/1/quart/homo milk

Good for/1/quart/jersey milk

Good for/non 1 fat/quart

A:BH:42X43 Red B.H.

A:CH:33X35½ Blue B.H.

A:CH:33X35½ Green B.H.

A:CH:33X35½ Gold B.H.

A:CH:33X35½ Red B.H.

ST. WILLIAMS

A. S. Dedrick/St. Williams/Ont.

Good for/1/pint/milk

Good for/1/quart of milk

(When Mr. Dedrick's supply of pint tokens ran out, he cut the quart tokens in half and used them for pints.)

A:R:25

A:Re:32½X19½

SARNIA

John McSherry

(not seen)

A: (McColl #1174)

Purity Co-Op Dairy/Phone/D. I. 4-8818/Sarnia Ont.

Good for/½/pint/table cream

Good for/1/pint

Good for/1/quart

Good for/1/quart/jersey

Good for/2% 1 jers/homo/quart

Good for/fat 1 free/quart

A:CH:41½X42 Gold T.H.

A:CH:41½X42 Blue T.H.

A:CH:41½X42 T.H.

A:CH:41½X42 Maroon T.H.

A:CH:41½X42 Red T.H.

A:CH:41½X42 Green T.H.

Purity Co-Op Dairy/Phone/D. I. 4-8818/Homo/or/Reg./Sarnia Ont.

Good for/1/quart milk

Same but

Same but

Good for/1/quart/skim milk

Good for/fat 1 free/quart

A:CH:41½X40½

A:CH:41½X40½ T.H.

A:CH:42X42½ T.H.

A:TS:40X39½ T.H.

A:CH:42X42 Green T.H.

Sarnia (cont)

Purity Co-Op Dairy/Phone/D. I. 4-8818/Skim/Sarnia Ont.

Good for/1/quart/skim milk

A:CH:41X40

B.H.

Purity/Co-Operative/Dairy/Sarnia

Good for/1/homo quart

A:CH:33X36 Blue

B.H.

Sarnia Dairy/and/Produce Co./Limited

Good for/1/pint/of milk

A:Oc:25

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:Ov:30X22

Sarnia Creamery Co Ltd/Sarnia.

Good for/5¢/when returned/with bottle

A:Oc:19

L.N.Hillier/Tunnel City/Dairy/Sarnia,Ont.

Good for/1/pint/of milk

A:Oc:24

Good for/1/quart/of milk

A:Sc8:30

SAULT STE.MARIE

Palmer's City Dairy/Tel./AL-3-1221/Sault/Ste.Marie

Good for/1/quart

A:MR:50X53½

Palmer's City Dairy/Soo, Ont./Phone/3-1221/Ltd.

Good for/1/quart milk

A:TS:40X40

Good for/1/quart

A:TS:40X40 Gold

Good for/½/gal. 2% milk

A:TS:40X39½ Mauve

Model Dairy/Sault/Ltd./Phone 6-5659

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:MC:41½X42½ Gold T.H.

Good for/½/Gallon/homo milk

A:MC:41½X42½ Green T.H.

Good for/½/gal 2% milk

A:MC:42X42 Silver T.H.

Model Dairy/Sault/Ltd./Phone AL 6-5659

Good for/1/quart/skim milk

A:MC:42X42 Blue

T.H.

Soo Dairies Ltd./Tel./Al.6-9321/Sault/Ste Marie

Good for/1/quart (short "1" )

A:TR:41½X38

Same but (tall "1" )

A:TR:41X37½

Good for/1/quart

A:TR:34X31½ Gold

Good for/½/gallon/jug

A:TR:34X31½ Red

Soo Dairies Ltd./ Tel./256-9321/Sault/Ste.Marie

Good for/½/gallon/homo milk

A:TR:34X31½ Blue

Sunrise/Dairy/Phone/3-1611/Soo,Ont.

Good for/1/quart

A:CH:41½X40 Red

SCOTLAND

Fine/Grove/Dairy

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:S:28

Pine Grove Dairy/R.R.#1/Scotland

Good for/1/quart milk

A:MC:42X42 Gold T.H.

SELKIRK

Selkirk/Werner/Dairy/Tel.776-2373

Good for/1/quart milk

A:KT:41½X42 Gold T.H.

SIMCOE

Caswell/Dairy

Good for/1/homo quart

A:TS:33X33 Purple B.H.

Good for/1/quart/2%/A.J.milk

A:TS:33X33 Gold B.H.

SIMCOE (cont)

Caswell/Dairy/Simcoe

Good for/1/quart/2%/A.J.milk

A:BH:42X43 Gold B.H.

Caswell Dairy/Tel.262/Simcoe

Good for/1/pint

A:TR:41X37½ Green B.H.

Good for/1/standard quart

A:TR:41X37½

Good for/1/quart/jersey

A:TR:41X37½ Blue B.H.

Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk

A:MR:50X54

Same but

A:MR:50X54 B.H.

Good for/non 1 fat/quart

A:TR:41X37½ Red B.H.

Caswell Dairy/Telephone/GA 6-1613/Simcoe

Good for/non 1 fat/quart

A:TR:41X37½ Red T.H.

J.A.Elliott/Dairyman/Simcoe,Ont.

Good for/one pint

A:Ov:30½X22

Simcoe Sanitary/Tel-252/Simcoe/Dairy

Good for/½/pint/table cream

A:TR:41X38 Purple B.H.

Good for/1/quart

A:HS:38X42 B.H.

Good for/1/quart/grade A

A:TU:39X44

Same but

A:TU:39X44 Gold B.H.

(NOTE: the two above listed tokens are the only known examples of the "Tulip" shape.)

Good for/non 1 fat/quart

A:TS:40X40 Black B.H.

SIOUX LOOKOUT

Maple Leaf/Dairy/Sioux Lookout/Ont.

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:R:38½

SMITHS FALLS

Clark's Ideal Dairy/Phone/1045/Smiths Falls

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:Ov:42X25

Gracefield Dairy - See under PERTH

The Purity Milk Products/McCaw Bros./Smith's Falls/Ont.

Good for/10¢/when returned/with/bottle

A:Oc:22

Purity Milk Products/23/Market/St.

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:TR:41½X37½ T.H.

Smiths/Falls/Dairy Ltd./Pasteurized

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:Re:33½X21

Standard/Dairy/Smiths Falls/Ont.

Good for/1/pint of milk

A:Sc9:27

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:TR:32½X30

Tyes Dairy/Smiths Falls Ont.

Good for/1/quart

A:BH:33½X33½ Red B.H.

Good for/1/quart milk

A:MR:40½X43½ Red B.H.

Same but - shank cut down to fit 48mm bottle

A:MR:40½X43½ Red B.H.

Tyes Dairy Ltd./Smiths/Falls,/Ont.

Good for/1/quart 2% milk

A:Sc9:27

Tyes/Dairy/Ltd.

Good for/2/quarts/of milk

A:TS:40X39 Brown T.H.

Same but

A:TS:33X33 Blue T.H.

Good for/3/quart jug/homo

A:TS:33X33 T.H.

Good for/3/quart jug/2%

A:TS:33X33 Green T.H.

SMITHVILLE

Merritt - Known to have existed but not seen

Colver St./Dairy/S.Turner/Smithville

Good for/1/pint of milk

A:R:25½

STIRLING

Stirling Dairy/Stirling/Ont.

Good for/1/quart

A:TR:41X37½

STONEY CREEK

Stoney Creek/Dairy

Good for/half pint/cream

Good for/1 pint/regular/milk

Good for/1 quart/milk

Good for/1 quart/jersey

Good for/1 quart/2% milk

Good for/1 quart/2 per cent milk

Good for/1 quart/skim/milk

Good for/2 qt.jug/homo

Good for/2 qt. jug/2 pc/guernsey/gold

P1:R:27½ Black C.H.

P1:R:27½ Blue C.H.

P1:R:28 Red C.H.

P1:R:28 Green C.H.

P1:R:28 Blue C.H.

P1:R:28 Blue C.H.

P1:R:27½ Yellow C.H.

P1:R:28 Brown C.H.

P1:R:28 Green C.H.

Stoney/Creek/Dairy Limited (a monument)

Good for/1/homo quart

Good for/1/quart/guernsey

Good for/1/2%/quart

Good for/2 quart/homo

Good for/2/quart/2%

Good for/3/quart jug/homo

Good for/3/quart jug/2%

A:MC:32½X36½ Red T.H.

A:MC:32½X36½ Green T.H.

A:MC:32½X36½ Gold T.H.

A:MC:42X42 Red T.H.

A:MC:42X42 Gold T.H.

A:TS:33X33½ Red T.H.

A:TS:33X33½ Gold T.H.

STRATFORD

Wake's Dairy/Stratford/Ont.

Good for/1/reg./or/homo/quart milk

Same but

A:CH:41X40 B.H.

A:CH:41X40 Red B.H.

STRATHROY

Strathroy/Creamery/Tel.131

Good for/1/quart/homo milk

Good for/1/quart/jersey milk

Good for/2%/quart milk

A:MC:41½X42 Green T.H.

A:MC:41½X42 Blue T.H.

A:MC:41½X42 T.H.

STURGEON FALLS

Laiterie Leach's Dairy/Tel.28/Sturgeon/Falls

Good for/1/pint

Good for/1/quart

Good for/1/quart/skim milk

Good for/1/quart/partly/skimmed/milk

A:TR:41X38 Red

A:TR:41X38

A:TR:41X38 Blue

A:TR:41X38 Green

SUDBURY

Palm/Dairies Ltd./Sudbury/Made in USA

Good for/1 quart/homo/milk

Good for/1 quart/sunnyvale

Good for/1 quart/skim/milk

P1:Sc8:24 Red C.H.

P1:Sc8:24 White C.H.

P1:Sc8:30 Black C.H.

TAMWORTH

Hillcrest/Dairy/Tamworth/Ont

Good for/1/reg./or/homo/quart milk

A:BH:42X43

B.H.

TAVISTOCK

Tavistock/Dairy/Tel 158  
Good for/1/reg./or/homo/quart milk  
Same but

A:BH:42X43 Green B.H.  
A:BH:42X43 Red B.H.

THEDFORD

Thos.Maloy McColl # 1177  
1 pt.  
1 qt.

A: not seen  
A: not seen

THESSALON

Thessalon Dairy/Tel.162 W/Thessalon  
Good for/1/quart

A:TR:41X37½

THOROLD

Community Dairy/Tel. CA-71414/Thorold  
Good for/1/quart

A:TR:33X31 C.H.

Community/Dairy/CA 7-1414/Thorold  
Good for/1/quart milk

A:CH:33X35½ Red B.H.

Shelrock/Dairy Ltd./Thorold/Ont.  
Good for/1/quart

A:MC:41½X42 T.H.

TILBURY

Tilbury Dairy/Telephone/455  
Good for/1/quart  
Same but  
Good for/1/quart/milk

A:TR:31½X31  
A:TR:31½X31 B.H.  
A:TR:32X31½

TILLSONBURG

T.Lowrie/Silver St. Dairy/Tillsonburg.  
Good for/one pint  
Good for/one/quart

A:Oc:30½X22 C.H.  
A:Oc:25 T.H.

Scotts Dairy Co/Ltd./Tillsonburg  
Good for/1/quart of milk

A:MC:41½X42 Red T.H.

TIMMINS

Kormans Dairy Limited/Phone/859  
Good for/1/quart/jersey

A:HS:38X42 Gold

Kormans/Dairy Ltd./Phone AM.-4-1859/Good for/value at/  
Which this/token/sold

Milk/1/pint  
Milk/1/quart  
Skim/1/quart

A:MC:41½X42½ Blue T.H.  
A:MC:41½X42½ Green T.H.  
A:MC:41½X42½ Yellow T.H.

Kormans Dairy/Tel./AM 4-1859/Ltd./Timmins,Ont.  
Good for/½/gallon 2% homo

A:MC:42X42 Red T.H.

Timmins Dairy Co. Ltd./Phone/935

Good for/1/quart/milk/unit value/time of sale  
Good for/1/quart/jersey/unit value/time of sale  
Good for/1/quart/skim/unit value/time of sale

A:HS:38X42  
A:HS:38X42 Gold  
A:HS:38X42 Purple

Timmins Dairy Co. Ltd./AM 4-1935

Good for/one ½ gallon/partly skimmed/unit value/time of sale.A:MC:41½X42 T.H.

TORONTO

Alpine Dairy Co./Good/For ½/Bottle	
Pure/Tested	A:R:18½
Pure/Tested (c/s "APA")	A:R:18½
Alpine Dairy Co./Good for/one/bottle	
Pure/Tested	A:R:24
Pure/Tested (c/s "APA:)	A:R:24
A.Anderson/Telephone/Main 1777/209 McCaul St./Toronto.	
Good for/1/pint milk	A:R:25
Same but	B:R:25
Good for/one/pint milk	B:R:25
J.D.Bunting/Beechwood/Dairy/85/Montrose Ave./Toronto.	
Good for/1/pint/of milk	A:Sc8:30
J.D.Bunting/Beechwood Dairy/85 Montrose Ave./Toronto.	
Good for/1 quart/of milk	A:Re:32X19½
J.D.Bunting/Beechwood Dairy/90 Montrose Ave./Phone 2262 Coll.	
Good for/1/quart of milk	A:Re:32X19½
Borden's (A cow's head)	
Good for/½/pint/10% cream	A:MC:34½X35 Red T.H.
Good for/2/qt.jug/of/homo milk	A:MC:35X37 Red T.H.
J.Walton/Bradford/Dairy/143 Arthur St./Toronto	
Good for/1/pint/of milk	A:Sc4:28
Good for/1 pint/of milk	A:Re:32X19
Good for/1 quart/of milk	A:Re:32X19
Carlton Farm/½ (c.s.)/quart/Milk/Dairy	
Blank	B:R:23
Carlton Farm/1 (c.s.)/quart/Milk/Dairy	
Blank	B:R:28
Carlton Farm/quart/Milk/Dairy	
Blank	C:R:28
City Dairy Co./Limited/Toronto.	
Good for/5.cts./when/returned/with bottle	A:Oc:22
Crystal Dairy/R.B.Burkell	
Blank	B:R:24
Same but	C:R:24
Crystal Dairy/Co.y./quart/R.B.Burkell	
Blank	B:R:24
Same but	C:R:23½
Crystal Dairy/Co.y./½ (c.s.)/Quart/R.D.Durkell	
Blank	B:R:24
Donlands/Dairy Ltd./Toronto/Good for/Value at/Which this/Token/Sold	
Good/for/½/pint/cream	A'MC:41½X42 Green T.H.
Good/for/1/pint/milk	A:MC:41½X42½ Pink T.H.
Good/for/1/quart/milk	A:MC:41½X42 Gold T.H.
Good/for/1/quart/guernsey/milk	A:MC:41½X42½ Yellow T.H.

Cont. next page.

Good/for/1/quart/2% milk	A:MC:41½X42½ Silver T.H.
Good for/1/quart/skim/milk	A:MC:41½X42 Purple T.H.
Good/for/½/gallon/milk	A:MC:41½X42 Blue T.H.
Good/for/½ gallon/skim	A:MC:41½X42½ Black T.H.
Good/for/½/gallon/2% milk	A:MC:41½X42 Red T.H.
Dovercourt/Dairy/J. Currie.	
Good for/1/pint	A:Ov:25½X17½
Crawford/&/Currie/155/Dovercourt/Rd	
Enterprise Dairy/good for/1/pint	A:R:25
Enterprise Dairy/good for/1/quart	A:Oc:26
Fairglen/Dairy Ltd./Toronto/Good for/value at/which this/token/sold	
Good for/1/quart/milk	A:BH:42X42 Blue B.H.
Good for/1/quart/jersey	A:BH:42X42 Yellow B.H.
Good for/1/quart/2%/milk	A:BH:42X42 Gold B.H.
Good for/1/quart/skim	A:BH:42X42 Purple B.H.
Good for/2% half/gallon/jug/milk	A:BH:42X42 Silver B.H.
Hygienic Dairy/one bottle	
Blank	A:Oc:23
Inglewood Farm/Dairy/94/Palmerston/Ave.	
Good for/one/pint/milk.	A:Oc:22
One/Pint/Kensington/Dairy	
Blank	A:R:21
Same but	B:R:21
Same but	C:R:21
Same but	W:R:21
One/Quart/Kensington/Dairy	
Blank	A:R:23
Same but	B:R:23
Same but	C:R:23
Same but	W:R:21
Lakeshore Dairy Ltd./Toronto-14	
Good for/1/quart/safe homo	A:KT:41½X42 T.H.
Good for/1/quart/jersey delight	A:KT:41½X42 Gold T.H.
Good for/1/quart/non fat	A:KT:41½X42 Maroon T.H.
Lakeside Farm/Dairy/T.Brown/Prop./113 Essex Ave.	
Good for/1/pint of milk	A:R:25
Lakeside Farm/Dairy/T.Brown Prop./452 Manning/Ave.	
Good for/1/pint/of milk	A:R:25
Parkdale/Dairy/F.Welsh/Prop.	
Good for/1/pint milk	W:Oc:25
Good for/1/quart/milk	A:Oc:25
S.Price & Sons/Dairymen/Toronto.	
Good for/5¢/on return of/Bottle	A:R:24
Good for/5¢/on return of/Price's Bottle	A:R:28
Good for/5¢/on return of/A/Pint bottle	A:Oc:25
Good for/10¢/on return of/A/quart bottle	A:Sc8:28

Toronto (cont)

Quality Dairy/Good for/1/quart/milk/Toronto  
Blank

A:R:32 Red

W.J.Rundle & Son/233/Delaware Ave./Toronto,Ont.  
Good for/1/pint of milk

A:Re: 32X19

Sealtest/T

Good for/½ pint/of/half & half/cream  
Good for/1 pint/of/homo/milk  
Good for/1 quart/of/regular/milk  
Good for/1 quart/of/2%/milk  
Good for/1 quart/of/skim/milk  
Good for/½ gallon/of/homo/milk  
Good for/½ gallon/of/2%/milk  
Good for/½ gallon/of/skim/milk  
Good for/3 quarts/of/homo/milk  
Good for/3 quarts/of/2%/milk  
Good for/3 quarts/of/skim/milk

P1:CH:32X35 Gold T.H.  
P1:CH:32X35 Blue T.H.  
P1:CH:32X35 Pink T.H.  
P1:CH:32X35 Yellow T.H.  
P1:CH:32X35 Ivory T.H.  
P1:CH:32X35 Red T.H.  
P1:CH:32X35 Green T.H.  
P1:CH:32X35 Grey T.H.  
P1:CH:32X35 Red T.H.  
P1:CH:32X35 Green T.H.  
P1:CH:32X35 Grey T.H.

Semi Centennial Dairy Co. (A milk can)

Good for/one/pt/of milk (thin)  
Same but (thick)  
Good for/one/qt/of milk (thin)  
Same but (thick)

B:R:20  
B:R:20  
A:R:21½  
A:R:21½

Standard Dairy Co./1/pint/milk  
Blank

A:R:24½

Standard Dairy Co./1/quart/milk  
Blank

A:R:29

Standard Milk Co./Limited/of Ontario

Good for/one bottle of milk (A bottle)  
Good for one bottle/of/milk (A cow's head)

A:R:25  
A:R:25

One/Pint/While at/3¢/Toronto Dairy Co.  
Blank

B:R:22

One/Quart/While at/6¢/Toronto Dairy Co.  
Blank

B:R:25

One/Bottle/While at/7¢/Toronto Dairy Co.  
Blank

B:Oc:23

J.Taylor,/Undercliff/Dairy/274 Borden St./Toronto  
Good for/pint/of milk

A:Oc:24½

Uplands/Dairy Ltd./Toronto/Good for/Value at/Which this/Token/Sold

Cream  
Milk/1/quart  
2%/homo/quart  
Same but  
Skim/1/quart  
Half/gallon/milk  
Half/gallon/2%/homo  
Half/gallon/skim

A:MC:41½X42½ Gold T.H.  
A:MC:41½X42½ Green T.H.  
A:MC:41½X42½ Yellow T.H.  
A:MC:41½X42½ Pink T.H.  
A:MC:41½X42½ Blue T.H.  
A:MC:41½X42½ Purple T.H.  
A:MC:41½X42½ Silver T.H.  
A:MC:41½X42½ Black T.H.



TORONTO (cont)

Walnut Dairy/Ltd./Tel./LY-7506/Toronto

Good for/½/pint/cereal cream

Good for/1/pint

Good for/1/pint/jersey

Good for/1/quart

Good for/1/quart/jersey

A:CH:41½X40 Mauve B.H.

A:CH:41½X40 Red B.H.

A:CH:41½X40 Yellow B.H.

A:CH:42X42½ B.H.

A:CH:41½X40 Green B.H.

The Wheatsheaf Dairy/E.A.Hodges/333/Lippincott St./Toronto.

Good for/1/pint/of milk

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:Ov:25

A:Ov:30X22

Wheatsheaf/Dairy/N.M.Oliphant

Good for/1/pint

A:S:20

TRENTON

Riverside Dairy/Products/Ltd./Trenton

Good for/1/homo quart

Good for/jer 1 sey/or/guernsey/quart

Good for/non 1 fat/quart

A:CH:41X40 Blue T.H.

A:CH:41X40 Brown T.H.

A:CH:41X40 Green T.H.

TWEED

J.H.Foster/Tweed

Good for/one/pint milk

Good for/one/quart milk

A:Ov:31X22

A:Ov:31X22

UXBRIDGE

Uxbridge Dairy/Tel./72-J/Uxbridge

Good for/1/quart

A:BH:41X38

B.H.

VANKLEEK HILL

MacDonald's Dairy/Vankleek Hill Ont.

Good one quart/1/Bon une pinte

A:BH:41X42

B.H.

J.Oswald/Milk/Dealer/Vankleek Hill,Ont.

Good for/1/pint/milk

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:Oc:25

A:Sc8:28

VICTORIA HARBOUR

MacKenzie's/Victoria/Harbour/Dairy

Good for/1/quart of milk

Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk

A:CH:41½X42 Green

A:KT:41½X42 Red

WABIGOON

Herbert Wright/Wabigoon/Ontario

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:R:24

WALKERTON

Walkerton/Dairies/Ltd./Phone/177

Good for/1/quart/pasteurized/cream top

Good for/1/homo quart

Good for/1/quart/2% all-jersey/homo

A:MR:41X44 Blue

A:MR:41X44 Green B.H.

A:MR:41X44 Yellow

Walkerton/Dairies/Ltd./Phone/881-1432

Good for/½/gallon milk

A:MR:36X38½ Red

WALKERVILLE

Borden's/© /628 Rd/Monmouth/Walkerville/Ont

Good for/1 pint/pasteurized/milk  
 Good for/1 quart/pasteurized/milk  
 Good for/1 quart/jersey/or/special

P1:R:32 Black C.H.  
 P1:R:31 Green C.H.  
 P1:R:31½ Blue C.H.

Borden's/© /628/Monmouth/Rd.

Good for/half gal./homo  
 Good for/½ gallon/2%/homo

P1:R:32 Yellow C.H.  
 P1:R:31½ White C.H.

WALLACEBURG

J. S. Garrison/Wallaceburg/Ont.

Good for/1/pint/of/milk  
 Good for/1/quart/of milk

A:R:19  
 A:Oc:21

Jersey Dairy/Wallaceburg/Ont.Tel.1057

Good for/1/quart

A:Tr:41X38

WATERDOWN

Sunnybrook Dairy/Tel./47/Waterdown

Good for/1/pint  
 Good for/1/pint milk  
 Good for/1/quart/homo/or/standard milk  
 Good for/1/quart/guernsey  
 Good for/non 1 fat/quart

A:BH:41X37½ Green B.H.  
 A:BH:41X37½ B.H.  
 A:BH:41X37½ B.H.  
 A:BH:41X37½ Blue B.H.  
 A:BH:41X37½ Red B.H.

Sunnybrook Dairy/Tel/MU 94381/Waterdown

Good for/1/pint milk  
 Good for/2%/quart milk

A:BH:42X43 Green B.H.  
 A:BH:42X43 Yellow B.H.

WELLAND

North Side/Dairy Ltd./Welland

Good for/1 quart/pasteurized/milk  
 Good for/1 quart/special/milk

P1:R:28 Green C.H.  
 P1:R:28 Blue C.H.

The Northside/Dairy Ltd./Welland

Good for/½/pint/cereal cream  
 Good for/1/quart milk  
 Good for/1/quart/2%/guern Z gold  
 Same but  
 Good for/1/skim quart  
 Good for/2/quart milk  
 Guernsey/2/quarts/2%/gold  
 Same but

A:CH:41X40 Purple B.H.  
 A:CH:33X36 Green B.H.  
 A:CH:41X40 Gold B.H.  
 A:CH:41½X42 Beige B.H.  
 A:CH:33X36 Orange B.H.  
 A:CH:33X36 Blue B.H.  
 A:CH:33X36 Gold B.H.  
 A:CH:33X36 Beige B.H.

Pinecroft Dairy/Welland Ont

Good for/1/guernsey quart  
 Good for/1/skim quart

A:BH:42X43 Blue B.H.  
 A:DH:42X43 Gold B.H.

Sunnyside Dairy/RE.4-4321/Welland Ont

Good for/½/pint table cream  
 Good for/1/pint milk  
 Good for/2%/quart milk  
 Good for/2/quart milk

A:MC:41½X42 Orange T.H.  
 A:MC:41½X42 Gold T.H.  
 A:MC:41½X42 Yellow T.H.  
 A:MC:33½X36 Red T.H.

Sunnyside Dairy/RE.4-4321/Welland Ont

Good for/1/reg./or/homo/quart milk

A:MC:41½X42 Purple T.H.

Sunnyside Dairy/RE.4-4321/Welland Ont.

Good for/1/skim quart

A:MC:42X42½ Green T.H.

WELLAND (cont)

Welland Dairy/Welland

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:TR:41X37½

Same but

A:TR:41X37½ Black

WEST FLAMBORO

W. Harmer/West/Flamboro

Good for/1/pint milk

A:Sc8:29

Good for/1/quart milk

A:Oc:26

Same but

A:Oc:27

W. Harmer/West/Flamboro (different design)

Good for/1/quart milk

A:Oc:25

WHEATLEY

J. B. Derbyshire/Dairy/Farm/Wheatley, Ont.

Good for/1/pint/of milk

A:R:25

J. B. Derbyshire/Dairy/Farm/Wheatley, /Ont.

Good for/1/quart/of milk

A:Sc4:28

Edwd. La Marche/Milk/Dairy/Wheatley, Ont.

Good for/1/pint milk

A:Oc:24

Edwd. La Marche's/Milk/Dairy/Wheatley, Ont.

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:Sc8:29

E. La Marche/Wheatley/Ont

Good for/quart/milk

A:R:25

Wheatley Dairy/Tel./69-W/Wheatley

Good for/1/quart

A:CH:41X40 Red

Same but

A:CH:41X40 Red B.H.

WHITEY

Hillcrest Dairy/Whitby/Ont/Whitby Ltd

Good for/1/reg/or/homo/quart milk

A:BH:42X43 Red B.H.

Good for/1/skim quart

A:BH:42X43 Green B.H.

WIARTON

Wiarton/Dairy

Good/for/one quart/milk

P1:R:28 Green C.H.

WINDSOR

Twin/Pines/Dairy

Good for/1 quart/2 pc./homo jersey

P1:R:32 Blue C.H.

Good for/1 quart/skim/milk

P1:R:31 Green C.H.

Twin Pines/Dairy

Good for/half gal./homo/milk

P1:R:32 Yellow C.H.

Good for/½ gallon/2% homo/jersey

P1:R:32 White C.H.

Twin/Pines/Dairy/Co. Ltd.

Good for/1 quart/milk

P1:R:32 Red C.H.

Same but

P1:R:32 Blue C.H.

WINGHAM

Geo. Day/Maitland/Dairy/Wingham, Ont.

Good for/1/pint

A:S:28

WINGHAM (cont)

Sunrise/Dairy/Wingham

Good for/1/homo quart	A:MC:42X42 $\frac{1}{2}$	T.H.
Good for/2 quart/homo	A:MC:42X42 $\frac{1}{2}$	T.H.
Good for/2/quart/2%	A:MC:42X42 $\frac{1}{2}$ Maroon	T.H.
Good for/3/quart jug/homo	A:MC:42X42 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gold	T.H.
Good for/3/quart jug/2%	A:MC:42X42 $\frac{1}{2}$ Blue	T.H.

WOODBRIIDGE

Humberwood Dairy/Woodbridge

Good for/1/pint	A:TS:40X40	B.H.
Good for/1/quart	A:DH:41 $\frac{1}{2}$ X38	

Woodbridge Dairy/Phone/174

Good for/1/quart/milk	A:Sc9:27	
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WOODSTOCK

Oxford Dairy/Ltd/Tel./170/Woodstock

Good for/1/pint	A:CH:33X36 Blue	
Good for/1/quart	A:CH:33X36	B.H.
Good for/1/quart/jersey	A:CH:33X36 Gold	
Same but	A:CH:33X36 Gold	B.H.
Same but	A:CH:33X36 Red	B.H.
Good for/non 1 fat/quart	A:CH:33X36 Purple	
Good for/2/quart/skim milk	A:CH:33X36 Green	B.H.
Good for/2/quart/homo milk	A:CH:33X36 Mauve	B.H.
Good for/2/quart/2%/A,J.Milk	A:CH:33X36 Yellow	B.H.

Oxford/Dairy Ltd./-/good for/1 quart/2% homo/-/Woodstock

Blank	A:R:32 Green	T.H.
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Oxford/Dairy Ltd./-/good for/1 quart/skim milk/-/Woodstock

Blank	A:R:32 Red	T.H.
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PLEASE NOTE : Mr. Palmer would appreciate hearing from anyone who may have information regarding Ontario Dairy tokens which are not shown in these listings.

## THE HALIFAX-DARTMOUTH BRIDGE TOKENS- NEW VARIETIES

By Nelson C. Boltz

In 1753 a jealous Indian, Chief Oeurehavos, pronounced a curse, and in rhyme he said, "Three times bridge shall fall, like a dying breath, in a storm, in silence, and in death". He predicted that three bridges would be built across the Halifax - Dartmouth harbor and that they would all fall.

The first did fall "in a storm" on September 7, 1891, and the second fell "in silence" in 1893. Evidently the curse has had its fulfillment in the deaths and accidents that happened to and on the third bridge, and so the Angus L. MacDonald Bridge (the third bridge) has not had to suffer a complete fall.

Not only has the third bridge survived but now a fourth, the A. Murray MacKay Bridge spans the great Halifax harbor. The new 1,400 foot span is located one and a half miles north of the Angus L. MacDonald Bridge and was officially opened to traffic on July 10th 1970. The design of the new four-lane A. Murray MacKay Bridge has never been used before on a suspension bridge in North America. The engineering company, Pratley and Dorton, designers of both bridges that presently span the harbor, are proud of the contrast in design between the two bridges and motorists have an excellent view of the other bridge as they travel across either one of them.

The eleven types of tokens and fare structure used for years on the Angus L. MacDonald Bridge is also being used on the new A. Murray MacKay Bridge. Early this year the Halifax Dartmouth Bridge Commission had sought permission from the Public Service Commission to raise the fare structure to permit easier financing of the new bridge and also a contemplated third bridge to cross the harbor. As a result, the public began purchasing and hoarding tokens in anticipation of the projected rate increase. It would not have done the hoarders any good however, as the bridge management was planning a new issue of tokens to be used on both bridges to fit in with the new fare structure and the present tokens were to be retired. The Public Service Commission refused permission to raise the fares and so the life of the present tokens was spared. Permission was granted the bridge commission to again seek the fare increase in the Spring of 1971, and who knows, we may yet see the new tokens issued at that time.

A total of 354,000 tokens in eleven types were ordered and first brought into use early in 1963. Enquiries had often been made through the years to find out whether additional strikings had been made and the answer was always that there were no changes since the original issue. Earlier this year the author's keen numismatic eye detected a variety in one of the tokens that his company uses in its business. Further investigation has brought to light that three of the eleven types have been restruck resulting in three new distinct varieties. Early in 1968 there occurred a shortage of the TRUCK 1, TRUCK 3, and TRUCK 5 bronze types and it was decided to reorder these tokens.

The original tokens had been struck by Barnard Stamp and Stencil Co. of Hamilton, Ontario, but the bridge management had discovered there were a number of token manufacturers and so a cheaper price was sought. As a result the new tokens were struck with entirely new dies by Rousseau Metal Inc. of St. Jean, Port Joli, Quebec.

There is quite an apparent difference in the lettering and number sizes, styles and spacing, and there is a big difference in the clarity of striking. The field surface of the new issue is very rough and the legends are very blurred, resulting in

photographs that would give the impression the lense was out of focus. Below is comparative data of both the original Barnard Stamp issues and the Rousseau Metal issues in the three types.

Truck 1 Barnard	Bronze	20,000	22.3mm	1.7mm	5.5 grams
Truck 1 Rousseau	Bronze	20,000	22.3mm	1.8mm	5.5 grams
Truck 3 Barnard	Bronze	8,000	26.6mm	1.8mm	7.85 grams
Truck 3 Rousseau	Bronze	20,000	26.6mm	1.7mm	7.5 grams
Truck 5 Barnard	Bronze	20,000	20.05mm	1.65mm	4.4 grams
Truck 5 Rousseau	Bronze	30,000	20.05mm	1.7mm	4.3 grams

It will be noted that a total of 70,000 new tokens were issued, making a grand total of 424,000 for all tokens issued to date. For further data and information on these bridges and tokens refer to original article "Halifax-Dartmouth Bridge Tokens" by Nelson Boltz, first published in the 1964 Canadian Numismatic Association Convention program and reprinted in the Canadian Numismatic Journal Vol. 12, No. 6, June 1967.

## A CANADIAN NUMISMATIC DICTIONARY (Concluded)

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

### ST. GEORGE TOKENS

These are the tokens of the Bank of Upper Canada, so called on account of the figure of St. George slaying the dragon, shown on the obverse.

### SEIGNIORAGE

This is a charge levied on bullion to be coined, or on old or foreign coins to be melted down and recoinced. It is the difference between the value of the bullion and that of the coins struck from it.

### SEMI-REGAL COPPER

The Nova Scotia copper coinages of 1823-1856 and the New Brunswick copper coinages of 1843 and 1854 are so called because they were issued by the Colonial government, and not by authority of the British Crown. The bank tokens of Canada are also semi-regal coins, being issued by Colonial government authority.

### SHILLING

The twentieth part of a pound or twelve pence. Until the reign of Henry VII the shilling was only a money of account. Regular coinage of shillings began in this reign in England. In Colonial Canada the shilling circulated at various rates. Lower Canada tariffed it at a shilling and fourpence in 1764, reducing it to thirteen pence in 1777. Nova Scotia valued the coin at thirteence in 1787 and fifteenpence in 1814. Newfoundland rated it at fourteenpence in 1825, and raised it to 14.4 pence in 1845. Upper Canada valued it at fourteenpence in 1827 and raised it to fifteen pence in 1836. This value was adopted in 1841 by the Colony of Canada. New Brunswick valued the shilling at fourteenpence halfpenny in 1852. Prince Edward Island was obliged to value it at eighteenpence in 1849.

The shilling fitted into Nova Scotia's decimal currency at thewnt-five cents. In the other colonies it was twenty-four cents after they adopted the decimal system, Prince Edward Island adopting this rating in 1871. In Canada, shillings were gradually withdrawn from circulation after 1870, but a few are still passed occasionally for twenty-five cents even yet.

The twenty-cent piece of Newfoundland was called a shilling locally, since it was the decimal equivalent of the shilling Halifax currency.

### SHINPLASTER

This term, borrowed from the United States, was applied to the twenty-five-cent notes issued by the Dominion of Canada beginning in 1870. In the United States the term was applied to fractional currency during the Civil War, the Union troops using it and other paper currency to line their boots in winter to keep their feet warm. See FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

### SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE TOKENS

These tokens were issued about 1830, and were used mainly in Prince Edward Island. Some fifty varieties are known. The reverse legend is an allusion to a remark made by Napoleon, to the effect that ships, colonies, and commerce were the three British advantages that would in the end bring about his downfall.

## "SHOULDER STRAP" DIES

These are the retouched obverse dies of the Canadian coinage of 1953-1964. Relief was very low, and certain details of the Queen's bust, including the drapery, did not show on the early strikings of 1953. It was necessary in mid-1953 to retouch the dies to correct this fault. The lines of the hair and laurel leaves were more deeply cut, and the lines of the drapery over the shoulder were re-cut. This latter detail produced the effect of a shoulder strap of a low-cut gown, and collectors promptly dubbed the retouched dies the "shoulder strap" dies, the early one being called "strapless".

All denominations of the 1953 exist with or without the "shoulder straps". Some cents of 1954 are "strapless", as are a few of 1955. These cents are very rare.

## "SIDE VIEW" TOKENS

The supposedly unissued coinages of 1838 and 1839 of the Bank of Montreal were given this name because they depict a side or corner view of the Bank building. The 1838 issue was of poor quality and supposedly returned. A second coinage was supplied in 1839, but this was sent back, supposedly, as being even worse.

It has always been said that both issues were entirely returned to the manufacturers. However, enough specimens have turned up for Courteau to be able to describe three varieties of the halfpenny of each year and two of the penny of each year. Seldom are any specimens offered in better than fine condition.

## SILVER

Before the adoption of decimal currency in Canada, silver coins circulating in the country were English or American. In earlier times Spanish and French silver could also be found. In 1858 Canada introduced subsidiary silver in denominations of five, ten, and twenty cents. New Brunswick introduced silver coins of the same values in 1862 and 1864. Newfoundland followed suit in 1865, adding a fifty-cent piece to the issue of 1870. After Confederation, silver was regularly coined in denominations of five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents. The dollar was not coined until 1935.

All Canadian silver coins were sterling silver until 1919, when a rise in the price of silver forced a reduction in fineness to 800, beginning in 1920. Owing to unsteady silver prices and lack of demand, silver was not coined in Canada from 1922 to 1926.

In recent times the price of silver began to increase, and it soon was painfully evident that it could no longer be economically coined. The removal of the price ceiling in 1967 forced the discontinuance of the silver dollar and the fifty-cent piece the same year. The fineness of the smaller coins was reduced to 500 the same year. This 500 fine coinage is alloyed with copper. In 1968 nickel replaced silver for all Canadian subsidiary coinage.

## SLOOP TOKENS

These are a series of tokens of Upper Canada struck after 1820, with an obverse depicting a sloop, which was in those days the chief means of transportation on the Great Lakes.

## "SMALL LEAVES"

This term is used to describe the wreath on the reverse of Canadian cents from 1891 to 1901. The leaves are smaller and more finely drawn, and are not as close to the border as the "large leaves" of earlier years.

The term is also applied to the leaves of the wreath of the ten-cent pieces of 1913-1936.



## SOL

The twentieth part of a French livre (q.v.). The name is derived from the Latin solidus. It was a money of account in France since Carolingian times, and was not coined until the thirteenth century under the name of gros tournois. It first appeared in silver, but was debased by the fifteenth century, and in the eighteenth century appeared in copper as part of the "John Law" coinage (q.v.).

The word "sol" was often used to designate any coin in reference to its face value, much as we use the word "piece" to-day. For example, the mousquetaire of 1709-1713 is referred to by French numismatists as a "sol de 30 deniers".

## SOU

The copper sol of twelve deniers. The only sou actually intended for use in Canada was the 12 deniers of 1717, struck at Perpignan. Only a few were struck because the supply of copper was too brassy and poor in quality. The "John Law" sol of 1719-1723 was issued for use in France, but many specimens entered Canada in the course of time.

Long after 1763 the French of Quebec reckoned in the old French money of account. In Lower Canada a halfpenny was called a sou. The bouquet sous of 1837 were eagerly accepted because they were designated as sous rather than as halfpennies. The bank tokens of 1837 and 1852 were also denominated in sous.

The sou was a halfpenny Halifax Currency, and therefore went at 120 to the dollar. As a result, when the decimal system was adopted, the twenty-five-cent piece, being a quarter of a dollar, was called a "trente sous" until recently.

## SOUS DES PATRIOTES

The bouquet sous, being completely inscribed in French, were called by this name because they were popular with the French-Canadians, particularly with a group known as "les patriotes". These people opposed the government of the day for its despotic and arbitrary ways, and by 1837 were refusing to use any but French goods and demanding a currency inscribed in French.

## SOUS MARQUES

This term was first applied to a billon coinage of pieces of six and twelve deniers, struck at Paris by machine instead of the traditional hammer, in 1658. A shipment of these coins was sent to Canada in 1662, where they were put into circulation at twelve and twenty-four deniers respectively. They were successively reduced in value till in 1680 they went for only eight and sixteen deniers respectively.

An issue of pieces of fifteen deniers in 1692 was also called by this name. Specimens of this issue later circulated in Canada. The third type of sou marqué was the mousquetaire (q.v.) of 1709-1713.

The most familiar sous marques are the pieces of twelve and twenty-four deniers, issued from 1738 to 1764 from almost every French mint. They were imported into Canada in large quantities, especially the 24 deniers. In 1744 these coins were reduced in value in Canada to nine and eighteen deniers respectively. They continued in use at this value during the remaining years of the French regime. In 1764 the British military authorities at Quebec permitted the larger coin to pass for a farthing.

## SOVEREIGN

This is the expression of the pound sterling in gold. The modern sovereign was introduced in England in 1816 to replace the guinea, and soon afterward it was in

use in the Canadian colonies. New Brunswick rated the sovereign at 1/2/3 in 1816, raising it to 1/4/2 in 1845 and 1/4/4 in 1852. In Prince Edward Island the sovereign was valued at thirty shillings in 1839. Nova Scotia valued it at twenty-five shillings in 1842. Newfoundland valued it at twenty-four shillings in 1845. In Upper Canada the sovereign went at 1/4/4 from 1836. This value was adopted by the Colony of Canada in 1841. By 1855 it was valued at twenty-five shillings.

After the adoption of the decimal system, the sovereign was valued at \$4.86 2/3, except in Nova Scotia, where it was valued at an even \$5. After 1871 it went for \$4.86 2/3 throughout the Dominion.

Sovereigns were struck in Ottawa in small quantities from 1908 to 1919, except 1912 and 1915. Gold for these coins was mined in Canada, and it was decided to coin sovereigns since a truly Canadian gold coinage might not be acceptable abroad. For this reason the Ottawa mint began as a branch of the Royal Mint. The Ottawa sovereigns are of the British design, with a small C mint mark on the ground beneath the horse's feet. Since the Ottawa mint ceased to be a branch of the Royal Mint, it is now legally impossible to coin sovereigns at Ottawa. The sovereign is 916 2/3 fine, and weighs 123.274 grains.

#### SPANISH DOLLAR

The piece of eight, or Spanish dollar, was the principal silver crown in circulation in Colonial America. It circulated in all colonies at varying rates, and did not disappear until about 1860.

New France valued it at 3 livres 14 sols 1 denier in 1681. In 1683 the French authorities raised its value to 4 livres, at the same time applying a countermark to keep it in circulation. No specimens of these countermarked coins exist to-day. In the British colonies, the government rated the Spanish dollar at four shillings and sixpence for all colonies in 1704, but this enactment soon became a dead letter. In 1736 New France raised the value of the coin to six livres.

Nova Scotia rated the dollar at 5/- in 1756, and this Halifax Currency, as the valuation was called, was eventually adopted in all Canadian colonies. In 1764 Quebec valued it at six shillings, but had to reduce it to five shillings in 1777. Upper Canada first tariffed the Spanish dollar at eight shillings in 1791, but adopted Halifax Currency in 1822.

Prince Edward Island first used Halifax Currency, but the introduction of the Holey Dollars raised the value of an uncut dollar to six shillings. Depreciation of the local currency led to a valuation of six shillings and threepence in 1849. Newfoundland originally rated the coin at five shillings, but reduced it to four shillings and fourpence in 1825, only to restore the original value in 1845.

#### SPECIE

Coined money; "hard, cold cash", as opposed to paper money. In earlier times a good measure of the soundness of a bank or other issuer was its willingness to redeem its notes in specie on demand. Suspension of specie payment meant inability to redeem notes, which was an unpleasant feature of many a financial crisis in the past.

#### STERLING SILVER

Silver of the fineness of 925. All Canadian silver coins were of this fineness till 1919. Newfoundland silver was sterling to the end of the Newfoundland coinage in 1947.

#### TAU

This is the Indian term for the shield-shaped coppers of the Indian tribes of British Columbia. The taus were made of beaten copper, and varied in size from the size of

the human hand to that of a large shield. The larger ones were decorated and sometimes painted, and often were given individual names. They were more a repository of wealth than a kind of ready money.

Small taus were worth one blanket (50 cents) at the time of the arrival of white fur traders. Large specimens were valued as high as 33,000 blankets. Later specimens, made from sheet copper acquired from white traders, were not as valuable as the older ones beaten from native copper.

#### TEN-CENT PIECE

This coin was introduced in 1858 into Canada. It was struck in sterling silver and weighed 35.86 grains. New Brunswick introduced it on the same standard in 1862. In 1865 the first ten-cent pieces were introduced in Newfoundland, in sterling weighing 36 grains. The ten-cent piece of the Dominion of Canada was introduced in 1870, also in sterling silver weighing 36 grains. In 1920 the fineness of the silver was reduced to 800, and in 1967 a further reduction to 500 fine took place. In 1968, silver becoming uneconomical to coin, the ten-cent piece was introduced in nickel weighing 32 grains.

This coin is popularly called a dime (q.v.), but this is not the official name of the coin in Canada.

#### THISTLE TOKENS

These are the semi-regal copper coins of Nova Scotia, issued from 1823 to 1843, so called because they bear on the reverse "a handsome thistle", as one of the provincial officials of the time termed it.

#### TIFFIN TOKENS

These are an attractive series of anonymous English penny and halfpenny tokens struck in 1812 and imported into Montreal about 1832 by a grocer named Joseph Tiffin. The halfpenny was instantly popular, and was widely imitated in lightweight copper and brass.

#### TOKEN

A token is a piece of metal resembling a coin, issued usually without government authority and generally at a time when coined money is scarce, for circulation as money. It is backed by the issuer's pledge to redeem in lawful coin, hence the earlier English term "pledge" for such pieces. Tokens are generally worth less than their face value by weight.

This is the original numismatic sense of the word. In the course of time the word was extended to metallic pledges to redeem in goods or services to the value they represented, and to pieces worth a discount on purchases made at the shop of the issuer. These are trade tokens (q.v.). Some of these circulated alongside regular coin, but only in their home locality. This was not always the issuer's intention.

Transportation tokens (q.v.) are a third type. These pieces are used to pay fares and tolls, and entitle the holder to transportation by conveyances or passage via bridges and tunnels owned and maintained by the issuer.

#### TOKEN MONEY

Coins which are not full-bodied, that is, intrinsically worth their face value, are known as token money. Gold is traditionally full-bodied, but in 1967 this tradition was broken by the Bahamas.

Silver was full-bodied in England till 1816, when it was reduced to token money to maintain the proper value of silver coins relative to gold. All Canadian silver

coins were token money until 1967, when the price of silver rose sharply enough and high enough to render them worth more as bullion and force the discontinuance of the coinage of silver.

Nickel, bronze, and copper are token money. In colonial times all coppers of Canadian origin or issued for use in Canada were token. The term "Penny Token" or "Halfpenny Token" means that the pieces were token money as opposed to the English copper, which at that time was full-bodied or nearly so.

#### TOMBAC

This is an alloy of 88% copper and 12% zinc, used to coin the five-cent piece late in 1942 and 1943. This was a war measure designed to conserve nickel. The alloy turned yellow brown in circulation, and the coins were too easily confused with cents. Consequently tombac was replaced in 1944 by chrome-plated steel.

#### TOTEM POLE DOLLAR

The dollar of 1958, struck to commemorate the centennial of the founding of the Crown Colony of British Columbia, is called by this term because of the totem pole featured on the reverse.

#### TRADE TOKENS

A trade token is a metallic piece issued by a merchant, redeemable in goods, services, or cash at his place of business. Some were good for a discount on purchases made at the issuer's shop. During the opening of the West, many merchants gave change in trade tokens as a means of enticing customers to return to their shops on future occasions. The same use was made of the trade tokens in Northern Ontario.

In small communities many of these pieces served as a supplement to the rather meagre supply of ready money. They were used for many years in this way until the government was obliged to intervene.

The best examples of trade tokens to-day are dairy and bread tokens. In the past they have been issued good for a meal, a shave, a drink at a bar, a game of pool or billiards, a pail of water, etc.

#### TRANSPORTATION TOKENS

These are metallic tickets issued to pay the fare on public conveyances such as a bus or street-car, or to pay the toll across a bridge or through a tunnel.

Canada's earliest transportation tokens are the famous Bout de l'Isle tokens (q.v.). The earliest ferry token is the Lauzon token of 1821, issued to pay the 4d fare from Quebec to Lévis aboard the ferry "Lauzon". In 1847 the Montreal and Lachine Railroad used metallic tickets for third class passenger fares. Transportation tokens have been issued in most cities in Canada, and are widely collected to-day.

#### TREASURE TROVE

A hoard of gold or silver in any form, deliberately hidden, and whose owner cannot be traced, is treasure trove under the law. Copper is not treasure trove, and neither are gold or silver casually lost. Under the law, an inquest is held to determine if a find of gold or silver be treasure trove. If such be the case, it is claimed for the Crown. In Canada such matters are provincial or territorial concerns. The Federal Government deals with what may be found outside provincial or territorial coastal waters. The competent official being the Receiver of Wrecks.

In a young country such as ours, treasure trove is not often found. However, there is a need for reforms like those of England, whereby the finder is rewarded for disclosing and surrendering to the authorities whatever he may have found.

## TREASURY NOTES

Notes issued by Colonial governments for use as currency, drawn on the Colonial Treasury. In some cases the use of the printing press became too strong a temptation to resist, and the currency and the economy suffered. Prince Edward Island, where the over-issue of redeemable Treasury Notes was considerable, suffered a currency depreciation of 25%.

## TWENTY-CENT PIECE

This coin, the decimal equivalent of the Halifax Currency shilling, was introduced in Canada in 1858 in sterling silver weighing 71.73 grains. New Brunswick introduced it at the same weight and fineness in 1862. The Newfoundland twenty-cent piece is in sterling silver weighing 72 grains.

## TWENTY-FIVE-CENT PIECE

This coin was introduced in Canada in 1870, in sterling silver weighing 90 grains. It was considered a much more convenient coin than the twenty-cent piece, which was withdrawn. The denomination was introduced in Newfoundland in 1917 at the same weight and fineness.

In 1920 the fineness was reduced to 800 because of a rise in the cost of silver. Coinage was suspended from 1922 to 1926. In 1967 the fineness was reduced to 500 when silver became quite uneconomical to coin. In 1968 the coin was introduced in nickel weighing 78 grains.

## TWO-CENT PIECE

A colloquial term in Newfoundland for the English penny, which circulated on the Island for two cents.

## VARIANT

A minor variety. Minor varieties, or variants, bear slight differences in design, which are not always readily noticeable. Examples are altered dates; double punchings; variation in borders and edges; deliberate change of the die alignment; differences in size, slight in nature, or thickness of the flan; mint marks; changes in the arrangement of drapery; and dots added as distinguishing marks or to balance the design.

With the improved techniques in minting, minor varieties occur less frequently than in the past. All the examples listed are deliberately made, in contrast to such things as clash marks and other mint errors, too often termed variants. For a discussion of these, see ERROR.

## VARIETY

A significant change in the design, without altering it completely so as to create a different type, is known as a variety. Such a change is often called a major variety as distinct from a minor variety or variant (q.v.). Major varieties include changes in the shape of a shield, changes in the style and arrangement of a wreath, alteration of the facial features of a bust or head, new legends, and a change in shape or metal. A marked reduction in size is another example.

## VEXATOR CANADIENSIS TOKENS

This is the popular name for a series of cleverly-conceived copper pieces issued as a satirical protest against political conditions in Lower Canada somewhere about 1835. They evaded the laws against forgery, sedition, and the importation of private tokens. The types closely resembled those of the regal copper, but the legends were such that the pieces could not, in law, be called halfpennies. The legends were satirical, but the third letter of the first word in the obverse legend could be read

either as "X" or "N", being indeterminate in form. The pieces could thus be considered medalets made in honour of the fur trade. The date 1811 is an antedate to evade the law of 1825 against the further importation of private tokens.

If construed as VEXATOR CANADIENSIS, the obverse legend would mean, "The Tormentor of Canada" and would refer to King William IV or to some unpopular local governor or official. The reverse legend NUM ILLOS VIS CAPERE means, "Wouldn't you like to catch them?" and would then refer to the issuers.

If construed as VENATOR CANADIENSIS, the obverse legend would mean, "A Canadian Trapper", of which the shaggy bust would be a good representation as the crudity of the tokens would permit. The reverse legend, having the meaning quoted above, would then allude to fur-bearing animals.

#### VOYAGEUR DOLLAR

This is the popular name of the Canadian silver dollars of the regular design, which features two voyageurs paddling a laden canoe. The design was introduced in 1935, when the silver dollar was first coined, and now appears on the nickel dollars introduced in 1968.

#### WAMPUM

This is the shell bead currency of the Indians of the Atlantic coast from New Brunswick to Georgia. It was also used in the eastern interior of the continent. Shells from common round clams and sea snails were broken and polished into beads, which were then drilled and strung together. The strings were often made into belts, girdles, and other articles which could be worn. In this form wampum became a repository of wealth and was used to secure treaties, pledge good faith at councils, compensate injuries, and to make reparations after crimes.

Black or purple wampum had twice the value of white among the Indians. This relationship was maintained by the European colonists, who made use of it from about 1640 to 1704 because of a shortage of coined money. The British colonies later to become the United States generally valued black or purple wampum at a halfpenny a bead, and white at a farthing a bead. The French in Canada never regulated its value, using it at the same rates as adopted by the American colonies to the south.

As the demand for wampum grew among the colonists, imitations made their appearance. These imitations were often made from the wrong type of shell, or were ill-strung articles made from the proper shells. Beads of stone later appeared, and these cheap imitations eventually destroyed the value of the genuine article. After 1704 the colonists no longer used wampum, though it continued in use by the Indians till 1825.

#### WATER LINES

These are the short horizontal lines immediately before and behind the canoe on the reverse of the Canadian dollars of the "voyageur" design. They represent the water through which the canoe is being paddled. In certain years these lines, especially those in front of the canoe, have worn off during the life of the dies, or were removed when it became necessary to polish the dies during their period of service. These "water lines" were a subject of considerable speculation among collectors, and soon became a nuisance. Wear being progressive, the water lines appear in several stages of disappearance, but only one variety is worth the premium price, as many a speculator has found out to his sorrow. In 1960 the reverse die was completely re-engraved, all these lines being cut much more deeply than before.

#### YORK CURRENCY

This is the old currency standard of the State of New York, whereby the Spanish

dollar was rated at eight shillings. Upper Canada was settled for the most part by United Empire Loyalists from New York, and they brought with them the system they had used in their old home. The standard came to be called York Currency to distinguish it from Halifax Currency (q.v.). As trade grew with Lower Canada and other colonies, Halifax Currency came into use. In these circumstances York Currency became a hindrance, and in 1822 it was abolished in favour of Halifax Currency.

The Brock tokens of Upper Canada were light in weight, probably in deference to the use of York Currency at the time of their circulation. They were not seen in circulation after 1822.

#### YORK SHILLING

The Spanish real, or eighth of a dollar, came to be called by this term in Upper Canada, since it passed for a shilling York Currency. The term long survived the abolition of York Currency, after which the coin was worth sevenpence halfpenny Halifax Currency or twelve and a half cents.

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		York shilling

PLEASE NOTE

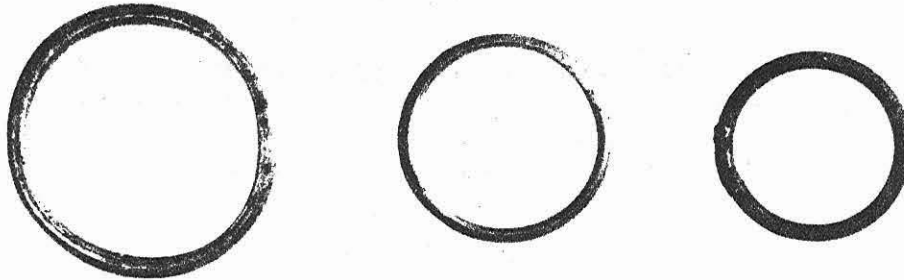
Mr. Willey is very anxious to hear from anyone who has constructive criticism to offer regarding the above definitions. Contact Mr. Willey at P. O. Box 726, Espanola, Ontario.

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NEW DISCOVERIES  
UPPER CANADA RING TOKENS

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



Money in the form of rings was used in ancient Egypt, pre-Roman Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, eastern and central Europe, Japan, Africa and many other parts of the world. In most of these instances it was a form of primitive money. Its use in Canada is so far unrecorded but recently there has come to light the use of brass ring tokens by an early merchant of Upper Canada approximately 140 years ago. This use in Canada may not have deep historical significance in the realm of world numismatics but in the smaller field of Canadian numismatics it is an interesting sidelight.

Residents of Ottawa and the Ottawa Valley, interested in the early history of Eastern Ontario, welcomed the publication of "Carleton Saga" by Harry and Olive Walker in 1969. Although this book does not have great numismatic interest, two paragraphs on page 374 brought to light the use of ring money in Canada. They read as follows:

"John Thomson's son, Gilbert, started what was probably the first store in the township, located at North Gower Corners. Much of the merchandise was ordered directly from the firm of Halliday and Gillespie, Dumfries, Scotland, and one invoice with their letterhead was dated as early as 1828. Since money was scarce, tokens were used. These fitted like a ring over a man's thumb or fingers and were valued according to size. Every item from tea to spirits and sundries was stocked, the last requisition to Dumfries being dated in 1845.

"Five generations remained one hundred and fifty years on the homestead until Colin Thomson sold in the Centennial year. Mr. and Mrs. Colin Thomson and their family have preserved the store "tokens" and invoices, many church and family papers, and letters of historical value, and various antiques, in their new home in North Gower Village."

Following up this lead enabled the Bank of Canada to secure for the national numismatic collection three examples of these unusual brass ring tokens. It is not known what denominations the different rings represent but it has been suggested that the larger ones passed for a penny and the smaller ones for a halfpenny. One further thought is that these tokens, along with the Lesslie & Sons' tokens, are the only early Upper Canada tokens that can definitely be attributed to a specific merchant.

SHELL AND MIRROR CARDS OF CANADA

3rd. Addenda

By Ken Palmer

Dunnville, Ontario

Monarch Yarns

Mirror

Use/Monarch Yarns/one ounce full weight/Monarch knit/made in Canada/sweater coats and hosiery/registered/ (A dove over a moose-head) floss, down, dove. (All on a ball of green yarn) (The following printing to the left, and same to the right, of the ball) : Ask your dealer for/Monarch knit/sweaters-hosiery/and yarn

Prt'd R 56

Granby, Quebec

Granby Rubbers

Mirror

Ask for Granby Rubbers/they wear like iron (The head of a young woman)/ W.J.Woodburn & Son, Montreal

P;Celluloid cover

Hamilton, Ontario

J.N.Tallman & Sons

Mirror

The proof of the pudding is in the eating/Use Arctic Metal/J.N.Tallman & Sons/Hamilton/Can./Babbitt,solder,metals,brass castings (A scene depicting a black cannibal with extended abdomen, standing on a beach, on which is strewn hat, shoes, bible, cane, collar and collar button ; apparently the belongings of the missionary which he has just devoured)

Prt'd R 56

Ingersoll, Ontario

Mitchell & Co.

Mirror

Mitchell & Co./Ingersoll/Ontario/Manufacturers/of/funeral cars, ambulances and/casket wagons,etc. (A casket car)

Prt'd R 46

London, Ontario

Jno.R.Hewer Son & Co

Mirror

Take a/good look not only in/this mirror, but at our pianos,/and you will see you can get/better value by dealing with us./Jno.R.Hewer/Son & Co./211 Dundas St./London,Ont.

Prt'd R 47

London, Ontario

H.Wolf & Sons

Mirror

You can easily/see good values in/ladies' & gent's clothing/and home furnishings/when you call at/H.Wolf & Sons/265 Dundas Street/(near Wellington)/London,/Ont.

Prt'd R 46

Simcoe, Ontario

H.S.Falls Co.

Mirror

Buckley hats/for/generations/of/gentlemen/1810-1910/the H.S.Falls Co./Simcoe (A lady standing between two gentlemen)

Prt'd Ov 44½X69½

St.Thomas, Ontario

John Campbell Co.

Mirror

Sunbeam/trade X mark/registered/full roller patent/the John Campbell Co. Limited/St.Thomas,Ont. (this legend on the head of a flour barrel laying on its side, head facing right) The best on the market/try it (This legend near the bottom of barrel)

Prt'd Ov 70X46

(Cont. next page)

Toronto, Ontario

Lou Scholes

Mirror

Toronto honors/Lou Scholes/"The boy that won the race"/  
Henley 1904/diamond sculls (A photo of Lou Scholes)

Prt'd R 44½

FUEL TOKENS OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

2nd addenda

By Ken Palmer

Obverse

G.W.R. / 140

Reverse

half/cord

B.R. 26

(This token discovered by W. McKenna, Aylmer, Ont.)

G W R / 193

half/cord

B.R. 25 (holed)

(This token discovered by L.T. Smith, London, Ont.)

My thanks to Mr. McKenna and Mr. Smith for kindly forwarding these descriptions, which brings our listings of these rare items to a total of fifteen, all bearing different engine numbers.

SPINNER TOKENS OF CANADA

2nd addenda

By Ken Palmer

London, Ontario

Fashion Academy/F.A (in a circle)/1950/gold medal holeproof hosiery/  
the winner/ (an arrow pointing down)/Luxite lingerie B:R:30½ Goldine

Ottawa, Ontario

The hearty/brading/printed in U.S.A./ Ale! La Biere Robust!/  
U-pay (pointing up, inside the neck of a beer bottle)/  
Brading/Brading/Ale A:R:32

Petrolia, Ontario

Courtesy/satisfaction/Chev./guaranteed/Petrolia/Olds./  
Made in U.S.A./MacFarlane Motors Ltd.  
Round & round/she goes/you win (inside an arrow pointing right)/  
where she/stops/nobody knows A:R:32

Sarnia, Ontario

1968/roller skating/Rose Gardens/Sarnia,Ont./dancing/open year around/  
Made in U.S.A. round & round/she goes/you pay (inside an arrow pointing  
right)/ where she/stops/nobody knows A:R:32

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Saskatoon Shrine Club/Wa-Wa Temple (sabre over crescent moon, enclosing  
star) You (arrow pointing down) pay A:R:35

The information for these listings was submitted by L.Stewart; D.Stewart; and  
L.Gingras.

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

By Ken Palmer

C.N.R.S. # 742

Tucker Bros.

Norwood, Ont.

a. Good for  $\frac{1}{2}$ /loaf./Tucker Bros.  
Blank

A:Oc:26

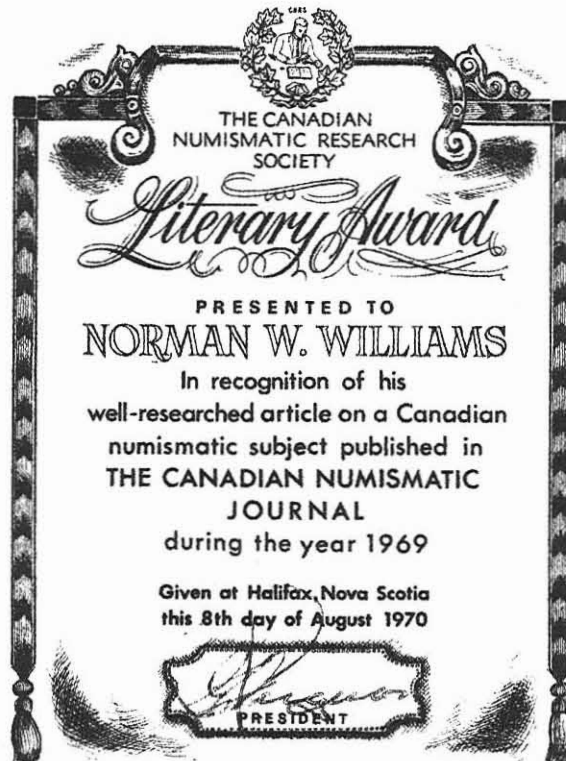
b. Good for 1/loaf./Tucker Bros.  
Blank

A:R:30

I have on hand a letter from Mrs. Wilbert Golloher, Secretary-Treasurer of the Norwood, Ontario Public Library. Mrs. Golloher's letter reads, in part, as follows:

"My father, the late Richard Dean, worked for Tucker Bros. for many years. He was here around 1908 for a time and returned in 1913 and worked there for some years. The firm was then known as Tucker Bros. and was run by the late W.H. Tucker and his brother, Charles. Later it became Tucker, Bro. & Son, when the former's son went into the business. The son, Basil, carried on until his demise in 1957, after which his widow carried on for awhile. They had a grocery store, and bakery with an ice cream parlor in years gone by and made their own ice cream and most of their candy."

Mrs. Golloher goes on to state that she has personal knowledge of the two tokens and their use.



Shown here is a photograph of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society's literary award which was presented by our President to Norman W. Williams during the Canadian Numismatic Association convention at Halifax in August of this year.