

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Documents Relating to Currency, Exchange and Finance
in Canada, 1765 - 1767 | A.E.H. Petrie |
| 26. Saskatchewan Medals and Commemorative Tokens | Frank Harding |
| 36. Canadian Memorial Cross | Ross W. Irwin |
| 40. The Canadian Wheelmen's Association | Ken Palmer |
| 41. Tokens Attributed | Ken Palmer |
| 42. Rev. Guy Courteau, S.J. 1897-1970 | R.C. Willey |
| 43. Vancouver Numismatic Society Past-Presidents Medals
1955 - 1972 | Paul Siggers |
| 45. Drink Tokens of the Elks Clubs of Canada | Norman W. Williams |
| 56. Addenda to Wooden Money of Alberta | Donald M. Stewart |
| 57. Metropolitan Toronto Police Medal of Merit | Ross W. Irwin |

President - Paul Siggers

Vice-President - Ray Mabee

Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Editor - Larry Gingras

SELECTED AND EDITED BY A.E.H. PETRIE

FROM THE ADAM SHORTT PAPERS, VOLUME 8, IN THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

QUEBEC MERCHANTS ASK FOR RESTORATION OF THE HALIFAX CURRENCY - 16:i:1765

Memorial of the Merchants of Quebec about the Currency

To His Excellency the Governor and His Majesty's Honourable Council for the Province of Quebec

The Petition of the Merchants and Traders of the City of Quebec Humbly Sheweth

That their short Experience of Your Ordinance of the 14th September last respecting the Alteration of Currency in this Province Convinces them Universally of its great Inconveniency and real Detriment to the Trade of the Country

We formerly took the Liberty to represent that the Halifax Currency, being so well understood by the Generality in this Province, and being so well Adapted to the real moneys we have amongst us, Ought to have the preference. The Arguments we then used, we still Conceive to be Just, and that it is unnecessary to repeat them at Present

We only beg that Your Excellency and Honours would reconsider the said Ordinance and attend to the Universal Complaints which this Troublesome Regulation Occasions, and that you would be pleased to put the Currency of this Province upon its former footing, and thereby restore that ease and Facility to Business which it is at present Depriv'd of

We have the Honour to be

Most Respectfully, may it please Your Excellency and Honours,

Your Excellency & Honours'
Most Obedient & most Humble Servants

(Signatures follow)

Quebec. the 16th January, 1765

MURRAY MAINTAINS THE USE OF NEW ENGLAND CURRENCY

At the Council Chamber in the Castle of Saint Louis in the City of Quebec on Sunday, the 3rd Day of February, 1765

Presented a Petition from the Merchants and Traders of Quebec praying that the late Ordinance might be reconsidered & the Currency of this Province put on its former Footing.

Answered that the Council had well considered this Ordinance before it passed,

& had compared the Arguments in Favour of the New England Currency with those offered in Favour of the Halifax Currency & determined accordingly, and therefore cannot now change it.

Desire also for the future that any Petitions to this Board might assert nothing but Facts: this has not, as the Halifax Currency was by no means universal throughout this Province, but confined altogether to the Districts of Quebec.

Ja: Murray

CANADIAN MEMORIAL ON FINANCES OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC WITH A CONCLUDING SUMMARY OF ITS ARGUMENT IN ENGLISH

Québec,
Premier May, 1765

MEMOIRE concernant les Facultés de la Province de Québec

Il paraît que l'Angleterre a deux moyens pour suppléer au défaut de la Capacité actuelle de la Province: ce serait la construction des frégates et autres bâtiments, ou l'entretien d'un certain nombre de troupes pour compléter ce cide de trois millions. Cette somme ajoutée aux deux millions qui composent Ses facultés présentes d'exportations, donnerait les cinq Millions dont la Colonie ne peut se passer. Quatre desquels serviraient à remplir la Somme des importations et l'autre serait employée à Son entretien intérieur.

Le Royaume ne s'entrouverait point obéré et la Colonie serait soutenue; il est facile de concevoir que le Royaume n'en serait point obéré, car construire icy ou ailleurs, ou bien entretenir icy des troupes, ou autres parts: cela ne revient-il pas à peu près au même? L'on consent qu'il en coûtera un peu plus, mais l'objet est Si important, que (comme il a été dit) la différence ne devra jamais faire décider pour la négative.

Le Royaume, pour éviter les risques qu'il y aurait d'envoyer de l'argent dans cette Colonie pour payer les travaux, ou des troupes, pourrait fort bien y établir une monnoye de billets, par laquelle il serait délivré des traites sur Londres: au moyen de cet expédient, qui ne roulera que sur le Crédit de L'état et qui ne L'entamera point, la Province Sera bien.

Comme il paraît que la construction Serait ce qui pourrait convenir le mieux, il est bon de faire observer que le bois de chêne est assez abondant pour pouvoir fournir tous les ans une quantité suffisante de bâtiments pour remplir ls somme des trois millions en question.

Le Sault de la Chaudière offre aussi un port considérable pour y établir les chantiers nécessaires; en outre, le fer que l'on tire des forges de St. Maurice près de la Ville des Trois-Rivières suffirait à cet établissement, et éviterait les frais d'en faire venir d'Europe; l'on ignore point que la qualité de ce métal étant icy la meilleure du monde, et la plus estimée par sa Souplesse, est sans contredit celle que peut convenir le mieux à ce Sujet. En attendant que la Province se mette en état de fournir du Chanvre et du goudron, ces articles peuvent Se tirer des Colonies voisines; il n'y aura, donc, que les toiles à voile que l'on sera obligé de faire venir de l'Angleterre. Pour lever les doutes que l'on pourrait avoir

Sur la Qualité du chêne de ce pays, l'on prévient qu'il y en a deux espèces: l'une Croît dans les terrains humides, et l'autre dans les terrains Secs; cette dernière est la meilleure. Il est vrai que les vaisseaux de guerre qui y ont été construits du temps des Français n'ont pas duré longtemps: mais cela vient de la lenteur et négligence de Ceux qui étaient préposés pour cet effet; les bois étaient coupés plusieurs années avant leur employ, jamais à l'abry des injures du temps, et chaque Vaisseau était trois années Sur les Chantiers; il était impossible que de pareils bâtiments pussent faire un long uzage. Pour bien juger de la qualité du bois de ce pays, que l'on considère les navires que les marchands y font Consturire; l'on verra, certainement, qu'ils durent autant, en général, que ceux des autres pays - Si l'on en excepte le tort que leur font les glaces lorsqu'ils y hivernent, c'est ce qu'il est aisé de vérifier.

Dans les naufrages des batiments construits dans cette Province, l'on a remarqué que le bois a plié et s'est tordu plutôt que de casser: Ce qui n'est Certainement pas une preuve de sa mauvaise qualité.

Par les moyens d'appui proposés dans ce mémoire, l'on voit que la grande Bretagne peut en tirer un double avantage: le premier, d'aider une Colonie qui sans cela ne pourrait que tomber; et le second devoir tourner à son profit le Secours qu'elle lui procurera. Si l'on voulait s'assurer en un instant de la nécessité de ce Secours, l'on n'aurait qu'à jeter un coup d'oeil sur le montant des Sommes Considérables que cette Province redoit à Londres malgré les ressources qu'elle a eu depuis 1749, ainsi qu'il a été dit. Certain, comme l'on est, que ces mêmes ressources sont éteintes, ne devra-t-on pas conclure qu'elle ne pourra pas Se Suffire avec celles qui lui restent, puisqu'elles ne forment annuellement que la moitié du montant de Ses importations? Quand on dit la moitié, ce n'est que pour Eviter les objections, car l'on ne doit pas perdre de vue que la Somme des exportations présentes a été évalué au même taux des années qui se sont écoulées depuis 1749 jusqu'en 1755; que, cependant, il ne paraît pas naturel qu'elle puisse monter aussi haut par des raisons dé ja détaillées; d'ailleurs, la colonie n'est point assez peuplée pour penser que l'exportation des denrées pourrait la dédommager de Ses défauts essentiels.

Les habitants de cette Province ont encore une espèce de ressource dans les débris du fruit de leurs travaux: l'on veut dire dans les tristes restes de leur monnoye de papier, Si la France les paye.

La lueur de cette faible espérance peut s'évanouir d'un moment à l'autre; qui est-ce qui l'ignore? Quand même le payement en serait assuré, l'avantage n'en serait jamais que momentané en égard à la réduction au terme et au nombre limité de ce papier: il en résulterait toujours le même inconvénient dans lequel la Colonie se trouve réduite.

Que l'on Considère, donc, qu'elle est chargée tous les ans de quatre millions de dettes envers les étrangers, et que pour les remplir toute Sa Capacité actuelle n'en peut fournir au plus que deux, auxquels elle ne Saurait toucher sans se mettre Ses créanciers sur le dos. Ce serait, pourtant, les entamer que de vouloir luy faire Soutenir des dépenses intérieures en impositions, puisqu'elle n'a pas d'autre Capital annuel. Il est donc indispensable de l'en exempter, et aussi de lui procurer le moyen de payer ses dettes. C'est à quoi l'Angleterre peut parvenir sans être molestée. Non seulement il ne lui en Coutera rien, mais même les vaisseaux qu'elle fera construire dans la Province de Québec et les exportations qu'elle en retirera lui seront tout profit. Il n'est pas difficile de sentir cette conséquence, puisque l'on demande que la Construction n'y soit établie que Sur le crédit de son papier, et que d'ailleurs la majeure partie des exportations de la Colonie Se Consomme d'ordinaire hors des états Britanniques. Il est vrai que, sur ce pied, les dépenses

pour cette Construction seraient néanmoins remplies en espèces, mais cet argent sortant des coffres de l'état ne serait point exporté hors du Royaume. Puisque le papier pour lequel il en serait Compté ne serait payé qu'en Angleterre, l'état en général n'en serait donc nullement altéré. Il est, donc, bien Certain que la grande Bretagne, sans se gêner, pourrait empêcher la décadence de cette province.

Il ne reste plus qu'à faire observer que Si la population est le but principal des nouveaux établissements, elle doit être encouragée.

L'unique moyen d'y parvenir dans cette Colonie, consiste dans l'intérêt que paraîtront prendre à ce qui la Concerne, ceux de qui elle dépend: eh ? Comment montrer que l'on S'y intéresse véritablement, Si l'on ne commence à lui procurer un secours dont elle ne peut se passer.

Connaissant aujourd'hui ses véritables facultés actuelles et leur origine, il est aisé de juger de Son état futur Si on l'abandonnait à elle-même; C'est à quoi nos colons n'osent songer: car, la Province une fois incapable de payer ses dettes, les moyens d'exportation ne se détruiraient-ils pas d'eux-mêmes par la dépopulation qui en serait une suite nécessaire ? Quels seraient les particuliers qui lui feraient des nouvelles avances ? Negligée et oubliée qu'elle serait dans ce cas, ne serait-on pas en droit de regretter de n'avoir pas été anéanti par le fléau de la guerre, plutôt que de se voir exposés à rentrer dans l'état dont les hommes ne sont sortis que par l'obligation où ils ont été de former des Sociétés.

C'est, pourtant, là - la déplorable situation où les habitants de la Province sont à la veille d'être réduits si l'ancienne Angleterre ne leur tend promptement une main secourable. Sans s'attrister d'avance de cette dure alternative, l'on vient de développer le mal d'en définir la Cause et d'indiquer le remède, on se flatte qu'il sera appliqué à propos quisqu'il a été démontré que la grande Bretagne peut y parvenir sans qu'il lui en coûte un sol et que ses intérêts exigent qu'elle aide une Colonie dont la ruine, sans cela, serait certaine.

(Ainsi signés sur l'original:) Pelissier; Tachet; Perras; Perrault; Lévêque; Amiot; Thomas Lée; Flourimont; Terroux; P.Lacroix; A.Picard; Marchand; Laroque; Mauvide; Pépin; Dumond; Bellecour; Conefroy; Rousseau; Michaux; Frémont; Dambourges; Voyer; Panet; Saillant; Sanguinet; Wolf; Baby; N.Morin; Chartier; Maecoux; Berthelot; Dubarry; Liard; Gueyrand; Leroy; Meignot; Boisseau.

(ENGLISH SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING FOLLOWS:)

Endorsed Memorial of some of the Principal of the
new Subjects of the Province of Quebec, concerning
the present State & Abilities of that Province
Dated 1st May 1765

States the amount of the Imports & Exports from 1749 to 1755: The Exports during these years did not pay above one Third of the Imports, and the overplus was furnished by the Pay of the Troops. Since the peace, the Imports are not less than 4 millions of Livres, the Exports only 1,500,000 and the Pay of the Troops there not above 700,000; so that allowing 200,000 for their Interior Circulation, there is an annual Debt upon the Inhabitants of the Colony of 2 millions of Livres for Commodities imported, which must effectually & necessarily ruin the Colony unless prevented by assistance from Great Britain. There are two methods proposed: (1) To station a sufficient Number of Troops there, or (2) to build Frigates & other Vessels at the annual expense of 3 millions of Livres, to be issued in Bills

or Paper Money on the Credit of Government, & made payable in London. By this last scheme the Colony will be furnished with the necessary Returns & the Government be no Loser.

STATEMENT SUPPORTING THE USE OF NEW ENGLAND CURRENCY IN CANADA - 3:v:1765

Remarks on the Difference of Halifax & the present Currency delivered on May 3rd, 1765 by Mr. Grant as a Copy of those he had before delivered in to the Council;
Copy made for Mr. Attorney General

(Adam Shortt Notation: This paper would be more useful, had we the arguments to which it is a detailed reply. It purports to show that the Currency as established by Ordinance is better than Halifax Currency, chiefly because of the ease with which change can be made in ordinary English coppers: it does not deal with the wider aspects of Currency.)

Remarks on a Paper given in with a Memorial dated the 16th January last, desiring that the Currency of this Province, as now established by Law, might be rechanged to that of Nova Scotia -

Though in the Additional Arguments delivered with the Petition in favour of Lawful Money, almost every Objection now made was anticipated and sufficiently answered, Yet to explain the Matter still farther the following Observations are submitted to the Consideration of His Excellency the Governor, and the Honourable Members of His Majesty's Council.

N.B. - The Marginal Figures have reference to the several Clauses of the Paper containing the Objections.

1st. It is not allowed that "Halifax Currency is best understood by the Generality in this Province" - Granting that three fourths of the business of Canada were transacted in the town of Quebec, Yet this would not prove the Assertion here made, Since it is undeniable that until now the Merchants were almost always obliged to explain the Price of Goods in Livres before the French could form a Judgement of the value of an Article so as to bargain for it with Certainty.

(Editor's Note: At Quebec in late November 1759 General Murray proclaimed that the English dollar or crown of five shillings and the French écu of six livres would have the same value, as also the guinea and the louis d'or. See Adam Shortt's "Documents relating to Canadian Currency, Exchange and Finance during the French Period", Vol. 11, page 975.)

2nd. Though the Currency of Halifax is better than that of New York, yet it does not follow that it is likewise better than Lawful Money: on the Contrary, its acknowledged Similarity to Livres & Sols - which, the Objectors confess, the People of Montreal always continued to reckon in - is a sufficient Reason for giving this last the Preference.

3rd. Answered in the additional Arguments above mentioned.

4th. "If it could be proved that Halifax Currency was free from this Inconvenience, the Objection might deserve some notice." -

The Reasoning in this clause is indeed so perplexed as rather to be guessed at, than clearly understood, - It being advanced that "both French and English have

always been accustomed to 12 & 24 parts". This is evidently a mistake so far as relates to the French, for everyone knows that a Livre is made up of 20 Parts, or Sous.

In the next place, it is said that "with 24 Coppers only Four Sums can be paid without Fractions". -

Here, again, is another Mistake, for the Shilling as it at present stands consists of 20 - not 24 - Coppers. Now, without the Four extraordinary Halfpence - which the objectors certainly would not have given up, but through Inattention, in favour of Lawful Money - from their Own Account it appears that 3d., 6d., 9d., & 12d. can be made. To state the Case fairly, they should have added that with the Assistance of a Farthing - which is no less a real Coin than a Halfpenny - One can pay for More Parts of a Shilling that occur equally often, Viz.

<u>Sterling</u>	<u>Lawful Money</u>
1 1/4d.	1 1/2d.
3 3/4d.	4 1/2d.
6 1/4d.	7 1/2d.
8 3/4d.	10 1/2d.

- Whereas, with English Coppers, it is impossible to pay exactly any one part of a Halifax Shilling without a real Loss of 11 1/9 Per Cent.

Thus, as the Lawful Money now stands, its Superiority over Halifax Currency, even in this respect, is very evident.

Yet it is presumed that, were the Shilling made to consist but of 18 instead of 20 Half Pence, it would still be an Improvement, And this Alteration would be attended with this further advantage that then the Copper Coin, by adding one third, would exactly correspond with Sterling
 - in like manner with Silver and Gold, Viz.

9d. Ster:	is 12d.	4 1/2d.	Ster:	is	6d.
8 1/4d "	" 11d.	3 3/4d.	"	"	5d.
7d. "	" 10d.	3d.	"	"	4d.
6 3/4d "	" 9d.	2 1/4d.	"	"	3d.
6d "	" 8d.	1 1/2d.	"	"	2d.
5 1/4d "	" 7d.	3/4d.	"	"	1d.

5th. From what is already said, it is proved that English Half-Pence in Halifax Currency pass 11 1/9 below their real Value, and it appears also that at 20 to a Shilling they are now overrated - Can it then be imagined that English Copper has been carried out of this Province since the Change took place ?

6th. Had the Sous not been Suppressed, a few Tons imported from Birmingham (which, no doubt, would be the Case next Season) would soon show how dearly we should pay for this Convenience, and Consequently the poorest of the People must, in the end, still suffer more than they do at present.

The Publick can sustain no Injury from the little Paper Notes now passing on private Credit; and this Practice will, of course, cease on the arrival of the Copper Coin expected next Summer.

7th. This is no objection at all against Lawful Money, for if these Franch Pieces be worth but 14 or 15 Sols, they were also overrated in Halifax money when Current at 9d. Upon Enquiry it is, however, found that the Coin in question passed among the French for 18 Sols - and they are generally marked XX. If this Information be

true , they are certainly valued justly at present; If not, the Legislature will, no doubt, fix them at their real Worth, that an Opening may not be left for bringing more of them into this Province.

8th, 9th, & 10th. The fallacy of this reasoning will appear on perusing the Additional Arguments.

11th. This Clause requires no Answer except where it is advanced as a Fact that the People of Montreal dislike the present Currency, which is so far from being true that as many of them as were here at the time joined in applying for it, and when it took place on the first of January last they began to transact business in it without any Difficulty or Grumbling.

12th. This Argument is too absurd to deserve serious Confutation: The Special Agreement alluded to, can affect no bargain made before the Ordinance took place.

Having gone through the several Objections, one by one, without insisting on the Acknowledged Defects of Halifax Currency mentioned at the End of them, it may not be amiss to say something of the Only plausible Objection that can be brought against Lawful Money: which is, that for Want of Copper Coins to make up the Various parts of a Shilling, the Sellers and Purchasers of Provisions in the Markets and the Keepers of Retail Shops are embarrassed in making up small Sums, But were People as studious to obviate as to start objections, this Mighty Difficulty would easily be got over. The method practised in the other Colonies in buying Roots, Greens, and other trifling Articles is "so much for a Copper". How else could they do in New York, Philadelphia, etcetera ?

For in all the King's foreign Dominions - except in Georgia, where Sterling is the currency - the Several parts of a Shilling can not be made out of English Halfpence. Halifax Currency, in this respect, is of all others (when justly considered) the worst, since all payments in Copper are forced into a conformity with its Shilling - and that, too, at a loss of 11 1/9 per cent.

Even of the French Money formerly Current here, the smallest real Parts consisted of 1 1/2 and 2 Sous.

CREDITORS' PROTECTION ORDINANCE FURTHER ESTABLISHING THE CURRENCY PROCLAIMED;
18 BRITISH COPPER HALFPENCE TO EQUAL ONE SHILLING CURRENCY - 15:v:1765

At the Council Chamber in the Castle of Saint Louis in the
City of Quebec on Wednesday, the 15th Day of May, 1765

Read an Ordinance in addition to an Ordinance of the fourth
Day of October, 1764, for regulating and establishing the
Currency of this Province

Ordered to be translated and published as follows:

Whereas no Provision is made by the said Ordinance, for preventing Persons being Affected thereby, to whom Sums of Money were due and owing by Book-Debts, Agreements or Securities for Money before the first Day of January last.

Be it therefore Ordained and Declared, by his Excellency the Governor, by and with the Advice, Consent and Assistance of His Majesty's Council of this Province, and by the Authority of the same

It is hereby Ordained and Declared, That all Merchants' Accounts for Goods and Merchandises or other things Whatsoever Sold and delivered, Agreements, Bills, Promissory Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, or other Securities for Money Leases, and all Interest and Rents thereby respectively reserved and made Payable, Commencing Made and Entered into in this Province before the said first Day of January last shall respectively be paid, satisfied and Discharged in the species and Denomination of Money in the said Ordinance mentioned as shall be in value and proportion to the species or Denomination of Money of such respective Outstanding Debts, Dues and Demands aforesaid, anything in the said Ordinance contained to the Contrary thereof in any wise Notwithstanding

And be it further Declared and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid that all Original Entries in Books of Account, and all Accounts whatsoever for goods and Merchandises or other things Sold and delivered - Agreements, Bills (Bills of Exchange only excepted), Promissory Notes, Bonds, Mortgages and other Securities for money, Leases and all Interest and Rents thereby reserved, to be kept, made, and entered into in this Province after the first Day of July next shall be kept, made, and entered into for and in the different Rates and Value of the Currency of this Province established by the said Ordinance and in no other Currency whatsoever and all and every Original Entries, Accounts, Agreements, Bills (Bills of Exchange only excepted, as aforesaid), Promissory Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, and other Securities for Money, Leases and all Interest and Rents thereby reserved, kept, made, and entered into, after the said first Day of July next, in any other Currency than the said Currency by the said Ordinance established, contrary to the true meaning hereof and of the said Ordinance, shall not be admitted as Evidence in any Court of Law or Equity in this Province; but shall be deemed, adjudged and taken, and are hereby respectively declared to be null and void, to all Intents and purposes whatsoever

And be it further Ordained and Declared, by the Authority aforesaid, That Eighteen British Copper Halfpence or Thirty-Six British Copper Farthings, shall, after the said first Day of July next, be equal to One Shilling of the Currency by the said Ordinance established and shall accordingly be received and taken in all Payments, anything in the said Ordinance contained to the Contrary thereof in any wise Notwithstanding

Ja: Murray

LEGAL OPINION ON GOVERNOR MURRAY'S CURRENCY ORDINANCE OF SEPTEMBER 14th, 1764 - 24:ix:1765

(Adam Shortt's Summary: Legal opinion, probably of the Privy Council's Board of Trade, on Murray's Currency Ordinance of 14:ix:1764: it is a contravention of an Act of the 6th year of Queen Anne, and should not have been put into force until submitted to the Home Government. They advise a new ordinance (to be approved, first), if it is necessary that rates laid down in 6th Anne be departed from (but Murray's rates for dollars are six shillings). Rates of 6th Anne, Cap. 30, are :

Proper Rates -

1. Spanish Pieces of Eight: old, 4/6; new, 3/7 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Mexican Pieces of Eight: 4/6

3. Pillar Pieces of Eight: 4/6 3/4 (4 shillings, 6 pence, 3 farthings)
4. Peruvian Pieces of Eight: old, about 4/5
5. Cross Dollars: 4/4 3/4 (4s., 4d., and 3 farthings), etc.

For Nos. 1. to 3. of these, the Legal Colonial Rates are not to exceed 6 shillings, while Nos. 4. and 5. should be in proportion to the first three.)

Quebec

September 24th, 1765

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty
May it please Your Majesty

Having, in obedience to Your Majesty's Commands, signified to us by the Lords of the Committee of Your Majesty's Council, taken into our consideration such measures as have been pursued by the Governor of Your Majesty's Province of Quebec relative to the Institution of Publick Courts of Judicature and the Administration of Justice in that Province; and having in our Report to their Lordships of the 2nd Instant made such Representation thereupon as in our Judgments seemed to result from an examination of the Ordinances thereunto relating, We think it Our Duty to proceed with all possible submission to lay before Your Majesty such further observations and objections as have occurred to us upon a Review of all such other Ordinances of Your Majesty's Governor of Quebec as have, by him, been transmitted to us.

The First which, in order of its Date, comes under our Examination is the Ordinance of the 14th of September, 1764, Entitled "An Ordinance for regulating and establishing the Currency of the Province".

The reasons which seem to have operated on Your Majesty's Governor for the publication of this Ordinance, and the grounds on which he rests his Justification of it, appear to us to have this Foundation -

The Conquest of Canada by Your Majesty's Arms had introduced into different Parts of the Province different customs and modes of valuation of the several species of Coin, therein used; and those customs and modes had been severally confirmed by Ordinances and Decrees of the Military Governors of those respective Places, so that - before the Establishment of Civil Government, the Currency in use at New York (as we are informed) was adopted at Montreal, and that of Nova Scotia at Quebec - to remedy the Inconveniences which are said to have resulted from the want of one uniform fixed Standard for the several Species of Coin Current in the Province, and to make the same general throughout all Parts of it, Your Majesty's Governor issued this Ordinance by which the Currency is settled and made to conform to those rates for the respective coins as they pass in the Province of Massachusetts Bay; and according to these Rates it is ordained "that they shall be received by all Persons as a legal tender".

To prevent the ill Effects which it is obvious must have ensued from an Ordinance like this - that arbitrarily alters the value of every contract made, and every Debt incurred previous to its Promulgation - Your Majesty's Governor, on the 15th of May, 1765, published an explanatory Ordinance in addition to this of the 14th of September 1764, by which latter Ordinance it is declared that "All Agreements, Bills,

Bonds, etc. made before the first Day of January 1765 shall be respectively discharged in the species and Denomination of Money, in the said Ordinance mentioned, as shall be in value and Proportion to the Species or Denomination of money of such respective Agreements, Bills, Bonds, etc."

By an Act of the sixth year of Queen Anne for ascertaining the Rates of foreign Silver Coins in the Plantations, it is declared that "any Persons paying or receiving any foreign Silver Coins at a higher Rate than is there regulated are made liable to suffer six months' Imprisonment, and forfeit the sum of ten Pounds".

Now, although it is certain that nothing contained in this Act can extend or be construed to restrain Your Majesty from settling the several Rates of foreign Silver Coins within any of the Colonies by Your Majesty's Royal Proclamation in such other manner as Your Majesty shall judge proper, or from giving Assent to any Law made in the Colonies for that Purpose, yet inasmuch as it is by this Act declared that "no Person shall be compelled to receive any species of foreign Silver Coins at the respective Rates therein mentioned", we are of opinion that Your Majesty's Governor, in framing that compulsory clause which obliges all Persons to receive the new regulated Currency as a legal Tender, had not sufficiently attended to the Spirit and Intent of the British Laws in this Particular.

In a matter of such Extent and Importance as the present case appears to us to be, we do humbly conceive that Your Majesty's Governor should not have put any Ordinance respecting the Coin in Force till the approbation of Government had been received upon it; And we beg leave to represent to Your Majesty, that it is our opinion the Governor should be instructed that in Case he sees reason, from the particular circumstances of the Province of Quebec, which makes it necessary to depart from the Rates established by the Act of the 6th of Queen Anne above recited, that he should upon sufficient grounds frame such an Ordinance as shall seem to him best adapted to the uses and Interest of the said Colony, and, as nearly as convenience will admit of, correspondent to the said Act, which Ordinance he should be directed to transmit before he puts it in Force for Your Majesty's Royal Approbation.

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION ON THE VALUES OF COINS IN CANADA - 22:xi:1765

(Adam Shortt's Summary: Privy Council's decision to concur in Board of Trade's report on Murray's Currency Ordinances: he is to enact another, not to be enforced until approved, and to be in harmony with 6th Anne, Cap. 30.)

Acts of the Privy Council of England;
Colonial Series, Volume IV

The Committee agreed with the Board of Trade that with respect to the Quebec Ordinance it appears the Conquest of Canada by His Majesty's Arms had introduced into different parts of the Province different Customs and Modes of valuation of the several species of Coin therein used, and those Customs and Modes had been severally confirmed by Ordinances and Decrees of the Military Governors of those respective places so that, before the establishment of civil Government, the currency at New York(as they had been informed) was adopted at Montreal, and that of Nova Scotia at Quebec. To remedy the inconveniences which are said to have resulted from the want of one uniform fixed Standard for the several species of Coin current in the Province, and to make the same general throughout all parts of it, the Governor issued this Ordinance by which the Currency is settled and made to conform to those Rates for the respective Coins as they pass in the Province of Massachusetts Bay; and, according to these Rates, it is Ordained that they shall be received by

all Persons as a legal Tender. To prevent the ill effects which it is obvious must have ensued from an Ordinance like this, that arbitrarily alters the value of every Contract made and every Debt incurred previous to its promulgation, the Governor on the 15th of May 1765 published an explanatory Ordinance in addition to this of the 14th of September 1764, by which latter Ordinance it is declared that all Agreements, Bills, Bonds, &c. made before the first of January 1765 shall be respectively discharged in the Species and Denomination of money in the said Ordinance mentioned, as shall be in value and proportion to the Species or Denomination of Money of such respective Agreements, Bills, Bonds, &c. That by an Act of the Sixth Year of Queen Anne for ascertaining the Rates of Foreign Silver Coin in the Plantations it is declared that any persons paying or receiving any Foreign Silver Coins at a higher Rate than is there regulated are made liable to suffer Six Months' Imprisonment and forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds, but that no persons shall be compelled to receive any Species of foreign Silver Coins at the respective Rates therein mentioned. That the Governor, in framing such a Compulsory Clause, obliges all persons to receive the new regulated Currency as a legal Tender, has not sufficiently attended to the Spirit and intent of the British Laws in this particular. That in a matter of such extent and Importance as the present case, the Governor should not have put any Ordinance respecting the Coin in force till the approbation of Government had been received upon it, and therefore that it may be advisable for the Governor to be instructed that, in case he sees reason from the particular circumstances of the Province of Quebec which makes it necessary to depart from the Rates established by the Act of the Sixth of Queen Anne above recited, he should upon such sufficient grounds frame such an Ordinance as shall seem to him best adapted to the uses and Interest of the said Colony, and as nearly as convenience will admit of correspondent to the said Act, which Ordinance he should be directed to transmit - before he puts it in force - for His Majesty's Royal Approbation - and as to the three last-mentioned Ordinances, their Lordships have thought proper to postpone the consideration thereof for the present.

Additional Instruction on the Currency

Quebec

December 20th, 1765

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty

May it please Your Majesty

In obedience to Your Majesty's Order-in-Council of the 22nd of last month, we have prepared and herewith beg leave to lay before Your Majesty a Draught of an additional Instruction to Your Majesty's Governor of the Province of Quebec, relative to the framing of an ordinance for establishing the currency of that Province

Which is most humbly submitted

Dartmouth

Soame Jenyns

John Roberts

J. Dyson

Wm. Fitzherbert

At the Court at St. James's,
the 17th day of February 1766

PRESENT

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council

UPON reading this day at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs dated the 15th of this Instant, humbly offering to His Majesty for His Royal Approbation a Draught of an Additional Instruction prepared by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for the Governor of the Province of Quebec requiring him to frame and compose an Ordinance for regulating and establishing the Currency of that Province, as near as convenience will admit of correspondent to the Act of the Sixth of Queen Anne for establishing the Rates of Foreign Silver Coins in the Plantations and to transmit the same before it is put in force for His Majesty's Royal Allowance and Approbation - His Majesty this day took the said Report and Draught of Additional Instruction into Consideration & was pleased, with the Advice of His Privy Council, to approve of the said Draught of Instruction (which is hereunto annexed) and to Order, as it is hereby Ordered, that the Right Honourable Henry Seymour Conway, Esquire, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, do cause the same to be prepared for His Majesty's Royal Signature

Robert Walpole

QUEBEC EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

STATE AFFAIRS

Council Chamber,
1 July 1766

PRESENT

The Honourable Charles Steuart, Esquire, Surveyor-General

Adam Mabane, Esquire

Thomas Dunn, Esquire

Francis Monnier, Esquire

James Goldfrap, Esquire

(Adam Shortt's Summary: Report advising new ordinance on Currency, with the merchants' reasons for retaining the Currency now established, and against an approach to the New York Currency: they point out, among other things, that by reducing the intrinsic value of your coin, You merely increase the amount that must be paid for a service - e.g. Labour is "dearer" in Montreal, where New York Currency prevails, than it is in Quebec,)

The Committee having taken into consideration His Majesty's additional Instruction with regard to the Currency, dated the 24th of February, 1766, are of Opinion that a new Ordinance for regulating the Currency of this Province ought to be framed agreeable to the former (excepting that the Pistole ought to be rated at Twenty-two Shillings), a French piece mentioned in the former Ordinance to pass at 4s. & 6d.,

Halifax Currency Ought to be omitted, The whole Clause respecting Cut Money left out, The Sous marqués ought to be added to the List of Coins at the Value of One Farthing each or 48 to a Shilling and taken no further notice of, And that no person should be obliged to receive above the Value of Five Shillings of any Copper Coin at one payment

(Signed) Charles Steuart

(Notation) Resolved that the Attorney General prepare the Draft of an Ordinance in terms of the above Report

(Signed) Paulus Aemilius Irving
(President of the Council, and
Commander-in-Chief of Quebec)

Reasons offered by the Merchants, and others, who signed the Petition for a Continuation of the Present Currency, in Support of their Opinion:

1st - It is not liable to the many fractions in small sums which now attend the currencies of other Colonies, and more particularly of New York

2ndly- Coppers may be imported, and though by this means a halfpenny Sterling should pass for the same value in Currency, yet this makes an immaterial difference compared to the convenience of small Change, and we shall not be obliged or reduced to the necessity of cutting Dollars, as they have been at Montreal

3rdly- Small Change has not been wanting in Quebec by the introduction of French Sols, nor is it to be apprehended that there will be any want if the Sols are replaced by Halfpence or Coppers. The contrary has been the case at Montreal where the Sols have been likewise introduced, notwithstanding which they have been obliged to cut Dollars for small Change

4thly- By continuing Quebec Currency, Montreal yields only to the Change; on the contrary, Quebec and Trois Rivières must yield to Montreal, which is disproportioned 2 to 1

5thly- We have not more Trade with New York than with any other of our neighbouring Colonies, the Currency of any one of which is superior on many accounts to that of New York. If our Currency must be changed, any one of them is more adapted to this Colony; nor do we find that any Colony has adopted the New York Currency; on the contrary, that of Halifax is so evidently superior that it was judged fit to establish it here: Experience has evinced the strict propriety of that measure

6thly- It is reported that application is making at Home to have all the Colonies on the same plan with respect to the numerary value of Coins: Supposing that an Act should pass for that purpose, it is then time enough to alter; in the meantime, not the least shadow of inconvenience can arise from a continuation of the Quebec Currency, which in some measure is superior to Sterling from its unfractional subdivisions

7thly- By altering the present Currency to any other whatever, it is impossible to prevent the trifling advantages that people may make by bringing in or carrying out any particular species of money, as that will in a great measure depend on the Imports or Exports, the plenty or scarcity of Bills of Exchange, and the quantity of our staple commodities; this latter inconvenience, however, now attends the present currency, as no instance ever occurs of any Specie being carried out of

this Government to pass for a profit in any other of the Colonies or the Continent, and on the whole, this Currency is as little liable to any practices of this nature as any other that could be thought of; therefore, it ought to be continued

8thly It is false reasoning that a shilling of a reduced value will purchase as much at market, or as much Labour, as a shilling of greater value. Experience has shown the contrary in Canada, as we can with truth assert that Labour is much dearer at Montreal than at Quebec though their shillings are of less value, & the natural situation of that place, with regard to Climate, affords Provisions in greater plenty & cheaper, and therefore their Labour should be lower, whereas - as aforesaid - it is much dearer

Copy of a Letter from Paulus Aemilius Irving, Esquire,
President of the Council and Commander-in-Chief of Quebec,
to the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations

Quebec, July 7th, 1766

My Lords,

With regard to the Draft of an Ordinance for the Currency which I have transmitted to your Lordships by this Opportunity, I beg leave to observe that the Louis d'or and French Crown are rather over-rated as the most certain method of keeping these Species of Coins in the Province - a precaution which, at the time was very necessary, and which has hitherto proved effectual

Could a quantity of small change be sent by the Government into the Province, any Inconveniences as to the Currency could be remedied

I flatter myself the Ordinance as it is now framed will be found agreeable to the Spirit of the Act of the Sixth of Queen Anne

I have the Honour to be, with great regard,

My Lords,

Your Lordships' most obedient and faithful humble Servant

(Signed) P Amls Irving

ENDORSED COPY OF TREASURY MINUTE - 9:i:1767

Whitehall Treasury Chambers

January 9th, 1767

PRESENT

The Duke of Grafton
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer
Mr. Onslow
Mr. Campbell

My Lords take into consideration the Minute of this Board, of the 28th November 1764, restraining the Powers exercised by Commanders in Chief & Governors of drawing for Services for which no Parliamentary Provision has been made; in which Minute,

among other Regulations, it is directed that, in future, no Extraordinary Expense should be defrayed but by Bills upon the Treasury, only.

My Lords are of Opinion that it may be proper so far to alter the Regulations established by the above Minute as to direct General Gage to defray the whole Expense - as well subsistence as Extraordinaries - for the future by his Warrants upon the Deputy Paymasters in America, and that the officers commanding in inferior Posts in America - in all Cases where they are now allowed, by the above Minute, to draw upon this Board - be ordered for the future to draw only upon him: My Lords being of Opinion that the Necessity of the Services undertaken and the Reasonableness of the Rates at which the same are performed can only be judged of and controlled by the General in America - he taking care that all the other Regulations of the said Minute be strictly complied with, as well by himself as by the officers under his Command, And that no Bill drawn by such inferior officers be allowed by him but in Cases Authorized by the said Minute, and after having received from them the Information therein required - which Information he is Constantly to Transmit to this Board.

His Grace, the Duke of Grafton is desired to lay this Minute, containing the humble opinion of this Board upon a subject of so much Importance, before His Majesty, that if His Majesty shall be pleased to approve thereof, His Royal Pleasure may be signified thereupon in such Manner as His Majesty shall direct.

AGREEMENT ON THE PROVISION OF HARD CASH FOR THE

CURRENT NEEDS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA - 6:iii:1767

Articles of Agreement indented, had made, & concluded this 6th Day of March in the Seventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Third by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith and so forth, And in the Year of Our Lord 1767 between the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for and on the part and behalf of His Majesty on the one Part, and Sir Samuel Fludgen and John Drummond, Esquire, of the other Part -

(Adam Shortt's Summary: Hard money to be supplied in America on a commission of 1½%; disposition of profits not made clear.)

Whereas it is thought necessary that a contract should be entered into with some able and fit persons for remitting Money to North America for the subsistence of His Majesty's Forces there, and for other necessary services thereof, And Whereas the said Sir Samuel Fludgen and John Drummond are willing and desirous to take and receive all such Sums of money as shall from time to time be issued or wanted for the purposes aforesaid and invest the same in purchasing Spanish Milled Dollars and other Spanish coined Silver, and Spanish or Portugal coined Gold - either in England or in the Colonies as they shall find such Silver & Gold may be purchased on the most advantageous Terms for the Service of the Public - And to pay over such Moneys in New York, Nova Scotia, Louisburg, Quebec and Montreal as the same shall be wanted for the service of the said Forces & purposes aforesaid - they (the said Sir Samuel Fludgen and John Drummond) rendering Particular & Clear accounts as well of all the Profits that may arise from these transactions as also of all Costs & Charges attending the same, for all which Services and their labour and pains therein they are to have and receive a clear allowance of 1½ Per Cent. This Indenture therefore Witnesseth, and it is hereby covenanted & agreed by and between the said Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on the Part and behalf of His said Majesty and the same Sir Samuel Fludgen and John Drummond in manner & form following - that is to say,

They, the said Sir Samuel Fludgen and John Drummond, for themselves, their Heirs, Executors & Administrators, do severally covenant, contract and agree to and with the said Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that they, the said Sir Samuel Fludgen and John Drummond, will take & receive all such Sum & Sums of money as shall from time to time be issued for the Pay and Services of His Majesty's Troops and Forces in America - And will immediately, upon such issues, invest the same in the purchasing (either in England or in the Colonies, as may be found most for the Advantage of the Public) Spanish Milled Dollars and other Spanish coined Silver, and Spanish and Portugal coined Gold, and will (unavoidable accidents only excepted) pay over and deliver such Moneys to the respective paymasters who are or shall be appointed to receive the same in New York, Nova Scotia, Louisburg, Quebec and Montreal, or in such other Places in North America where His Majesty's Service shall require that a paymaster be appointed: For which said Moneys the said Paymasters are from time to time to give the said Contractors proper Receipts & Acquittances.

And the said Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for and on the Part of His Majesty, do hereby agree to and with the said Sir Samuel Fludgen and John Drummond, their Heirs, Executors & Administrators, that they shall be allowed all Costs & Charges that shall attend the Investing the Moneys so to be issued to them into such Coined Silver & Gold Coin, and the delivering the same to the said Paymasters of the said Forces, either in New York, Nova Scotia, Louisburg, Quebec, Montreal, or other Places as aforesaid.

And the said Sir Samuel Fludgen and John Drummond, for themselves, their Heirs, Executors and Administrators, do hereby covenant and agree that they will fairly and faithfully account for and duly answer to His Majesty all Profits and advantages which shall or may arise by and upon the Moneys to be invested in manner aforesaid. And the said Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury do agree that the same Sir Samuel Fludgen and John Drummond, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators or assigns, shall be allowed & have & receive for their Labour, Pains & Services in receiving all such Moneys and investing & paying over the same a full & clear allowance of One and a Half Per Cent.

And it is hereby agreed that sufficient security to the good liking of the said Commissioners shall be given by the said Sir Samuel Fludgen and John Drummond for their due performance of the several Articles of this Indenture on their Parts to be done and performed before they shall enter upon the Execution thereof.

And it is hereby declared and agreed by and between the several Parties hereto that this Contract shall commence from the Day of the Date hereof, and continue for one whole Year certain and from thenceforth to the End of twelve Calendar Months after warning shall have been given either on His Majesty's Part or by the said Sir Samuel Fludgen and John Drummond, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators or assigns.

Lastly, it is covenanted and agreed by and between all the Parties to these Presents that the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury or any of them shall not be liable in their Persons or Estates to any Action of Covenant or any other Proceedings whatsoever in any Court of Law or Equity by Reason or Means of their being on His Majesty's behalf made Parties to this Contract. In Witness whereof the said Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and Sir Samuel Fludgen and John Drummond have hereunto interchangeably put their Hands and Seals the Day and Year first above written -

(Signed) Grafton
Thos: Townshend
P. Campbell

C. Townshend
G. Onslow

(Endorsed) Samuel Fludgen, Baronet

John Drummond, Esquire

(Contract for remitting money to North America)

ON STERLING EXCHANGE FOR THE PAYMENT OF TROOPS
IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA - 12:iii:1767

Whitehall
Treasury Chambers
March 12th, 1767

His Excellency, General Gage

Sir,

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury direct me to transmit to you a Copy of their Minute of the 9th of January last relative to the manner of defraying in future the Military Expenses of North America, and to acquaint you that it has received His Majesty's Approbation, and their Lordships are pleased to desire you to take the proper steps for carrying the Regulations of this Minute into immediate Execution by sending orders to the several officers commanding in Inferior Posts under you to observe and strictly govern themselves by the same. I am likewise to acquaint you that, to prevent the necessity of your drawing any more Bills, My Lords have entered into a Contract with Sir Samuel Fludgen, Bart., and John Drummond, Esq., for the remittance of money to North America (a Copy of which Contract is enclosed), and that the Paymaster General is directed to issue six months' subsistence for the Troops in America to the said Contractors to be by them remitted to the several Deputy Paymasters in America in such proportions as the Paymasters General shall direct. And I am further directed to acquaint you that the sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling will be immediately issued to the Contractor in order to be remitted to New York to answer such warrants as you shall find it necessary to draw upon the Deputy Paymaster there for the Extraordinary & Contingent Expenses of the Army under Your Command, My Lords being at the same time persuaded that the utmost attention and the greatest frugality will be had on your part in allowing and discharging such services, and that My Lords will from time to time remit such further sums as you shall inform them are absolutely and indispensably necessary for this purpose. My Lords also direct me to acknowledge your letter of 22nd November 1766 relative to the fall of Exchange in America and the loss which Government must have suffered by your being obliged to draw Bills below par; and to acquaint you that they agree with you that the Remittance of a Sum in Specie would tend to raise the Exchange, but Your Excellency will observe that the making of a Remittance Contract will supersede the necessity of your drawing any more Bills upon the Treasury.

I am, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) Grey Cooper

Secretary to Board of Treasury

(Editor's Note: William Petty, Earl of Shelburne (1737 - 1805), Secretary of State in George III's Privy Council at this time also presided over the British Colonial Administration.)

A LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE EARL OF SHELBURNE FROM EDWARD MONTAGH RELATING
TO THE PAPER CURRENCY OF NORTH AMERICA

Lincoln's Inn Fields,
May 6th, 1767.

My Lord,

I have been so much out of Order since I had the Honour of seeing you, that it has been impossible for me to think of Business.

Your Lordship was pleased to suggest that the Restrictive Act relating to Paper Currency was obtained by the Merchants in Consequence of Virginia's unjustifiable Proceedings. Perhaps that Business may never have been fairly stated to your Lordship, and therefore I beg leave to trespass on your Time in offering the enclosed Representation to Governor Fanquise at the time the Controversy subsisted between the Planters and Merchants. I must confess to your Lordship I enjoy great satisfaction in observing the Merchants suffering by their own Rod, which they were fully forewarned would be first applied to themselves. I observe they feel it very severely, and now call out on the Agents to become Petitioners for their Relief. For one, I enter my Protest against any Interposition in the Affair otherwise than for the Protection of what Paper still exists in Virginia. I have received no Instructions from my Province, what part I am to take, and am of Opinion they wish to have the old Stock of Currency totally sunk before they create any new.

I hope soon to have the Honour of waiting on your Lordship.

and am Your Lordship's most obedient faithful Servant,

Edward Montagh

(Adam Shortt's Summary: London merchants' plea for a combination of paper money in the Colonies. They point out that the Colonies can, in no case, keep their specie and that, in the middle Colonies, paper has not depreciated for many years, having remained stationary at 8/- to the Dollar in New York, and 7/6 in Pennsylvania. Its depreciation in New England was caused by its being a legal tender, and by lack of security for its redemption, as well as other factors. A subsequent general discussion of paper currency in the American Colonies states that Massachusetts paper went at 1200 Pounds local Currency to 100 Pounds Sterling in 1751, but by 1767 at a rate of 26 to 1. How did this square in Canada with the adoption of New England Currency here at the rate of 6 Shillings to the Dollar ?)

A Plea of the London Merchants in favour of Paper Currency
in North America

May it please your Lordships

The Merchants of London, trading to North America, beg leave to pay their Acknowledgements for the Indulgence of this Honourable Board in favouring them with a Copy of the Representation to His Majesty dated 9th February 1764, relating to the

Paper Money of North America; they readily assent to the general principles advanced in that Representation respecting the superior fitness of Gold and Silver for a Medium of Trade, & at the same time do, with great deference, submit to your Lordships a few Considerations arising from the particular Circumstances of the Colonies, and relative, as well to that Representation, as to the present Application for a permission to emit Paper Bills of Credit, to serve as a Currency in the respective Provinces of North America.

The Representation of their Lordships was founded on the Mischiefs supposed to have arisen from the annexing a legal tender to Paper Bills of Credit. It gives an Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of many and flagrant Abuses of that Paper in the Colonies of New England, and of their fatal Effects to the Commerce of these Kingdoms as well as to the Credit of those Colonies, and of the several measures taken by Government to correct them; it closes that Article by condemning the Practice of making paper Bills of Credit a legal tender, and by supporting that decision from the good effects of restraining it in the Province of Massachusetts Bay it goes on to demonstrate that Gold and Silver are the only fit materials for money, and that Paper is the most unfit as tending to produce many Mischiefs in a commercial Country - Particularly that of banishing the real Medium of Trade - and remarks that even in the middle Colonies, where Public Faith hath been best preserved, Depreciations have constantly followed new Emissions of Paper, and concludes with recommending the general Restraint of making any future Emissions of Paper Bills a legal tender.

We beg leave to observe that the Rigor of the Climate in some, and the Inclinations of the Inhabitants in all parts of North America to Luxury in Dress, occasion the Consumption of immense Quantities of British Manufactures in Payment for which the whole Produce of the Lands and Industry of those Colonies is exhausted and proving insufficient: a large Debt to Great Britain hath accrued and is still increasing as their Population - and, of course, their Consumption, increases. This, and this only, we humbly apprehend to be the cause, why real Money cannot remain with them, it being certain that Silver and Gold imported cannot stay in any Country in which, by an overbalance of their whole Trade, it is not made theirs and doth not become a real increase of their Wealth. In this State the Colonies cannot long continue, but must lessen their Consumption of imported Manufactures by better economy, or by Manufactures of their own, in order to retain a sufficiency of Gold and Silver, if they are not allowed to substitute Paper Bills of Credit to facilitate their domestic Dealings.

It is apprehended that Bills so substituted could not answer the intended purpose unless made a legal tender within each respective Province. At the same time all Parties here and there seem agreed that such Bills ought not to be so in Payment of Sterling Debts, it being reasonable that Money lent or advanced for purchasing Merchandise should be made good in the place where such advance arises; nor does it seem to us probable that if the future Emissions of Paper Bills are restrained to moderate Sums, their Value ascertained and the periods of redemption by solid Funds fixed, that any Mischief can arise from their being so made a legal tender within the respective Provinces under the above Exception: indeed, it seems necessary they should be so declared to secure their Currency from the Effects of Caprice or Design.

The Excesses and Abuses mentioned in their Lordships' Representation have, as we apprehend, arisen from imprudent Emissions of extravagant Sums - in some instances unsupported by any Fund whatever.

The Province of Massachusetts Bay happily escaped the Ruin threatened by a Deluge of fraudulent Paper; & availing itself of many succeeding Advantages - such as a large Expenditure of British Money during the late War, a successful Fishery, the

increased Consumption and Price here of their Oils, Potash and other articles - hath hitherto, by hard struggles, retained a very scanty Currency of Gold & Silver, but their Importation of European Goods hath declined since the Peace, and as all their Current Silver and Gold would discharge but a small part of the Debt now due from that Province to Great Britain, we think it may fairly be inferred that a Currency of Gold and Silver not their own cannot long remain with them. The other three Provinces of New England, whose periods of annihilating their Paper Bills are just at hand, must soon be without and Currency at all - and it is very remarkable that since the Act of the 24th Year of George the Second restraining the New England Colonies from unguarded Emissions of Paper, the depreciation in those three Provinces has been greater than in former periods, viz. - from about 1200 Pounds local Currency for 100 Pounds Sterling in 1751, to 2,600 Pounds and upwards for 100 Pounds Sterling in the present Year 1767 - while the Paper Money of the Middle and Southern Colonies, though not included in that restraining Act, hath not at all depreciated during the same period. This Fact, we humbly apprehend, removes the suspicion that the legal tender annexed to Bills causes the depreciation, and rather proves that it arises from the Excess of such Bills, from their being unfunded, and their Redemption distant and uncertain.

The middle Colonies of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, we humbly apprehend, will be found, upon a more strict Enquiry, to stand clear of the Charge of a depreciation of their bills, particularly for 40 Years past (a space which includes nearly all the Frauds of Paper Emissions), Spanish Dollars having constantly passed hand in hand with and in the same proportion to paper, namely at eight Shillings of Paper in New York and seven Shillings & six Pence in Pennsylvania to the Dollar: and although the price of Bills of Exchange for Sterling Money has often varied (as every other Commodity will naturally vary in price from the Quantity at Market & the number of purchasers), and a Bill for 100 Pounds Sterling has been sometimes sold for 400 & sometimes for 475 Dollars in New York, yet the paper bills have constantly retained their Value, and each eight Shillings of Paper has been uniformly received as a Dollar, & of course the term depreciation is not more applicable to one than to the other - & in truth it is not so to either, there having been no depreciations, but merely a Rise of the Exchange, as it constantly happens between England and other Countries - for Instance, Holland, where the Pound Sterling may by one post be worth 35 Schillings and by the next 36 - yet the Pound or Guinea is not depreciated because the Exchange fluctuates.

Having thus presumed to state our Ideas to your Lordships, we beg leave to submit to the consideration of this Honourable Board whether it seems even possible that North America can (under the Weight of a heavy Balance constantly due to Great Britain) retain a sufficient medium of real Money for her internal Transactions without weakening her Credit, injuring her British Creditors, and lessening the Consumption of British Manufactures ?

Whether a Paper Currency may not be so guarded as to be free of all Fraud and Injustice ?

Whether it is probable that Paper Bills, payable at distant periods which every Man may refuse to take, can obtain that Currency necessary to render them of use ?

And Whether, from sound Commercial Principles, as well as other considerations, it does not appear expedient by the Substitution of an honest Paper Currency to transfer all the real Money of America hither toward payment of the Debt due to Great Britain and in case of the Interest, on the whole Amount of the Gold and Silver necessary (if Paper be not substituted) for a Currency through the Continent of America ?

All of which is, with great humility, submitted, &c.

ACTS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL (COLONIAL)

June 26th, 1767

As far as the greatest part of these Laws are such as have either from the period of their own Limitation of Course expired, or which having relation merely to points of Domestick policy or regulation furnish no matter of Observation or Objection, We shall in this Our humble Representation to Your Majesty beg leave to recite such only as in Our Judgment ought not to be allowed, or which do either from the nature of them or from the Terms and Conditions upon which they were passed require Your Majesty's Confirmation.

In pursuing this plan, we shall arrange the several Laws and Ordinances whereon we have any Observations to submit to Your Majesty, under General Titles of the respective Provinces to which they refer, beginning with those Ordinances which have been passed in Your Majesty's Province of Quebec.

Quebec

. Besides the Ordinances which, during the above Period, have been made and promulgated in this Province, Drafts of two others have been prepared and transmitted for Your Majesty's Approbation.

These are entitled:

The Draught of an Ordinance for Regulating and Establishing the Currency of this Province:

The Draught of an Ordinance for appointing Pilots and Establishing Rules and Regulations to be observed by the Masters of Ships Sailing Up or Down the River St. Lawrence to or from the City of Quebec, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

The first of these is proposed to be substituted in the place of an Ordinance of the like Nature and Tendency published in September 1765.

The Reasons which induced the Repeal of this Ordinance were founded in the apprehensions that were entertained of the very Prejudicial Consequences which might be expected to result to the Interests and Property of Your Majesty's Subjects from the operation of a Law of this Nature - which did appear to be very loosely and properly Framed, in no respect correspondent to the Statute of the 6th of Queen Anne, and in one very essential particular directly adverse to it, enacting that the Coins therein enumerated should be received according to their Rates as a legal Tender when, by a proviso in that Statute, it is on the Contrary expressly declared that no person shall be compelled to receive them as such.

Now, although the Draught in question professes to settle the Rates of the several Species of Foreign Coins therein Described at a Standard as nearly as possible conformable to the Rates ascertained in the said Act of Parliament, yet the Compulsory Clause respecting the legal Tender not being revoked, the most material objection stands unremoved, and the Chief reason which operated for the Repeal of the former Ordinance still remains in force against Your Majesty's allowing this Draught to pass into a Law.

DISALLOWANCE OF THE DRAUGHT OF AN ORDINANCE FOR
REGULATING CURRENCY IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

At the Court at St. James's,
the 26th Day of June 1767

PRESENT

The King's most Excellent Majesty

Archbishop of Canterbury	Earl of Harcourt
Lord President	Earl of Shelburne
Duke of Grafton	Viscount Townshend
Duke of Queensberry	Viscount Howe
Lord Steward	Viscount Barrington
Earl of Huntingdon	Viscount Clare
Earl of Denbigh	Viscount Villiers
Earl of Litchfield	Lord Sandys
Earl of Cholmondeley	James Stuart Mackenzie, Esquire
Earl of Marchmont	James Oswald, Esquire
Earl of Bristol	Sir Edward Hawke
Earl of Ashburnham	

WHEREAS the President and Council of His Majesty's Province of Quebec have prepared and Transmitted to His Majesty for His Royal Approbation the Draught of an ordinance entitled as follows - viz.

"The Draught of an Ordinance for Regulating and
Establishing the Currency of this Province"

Which Draught of an Ordinance, together with a Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations thereupon, having been referred to the Consideration of a Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council for Plantation Affairs, the said Lords of the Committee did this Day Report to His Majesty that the said Draught of an Ordinance ought to be Disallowed. His Majesty is thereupon pleased, with the Advice of His Privy Council, to Declare His Disallowance of the said Draught of an Ordinance and, pursuant to His Majesty's Royal Pleasure thereupon Expressed, the said Draught of an Ordinance is hereby Disallowed and Prohibited from being carried into Execution - Whereof the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's said Province of Quebec for the time being, and all others whom it may concern, are to take Notice and Govern themselves accordingly.

Robert Walpole

PETITION AGAINST OVERCIRCULATION OF PRIVATE PAPER MONEY AND IN FAVOR
OF A MONOPOLY OF PRIVILEGE OF ISSUE TO WM. R. BOURNE, AUCTIONEER, ON
SECURITY OF 1,000 LOUIS D'OR

(27th August 1767)

A Son Excellence L'Honorable Guy Carleton, Lieutenant-Gouverneur, et L'Honorable
Conseil de Sa Majesté présentement assemblé

William R. Bourne, à la Demande du Public en Général, a L'honneur de représenter
humblement à Nos Grandeurs que La Grande Quantité de l'argent de papier que font

passer plusieurs Personnes en Mauvaise Situation a L'intention de frauder et embarrasser la Prosperité et Tranquillité Publique, et lesquels papiers augmentent tous les Jours au préjudice et à la Perte de Beaucoup de détailliers, lesquels pour faciliter leurs Ventes n'ont point d'autre Méthode que d'accepter ces Désagréables Billets au payement desquels les Propriétaires n'ont point aucun Egard et Même me Sont Pas en Capacité de les Payer, et Comme ces Personnes hors D'état ne peuvent immédiatement être connues de Chaque Personne en particulier qui est Obligé d'accepter Leurs papiers à défaut de la petite Monnoye dans cette Province - Il Courre par cette raison une Crue Générale parmi tous les pauvres Sujets D'avoir recours à Nos Grandeurs d'arrêter incessamment une action si Préjudiciable au Peuple en Général, et Espérons humblement que Nos Grandeurs feront Diligence propre de Mettre un arrêt aux Imprimeurs d'en imprimer davantage jusqu'à ce que Nos Grandeurs auront approuvé une Méthode plus Sûre pour nous Protéger d'un Mal si Croissant, et en Même Temps nous Serions aise de représenter et Solliciter Nos Grandeurs de Vouloir bien accorder un Privilège Particulier à Mr. William R. Bourne, Enchérisseur de cette Ville (avec lequel le Public en Général fait des affaires) Seulement de faire imprimer de tels Billets, Comme il S'offre de donner par ces présentes une Caution de Mille Louis pour Vray payement de ces Billets, par lequel Moyen le Commerce en détail florira et les Commerçans en Gros en Tireront pareils Avantages et nous Mettra en Sûreté, que nous espérons recevoir de La grande Sagesse et Gloire que Nos Grandeurs ont pour Le Bien Public

(Signatures follow)

(Adam Shortt Notation: How will the small currency affect Montreal ?)

At the Council Chamber in the Castle of Saint Louis in the City of Quebec on Monday, the 31st Day of August, 1767

Read the Petition (which follows) signed by several of the Merchants of Quebec praying that the Currency of the Province may be changed to that of Nova Scotia

Resolved that Copies of the Petition be given to the Chief Justice and Monsieur Mounier, that they may enquire at Montreal if the Alteration of the currency petitioned for will be advantageous to the people of that part of the Province

TO THE HONOURABLE GUY CARLETON, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., And to the Honourable His Majesty's Council of the said Province -

The Memorial of the Subscribers hereto,
Merchants and Traders of the said Province, SHEWETH

THAT by an Ordinance published here the 14th September 1764 it was ordained that the Currency of this Province should be altered from that of Nova Scotia which had been in use at Quebec ever since the Conquest of this Province To Lawful Money of New England, which few in the Province had been accustomed to

That this Ordinance was passed contrary to the remonstrances of the generality of people in business here, who by memorial represented what had Consequences were likely to attend such an alteration

That your petitioners now sensibly feel the inconveniencies which they at that time only apprehended from an Alteration of the Currency, and take upon them to affirm, that the transaction of business is thereby rendered very difficult and

uncertain, and as more than two thirds of the people in trade here transact their affairs, keep their Books, and make their agreements still in Nova Scotia Currency, the Regulation of the 15th May, 1765, is become a very great grievance, as from thence the fair dealer is hourly exposed to be imposed on by the artful and designing

That your petitioners are fully sensible how tender a matter it is to unsettle the Currency of a Province, which may be considered as the Common Standard or measure of every Commodity therein, But as few have Conformed to the New Regulation which does not well Correspond with the real money Current here, we apprehend that settling it upon the old footing by annulling the Ordinance of the 14th September 1764, and the addition thereto of the 15th May 1765, would be rendering a very signal service to the Commercial Interest of this Province, and not so much altering the Currency as Continuing it in the Channel most natural and most adapted to the Real Specie in the Province

We therefore pray that the Currency of this Province be put upon the same footing with that of Nova Scotia, and that the Books of Accounts, Bills, Bonds, or Agreements at present existing in that Currency may be Esteemed Lawful Vouchers in the Courts of Law in this Province

(A French copy of the preceding petition follows.)

A L'HONORABLE GUY CARLETON, Ecuyer,

Lieutenant-Gouverneur et Commandant en Chef de la Province de Québec,
&c., &c., et à L'Honorable Conseil de SA MAJESTE de la dite Province

SUPPLIANT les soussignés, Marchands et Négociants de la dite Province

Que par une ordonnance rendue ici le 14 septembre 1764 it fut ordonné que l'argent courant de cette Province qui était celui de la nouvelle Ecosse, fut changé en celui de la nouvelle Angleterre auquel peu de personnes sont accoutumés

Que cette ordonnance a été rendue contre les remontrances et l'opinion générale de la majeure partie des négociants, qui par des mémoires ont représenté les mauvais Effets qui en Résulteraient

Que vos Suppliants à présent Eprouvent sensiblement les inconvénients qu'ils n'avaient alors que prévus du changement de la monnoye que les transactions des affaires en sont par là devenues difficiles et incertaines et comme plus que les deux tiers des négociants d'ici font leurs affaires, tiennent leurs livres, et font leurs marchés encore en courant de la nouvelle Ecosse, le règlement du 15 mai 1765 est, donc, devenu extrêmement nuisible: le négociant équitable et sans détour est, par là, sans cesse exposé à être trompé par les chicaneurs

Que vos Suppliants sont pleinement convaincus, combien c'est un point délicat que de changer la monnoye d'une province que très peu se sont conformés au nouveau règlement, qui ne correspond point à l'Espèce réelle courante ici

Nous concevons qu'en remettant les choses sur l'ancien pied, en annullant l'ordonnance du 14 septembre 1764 et l'addition qu'on y a ajoutée le 15 septembre 1764 et l'addition qu'on y a ajoutée le 15 mai 1765, serait rendre un service signalé au commerce de cette Province

Nous Prions, donc, que la Monnoye de cette Province soit remise sur le même pied que celle de la nouvelle Ecosse, et que les livres de Compte, Billets,

Obligations, ou Marchés qui, à présent, Existent dans cette monnoye soient légitimes dans les Cours de Justice de cette Province

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Burt. Alfred Leroy: The Old Province of Quebec. The Ryerson Press; Toronto, 1933
2. Neatby, Hilda: Quebec - The Revolutionary Age, 1760 - 1791. McClelland and Stewart Limited; Toronto, 1966
3. Mahon, Major General R. H.: Life on The Hon. James Murray, A Builder of Canada. John Murray of Albemarle Street, London, 1921
4. Shortt, Adam (Editor) - Documents relating to Canadian Currency, Exchange and Finance during the French Period (2 Volumes). The King's Printer; Ottawa, 1925. (This, the indispensable reference in its field, gives the most significant papers and relevant statements on the condition of Canadian finances through our French Régime and on up to the end of March 1766 when a "Convention" was reached "for the Liquidation of the Canada Paper Money, belonging to the Subjects of Great-Britain, between the King of Great-Britain, and the Most Christian King" - Adam Shortt, op. cit., page 1043.)

The additional documents, now published here for the first time(so far as we are aware) from Dr. Shortt's papers, though supplementary in character, appear no less significant for what they have to reveal to us about those economic difficulties in North America which marked the transition for Canada from French to British rule. However, Dr. Shortt's selection and co-ordination of such Canadian financial documents in the series of them we propose to publish in the C.N.R.S. "Transactions". extends well beyond 1766 into the 19th Century.

CONCISE REFERENCES ON GOVERNORS MURRAY AND CARLETON

1. Encyclopedia Canadiana - Articles on: Murray, James, soldier; Governor of Quebec, 1760-1768 - and Carleton, Sir Guy, 1st Baron Dorchester, Lieutenant-Governor, then Governor of Quebec, 1766-78, etc.
2. Burt, Alfred Leroy: Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, 1724-1808. Historical Booklet No. 5, Revised Version, 1955. The Canadian Historical Association.

SASKATCHEWAN MEDALS AND COMMEMORATIVE TOKENS

by Frank Harding

(In collaboration with C.C. Tannahill)

This is an attempt to organize all Saskatchewan medals and commemorative tokens. Scarce medals are rated by the following table: RRRR - one or two known, RRR - very scarce, RR - scarce, R - hard to find.

Assiniboia

- SC11-A Assiniboia/(top hat and cane)/Black Top Hop.
S.P.C. Flame Lighting/(flame)/Ceremony Sept.10/60 Gilt:R:34 R
- SC11-AB Same as above Oxidized Bz.
- SC11-B A 1959 Canadian silver dollar with 25mmX19 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm paper
on obverse reading :
Assiniboia/Black Top/"Hop"/Sept. 26, '59 RRRR

Brownlee

- SC34-A W. Eddy/Dealer in/farm implements/Insurance/&/Loans/
Brownlee, Sask.
Membership emblem of the don't worry Club/
(various symbols)/Good Luck Bz:R:32 RRRR

Buffalo Pound Lake

- SC37-A 5th./Sask./Prov./Jamboree/Buffalo/Pound/Lake/
(geometric maple leaf)/1967
Scouting's/60th/Year (wheat ear on left) A:R:35

Carnfuff

- SC47-A 1905 Diamond Jubilee 1965/(1965 Can.5¢ encased in
lucite)/Carnduff, Saskatchewan
Blank R:37

Dinsmore

- SC68-A Dinsmore/1913 1963/Golden Jubilee(within outer circle)
Memorial/Arena/1948(on building)/(hockey player)
Dynamos
1913 Dinsmore 1963/Golden Jubilee(within outer circle)
Souvenir/(elevators)/"A Million Bushel Town"/
Buckle of the Wheat Belt Gilt:R:39 RR
- SC68-B Dinsmore/50th/Anniversary/1913-1963/Fraser Agencies
To Be/Sure/Insure A:R:28 RRR

Duck Lake

- SC73-A (Indian head in headdress)/Indian/Diamond Jubilee/
1876-1936
blank except "Birks" at bottom A:R:31
(Struck by Federal Govt. in 1936 and distributed to
Headmen & Oldtimers of Beardys Reserve near Duck Lake)

Esterhazy

SC86-A First Settlement of Hungarians/in Canada in 1886/
Souvenere/of the 25th/Anniversary/Aug. 15th 1911/
Esterhazy,/Sask.
Elso Magyab Telepulok be-vandorlasa/Canadiba 1886 Ba/
Emleke/a 25 Evi/Jubiliumnak/1911 Aug. 15 Iken/
Esterhazy,/Sask. A:R:35 RRRR

Estevan

SC87-A Ace Mud Service/Ltd./of/Estevan,Sask./Serving Sask.
& Manitoba
You (arrow) Pay (spinner) A:R:35 RRR

Frobisher

SC93-A Saskatchewan Insurance/Co./C.S.Chappell/
Frobisher,/Sask.
Bring this/when/getting your/hail/insurance A:R:35 RRRR

Fort Quappelle

SC94-A To commemorate their Majesties coronation/1911
(Sask. coat of arms)
King George V Queen Mary (portrait of King & Queen) A:R:39 RR
(holed with ribbon)(Saskatchewan Sanitarium)

SC94-B Saskatchewan/Sanatorium (holed cc 1912)
H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught (portrait) A:R:25 R

SC94-Bb As above but 29mm RRRR

Gardiner Dam

SC95-A Gardiner Dam Dedication,July 21, 1967/Souvenir
(picture of dam)
Officially dedicated by/Rt.Hon./L.B.Pearson/Prime
Minister/Government/of Canada/and/Hon.W.Ross Thatcher/
Premier/Province of/Saskatchewan Gilt:R:32

Hafford

SC109-A Jubilee souvenir coin/Hafford-Saskatchewan(outer circle)
Water Works/Arena/Hafford Union Hospital/
Pioneer/Cairn (various buildings etc.)
Hafford/and district/Golden Jubilee/50th/1913-1963/
in honor of/50 years/progress Gilt:R:32

Herbert

SC118-A Town of Herbert 50th Anniversary/1912 - 1962(picture of town)
Herbert Saskatchewan Canada/Jubilee Year Souvenir Coin/
Jubilee Coin/issued in commemoration/of the towns/
50th anniversary/1912-1962 Gilt:R:39

Humboldt

SC122-A Souvenir of Humboldt/Saskatchewan (issued 1967)
(log cabin)/Humboldt Telegraph Office - 1878/First in the
West/Red River Cart/on Fort Carlton Trail Gilt:R:32

Indian Head

- SC124-A Central Assiniboia Exhibition/Indian Head (Indian head)
(sheaf of wheat) Aug./2-3/1899 Gilt:R:28 RRR
- SC124-B The Town/of/Indian/Head/the beautiful
Canada's/Diamond/Jubilee/1867-1927 A:R:38 RRR

Kamsack

- SC127-A Kamsack/the gateway to/Duck Mountain/Provincial Park/
Wampum/good at/cooperating businesses/1\$/
Garden of Saskatchewan
Seventieth Anniversary/Association of/Canadians/
of Russian Descent/July 6-7/ 69 /61-31 July/
Fiftieth Anniversary/KCI/Reunion Days N:R:32

(Note: this is not an error in typing. The date "69"
is common to both upper and lower inscriptions)

Kindersley

- SC135-A Town of/(locomotive, oil derrick & wheat sheaves)/
Kindersley
Souvenir/Kindersley/Golden/Jubilee/1910-1960/
50 years of progress Gilt:R:38 RR

Limerick

- SC144-A South Sask.Coin Club/1960/1970/Limerick Sask.
(prairie lilies) Prairie Lily A:R:32

Lloydminster

- SC147-A 1903 Lloydminster 1963/Souvenir Dollar (clasped hands
and map of Alberta and Saskatchewan)
Barr Colony/Where the people of two provinces meet(around
outer circumference)/Diamond/Jubilee/(diamond)/
good for \$1⁰⁰ in/trade/at any participating business/
or redeemable by the/Lloydminster/Chamber of Commerce/
until 12 noon Nov.30/1963 Gilt:R:39
- SC147-B Lloydminster/1905 1965/Souvenir Dollar/Commemorating Diamond
Jubilee/Provinces of Saskatchewan - Alberta (clasped
hands and coats of arms of Sask and Alta)
Sask. Alta./Where the people of two provinces meet(around
outer circumference)/Diamond Jubilee/(diamond)/
good for \$1⁰⁰ in/trade/at any participating business/
or redeemable by the/Lloydminster/Chamber of Commerce/
until 12 noon Dec. 31/1965 Gilt:R:39

Loganton, R.M. of

- SC149-A For Service (Britannia with shield and soldier)
Pl Davis/from/R.M. Loganton 345 (engraved) (wreath) S:R:32 RRR

(presented to returned men after first World War)

Mankota, R.M. of

- SC153-A Municipality of Mankota Sask/King/and/Country (beaver
and crossed flags at top)(red,white & blue ribbon)
Presented/to/Joseph Voyer/1914-1918/A token of
gratitude S:R:32 RRR

(Joseph Voyer is engraved)

Maple Creek

SC155-A Maple Creek, the Old Cow Town/(cowboy on horse)
Souvenir Coin/Diamond Jubilee 1903-1963
The Town of Maple Creek/Saskatchewan/worth/50¢/in/trade/
at any co-operating business/in Maple Creek or
redeemable/by the Jubilee Committee/until
December 31,/1963 Gilt:R:32

Melfort

SC162-A Melfort/the/progressive/community/construction education/
livestock grain/1907-1967/souvenir coin
Melfort Comprehensive High School/(buildings)
Supplied by Melfort Board of Trade Gilt:R:39

Moose Jaw

SC168-A Moose Jaw Coin Club/(moose head)/the friendly City/
3rd Annual Coin-A-Rama Nov. 4 1967
Canada/(map of Canada)/1867-1967 Bz:R:39

SC168-B Moose Jaw Coin Club/(moose head)/the friendly City/
Fourth Annual Coin-A-Rama 1968
Moose Jaw/Canadian/Forces Base/Farming/Potash(airplane,
tractor and potash mine)/Center of Canada Bz:R:39

SC168-Bb Same but in silver RRR

Nipawin

SC173-A Nipawin Saskatchewan/(canoe)/1867 1967(each date on
a paddle)/Canoe pageant
Centennial Souvenir/good for \$1.00/in trade at any/
cooperating/business/or/redeemable at/Nipawin banks/
until Dec. 31, '67/Trade Dollar Gilt:R:32

North Battleford

SC177-A City of North Battleford/Golden Jubilee/Jubilee Dollar/
50/years/1913/1963/years/The City of/North Battleford/
Saskatchewan/\$1.00/in trade
Good for \$1.00 in Trade at any Co-operating business/
Tourist Haven/Civic Arena/Farming/Redeemable by the/
North Battleford/Jubilee Committee/Until 12 noon/
December 31/1963/F.G.W. Gilt:R:39

Oxbow

SC187-A The Town of Oxbow/1904/1964/Sixtieth Anniversary/
Saskatchewan/\$1.00/in trade (Ox head)
Good for \$1.00 in trade/1904/1964/at any local business/
redeemable/by the Oxbow/Jubilee Committee/until 12 noon/
Nov.30,1964 (derrick & elevator) A:R:39

SC187-Ab Same as above but counterstamped COTY

Prince Albert

SC195-A City of Prince Albert/1866/1966/Saskatchewan(coat of arms)
Prince Albert Saskatchewan/Centennial Dollar/1866/1966/
100 years/redeemable by/Prince Albert/Chamber of/
Commerce/until Oct.31,/1966 Gilt:R:39

Punnichy

SC197-A	Canadian/Coty/1957/1967/Club (maple leaf) Canadian Coins of the Year Club/Punnichy, Sask./1967/ member/founded by/W.G.Latta/1957	Bz:R:31	
SC197-Ab	As above but nickle-silver		
SC197-Ac	As above but gold-plated		
<u>Regina</u>			
SC204-A	Opened by His Excellency Lord Aberdeen/First/ Territorial/Exhibition/July 29th/to/Aug.7th/1895 Regina,N.W.T./1895/Under/Supervision/of Lieut.Governor/Mackintosh	A:R:38	RRR
SC204-B	Go To/Regina,N.W.T./29th July/to/7th Aug./1895 (Old Canadian coat of arms)	A:R:29	RRR
SC204-C	Souvenir/of the/Dominion Exposition/held under the auspices of/The Regina Agricultural/ Industrial Exhibition/Association Ltd./ in the City of Regina/Province of/Saskatchewan/Canada/ July 31st to Aug.12th 1911 (Running buffalo in wreath)	A:R:39	R
SC204-D	Dominion Exposition/(horn of plenty)/July 31 Aug 12/ 1911/Regina,Saskatchewan (Coat of arms)	B:R:36	RR
SC204-E	Dominion Exposition Regina 1911(buffalo head in wreath) Blank	Bz:R:39	RRRR
SC204-F	Dominion Exposition/1911/Regina Saskatchewan(with coat of arms)(buffalo head in wheat stalks) (suspended by purple ribbon with broach reading: Dominion Exposition/Regina/1911/Judge)	S:R:39	RRRR
SC204-G	H.R.H.The Duke of Connaught(portrait)(milled edge) In Commemoration of the First Visit of/H.R.H./ The Duke of/Connaught/to Regina/as Governor/ General/1912	A:R:39	RRR
SC204-H	Commemorating/the First World's/Grain Exhibition/ and Conference/Regina/Canada/1933(symbolic figure) (man,walking plow & team of horses)	Bz:R:34	R
SC204-Hb	As above but in copper		RR
SC204-Hc	As above but in silver (10 issued)		RRRR
SC205-A	Regina Coin Club/Saskatchewan/Organized/January/1953 Canadian Numismatic Association/6th/Annual/Convention/ Regina,Saskatchewan/Sept.2-3-4/1959	Bz:Sc7:38	
SC205-Ab	As above but in silver (30 issued)		RR
SC205-Ac	As above but in 10K gold filled (30 issued)		RR

Regina cont.

- SC205-B June 19 1963/Regina/(coat of arms)/Queen City of
the Plains/Saskatchewan
Years of Prairie Progress/60/1903/1963/
Diamond Jubilee Gilt:R:34
- SC205-Bb As above but in white metal
- SC205-C Buffalo Days/(man on charging buffalo)/reg.T.M./
Regina
In trade at any participating business or redeemable
by the Regina Centennial Committee until Dec.15,1967/
(geometric maple leaf)/1867 1967/Canada Centennial/
good for/50/cents Gilt:R:32
- SC205-D Buffalo Buck/(man on charging buffalo)/Buffalo Days
Regina
In trade at any participating business or redeemable
by Buffalo Days office until December 16,1968./
1968/(man on horse & parliament bldgs.)/good for/
\$1.00/one dollar N:R:35
- SC205-Db As above but "1968" larger on reverse
- SC205-Dc As above but holed for Casino in 1969
- SC205-E Buffalo/(man on charging buffalo)/Buck
Buffalo Days/(smiling man)/good for/\$1.00/in Regina/
expires/Aug 31 /1969/Regina Gilt:R:35
- SC205-F Buffalo/(man on charging buffalo)/Buck
Buffalo Days/ Regina/good for/1.⁰⁰.in Regina/expires/
Aug 31/ 1970(man & woman in oldtimers dress) N:R:32
- SC205-G Buffalo Buck/1/Regina/Casino(circle of 8 top hats & canes)
(picture of Buffalo Buck)(circle of 8 top hats & canes) P1(w):R:40
- SC205-Gb As above but pink plastic
- SC205-H 6th.Coin-O-Rama/Oct./6/1962/Saskatchewan House
Regina Coin Club/good for/25¢/Regina,Sask. A:R:32
- SC205-J Consumers'Co-Operative Refineries Limited/Co-Op/
Refinery/25/1935-1960/Regina/1960 (refinery)
Patronage refunds-co-op principles-open membership-one
member,one vote/Co-Op A:R:31 R
- SC205-K Ideal Plumbing & Heating/Regina,Sask.(hind quarter of pig)
Head-'N-Tail/you/pay/flippin'-spinnin'(head of pig
and arrow) Gilt:R:26 RRR
- SC205-L Western Regional Coin Exhibition/July 23-24-25/1971/
Regina Inn/Regina,Sask (crown-like design)
(Sask.coat of arms,prairie lily,oil well and gears) A:R:39
- SC205-Lb As above but in gilt
- SC205-Lc As above but in silver

Riverhurst

- SC209-A Riverhurst Memorial Rink 1955/they live/in memory's/
eternal/morning/Riverhurst/Saskatchewan
Province of Saskatchewan/1905/1955/Golden Jubilee.1955. Gilt:R:32 RRR
- SC216-A St.Julien Saskatchewan/1902/1967/Centennial(church)
1967 centennial of Canadian Confederation 1967/
Le Centenaire de la Confederation Canadienne
(geometric maple leaf) Gilt:R:34 R

Saskatchewan

- SC220-A Saskatchewan Diamond Jubilee/1905-1965(industry design)
Saskatchewan/1965 (mountie on horse,parliament buildings
Sask coat of arms) Gilt:R:30
- SC220-Ab As above but no tail on horse
- SC220-B The Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities/
SARM (inframe)
60 years of progress/60th/Anniversary/1905-1965/
Serving Rural Saskatchewan Gilt:R:35
- SC220-C The Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association/1907
(Sask.coat of arms above prone shooter in field) C:R:39 RRR
- SC220-Cb As above but in silver RRR
- SC220 Cc As above but in silver cast RRRR
- SC220-D The Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association
Same as SC220-C S:R:39 RR
- SC220-E Saskatchewan Rivers Development Assn/Canada/
May 27,1959/Saskatchewan/ SRDA
Commencement of construction/South Saskatchewan River
Dam (artist's idea of completed dam) A:R(ir):32 RR
- SC220-F Saskatchewan Gun Collectors/Association
Guns don't kill people/good/for one/S.G.C.A./
gun show/1968/people kill people Bz:R:31
- SC220-G Credit Union League/of Saskatchewan/25th/Anniversary/
1938-63
Dedicated/to/security and democracy/Credit/Union
(man with umbrella) Bz:R:31
- SC220-H Intercontinental/25th/Anniversary/Packers(on prize
winning ribbon)
1940/1965/IPL/Olympic/product excellence (shield)
(given out at Saskatoon & Regina Ex.) A:R:39
- SC220-J Souvenir of 100th Anniversary/100 years progress in
farm implements/1847 1947/Massey-Harris (encased
1947 Can. cent)
Good luck/keep me/and prosper A:R:39

Saskatchewan cont.

- SC220-K Spencer Spirella/Individually/designed/
Foundation Garments/and/Surgical Supports/
Made in Canada
Exhibition Souvenir/Good for/\$2⁰⁰/on purchase of girdle/
Corselette or Surgical/Support/in any of our/
Lovelier Materials/Until October 31-1962 WM:R:37
(given out at Regina Ex. 1962)
- SC220-L Saskatchewan Homecoming '71/(man with horn)/
Welcome/Home
(flower)/Saskatchewan(on ribbon)/1971 Gilt:R:32

Saskatoon

- SC221-A Saskatoon/Diamond Jubilee/1906/1966
blank Bz :O:36 RR
- SC221-B Pion-era Souvenir/the World's/Greatest/Pioneer show/
(old steam engine)/Trade Dollar
Saskatchewan's Diamond Jubilee/Pion-era/(old car)/
Good for/\$1⁰⁰ in/trade/at any cooperating business/
or redeemable by the/Pion-era Inc.Saskatoon/
until 12 noon Aug.31/1964/1905-1965 Gilt:R:39
- SC221-C Pion-era Souvenir/the World's/Greatest/Pioneer Show/
(car & steam engine)/good for/\$1⁰⁰ in/trade/
at any cooperating business/or redeemable by the/
Pion-era Inc.Saskatoon/trade dollar
Saskatoon/Diamond Jubilee/1906/1966(large S with
designs) Gilt:R:39
- SC221-D Pion-era Souvenir/Pion era/Pete says/(Pionera Pete)/
Good for/\$1⁰⁰in/trade/at any cooperating/business or
redeemable/by Pion-era Saskatoon/until noon 31 Aug./
1967/Trade Dollar
Commemorating our Centennial/100/Years old/(geometric
maple leaf)/1867 1967/Canada/Saskatoon Saskatchewan Gilt:R:34
- SC221-E Saskatchewan's/(grain elevator and wheat stalks)/
Pion era/1968/the World's Greatest Pioneer Show
Trade at any co-operating Saskatoon Business/Pion-era/
Trade Dollar/(Pionera Pete)/\$1⁰⁰ \$1⁰⁰/Redeemable by
Pion-era until Aug 31 1968 Gilt:R:39
- SC221-F Pion era Exhibition/the World's/Greatest/Pioneer Show/
1969/Trade Buck/(Pionera Pete) Good for/\$1⁰⁰/S E/
in trade/at any co-operating/Business/Western
Development Museum
Saskatchewan's City of Opportunity/POW/Saskatoon/
Country/Potash Oil Wheat Gilt:R:39
- SC221-G Saskachimo Exposition ("n" is engraved backward)/
July 13-18 1970/Saskatoon,Saskatchewan/
Lombardo Mint (small letters) (curved arrow)
1970/Saskachimo/Trade Dollar/Good for \$1⁰⁰/in trade at/
Participating/Outlets. Expires/August 31,1970/
History Friendship and Fun (seated girl) WM:R:39

Saskatoon cont.

SC221-H	Saskachimo Casino/\$1/Saskatoon Good only/in Saskachimo/Casino/\$1/Must be redeemed/ by August 15/of current/Year	WM:R:32	
SC221-J	As above but \$5	Bz:R:32	
SC221-K	Saskachimo Exposition/July 12-17, 1971/Saskatoon/ History,Friendship and fun/During/Saskatchewan/ Homecoming '71/ Lombardo Chimo Dollar/(steam engine)/Good for \$1 ⁰⁰ in Trade/ at Participating/Outlets/Expires August 31,1971	WM:R:32	
SC221-L	Imperial Bowl/32 Ten Pin Lanes/20 Billiard Tables Keep me and Never go Broke(encased 1963 Can.cent)	A:R:35	RRR
SC221-M	Imperial/Bowl (incuse) (blank)	N:R:21	RRR
SC221-N	Saskatoon/Coin/Club/Hub City/Fastest Growing/ City in the West Coin & Stamp Show/Annual (over large 8)/ October 4-5 1969	A:R:40	
SC221-O	Saskatoon Shrine Club/Wa-Wa Temple(Shrine symbols) You Pay (arrow) (spinner)	A:R:35	
SC221-P	Big T Motel/ (large T)/Saskatoon,Canada (blank)	WM:R:36	RRR
SC221-Q	Saskatoon/Lodge/No. 1 Membership Emblem of the Don't Worry Club/ (various symbols)/Good Luck	WM:R:32	RRRR

Shaunavon

SC226-A	Shaunavon Saskatchewan/(oil well,elevator,cow, thresher)/1913 - 1963/50 Years of Progress Commemorating the 50th Anniversary/Good for/\$1 ⁰⁰ in/ trade/During the Year 1963/at any participating business/or redeemable for \$1 ⁰⁰ /by the Shaunavon/ Junior Chamber of Commerce/until 12 o'clock noon/ Dec.31st 1963/Incorporated Dec.1st 1913/ of the Town of Shaunavon Sask.	Gilt:R:39	
SC226-Ab	As above but in silver (200 issued)		R

Speers

SC233-A	Speers/and District/Golden Jubilee/1913-1963/ in Honor of/50 Years/Progress (within wreath) Jubilee Souvenir Coin/Speers - Saskatchewan/Speers/ Elementary School/(school)/Dominion/High School Curling/"Championship" (curler)	Gilt:R:32	
---------	---	-----------	--

Swift Current

SC238-A	Swift Current Frontier Days/(cowboy of bucking horse)/ 1914 - 1964 Commemorating the 50th Anniversary/Good for/\$1 ⁰⁰ in/Trade/ During the Year 1964/at any Participating Business/ or redeemable for \$1 ⁰⁰ /by the Swift Current/Jubilee Committee/Until Dec 31st 1964/of the City of Swift Current Sask.	Gilt:R:39	
---------	---	-----------	--

Swift Current cont.

SC238-B Souvenir of/50th/Anniversary/City of Swift Current
1914-1964

Bz:R:30

Weyburn

SC258-A City of Weyburn/Saskatchewan/1913 1963/Weyburn
(on shield with elevators and wheat sheaves)/
50th Anniversary
From Past Achievement/Comes Future Progress
(crossed leaves)

Gilt:R:31

SC258-Ab As above but in Oxidized Bronze

SC258-Ac As above but in Bronze

SC258-B City of Weyburn/Inc. 1913/(Sask.coat of arms)
Vision Progress/Achievement/LE/Saskatchewan
(blank)

Gilt:R:32

SC258-C Crocus Buck/Good/for/\$1⁰⁰/inTrade at any/Cooperating
Business/or/Redeemable by/Weyburn Chamber/of/Commerce/
to/Noon,December 15th 1968
Chamber of Commerce/(buildings)Weyburn/the FestivalCity Gilt:R:35

Yorkton

SC272-A In Commemoration of the Coronation/1911/June/22nd/
Canada (crown on maple leaf)
King George V Queen Mary (portrait of King & Queen
(on ribbon reading: Yorkton/Hospital/Tag Day/1911)

A:R:38

RRRR

11-Assiniboia	124-Indian Head	204-Regina
34-Brownlee	127-Kamsack	205-Regina
37-Buffalo Pound Lake	135-Kindersley	209-Riverhurst
47-Carnduff	144-Limerick	216-St.Julien
68-Dinsmore	147-Lloydminster	220-Saskatchewan
86-Esterhazy	155-Maple Creek	221-Saskatoon
87-Estevan	162-Melfort	226-Shaunavon
93-Frobisher	168-Moose Jaw	233-Speers
94-Fort Quappelle	173-Nipawin	238-Swift Current
95-Gardiner Dam	177-North Battleford	258-Weyburn
109-Hafford	187-Oxbow	272-Yorkton
118-Herbert	195-Prince Albert	
122-Humboldt	197-Punnichy	

Anyone having Saskatchewan medals or souvenir tokens not listed herein, or different than listed, are asked to please contact Frank Harding at Laura, Saskatchewan

CANADIAN MEMORIAL CROSS

by R. W. Irwin

Institution

"The Canadian Government proposes to commemorate our soldiers who have fallen . . . by the use of a cross, The Cross of Sacrifice, to be worn by mothers and wives of those soldiers who have died for the country's cause. Designs have been submitted and it is hoped that it may be possible to arrange for the manufacture and distribution of these crosses at a comparatively early date." The above was announced in the House of Commons, March 23, 1919, by Major-General Mewburn, Minister of Militia and Defence. The authority under which it was issued was the War Measures Act, 5 Geo V, c.2, 1914.

The issue of Memorial Crosses for World War I is governed by Order in Council PC 2374 dated December 1, 1919, as amended by PC 822 dated April 15, 1922. A cross is issued to the mother and widow of each sailor or soldier who (a) was killed in action: (b) died whilst on active service: or, (c) died after discharge from causes attributable to such service. A residence requirement of August 4, 1914 was set and a final date of November 11, 1920 under section 3. The later date was extended. If both the mother and widow survive, two crosses are issued, one to each.

The issue of Memorial Crosses for individuals of the Canadian Forces who served during World War II is governed by Order in Council PC 4210 dated August 27, 1940. The issue was extended to Canadian Merchant Seamen and to Canadians who had resided in Canada within 10 years prior to September 10, 1939 by PC 2135 dated March 28, 1941 and also to the Corps of Civilian Canadian Fire Fighters by PC 5236 dated December 23, 1946. Order in Council PC 6866 dated November 8, 1945 extended the award to mothers and widows if merchant seamen not born or domiciled in Canada but lost their lives while serving on ships of Canadian registry. The terms of award are similar to those of World War I. The cross is awarded to servicemen of Newfoundland if they die after April 1, 1949.

The issue of Memorial Crosses for individuals of the Royal Canadian Navy, Canadian Army, or, Royal Canadian Air Force who (a) were killed in action: (b) died while proceeding to or returning from an area of hostilities outside Canada: or (c) died from causes attributable to service in such areas in consequence of any action undertaken by Canada under the United Nations Charter, NATO, or any other instrument for collective defence that may be entered into by Canada, is governed by PC 5812 dated December 5, 1950.

The cross was accompanied by a card from the Minister of National Defence which reads as follows:



*This Memorial Cross is forwarded to
you by The Minister of National Defence
on behalf of the Government of Canada
in memory of one who died in the service
of his Country*

The text is also distributed in the French language. A new type card was introduced in May 1944 which folded in an envelope 3½ by 3½ inches. The text was slightly modified.

The Windsor Star, commenting in 1940, states:- "One of the highest badges of honour in the British Empire is reinstated with the Government's decision to take up again the awarding of silver crosses to mothers and widows of men who die in war service. It is a decoration that has never been sullied."

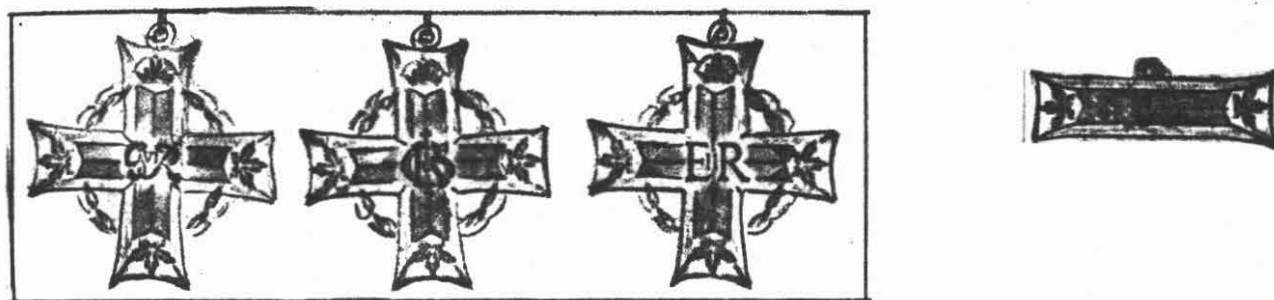
"Many of the medals awarded to soldiers have at times, come under suspicion, and there have been insinuations that they have not always been legitimately or worthily won."

"The Widows' and Mothers' Cross, however, can never be open to such suggestion. Its award means that a woman has made the greatest sacrifice that could be made for her country and her Empire, the life of a near and dear one."

I

Description

The Canadian Memorial Cross is a three-quarter scale model of the Military Cross which had been instituted in December 1914. The Crowns on the side and lower arms are replaced by a small Maple Leaf and the entire cross is superimposed on a laurel wreath.



The Canadian Memorial Cross is of dull or matte finish sterling silver 925 fine. It is described:- surmounted on a wreath of laurel, a cross patonce concaved with bevelled edges; in the upper arm an Imperial Crown, on the two side arms and the lower arm a Maple Leaf. A smaller St. George Cross is superimposed on the larger; in the centre is the Royal Cypher "G R I" in raised letters. The cross is 32 mm by 32mm and is suspended from a small rigid ring. A double ring and purple ribbon 10 mm wide and 75 cm long is used to wear the cross as a pendant around the neck.

Crosses for World War II are similiar but bear the Royal Cypher "G VI R". Crosses issued after 1953 bear the Royal Cypher "E II R" and a St. Edward Crown. In January 1945 the Awards Board instituted a change from the pendant type to a bar pin or brooch type for suspending. Late G VI R and all E II R types are of this suspension. The brooch is of sterling silver and has the form of two arms of the cross. The reverse of the cross is plain except for a silver identification mark and engraving.

The Awards Board refused to authorize miniature medals for this cross February 17, 1943 because of its unique purpose.

Details of Issue

The original dies were prepared by Henry Birks Ltd., Montreal in late 1919 at a cost of \$125. During the years 1920 and 1921 contracts were let to Caron Bros., Montreal for crosses and cases and to Roden Bros., Toronto. The cost of the crosses and cases was \$1.38 each. The crosses were engraved by Pritchard and Andrews of Ottawa although A.C. Brown of Ottawa engraved those for the Canadian Marine Service. Roden Bros. produced 35,098 crosses and Caron Bros. 20,526. It would appear that these figures are incomplete since about 60,000 crosses were actually to be issued (58,530)

On July 5, 1940 it was decided to establish the Canadian Memorial Cross under the terms of the War Measures Act, c. 206, 1927. On October 1, 1940 a contract request for 8,000 crosses was requested with the dies to be supplied by the Department of National Defence. The contract was awarded to Breadner Co. Ltd., of Ottawa who had tendered at 68½ cents each and to be struck with a minimum weight of 196 grains. On January 24, 1941 Breadner requested that a new die be prepared as the one in use was still that of 1919 and was not producing satisfactory results. A new die was prepared but in July 1941 the Private Secretary to the King drew to the Department's attention that the incorrect cypher was in use, no crosses with the G R I cypher were issued after July 31, 1941.

A new cypher design was prepared by D. Albright and was approved by the King December 10, 1941 with the suggestion that the crosses then issued be replaced. On March 12, 1942 it was stated that 3,300 crosses with the old cypher was on hand, a contract was awarded to Breadner to change these to the new cypher G VI R. The distribution of crosses under this contract was : RCN - 951, RCAF - 4,100, Dept of Transport - 250, Army - 2,699.

On March 15, 1942 a contract demand was raised for 10,000 crosses. It was pointed out that the die in use was unsatisfactory as the Crown at the top arm was of poor design and did not sit straight, the Maple Leaves on the arms were not sharply defined and the Royal Cypher G VI R was not sufficiently raised. A new die was requested. The tender of Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., Montreal was accepted July 30, 1942 at .565 cents each for the 10,000 crosses. A new die was prepared and the ribbon was changed from corded silk to rayon. The Birks contract had many problems with non-availability of suitable boxes. the die had to be replaced again, the early crosses were not lacquered and tarnished. Finally, by June 15, 1943 the bulk of the contract had been fulfilled. The cases were made by E & A Gunther Co. A supplementary allowance of 24 cents was added to the contract because of the problems making the cost 80½ cents each. These crosses weighed 234 grains. The distribution of crosses under this contract was: - RCN - 787, RCAF - 4,633, Army - 4,580.

On December 20, 1943 a further contract demand for 10,000 crosses was issued. The tender of Lackie Mfg. Co., Toronto was accepted at .623 cents on January 28, 1944. The crosses manufactured by Lackie weighed 201 grains. The cases were made by Farrington Mfg. Co., Toronto.

On August 14, 1944 a further contract demand for 10,000 crosses to weigh 234 grains was split on tender with 5,000 crosses and ribbon going to Lackie Mfg. Co. and 5,000 to Roden Bros., 345 Carlow Ave., Toronto at 40 cents each. The tender of Farrington Mfg. Co. was accepted for 10,000 cases at 23 3/4 cents each.

On January 18, 1945 a further contract demand for 20,000 crosses to weigh 234 grains was tendered by Rodens and Lackie and split but the 10,000 to Lackie was cancelled and the total of 20,000 awarded to Roden Bros., Toronto. The unit price was 40 cents. The cases were again made by Farrington Mfg. Co. at 216 cents each.

All contracts were completed by April 25, 1945. The allocation of medals under these later contracts is difficult but too much stress should not be placed on them as they are largely the basis for payment, not necessarily the distribution of the crosses.

Data is not available but it appears that a contract was let to M.C. Lamond et Fils, Montreal for a new die and crosses about 1953.

Cases vary but tend to be black with white satin, a Royal Crown in gilt is on the lid, the manufacturers name is inside the lid. Replacement cost of the cross was \$1.88. Only 4 were issued to the Civilian Firefighters. The engraving on the reverse is usually in two lines. The first line contains the regimental number and the second line his rank and name. Those to officers contain only the rank and name in a single line. Awards are placed on a second line.







Identification

A hallmark is a distinguishing mark of the British Assay Office to attest to the purity of gold and silver. Hallmarks include a group of marks giving the makers identification, date and the standard or hall at which it was assayed. Pseudo English makers marks or touchmarks are used where no assay office is used to denote silver and indicate the standard. The Canadian Precious Metals Marketing Act sets only one grade of silver in Canada - 925 fine.

The Canadian National Mark was established in 1934. Gold, 9 karats, is a "C" with a crown inside: silver, 925 fine, is a "C" with a heraldic lion head. A combined mark may consist of the Canadian National Mark, the makers mark and a date mark which is usually a letter of the alphabet.

The Canadian Memorial Cross is struck privately, under contract to the Government of Canada, in sterling silver 925 fine. The silversmiths mark of identification is to be found on the reverse on the lower arm of the cross.

The accompanying table gives details of the silver mark, the number of crosses struck with this mark and the manufacturers name.

CYPHER	SILVER MARK	MANUFACTURER	NUMBER STRUCK	WEIGHT
G R I	STERLING 	Caron Bros. Montreal Que.	20,526	
G R I	STERLING 	Roden Bros. Toronto, Ont.	35,098	
G R I G V I R	 STERLING B.M.Co.	Breadner Ltd. Ottawa, Ont.	8,000	196g
G V I R	BIRKS STERLING	Henry Birks & Sons, Mont- real, Quebec	10,000	234g
G V I R	LACKIE STERLING 	Lackie Mfg Co. Toronto, Ont.	5,000	201g
G V I R	 STERLING	Roden Bros. Toronto, Ont.	25,000	234g
E II R	STERLING 	M.C. Lamond et Fils. Montreal, Que.		

THE CANADIAN WHEELMEN'S ASSOCIATION

By Ken Palmer



This organization issued a token or medallion which is round, aluminum, 26mm and looped at the top. The obverse represents the wheel of a bicycle with sixteen wire spokes radiating from the hub, which is a maple leaf, to a tire at the rim. Above the Maple leaf is a beaver. The reverse is blank. It is listed by McColl as No. 127 and appears on the C.N.R.S. unattributed list as No. 110.

"The C.W.A. is an amateur association of wheelmen organized to further the interests of cycling, to protect the rights of wheelmen on the road, to facilitate touring, promote amateur racing and establish recognized championships, and to cultivate fraternal relations between the different clubs and unattached riders of the Dominion." This description was contained in a little 32 page pamphlet titled "Greeting to the Ninth Annual Meet of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association". It was sponsored by the Hamilton Bicycle Club and held in Hamilton, Ontario on June 30th to July 2nd, 1891.

The C.W.A. was organized in 1882 and held previous annual meetings as follows : London 1883, Toronto 1884, Woodstock 1885, Montreal 1886, Brantford 1887, Belleville 1888, St. Catharines 1889, Ottawa 1890. The annual membership fee was one dollar for unattached riders, and for clubs in a body, fifty cents per capita. Every member received free copies of a publication called the "Canadian Wheelman."

The C.W.A. for administrative purposes divided Canada into seven districts, each district having a representative on the parent body. The districts were : No.1 Huron, No.2 Niagara, No.3 Toronto, No.4 Midland, No.5 Ottawa, No.6 Quebec, No.7 Northwest.

The Secretary-Treasurer, at the time of the Hamilton meet, Mr. Hal. B. Donly of Simcoe, Ontario, greeted all cyclists with this message : "The Association stands ready at all times to defend any member whose rights are in any way invaded by persons unfriendly to wheelmen", and " The Association asks the support of every wheelman ---not alone on the grounds of the direct benefits to be derived from a membership but more particularly on account of the good that has accrued to our glorious sport in Canada since its interests, both on the road and path, have been in the hands of a powerful and active organization pledged to do all in its power to keep the reputation of cycling free from the reproach that has fallen upon certain sister pastimes."

Several other pages of the pamphlet contain details of the various events of the meet, races, tours, business meetings, pictures of the executive officers, etc. About twenty pages are covered with interesting advertisements by local businesses, mainly cycle dealers and manufacturers, hotels and restaurants. The Gould Bicycle Co. Ltd. , of Brantford advertised "The Brantford Red Bird - swift, light, strong and lasting". E. Dowling of Toronto lists the "Sterling Bicycle - built like a watch", and Wm. Payne of London, importer of "Singer Cycles" depicts the "Special" and the "Apollo".

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

By Ken Palmer

C.N.R.S. No.

- 110 Canada, general
 This would certainly be McColl #127, a small medallion issued by the Canadian Wheelmen's Assn. It is the subject of a brief article appearing elsewhere in this issue.
- 135 Point Gatineau, Que
 This appears to be a token issued by Hormisdas Cloutier, Baker, Point Gatineau, P.Q. As listed in Lovell's Directory 1896-7 and Bradstreet's Directory, 1908.
- 189 Toronto, Ont.
 The obverse of this token reads as follows: "The Diamond Machine/Makers/ & tool Co./Toronto". Wright's directory, 1899 at 78 Wellington St.W. Toronto.
- 285 Montreal, Que.
 Without doubt a token issued by Hermanos Granda y Ca. of Montreal well known cigar makers for ½ century. Some brand names were: el Bravo, el Prado etc.
- 415 Ottawa, Ont.
 Charles Landreville operated a billiard hall and tobacco shop at 48 Bank St. Ottawa, Ont. Wrights Dir. 1899, Bradstreet's Dir. 1908. Courteau No. 1070z.
- 431 Ottawa, Ont.
 S.T.Lemay listed as Hotel Keeper in Ottawa, Ont., Bradstreet's Dir., 1908.
- 454 Prescott, Ont.
 Wm. McGrory is listed as a Baker of Prescott, Ont in Lovell's Dir., 1896-7.
- 595 Toronto, Ont.
 Perfect Circle Piston Rings were until recent years manufacturers and distributors of Perfect Circle 'Co. Ltd. which was then located in Toronto. This company has now been merged with the Victor Manufacturing and Gasket Co. Ltd. St. Thomas.
- 650 Ottawa, Ont.
 This Hotel and Prop. are listed in several directories of Ottawa in early 1900's.
- 697 Ottawa, Ont.
 Olmstead and Hurdman were located at 67 Sparks St. Ottawa, Ont., according to Wright's Directory 1899. They were manufacturing and retail jewellers, Opticians, watchmakers and engravers.
- 725 Renfrew, Ont.
 James Clark is listed as a Druggist located in Renfrew, Ont, in Bradstreet's directory, 1908. The few known specimens of this token appear to have originated from this area.
- 1023 Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 This token used by St. Nicholas High School according to the Description of Lot #448 in a mail bid sale (Oct 31, 1972) of Christensen & Stone, U.S.A. dealers.

REV. GUY COURTEAU, S.J. 1897-1970

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

The son of Dr. Eugene Courteau. He was born at St. Jacques-de-l'Achigan, Quebec. In 1919 he joined the Society of Jesus and was ordained a priest in 1930. He taught at Sacred Heart college in Sudbury, Ontario from 1930 to 1937. In 1941 he became director of the college, which post he held until 1944.

Father Courteau was always interested in history, but did not become a numismatist until rather late in life. He founded the Northern Ontario Historical Society in 1942, and worked to collect data on the history of the northern part of the province, particularly of the French-Canadian communities and families of the north. In 1958 he became a lecturer in history at the University of Sudbury, and later became archivist. It was during this period in his life that he turned to numismatics, recognising the value of coins as an aid in the teaching of history, and formed a collection which he bequeathed to the University.

Though not much interested in coins till this period, he always kept in his possession copies of all the writings of his father on Canadian colonial numismatics, and had a few coins and medals from his father's collection, including a specimen of the Louisbourg medal of 1720, for which his father had paid \$300 back about 1914.

Under his care the University collection grew and diversified, Father Courteau making many of his purchases at meetings of the Nickel Belt Coin club in Sudbury, of which he was a member. Besides the collection, Father Courteau possessed manuscripts and typescripts of many articles and monographs by his father, some of which were unpublished.

VANCOUVER NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

PAST-PRESIDENTS MEDALS 1955 - 1971

by Paul Siggers

There are several numismatic societies across North America who issue medals depicting their Past-Presidents. Only one Canadian group has ever undertaken such a venture - the Vancouver Numismatic Society.

The Vancouver Numismatic Society was founded on February 24th 1955 as the Vancouver Coin Club at the home of R.S. (Bob) Eveleigh at 1929 West 44th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. There were eight prospective members in attendance at the meeting, and they elected Percy Bengough as the founding President.

Growth of the Club was quite slow during the following years, and it was not until 1958 that it started to expand. Annual banquets and coin shows were a regular event with the first one being held at the Devonshire Hotel on June 7th, 1956.

During 1960 the Club incorporated and changed its name to the present one of the Vancouver Numismatic Society. The current meeting hall at the Kerrisdale Community Center has been the home of the Society since early 1956.

In the June 1963 News Bulletin of the Society, Larry Gingras, the editor, announced that a Past-President's medal would be struck for the first two Presidents of the Society. The medal was to show a portrait of the Past-President on one side and the Society's crest on the other. Purchase would be by subscription only with the application list closing on June 15th, 1963. Cost was to be dependant on the number of subscribers. The striking was to include a silver presentation piece to the Past-Presidents and a double-weight bronze medal for each of the subscribers. Due to an error in the engraving of the dies (the portraits of which were taken from photographs) the wording on the Percy Bengough medal had to be changed from "C.B.E." to "O.B.E.", and two sets of one silver and 25 bronze were struck, one from each die. Initial distribution was made at the January 2nd 1964 meeting with the silver presentation pieces going to Percy Bengough, O.B.E., LL.D (1955-56) and Robert S. Eveleigh (1957-59). Mr. Bengough actually received two silver medals, one each with O.B.E., and C.B.E. on them.

The next medal, for Les Copan (1960-61) was struck in March, 1964 and the silver piece presented to him at the April 2nd, 1964 meeting. Since it was apparent that the medals would sustain themselves, subscription lists were dropped for succeeding medals and at the December 3rd, 1964 meeting the members voted to limit the number struck of each medal to 100 pieces.

It was not until 1967 that the fourth medal appeared. Presented to Norman W. Williams (1962-64) at the March 2nd meeting, the initial 25 medals were soon sold out, and an additional order placed with the manufacturers. The initial 25 medals were struck on slightly lighter brass planchets, and the succeeding issues have been on bronze.

Subsequent medals were issued for, William E. Perry (1965) on May 2nd, 1968, to Gordon Dickie (1966-68) on February 6th, 1969, and to John D.S. Phipps (1969-71) on September 7th, 1972.

Since the Past-Presidents medals appeared in 1964 they have changed little, with the portrait appearing on the one side and the seal of the Society on the reverse. The bronze medals are all on double-weight planchets, and the brass ones being slightly lighter in weight. All were engraved by Mr. Frank Sarsons of Pressed Metal Products Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C. who also struck the pieces.

Prices of the medals have varied little over the years. Initial cost was \$4.00 each and even now eight years later they can be purchased, while stocks last, for \$4.50 each from the Society. Earlier medals recently sold as high as \$12.50 each at the 1972 C.N.A. Auction in Toronto.

Details of the strikings are as follows:-

<u>PRESIDENT</u>	<u>NO. AUTHORIZED</u>			<u>DATE OF ISSUE</u>	<u>SIZE</u>
	<u>SILVER</u>	<u>BRONZE</u>	<u>BRASS</u>		
Percy Bengough(C.B.E.)	1	25	--	Jan.2.64	38mm
(O.B.E.)	1	75	--	--	38mm
Robert S. Eveleigh	1	100	--	Jan2. 64	38mm
Leslie D. Copan	1	100	--	Apr.2.64	38mm
Norman W. Williams	1	75	25	Mar.2 67	38mm
William E. Perry	1	100	--	May 2.68	38mm
Gordon J. Dickie	1	--	100	Feb.6.69	38mm
John D.S. Phipps	1	100	--	Sep.7.72	38mm

Collectors wishing to purchase specimens of these medals should contact Mr. Les Copan at the meetings of the Society, or write to the Society at P.O. Box 2467, Vancouver 3, B.C.

DRINK TOKENS OF THE ELKS CLUBS OF CANADA

by Norman W. Williams

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Canada was founded in September, 1912 at Vancouver, British Columbia, with the Vancouver Lodge being designated Lodge No.1. In 1913, B.P.O.E. Lodge No. 3 of New Westminster was formed. Today the Canadian Lodges number about 535 with more than 40,000 active members.

The Canadian Elk, while his fellowship is similar to that of the United States Elk, is not in any way connected directly with the American Association which was founded in New York in 1868. There is a definite interchange of ideas and fellowship between Canadian and American Elks, and members of the Canadian Order are welcomed into Elks Clubs throughout the U.S.A.. but may not attend American Lodge sessions.

The purpose of the Order of Elksdom as set out is to carry out acts that are Benevolent, Provident, Moral and Charitable and involves social intercourse, mutual helpfulness, moral improvement, and rational recreation. Many of the Lodges have their own club facilities and buildings and in recent years have made use of many forms of tokens, both paper and plastic, at various social functions and inter-organizational gatherings.

The tokens are usually handed out free to guests, with members being charged from fifty cents to seventy-five cents for hard drinks, and forty cents for a bottle of beer, although values vary depending upon the particular social event. Thus, they serve the purpose of advertising the Lodge while being used as a method of control of the liquor and beer consumed.

The first listing herein is restricted to the Province of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory and will be followed by subsequent listings of drink tokens from other Provinces. Although five hundred and forty-five individual Lodges were contacted, much of the information is still incomplete due to the fact that many volunteer Lodge Secretaries did not keep old records and many have changed positions during the past several years.

Whereever possible, the use of the tokens is designated in the actual words of reply by individual Lodge Secretaries and the numbers issued and the known manufacturer in the same manner.

The following names as used on the list are short names for the official names of the manufacturer :

T.B.Vets -- B.C.Tuberculosis & Arthritic Society
R.H.Gentles -- R.H.Gentles Specialty Advertising Co. Ltd.

I would also acknowledge with thanks, the efforts of Larry Gingras in photographing each token and arranging the layout for publication.

ELKS DRINK TOKENS
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

<u>Lodge No. 1</u>	Van./Elks/No. 1	
(a)	(Elks Emblem No. 2)	P1(y):38:R: 1968 (White letters)
Club name	Elks Lodge No. 1	
Mfg.	T.B.Vets	
Tokens issued	1,000	
Use	Bar drinks at socials (5 for \$2.00)	
	(b)	
	B.P.O.E./Van B.C./No. 1	
	(Elks emblem No 2)	P1(b):R:38:1970 (gold letters)
Mfg.	T.B.Vets	
Tokens issued	1,000	
Use	As above	

<u>Lodge No. 2</u>	B.P.(Elks head) O.E./Victoria/ #2/B.C.	
	Blank	P1(w):R:43:1971 (Purple letters)
Club name	Victoria Elks Club	
Mfg.	R.H.Gentles	
Tokens issued	Unknown	
Use	Bar tokens at lodge socials	

<u>Lodge No. 49</u>	Elk's/Club/Port/Coquitlam/B.C.	
	Blank	P1(b):R:38:1969 (Gold letters)
Club name	Port Coquitlam Elks	
Mfg.	T.B.Vets	
Tokens issued	1,000	
Use	Liquor tokens at lodge events	

<u>Lodge No. 50</u>	B.P.(Elks head)O.E./Trail #50/B.C.	
	Blank	P1(w):R:43:1972 (Purple letters)
Club name	Elks Club of Trail B.C. (1954)	
Mfg.	R.H.Gentles	
Tokens issued	70	
Use	Bar use at social gatherings	

<u>Lodge No. 52</u>	B.P.O.E./52	
	Blank	P1(a):R:31:1966-67 (Purple letters,gold No.)
Club name	Kelowna Elks Club	
Mfg	Unknown	
Tokens issued	500	
Use	Bar tokens used after meetings - now obsolete	



Rev. No. 1



Rev. No. 2



Rev. No. 3



1a #2 rev



1b #2 Rev



blank Rev



#49 blank Rev



blank Rev



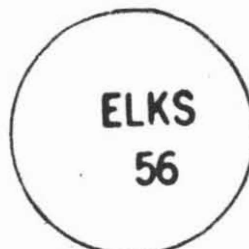
blank Rev



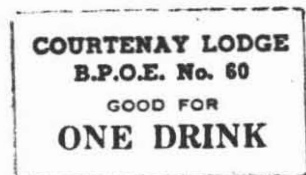
55a



55b



blank rev



blank rev



blank rev



90a blank rev



90b blank rev



119a blank rev



119b blank rev



#1 rev



blank rev



blank rev



288a blank rev



288b blank rev



289a #1 rev



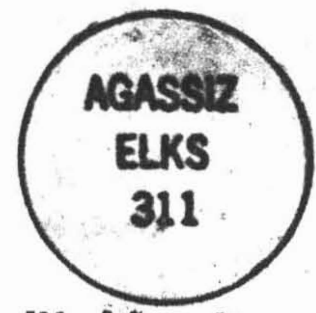
289b #2 rev



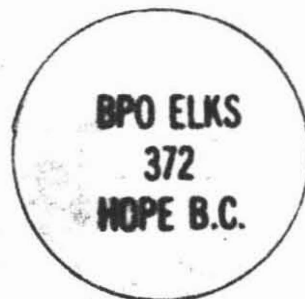
289c #2 rev



blank rev



311a & b #1 rev



355b #1 rev

blank rev

blank rev



blank rev

blank rev

blank rev

blank rev



#1 rev

blank rev

blank rev

blank rev



#2 rev

blank rev

#3 rev

#3 rev

<u>Lodge No. 55</u>	South Vancouver/(Elks Emblem No.1)/No.55	
(a)	Good/for one/drink	P1(k):R:38:1968 (Gold letters)
Club name	South Van Elks	
Mfg.	T/B/Vets	
Tokens issued	500	
Use	Bar tokens at lodge socials	
(b)	50 years/with/S.Vancouver/Elks 55/1972	
	44th/B.C.Prov./Elks conference/Vancouver/1972	P1(r):R:38:1972 (Gold letters)
Club name	South Van Elks	
Mfg.	T.B.Vets	
Tokens issued	500	
Use	Drink tokens for delegates at 44th Provincial conference	

<u>Lodge No. 56</u>	Elks/56	
	Blank	P1(w):R:32:1966 (Black letters)
Club name	Keremeos Elks Lodge	
Mfg.	T.B.Vets	
Tokens issued	200	
Use	Drink tokens at lodge functions	

<u>Lodge No. 60</u>	Courtenay Lodge/B.P.J.E. No.60/Good for/one drink	
	Blank	P(p):Re:38X28:1968 (Black letters)
Club name	Elks Home No. 60	
Mfg.	Glacier Press Ltd.	
Tokens issued	1,000	
Use	Handed out to guests at lodge functions	

<u>Lodge No. 66</u>	Elks/Lodge/Aldergrove/ No. 66	
	Blank	P1(r):R:38:1970 White letters)
Club name	Aldergrove Elks	
Mfg.	T.B.Vets	
Tokens issued	500	
Use	Liquor tokens at lodge socials and functions	

<u>Lodge No. 90</u>	Kimberly/90/Elks	
(a)	Blank	P1(w):R:38:1971 (Black letters)
Club name	Kimberly Elks	
Mfg.	Calgary Plastics Ltd.	
Tokens issued	1,000	
Use	Good for one bottle beer	

Lodge No. 90 Kimberly/90/Elks
(b) Blank P1(k):R:38:1971
(White letters)

Club name Kimberly Elks
Mfg. Calgary Plastics Ltd.
Tokens issued 1,000
Use Good for one drink of Liquor

Note: The above tokens were first prepared for and distributed at the 1971 B.C. Provincial Elks Convention hosted by the Kimberly Elks Lodge No. 90

Lodge No. 119 Squamish/119
(a) Blank P1(w):R:38:1966
(Purple letters)

Club name B.P.O. Elks No. 119
Mfg. T.B.Vets
Tokens issued Unknown
Use Bar tokens at socials

(b) B.P.(Elks head)O.E./Squamish/Lodge #119/B.C.
Blank P1(r):R:43:1971
(Gold letters)

Club name B.P.O.Elks No 119
Mfg. R.H.Gentles
Tokens issued 1,000
Use Bar tokens at socials

Lodge No. 122 Elks/122/Prince George
(Elks emblem No. 1) P1(w):R:38:1971
(Purple letters)

Club name Prince George Elks Club
Mfg. T.B.Vets
Tokens issued 1,000
Use Drink tokens - good only on lodge nights

Lodge No. 259 B.P.(Elks head)O.E./Langley Elks/Lodge No.259/B.C.
Blank P1(w):R:43:1970
(Purple letters)

Club name Langley Elks
Mfg. R.H.Gentles
Tokens issued 500
Use Lodge bar tokens at regular meetings only.

Lodge No. 267 Elks/267
Blank P1(w):R:25:1966
(Purple letters)

Club name Oliver Elks
Mfg. T.B.Vets
Tokens issued 500
Use Forty cents each for drinks at social gatherings

Lodge No. 288 B.P.O.E./Ft.St.John/288
(a) Blank P1(w):R:38:1956
(Purple letters)

Club name Fort St. John Elks
Mfg. Unknown(obtained through Acme Novelty)
Tokens issued 1,000
Use Drink tokens at bar

(b) B.P.O.E./Ft.St.John/288
Blank P1(b):R:38:1969
(white letters)

Club name Fort St.John Elks
Mfg. Unknown(obtained through Acme Novelty)
Tokens issued 1,000
Use Drink tokens at bar

Lodge No. 289 Dawson/Creek/289
(a) (Elks emblem No.1) P1(w):R:38:1968
(Emblem & letters red)

(b) Dawson/Creek/289
(Elks emblem No.2) P1(w):R:38:1970
(Red emblem & letters)

(c) Dawson/Creek/No. 289
(Elks emblem No. 2) P1(w):R:38:1971
(Purple emblem & letter)

Club name Dawson Elks
Mfg. T.B.Vets
Tokens issued (a) 500
(b) 500
(c) 500
Use as bar tickets - 5 for \$2.00

Lodge No. 306 BPO Elks/306/Whitehorse/Yukon
Blank P1(b):R:38:1967
(White letters)

Club name Whitehorse Elks Club
Mfg. T.B.Vets
Tokens issued 1,000
Use Liquor & beer tokens for guests at lodge socials
Note: Many of these tokens were glued to homemade small "wishing Wells"
and given out to visiting Elks.

Lodge No. 311 Agassiz/Elks/311
(a) (Elks emblem No.1) P1(w):R:38:1967
(Purple letters)

Club name Agassiz Elks
Mfg. T.B.Vets
Tokens issued 200
Use Bar tokens at lodge functions - 40¢ drinks for members

(b) Agassiz/Elks/311
(Elks emblem No. 1) P1(b):R:38:1967
(white letters)

Tokens issued 100
Use Bar tokens for social functions - 50¢ drinks for non-members

<u>Lodge No. 355</u>	B.P.O.E./No.355/Texada Isl. (Elks emblem No 1)	P1(w):R:38:1964 (Purple emblem & letters)
(a)		
Club name	Texada Elks	
Mfg.	T.B.Vets	
Tokens issued	Unknown	
Use	Lodge social bar tokens - good for beer	
(b)	As above	P1(b):R:38:1964 (White emblem & letters)
Use	Lodge social bar tokens - good for hard liquor -----	
<u>Lodge No. 372</u>	BPO Elks/372/Hope B.C. Blank	P1(y):R:38:1960 (blue letters)
Club name	Hope Lodge #372	
Mfg.	T.B.Vets	
Tokens issued	200	
Use	Drink tokens at lodge functions -----	
<u>Lodge No. 383</u>	Elks/383 Blank	P1(r):R:25:1970 (White letters)
Club name	Kitimat Elks Lodge # 383	
Mfg	T.B.Vets	
Tokens issued	250	
Use	Bar tokens used for members only -----	
<u>Lodge No. 429</u>	B.P.O.E. #429/Good/for/one/drink/Surrey Blank	P1(g):R:38:1970 (White letters)
Club name	North Surrey Elks	
Mfg.	T.B.Vets	
Tokens issued	500	
Use	Liquor tokens at club and lodge functions -----	
<u>Lodge No 435</u>	B.P.O.E./No. 435	P1(k):R:32:1965 (Gold letters)
Rock Creek	Blank	
Club name	Kettle River Lodge No. 435	
Mfg.	T.B.Vets	
Tokens issued	1,000	
Use	Bar tokens sold at 5 for \$2.00 to members -----	
<u>Lodge No 436</u>	Elks/436 Blank	P1(y):R:25:1970 (Black letters)
Club name	Osoyoos Elks	
Mfg.	T.B.Vets	
Tokens issued	500	
Use	Sold for bar drinks. 5 for \$2.00 or 4 for \$2.00 depending on entertainment.	

<u>Lodge No. 439</u>	B.P.O.E./N. Burnaby/Lodge 439 Blank	P1(y):R:38:1970 (Purple letters)
Club name	North Burnaby Elks	
Mfg.	T.B.Vets	
Tokens issued	1,000	
Use	Bar tokens uses at Lodge socials -----	
<u>Lodge No. 453</u>	Revelstoke/Lodge/No. 453 (Elks emblem No. 1)	P1(b):R:38:1971 (White letters)
Club name	Revelstoke Elks	
Mfg.	T.B.Vets	
Tokens issued	1,000	
Use	Sold as bar tokens at social gatherings -----	
<u>Lodge No. 469</u>	(Elks emblem No.2)/N.K.Elks No.469/Drink/Token Blank	P(r):Re:45X50:1970 (Black letters)
Club name	North Kamloops Elks No. 469	
Mfg.	Newman Printers	
Tokens issued	1,000	
Use	Bar tokens used after Lodge meetings -----	
<u>Lodge No. 476</u>	Elks/476 Blank	P1(r):R:26:1964 (White letters)
Club name	Summerland Elks	
Mfg.	Unknown	
Tokens issued	1,000	
Use	For purchasing drinks by members within the Lodge -----	
<u>Lodge No 493</u>	Boundary/(different numbers)/493 Blank	P1(w):R:38:1968 (Purple letters)
Club name	Boundary Lodge B.P.O.E. #493 (Grand Forks, B.C.)	
Mfg.	T.B.Vets	
Tokens issued	1,000	
Use	Sold by Lodge at socials for drinks -----	
<u>Lodge No.500</u>	Chetwynd/Lodge/500 (Elks emblem No.2)	P1(w):R:38:1967 (Purple letters & emblem)
Club name	Chetwynd Elks	
Mfg.	T.B.Vets	
Tokens issued	200	
Use	Bar use at Lodge functions	

Lodge No. 531 Delta Elk/#531/good for/one drink
 Blank
 P1(b):R:38:1969
 (White letters)

Club name B.P.O.E. No.531
 Mfg. Unknown
 Tokens issued Unknown
 Use Bar tokens for guests visiting the Lodge

Lodge No.536 Elks/Faro/#536
 (Elks emblem No. 3,raised)
 P1(p):R:43:1970
 (Gold letters)

Club name Faro Elks Club (Faro,N.W.T.)
 Mfg. Unknown
 Tokens issued Unknown
 Use used as drink tokens at Lodge events

D.C.District 9 1970/National/Convention/B.P.O.Elks/O.O.R.P./District 9/D.C.
 (Elks emblem No.3 raised)
 P1(gold):R:43:1970
 (Purple letters)

Club name B.P.O.E.
 Mfg. Unknown
 Tokens issued 10,000
 Use Drink tokens at Grand Lodge Convention held at Hotel Vancouver.

ADDENDA TO
WOODEN MONEY OF ALBERTA

by D. M. Stewart

To the checklist in the October, 1972 TRANSACTIONS please add the following:

Calgary

Cinema Park Drive-in (1946)
N.H.B.A. 1965 (National House Builders Association)
Penley Drug Stores (1962. Reported by J.D. Ferguson)

Edmonton

Vote Toshach Leader (1958 Provincial Conservative Leadership Convention)

Gingras and Di Bella list a wooden nickel which reads Calgary Frontier Day, Calgary, Alberta. None is known to have been found in Calgary and the term Frontier Day is not used in this Stampede City. Possibly it is a manufacturers sample. Any assistance in determining the history of this piece would be appreciated.

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Don also brings to our attention that the following tokens (former mavericks) have not been officially recognized in the Transactions.

C.N.R.S. No.

627	Reed Dairy/Budd Reed	<u>Lethbridge, Alta.</u>
588	Free Admission Theatre P. Bidon, Prop.	<u>Winnipeg, Man</u>
1072	John Frith/good for/1/pt. milk	<u>Ottawa, Ont.</u>
1079	H. Phillion/1/pint	<u>Ottawa, Ont.</u>
1082	T. Short Good for/1/pint	<u>Ottawa, Ont.</u>

The above three tokens from Ottawa were attributed by Ken Palmer in the Transactions for 1970 - pages 94 & 95

METROPOLITAN TORONTO POLICE MEDAL OF MERIT

By Ross W. Irwin

The Transactions, Volume 6 No. 3, July 1970, p.55 contained a short article on the Metropolitan Toronto Police Medal of Honour.

The Board of Commissioners of Police for Metropolitan Toronto instituted a new award, the Medal of Merit, in November 1970 for acts of personal bravery or highly meritorious police service.

The obverse design is identical to that of the Medal of Honour. The inscription on the reverse reads FOR MERITORIOUS POLICE SERVICE.

The medal is of bronze. The ribbon is Royal blue with two central 3/16 inch red stripes 1/8 of an inch apart.

Eleven medals and one clasp has been awarded to July 1, 1972.

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

58	Documents Relating to Currency, Exchange and Finance in Canada over the period from 1768 to 1785	A.E.H. Petrie
120	Helgi Einarsson	Donald M. Stewart
122	F. J. Potts and Daughters	Donald M. Stewart
123	Thomson's Bakery	Donald M. Stewart
123	Spreading the Word	Donald M. Stewart
124	The Parker Medal (Breton 159)	Geoffrey G. Bell
127	Medals of Bishop's Medical College	Freeman Clowery
131	Dr. James A. Haxby, F.R.N.S. appointed Deputy Curator of the National Numismatic Collection	

President - Paul Siggers

Vice-President - Ray Mabee

Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Editor - Larry Gingras

SELECTED AND EDITED BY A.E.H. PETRIE

FROM THE ADAM SHORTT PAPERS, VOLUME 8, IN THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

Actually, this group of papers dates only to the years 1772, 1776, 1777, and from 1779 to 1784 inclusive. They particularly reflect financial difficulties encountered by Governor Haldimand during the period of the American Revolution - occasioned mainly through large-scale embezzlement of public funds by a young Englishman, the Honourable John Cochrane: this gentleman tried taking full advantage of Haldimand's confidence in him to create a vast personal fortune. It appears that British officials holding important administrative positions with the Colonies of those days were usually allowed a certain amount of freedom in creating estates for themselves. Cochrane, unfortunately, displayed extremely poor judgement of the best time and place for making his!

PROBLEMS IN RATING FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER
COINAGE SERVING CANADIAN NEEDS, 1772

Whitehall,
4th November, 1772

Lieutenant Governor Oramahé

Sir:

Your Dispatches of the 17th, 18th, and 19th of August have been received and laid before The King.

The method taken to obviate the difficulties that had arisen from the circulation of light Portugal Gold Coin (Adam Shortt note: the Portuguese Half Johannes) appears to me to be the only effectual one which could - from the nature of the evil, and in the present state of the Colony - have been adopted.

With regard to the scarcity of Silver Coin, it is an inconvenience which Quebec, from its disadvantages in point of Commerce, must ever be exposed to; and altho' I think that some methods might be suggested to alleviate the inconvenience, yet it must be by regulations which, in the present situation of the affairs of the Colony will, I fear, be but of little avail: And therefore, until the Colony receives some more perfect and permanent Constitution, the circulation of foreign Silver Coin must - so far as depends upon the rates of it - be governed by the Provisions of the Statute of Queen Anne.

Dartmouth

EFFECT IN CANADA OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY
ARMY'S DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR PAPER MONEY, MARCH, 1776

Headquarters before Quebec,
28th March, 1776

Thomas McKern

Dear Sir:

The General, on the fourth of this Month, was under the due necessity of issuing a Proclamation giving our Paper a Currency, promising to exchange it in four months for hard Cash, and declaring those enemies to America who should refuse to receive it. Chagrin and discontent universally appear'd in the faces of those who receiv'd it; about fifteen thousand Dollars have been paid away, and with it is gone the affections of the people in general. This step could not be avoided; I tremble for the consequences.

(Unsigned)

ON THE PAYMENT OF TROOPS SERVING IN CANADA, AND
ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE PROBLEMS, MARCH 1776

(Copy of a Letter from Mr. Robinson to General Burgoyne enclosed in Secretary Robertson's letter of the same Date to His Excellency, General Carleton)

Treasury Chambers,
29th March 1776

Sir:

I am Comanded by My Lord Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that, upon Consideration of Your Letters of the 19th instant, their Lordships directed the Contractors for remitting money to America to put the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling issued to them for the Service of Canada on Board the Juno & the Blond, Ships of War now at Spithead, to be Consigned to the Deputy Paymaster of the Forces in Canada, and to be placed to the account of the Extraordinaries for that Army, - besides the Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling which was lately sent on Board the Triton, Ship of War, for the like Service. Their Lordships having Considered Your Letter to me of the 23rd Instant written in Consequence of my desire to have your Sentiments on the Sum of Money that might be wanted, they directed a further Issue of Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling for the Like Service in addition to the One Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling before sent, which is sent down to Portsmouth, and I trust will be there tomorrow.

Their Lordships have likewise issued the sum of Ten Thousand, Two Hundred and Ninety-Four Pounds, Nineteen Shillings and Fourpence Sterling for the Pay and Subsistence of the British Troops serving in Canada till the 24th of October next, And the sum of Twenty-Five Thousand and Forty-Four Pounds, Five Shillings and

a Penny Sterling for the Pay and Subsistence of the Brunswick Troops to the same Period, and have ordered that due care be taken, from time to time, to issue and send out in Specie the further Pay and Subsistence of the Troops Serving in Canada.

On the Representation made by Captain Foy that the Division of the Troops of Brunswick now at Spithead are in great want of Shoes and Stockings, 2,000 pair of Shoes and 113 pair of Stockings have been bought and Sent down to Portsmouth to be delivered there to the Order of Captain Foy for the use of these Troops, and Captain Foy having also Stated the Urgent necessity there is to advance a Sum of money to General Reidesel to be paid to the Brunswick Troops to enable them to purchase, While at Spithead, some other necessaries for the Voyage, their Lordships have Issued this day the further Sum of Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling for this purpose, and have directed the Paymaster General to order payment of Five Thousand Pounds Sterling to the Brunswick Troops now at Spithead, and the remaining Five Thousand Pounds Sterling to the next Division according to your Order, upon requisition made to you by General Reidesel, to Such person or persons as he Shall Appoint and direct to receive the same on Account of, and in part of their Pay and Subsistence.

As I have already taken the Liberty of explaining to you the Mischiefs that have arisen to the Service in the Army under General Howe, and the Dangerous Consequences that Might happen by a want of a proper Supply of Cash from the manner in which, it appears, the Cash issued by the Board Solely for the Service of Extraordinaries has been applied - Since Scarce any Money has been remitted for the Pay and Subsistence of the Army altho' the Same has been regularly issued here, and Consequently the Army has been paid out of the Money which was for the Service of Extraordinaries, decreasing that Supply which the Board of Treasury apprehended that Service amply provided for - I shall not now trouble you with further details hereon, but I am directed by their Lordships earnestly to desire: that every endeavour may be used to prevent these evils in future; that the Deputy Paymaster may be Ordered to keep Separate and distinct Accounts of these respective Services; and that the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces Serving in Canada will, from time to time and at every opportunity, transmit to me for their Lordships' Information an Account of the Sums remaining in the Military Chest for Each respective Service in order that their Lordships may be enabled to see that the Services are amply Supplied and properly provided for.

Their Lordships likewise direct me to desire that the mode of early requisition for each Succeeding Quarter may be pursued agreeably to their former Order - giving their Lordships as timely notice as possible in advance of whatever supplies may be necessary and wanted. By this means, it is hoped, the Drawing of Bills at a very great loss and disadvantage to the Government may be avoided, as well as the further loss falling so heavy from the Course of Exchange. It is much their Lordships' Wish that Bills may not be drawn upon them but in Cases of great Urgency, or Necessity.

John Robinson

CONCERNING SUPPLIES OF CASH TO MEET THE NEEDS OF
BRITISH TROOPS IN CANADA, JUNE 1776

Treasury Chambers,
20th June, 1776

General Carleton

Sir:

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 14th of May last from Quebec, and to express to you the very great pleasure they received on hearing of the safety of that Place, and their satisfaction in finding you were well. It is also highly agreeable to their Lordships to be informed that the supplies of Money which had been sent out, and which you had received, were of such utility: The Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling by the Triton would, it was hoped, amply supply your wants until the arrival of General Burgoyne with One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling for the Extraordinary Services of the Army, and the sum of Thirty-Five Thousand, Three Hundred and Thirty-Nine Pounds, Four Shillings and Fivepence Sterling for their Pay and Subsistence.

Notwithstanding this large advance of Cash, their Lordships being desirous that you should have the most ample supplies, have issued and directed to be sent out in the Amazon and the Garland, Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling and Twenty-Five Thousand Pounds Sterling respectively in each ship. You remark that, from the present situation of the Province, no great dependence ought to be placed on what can be got there. Their Lordships attend to this; they have, accordingly, sent out this further sum; they propose to remit you more from time to time, and they have also given orders for the pay and subsistence of the whole Army to be sent out in Specie. The first Division of the Brunswickers had Five Thousand Pounds Sterling advanced to them here, and the Division now coming has had the same - which must be accounted for as their Pay. Their Lordships hope they shall hear from you fully on your situation, your wants, and the Exigency of further Supplies, so that by a late ship or ships, before the stoppage of the communication with you, more may be sent out. As the campaign advances you will perceive your necessities, and you will be able to form a judgement of the supplies you may obtain within the Province - but their Lordships direct me to mention that it is their most earnest desire you will not draw Bills at an High rate of exchange but upon the most pressing occasions since it is their Intention to supply you with Cash and since if - while their Lordships were thus sending out Cash - you should be drawing Bills, the sums advanced and the expenses would be doubled. On the other hand, if - upon finding Bills drawn by you to any considerable amount - their Lordships should stop sending out Specie, your resources by drawing Bills might fail and the Consequences might be fatal from the want of a proper supply.

In respect to Provisions, tho' their Lordships hope that you will soon find considerable resources and supplies of these necessaries within the Province, yet from your representation of its present state their Lordships will not depend on this: Provisions will be sent to you before the beginning of the Winter -

Compleat Rations and Issues for 12,000 men until the 1st of June, 1777. The first Quarter of this Supply is on its way to you. Probably some of these Victualling Transports may, by this time, have arrived, and the other three Quarters are preparing. Mr. Gordon, His Majesty's Commissary at Cork, will have advised you of the several ships which have already sailed and he will, from time to time, inform you of the others he shall dispatch and transmit you invoices of their Cargoes. The information which their Lordships hope to receive from you in the course of this summer will guide them in making future contracts; in the meantime, the present will carry you through the year and until the necessary supplies for the next may be got to you.

John Robinson

EXTRACTS FROM MR. SECRETARY ROBINSON'S LETTER
TO HIS EXCELLENCY, SIR GUY CARLETON, ON THE MANNER
IN WHICH BILLS ARE TO BE DRAWN, MARCH 1777

Whitehall Treasury Chambers,
26th March 1777

These Supplies of cash, therefore, as they exceed your Computation will, it is hoped, occasion such a Circulation as that the Remitter's agent will, by drawing Bills on the Remitters, be enabled to procure what further sums may be wanted for the public service; but if, by the next accounts received from you, there should be any reason to apprehend difficulties, a further Supply of Cash - for both the ordinary Subsistence, and the Extraordinaries - will be sent to you. Your Excellency will observe that it is mentioned above that the Bills are to be drawn by the Remitters' Agents on the Remitters. This is the Constant and usual mode of this Service, and not for the Commander-in-Chief to draw upon the Treasury.

- - - And likewise to request that you will, from time to time, permit only as small a Sum of money as may be to lay in the hands of the Agents to the Remitters for fear of Accidents, but that you will give orders and take care that the Agents pay over such sums as shall come into their hands into the Military Chest, where it will be Safe for the Public Service.

(Notation by Adam Shortt:

HALDIMAND AS GOVERNOR
Date of Commission - 18:ix:1777
Oath & Proclamation - 27:vi:1778
(Arrival)
Left Canada - 16:xi:1784
End of Term - 22:iv:1786
Rank - Governor-in-Chief)

SECRETARY ROBINSON TO GOVERNOR HALDIMAND:
A SUPPLY OF CASH BEING SENT TO REMEDY THE
SHORTAGE OF FUNDS AT QUEBEC, APRIL 1779

Whitehall Treasury Chambers,
7th April 1779

General Haldimand

Sir:

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having taken into their consideration Your Excellency's several Letters dated the 28th July, the 28th September, and the 24th October, 1778, relative to the state of Cash in the Province of Quebec; and their Lordships having, at the same time, been attended by Messrs. Harley & Drummond, Contractors for remitting Money to America; and having considered the amount of moneys issued to them for the Canada Service and the abstract of Warrants granted by Your Excellency for Extraordinary Services transmitted in your Letter of the 24th October: I am Comanded by their Lordships to acquaint Your Excellency that they have ordered the sum of Thirty Thousand Pounds Sterling to be imprest to Messrs. Harley & Drummond, with directions to them to send out the same to Quebec on Board His Majesty's Ship Guadeloupe which is going thither, towards a supply of money for the Extraordinary Services of the Army in Canada; and I am to inform Your Excellency that my Lords hope this supply of cash, with what may be obtained by Bills drawn by the Remitters's Agents, will provide an ample supply for the Service in Canada.

John Robinson

HALDIMAND REQUIRES SPECIE TO PREVENT LOSSES
ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, JUNE 1779

Quebec,
June 7th, 1779

Secretary Robinson:

I wished to supply only my immediate wants, not doubting but their Lordships have - agreeable to my request of last year - ordered a proportion of Specie for this Province; otherwise, it is now evident a very heavy loss will arise from the low Exchange Bills will fall to, if the whole of the Money wanted is to be raised in this Country.

Fred Haldimand

ON THE REPLACEMENT OF BRITISH FINANCIAL AGENTS
IN CANADA, AND RELATED MATTERS, JULY 1779

Memorial to the Right Honourable the Lords of the Treasury
from Messrs. Harley and Drummond, Contractors for the
Payment of His Majesty's Troops in North America

Beaufort Buildings,
July 29th, 1779

Sheweth

That your memorialists, having reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct of their Agents in Canada, have determined to send a person from hence to supersede them :-

Your Memorialists therefore pray Your Lordships to co-operate with them by giving such directions to the Commander-in-Chief of the said Province as shall tend to facilitate the liquidation of the account pending between your Memorialists and their agents, and the recovery of the Balance that shall appear due to them -

That Your Memorialists having been informed from their Correspondents at New York that there is a Balance due to the Foreign Troops serving in America, and that application has been made for the payment of the arrears here -

Your Memorialists think it their duty to apprise your Lordships that the desired mode of payment here will be attended with a loss of 4 to 5 per cent -

That Your Memorialists are preparing to send the sum of Forty-Six Thousand, Three Hundred and Nineteen Pounds, Three Shillings and Twopence Sterling by the Seaford, Man-of-War, to Quebec and wish to receive Your Lordships' instructions relative to insuring the same: the premium demanded by the underwriters is ten guineas per hundred.

(Endorsed)

Memorial of Messrs. Harley and
Drummond

MR. SECRETARY ROBINSON'S SECOND LETTER OF JULY 30th,
1779, TO GOVERNOR HALDIMAND CONCERNING MILITARY
FUNDS FOR CANADA

London,
July 30th, 1779

His Excellency, General Haldimand

Sir:

By my Letter No. 1 of this day's date you will perceive the steps which their Lordships have taken in regard to an immediate further supply of Money for

you, and to the arrangement of your Supply of Provisions for the next year: Their Lordships have taken the resolution to send you this further sum, in Specie, more from precaution than from any apprehensions of your really wanting it. The Money sent out by the Guadeloupe (which, it is hoped, would arrive soon after the date of your last Letter) would, it was apprehended, give a considerable turn to the course of Exchange - especially when there is reason to believe that the lowness of your Exchange for Bills upon England proceeds more from combination and artifice than from any real want of specie to be given in Exchange for Bills, to make the considerable remittances which are necessary every year from Canada in return for Goods sent out, and in Balance of their Trade.

The supply now sent by the Seaford, coming (as it is hoped it will) at the latter end of the season, and just at the time when such remittances are to be made to Great Britain will, it is thought, precede the designs which may be formed to lower the Exchange at that Moment.

Upon a Review of the sums which have been issued by the Treasury for the Extraordinary Services in Canada - as stated in Accounts Nos. 1 and 2 enclosed herein - you will see that all your requisitions to the 7th June 1779 inclusive have been considerably more than answered by Issues from the Treasury. All your Disbursements of which the Board are advised being set against these Issues, their Lordships are at a great loss to conceive how it is possible you should be in want of Money. Your Excellency will observe that, by these statements, the Balances against you are very large, indeed. You must best know what disbursements you have since made to set against this account - and from this, and the Cash in the Military Chest you will see where it lays - but the sums having been sent out hence in specie or paid upon Bills drawn from Quebec must either have been expended by you, rest in the Military Chest, or be in the hands of the remitter's agents where it ought not to be, but as soon as received by them ought to be paid into the Military Chest. It is to this that their Lordships desire Your particular attention, and they request that your Excellency will, from time to time, call upon the Deputy Paymaster and Remitter's Agents to deliver to you proper statements of their accounts in order that you may be able to check every abuse in that Department. Great and many evils must arise from the Remitter's Agents being permitted to keep large sums in their hands and, perhaps, Loss to the Public. Their Lordships doubt not, therefore, of every possible attention in Your power and depend much upon Your care to prevent the mischiefs which may arise - as well as that no more money is drawn for than is absolutely necessary for the Service.

It is their Lordships' wish to keep you amply supplied, but their Duty to the Public requires that this should be done with prudent economy. Your Excellency will observe that all these sums so issued by the Treasury are entirely for, and ought to be appropriated solely to the Extraordinary Services of the Army; for, in addition to these sums so issued by the Treasury Board, the Remitting Company and their Agents have received from the Paymaster General all the

subsistence for the Troops under Your Command. These accounts are distinct, and their Lordships hope you will take care in your Examination into this Matter to keep them entirely separate: So that the Bills drawn by the Remitter's Agents to answer the Paymaster General's subsistence Bills are kept totally distinct from the Bills drawn on account of the Extraordinaries of the Army to be paid by this Board; And after you have thoroughly examined into this matter, their Lordships hope for your Report thereon.

In respect to your Provisions, it is a matter of surprise here that the Fleet had not arrived before the date of your last letter, because it sailed from Cork on the 29th of April with a supply of provisions for six months for 10,000 men, and for nine months' provisions for 3,021 men for your upper Posts, agreeable to your Requisition received last October. This Fleet was a pretty strong one and although it was not arrived at the time of your dispatching the Retrieve, yet it is hoped it would be safely with you soon after, and would relieve you from all anxiety. Another Fleet of unarmed Victuallers (under the Navy Board) is by this time loaded at Cork and upon the point of sailing - waiting only for its convoy - And, I trust, it will be with you in time before the close of the River. It is too late, now, to increase the supply this year, but by my other Letters Your Excellency will see that the Board of Treasury propose to send out, for the supply of the next year, eighteen months' provisions for 15,000 men, and Measures will be taken for the Navy Board to send it all out by the Spring Fleet. On the arrival of the supplies for this year, you will find that the Board has sent out the Ration complete, not depending upon any supply of Flour from Canada - being apprehensive from the accounts you gave, as well as those received from other quarters, that it could not be obtained so good, and that there was danger of the Prices being raised upon them from Combinations as has actually happened from the accounts given by your last Letters, so that it seems fortunate this was done. The same course will be pursued in the Contracts for this year. However, Mr. Day having stated that the Troops do not like oatmeal, that will be left out of the Ration to be supplied in Future. With respect to what you mention in your Letters of the 7th of June in regard to the Contractors' agent not procuring a larger supply of flour, I must beg leave to refer you to the sentiments of the Board in my Letter No. 1. I trust, however, that by the supplies which you will receive this year, and by the steps proposed to be taken by their Lordships in the course of the next, every inconvenience will be avoided in future; however, I am, at the same time, directed to observe that the great cause of your distress for Flour appears - by Mr. Day's return, just received - to arise from your considering a pound and a half of Flour as one day's allowance for one man, whereas you will see by the Copies of all the Contracts that have been made here and constantly transmitted to Canada that they have been formed at the rate of only one pound of flour per man per day, so that you have been constantly consuming half as much more as was contracted for. My Lords do not wish to impose any improper restraint upon whatever Your Excellency may - in a military point of view - see fit, but they direct me to remark that the allowance to the Army under Sir Henry Clinton's Command, and to all other Troops serving abroad, is no more than one pound of Flour per man per day; Also,

that the same stoppage is made from the pay of the soldier in both cases, and that if His Majesty's Service should require any part of the forces now in Canada to act in another part of America where the Ration must necessarily be made conformable to the rest of the Army, great inconvenience might ensue. Your Excellency will, therefore, be pleased to attend to this, and communicate your sentiments thereon to the Board.

Their Lordships observe Your Excellency's attention to the great Expenses of the Posts in the Upper Country, expressed in Your Letters of November 21st, 1778, and June 7th last, and to your wishes to form some better mode of settling those Accounts. At this distance it is impossible for their Lordships to state to you with precision or correctness a proper plan for this purpose, but I am directed by their Lordships to express to you their entire approbation of your sentiments, to most earnestly recommend to your further attention the forming of such a plan as may be best suited to check and control the incurring of any improper or too great expenses; and to assure Your Excellency that My Lords will concur therein, and give you every assistance in their power to carry the same into Execution.

John Robinson

THE HONOURABLE JOHN COCHRANE'S FIRST LETTER
TO GOVERNOR HALDIMAND, WHEREIN HE INSISTS UPON
BEING ALLOWED TO GRANT CREDIT TO MERCHANTS WHO
ACCEPT HIS BILLS OF EXCHANGE IN THE FALL - 22 x:1779

Quebec
October 22nd, 1779

His Excellency, General Haldimand

Sir:

I did myself the honour of mentioning to Your Excellency yesterday my ideas respecting the situation of this Country in regard to raising money for the Public Service, and have now the happiness, with your permission, of committing them to paper.

From an idea entertained by Messrs. Harley and Drummond that a sufficient sum of money might be obtained here at a short time - and in specie, upon the instant - they have been led to impose an injunction upon their agent, and that without latitude for exercising his judgement and discretion, to grant no bills upon credit - considering themselves entirely responsible for any loss that may be sustained from indulgences to the mercantile people of this Province. The consequence is, that every shilling required for the Service actually must be obtained before the close of navigation - a thing that, from my experience, has been found impracticable.

I must, therefore, entreat your Excellency to mention in your dispatches to the Treasury that it will be highly necessary (to prevent loss by exchange in the early part of every Summer) to send out, annually, a large sum in specie; and that it must be left to the discretion of the Agent to provide a sufficient sum over and above what may be required by Your Excellency whenever the Exchange shall be at a rate to warrant his so doing and, moreover, to represent that it is utterly impossible to obtain in Cash, at any time, half the extent to what is necessary to defray the current expenses without granting credits to the merchants, as has been usually and uniformly done, hitherto; thus situated and embarrassed, I have been under the painful necessity of commencing my business by giving credit.

Had this matter been a private concern of Messrs. Harley and Drummond, I should not have presumed to break in upon Your Excellency's time when affairs of importance must claim your attention; but as it is an affair of great national concern and appears to me absolutely necessary to be explained at home, I hope Your Excellency will pardon the intrusion.

John Cochrane

HALDIMAND SUPPORTS COCHRANE'S REQUEST FOR
PERMISSION TO GRANT BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
CREDIT - 24x:1779

Quebec,
October 24th, 1779

Mr. Secretary Robinson

Sir:

I enclose to you a Letter I have received from Mr. Cochrane representing the impossibility of his raising the Sums required for the Public Service in this Province without giving credit for a considerable part of them. I have to request that you will lay the Same before the Right Honourable, The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, - and in justice to Mr. Cochrane (who has entered upon his business with great Zeal), I wish to observe to their Lordships that, upon the strictest enquiry, the Inconveniences he Sets forth are absolutely unavoidable whenever a Requisition for any considerable Sum is Made; bills must be given upon Credit for perhaps half - sometimes, more than half - of the Sum, according to the demand made and the state of cash in the Merchant's hands. The supplies of Specie recommended to be sent out in the Spring will - in a great measure, in future - obviate this evil, which is certainly attended with some risk, but by knowing the Persons to Whom Credit is given there is no great likelihood of suffering much.

F. H.

(Adam Shortt Notation: The convoy sent out in the Spring of 1780 was dispersed or captured.)

INSTRUCTIONS IN A LETTER FROM MESSRS. HARLEY
& DRUMMOND TO JOHN COCHRANE, ESQUIRE, THEIR AGENT
IN CANADA:

Dated August 8th, 1780, from London

Our last to you was dated April 19th, a duplicate whereof you have herewith. Since then, we have received your favour of January 20th enclosing a Paymaster's Receipt for Twenty-Five Thousand Pounds Sterling which is at your Credit.

We are now to acquaint you that after many fruitless applications to the Treasury in the Winter - and those applications repeated in April, and Several times Since - We have, at length, prevailed upon their Lordships to give us a hearing, When we made a proper Representation of the State of Public Finances under Your Directions and enforced it with every Argument We were Masters of to prevail upon their Lordships to send out an early and Ample Supply of Specie to prevent the Severe Loss that must accrue to the Public by any further delay; and yet, we have only been able to obtain the Sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling for the Service of Extraordinaries which, together with Thirteen Thousand, One Hundred and Fifty-Nine Pounds, Eleven Shillings, Sevenpence Sterling - the Amount of our August Subsistence bills - make together Sixty-Three Thousand, One Hundred and Fifty-Nine Pounds, Eleven Shillings Sevenpence Sterling: For which you have, herewith, a Bill of Lading, and we flatter ourselves that with this Assistance and with what you may now have in hand, You will be able to keep the Money-holders at bay and Support the Exchange charges; For we reprobate the idea of selling bills on Credit, a practice unknown to us till you gave us the Information: But which we conceive to be fraught with so much risk and danger that we absolutely forbid you, on any Consideration, to Sell your Bills on Credit, either Totally or Partially, whatever may be the Security Offered, or how pressing Soever the Necessities of Government or the Instances of the Governor - to whom, in this Respect, you are to waive all ceremony and absolutely refuse to comply with any orders he may pretend to give you on this Head. If the necessities should be so great as to induce him to adopt this pernicious practice, let it be at his own risk. Let him draw Bills in his own Name on the Treasury, but don't suffer yourself to be made the Instrument to Stamp a Value upon them by Endorsement or by any mode Whatever, directly or indirectly: you must have no Concern in the transaction, for altho' we have represented the ill consequences attending this Mode of Selling Bills in hopes of Obtaining their Lordships' directions for our Conduct, they have avoided giving any, and therefore We cannot think of Subjecting ourselves to so considerable a risk for the Trifling Commission We are allowed - Which would certainly be the Case, Should we continue the practice. Should the abolition of it Occasion any inconvenience to Government, the fault must lay at their Door. In the meantime, we cannot help flattering Ourselves that it may be a Spur to their Lordships of the Treasury to send out, early in the Spring, a Sufficient Supply of Specie to support the Exchanges and to Banish the Idea of obtaining a Bill upon Credit from You.

DEPRECIATION OF PAPER CURRENCY AT DETROIT
9xi:1780

His Excellency, General Haldimand

Sir:

I think it my duty, as commanding a Division of the 47th Regiment, to represent the hardships the men of that Corps suffer at this Post for want of Specie being sent up to pay them. The men received their pay in a depreciated Paper Currency, at the rate of thirty-seven shillings for a Guinea, when it is evident that a Guinea in specie will produce forty-four of these nominal shillings and a much greater proportion to the soldiers in provision from the Country people. The men, from good discipline, have hitherto been prevented from murmuring, and it shall be my care to put a stop to anything of that nature.

Trusting Your Excellency will be pleased to give such orders on this head that the soldiers, in future, will receive their small pittance of pay in Specie - and not in a paper currency so far below its nominal value.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST DEBASEMENT OF THE CURRENCY,
FROM THE QUEBEC GAZETTE OF NOVEMBER 15, 1780

TO THE PUBLIC

Whereas long Complaint has existed amongst the Mercantile and other People of this Province, of the Infamous, Scandalous, Ignominious and Shameful practice of Clipping, Mutilating and Debasing the Currency thereof:

And Whereas such disgraceful practice has more particularly of late shewn itself in the debasement of the new Money sent last Year from England in His Majesty's Ship, the Seaford - which exceeds, in some small degree, the Standard Weight fixed by the Money Ordinance passed in the Year 1777:

Therefore, the following Subscribers wishing to bring forth the lurking Perpetrators of such Villainy to exemplary and condign Punishment, and to Hang them up to the Contempt and Detestation of their Fellow Citizens and of all good and honest Men, do hereby give Notice that they have entered into a Subscription for the purpose of raising a Fund to Reward those who will be virtuous enough to give Information of all such as either have or may dare to Clip, Mutilate or otherwise Debase the Money Current in the Province:

And, as an Encouragement to those who may give such Information, every possible Protection will be given them, and a Reward of One Hundred Pounds over and above the Reward given by the Ordinance, to be paid immediately by John Cochrane, Esq., upon Conviction of the first Offender.

In Witness whereof, we have hereunto set out Names:

Quebec, 13th November, 1780

Adam Lymburner
John Cochrane
Geo. Pownall
Chas. Grant
Jacob Jordan
John Jones
Johnston & Purss
Thomas Dunn
Robert Lester
Shaw & Fraser
Alexr. Campbell
William Wilson, Junr.
Cameron, Stuart & Ross
Richd. Dobie
William Grant
Jas. Tod
Daniell & Dalton
Mich. Cornud
Pr. Mills
Nath. Taylor
Zach. Macaulay

Henry Callender
Wm. Schank
Edw. Harrison
John Lees
Thos. Aylwin
David M^r Crae
Buchanan & Shanau
Melvin & Wills
Gregory & Woolsey
Constant Freeman
John Antrobus
Simon Fraser
Brice M^r Cumming, Paymaster,
31st Regiment
Schoolbred & Barclay
Thos. Ainslie
L. Fremont
Jas. Perras
L. Perras
F. Levesque
Rich. Murray

GOVERNOR HALDIMAND'S REQUEST TO TREASURY FOR
NECESSARY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE - 28 xi:1780

Quebec,
November 28th, 1780

Mr. Secretary Robinson

Sir:

I have to mention, for the Information of the Right Honourable, The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that J. Cochrane, Esq., Agent for Messrs. Harley and Drummond, the Remitters of the Public Money, has, with great difficulty, been enabled this Summer to prevent the Exchange from falling considerably below Par - notwithstanding I have assisted him by engaging the Holders of the Bills drawn from the Posts in the Upper Country to take payment for the Chief part of their amount in Bills at Par.

In order to complete the Requisition which I had made, he has been under the Necessity of giving considerable Credit to the purchasers of the Bills which he hath lately drawn upon the Remitters, and I do not hesitate to Say that a very great Saving has been made to Government by his Receding in that Respect from the Orders of his Constituents, which - he tells me - are positive not to give Credit. Mr. Cochrane has Signified to me that, if a very Large Sum of money is not Sent early next Spring from England, or if his Constituents do not recede from their Injunctions not to give Credit, he will find it impossible to Raise Money for the Exigencies of the Service - except I should authorize him to disobey their Injunctions, which I am by no means inclined to do.

This embarrassment and the Circumstances attending it were foreseen and explained in my Letter of October 24th, last Year, enclosing one from Mr. Cochrane - but probably the Autumn Fleet not arriving has prevented me from knowing their Lordships' determination on that head. Mr. Callender - who is, or expects to be joined with Mr. Cochrane in the Agency for the Remitters - Carries this Letter, and will be able to give their Lordships Information on the Subject. There appears to me an absolute necessity for a very large Remittance of Money in Specie or that the Remitters authorize their Agent to give Credit as, without one of these Alternatives, the difficulty of procuring Money for the Public Service will be insurmountable.

I earnestly request that their Lordships will take this important business into Consideration, and give Such directions as, in their Wisdom, they shall think necessary for the Exigencies of the Public Service.

I forbear mentioning the State of Provisions, having directed the Commissary General to write fully upon that Subject to You for the Information of their Lordships.

Fred Haldimand

GOVERNOR HALDIMAND TO LORD GEORGE GERMAIN CONCERNING THE MERITS AND DEFECTS OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON CREDIT

Quebec,
November 28th, 1780

The Right Honourable Lord George Germain

My Lord:

I take the Liberty of enclosing a Copy of a Letter which I have written to Mr. Robinson. I have not thought it necessary to say more on the Subject to the Lords of the Treasury - but to You, who are more particularly interested in the Welfare of the Province, I observe that the giving of Credit to the Merchants for the Bills of Exchange which the Agent of the Remitters is obliged

to draw upon them, is a great Encouragement and very useful to the Commerce of the Country. Since the Commencement of the War, the Fleet has generally arrived late in the Summer - so that it is impossible for the Merchants to convert their Goods into Cash before the 25th of October, when they are obliged to make Remittances. If the Agent for the Remitters will not indulge the Merchants with Credit at a Time when it is so necessary for them, they will not furnish Him with Money at other Times of the Year when, for want of an opportunity to remit them, Bills of Exchange can be of no Use to them. I do not believe, hitherto, there has been much Loss to the Remitters or their Agent from any Failures of Payment in Consequence of giving Credit - or if there has been any, it has been compensated by the Interest of six per Cent which is paid at the Expiration of two Months from the Time that the Credit has been given - but, to me, it appears dangerous to extend that Credit, especially if it is supposed to be given by Authority of Government. An Invasion is apprehended, and may take place from one Month to another. There are, undoubtedly, in the Province many Merchants of honourable Conduct and who deserve well of the Government but, on the other Hand, there are many Adventurers of suspicious Circumstances as well as Principles - and how far, in a Country exposed to Invasion (successful or unsuccessful) it would be prudent to have large Sums of Money due to Government, and which would be wiped off by the Conquest of it, is a Consideration worthy of Attention.

I have thought it my duty to make these Observations to your Lordship. It remains with His Majesty's Ministers to consider whether it is most for the Good of His Service to order a very large Sum of Money - not less than One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds - to be remitted in Specie, or that the Agent for the Remitters be authorized to give Credit for Bills of Exchange: for one or other of the Alternatives must be adopted.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect and Regard,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most Obedient
and most Humble Servant,

Fred: Haldimand

COCHRANE, IN REQUESTING HALDIMAND'S RULING ON
CREDIT FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE, SEEKS TO SHIFT
RESPONSIBILITY UPON THE GOVERNOR - 1.vi:1781

Quebec,

June 1st, 1781

His Excellency, General Haldimand

Sir:

Having a few Days Since received Messrs. Harley and Drummond's Letter of August 8th, 1780 - intended to have been sent by the Victualling Convoy of last year - together with two other Letters bearing dates of March 6th and 13th, 1781, I beg leave herewith to enclose them for Your Excellency's perusal.

Notwithstanding the repeated representations that have been made to Messrs. Harley and Drummond upon the Subject of giving Credit for Bills to be drawn from hence, annually, for His Majesty's Service - a practice first introduced, and since continued from unavoidable necessity - Yet Your Excellency will perceive from their Letters that very pointed and strict injunctions are imposed upon me by them against the continuing that Mode of obtaining the Supply. Thus Circumstanced, I must beg leave to observe to Your Excellency that, from Experience I am morally certain, were I literally to observe and strictly to adhere to the Letter of their Instructions, it would be utterly impossible either to comply with, or fully to provide for Your Excellency's Requisition within the short period of transacting Business in this Country; moreover, it appears to me that the Spirit of these Instructions can only mean Messrs. Harley and Drummond shall not be personally answerable for any eventual Loss that may arise from the magnitude and extent of these Transactions - more especially as no allowance or consideration whatever is made by the Public for their present Responsibility.

I must, therefore, most earnestly entreat Your Excellency's Opinion and Judgement upon this Business, and should you be pleased to give any orders thereon, I shall with vast pleasure make them implicitly the Rule of my Conduct until I can receive the further information from my Employers promised in their last Letter.

I have only further to Suggest that, as there is a Vessel on the point of sailing for England, I should be happy to be able to transmit Your Excellency's Determination, and it may be right for Your Excellency to make such Representation to their Lordships of the Treasury as you shall see fit - as, in that case, there will be full time enough to have answers by the Ships that may Sail for this Country in the Fall.

I am, with much respect,

Your Excellency's

most obedient and very humble servant,

John Cochrane

GOVERNOR HALDIMAND'S RULINGS ON MONEY SUPPLIES
FOR CANADA - 12.vi:1781

To the Honourable John Cochrane, Esquire, Agent to the Remitters for supplying moneys for the Public Service, Quebec

RESTRICTIONS under which the Agent to the Remitters for supplying and providing moneys for His Majesty's Service in Canada is by me authorized to dispose of his bills upon them on credit:

1st - The Remitters' Agent should inform the Governor-in-Chief, in writing, of the applications made to him for Bills of Exchange - by whom, and for what amount;

2ndly - He must also specify whether the person so applying hath regularly paid of the credit given him on former bills, and more particularly if any sums are yet due - and if so, to what amount. He must also, in general terms, give his opinion of the propriety of granting all, or any part of the credit applied for -

3rdly - He should likewise inform the Governor-in-Chief at what time he thinks it just that interest ought to commence on the sums given credit for; In our opinion, it should be in about two months after the date of the Bills -

4thly - When Credit is given, the Remitter's Agent should take an Obligation payable on demand for such sums as Credit is given for - specifying therein how the debt arose, and the time when interest is to commence thereon -

5thly - The Remitters' Agent ought to furnish the Governor-in-Chief, every three months, with a state of the Balances due from each individual, accompanied with an account of all the interest received by him arising from the credit given;

6thly - He is also given positive direction that - when he has the smallest reason to suspect the solvency of any person he hath so interested - He must immediately give information thereof to the Governor-in-Chief so that every necessary step may be taken to prevent any loss to the Crown. N. B. - It must necessarily happen that the Remitters' Agent will be at Montreal when the Governor-in-Chief is at Quebec, and vice-versa; nor is it improbable that other circumstances may occur to induce the Governor-in-Chief, upon particular occasions, to dispense with the rigid observation of some parts of the above restrictions; but the Remitters' Agent must strictly adhere to them unless he previously obtains the Governor-in-Chief's approbation for doing otherwise -

Given under my hand at Quebec on June 12th, 1781,

Fred Haldimand

GOVERNOR HALDIMAND ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR
CONTINUING BILLS OF EXCHANGE UPON CREDIT -
12:vi:1781

Quebec,

June 12th, 1781

The Honourable John Cochrane, Esquire,
Agent to Messrs. Harley and Drummond

Sir:

I have received your letter of the 1st inst. covering letters from Messrs. Harley and Drummond, positively prohibiting in future your raising money for the Public Service as you have hitherto done by giving Bills of Exchange upon Credit, and representing to me the necessity of your implicit observance thereof unless some mode shall be adopted to cover your Employers from the risk of losses which giving credit to a large amount may bring upon them, - this being as you conceive the spirit of their instructions. However unwilling I am to subject the Crown to a like hazard, the unavoidable necessity of procuring a continual supply of Specie to answer the exigencies of the King's Service obliges me for the present to give in to it, seeing the utter impossibility of being supplied with ready money for Bills upon the Treasury. My natural wishes to take every possible precaution to prevent any injury to Government from these unavoidable steps induces me to direct some persons whom long residence in this country and employments under the Crown have made conversant in the money matters and resources of the province maturely to consider upon this important subject and to point out such means as they should think most eligible to have adopted in order to secure the King's interest, and at the same time to raise money for the current service. In consequence of their report to me, I have thought fit to take upon myself, on behalf of the Crown, all consequences that shall attend giving the necessary credits upon Bills of Exchange under the enclosed restrictions, which effectually answer the purpose of your wish, and which I require you do implicitly observe.

It being as much my inclination as my duty to give every aid in my power towards the prosperity of trade in this Province and to prevent all measures which can tend to prejudice the credit of the merchants, I expressly require of you that you do not divulge to any person whomsoever, myself excepted, the tenor or purport of the 2nd and 3rd Articles of my Restrictions, that mutual knowledge being alone intended for the purpose of protecting the King's interests.

I shall, by the present occasion, acquaint the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury with the measures I have found necessary to adopt to carry on the King's Service until their Lordships' directions can be obtained.

Fred: Haldimand

FOUR ROUTINE LETTERS FROM HALDIMAND TO COCHRANE
APPROVING THE GRANTING OF CREDIT ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE:
June - July 1781

Quebec, 30th June 1781

Sir :

I have received your letter of the 28th instant with a List of persons who have, since your last, applied for Bills of Exchange here, and one to whom Bills have been given on your behalf at Montreal. From the opinion you express of the good credit of the persons contained in both, I approve of what has been done and what is further requested.

F. H.

Quebec, 30th June 1781

Sir :

I have received your letters of this date recommending the persons therein mentioned as safe to give Bills to for the Amount they request, to which I have no objection.

F. H.

Quebec, 4th July 1781

Sir :

I have received your letter of this date and approve of your giving Bills of Exchange to the persons mentioned therein for the amount opposite to their names, as you think them perfectly safe.

F. Haldimand

Quebec, 5th July 1781

Sir :

I approve of your giving Bills of Exchange for the Amounts and to the persons specified in your letter of this date, as you have no doubts of their credit.

Fred: Haldimand

ON MONEYS GRANTED BY TREASURY FOR THE NEEDS
OF CANADA - 13:vii:1781

London,

July 13th, 1781

Messrs. Harley and Drummond

Gentlemen:

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are pleased to direct you to send out - in Specie, by the first of His Majesty's ships which shall be sent to Quebec - all the money in your hands on account of the subsistence of the Forces there, and you are to inform their Lordships of the sum sent and what you shall do therein. My Lords are also pleased to direct you to send out in like manner the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling to be issued to you on account of the Extraordinaries, and you are to take care to send out the same accordingly.

John Robinson

TREASURY INFORMS HALDIMAND OF FORTHCOMING
SPECIE SHIPMENTS AND DISAPPROVES BILLS OF EXCHANGE
ON CREDIT: Letter sent by Mr. Secretary Robinson on July 14th,
1781, but not received by Governor Haldimand (by the erberus)
until July 3rd, 1782

Whitehall Treasury Chambers,

July 14th, 1781

His Excellency, General Haldimand

Sir:

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to transmit to Your Excellency the enclosed copy of orders given to Messrs. Harley and Drummond for their sending out to Quebec, in Specie, the sums now in their hands for Subsistence of the Troops in Canada, together with Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling on account of Extraordinaries. I am, at the same time, to acquaint Your Excellency that my Lords - having repeatedly taken into consideration your letters of November 28th, 1780, and June 12th, 1781 - cannot approve of the practice of giving Bills of Exchange upon partial credit in the manner therein stated - as not only great inconveniences,

but great loss might arise from such practices. But my Lords - in order to prevent, as far as they can, the inconveniences Your Excellency states in your said letters to be the consequence of the stop put to this practice by the orders which Messrs. Harley and Drummond have given to their Agents - have given the above-mentioned orders to Messrs. Harley and Drummond.

I am, Sir, Your Excellency's
most obedient humble servant,

J. Robinson

HALDIMAND TO ROBINSON: TRIPLICATE COPY OF A
LETTER INFORMING TREASURY OF THE RECEPTION AT
HALIFAX OF THEIR SPECIE SHIPMENT - 18xi:1781

Quebec,

October 18th, 1781

Mr. Secretary Robinson
(By the Fleet)

Sir:

I am favoured with your Letter (Duplicate) of July 22nd, 1781, accompanying Copies of Minutes of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury containing their directions for a further Supply of Provisions for the Troops and Exigencies of the Service in this Province, and acquainting me that their Lordships had ordered the Sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling to be impressed to Messrs. Harley and Drummond, and had directed them to send the same in Specie to Canada on account of Extraordinaries of the Army under my Command.

I have the pleasure to acquaint You for the Information of my Lords Commissioners that, by the safe arrival of the Provision Fleet, I have experienced the happy consequences of their Lordships' attention, and how very Sensible I am of the Honour they have been pleased to do me in their ready compliance with my Requisitions.

In regard to the Specie destined for this Province, it is unnecessary to acquaint you that it was appropriated to the Service at Halifax, as their Lordships must have been informed of that Event soon after it happened. I was in Hope they would have seen fit to remedy my disappointment by a Supply this Spring, having fully represented the great inconveniences attending the Scarcity of Specie here, and the shifts made to carry on the Service with any degree of punctuality. As ships are Yet expected to arrive, I still entertain hopes that Money will be Sent.

Fred: Haldimand

HALDIMAND TO ROBINSON: TRIPLICATE COPY
OF A FURTHER URGENT REQUEST FOR SPECIE - 19 xi:1781

Quebec,

November 19th, 1781

Mr. Secretary Robinson

Sir:

Having had no answer nor directions from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in consequence of my letter to you of the 12th June enclosing a correspondence of the Honourable John Cochrane and an extract of a letter from Messrs. Harley and Drummond relative to the means of raising money for the Service of Government, I have to request that you would repeat to their Lordships my most earnest solicitations that they would take the same into their consideration, and give me such directions therein as may regulate my conduct for the future and relieve me from the anxiety under which I labour for having adopted a system in which nothing but the greatest necessity could ever have made me acquiesce. The danger which may arise to Government from the credit which Mr. Cochrane has given in consequence of no specie being sent from Britain - to the amount, at this moment, of no less than Four Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling - manifests itself more and more. If reasons which I cannot foresee prevent Government from sending a large sum in specie (which appears to me the most efficacious measure to prevent the giving of credit), I beg that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will signify their opinion and directions relative to a business with which the interest of the Nation is so essentially and so eventually connected.

Fred: Haldimand

TREASURY MINUTES GIVING THEIR REACTIONS TO
THE ECONOMIC CRISIS IN CANADA - 22 xii:1781
(Received by Haldimand about the end of June 1782)

Whitehall Treasury Chambers,

December 22nd, 1781

Present:

Lord North
Sir Richard Sutton
Mr. Butler

Read Memorial of Messrs. Harley and Drummond, Dated the 21st Instant, stating their uneasiness that their Memorial requesting an Imprest of Five Hundred and Seventy-One Thousand, One Hundred and Ninety-Four Pounds Sterling, to pay bills drawn from Quebec, should be held in suspense.

That said Bills are drawn agreeable to the requisitions of General Haldimand within the limits of that credit, and that every step they have taken has been specifically pointed out to them, and therefore desiring My Lords will consider their situation and relieve them from their anxiety by giving orders for the usual Warrant.

Read letter from Mr. Knox dated 21st Instant in Answer to Mr. Robinson's letter of the same day relative to the large requisitions for money made by General Haldimand, - in which Mr. Knox states, by directions of Lord George Germain, that his Lordship has received no letter from General Haldimand respecting the requisition mentioned in Mr. Robinson's letter - viz., one dated June 24th, 1781, for Three Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling, and another dated October 1st for Five Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling, nor has he received any letter dated later than August 20th last - but His Lordship has gathered from his former correspondence that, in consequence of the dispersion and capture of most of the Victuallers and Those ships sent out in the Spring of 1780 and the failure of the Autumn convoy in making its passage, and so forth, General Haldimand has been obliged to make large purchases of necessaries for the Forces at Quebec - which the Proprietors taking advantage of, had raised to an extravagant price - and that General Haldimand had likewise constructed a Citadel at Quebec and Military works of considerable strength and extent at Sorel for the defence of the communication by Lake Champlain into Canada, which must have necessarily occasioned a large expense.

My Lords resume the consideration of General Haldimand's letter of June 12th, 1781, stating that - notwithstanding the positive orders given by Messrs. Harley and Drummond to their Agent to discontinue the raising of money for the Public Service as had been customary, by giving Bills of Exchange upon partial credit - he had been obliged, in order to prevent a final stop being put to Public Credit, to take upon himself in behalf of the Crown the consequences of giving such credit, and to order the practice hitherto invariably used of giving credit to such parts of the amount of Bills as cannot be paid in ready money to be continued under such restrictions as seem best calculated to prevent evil consequences, and transmitting several papers containing further information on the subject.

My Lords resume the consideration of General Haldimand's letter of July 7th, 1781, with copy of his Requisition on the Contractor's Agent for Three Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling; also, of another letter from General Haldimand, dated July 8th, advising of Bills for the sum of Eleven Thousand, Three Hundred and Fifteen Pounds Fivepence Sterling for expenses of the Civil Government of the Province.

Under the particular circumstances stated by Mr. Knox, My Lords are of the opinion that it will not be advisable to postpone payment of the Bills for Five Hundred and Seventy-One Thousand, One Hundred and Ninety-Four Pounds Sterling drawn by the Agent of Messrs. Harley and Drummond upon the

requisitions of General Haldimand, and therefore direct a Warrant to be prepared accordingly - but My Lords direct that a letter be written to Mr. Knox submitting to Lord George Germain that the Requisitions made by General Haldimand greatly exceed those of former years and go so much beyond any demands which might be expected for the Body of Troops under the General's command that My Lords cannot but be extremely surprised that the General should have made Requisitions to so large an amount without explicit notice - either to his Lordship, or to this Board - of his having made such requisitions and transmitting full explanations of the reason which induced him to make the same, and desiring Lord George Germain will favour this Board with his opinion whether it may not be proper and advisable to send orders to General Haldimand in future not to undertake Works so expensive and burdensome to the Public, without having first transmitted to his Lordship and to this Board accounts and estimates thereof, and having the Services to be incurred approved, and not to make requisitions beyond a limited sum except in such cases as the expenditures shall be so approved, and represent to Lord George Germain that the mode adopted by General Haldimand - as stated in his letter of June 12th, 1781 - of ordering the Remitter's Agent to grant Bills on credit is so dangerous and hazardous, and may be attended with such heavy losses to the Public, that My Lords request His Lordship will take His Majesty's Pleasure for writing a letter to General Haldimand ordering him immediately to desist from such practices, and to explain to His Lordship and this Board the cause of such great expenses and demands for money to so very large an amount, and to apprise General Haldimand that My Lords - under the special circumstances stated in Mr. Knox's letter - have, for this time, not thought it advisable to postpone payment of the Bills drawn for His requisitions, and directed the Bills so drawn to be accepted - but that, in future, unless he shall have previously explained to the Board the causes of such large demands, and have received their Lordships' approbation, this Board will find themselves under the disagreeable necessity of refusing payment of such Bills above a certain amount. Transmit to General Haldimand a Copy of the Minutes and Proceedings of this Board hereon, and express to him their Lordships' great surprise at his having adopted so hazardous and dangerous a Measure to the Public as directing the Remitter's Agent to grant Bills on credit after the strict orders of his Employers to the contrary - upon a consideration of this question before this Board, and at the enormous demands for the Extraordinary expenses of the Troops under his Command, so much beyond any former year during the War - and also that he should have made requisitions to so large an amount without giving notice of the same, and clearly explaining the reasons which induced him to make them, and inform him My Lords expect that he do immediately explain to them the cause of such extra expenses, and transmit to them the actual state of the Military Chest with the Money remaining therein, it being alleged by the Remitters that the receipts of the Deputy Paymaster have been given for the amount of the Bills drawn on his requisitions.

Write to the Paymaster General informing him of the amount of the Bills drawn from Quebec; that it is alleged receipts have been given by his Deputy there for the amount thereof, and desire that he will immediately lay before this Board the last accounts he may have received of the state of the Military Chest there, and the accounts of the extra expenses of that Army.

Write to Messrs. Harley and Drummond, and direct them to immediately lay before this Board the amount of the receipts of the Deputy Paymaster General for money paid by their Agents into the Military Chest in Canada on account of the Bills drawn upon them.

HALDIMAND DISAPPROVES COCHRANE'S EXCESSIVE
ISSUING OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON CREDIT - 21:ii:1782

Quebec

February 21st, 1782

The Honourable John Cochrane, Esquire

Sir:

In consequence of the disapprobation I expressed to you upon the delivery of your account of the 1st ultimo, I have considered with attention the letters which have passed between you and me since last June, and find nothing in them - or in my transactions with you as Agent for the Remitters of Public Money - which could give occasion to that account being entitled: "An Amount of Debts Due on Bills Drawn by Order of General Haldimand in the Year 1781.

In consequence of your letter to me enclosing the prohibition of your constituents to you from giving credit for the Bills of Exchange which for the future you should draw upon them, I did, from the necessity of the Service, authorize you to give credit - but under the restrictions expressed and enclosed in my letter of June 12th, which I required you implicitly to observe. At different times, by application to me in writing, you did, in conformity to these restrictions, procure my authority to give credit for Bills of Exchange to the amount of One Hundred and Forty-Seven Thousand, Three Hundred and Seventy-Four Pounds Sterling and - as far as that goes - the amount might, with propriety, be entitled "An Amount of Bills Drawn with the Governor's Consent and Approbation". Upon your journey to Montreal I did recede from the 1st and 2nd Articles of the Restrictions, but never could have conceived that - from such a dispensation, calculated solely for ease and convenience - you would think yourself authorized to give credit to so large an amount without my approbation or knowledge of the parties; but though I am willing to give every latitude to that extension of my indulgence, those Bills can never be said to have been drawn by my order.

In regard to the list of bills which you gave me with your letter of October 20th, as my consent or approbation was neither asked nor given for the drawing of any part of them exceeding the amount of those specified in your several letters and the latitude given you at Montreal, it is with still greater impropriety that the account is entitled with regard to them, "An Amount of Debts Due upon Bills Drawn By Order of General Haldimand". You will, therefore, please to correct this error in your books and accounts - and whenever, upon application from you, I shall give my approbation for the drawing of Bills, you will mention them as drawn by my consent and approbation, and never by my order.

I have delayed so long signifying to you my sentiments in writing as I wished to have the assistance of Captain Twiss - who was acquainted with these transactions from the beginning, and whose opinion, with that of other servants of the Crown, I intend to have with regard to what future regulations may be thought necessary in this business.

Fred: Haldimand

(A copy of this letter was sent to Lord George Germain on March 5th, 1782, by Lieutenant Rogers via Halifax).

COCHRANE TO CAPTAIN MATHEWS, GOVERNOR HALDIMAND'S
REPRESENTATIVE, ON THE DISPUTE OVER BILLS OF
EXCHANGE - 22:ii:1782

Quebec

February 22nd, 1782

Captain Mathews

Dear Sir:

I have attentively considered the letter you handed me yesterday from His Excellency, General Haldimand, and viewing it in every point possible, I can see no kind of advantage that can arise - either to the Service, or individually - by engaging in a proper correspondence whether I have or have not exceeded the exact bounds of my instructions: For, as my ideas on that subject may possibly differ from those of His Excellency, you must be sensible that - with regard to what has passed - no final arrangements can take place in this country.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof: and when the Evil happens, it will then be sufficient time to shew how it arose. What has been done, cannot be undone; and yet, it would not be altogether candid to judge of my conduct until the event shows whether I was in the right, or not. I can only say that the Service goes on as I can expect, and no new arrangements can forward it.

As I am confident I have done everything for the best, and also that His Excellency will very soon be sensible of it, I would earnestly wish to avoid the least appearance of dispute until absolutely compelled to it.

I have, therefore, thought proper to write you this letter so that you may talk the matter over with General Haldimand to the end that discussion of it may be left over until some Public misfortune will render it necessary.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your very humble servant,

John Cochrane

(Haldimand also sent a copy of this letter to Lord George Germain on March 5th, 1782, by Lieutenant Rogers via Halifax.)

HALDIMAND'S ORDERS FOR AN INVESTIGATION OF
COCHRANE'S PUBLIC ACCOUNTS - Late February, 1782

Quebec

February, 1782

Messrs. Twiss, Dunn and Company

Gentlemen:

As no money in specie has been sent from Europe these last three years, I was under the necessity of authorizing the Honourable John Cochrane, the Agent for the Remitters of Public Money, to give credit at the risk of the Crown for the Bills of Exchange which he should draw after last June 3rd upon Messrs. Harley and Drummond, under certain restrictions. Mr. Cochrane has laid before me the amount of cash which was due on January 1st for the Bills drawn by him on his constituents, and as the total amount far exceeds my idea of what was necessary at that time for the Public Service, I hereby direct you minutely to examine into the said account and that you report to me as soon as possible your opinion thereon, - making every necessary enquiry upon what grounds such immense credits were given without my previous and particular consent as stipulated in the Restrictions under which the Agent for the Remitters of Public Money was placed by my letter of June 12th last and Regulations, of which copies will be laid before you, as likewise an extract of Mr. Robinson's letter to me on money matters. You will likewise report to me what further steps or what future orders can be given - either to secure Government from losses, or to prevent, for the

future, proceedings so very contrary to my intentions. I have desired Mr. Cochrane to furnish the account agreeable to the 3rd and 5th Articles of the Regulations - which will be laid before you - and I have to request that you will ascertain the amount of the interest due upon the credit given for Bills of Exchange, and that you will report to me any further steps or regulations which you may think necessary as useful in this important business.

Fred: Haldimand

COCHRANE REFUSES TO DIVULGE THE FULL STATE OF
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS UNLESS HALDIMAND BECOMES
RESPONSIBLE FOR THEM - 18:vi:1782

Quebec

June 18th, 1782

His Excellency, General Haldimand

In obedience to Your Excellency's Commands, we waited on Mr. Cochrane and, to avoid a possibility of misunderstanding each other, we thought it best to deliver your message and to receive his answer in writing, which we have the honour to lay before Your Excellency, as follows:

"Mr. Cochrane, we are sent by His Excellency, General Haldimand, to desire you will, as soon as possible, furnish him with a statement of the Public Money to as late a date as you can; in which statement, you will mark the total sums drawn for, those you have paid, the cash now in hand, and also the amount of what is still owing from the individuals to whom you have given credits. His Excellency likewise desires to have, in a separate paper, a particular account of the names of the several individuals who are so indebted to the Government, and to what amount - which must also express what interest has been already received and what is due at the date the account is made up to, agreeable to the Restrictions which His Excellency laid on you when he found the King's Service made it absolutely necessary for him to authorize you to provide money by drawing Bills on Credit. And His Excellency has desired us to add that he did, and does expect to receive such accounts without sending for them at the periods mentioned in the Restrictions above referred to."

Mr. Cochrane's Answer:

"Captain Twiss and Captain Mathews: In answer to your message, when you said, 'We are sent by His Excellency, General Haldimand,

to desire you will - as soon as possible - furnish him with a statement of the Public Money to as late a date as you can: in which statement you will mark the total sums drawn for, those you have paid, the cash now in hand, and also the amount of what is still owing from the individuals to whom you have given credits'. In obedience to this, I shall immediately furnish His Excellency with a copy of my current account with Messrs. Harley and Drummond, or transmitted by the enterprise according to regular Paymaster's receipts now in my possession. With regard to the amount of specie in hand at that period, it will be difficult to ascertain exactly the sum, but I believe it did not exceed Six or Seven Thousand Pounds Sterling, and was much about what it is at present.

"As to the latter part of your message - when you said that 'His Excellency likewise desires to have, in a separate paper, a particular account of the names of the several individuals who are so indebted to the Government, and to what amount - which must also express what interest has been already received and what is due at the date the account is made up to, agreeable to the Restrictions which His Excellency laid on you when he found the King's Service made it absolutely necessary for him to authorize you to provide money by drawing Bills on Credit. And His Excellency has directed us to add that he did, and does expect to receive such accounts without sending for them, at the periods mentioned in the Restrictions above referred to': To this, I remark that my situation in this Country is somewhat critical from not being clearly defined; That it is my wish to execute what is in my charge to the interest of the Public, my Employers, and with safety to myself; That, by a Letter from His Excellency General Haldimand to me, dated February 21st, written at a very critical time when Public Affairs wore a very unfavourable aspect, I was therein given to understand that His Excellency would not be accountable for any sums above One Hundred and Forty-Seven Thousand, Three Hundred and Seventy-Four Pounds Sterling, as it appeared to him that I had not adhered exactly to the bounds of his instructions. However I might differ in opinion with His Excellency on that subject, - Yet, the uneasiness it occasioned me to be thus told that I need rely on no support from him in case of any accident, is easier felt than described. It, however, only served to increase my zeal and activity to have recourse to resources which my mind suggested. In consequence, I have borrowed very large sums on my own personal security, at interest, to carry on the Service - which everyone knows has never yet been at a stand on my account.

"Thus situated - as a man of business, or common sense - it will be necessary, before I deliver such an account to His Excellency as he requires, that I should know the clear and distinct ground on which I stand, and whether or not His Excellency will now guarantee from all risks and accidents - whether by death, fire, bankruptcy, and so forth - all the balances now due of those debts which I had the honour of handing him a list of January last, and at the same time become

responsible for the payment of the money I have been under the absolute necessity of borrowing to carry on the Public Service.

"If His Excellency is willing to take it on himself, I have not the least hesitation in furnishing him with every information in my power - But my duty to my employers and my own personal safety will not allow me to give up such material information without proper indemnification - especially at this period, when I am endeavouring to close the balance of every man's account and it behoves me, for that reason, to be very careful in disclosing how they stand in my books."

R. Mathews

Wm. Twiss

COCHRANE DIRECTED NOT TO DISTRIBUTE RECENTLY-
RECEIVED SPECIE WITHOUT HALDIMAND'S PERMISSION
- 29.vi.1782

Quebec,

June 29th, 1782

The Honourable John Cochrane, Esquire

Sir:

I am to signify to you His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's directions that you do not, upon any account whatever, issue or employ any part of the Specie lately received from England without first obtaining His Excellency's approbation in writing for that purpose.

I have the honour to be &c.,

R. Mathews

STATEMENT OF THE QUEBEC PUBLIC ACCOUNT
CURRENT OF MESSRS. HARLEY AND DRUMMOND,
MADE UP TO JUNE 30th, 1782

Quebec,

June 30th, 1782

A. ACCOUNT of Moneys Provided by John Cochrane for the Public Service of Canada, from 1779 to 1781, upon the Requisitions of His Excellency, General Haldimand:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sterling Funds</u>	<u>Equivalent in Funds Currency</u>
1779		
Requisition dated in October for the sum of:	£ 80,000	£ 88,888-17 - 9
Amount of Bills of Exchange drawn	£ 116,620 - 8 - 6	£ 130,850 - 0 - 8
Sum exceeding the Requisition		£ 41,961 - 2 - 11
1780		
Requisition dated in June	£ 300,000 Stg.) £ 555,555-11 - 1 Cy.
In October	£ 200,000 STG.	
Amount of Bills of Exchange	£ 563,358 - 7 - 8 Stg., or	£ 625,953-15 - 1 Cy.
		£ 70,398 - 4 - 0
Sum exceeding the Requisition of both years		£ 112,359 - 6 - 11
1781		
Requisition dated in June	£ 300,000 Stg.) £ 944,444 - 8 - 10 Cy.
In October	£ 550,000 Stg.	
Amount of Bills of Exchange	£ 758,732-19 - 3 Stg., or	£ 843,036-12 - 6 Cy.
		£ 101,407-16 - 4
Sum exceeding the Total Requisitions		£ 10,951-10 - 7

B. STATEMENT of Public Moneys for the Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenses of His Majesty's Forces in the Province of Quebec:
1782

Debits

(5/7 at 4/8)

June 20 To Balance Due the Remitters by their Agent, as per his Account current of this Date which, at 4/8 per Dollar, is: £ 155,046-10 - 3

June 20	To Cash Received by the Remitters' Agent from on board His Majesty's Ships <u>Assistance and Surprise</u> - £125,459-3 -3 Stg., at Par at 4/8 per Dollar, is:	£133,310 -4 - 10
June 30	To Cash Remaining in the Hands of the Deputy Paymaster General at Quebec, at 4/8 per Dollar Currency:	£85,654-18 - 0 1/4
		<hr/>
		£374,011-13 - 1 1/4
		<hr/>

N.B. The amount of freight charges due on the above Specie, received via the Assistance and Surprise, was paid by a Bill in the Remitters' favour by their Agent at Quebec, and is omitted from this Account.

Credits

June 30	By Balance Due the Deputy Paymaster General at Montreal, as per his Account (Dollars at 4/8):	£9,337 - 8 - 2
Ditto	By Balance Due, Government Currency, which is at 4/8 to the Dollar:	£364,011 - 4 - 11 1/4
		<hr/>
		£374,011-13 - 1 1/4
		<hr/>

COCHRANE TO MATHEWS ON THE STATE OF PUBLIC
MONEYS - 1.vii:1782 (Triplicate Copy)

Quebec,

July 1st, 1782

Captain Robert Mathews

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo and in compliance therewith have the honour to enclose to you for General Haldimand's information a statement of the several requisitions in the Years 1779, 1780, and 1781, - from which it appears that the sum of Ten Thousand, Nine Hundred and Fifty-One Pounds, Ten Shillings Sevenpence Halifax Currency has been provided by my drafts upon Messrs. Harley and Drummond over and above the Total Account of His Excellency's Demands.

The following extract from Messrs. Harley and Drummond's letter of April 24th last contains every syllable these gentlemen have written to me respecting the Specie which came by His Majesty's Ships Assistance and Surprise: "You have, herewith, Bills of Lading for £128,549-3 -3 Sterling per the Assistance and Surprise, Men-of-War - £50,000 of which is on Account of Extraordinaries, the Remainder on Account of Subsistence".

The State of the Military Chest, properly speaking, is the Balance in the hands of the Paymasters of Quebec and Montreal - but I apprehend His Excellency must mean, by his requiring it of me, an account of what money still remains unappropriated upon the whole provision for the Public Service, and therefore so interpreted that part of your letter desiring "an actual State of the Military Chest". The enclosed account with my employers, made up to the 30th ultimo agreeable to your desire, will shew His Excellency that there is still a balance due the Remitters of £166,121 5 3 Halifax Currency, exclusive of the £125,459 3 3 Sterling received in Specie per the Assistance and Surprise, Men-of-War - making together in Currency £308,943-13 - 3 , the whole sum that remains applicable to the Service and to some considerable contingent charges of my office - independent, however, of what may remain in the hands of the Paymaster.

(Editor's Note: Comparison of these figures with those given in the preceding Quebec Public Account Statement shows them to be incomplete, or in error. At least, they give us some idea of the currency variations then existing in Canada - which allowed ample leeway for the dishonest.)

It would give me great pleasure, Sir, to explain to General Haldimand's satisfaction the Extract quoted in your Letter from the Board of Treasury to His Excellency, but having received no information from Messrs. Harley and Drummond respecting anything that has passed between them and their Lordships relative to the money transactions of last year, I can only suggest my own ideas

upon the matter. It would seem that, complaint having been made by the Lords of the Treasury to them on account of my drafts, they must have answered that it was the peculiar right of General Haldimand to ascertain the Amount of money necessary for the Public Service, that their agent was fully justified by His Excellency's requisitions - and, moreover, that the expenditure of the money was clearly proven so far as they were concerned by the Paymaster's Receipts being equal to the amount of former years' transactions, which is literally true. The negotiations of last Fall could not possibly be comprehended nor alluded to as receipts, for not more than half of the last year's Requisition was transmitted by the October Fleet.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,

John Cochrane

COCHRANE TO MATHEWS CONCERNING HIS RIGHT TO
DISPOSE OF SPECIE RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND - 1:vii:1782

Quebec,

July 1st, 1782

Captain Robert Mathews

Sir:

I have the honour of your favour of the 29th ultimo signifying His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief's direction that I do not, upon any account whatever, issue or employ any part of the Specie lately received from England without first obtaining His Excellency's Approbation in writing for that purpose.

As the Specie received by the Men-of-War is shipped to me by Messrs. Harley and Drummond as their Agent without any instructions to consult His Excellency about the disposal of it, I am quite at a loss to conceive upon what grounds General Haldimand thinks himself warranted to restrain me from issuing it for the Public Service - more especially as it is well known that a considerable part of last year's money is not yet collected, notwithstanding my utmost endeavours for that purpose.

I think myself happy in having, hitherto, been fortunate enough to supply effectually the demands of Government, and I flatter myself that, with the aid of this money, I shall be able to extinguish compleatly every debt due upon former transactions.

It has hurt me, exceedingly, of late to observe His Excellency, apparently, adopting measures that tend to distress me in the execution of the very arduous task I have undertaken. I can safely say nothing has been left undone, on my part, to give satisfaction to His Excellency, my employers, and every party concerned. I shall steadily pursue such conduct as seems most likely to bring this business to a conclusion, and I flatter myself, therefore, that His Excellency will excuse my non-compliance with His desire in this instance.

If His Excellency is desirous of seeing the instructions I have received this year from Messrs. Harley and Drummond, I am very ready to communicate them to him, and remain &c.,

John Cochrane

HALDIMAND'S REQUEST TO SEE COCHRANE'S 1782 INSTRUCTIONS AS PUBLIC MONEYS AGENT IN CANADA, AND COCHRANE'S COMPLIANCE - 12.vii:1782

Quebec,

July 12th, 1782

The Honourable John Cochrane, Esquire

Sir:

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief desires to see the Instructions you have received this Year from Messrs. Harley and Drummond relative to the Transactions in Public Money, agreeable to your letter of the 1st instant. His Excellency will be glad to have a copy of the said Instructions at five o'clock this evening.

R. Mathews

Quebec,

July 12th, 1782

Captain Robert Mathews

Sir:

I have the honour of your favour of this date, and in obedience to His Excellency's request of seeing my instructions from Messrs. Harley and Drummond of this Year, relative to their affairs under my management, I enclose you sundry extracts from their letter to me of April 24th last.

John Cochrane

HALDIMAND TO THE TREASURY SECRETARY, EXPLAINING
HIS FINANCIAL POLICIES FOR CANADA - 17:vii:1782

Quebec,

July 17th, 1782

Mr. Secretary George Rose

Sir:

By His Majesty's Ship Assistance, I have had the Honour to receive the Commands of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury through Mr. Secretary Robinson, in a Letter dated January 14th, 1782 (accompanied by a Copy of Minutes of a Board of Treasury Meeting held on December 22nd, 1781), expressing their Lordships' great Surprise at my having adopted So hazardous and dangerous a Measure to the Public as directing the Remitters' Agent to grant Bills on Credit after the Strict Orders of his Employers to the Contrary, and at the Enormous demands for the Extraordinary Expenses of the Troops under my Command, and that I Should have made Requisitions to So large an Amount without giving notice of the Same and clearly explaining the Reasons Which induced me to make them, and Signifying to me that their Lordships expect I do immediately explain to them the Causes of Such extra Expenses, and transmit to them the Actual State of the Military Chest With the Money remaining therein, it being alleged by the Remitters that the Receipts of the Deputy Paymaster have been given for the Amount of the Bills Drawn on his Requisitions.

I must request, Sir, that you will inform their Lordships how very sensible I am of the Duty incumbent on me to comply in the fullest Manner with their Instructions, and of the Satisfaction it affords me to embrace every Opportunity of becoming Amenable for every Action in my Public Character to So honourable and So Respectable a Board - Having it as cordially at Heart to make this Explanation as Satisfactory to their Lordships and useful to the Public as honourable to Myself: It will necessarily be attended with a Prolixity I am Sorry to intrude upon their Lordships, but for Which I entreat their Indulgence, and humbly expect their attention.

Soon after My Arrival in this Country, the Most Arduous and Painful Part of a very Complicated Command discovered itself in the Cost and uncontrolled expense in the Upper Country Attending the Conciliating and preserving the Affections of the Indians; This, and the necessary Supplies of Money for Carrying on the Service in the different Departments of the Quartermaster General, Engineers, and so forth, together with the Purchase and Transport of Provisions for the Army; The Outfitting and keeping on a respectable Footing of Armed Fleets on three Lakes (amounting to about 3,000 Tons of Decked Vessels, besides Gunboats, &c.); The unexpected and Accumulating Expense of Supporting numberless Families every day crowding into the Province for Protection and a Similar Attention to the Wants of Prisoners have, collectively, Amounted Annually to So very large a Sum as could not Possibly be procured in

this Country in any Degree proportionate to the unavoidable and immediate necessities of the Service. So Situated, I Soon Saw the necessity of having Some Supplies of Cash annually from Europe, and I never failed earnestly to recommend this Measure as essentially necessary to keep the Exchange anywhere near Par, and as the only Means of preventing - or even diminishing - the Amount of the Credits given. Indeed, their Lordships Appear to have supported My Reasoning though - from repeated Miscarriages - not the Smallest Supply has reached this Province Since Autumn 1779 (When Forty-Six Thousand Pounds Sterling was Received) until His Majesty's Ship Assistance Anchored here.

My next Care was to Change the Mode of drawing the Bills from the Upper Country, by which new arrangement the Contractor's Agent had it always in his power to pay two-thirds of their Amount in Bills of Exchange at Par, which could not fail of Affording him great Assistance in procuring Cash for the Remainder. However, notwithstanding these Precautions, I found myself, in June 1781, reduced to the distressing Alternative of Seeing the King's Service Stopped in All its Branches, or Taking upon Myself to Authorize the Contractor's Agent to draw bills on Credit; as my Zeal for the Public could not Admit of the former, it was from necessity I was constrained to Adopt the Latter - but with Such Restrictions as, I flattered myself, Would have prevented any Abuse: for the Particulars of which I refer their Lordships to the pertinent Enclosures herewith (Editor's Note: Copies of the numerous documents referred to from here on were not all present in Haldimand's Papers, though the ones now published seem to provide enough continuity without them for the reader to follow the various factors at issue.), and Shall only add that I think - had Mr. Cochrane paid that Attention to those Restrictions which he ought to have done, by Communicating to me his Intentions previous to his drawing the Bills - the Treasury would not have been troubled with Such enormous Demands in So Short a Time.

I Shall never hesitate to Acknowledge that I am very little Acquainted with Money transactions. Yet I am persuaded Many Gentlemen here give me their Advice with the greatest Candour and Integrity possible, and I believe I may Safely Affirm that had any other Methods been adopted a very considerable Loss would have arisen from Exchange - probably not less than Six per Cent, and possibly Ten or Twelve - as has been the Case at New York, Where the Agent's Bills on the Contractors have been disposed of at 11 1/9 per Cent Loss, and to my knowledge negotiated here at Par. However, from Our present Supply, I please Myself with the Hopes that the Service this Year May be Carried through without Risk, and without Loss.

If I did not Notify their Lordships of My Requisitions to Mr. Cochrane in their fullest Extent, I can only impute so great an Omission to the unavoidable Hurry in which my Dispatches last Autumn were made up, as I returned from

Visiting the Advanced Posts only three Days before the Fleet Sailed and a Variety of unexpected Business crowded in upon me at that Period but, while I acknowledge Such an Omission as very reprehensible, I reflect with much Satisfaction that no bad Consequences resulted from it.

From the Large Importation of Merchandise this Spring, together With the favourable Appearance of Public Affairs, I should Hope that the Contractor's Agent (and he gives me the Strongest assurances) will be enabled to gather in his Debts So as to have a Considerable Balance in His Hands arising from the Interest he has received from Individuals, and as I am confident the Remitters have always Considered every Risk to lie with Government it appears to me but just that Mr. Cochrane should be accountable for All the Interest He has Received Since his arrival in this Province - particularly from the Period of my Authorizing Him to give Credit, on that Express Condition - and that the Whole Amount Should be Applied to the Public Service. I earnestly request their Lordships will point Out to me the Mode I am to follow to Obtain Such Information, Mr. Cochrane having denied it to me, alleging that My Letter of February 21st to Him renders the Restrictions I laid him under no longer binding; How far He is justified therein, I submit to their Lordships' Consideration on Perusal of the relevant Enclosures; These will, at least, Shew the Necessity for my receiving their Positive Commands on that Head.

I also enclose Accounts of the Remitters' Agent and of the Deputy Paymaster, together with a Statement Made from them of the Balance due to Government on June 30th last. To enable their Lordships to form the most Correct Idea of the Present Amount of the Ordinary & Extraordinary Expenses of the Army in this Province, I enclose the Total Amount of Each Service and Department during the Year 1781 - which may considerably differ, either more or less, from the Warrants issued because at the Close of different Years different Balances may remain in the Hands of the Several Departments who Receive Temporary Warrants on Account. This Accounting will also enable their Lordships to Judge how greatly the Remitters must have been misled when they Alleged to the Treasury that the Receipts of the Deputy Paymasters were given for the Amount of the Bills drawn on my Requisitions - but, for a further Illustration of this Subject, I refer their Lordships to the enclosed related Extracts.

From the date of the Minutes of the Board of Treasury (December 22nd, 1781), Where it is remarked that my last Letter to Lord George Germain was dated August 20th, it Appears that my Dispatches by the Autumn Fleet could Not have been Received. Although I have no doubt Such part of them as related to Finances were laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, I take the Liberty to enclose Duplicates of my Letters on that Subject for the immediate Information of their Lordships, and to Save the Trouble of Tedious References: By these, their Lordships will perceive My Concern for the Vast

Expense incurred in the Upper Country, and Necessity of the Measure I was Obligated to Adopt to raise money. My Continual Anxiety for the Consequences that might Attend it and my pressing, repeated Entreaties to receive decisive Orders to direct my Conduct in a Matter of Such Importance to the Public: These are accompanied by Letters of a later date to the Same Effect - put on Board the Letter of Marque, London, which Sailed from this Place late in November last but was, unfortunately, cast Away in the River. My Dispatches were preserved, and as Soon as the Woods were practicable (March 5th) I Sent an Officer overland to Halifax with a Dispatch for Lord George Germain Acquainting Him that the Enormous Sum of Eight Hundred and Forth-Three Thousand Pounds Sterling had been drawn for, and that Four Hundred and Sixty-Four Thousand, Six Hundred and Sixty-Eight Pounds of that Sum was unpaid on January 1st, nor was it until the 10th of that Month that Mr. Cochrane Communicated to me the full Extent of his Transactions - too late for me to Remedy, though Carried to a length far beyond my Intentions, and even beyond my Requisitions as appears by Mr. Cochrane's own enclosed Account. Hence it was that Such large Sums were drawn for, which - According to my Idea, both then and now - exceeded the Necessities of the Service by Two to Three Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling. Copies of My Letters to Mr. Cochrane and his Answer, also herewith, accompanied my Letter to Lord Sackville, appended.

It only remains for me to assure their Lordships that, however ineffectual my Endeavours May have been to diminish and keep within the narrowest Limits possible (perhaps with a Loss of Popularity) the Public Expenses Committed to my Charge, I have the Happiness to reflect that no servant of the Crown was ever more Zealously Solicitous, or more Rigidly Industrious to save the Public Money than I have been, and I hope I am not too Sanguine in My Expectations while I flatter Myself that I have, in that Respect, Merited the approbation of their Lordships which a Comparative View of the Public Expenses in Other Quarters during the War will probably Evince - provided that, in drawing the Comparison, the Extent of the Naval Armaments and that of the Indian Departments are considered.

Fred: Haldimand

GOVERNOR HALDIMAND TO TREASURY SECRETARY
ROSE: GENERAL EXPLANATIONS ON THE STATE OF THE
MILITARY CHEST AT QUEBEC, WITH AN ESTIMATE OF THE
INFLUENCE OF SUPPLIES ON THE EXCHANGE SITUATION
- 17.vii:1782 (Original letter sent to England via the Quebec on
July 18th, and a duplicate of it by the Venus on August 17th)

Quebec

July 17th, 1782

The Secretary of the Treasury

Sir:

In Compliance with the direction of the Right Honourable, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, to have the Actual State of the Military Chest in this Province, I have Spared no Pains to make myself thoroughly acquainted with every part of it and I hope I shall be able fully to explain that matter to their Lordships.

The State of Public Moneys on June 30th last was enclosed with my previous letter, but it is essential to observe that the Cash said to remain in the Hands of the Deputy Paymaster at Quebec, as per his Account therewith transmitted, is in reality only the Balance due to the Deputy Paymaster by the Remitters' Agent - which fully appeared on my sending to visit the Military Chest - when I was further informed that the Deputy Paymaster really had no specie by Him, but had given the Remitters' Agent Receipts in Advance to So considerable an Amount as to have a Balance Due of Eighty-Five Thousand, Six Hundred and Fifty-Four Pounds, Eighteen Shillings and a Farthing Sterling at $\frac{4}{8}$ to the Dollar. Which Custom, I find, has always hitherto been practised, but as I cannot conceive it is attended with any advantage to the King's Service, I have positively forbidden the Deputy Paymaster to grant Receipts in future except for the Cash they actually Receive.

Another Article in their Account must appear strange to their Lordships - which is, that the Deputy Paymaster at Montreal Should be Nine Thousand, Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Pounds, Eight Shillings, Twopence Sterling in Advance to Government - but this Arises from Warrants being left with him by the Heads of Department, who only receive the money as they want it, - and as the Deputy Paymaster has taken Credit for the whole amount of the Warrants without having at that Period granted Receipts in Advance, this money appears on June 30th to be Due to the Deputy Paymaster, though in reality it is owing to the different Departments.

Another Observation occurs as necessary for their Lordships' information, which is that as the Specie in Hand on the Arrival of the Assistance and Surprise could not much exceed Six or Seven Thousand Pounds, therefore the Actual Debts due on the Bills drawn last Fall must be the Balance due to the Remitters by their Agent, added to the difference between what was due to the Deputy Paymaster at Quebec and the Cash in Hand, making together in round figures about Two Hundred and Thirty-Three Thousand Pounds Sterling - being nearly Seventy-Eight Thousand Pounds more than appears in the Current Account of the Remitters' Agent.

From what has been said, I hope their Lordships will Perceive the Actual State of the Military Chests last June 30th - and that the Specie contained therein must differ from the Balance due to Government until the whole Debts due on Bills Sold on Credit are collected, - After which, the Balance due to Government and the Specie in the Military Chests will be one and the same thing; In the Meantime, I have given every necessary Order that the Money in Hand Shall be Lodged between the Two Deputy Paymasters.

It appears that, on June 30th last, there remained for the Public Service about £140,000 Sterling in Specie which lay in the Hands of the Contractor's Agent - exclusive of the Balance then due by the Remitters' Agent of about £139,000, and by the Deputy Paymaster at Quebec of about £85,000, - making, together, £364,000 or thereabouts.

Now the Total of Warrants granted in 1781 amounted to nearly £610,000 and - as far as I can judge at present - the Disbursements from July 1st, 1782 to June 30th, 1783 will be about £500,000 - though, I hope, still less from the diminution of Expenses in the Upper Country and the Safe Arrival of the greatest Part of the Provision Fleets: then, on the Supposition that the Contractor's Agent can collect all his Credits before that Period, there will be only £136,000 to be provided, - and the better to enable us to obtain so much ready Cash, I have this Day given the Remitters' Agent a Requisition for £50,000 because there is at present Some ready money in the Hands of Individuals who would dispose of it otherwise, if refused Bills by the present Conveyance, and I propose, towards the end of September, to give him a further Requisition for £100,000 as a Supply until the End of June, 1783. At the same time, I must Express my Doubts that this Sum will be sufficient on account of the uncertainty of collecting the whole of the Debts due for Bills and if, towards the beginning of November, I find my Doubts well founded, I shall then be obliged to give a further Requisition to a Sufficient Amount to make good any deficiency that may reasonably be Expected; but their Lordships may be assured my Demands Shall be as low as the Exigencies of the Service will permit, in any Degree.

In a Province where such amazing Sums are expended, and where the cash in circulation is very Small, the necessity of Deviating from the Regular Line of

Business must appear to their Lordships; for Example - Temporary warrants are issued in the same month to different Departments: Suppose the Commissary General has for £20,000; the Naval, £12,000; the Engineers, £12,000; the Quartermaster General, £10,000 - Amounting, in all, to £54,000. The Heads of these Departments could not receive their whole amounts immediately for, on an average, there never has been £20,000 in Specie in the Hands of the Remitters' Agent and Paymasters together; consequently, those Gentlemen received the amounts of their Warrants from the Paymasters in small sums to satisfy the Exigencies of the Service in their Respective Departments, and it was this Mode alone of transacting Business that enabled us to get through the Winter.

I Repeat, that I heartily Join their Lordships in reprobating the Pernicious Practice of giving Credits; at the same time, it is my Duty to inform them that the King's Service cannot be carried on without it unless Large Supplies of cash arrive annually. I shall briefly express my Ideas on this subject:

Provided £100,000 were Sent out in Specie by the Spring Convoy for the Year 1783, I conceive that the Contractor's Agent might obtain ready Cash for Bills Sufficient to defray the necessary Expenses of the Province, and I conceive, Without any Material Loss on Exchange;

Provided only £50,000 were Sent out, I am of opinion that, Even then, ready money might be procured for Bills So as to prevent any essential Detriment to the Service except in Point of Exchange, - but I believe that Loss would probably be from 5 to 8 per Cent, more or less, as the demands of Government were greater, or in Proportion as the merchants sell their Goods and receive Payment for them; and

Provided No Money is sent out, there will be great difficulties in procuring a Sufficiency of ready money and perhaps the thing itself will be impossible, but the Loss on Exchange will be Certain and may, should circumstances prove untoward, Amount to 12 or Even 15 per Cent.

Frederick Haldimand

GOVERNOR HALDIMAND TO LORD SHELBURNE (by then, Secretary of State for the Home Department; subsequently, First Lord of the Treasury), in which Haldimand gives a clearer explanation of his reasons for acceding, as a matter of Canadian Policy, to the use of Bills of Exchange on Credit, than appears in his preceding, strictly official letter of the same date - 17:vii:1782

Quebec

July 17th, 1782

The Right Honourable,
The Earl of Shelburne

My Lord:

As I desire nothing more ardently than that His Majesty and His Ministers should be fully instructed in everything regarding my motives and conduct in the Command with which I have been Honoured, I have to request that Your Lordship will procure Communication of my Letters with their Enclosures, of this date, to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Your Lordship will observe the many and repeated Representations which I have made - not only to the Treasury, but also to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State - relative to the difficulties which occurred in raising Money for the exigencies of the Service. Your Lordship will see, by them, that I repeatedly stated the inconveniences and dangers that might arise from giving Credits in as strong Language as possible, and that I pointed out the sending of a Large Sum of Money in Specie as the only safe and certain method to remedy the Evil.

From Autumn 1779 until the day on which His Majesty's Ship Assistance arrived here in June 1782, £46,000, only, was received. The Measure of giving Credits was always disagreeable to me; nothing but the greatest necessity extorted my consent to it.

In June 1781 the Agent for the Remitters of Public Money declared that he could No Longer raise Money for the Exigencies of the Service as his Constituents had Forbidden Him, in the most Positive Terms, to grant Credit for Bills of Exchange, but that without Credit, no money could be obtained.

There were but two Alternatives: either to authorize him to give Credit, or draw Bills in my own name for Ready Money on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The first - under the Restrictions which Your Lordship will see amongst the enclosures - appeared the least evil. The consequence of my adopting the latter was an evident and immediate loss upon the Exchange.

Supposing the Possibility of procuring Money sufficient to answer the Current Demands for the Service, the Merchants in general and every Person connected with them (who had, for Years, tasted the Sweets and Conveniences of having been indulged with long and Extensive Credits) would have been Enemies to the New System and would, perhaps, have made Combinations against Furnishing Money at any Rate - or would, at least, have made them to obtain a very exorbitant Discount upon the Bills. And here, my Lord, my Duty to the State obliges me to tell you, however it might be impolitic in my Situation in this Province to declare it Publickly, that the generality of the Merchants here are not such men as You meet with in London - whose Honour is Superior to every Temptation - but are Young Adventurers upon Credit who have all their Fortunes to make, and are not Solicitous about the means.

I never intended that the Remitters' Agent should have drawn at once for the whole amount of my Requisitions - nor could I ever Suspect that, considering the Restrictions under which I had put him, he would have thought if it without first obtaining my approbation of the Credits given. Had I intended the whole of the Requisition to be drawn for, I never would have been so contradictory to myself as to have Solicited, by the same Conveyance, that the Lords of the Treasury should send out a very large Sum in Specie.

I thought the matter of so much consequence that, as soon as I knew the extent of Mr. Wochrane's Transactions, I sent an Express through the Woods to Halifax with Dispatches for the Secretary of State - lest His Majesty's Ministers should be of opinion that, as the whole of the Requisitions had been drawn for, it would be no longer necessary to send Specie to this Country. Your Lordship will likewise see that the Agent for the Remitters of the Public Money refused to account for the Interest which he has Received from the individuals to whom the credits were given, under pretense that my Letter of the 21st of February last made that Article of the Restrictions no longer Binding. I cannot suppose Messrs. Harley and Drummond will persist in Such a Claim.

By the Article of the Restrictions, the whole of that Interest is the Property of the Public, and as such must be accounted for by their Agent. My Letter of February 21st only evinces my Sense of disapprobation of the abuse which the Agent had made of my Requisitions but could, in no Respect, release the Crown from the risk to which an unavoidable necessity had obliged me to Subject It.

In regard to its being alleged by Messrs. Harley and Drummond that the Deputy Paymasters had received, from their Agent, the amount of the Money for which the Bills were drawn - nothing can be more groundless. The Deputy Paymaster at Montreal had, indeed, granted a Receipt for £100,000, and the Deputy Paymaster at Quebec had granted one for £150,000, - but neither had - at that Time, nor for long afterwards - received the money.

In short - this Affair, from the Beginning to the End, has been productive of great anxiety and concern to me, and I am happy that, at last, Positive Instructions and Orders have been sent which will effectually Secure me from the like Embarrassment for the future.

I beg Your Lordship's Pardon for being so Prolix upon this, and other Matters, but as I consider myself more immediately Acting under Your Lordship's directions, I think it a Justice due to Your Lordship and Myself not to leave you uninformed of anything which may either Affect the Service or Him who has the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and most Humble Servant,

Fred: Haldimand

HALDIMAND TO COCHRANE: ABOLITION OF PRACTICE
OF GIVING CREDIT FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE - 3:viii:1782

Quebec

August 3rd, 1782

The Honourable John Cochrane, Esquire

Sir:

I have to acquaint you that there will be wanted the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling to defray the Contingent or Extraordinary Expense of His Majesty's Forces under my Command, and therefore desire You to make that Provision with all convenient speed and - notwithstanding former regulations - you are, in future, to draw Bills for ready money only.

Fred: Haldimand

MR. SECRETARY ROSE TO GOVERNOR HALDIMAND:
TREASURY'S CENSURE OF REQUISITIONS - 2:i:1783
(Received April 26th, 1783)

Whitehall Treasury Chambers

January 2nd, 1783

His Excellency, General Haldimand

Sir:

I have communicated to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your several letters of July 17th; 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, & 25th October; and November 7th, 1782 - which I shall have occasion to receive their Lordships' directions upon so as to answer them by the first Spring Fleet - till which time it would not have been necessary to write to you but for a transaction in Your Province that appears, to My Lords, to be of a very serious nature. In your letter of July 17th, you mention having given the Remitters' Agent a requisition for £50,000, and that you should probably give another for £100,000 towards the end of September, suggesting it to be possible that those sums might not prove sufficient if the sum of £136,000 due on the credits of former Bills should not all be collected, in which case you would be obliged to give a further requisition to a sufficient amount to make good any deficiency that might reasonably be expected, assuring their Lordships at the same time that your demands should be as low as the exigencies of the Service would, in any degree, admit. In your letter of October 21st, you advise My Lords of the Requisition for £100,000 which you had prepared them to expect - but do not - either in that, or your subsequent one of November 7th - state a probability of making any further ones. It was, therefore, with infinite astonishment My Lords received an application from Messrs. Harley and Drummond for £221,588-13 -2 over and above the before-mentioned sums of £50,000 and £100,000, for Bills drawn by Mr. Cochrane previous to the last-mentioned date. Their Lordships conceive it to be absolutely impossible that any emergency whatsoever could have happened to have induced even a belief that so large a sum as that could be wanted beyond what you foresaw, and are persuaded they must have been drawn without your knowledge or countenance. Under these circumstances, My Lords thought proper to decline issuing the said sum of £221,588-13 -2 to Messrs. Harley and Drummond till they gave sufficient security to repay the same unless Requisitions from you to their Agent should be produced by them within 9 Calendar Months from the 28th of last month, or such part thereof for which the requisitions

shall not be forthcoming, which security they have accordingly given. I am therefore, commanded by their Lordships to apprise you thereof, and to acquaint you they have taken that method if full confidence that no consideration whatsoever will induce you to grant requisitions but for such sums as shall be absolutely

wanted for the service of the Province, especially as Your Excellency must be held personally responsible for any that shall not appear to the satisfaction of My Lords and to have been essentially necessary for the Public Service. I am further commanded by My Lords to express their anxiety in the strongest terms respecting the money due on credits of former Bills which amounted to the sum of £136,000 so late as the date of Your Excellency's letter of July 17th, and to desire that if the whole of that has not been paid before you receive this letter that you will, on no account, grant any further indulgence, but rigidly exact the immediate payment of it, My Lords being of opinion it will be unjustifiable to have the smallest balance of those bills outstanding after such repeated positive directions for compelling the payment of it.

I am, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient,

humble Servant,

George Rose

COCHRANE'S DISMISSAL BY HARLEY & DRUMMOND - DUE
TO HIS EXTENSIVE SPECULATIONS IN PUBLIC FUNDS, AND DIS-
REGARD OF HALDIMAND'S DIRECTIONS ON THE AMOUNT OF
BILLS TO BE DRAWN - 7 & 13:ii:1783

London

February 7th, 1783

The Honourable John Cochrane

Sir:

On the receipt of your letter of October 25th, we were surprised to find you had drawn for so large a sum - especially as, after having applied to the Treasury, we have been informed that it not only exceeds the amount of the General's requisitions in more than £200,000 - after his repeated advice to the Treasury that £150,000 would be sufficient for the Winter's Supply. This, you may imagine, set our minds to work to conceive what would be the cause of breaking through the positive instructions given you. Giving your letter a second reading, some expressions therein mentioned led us into a suspicion that some hidden transactions were at the bottom, and, to our astonishment, we found you engaged in a speculation infinitely greater than that undertaken by your predecessors, for which they were superseded by you.

Your own reflections - long before this reaches you - must, on this coming to our knowledge, have suggested to you the steps indispensably necessary to be taken by us - as well to prevent the further misapplication of the Public Money as to clear ourselves from any malignant aspersions that may be thrown on our characters through your imprudence: In consequence of which, we have acquainted the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury with your conduct, who have directed General Haldimand to pursue such measures as he may think necessary for that purpose - while we, on our part, hereby revoke all power to draw any more bills on us, and transfer it to another whom you may soon expect to see.

In the meantime, our last instructions to you are to use your utmost endeavours to bring matters to a speedy conclusion by co-Operating with our future agent to that purpose, and by giving every necessary information within the compass of your knowledge to the General so that he may know to whom to apply for the security of the Public Money.

Mr. Shaw has already informed us of the parties concerned. Therefore, the only shadow of reparation now in your power to make us is to be open and explicit, and by every exertion in your power to endeavour to prevent the loss which we have too much reason to dread the Public must suffer from your Imprudence.

Harley and Drummond

London,

February 13th, 1783

The Honourable John Cochrane

Sir:

We hereby confirm the contents of our preceding letter of the 7th instant, which we most earnestly recommend to your serious attention.

Harley and Drummond

ROSE TO HALDIMAND: TREASURY MAY SEND OUT SPECIAL
FUNDS IN THE SPRING - 7:ii:1783

Whitehall Treasury Chambers

February 7th, 1783

His Excellency,
Governor Haldimand

Sir:

I wrote so fully to Your Excellency in My letter of the 2nd of January last (a Duplicate of which is sent by this conveyance) respecting the utmost exertions being used for the Recovery of all sums remaining due by the Merchants on Bills drawn by Mr. Cochran, And to caution you against giving Requisitions but for Money absolutely wanted for the Public Services, that I can add nothing further on those subjects but assurances that My Lords are, if possible, more anxious Your Excellency should attend carefully to those points than when I wrote last.

My Lords have had under their consideration the Propriety of sending out Money in the Spring in order to prevent the Inconvenience and Loss to the Public which Your Excellency suggests in your letter of the 17th of July, and are of opinion it may be advisable to send out a sum by the first Man-of-War which may go up the St. Lawrence River: They will, however, come to an early and positive determination on that subject, and I will lose no time in Acquainting Your Excellency with the result of it.

George Rose

P.S. - Since writing the above, Mr. Knox has applied to My Lords to request their orders that the samples of Indian presents may be publicly drawn, and that Colonel Clause and Colonel Campbell or any of them may be present and certify the impartiality of the transaction - which My Lords are pleased to approve of, and I am to desire you will give directions accordingly.

ROSE TO HALDIMAND: TREASURY INSTRUCTIONS ON OBTAINING
EXTRA FUNDS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE - 7:ii:1783

Whitehall Treasury Chambers

February 7th, 1783

His Excellency, General Haldimand

Sir:

In addition to my letter of this day's date, I am to acquaint Your Excellency that Messrs. Harley and Drummond have informed the Lords Commissioners of

the Treasury that the conduct of Mr. Cochrane, their Agent, has been so directly opposite to their instructions to him that they have been induced to withdraw the credit given him by them. In order to prevent the Public Service suffering thereby, they desired, at the same time, you may know that if any money should be wanted by Your Excellency for carrying that on before the arrival of the Agent or Attorney they are about to send out who is to supersede Mr. Cochrane, they are desirous Your Excellency should draw on them for the same. It is, however, their Lordships' pleasure that you should not adopt this method of drawing directly on Messrs. Harley and Drummond for any sums that may be wanted for the Public Service after the receipt of this, if it should be possible for you to obtain it from Mr. Cochrane out of such sums as he has already for beyond Your Requisitions to the amount of it, but you are to take care punctually to observe all former directions not to cover the Drafts which have been made by Mr. Cochrane by any Requisitions not absolutely called for by the necessity of the Service, and in no case to draw Bills or grant Requisitions without actually receiving the money.

I am, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient,

humble servant,

George Rose

ROSE TO HALDIMAND INTRODUCING GORDON,
COCHRANE'S SUCCESSOR - 17:ii:1783

Whitehall Treasury Chambers

February 17th, 1783

His Excellency, General Haldimand

Sir:

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to acquaint Your Excellency that the Bearer hereof, Mr. David Gordon, is a Person sent out by Messrs. Harley and Drummond, Contractors for remitting money to America, to examine, settle and adjust their accounts with Mr. Cochrane, their Agent in Canada, - to whom My Lords desire Your Excellency will give all the assistance in your Power in the execution of the commission with which he is entrusted; and that Your Excellency will give directions to the Deputy Paymaster to receive and

deposit in the Military Chest all such money as shall, from time to time, be sent out in specie to their Agents; or which they shall have in their hands, obtained for Bills drawn, and shall tender to the Deputy Paymaster.

George Rose

MATHEWS TO COCHRANE ON THE SETTLEMENT
OF ACCOUNTS - 20:iv:1783 (The letter dismissing
Cochrane not yet received at Quebec)

Quebec

April 20th, 1783

The Honourable John Cochrane, Esquire

Sir:

I have laid before His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, your letter of yesterday with your enclosed statement of Debts, and of Interest: from these, it appears that you have overpaid General Haldimand's Requisition by Thirty Thousand Pounds Sterling, but that debts are still due to the amount of One Hundred and Two Thousand Pounds Sterling.

His Excellency is at a loss how to account for this, or how to imagine that debts which, last September, amounted to about One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Pounds Sterling should, at this period, be reduced no lower than One Hundred and Two Thousand Pounds Sterling - When, by your conversation, he had been led to flatter himself that the whole debts would have been nearly collected. His Excellency, therefore, thinks it his duty to require of you whether you consider these debts as being at the risk of Government in consequence of his Regulations made for drawing Bills on Credit in 1781 - because, Should that be the case, he apprehends it to be his indispensable duty to take such measures for securing Government against any eventual loss as may appear to him best calculated for that purpose; But, if you and your employers are alone responsible to Government for these debts through having paid the General's warrants with money drawn for without requisition, which I understood - by your conversation, when you gave in the last account - to be your idea, then His Excellency wishes to have that ascertained as soon as possible.

I have the Honour to be, Sir,

your most obedient and most

humble servant,

R. Mathews

COCHRANE TO MATHEWS ABOUT DEBTS DUE ON
BILLS OF EXCHANGE - 23:iv:1783 (Cochrane will
not say who is responsible for the outstanding debts,
but invites Haldimand to get them in, if he can.)

Quebec

April 23rd, 1783

Captain Robert Mathews

Sir:

I have the honour of your favour of the 20th instant acknowledging mine of the 19th.

Although His Excellency, General Haldimand, is surprised that the amount of debts still due on bills granted in the Year 1781 is still so great, you may assure him it has not been owing either to negligence on my part or a want of desire of the different individuals who, I am confident, have exerted every nerve to discharge their debts, but is occasioned from a general stagnation of trade during the Winter and the unsettled state of Public Affairs.

As to any conversations I have had with His Excellency last year, when my hopes and desires might have induced him to imagine that the debts would have been sooner discharged: My good wishes cannot be construed into engagements on my part which, from the circumstances of the affair, were out of my power to fulfil - and if His Excellency considers the magnitude of the sum I have paid Government in this Country and raised upon Credit, it is not to be wondered at that a considerable Balance is still Due.

To wind up matters of such magnitude and extent required every exertion in my power, and to take such measures as appeared best calculated for that purpose. I was, therefore, obliged to draw for a much greater sum than the amount of General Haldimand's Requisition - not only to complete the sum he required for the Public Service, and which I thought my duty to do, but also to enable the merchants already indebted to carry on their business and settle, at last, without loss.

As to my declaring, at this late period, whether I consider these debts as at the risk of Government or not in consequence of his Regulations to me: It is a matter of too much consequence for me to determine upon; the affair has already been referred home, where it now rests. I have only to adhere to the Orders received from my employers, who have invested me with full power without any reference to consult His Excellency in the management of my business.

If His Excellency knows of any measures that could possibly be taken for the better securing of the debts, I would be happy of a communication of them, and he will find me very ready to adopt any idea that would contribute to that end. But, as I never have had a Law Suit or dispute with any merchant in Canada in transacting business to upwards of Two Million Pounds Sterling, I would caution His Excellency against any violent measures - which would, undoubtedly, be attended with a want of results, and totally defeat the purpose intended.

A few weeks, no doubt, will bring out final resolutions from Home - until which time, I wish to avoid engaging in any argument with His Excellency - especially on a subject which my duty to my employers will not allow me to decide upon.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

John Cochrane

COCHRANE, NOW AWARE OF HIS DISMISSAL, STILL
REFUSES HALDIMAND INFORMATION ON THE PUBLIC
ACCOUNTS - 28:iv:1783

Quebec

April 28th, 1783

Captain Robert Mathews

Sir:

I received your letter of the 24th instant, and an answer would have been sent ere now had I not received word from England which very much alters the situation of my affairs.

It seems that Messrs. Harley and Drummond have been obliged to give security to Government for the whole amount of what has been overdrawn on His Excellency, General Haldimand's Requisitions amounting to upwards of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds, in consequence of which these Gentlemen have appointed Mr. Gordon to come out to this Country to assist in settling their affairs.

As I am in daily Expectation of his arrival by way of the Lakes, it is impossible for me, possessed of that Information, to give a final answer to His Excellency's Demands at present.

In a few days my Books will be Balanced, and an accurate Statement of the Affairs in my Charge made out for Inspection.

As Government have been great gainers by the high rate of Exchange uniformly obtained on a Sum Exceeding Two Million Pounds Sterling, they ought to stand their own Insurers as to losses that might arise from this unforeseen Peace. This is the point on which the whole matter should be rested, as it is in our power to prove it to the clear demonstration of the world.

Conscious that I have rigidly done Justice to the Public - and perhaps, by my own zeal, involved myself - the arrival of that Gentleman will afford me much satisfaction that, by having an opportunity on the spot of taking the General Scale of my Conduct in view, he may report accordingly.

John Cochrane

HALDIMAND ASKS COCHRANE FOR IMMEDIATE INFORMATION ON THE COLLECTION OF DEBTS DUE TO THE CROWN UPON BILLS OF EXCHANGE - 29:iv:1783

Quebec

April 29th, 1783

The Honourable John Cochrane

Sir:

As you did not give me a positive answer, yesterday, when I asked you whether you would or would not give your name and assistance by your books and papers, and all other information in your power, to prosecute actions for the recovery of debts due to the Crown upon Bills of Exchange, agreeable to the Account you delivered to on the 19th instant, I have now to desire that you will give me an immediate answer to that question.

Fred: Haldimand

ULTIMATUM TO COCHRANE DEMANDING HIS
ASSISTANCE IN THE RECOVERY OF MONEYS DUE
TO THE CROWN - 30:iv:1783

Quebec

April 30th, 1783

The Honourable John Cochrane

Sir:

I enclose to you the Letters from Messrs. Shaw and Fraser which are mentioned in your Letter of Yesterday to His Excellency, General Haldimand, and of which copies are taken by his orders.

His Excellency orders me to express to you, His Astonishment that you should think Transactions which you may have had with Messrs. Shaw and Fraser, totally unknown to him, for Bills of Exchange drawn in 1782 can possibly be combined with those drawn in 1781 - when he authorized you to give Credits under Restrictions.

I am again commanded by His Excellency, General Haldimand, to require a positive answer, whether you will lend your Name and give other necessary Assistance to the King's Attorney and Solicitor General in carrying into Execution the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the Recovery of the Sum of Seventy-One Thousand, Four Hundred and Sixty-Seven Pounds, Three Shillings and Tenpence which, by your Account, delivered to His Excellency on the 19th of this month, was due by Messrs. Shaw and Fraser for Bills drawn by you upon the Remitters of Public Money in the Year 1781.

R. Mathews

COCHRANE RESPONDS TO THE INITIATION OF
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST HIM - 7:v:1783

Quebec

May 7th, 1783

The Solicitor General,
Mr. Jenkin Williams

Sir:

I have your favour of the 6th instant requesting copies of the securities and vouchers in my possession for the Bills granted in the Year 1781, independent of Messrs. Shaw and Fraser's.

I am now to acquaint you that they consist of simple notes of hand upon the same footing as Messrs. Shaw and Fraser's, and generally taken up upon settlement, from time to time, of our accounts current.

John Cochrane

COCHRANE INFORMS HALDIMAND THAT SHAW AND FRASER'S EFFECTS AND DEBTS ARE NOW UNDER ASSIGNMENT TO HIM; HE ALSO TRIES TO STAVE OFF THE GOVERNOR'S PROSECUTION PROCEEDINGS
- 16:v:1783

Quebec

May 16th, 1783

His Excellency, General Haldimand

Sir:

Having received a summons sent at Your Excellency's Order to appear and answer at the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday next for a debt due by Messrs. Shaw and Fraser amounting to Seventy-One Thousand, Four Hundred and Sixty-Seven Pounds, Three Shillings and Tenpence Halifax Currency -

I have now to acquaint Your Excellency that I thought it my Duty, already, to adopt such measures for securing the Debts due by them that were best calculated to answer the desired effect; and therefore, before the receiving of your summons, I took an Assignment from Messrs. Shaw and Fraser of the whole of their Effects and Debts to answer that Purpose.

To convince Your Excellency that I mean Justice shall be done to all Parties and that the Business shall be conducted in the properest manner - and that you may be, at all times, assured that the Property is employed to no other Purpose than the liquidating of the Debts - I wish Your Excellency would appoint a person to assist me in the Superintending of this Business.

By this means, the Goods and Effects will be turned to the best advantage, and every Purpose of a Prosecution answered without that immense Expense, and the ruin attending it.

I hope Your Excellency will take this into serious Consideration and withdraw your suit against me in the Court of Common Pleas.

I have the Honour to be, &c.,

John Cochrane

HALDIMAND WILL PROCEED WITH HIS ACTION
AGAINST COCHRANE - 17.v:1783

Quebec,

May 17th, 1783

The Honourable John Cochrane

Sir:

I have received your letter of yesterday, and cannot comply with its contents. The orders of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury require of me to exact immediate payment of the Debts Due upon Bills of Exchange of the Year 1781.

Your conduct - in not taking the Securities agreeably to the 4th Article of the Instruction, and in giving so very extensive Credit in contradiction to another Article of them, to Messrs. Shaw and Fraser - And in refusing to lend your Name and Assistance for the Recovery of the Debts due for Bills in 1781 - leave me no alternative but the Suit which the Solicitor General has instituted against you in the Court of Common Pleas, in order to secure the Interest of the Public.

I am, &c.,

Fred: Haldimand

VIEWS OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR HENRY HAMILTON
OF QUEBEC PROVINCE ON THE COCHRANE AFFAIR
- 24.vi:1783

..... It appears by the Letters which the General has received from the Treasury that their Lordships have been well informed of Mr. Cochrane's Transactions: It is almost the first time that he has received clear and explicit directions from the Treasury. The orders relative to the outstanding Debts have occasioned great clamour here, but the General will do his duty. I ever reprobated the measure of giving Credit for Bills of Exchange. I knew - independent of political considerations with regard to the safety of the Revenue which was endangered by the measure - it would be attended, in the course of a few years, with ruin to the merchants, and with loss to the Crown. It is thought that, at this moment, there is no less a Sum than £270,000 due of which Messrs. Shaw and Fraser, alone, owe £134,000. Upon the Bills of Exchange drawn in 1781, and for which General Haldimand was prevailed upon to give his authority, there is only One Hundred and Two Thousand Pounds due; consequently, Messrs. Harley and Drummond are exposed to very great risk for the remainder.

AN ABUNDANCE OF SPECIE IN CANADA - 24:viii:1783 -
Copy of a Letter from several Merchants at Quebec to the
Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury - dated
at the New York Coffee House, August 24th, 1783

May it please Your Lordships

Being informed that a Requisition has been made by General Haldimand that a Certain Sum in Specie be sent to Quebec for the Public Service, - We, the undersigned Merchants, in behalf of ourselves and others trading in that Province, beg leave to represent -

That we can, with Certainty, assure your Lordships that - from the Abundance of Specie in the Hands of the Merchants in Canada who are in actual Want of Bills to remit to their Correspondents here, there is not the least doubt, were authority and directions given to General Haldimand to draw, but he would readily find Cash for his Bills to whatever Amount the Service may require.

We, therefore, humbly conceive that sending out Money to the above Province is not only unnecessary and attended with the Common Evil of lessening the Quantity of Current Coin within the Kingdom, but it would be very injurious to the Traders there who - in such Case, for want of Bills to make their Remittances - must be under the necessity of shipping it Home again at a great Risk and Expence. For these Reasons, we pray your Lordships, for the present, to suspend sending any Money to the above Province.

We are, with great Respect,

Your Lordships'
Most Obedient humble Servants,

Robert Hunter
Rob. Reshleigh & Co.
R. Morland & Co.
Davis Strachan & Co.
John Shoolbred

Ames Hayter
Bresh & Lindsay
Gregory Trembull & Co.
John Strettel

GOVERNOR HALDIMAND INFORMS TREASURY SECRETARY
SHERIDAN OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN AT PAR ON
THE PAYMASTER GENERAL - 22 x:1783

Quebec,

October 22nd, 1783

Mr. Secretary Sheridan
by the Integrity

(Duplicate by the Grace
on November 9th)

Sir:

I have to request that you would inform their Lordships that - having waited to the last minute for their Instructions in answer to my letters via the Bull Dog, and Representations having been made to me by the Deputy Paymaster General of the low state of Cash in the Military Chest, many Payments for the Public Service being in Arrears - I have been under the necessity of Authorizing Mr. Winslow, the Deputy Paymaster at this place to draw Bills of Exchange upon the Paymaster General: at Par, in conformity to his Instructions, and for Ready Money only, to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling which, with about Thirty Thousand Pounds more - I hope - may carry on the Service till the beginning of next May.

Fred: Haldimand

GOVERNOR HALDIMAND TO TREASURY SECRETARY
BURKE: BILLS OF EXCHANGE UPON CREDIT FINALLY
BECAME HIS ONLY VIABLE EXPEDIENT - 25 :iv:1784

Quebec,

April 25th, 1784

Mr. Secretary Burke

Sir:

Yesterday, I had the Honour to receive the Duplicate and Triplicate of your Letter of last August 28th by the Return of my Express from Halifax. The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury will know by former letters that, in October last, I authorized the Deputy Paymaster General

to draw Bills of Exchange upon the Pay Office for the Money Which was necessary to carry on the Service. I am happy that that Mode coincides with their Lordships' Directions. Their Lordships will likewise observe that every precaution had been taken to keep up the Exchange. In answer to the other Parts of your letter, I have the Honour to remind their Lordships that, previous to my authorizing the Remitters' Agent to give Bills upon Credit, I wrote repeatedly for Instructions and had often represented the propriety of sending out a large sum in Specie as the only Effectual means to keep up the Exchange or prevent the necessity of giving credit. When, in June 1781 - having received neither Instructions nor a Supply of Cash - I was, from a sense of duty, induced to accede to the Proposals of the Remitters' Agent, I lost no time in acquainting the Lords Commissioners of The Treasury with The Transaction - and my disapprobation of The measure, and put it in the Power of their Lordships to abolish the Practice entirely, and, to prevent the bad consequences to be apprehended - provided their Lordships had Honoured me with their Commands and directions in the Fall of the same Year. These orders were, unfortunately, delayed till the Summer following when, upon receipt of them, I immediately withdrew my license to give Credit.

I beg leave to enclose, for their Lordships' consideration, a copy of a letter dated January 2nd, 1783, from the Secretary of the Treasury: The Discrimination between the Transactions of the Remitters' Agent for 1781, and those of 1782, originated from their Lordships, whose Orders to me for the Immediate Recovery of the outstanding Debts of 1781 are clear, Explicit and in no respect, discretionary. I am anxious to receive an answer to my letter wherein I requested that Commissioners should be sent to Examine into The Public Accounts of the Army under my Command, and have the Honour to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient & Humble Servant,

F. H.

THE PRACTICAL VALUE OF PRIVATE PAPER MONEY,
AS COMPARED TO COIN, AMONG THE CANADIAN
PEOPLE - 5:vii:1784

Cataraqui,

July 5th, 1784

Major Robert Mathews

Sir:

I beg pardon for troubling you on the following particulars but, as they are upon a point needing to be Settled, I shall be much obliged to you to represent them to His Excellency.

The Traders here, in spite of orders, Issue paper money and refuse to answer the Same in Specie, and the Real wants of the Troops have, of late, been exceedingly ill Supplied. The Engineer usually paid the artificer in his own paper money, as no cash was sent up. It might answer better were they paid in Coin - for, although the value is the same, the people who receive it do not think so and, perhaps, work accordingly.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and
most humble Servant,

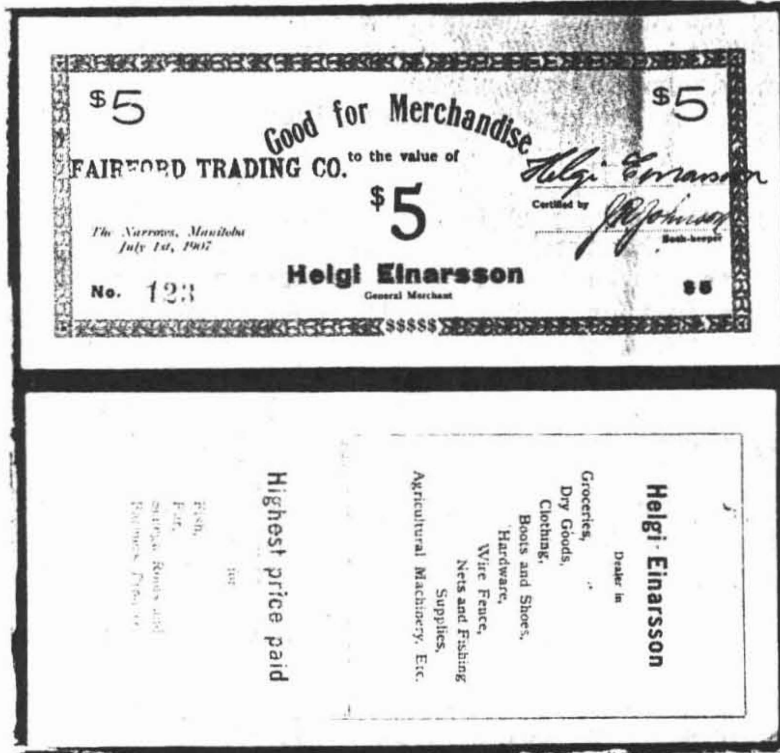
John Ross, Major

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Burt, Alfred Leroy: The Old Province of Quebec. The Ryerson Press; Toronto, 1933
2. Neatby, Hilda Marion Ada: Quebec - The Revolutionary Age, 1760 - 1791. Mc Lelland and Steward Limited; Toronto, 1966.

HELGI EINARSSON

by Donald M. Stewart



Helgi Einarsson was one of the more enterprising pioneers of the Manitoba Inter-Lake region. For 70 years he engaged in fishing, fish buying, fur trading and general merchant operations until his retirement in 1957. Numismatists will also remember him for his issues of paper money and trade tokens.

Helgi came with his parents from Iceland in the year 1887, as he was approaching the age of 17. The Einarssons were among the first to homestead near the present town of Lundar, Manitoba. Two years later they moved further north to pioneer in the area of The Narrows, which is about 100 miles northwest of Winnipeg. For several years Helgi spent his winters fishing through the ice of Lake Manitoba. His summers were passed working for railroad contractors and sawmill operators. After farming for awhile, he was hired in 1892 to run the government boat each summer carrying the Indian Agent to distribute treaty money.

Realizing the opportunities for trade, Helgi began buying fur and fish and soon found it was necessary to carry a varied stock of general merchandise. This led in time to the opening of 7 trading posts in the Inter-Lake region. In 1897 Helgi built the first ice house on the lake for preserving the summer catch of fish. He was also the first to ship unfrozen winter-caught fish from Manitoba to the United States. Recognizing the advantages of power, he built one of the first boats on the lakes equipped with a gasoline engine, but was cautious enough to equip it with auxiliary sails. It was a serious blow when this vessel was destroyed by fire in 1900. Helgi had also constructed several sailboats which were engaged in lake fishing.

The centre of his trading operations was originally The Narrows. On early maps by Arrowsmith and Fidler this place was named La Duc's Straits, for the horned owls found in the area. In 1859 Hind referred to it as Loon's Straits, but the present name, The Narrows, eventually prevailed. Fairford was originally the site of the Church of England Partridge Crop Missionary Station; the name reflecting the expanse of rushes covering many square miles which resembles the crop of a partridge. In 1851 Bishop Anderson of Rupert's Land renamed it Fairford after the Gloucestershire birthplace of the Reverend Abraham Cowley, a missionary at the station. Both The Narrows and Fairford are the sites of Saulteaux Indian Reserves. From time to time other trading posts were located at Lake St. Martin, Steep Rock on Lake Manitoba, and Dauphin River settlement, Berens River and McBeth Point all on Lake Winnipeg.

Einarsson's issue of paper money is dated July 1st, 1907 and shows his place of business as The Narrows. The notes carry values of \$1.00 and \$5.00, with all issued notes requiring the signature of Helgi Einarsson and the counter-signature of his bookkeeper. As a further precaution the notes were each numbered. Serial numbers in the 990's are the highest known, which may indicate an issue of 1,000 notes for each value. Later some notes had the designation "Fairford Trading Co." added above The Narrows by rubber stamp. It is said that Einarsson's money circulated widely and was readily accepted by everyone in the district.

It was in the 1905-1907 period that Helgi issued aluminum trade tokens in the values of 5¢, 10¢, 25¢ and 50¢ under the title "Helgi Einarsson, General Dealer, The Narrows, Man." (1). Soon afterwards a second set of the same values was issued, but this time for Fairford, Man. Einarsson's paper money in collectible condition and all of the trade tokens are considered to be very scarce to rare.

Fortunately, Mr. Einarsson recorded his early years in an autobiography, "AEVISAGA HELGA EINARSSONAR", published in Icelandic in 1954, which is an excellent source of information about the early history of the Inter-Lake region. He died at Dauphin River, Sturgeon Bay, on Lake Winnipeg on December 17th, 1961, at the age of 91 years. Helgi Einarsson was buried there, as he desired, among the people who had known and respected him.

The invaluable assistance of Mr. Henry Einarsson, who supplied much of the information in this article, is gratefully acknowledged.

(1) A description of the tokens used at The Narrows will be found under 4160 a-d, with a photograph and those of Fairford under 1360 a-d on pages 64 and 23 respectively of Trade and Advertising Tokens of Manitoba.

F.J. POTTS AND DAUGHTERS

by Donald M. Stewart



In this era of the women's liberation movement, it is appropriate to recall the Potts Family which operated a general store at Cessford, Alberta for several years beginning in 1917 under the name of F.J. Potts and Daughters.

Frank Joseph Potts was born in Illinois on May 3, 1869, but was brought up near Garfield, Arkansas. In 1889 he married Sarah Jane Mootry. The young couple farmed for several years and in 1910 opened a small general store. Times were difficult for them, so they sold out and moved to Calgary, Alberta with their three sons and four daughters in July, 1912.

Although employed in Calgary, Mr. Potts took up a homestead near Cessford about 100 miles to the east in 1913. Two years later the land produced a bumper crop and in the Fall of 1916 the family moved to a rented place near Cessford. Early next year, Mr. Potts took over the general store at Pandora, two miles southwest of the homestead. In the Fall of 1917 he completed construction of a general store and living quarters on the homestead. This store was operated by daughters Nancy and Cassie and the front of the store proclaimed "F.J. Potts and Daughters".

When the railroad came through Cessford in 1920, the store was moved from the homestead into the new town and the Pandora store was sold. When Nancy and Cassie were married to the Seefeldt brothers in 1918, their younger sister, Cora, helped in the store. Later a fourth daughter, Grace, also looked after it. In 1927 Mr. Potts sold the store to Cora's husband, Ed Smith, and a partner Tom Gardner, and opened another store at Millicent, Alberta. Later Mr. and Mrs. Potts lived at East Coulee, Alberta and then moved to Steveston, B.C. Mrs. Potts died there in October, 1950 and Mr. Potts passed away in April, 1951.

It is not known how many tokens were issued, but the number of each denomination struck by J.H. Dickinson of Calgary would be quite low. They were used in barter for butter and eggs; for the granting of credit, and were often necessary owing to a shortage of change. Very few of the tokens have survived and all denominations may be considered very scarce.

Of Cessford itself, little remains today - no railroad station, store, hotel, bank, post office or gas station - all victims of the drought and depression, but the aluminum tokens of F.J. Potts and Daughters will always keep their era alive.

The very considerable assistance offered by Mrs. Nancy M. Seefeldt, which has made this article possible, is sincerely appreciated.

Other denominations of the Potts' tokens are : 50¢, 25¢, 10¢, & 5¢.

THOMSON'S BAKERY

by Donald M. Stewart



Richard Thomson was born in Unionville, Ontario. He came West in 1915 settling in Ponoka, Alberta, a town 65 miles south of Edmonton. For some years he was employed by the F.E. Algar departmental store prior to opening his own grocery, bakery and confectionery in 1924. The bakery was discontinued in the early 1930's, but Mr. Thomson remained in the grocery business until 1954. He then retired to Victoria, B.C., where he passed away in 1966.

Spreading the word

Recently, Major Sheldon S. Carroll wrote -

"The tokens of the Campeau Fish and Game Club are not an Ottawa issue although they were struck by Pritchard & Andrews. They have been incorrectly attributed to Ottawa because some people seem to think that there is some connection between them and F.R.E. Campeau whose name appears on Breton 825. The Campeau Fish and Game Club is a private club just north of Buckingham, Quebec.. The Bank of Canada have this token in their collection in aluminum, white metal, brass, copper and silver. The present members of the club have no information concerning the tokens and do not know when they were used."

D.M.S.

THE PARKER MEDAL (Breton 159)

by Geoffrey G. Bell

On March 5, 1805, by an act of assembly, it was made possible to establish in the city of Saint John, "The Saint John Grammar School". The act was entitled "An act for encouraging and extending literature in the Province," but in effect it simply established the Grammar School which was to be under the control of a Board of Directors of which the Rector of Trinity Anglican Church was always to be the President, the Mayor and Recorder of the city being ex officio members of the Board. In 1884, the President and Directors of the Grammar School of the city of Saint John handed over to the Trustees of Public Schools for the city of Saint John all property held in trust by them for the schools.

In 1864, Judge Parker donated 50 pounds, the interest to provide for the purchase of a medal to be known as the Albert Medal and awarded as the Board should decide.

It is interesting to note that Judge Robert Parker was born in 1796 in a house that was located where the present Saint John High School now stands. He and his brother, Neville, were among the first pupils of the Grammar School. He was made a judge of the Supreme Court in 1834 and became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1865. He died suddenly after sitting for only one term. As an indication of the apparent high regard in which he was held in Saint John, records show that a public holiday was declared on the day of his funeral, November 17, 1865.

According to the minutes of a board meeting of Dec. 5, 1864, it was resolved that Judge Parker's donation be accepted and "that a medal of not less value than 12 dollars be annually given - the design on the medal and the regulations on which it shall be given to be determined at a future meeting". The board at this time also decided as a further inducement to award the winner of the medal a prize in books or otherwise, at the student's choice of the value of \$12.00 .

At the March 20, 1865 meeting, a letter from Dr. Gray, President of the Board, was read where he suggested some designs and mottos for the Albert medal. After considerable discussion, the matter, it seems, was referred to a committee of one, namely the Honorable Mr. Hazen to enquire and report as to the expense of engraving a medal. Hazen must have approached Parker, because at the June 13th meeting of the same year, Judge Parker verbally reported that he did not find it expedient to get a medal engraved in Saint John and would make further enquiry as to the expense of getting a die.

Probably because of poor communications, one does not find any reference to the medal in the Board's minutes until June 3, 1867. Mr. Scovil reports "that during his late visit to England he had called on the Messr. Wyon, Engravers, London, and made enquiry with regard to the expense of procuring a medal for the late Chief Justice Parker prize, and had ascertained that a silver medal, similar to one in bronze, which he submitted, could be struck, with such inscription as the Board might direct, for three guineas sterling, and he further stated that a gold medal of similar design could not be had under \$40.00 !".

With this information at hand the following motion was put to committee :
"Whereas it is found that the interest of £ 50 given to this Board by his Honor the late Chief Justice Parker, during his lifetime for the purpose of establishing an annual prize to be called the Albert Medal and given to a pupil of the School under such regulations as the Board should direct, is insufficient for such purposes:

Therefore, resolved that in lieu thereof a sufficient sum of money be annually

appropriated by this Board to procure a medal of silver to be presented at the midsummer examination to the pupil standing highest on the school register for the previous year, and that in memory of the long connection of the late Chief Justice with this Board as a Director, the deep interest which he invariably took in the School, and the liberal contribution above mentioned, it shall be designated the "Parker Silver Medal".

And the question being put, it is carried in the affirmative unanimously.

And further resolved that Mr. Scovil and Mr. Firth be a committee to prepare a suitable inscription and order a medal to be struck by Messrs. Wyon forthwith and ordered that such medal when received, shall be presented to Master W.S. MacFarlane to whom the Albert Medal was awarded in June 1866 but has not yet been presented and that no other medal be awarded until a year from the next succeeding examination.

Working much more quickly now, probably in due respect to the recently deceased Judge, Mr. Scovil submitted designs for the medal on June 24, 1867 which were approved.

I was indeed fortunate to acquire a bronze specimen in proof at the Meloche Sale in 1971. It is my assumption that it is the specimen submitted to the Board of the Grammar School in 1865 but I could be wrong in this regard.

The medal is described as follows:

Obv: Within the latin legend PUB: SCHOL:GRAM:
SANCT:JOHAN:NOV:BRUNS. a bust of Minerva
with ALLAN WYON beneath it.

Rev: Raised circled wreath with PARKER MEDAL above
the wreath and FOUNDED 1865 below the wreath.

Bronze and Silver, circular, 48 plain edge.

In concluding, there are a few interesting facts. Breton, in his catalogue, has made a mistake putting the engravers as J.S. & A.B. WYON. As I have noted above, Allan Wyon is printed on the medal, unless possibly two separate dies were made, the first by J.S. & A.B. Wyon and the second by Allan Wyon. I believe this to be unlikely. The medals are purchased still today from John Pinches (Medallists) of London, England. The medal is awarded now for proficiency in mathematics rather than general overall standing as was the original criterium.

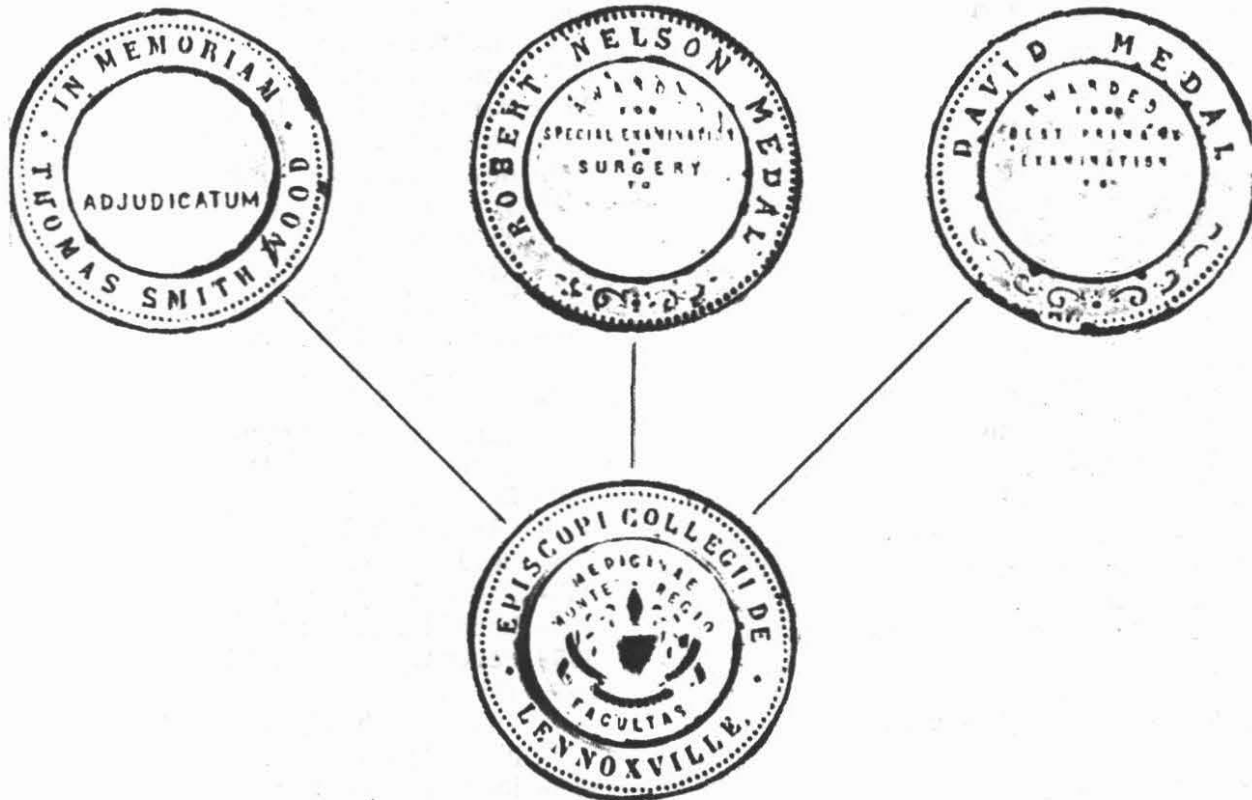
PARKER MEDAL WINNERS

1865- W.S. Macfarlane	1878- Colin H. Livingstone
1866- Not known	1879- A. Wilmer Duff
1867- Not known	1880- Martin G.B. Henderson
1868- John Sealy	1881- W.F. Ganons
1869- Clarence Treadwell	1882- Herman Perler
1870- Walter Steeves	1883- Arthur Richardson
1871- J.E. Narraway	1884- Wm. C. Cross
1872- Jas. Magee	1885- Oscar Watson
1873- Jas. S. Trueman	1886- Wm. A. Vanwart
1874- G. Fred Fisher	1887- Allen Wilson
1875- Alban F. Emery	1888- John McKnight
1876- Wm. Sewell	1889- Frederich McNeil
1877- Jas. S. Clark	1890- Wm. C. Clark

1891- Herman Peck
 1892- Oscar Ring
 1893- Hattie A. Smith
 1894- Muriel B. Carr
 1895- Mary E. Clark
 1896- W.J.R. Wilson
 1897- (Mary J. Morrow
 (Harry Devlin
 1898- Chester Martin
 1899- Chas. M. Lawson
 1900- Ella M. Smith
 1901- Mae Perkins
 1902- Wm. Morrow
 1903- Clara Fritz
 1904- Harry Bennett
 1905- Allston Cushing
 1906- Willard McIntyre
 1907- Edith D. Wallace
 1908- Dora Jones
 1909- Rosalie Waterman
 1910- Augusta Emerson
 1911- Fred C. Manning
 1912- F. Gordon Green
 1913- Arthur Willet
 1914- M. Kathleen Stanton
 1915- Bernard F. Haley
 1916- Samuel T. McCavour
 1917- Marion W. Thompson
 1918- Mary E. Kane
 1919- Greta Lingley
 1920- Francis W. Corkery
 1921- John H. Bond
 1922- Lillian Clarke
 1923- Francis H. Lingley
 1924- Edith P. Brown
 1925- Eleanor Chaisson
 1926- Donald B. Fraser
 1927- George W. Donaldson
 1928- Elaine Cunningham
 1929- Gertrude Hughes
 1930- Louise M. Henneberry
 1931- Andrew Likely
 1932- Margaret McDermott
 1933- Louise Thompson
 1934- Lila Ross
 1935- Norman Peacock
 1936- (Cedric Gilbert
 (Lester Hoar
 1937- Anne K. Smith
 1938- Harold F.V. Wall
 1939- Norma Alleyne Andrew
 1940- Norma Eldene Smith
 1941- Joy Allaby
 1942- Isadore Babb
 1943- Albert Stevens
 1944- Reynold Joseph Comeau
 1945- Benjamin Goldberg
 1946- Phyllis V. Brown
 1947- Robert Gibbs
 1948- Kenneth Pepperdene
 1949- Yvonne Van Buskirk
 1950- Edwin Cohen
 1951- Richard Hale
 1952- David Rosvall
 1953- David Patriquen
 1954- Ronald Senechal
 1955- Beverley Whitehead
 1956- (Norma Staples
 (Gaetan Theodule St. Onge
 1957- John Ryan
 1958- Russell Webster
 Joanne Turner
 1959- Joseph V. Wig
 1960- David Thornton
 1961- Gary Davis
 1962- Donald Beyea
 1963- John Finley
 1964- Brian Warnock
 1965- Germaine Gatien
 1966- Bruce Higgins
 1967- Kenneth Stewart
 1968- Paul Selick
 1969- Elmer Thompson
 1970- Peggy Jarvie
 1971- Nelson Chan
 Edwin Ehrhardt
 David Furrow
 Ross Nichols

MEDALS OF BISHOP'S MEDICAL COLLEGE

by Freeman Clowery



It is a little known fact that the University of Bishop's College of Lennoxville, Quebec, founded in 1845, at one time had a Medical Faculty which, over a period of 34 years conferred degrees on more than 250 men and women.

Bishop's Medical School was established in Montreal in 1871 and built up a fine reputation in the ensuing years to 1905, when it was decided to amalgamate with the Medical Faculty of McGill University.

The reasons for the establishment of Bishop's Medical School, the trials, tribulations and triumphs during its existence, make a fascinating story, perhaps more suited to the pure historian than the numismatist. However, since one invariably lends itself to the other, I would point out a few pertinent highlights.

1. In 1890 Bishop's admitted women to its Medical School on an equal footing with men, an advanced step for the times ; early evidence of Women's Lib.
2. In 1896 a Department of Dentistry was formed in the Faculty of Medicine by affiliation of the Quebec Dental College with the University of Bishop's College. Courses were given in both French and English. Thus Bishop's was the first university in the Province of Quebec to provide a dental course leading to the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery.
3. Amongst its graduates were many noted physicians. Two who may be well known to you are Dr. William Henry Drummond, author of the well read book

of French-Canadian poems 'The Habitant', and Dr. Wolfred Nelson of New York City, the first to register at the Medical School in 1871, a direct descendant of the noted gentleman of the same name. His ancestor was the Wolfred Nelson known to students of numismatics as the signer of the interesting notes of the Distillerie de St. Denis, issued in Troublous times, to help finance the rebellion of 1837.

The purpose of this exercise is to research the three medals awarded by the Medical Faculty of the University of Bishop's College. These are the Wood Gold Medal, the Nelson Gold Medal, and the David Silver Medal. The hunt for detailed background data has been interesting and rewarding and I am pleased to share my findings with the Fraternity.

Thomas Smith WOOD MEDAL: Bishop's Medical College, 1878-1905

Obverse: The crest of Bishop's Medical College within the legend EPISCOPI COLLEGII DE/LENNOXVILLE.

Reverse: The inscription ADJUDICATUM within the legend IN MEMORIAM/THOMAS SMITH WOOD.

Gold, circular, 44, plain edge, 28 awarded.

For further details of this interesting medal, reference is made to the minutes of a meeting of the University of Bishop's College Trustees held on June 21st, 1877 quoting a letter signed by Dr. Orrin Cottier Wood, which reads as follows:

Details of Wood Medal: 1- competitor must attend at least 2 sessions at Bishop's College. 2- must make at least 75% of total marks available in both Primary and Final Examinations. 3- marks for Botany examination to be included. 4- the Faculty has the power to keep back the medal when the numbers of the graduating class is less than four, "unless the best man has shown such excellence that the Faculty may deem him worthy of it." 5- the medal to be called "The Wood Medal". "This medal I will forward to the College every year, and instruct my Executors to furnish funds to continue it during the existence of the Medical Faculty of the College".

After the passing of Dr. O.C. Wood in 1884, continuation of the award was ensured by a donation from Dr. O.C. Wood's son, Dr. Casey A. Wood, who had graduated from Bishop's Medical School in 1877.

When Bishop's Medical Faculty lost its separate identity in 1905, the endowment was refunded, according to the conditions of the gift, to Dr. C.A. Wood, who in turn offered it to McGill University for the establishment and maintenance of a new Wood Gold Medal. It is interesting that this coveted medal is still being awarded by McGill.

Robert NELSON MEDAL: Bishop's Medical College, 1881-1905.

Obverse: The crest of Bishop's Medical College within the legend EPISCOPI COLLEGII DE/LENNOXVILLE.

Reverse: The inscription AWARDED/FOR/SPECIAL EXAMINATION/IN/SURGERY/TO within the legend ROBERT NELSON MEDAL.

Gold, circular 44, plain edge, 19 awarded,

This award was established by Dr. C. Eugene Nelson of New York in 1881, in memory of his father, Dr. Robert Nelson, who died at Staten Island, New York, in 1873. Dr. Nelson was implicated in the 1837 Rebellion at which time he headed an armed incursion from the United States into Canada.

Study of the Trustees Minute Book disclosed that 'Dr. Eugene Nelson, only son of the late Dr. Robert Nelson, of New York, has donated the sum of \$1,000.00 to the Medical Faculty to found a gold medal, to be known as the Robert Nelson Medal.

The Corporation confirmed that the \$1,000.00 be invested in a mortgage on a property in the township of Ascot, bearing interest at 7 %, payable half yearly. Dr. Campbell stated that it was thought best to many that the Nelson Medal should be struck from a die to ensure uniformity. He had written to Dr. C.E. Nelson and the latter in answer (letter dated Feb. 5th, 1881) had agreed to forward an additional \$150.00 for this purpose, but could not do so in time for the medal of this year, in place thereof requested that for the present an engraved medal should be prepared. The Faculty agreed to follow the suggestion, it being understood that when the die was ready the first medal would be recalled and replaced by the regular issue '.

We next find reference to this item in the minutes of a meeting held on March 20th, 1883. 'Dr. Kennedy read letters to and from Mr. Mitchell of Boston, Diemaker, regarding the making of a die for the Nelson Medal. The cost would be from \$350.00 to \$400.00 . Dr. Kennedy was instructed to write to England and ascertain if it could be made more cheaply there '.

It appears logical that for at least the years 1881, 1882, and 1883 the Nelson Medal was in fact engraved rather than die-struck as illustrated. One may only wonder at the whereabouts of these early pieces. It may well be that they were in fact exchanged for struck medals at a later date. Such is the mystery of some facets of our avocation.

The medal was to be awarded annually for the best special examination in surgery, written, oral and practical, open to all candidates who have taken first (75%) honours in all subjects of the final examination. From the 'School Announcements' of 1895-96 we note that added to the conditions was the phrase 'and who have attended at least two six-month sessions'.

The award was presented until 1905, when the amalgamation of the McGill and Bishop's Medical Faculties came about. At that time the endowment of the Nelson Gold Medal was refunded to the widow of the late Dr. Eugene Nelson, the original donor.

THE DAVID MEDAL: Bishop's Medical College, 1889-1905

Obverse: The crest of Bishop's Medical College, within the legend EPISCOPI COLLEGII DE/LENNOXVILLE.

Reverse: The inscription AWARDED/FOR/BEST PRIMARY/ EXAMINATION/TO within the Legend DAVID MEDAL.

Silver, circular 44, plain edge, 18 awarded.

This was established in 1889 by the members of the Faculty of Medicine of Bishop's University in honour of their Dean, Dr. Aaron Hart David. Originally, in 1881, the award took the form of a David Scholarship which was replaced by the David Silver Medal in 1889. As explanation for the change we find that 'owing to the changes having occurred in the arrangements of lectures, it has been decided that in future this prize shall consist of a silver medal, to be known as the David Medal, which will be awarded to the student who obtains the highest number of marks in the primary examinations'.

The David Medal was awarded over a period of 17 years, from 1889 until amalgamation with McGill in 1905. It is of interest that, due to a tie, two silver medals were presented in 1896, to Miss Minnie Gomery and Mr. C.A. Fortin,

You will note that the obverses of all three medals are identical. Also of interest is that I have in my cabinet a specimen of each in copper. This is unusual in that two of the official medals were presented only in gold, and the other only in silver. This would indicate that these are trial pieces, no doubt with an unknown fascinating history.

Thus, we record the conditions, background and available data covering the medals awarded during a very important period of Canadian medical history. In his book 'Bishop's University: The First Hundred Years'. Dr. D. C. Masters, then Professor of History at Bishop's, makes no mention of the medals, but does refer to the story of the Medical Faculty as 'a bright, although sometimes forgotten page in the history of Bishop's University'.

I acknowledge the fine co-operation received from Mr. Laurie Allison, Librarian, and Mr. H. E. Lewis, both of Bishop's University. A very special thanks to Dr. E. H. Bensley of the Department of The History of Medicine, McGill University.

References:

- ABBOTT, Maude History of Medicine in the Province of Quebec 1931.
- CAMPBELL, F.W. History of the Formation of the Medical Faculty of the University of Bishop's College in Montreal 1900.
- MASTERS. D.C. Bishop's University: The First Hundred Years 1950.
- BENSLEY, E.H. Bishop's Medical College, Canadian Medical Association Journal, 72 : 463: 1955

February 14, 1973



Dr. James A. Haxby, F.R.N.S., F.C.N.R.S.

The Bank of Canada has announced the appointment of Dr. James A. Haxby as Deputy Curator of the National Numismatic Collection. Dr. Haxby is internationally known for his extensive writings in the field of Canadian numismatics. He was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba but has lived most of his life in the United States. He was educated at the University of Oregon and Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri where he received his Ph. D.

From 1970 to 1972 he was engaged in scientific research at La Jolla, California. Last summer he moved to Canada and has been employed with a Toronto numismatic firm. Dr. Haxby is best known to collectors in Canada and the United States as co-author of "Coins of Canada" a widely used standard catalogue of Canadian coins, tokens and paper money. In 1969 Dr. Haxby received the Literary Award of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society for his series of articles on Canadian decimal coins. He is a fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society, a member of the Canadian and American Numismatic Associations, the British Numismatic Society and numerous other numismatic organizations. Dr. and Mrs. Haxby are now living in Ottawa.

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 132. The Cutting of Coins in Colonial Canada | R.C. Willey |
| 134. H.M.S. "Shannon" and Early Nova Scotia Halfpennies | R.C. Willey |
| 136. A Preliminary Listing of Encased Coins | Donald M. Stewart |
| 139. The "French Ninepenny Piece" and Other Strange Beasts | R.C. Willey |
| 143. Tokens Attributed | |
| 144. Documents Relating to Currency, Exchange and Finance
in Canada, 1786 - 1805 | A.E.H. Petrie |

President - Paul Siggers

Vice-President - Ray Mabee

Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Editor - Larry Gingras

THE CUTTING OF COINS IN COLONIAL CANADA

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

The cutting up of large silver coins into aliquot parts to provide change when coin is in short supply was widely practiced in the West Indies until about 1820. It is not thought of as being done in Canada, but there is evidence, both documentary and numismatic, that Spanish silver was cut or perforated occasionally in Colonial Canada. In the West Indies it rapidly came to be a dishonest private practice, whereby dollars, instead of being cut up into eighths to provide reals, were cut up into elevenths, each aliquot being passed off as a full weight real at a resulting profit of 37½%.

The Canadian colonies were anxious to prevent the introduction of such practices, and legislated early against such mutilation of coins. In 1750 the government of Nova Scotia was faced with the problem when Captain Barnes of the sloop "Huzza" was questioned over his importing some three thousand Spanish pistareens¹. The captain was dismissed after telling his story, and admonished never again to bring pistareens into Nova Scotia. The same day the government passed an Act to outlaw the cutting of pistareens or other coins. By this Act whole pistareens were to pass for a shilling, cut halves for six-pence, and cut quarters for threepence each, provided that the cut pieces were full weight. Cut parts of pistareens were legal tender to five shillings only. In 1752 cut coins were allowed to pass only by weight, at four shillings and sixpence an ounce².

The cutting of Spanish coins was carried on in the colony of Quebec in the early days of British rule, for the famous Ordinance of September 14, 1764,³ by which New England currency was adopted in the colony, contained a clause prohibiting the cutting of coins and invalidating all cut coins then in use. This Ordinance applied to all the Canadian colonies, over which the Governor at Quebec was Governor-in-Chief. In consequence of this order almost no cut coins have survived in Canada.

The only find of a cut coin in Canada was described by T.V. Buttrey in an article entitled "Cut Coins in Canada", published in The British Numismatic Journal Volume 26 (1967) pp. 176-178. In 1941 the ruins of Fairfield, Ontario, were discovered and excavated. Fairfield was a village inhabited by Delaware Indians and Moravian missionaries who had come from the United States and settled in Upper Canada in 1792. In 1813 the Americans under William Henry Harrison invaded Upper Canada, ascending the Thames River to a point about ten miles west of Fairfield before engaging and defeating in battle an army of British and Canadian troops and Indians. Fairfield was abandoned by the inhabitants, and the deserted village was entered by the victorious American army, plundered, and burned to the ground.

After the war the inhabitants returned and built New Fairfield to another site on the opposite bank of the river, and the old site was forgotten. When the site was rediscovered in 1941 and excavated by University of Western Ontario archaeologists, a small number of coins was found, including a cut quarter of a Spanish dollar of King Carlos III, of the portrait type. It would seem from this that the early colonists of Upper Canada ignored the regulations from Quebec and willingly used any silver coins, cut or not, as long as they were of good silver, so desperately short were they of silver coins. Cut dollars were in use in Montreal in 1766⁴.

The Holey Dollar of Prince Edward Island is Canada's one and only example of an officially cut coin. The story of this coin is well known. Governor Smith, perceiving soon after his arrival that the colony's development was being hindered by the lack of change, took matters into his own hands and ordered the perforation of one thousand Spanish dollars in the centre, the resulting rings and plugs to be countermarked for local circulation at five shillings the ring and a shilling the plug. They circulated during the year 1813, and were withdrawn the following year owing to the appearance of forgeries. The forgeries were thereupon accepted intrade by the merchants, who had become accustomed to a supply of change.

This action on the part of the governor of Prince Edward Island was, strictly speaking, illegal, for the cutting and countermarking of coins was viewed as mutilation under the terms of the enactments of 1764 and 1777. These orders were issued at Quebec, but their provisions as regards mutilation of coins in any way applied to all the Canadian colonies. Either the governor did not know this or chose to ignore it in reporting to the Colonial Office a fait accompli.

In 1825 an Imperial Order-in-Council established sterling as the currency of the entire British Empire except India, and British silver began to enter the Canadian colonies. Because this upset the currency system in Canada, it was ultimately proclaimed in 1838 that the terms of the Order of 1825 no longer applied to Canada. Even though it was harmful, and British silver did not remain in circulation, enough of it remained to do away with the need to cut up dollars or crowns into aliquot parts to provide change, and in consequence cut coins, which never gained much acceptance in Canada, were never seen again in circulation.

Bibliography

1. Shortt, Adam. "Documents relating to Currency, Exchange, and Finance in Nova Scotia 1675-1758". pp . 320, 321
2. Ibid. p. 383
3. Murray, James. "An Ordinance for Regulating and Establishing the Currency of the Province." Sept. 14, 1764. Text reprinted in "the Canadian Antiquarian" April 1876 pp. 169-174
4. Petrie, A.E.H. "Documents relating to Currency, Exchange, and Finance in Canada 1765-1767". TCNRS Jan. 1973 p 13. Selected from unpublished papers of Adam Shortt in the Public Archives of Canada.

H.M.S. "SHANNON" AND EARLY NOVA SCOTIA HALFPENNIES

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

Does H.M.S. "Shannon" appear on any Nova Scotia coins ? The answer to this question is "No", unless one wishes to consider one of the two small ships on the reverse of the Broke halfpenny to be the "Shannon". The Broke halfpenny was issued in 1814 in honour of the capture of U.S.S. "Chesapeake" by H.M.S. "Shannon", and many a collector has assumed that the reverse depicts Britannia watching two ships - the "Shannon" and the "Chesapeake" - fighting at sea.

Two other halfpennies of 1814 show ships. The first is the anonymous halfpenny inscribed FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRADE (Haxby & Willey¹ 61) and the Carritt & Alport halfpenny (H & W 62), which has two varieties. Courteau², after listing these three pieces, states, "The ship shown on the foregoing tokens doubtless represents the 'Shannon'".

The ship of the first coin was first used in 1804 for an anonymous Irish halfpenny token designed and engraved by William Mossop of Dublin. This token (Davis 70 County Dublin³) is also listed by R.C. Bell⁴ as an Irish piece struck for general circulation. It would seem that the reverse of this Irish halfpenny was combined with a new obverse type for the Nova Scotia halfpenny in 1814. William Mossop having died in 1806, the Nova Scotia halfpenny must have been produced by his son, William Stephen Mossop. At any rate, the ship is not H.M.S. "Shannon", for there are no staysails to the mainmast, no royals, and no skysails.

The ship on the Carritt & Alport halfpenny of 1814 is curiously rigged, lacking all sails above the topsails on the foremast and mainmast, and lacking even a topsail to the mizzenmast. In addition there is no poopdeck. Obviously this ship is not the "Shannon". What ship is this ? It is the ship of the Gloucester & Berkeley Canal Company halfpenny of 1797, designed and engraved by Thomas Wyon the Elder and struck by Peter Kempson. The token is listed and illustrated by Dalton & Hamer⁵ and R.C. Bell⁶. It would appear from this that Thomas Wyon the Elder made use of this reverse die in 1814 by altering the legends for the reverse of the Carritt & Alport halfpenny.

It has long been known that two varieties exist of the Carritt & Alport halfpenny. The common variety is described as having the ship's bowsprit pointing above the O in ALPORT, while the rarity shows the bowsprit pointing to the centre of the O. Courteau⁷ adds that the right leaf of the two at the top of the chaplet of the bust points to the second N of PENNY on the common variety. On the rarity both leaves are right under the first N of PENNY. The second variety is extremely rare, Courteau saying that only two or three specimens exist, one of which was in the W.W.C. Wilson collection.

Since those days no specimen of the rarity has turned up, but in 1965 the author discovered that a red uncirculated specimen is in the British Museum cabinets. In 1960 H.W.A. Linecar⁸ published in The Canadian Numismatic Journal a catalogue of the Canadian coins in the cabinets of the British Museum. Among the items was a specimen of the Carritt & Alport halfpenny described as "struck without a collar". The author, on seeing it in 1965, realised that the coin was the rare variety with the bowsprit pointing to the O, and also recognised other important features never before mentioned by writers on Nova Scotia numismatics.

The lettering of the inscriptions is finer on the rarity, and more compact. On the obverse the inscription is confined to the upper half of the coin, whereas on the common variety it extends around a good three-quarters of the circumference of the coin. The date is also in smaller figures and more compact on the rare variety. On the reverse the inscription on the rarity begins and ends above the ship's deck, and the word HALIFAX is much finer, while on the common variety the inscription begins and ends in line with the deck of the ship, and HALIFAX is coarser. The rarity was indeed struck without a collar.

The rarity of the variety in the British Museum suggests that it was likely a pattern. It was probably rejected by Carritt & Alport because it was struck without a collar, or perhaps because of the arrangement of the inscriptions, whereupon Wyon produced the variety familiar to all collectors of Canadian Colonial coins.

References

- 1...Haxby & Willey: Coins of Canada. Second edition 1973
- 2...Courteau, Dr.E. The Coins and Tokens of Nova Scotia. 1910. Reprinted 1964. P.24 #331-333.
- 3...Davis, W.J. The Nineteenth Century Token Coinage. 1904. Reprinted 1969. P 221 #70.
- 4...Bell, R.C. Specious Tokens and Those struck for general Circulation. 1968. P 208,209 #30. Dublin.
- 5...Dalton & Hamer. The Provincial Token Coinage of the Eighteenth Century. 1910-1917. #63. Gloucestershire.
- 6...Bell, R.C. Commercial Coins 1787-1804. P 44 #5 Gloucs.
- 7...Courteau, Dr.E. Ibid. P 24 #332.
- 8...Linecar.H.W.A. Catalogue of Canadian Coins and Tokens in the British Museum 1959. CNJ Feb.1960 P.73

A PRELIMINARY LISTING OF ENCASED COINS

by Donald M. Stewart

The issues of trade, advertising and commemorative tokens which contain encased coins have long been neglected. This preliminary listing does not include the many cardboard issues nor tokens with centres which are not coins. No doubt this list will prove to be very incomplete. Reports of any additions or corrections would be appreciated.

All coins are Canadian unless otherwise described. The dates shown may be the date of issue, but not necessarily so. Obviously the coins are sometimes removed and later replaced with one of another date. In some cases the manufacturer may have used mixed dates. The tokens are described as R (round) or H (horseshoe shaped).

ALBERTA

Calgary

Al Azhar Shriners	A R 45	1913 cent
Al Azhar Temple	A R 42	1915 cent
Al Azhar Temple	A R 41½	1916 cent
Marles & Co.	A R 35	1960 cent
Palace Hotel	A R 30	1905 cent U.S.

Edmonton

Al Azhar Shrine Club	A R 45	1914 cent
Edmonton Industrial Ass'n	A R 41½	1914 cent
Irving Kline Ltd.	A H 35 X 39 (p)	1951 cent

Killam

The Florence Hotel	A R 38	Not known
--------------------	--------	-----------

(This piece may have been issued at any time from 1911 beyond 1928).

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver

The B.C. Trust Corp.	A R 38	1906 cent
Con Jones	A R 35	1909 cent U.S.

MANITOBA

Brandon

John A. McDonald & Son Ltd.	A R 38	1956 cent
-----------------------------	--------	-----------

Winnipeg

J. J. H. McLean & Co., Limited	A R 35	1903 cent U.S.
Mitchell-Copp Limited	A.R 41 (p)	1947 cent

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax

Guildford's Tiger Brand Piston Packings	A H 35 X 39	1929 cent U.S.
---	-------------	----------------

ONTARIO

<u>Brockville</u>		
Clearihue's Gloves	A R 38	1901 cent
<u>Copper Cliff</u>		
Inco Nickel Alloys	A R 31	1947 nickel
<u>Hamilton</u>		
Eaton's	A R 38½	1946 cent
Ontario Furniture Co.	A H 35 X 40	1956 cent U.S.
<u>London</u>		
Calp's Limited	A R 32	1950 cent
Field's \$15.00 Clothes	A H 35 X 40	1929 cent
W.O. Travelers Ass'n.	Bze R 35	1908 cent
<u>Oshawa</u>		
Pontiac	A R 32	1940 cent
Buick	B R 32	1939 dime
<u>Ottawa</u>		
Jack Snow Credit Jeweller	A H 36 X 40	1947 cent
Jack Snow Hull, Pembroke, Brockville, etc	A H 35 X 40	1952 cent
Jack Snow Credit Jewellers Limited	A H 35 X 40	1957 cent
<u>Princeton</u>		
Gold Leaf Tobacco Farm	A R 32	1963 cent U.S.
<u>Sudbury</u>		
Sudbury the Capital of the North	A R 32 (p)	1964 nickel
Sudbury Motors Ltd.	A R 32	1940 cent
<u>Toronto</u>		
C.N.V.C.A. (Cdn. Numis. Variety Coll. Ass'n)	A R 35	1966 cent
Collector's Center	A R 32	1963 cent U.S
Wesley Mason Fabrics	A R 39	1945 cent
Wesley Mason Fabrics	A R 39	1947 cent
(ONE issue or TWO ?)		
Massey-Harris 100th Anniversary	A R 39	1947 cent
Northway's	A R 32	1937 cent
Reliance Insurance Co.	A H 35 X 40 (p)	1961 cent
SaveLucky Green Stamps	A R 40½	1963 cent
Standard Fuel Co. Ltd.	Not Seen	
<u>Walkerville</u>		
The Walkerville Brewing Co. Limited	A H 41 X 46	1900 cent
<u>Waterloo</u>		
Doon Pioneer Village (Building)	A H 35 X 40	1965 cent
Same		(p) 1967 cent
Doon Pioneer Village (Covered Wagon)	A H 35 X 40	(p) 1967 cent
Same		(p) 1968 cent
<u>Windsor</u>		
Wm. Feyer Coin Exchange	A R 32	1964 cent
General Motors of Canada Ltd.	A R 32	1940 cent

QUEBECMontreal

Allan & Le Maistre	Celluloid R 38	1902 Farthing
Expo 67	A H 35 X 41 (p)	1967 cent
Jas. A. Ogilvy's Limited 83rd Birthday	A R 31	1949 cent
Jas. A. Ogilvy's Limited 84th Birthday	A R 31	1950 cent
Ogilvy's 100th year	A R 33	1966 cent
L. R. Souliere & Co.	A R 35	N/S cent U.S.

Sherbrooke

Fred Smith	A R 32	1960 cent
------------	--------	-----------

SASKATCHEWANRegina

J. N. Stewart	N/S	1907 cent U.S.
---------------	-----	----------------

Saskatoon

Imperial Bowl	A R 35	1963 cent
---------------	--------	-----------

YUKON TERRITORYDawson

The Monte Carlo 25¢ in trade	A R 30	1891 cent U.S.
Townsend & Rose 25¢ in cigars	A R 32	1900 cent U.S.

GENERAL

Canada Confederation 1867 - 1967	Wm Gilded R 35 (loop)	1967 cent
Eaton's	A R 38½	1946 cent
Same		1947 cent
One of the first coins struck in Canada	Bze R 32 (loop)	1908 cent
Souvenir of Canada (map)	A R 38½ (p)	1947 cent
Souvenir of Canada (maple leaves)	A H 35 X 39 (p)	1956 cent
Same		1957 cent

MAVERICKS

4th Annual Electrical Progress Exposition	A R 32	1936 cent
---	--------	-----------

MISCELLANEOUS

Windsor Canadian Imported (for distribution in U.S.A.)	A R 35	1964 cent
---	--------	-----------

Sincere thanks are due to Frank Harding, Leslie Hill, Ken Palmer, Ed Parker, Reg Smith and all others who contributed to this listing.

THE "FRENCH NINEPENNY PIECE" AND OTHER STRANGE BEASTS

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

In the course of research into earlier periods of Canadian numismatic history, the student is apt to encounter some unfamiliar names given to various coins in Colonial times. The Ordinance of September 14, 1764, proclaimed at Quebec, established New England currency as the standard in Canada, whereby the Spanish dollar went for six shillings. As was the custom with such currency enactments, certain coins were specifically mentioned and the value at which they were to circulate was specified.

Among the coins specified in the Ordinance of 1764 was a silver coin known as the "French Ninepenny Piece", which was to circulate at a shilling. The coin was given its odd name because it was rated at ninepence Halifax Currency and accepted at that value in Nova Scotia. In 1765 a memorial ¹ was addressed by the merchants of Quebec to Governor Murray, requesting that the Ordinance of 1764 be annulled and Halifax Currency be adopted. With the memorial was a detailed list of arguments, the seventh of which claimed that the French ninepenny piece, being actually worth only 14 or 15 sols (7d or 7½d Halifax Currency), was overrated by the terms of the Ordinance of 1764.

These arguments were answered in Council on May 3, 1765 ². To the one about the French ninepenny piece it was replied that, if it were worth only 14 or 15 sols, then it was overrated in Halifax Currency at 9d. Inquiry into the records of the old regime revealed that the coins passed before the Conquest at 18 sols, and that they generally were denominated XX - S. The reply went on to the effect that the coins are accurately valued in Halifax Currency if the information about their value in French colonial times were true, and, if not, they would undoubtedly be correctly rated by the government in the future in order to prevent their excessive importation.

According to this information, the "French Ninepenny Piece" is positively identified as the one-sixth écu de Navarre (Ciani 2105), which was issued by Declaration of December 19, 1718. By Arrêt du Conseil of December 10, 1719, this coin was reduced to 18 sols. After all the jiggery-pokery of John Law was overwith, those that survived the recoinage of 1720 settled down to 18 sols, at which value it circulated in New France, Isle St. Jean, and Isle Royale. In the course of trade, often clandestine, with Louisbourg, the coin entered Nova Scotia, and was eventually rated at ninepence Halifax Currency. In Canada after 1764 it was rated at a shilling. Since the coin was not named in the Ordinance of 1777, whereby Halifax Currency was adopted in Canada, it presumably was no longer in circulation by this time.

The French ninepenny piece was known in other forms as well. By Edict of September 1720 a general recoinage was ordered ³. The products of this recoinage are the "John Law" gold (Ciani 2080, 2081), the petit louis d'argent (Ciani 2136), and the silver écu de France and its subdivisions (Ciani 2107-2111). Older coins were to be recalled and used as blanks to strike the new coinage. In consequence a great many of the issue of sixth écus de Navarre were remade into sixth écus de France (Ciani 2110). These were introduced at 30 sols, which was an inflated value based on 9 livres for the whole écu. Very soon afterward the "Système" of John Law collapsed, and successive deflationary orders reduced the value of the coins, the sixth écu being valued at 20 sols or one livre. A little later it was reduced to 18 sols. This is the second form in which the "French Ninepenny Piece" came to the notice of the British Military authorities at Quebec.

The third form of the "French Ninepenny Piece" is the livre of 1720, wrongly called the livre of the West India Company. This coin was issued by Edict of December 1719 and authorised to circulate at a livre or twenty sols. It gyrated by reason of a bewildering series of decrees, all recorded by the meticulous Abot de Bazingen⁴, during the John Law inflation, finally settling down to a parity with the 20 sols de Navarre of 1718 and the sixth écu de France of 1720. It was reduced to 18 sols along with these other coins.

The "French Piece, passing at present for 4s 6d Halifax" is the écu aux huit L of 1724-1725, of which a large quantity very badly corroded was brought up by the discoverers of the wrech of "Le Chameau". The identity of this piece can easily be confirmed by its weight, 15 pennyweight 16 grains, recorded in the Ordinance of 1764 whereby it was to pass for 5/6 in Quebec. The Ordinance of 1777 tariffed this coin at 4/2 in consequence of the adoption of Halifax Currency, referring to it as the "French Piece of four livres ten sols tournois". By this name it was specified in the Acts of 1796 in both Upper and Lower Canada, by which authority it was still rated at 4/2 currency. After this the "light French crown", as Chalmers called it, ceased to have any importance, as fresh supplies were unavailable. The coin was introduced in France by Edict of September 1724 at a value of four livres. It was reduced to 3½ livres in December 1725, but was raised to four livres nine sols in 1727. -

The Ordinance of 1764 alludes to the "Spanish and French Pistole", which were to pass for twenty-one shillings in Quebec. By the terms of the 1777 Ordinance they were reduced to eighteen shillings. The Spanish pistole is a quarter of a doubloon, or four dollars. It never varied in weight, value, or quality.

The French pistole has a quite different history. It was introduced in 1640 by Louis XIII at ten livres, and came to be called a louis d'or by reason of its depicting the king's portrait. The two terms were interchangeable till the middle of the reign of Louis XIV, when French currency began to depreciate because of the wars waged by Louis in Europe after 1672. After this date the word "Pistole" was used to describe the sum of ten livres in accounting, while the gold coin, continually rising in value above ten livres, was irrevocably called a louis d'or.

After this the only French gold coin issued, of a weight approximately equal to the Spanish pistole, was the louis d'or of 1723-1725. This is the "mirliton" type, issued at 27 livres by Edict of August 1723, and shipped to New France and Isle Royale in large quantities in the ill-fated "Chameau" in 1725. In 1725 its value was reduced to fourteen livres, and in 1726 to twelve. These "mirliton" coins were in all probability the only French gold pieces of Spanish pistole weight found in Quebec at the time of the Conquest, and therefore are most likely to be the "French Pistole" of the Ordinance of 1764.

"Coppers", alluded to in the Ordinance of 1764, are English and Irish regal half-pennies and French copper sous. Twenty British coppers were authorised to pass for a shilling in 1764, but in 1765 their value was increased to eighteen to the shilling⁵. The extremely rare notes of George King, issued at Quebec in June 1772, are denominated in coppers. This term was no longer used officially after 1800.

The term "York Shilling" was common in ordinary parlance in Ontario until about a hundred years ago. This is the shilling of the York Currency. This standard was brought to Canada after 1783 by United Empire Loyalists from the state of New York, and by this standard the Spanish dollar was rated at eight shillings. Since the dollar contained eight reals, the Spanish real came to be called a York shilling in Upper Canada. York Currency was officially recognised till 1822, when it was eliminated by denying any who continued to use it in business the right to earn interest on any accounts drawn up in York Currency. Nevertheless the term "York Shilling" continued in use as an alternate name for the Spanish real.

The pistareen, which was first coined in Spain in 1700, was known by several names in the New World, where it was not supposed to circulate. In 1700 Spain reduced her standard for domestic use, retaining the old standard for her overseas empire. The new standard, or "plata nueva", was debased 25%, so that a dollar of eight reales of the old standard, or "plata vieja", was worth ten reales plata nueva. A dollar plata nueva was worth eight reales plata nueva. The quarter dollar of the new standard was thus worth only a fifth of a dollar of the old standard.

It was originally intended that plata nueva be used only in Spain, but it was soon discovered that importing the new quarters into the New World and passing them into circulation as quarters of the old standard was a profitable pastime. The design of the plata nueva coinage was quite different from the plata vieja, and lacked the pillars flanking the Spanish arms, which always denoted Spanish overseas mintages.

The pistareen first came to the notice of the British in 1712, when Sir Isaac Newton, then Master of the Mint, reported on the analysis of some specimens, reckoning that on the basis of their silver content they would circulate at five to the dollar "old plate", as the Spanish old standard was called ⁶. Not long afterward they were circulating in the British West Indies and in all the British mainland colonies of North America. Nova Scotia was using pistareens very soon after the founding of Halifax, it being necessary in 1750 to legislate against cutting them into aliquot parts and endeavour to prevent their excessive importation.

The Ordinance of 1764 fixed the value of the pistareen at a shilling and twopence in the colony of Quebec. It was reduced to an even shilling by Ordinance of 1777. This was the value at which it circulated in the Atlantic colonies, and it continued at this value until Canada and the United States were flooded with pistareens. In 1827 the United States government reduced their value to 17 cents in consequence of a Mint Report on their intrinsic value. In Lower Canada the pistareen was devalued to tenpence currency in 1830, and Upper Canada demonetised it the same year.

The pistareen was often called a Halifax shilling, since this is what it was worth in Halifax Currency from 1777 to 1830. The famous tale of the action of Ackroyd versus Harlow in the matter of a debt owed by Harlow contains a reference to the pistareen. As Mrs. Dulmage, the jailer's wife, told out the money to Harlow, she mentioned one Halifax shilling as well as three "silver pieces worth a shilling and threepence each" (probably British shillings, or Spanish quarters old plate), five halfpennies of George III, and the Brock halfpenny that freed Harlow and cancelled the debt.

The pistareen was also called a fifth, for it was intrinsically a fifth of a dollar and therefore the ancestor of the twenty-cent piece. Those wishing to pass it off as a quarter of a dollar tricked the unwary by calling it an "unpillared quarter". They were, of course, entirely right, for it actually was an unpillared quarter - of a dollar new plate !

Coming down to the end of the period of the Colonial coinages, one encounters some local terms in Newfoundland. The "Rutherford Ram" is the halfpenny of R. & I.S. Rutherford or of Rutherford Bros., fairly common coins to-day. R. & I.S. Rutherford issued their coins from St. John's in 1841 and shortly before. The tokens inscribed "Rutherford Bros." were issued from Harbour Grace in 1846. They came to be called "Rutherford Rams" because of the fleece suspended from a ribbon, which was used as an obverse design. Both issues became too plentiful, and soon they were discredited, and the inhabitants began to describe a worthless thing or a foolish idea as "not worth a Rutherford Ram".

In 1862 the business community of St. John's, in a memorial to the Governor of Newfoundland, asked that all copper in circulation be countermarked to prevent the capricious refusal of any of it in future, citing the example of a refusal by some person or persons unknown to accept "Ship halfpennies" or "Fish Halfpennies" in trade. By this time most halfpennies were light weight, owing to the importation of enormous numbers of Prince Edward Island tokens.

Two pieces come to mind as being the probable "Ship" coins and two as the probable "Fish" coins cited by the memorialists. The rare ship halfpenny of 1858 was at that time only recently introduced. There were two issues of this coin, as evidenced by the weight of existing specimens and also by the existence of two reverse varieties. If this were the coin thus refused after 1862, the supply was probably withdrawn from circulation and thrown away, melted down to recover the copper, or otherwise destroyed, which would explain its rarity to-day. Had any quantity been cached away in the hope of getting them back into circulation at some later time, they would probably have been destroyed in one of the many fires which frequently devastated the city of St. John's. The other possible "Ship Halfpenny" would be the well-known SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE token, which was brought into Newfoundland in some quantity from Prince Edward Island.

The "Fish Halfpenny" may be either the Prince Edward Island halfpenny depicting a plough on one side and a fillet of cod on the other (Breton 917) or the local "Fishery Rights" halfpenny of 1860. If stocks were gathered up and melted down or otherwise got rid of, it could account for the scarcity of the "Fishery Rights" token, which was not issued in large quantities. The Prince Edward Island tokens would in all likelihood be returned to the Garden of the Gulf if these were indeed the "Fish Halfpennies" of the memorial of 1862.

A final term, little understood by collectors to-day, is the term "Mauvais Sous" or "Bad Sous", used in Lower Canada about 1837. These are the famous Bouquet Sous issued in imitation of the sous of the Bank of Montreal about 1837. They were at first accepted with reluctance because of their lighter weight, but became popular among the Patriotes of the day because they were inscribed in French. They came to be called the Sous des Patriotes in consequence. Because of the demand for coins inscribed in French, the number and variety of Bouquet Sous increased, and some were struck locally in brass, being struck over the lightweight brass tokens rejected by the banks a year or so earlier. It was then that they came to be known as the "Bad Sous". and after the introduction of the Habitant tokens of 1837 they were refused by the banks and thus eliminated.

References

- 1.....Petrie, A.E.H. "Documents relating to Currency, Exchange, and Finance in Canada. 1765-1767." (selected and edited from the Adam Shortt papers, Volume 8, in the Public Archives of Canada.) TCNRS Jan. 1973 p.1
- 2.....Petrie, A.E.H. Op. cit. pp. 6, 7.

- 3.....Shortt, Adam. "Documents relating to Currency, Exchange, and Finance during the French Period". Volume 1 pp. 474-485
- 4.....Bazinghen, François André, abot de: "Traité des monnoies...en forme de dictionnaire, qui contient l'histoire des monnoies...de France, leur variations, titre, poids, & valeur...depuis 1258 jusqu'en 1726". Paris 1764. Volume II Table des Espèces.
- 5.....Petrie, A.E.H. Op. cit. pp. 7, 8
- 6.....Chalmers, Robert. "A History of Currency in the British Colonies." 1893. p. 395
- 7.....Wood, T.S. How a Brock Copper Cancelled a Debt of \$500. CA April 1878.
- 8.....Newfoundland. Extracts from Minutes of Council of 8th September 1862 containing the Proceedings in relation to the stopping of the Circulation of certain Copper Tokens in the Town of St. John's.

All photographs, with the exception of the livre of 1720, were supplied through the courtesy of the Bank of Canada.

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

C.N.R.S. No.

- 538 Northern Dairy/ice/cream/& creamery North Bay, Ont.
 Bottle check 10 cts. A:R:20
 Listed in "Canadian Trade Index" for 1926
- 586 The superior excellence of/Payne's/Pharaoh/Granby, Que.
 Cigars/will outlive this/calendar A:R:38½
 Listed in C.M.A.'s Canadian Trade Index for 1926 as "J. Bruce Payne Ltd",
 Mfg's Pharaoh Cigars etc. etc. Also in Bradstreet of 1908
 (Above two attributed by Ken Palmer)
- 610 Fred B. Prophet Co./Bottle/Deposit Detroit, Mich.
 (attributed by D. Stewart)

SELECTED AND EDITED BY A.E.H. PETRIE

FROM THE ADAM SHORTT PAPERS, VOLUME 8, IN THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

These relate to exchange difficulties in banking, commerce, and the payment of troops, mainly after 1791's separation of the old Province of Quebec into the Lower and Upper Canadas. An absence of specie tended, especially, to aggravate this situation.

USE OF BONS IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF ARMY RATIONS, 1786

New Carlisle,

January 23rd, 1786

All Those who have Bons in their possession - from Mr. Monro, Commissary, on the Provision Store - are ordered to present them on Thursday forenoon next, the 26th Instant, to Captain Lawe so that the number of Rations due by the Store to Individuals may be ascertained by him and proper steps taken for their immediate payment.

Nicholas Cox

Endorsed, February 3rd, 1786: Copy of the Public Order which I have lately thought it expedient to issue in the District of my Government, at New Carlisle (Bay of Chaleur, North Shore - Editor).

Nicholas Cox

QUEBEC PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES DETAILING THE RECEIVER GENERAL'S POSITION WITH REGARD TO BILLS OF EXCHANGE, FEBRUARY 1788

Quebec Privy Council

Monday, 25th February, 1788 -

PRESENT

The Right Honourable, Guy, Lord Dorchester, Governor	
The Honourable William Smith, Esquire, Chief Justice	
Hugh Finlay	George Pownall
Thomas Dunn	William Grant
Edward Harrison	Paul Roc de St. Ours
John Collins	Francis Baby
Adam Mabane	Charles de La Naudière
J.G.C. de Léry	Le Comte Dupré - Esquires

His Lordship communicated to the Council the several Reports of the Committee of Council (with the papers therein referred to) respecting the Contingent Accounts of the Province and those of the Receiver General's Office, as well as the Collector's Accounts of his Collection of the Provincial Duties, for the six months commencing the 10th of October 1786 and ending the 10th of April 1787; and the same were read as follows, viz.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable, Guy, Lord Dorchester, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colonies of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and their Dependencies; Vice-Admiral of the same; General and Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in the said Colonies, and the Island of Newfoundland; etc., etc., etc.:
RATIONS 1786

Report of the Committee of Council appointed to examine the Provincial Accounts for the six months ending the 10th of April, 1787.

At a Meeting of the Committee on Monday, the 27th August, 1787, Mr. Grant moved, instead of the foregoing, that the Report to be made to His Lordship consist of the Paper hereunto annexed, and the Question being put thereon, it was carried by Messrs. Harrison, Mabane and Baby that it be no part of the present Report.

All of which is humbly submitted to Your Lordship,

Signed by order of the Committee,

William Smith, Chairman
RATIONS 1786

Annexed Paper

To His Excellency, The Right Honourable Lord Dorchester, etc., etc.
Additional Report on the Public Accounts under the reference of May 18th, 1787, after divers Conferences of the Committee in the Council Chamber, at the last of which were:

PRESENT

The Chief Justice
Mr. Harrison
Mr. Mabane
Mr. Grant
Mr. Baby
RATIONS 1786

The Civil Government of the Province being supported by its Revenue Territorial and Casual and by the produce of the Duties under the Statute of the 14th Year of George III entitled "An Act to establish a Fund toward further defraying the charges of the Administration of Justice and support of the Civil Government within the Province of Quebec in America", and on the Deficiency of both, by Drafts upon the British Treasury. The ordinary business of a Committee of Accounts appears from the Council Books to be the examination of an Account Current stated between the Receiver General and the Government of the King's Moneys that have come into his hands for the preceding Six Months, and of his payments under the Authority of Warrants issued by the Governor of the Province in favour of Individuals for Salaries, Pensions, and Services, and for public buildings and other Disbursements.

The Receiver General becomes accountable for the whole of the Expenditures, because the Governor's Bills upon the Treasury are in his favour at the end of every Six Months, according to an Estimate of the Deficiency of the other funds - for which he gives his Receipt, engaging to account for such balance as shall be found in his hands exceeding the Amount of Warrants coming to him for the payment of the Public Debts.

The Credit which the Receiver General takes to himself includes only his payments antecedent to the Commencement of the last Six Months' arrear, though the Credit given to Government stated as Debits against himself is of all Sums received down to the end of it; and the Reason is because the Warrants are withheld by the Governor till the Demands composing a Contingent Account of the outstanding Debts of the

Public, are ascertained by that Committee of the Council to whom the Public Accounts are half-yearly referred, and consequently if there is an over-estimate of them, that Surplus so made by the Drafts in his favour on the Treasury, remains in his hands till called for by new Warrants at the End of the Succeeding Half Year.

QUEBEC PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES CONCERNING THE COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS
DUTIES, AND THE COLLECTOR'S SUBMISSION THEREON, 1788

At a further Meeting of the Committee on Public Accounts - Wednesday, January 23, 1788

PRESENT

The Chief Justice
Mr. Harrison
Mr. Mabane

Mr. Grant
Mr. Baby

The Committee direct the Questions following to be proposed to the Collector

Resolved, That Thomas Ainslie, Esquire, be desired to answer the following Questions:

Whether it is the usage of his Office to Receive Gold as well as Silver for the Duties and how the Fact was in that Respect, as to the proportion, upon his accounts rendered for the Six Months immediately preceding the 10th of April last ?

Upon what Ground he states Silver as received at 5/6 Sterling per Ounce, if Gold was received, and if he conceives himself entitled to that Difference as a Douceur, or Right of Office - that he inform the Committee of the legal and equitable principles upon which he conceives that benefit to stand ?

Monday, April 14th, 1788

A further Report, being the Fourth of the Committee of the Council on the Public Accounts for the Six Months preceding the 10th of April, 1787, read, as follows:

Answers to the Questions put by the Committee of Council on the 23rd of January, 1788 - to the Collector.

"It is very rare I receive at my Office either Gold or Silver. The usage of it is, first, to secure the Crown's Revenue; then, to make the payment of the duties as easy to the Importer as possible: for which reason I generally accept notes - and though I am often exposed to Loss by that Indulgence (as you will see by the enclosed Judgment of the Court of Common Pleas), Yet a rigid adherence to the Law by requiring a Deposit would not only render my Duty very unpleasant, but the Merchants' situation still worse, and not of the least benefit to the Revenue.

"Necessity would compel the Importer to store his Goods at the Crown's Expense, and he would only pay the Duties for Single Casks as he sold them for which he could easily find Silver or Gold. To avoid all these Inconveniences, and to prevent murmuring, I have hitherto preferred paying myself such of the Duties as remained unreceived at the close of the Quarter. The Law directs them to be collected to the amount which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain without mentioning Gold - but it expressly says that such moneys may be received and taken according to the proportion and value of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver (Sterling funds), and in this manner and form, and by the same rules, ways and means, I collect all the Public Money and keep my accounts: the Conclusion thereof to be drawn from this must be as obvious to the Committee as to me, and needs no explanation upon what principles I conceive either the Crown or the Collector entitled to any benefit more than the Law directs. I humbly apprehend, It is beneath the dignity of the Crown

to require such benefit or Douceur; therefore, the Crown is totally out of the Question and no Right of Office can give it to the Officer, - to prevent which, the Law has provided a remedy for the Importer against such Officer in case he exacts any such Douceur for himself. Therefore, I pay the Duties alternately (vide the accounts delivered to the Governor) - either in Silver, Gold, or Notes, as happen to be most convenient at the Close of the Quarter - so as not to delay the payment of the Public Money (a practice too prevalent, but which I have hitherto avoided, and trust I ever shall while I have the honour to remain in Office): here, I consider my Duty to the Crown discharged; and I have followed this method at my Office ever since the 10th November, 1777, when it was by me submitted to the Treasury on the then Deputy Receiver General, Mr. Grant's making a formal requisition for Gold, instead of Silver."

Quebec, 26th January 1788

Thomas Ainslie, Collector

AMERICAN EXCHANGE AND SPECULATION IN CONTINENTAL PAPER CURRENCY:
ENCLOSURE FROM DORCHESTER TO GRENVILLE, MAY 27TH, 1790

The exchange against London bills is now 12%: this is owing, in the first place, to the good sense of the Merchants of Great Britain who, finding about three years ago that they were great losers by our Trade, discontinued to a certain degree the extent of their Exports. The consequence of this has been that we have not only made exertions to introduce certain manufactures, but the utmost pains have been taken to increase our exports - especially in the Article of Wheat, which has lately commanded an advanced price in Europe: this affected the Exchange, and recently that Spirit which so eminently distinguishes your Merchants has led them to speculate largely in our Continental floating paper of various kinds, from their opinion of our present Government and from the then low value of those securities. In consequence of those speculations, large sums of money have been laid out in this way and paid for by London bills; these securities are now at Seven Shillings and Sixpence in the Pound Sterling, and with the difference of exchange may be valued at Eight and Sixpence; they have fallen somewhat from the delays in our funding system, and in particular from the debates in our House of Representatives respecting the assumption or non-assumption of our State Debts.

FIRST MENTION OF BANKING IN CANADA: ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE "CANADA BANKING COMPANY", TO BE ESTABLISHED ON SOUND PRINCIPLES WITH HEAD OFFICE IN MONTREAL AND PROPOSING BRANCH OFFICES IN BOTH CANADAS, BUT ESPECIALLY FOR UPPER CANADA - DOCUMENT DATED MARCH 31ST, 1792, FROM THE PAPERS OF FRANCOIS ANTOINE LAROCQUE (FUR-TRADER WITH THE NORTH WEST COMPANY FROM 1801)

The undersigned having experienced great inconvenience in Canada from the deficiency of specie or some other medium to represent the increasing circulation of the country, as well as from the variety of the money now current, and knowing the frequent loss and general difficulty and trouble attending Receipts and Payments, have formed the Resolution of establishing a Bank at Montreal under the name of the "Canada Banking Company".

The establishment of Banks has found favour in the most intelligent Commercial Countries, and from the experience of ages there does not now exist a doubt of their utility and of the consequent increase of the trade and industry of the Countries wherever they have been promoted and wisely conducted. The operations of the

present Establishment will be confined solely to the business usually done by the most respectable Banking Houses in other Countries, and the parties interested are restricted by agreement from using any part of the Funds appropriated to this concern for any other purpose whatever, and are jointly and severally responsible for the faithful performance of their engagements.

The business proposed by the Canada Banking Company and usually done by similar establishments is:

- To receive deposits of cash;
- To issue notes in exchange for such deposits;
- To discount bills and notes of hand; and
- To facilitate business by keeping cash accounts with those who choose to employ the medium of the Bank in their Receipts and Payments.

It is proposed, also, to extend the operations of the Bank to every part of the two Provinces where an agent may be judged necessary, and it is presumed that the Institution will be particularly beneficial to the commerce of and intercourse with the Upper Province.

The concerned hope the Public will judge with candour of the motives for this Establishment, and of the credit and respectability of the parties, and they beg leave to add that they are determined to conduct every part of the Business with that punctuality necessary to promote the credit and success of the undertaking, and with due regard to the convenience and safety of the Public.

Dated in London,
31 March 1792

(Signed:)
Phyn, Ellice and Inglis
Todds, McGill & Co.
Forsyth, Richardson & Co.

SUGGESTED INTRODUCTION OF A COPPER COINAGE INTO UPPER CANADA
(EXCERPT FROM THE WOLFORD-SIMCOE PAPERS FOR 1793)

The Marquis of Buckinghamshire has promised me drafts of the gunboats and vessels in sliding keels, and likewise recommended the introduction of a copper coinage into Upper Canada to destroy that pernicious paper currency. When I come out, I am to bring with me a specimen and give it a trial. A copper coinage to be coined in that Province will not be permitted by the Royal Mint.

FREEING UPPER CANADA SETTLERS FROM MONOPOLIES ESTABLISHED THROUGH
BONS AND FLOUR SUPPLIES: GOVERNOR SIMCOE FROM JOHN MCGILL AT
QUEENSTON, JANUARY 8th, 1793 (WOLFORD-SIMCOE DOCUMENT FOR 1793)

I had the honor of receiving Your Excellency's commands of the 21st December last enclosing the copies of two letters from Headquarters on the subject of supplying the Posts in this Province with Flour for the present year.

The bounty hitherto allowed as an encouragement to the Settlers (in lieu of transport) has - from the want of a circulating medium of cash, and the mode of payment Government have found it expedient to adopt for the supplies - been converted entirely to the benefit of a few Individuals monopolizing the whole quantity wanted by Government. In order to accomplish this and ensure a continuance of the monopoly in their own hands, their first object was to supply the settlers with such articles as they might immediately stand in need of, and with notes or bons

substituted to supply the deficiency of circulating cash - for which they, in return, received flour; by this means the quantity at market (or so much of it as answered their purpose) centred in the hands of those monopolizers residing at or near the different Posts - depriving every other person who unfortunately lived at a distance from a share of the supplies, and consequently of the bounty intended by Government for the general benefit of the settlers.

The nominal money in circulation here, for the payment of all kinds of produce, is nothing more than notes of hand (or what is termed bons , on small scrips of paper) from Threepence, Three Farthings, to Thirty-Six Shillings Sterling issued by people in Trade, payable of the 10th, 15th, or 25th October annually, subject to no Interest, which generally pass in the neighbourhood where the issuer resides. However, it not infrequently happens that the holder of some of this paper currency finds it necessary to realize it into specie, and for that purpose has recourse to the issuer, who will not give specie for his own notes unless he receives Nine Dollars for Eight - or at the rate of 12½% discount - though he had, perhaps not long before, paid those very notes as Cash to the person who makes the Application: this, added to a risk of the issuer's failure, is a hardship on the Settler, besides a very great additional expense to Government - because the monopolizer receives the same price for flour in real Cash that he allows the Settler in nominal; consequently, the supplies for Government are not had at the first, but at the second market.

In order to procure supplies on the best terms for which they can be obtained for Government, to guard as much as possible against partiality and monopoly, and secure for all Settlers the opportunity and advantages of a market for their produce, Public notice should be given that sealed tenders would be received at the different Posts on a fixed day from all persons choosing to offer, for such quantities of flour of the first quality, properly packed and warranted, as may be wanted, - no tender to be for less than ten barrels each to contain two hundred pounds net, with such directions as would ensure the advertisement reaching the most distant settlements in time for those persons who may choose to send or give in their tenders by the day appointed; and in order to prevent, as much as it is possible, every idea of partiality, the persons authorized to receive the tenders at the different Posts to be made answerable, that the hour and day on which they are received shall be entered on the back of each tender. and a book kept in which the name of every person who shall deliver in a tender by the appointed day, with the quantity of flour offered by each, may be inserted; and should the supplies exceed the demand for Government - which there is reason to believe will be the case at Kingston - a proper proportion may be taken from each agreeable to the quantity mentioned in his tender, provided that proportion does not fall short of ten barrels.

The success or failure of the whole measure will depend entirely on the mode of payment adopted for the supplies. If it is intended that it shall be of General Advantage to the Settlers, all monopolies must first be destroyed or discountenanced - and I can see no way of doing this effectually unless it should be found expedient for Government to alter the mode of payment hitherto adopted, and in lieu thereof to direct that all supplies for Government in future be paid for here in Cash or transferable Certificates payable in ten or twenty days: thus, by introducing a certain medium of specie into circulation, those monopolizers will no longer be able to speculate and engross the supplies by means of their paper, which will not be taken in payment when specie is once introduced into circulation - and the Agents of Government would be enabled to make all purchases at the first and best market, at 12% to 15% less than those monopolizers who speculate with paper.

From the best information I have been able to collect, I conceive that supplies of flour can be obtained at Kingston for Eight Shillings and Sixpence Halifax Currency

per one hundred and twelve pounds. Wheat is sold at Kingston for Two Shillings and Sixpence Halifax Currency per Bushel; 2½ Bushels (if good wheat) will make one Hundredweight (Cwt.) of flour; allowing that it takes three Bushels of good wheat to produce 112 lbs. of flour of the first quality, this - with a Cask charge of One Shilling per Cwt., at the value per Hundredweight allowed - amounts to Eight Shillings and Sixpence Halifax Currency, including kernels and bran more than sufficient to defray every expense incurred by the manufacturer. As the settlements in the neighbourhood of Kingston will have a large surplus of flour at market after supplying the demand for the King's Troops and Loyalists at that Post, this Circumstance may be converted as a saving to Government by reducing the price of this Article in the other settlements, and supplying any deficiency that may arise at the Posts of Niagara and Detroit.

At Niagara, wheat cannot be purchased for less than Three Shillings and Ninepence per Bushel in Specie, and not under Four Shillings Fourpence Halfpenny to Four Shillings Eightpence Farthing per Bushel in Paper, or Five Shillings payable in Goods. Allowing three Bushels to 112 lbs. of flour purchased with Specie at Three Shillings Ninepence per Bushel in Cash, the flour may also be obtained for Twelve Shillings Threepence per Cwt. Halifax Currency; but these settlements not having a quantity of this Article at Market equal to the demand for the supply of this Post, whatever is deficient can be procured on better terms at Kingston and transported in King's Vessels across Lake Ontario without any additional expense to Government.

Detroit: These settlements not being fully equal to furnishing the whole of the supplies wanted for that Post, supposing the same price - Twelve Shillings Threepence per Cwt. Halifax Currency - to be allowed as at Niagara, the deficiency may be obtained on better terms at Kingston and transported in the King's Vessels across Lakes Ontario and Erie without any additional expense to Government besides the transport from the Landing at Queenston to Fort Erie.

From the plentiful crops of wheat raised in the different settlements last season, there is every reason to believe the resources of this Province in the Article of Flour - after reserving sufficient for the use of the inhabitants - will greatly exceed the supplies wanted for the King's Troops and Loyalists.

In this case, the saving to Government, generally speaking, by withdrawing the Bounty hitherto allowed as an encouragement to the settlers, and receiving flour at the market price would, for the different Posts, be as follows:

	(lbs.)	(cwts.)	(qrs.)	(lbs.)	(Price)
KINGSTON - - -	200,000	or 1785	2	24 at 3/-	£ 267-17-1½
NIAGARA - - -	560,000	or 5000		at 5/3	1312-10
DETROIT - - -	400,000	or 3571	1	20 at 7/9	<u>1383-18-6 3/4</u>
					£ 2964- 5-8¼

This sum appears large, and would lessen the expense to Government greatly in the Article of Flour, could it consistently with the general good of the Service, and safety of the Posts, be withdrawn; but, till such time as there is a sufficient number of mills erected within the Province for manufacturing wheat into flour so as to discourage every kind of combination against Government, and till magazines are established at all or some particular Post, it may be dangerous to attempt the experiment.

However, should the Bounty hitherto allowed be withdrawn and the supplies of flour

be purchased at the preceding prices, the expense to Government - allowing the whole to be supplied by the settlements in the vicinity of each Post - would then be:

	(lbs.)	(cwts.)	(qrs.)	(lbs.)	(Price)
KINGSTON - - -	200,000	or 1785	2	24 at 8/6	£ 758-18-7
NIAGARA - - -	560,000	or 5000		at 12/3	3062-10-0
DETROIT - - -	400,000	or 3571	1	20 at 12/3	2187-10-0
					£ 6008-18-7

It has hitherto been a practice amongst the settlers to put flour in old barrels - which not only contain too large a quantity to keep good for any great length of time, but also subject the flour to damage when transported from post to post.

(Signed) John McGill
Commanding Stores & Provisions,
Upper Canada

SIMCOE'S ARRIVAL AS GOVERNOR OF UPPER CANADA BRINGS SPECIE INTO CIRCULATION THERE: BRIGADE MAJOR E. B. LITTLEHALES FROM ROBERT PILKINGTON AT NIAGARA, JANUARY 2ND, 1794 (WOLFORD-SIMCOE PAPERS)

I trouble you with an extract from a letter I wrote to the Commanding Engineer at Headquarters on February 28th, 1792, relating inconveniences arising from the want of specie, or other ostensible medium of exchange, for defraying the expenses of the Department:

"I have hitherto omitted observing, I have ever experienced much difficulty in settling the accounts of the artificers, for not any good civil workman will engage without a promise of receiving some cash in part of payment - an article not to be obtained here. At this moment I am under a still greater embarrassment by the notes of the merchants at this place, not being current. These circumstances are highly prejudicial to the Service and - should they be more so than they have hitherto been - Government must send up money, as I cannot get supplied for less than a considerable premium."

However, these difficulties subsided in some measure before the close of the same year by the arrival of His Excellency Colonel Simcoe into this part of His Majesty's Government, causing thereby a considerable circulation of specie, issued from the public coffers.

UPPER CANADA GOVERNMENT METHODS OF PAYMENT IN PAPER CURRENCY AND SPECIE: EXPLANATION BY JAMES FARQUHARSON, A.C.G., FROM NIAGARA, JANUARY 21ST, 1794 (WOLFORD-SIMCOE PAPERS)

In answer to the question you asked me a few days ago - "Whether it would be any advantage to Government if Specie instead of Paper Currency were paid in all cases concerning Government" - I am of opinion it would not be of any advantage. Permit me to assign the reasons upon which I found that opinion.

The gentlemen who contract to furnish materials for the use of Government never asked me whether they were to be paid in Specie or Paper Currency. From thence I conclude that the mode of payment was indifferent to them; therefore I see no advantage to

Government. The fairest way, however, to ascertain the point would be to ask the Contractors if they would make any abatement in their accounts, provided they were paid in Specie. I doubt not but they would prefer bills for this reason: that if they make their remittances in cash, accidents may happen and the money may be irretrievably lost; if a bill is lost, another can be obtained.

There may be circumstances where a trifling advantage might accrue to Government. Some of the settlers who might have supplied materials to the amount in Sterling of Fifty, One Hundred, or perhaps One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, wishing to go to the United States (where the paper money of this place is of no value) - I say such persons might make an abatement of their accounts of 4 or 5 percent were they to be paid in Specie, but then I do not think this saving of Eight or Nine Pounds an Object adequate to the risk and trouble of sending Specie to this place, since three-fourths of such funds sent would (I dare say) go to the United States.

SIMCOE REQUISITIONS CASH ON THE MILITARY CHEST FOR UPPER CANADA:
ON BEHALF OF LORD DORCHESTER, THOMAS ASTON COFFIN REPLIES FROM
QUEBEC, JANUARY 27TH, 1794 (WOLFORD-SIMCOE PAPERS)

I am directed by His Excellency, Lord Dorchester, to acquaint you that your requisition for Two Thousand, Five Hundred Pounds Sterling will be duly attended to. I have also laid before him your letter to me of the 6th ult. stating that it was probable you would draw for Twelve Hundred Pounds Sterling by the Winter Express. His Lordship does not conceive that the Order authorizing him to give you a credit on the Military Chest is so absolute as to make it at all times necessary to send Specie from hence, but that - to the extent of the credit - it is in your option to have it transported to the Upper Province - or if money is to be procured on the spot, to give bills therefore as you may find it best for the King's Service. His Lordship is of opinion it would be irregular to address your bills to him, but that they should be drawn on the Deputy Paymaster General.

PEDLARS MONOPOLIZE SPECIE: FROM THE JOURNALS OF THE LOWER
CANADA ASSEMBLY - QUEBEC, MARCH 10TH, 1794

A petition from Thomas Franks, Henry Hardee, James M'Cumming, Samuel Burch and James Woods, Merchants of the Town of Dorchester, was presented and read by Mr. St. George Dupré, SETTING FORTH -

That within these few years the number of Pedlars has become so great through the Country as to be an object for the interference of the Legislature: these men, to the great injury of Trade, monopolize all the circulating specie of the Country and thereby are the means that the Country Merchant cannot fulfil his engagement so punctually as he would otherwise be enabled to do - he being obliged, at all times, to sell on credit. They are also prejudicial to the landed interest, by preventing many persons of property from settling in the different villages for the purposes of regular Trade. This is an evil which, they think, calls for a speedy remedy, and therefore humbly beg leave to recommend that the Honourable House will, in its great wisdom, take some steps for that purpose - either that the business of peddling be totally suppressed, or that such as use the business be obliged to take out a yearly licence, paying therefor, at least, the sum of Ten Pounds Sterling.

U N E pétition de Thomas Franks, H. Hardee, James M'Cumming, Sam. Burch et James

Woods, Marchands de la Ville de Dorchester, a été présentée à la Chambre par Monsieur St. George Dupré, et par lui lue en français, EXPOSANT -

Que depuis quelques années, le nombre des Colporteurs est devenu si grand dans la campagne qu'il peut être un objet de considération de la part de la Législation. Ces hommes, au grand préjudice du commerce, monopolent toute l'espèce circulaire de la campagne, et par là sont les causes que le Marchand de campagne ne peut pas remplir ses engagements aussi ponctuellement qu'il pourrait le faire autrement, étant obligé en tout temps de vendre à crédit; qu'ils sont aussi préjudiciables à l'intérêt des bienfonds, en empêchant plusieurs personnes en état de s'établir dans les différents villages pour y conduire un commerce régulier. C'est un mal qui, dans leur opinion, requiert un prompt remède - et en conséquence, ils prient humblement qu'il leur soit permis de recommander à l'Honorable Chambre de vouloir, dans sa grande sagesse, prendre des mesures à cet effet, soit que le commerce de colporteur soit entièrement supprimé, ou que tel qui suivra cette branche soit obligé de prendre une licence annuellement, payant à cet effet au moins la somme de Dix Livres Sterling.

DISAPPEARANCE OF SPECIE INTO THE HANDS OF THE PEASANTRY:
NEPEAN FROM MONK AT QUEBEC, JUNE 17TH, 1794

Our current specie is sinking fast into the peasant coffers and if a war takes place I foresee that we shall be greatly straitened for coin. I think, when you order troops, &c., you should send Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling in Silver, at least.

GOVERNOR JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE'S COMMENTS ON MEASURES TAKEN UP AT
THE THIRD SESSION OF THE UPPER CANADA LEGISLATURE, AUGUST 2ND, 1794

Superior Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction

The Introduction of this Bill as it expressly abolished the late Courts of Common Pleas, gave rise to a formal and regular opposition in the Upper House. For some time before the Division of the old Province of Quebec or Canada, a Court of Common Pleas had been instituted in each of the four Districts which now compose the Province of Upper Canada - which Courts held Cognizance of all civil Suits. However, it was with difficulty that persons could be obtained to accept the Office of Judge. In the Eastern District, that Duty was discharged by Country Gentlemen. In the Western, as characters of this Description were not to be obtained, the appointment was offered to some respectable Merchants, but they excused themselves from the conscientious Plea that it was impossible any cause could come before them in which they should not be personally concerned. In the Home and Midland districts, recourse was had, from necessity, to Gentlemen involved with Commerce - both as principals and agents - who might with greater propriety have availed themselves of a similar excuse but, on a still more extensive line, not being actuated by the like scruples accepted the Office and, till the First Meeting of the Legislature, decided every Cause without even the Intervention of a Jury. To these Gentlemen, the Establishment of a Superior Court seemed most exceptionable and, being in the Legislative Council themselves, was by them strongly opposed. Every Art of misrepresentation was industriously exerted to render the Bill unpopular. As it was a question of great expectation, the House of Assembly adjourned in order to attend the debate which took place on the First Reading. The arguments used against the Bill were founded on general Topics of Inexpediency in the present condition of the Province, while the population was scattered and communications uncertain. The Bill was supported as a measure expected by the Public. as one of the first objects of every Civil

Establishment, and as a benefit enjoyed by every Colony connected with the British Dominion.

From the disposition of the Members, it had been surmised that the Fate of the Bill would have depended on the Casting Vote of the Chair; in the event, the Division was four to two - but the chief satisfaction arose from the approbation visibly shown by the Members of the House of Assembly upon the answer given to the objections made, which rested upon the grossest misrepresentation. The Bill remained ten days under discussion, but prior to the Third Reading an unexpected attack was made in which the adequacy of existing Courts was asserted and the proposed Establishment arraigned in very unguarded Terms. This provoked an Enquiry into certain accepted opinions respecting the payment of Notes issued by the Merchants which could never have prevailed so universally through the Settlement had it not received the sanction of what was deemed to be Authority. Some shameful abuses were pointed out by which the people have been hitherto most grievously oppressed, and it was suggested that a Court composed of persons regularly bred to the Profession of the Law would probably differ in their opinion from the present Expositors upon the Time and Place of Payment of their Notes of Hand. This was a string of sympathy with the feelings of the Landed Interest. The Result was, the Bill passed the Legislative Council - and it was with the greatest difficulty that the House of Assembly could be restrained from Reading the Billa First, Second, and Third time on the Day they received it. They returned it, however, on the Second Day with one Amendment by which they restored to the Terms the Names that have distinguished them for centuries, but which the Opposers of the Bill, in their Zeal for Innovation, had been suffered to alter.

This Bill enables the Court to issue Commissions for the examination of Witnesses living abroad, as also to take the depositions of aged or infirm persons, or of Witnesses going to leave the Country - the want of which powers has been justly imputed as a defect in the Courts of Common Law in England, and can there be supplied only by a circuitous progress through the medium of another Court.

Duty on Stills

From the quantity of grain produced for which a Market could not readily be found, the Inhabitants have been induced in many parts to set up Stills, and as the income from Taxes already levied is not sufficient to pay the Salaries of the Officers of the two Houses and related Charges, this Bill enacts that Annual Licences shall be taken out by all persons distilling Spirituous Liquors for Sale, for which they shall pay after the rate of Fifteen Pence for every Gallon that the Body of the Still is capable of containing.

Act to Amend the Act on Building Jails

This was to enable the Inhabitants of the Eastern District of Upper Canada to build a second Court House and Jail.

Act for Licensing Public Houses

Many inconveniences having arisen from the number of Tippling Houses, and some irregularities being practised in the manner of licensing them, the Justices in their several Divisions are, by this Bill, enabled to meet once a year for the purpose of granting such licenses as they may think proper.

BILL TO REGULATE THE COINAGE IN USE, BY WEIGHT AND RATES, INTRODUCED
AND SUBSEQUENTLY PASSED BY THE LOWER CANADA HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
APRIL 17TH TO NOVEMBER 27TH, 1795

On motion of Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Young,
Leave was granted to said Mr. Richardson to bring in

a Bill for better regulating the weight and rates at which Gold Coin shall pass current in this Province; for ascertaining the value of Silver Coin therein; for preventing the falsifying, counterfeiting, or impairing of the same; for preventing the introduction or making of false or counterfeit copper money; and for repealing the Act or Ordinance therein mentioned. (Editor's Note: this Bill, initially brought before the House on April 17th, 1795, would appear to have been lost; evidently it fared better upon reintroduction by Mr. Richardson on November 27th, 1795 when - as we learn from the Journal of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada - "He accordingly presented the said bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.")

THE DUKE DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT, TOURING THROUGH UPPER CANADA NOTES THE
ABSENCE OF SPECIE AND KINDS OF PAPER MONEY THERE: JUNE 20TH, 1795

Hard cash or specie is extremely scarce in this corner of the world. It can come only from Lower Canada, but they like to keep it in Quebec or Montreal. Nay, the paymaster of the troops, on pretence that the conveyance is dangerous, sends no specie for the troops, though he receives their pay in hard cash. He could most certainly not refuse it to the paymasters of the regiments if, for that purpose, they proceeded to Montreal or Quebec, where he resides. But to undertake this journey at the expense of the corps would occasion too considerable a deduction from their money, which should reach its destination without the least diminution. He accordingly remits it in bills of exchange, which are paid in paper money that every one makes to any amount he chooses and which, nevertheless, is universally received with a degree of confidence equal to that which obtained in France in the second year of the revolution. There are notes of this kind of only two pence in value. They are small slips of paper, either written or printed, frequently without any signature, and mostly effaced and torn.

FURTHER ATTENTIONS GIVEN TO THE BILL TO REGULATE THE COINAGE IN USE
IN LOWER CANADA BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THAT PROVINCE:
FROM THEIR JOURNALS FOR MARCH 18TH AND MARCH 21ST, 1796

Friday, March 18th, 1796

The Honourable Mr. Dunn reported, "That in answer to the Message sent from this House to the Assembly on Wednesday last, the Assembly agreed to the conference desired by this House, at the time and place stated in the said Message."

ORDERED, That a Committee be appointed to draw up reasons to be offered at the said conference, to be held this day, and that the Committee be the Honourable Messrs. De Léry, Dunn, Baby and De Lanaudière.

The House adjourned during pleasure.

After some time the House was resumed, and the Honourable Mr. Dunn reported, from the said Committee, "That they had prepared certain reasons", which he delivered in at the table.

ORDERED, That the said report be read.

The House agreed with the Committee in the said report.

RESOLVED, that the Managers of this House, at the said intended conference, do hold language to the following effect:

"The Legislative Council are duly satisfied of the beneficial tendency of the main scope of the Bill entitled, 'An Act for better regulating the weight and rates at which certain coins shall pass current in this Province, for preventing the falsifying, counterfeiting or impairing the same, and for repealing the Act or Ordinance therein mentioned', though they cannot consent to such parts of it as would introduce a material and hurtful innovation in the criminal law, but being desirous that so useful a Bill should not be lost in the Province, they have desired this conference with the House of Assembly under the firm persuasion that, when the grounds of objection to their amendments on the amendments of the Legislative Council are made known - such is the liberality and discernment of the House of Assembly - they will not persist in their amendments.

1. "Because the whole of the two clauses objected to by the Legislative Council, and struck out by their amendment, was inexpedient, inasmuch as the crimes therein specified are more effectually provided against by the Statutes 1st Mary, cap.6; 1 & 2 Philip & Mary, cap. II; 5 Elizabeth, cap. 1; and 18 Elizabeth, cap. 1, now in force in this Province, than by the said Clauses, which are therefore unnecessary.
2. "Admitting, for a moment, that the Statutes above cited were not in force, still, the clause rejected by the amendment of the Legislative Council and partly reinstated by the amendment of the House of Assembly, is too vague and general to become a part of the criminal law, inasmuch as - by the terms of the said clause - the mere importation of a counterfeit piece of coin into the Province - either by inadvertence, or as a matter of curiosity - will alone subject the party to the penalties of the Act; whereas, in the cautious and guarded language of the Statute of Philip & Mary, the importation alone is not criminal, but must be coupled with an intent to utter or make payment with the same, within the Realm or any Dominions of the same, by merchandising or otherwise, and that intent must be fully proved by sufficient evidence, in order to constitute the guilt.
3. "Because the allowing of the said part of the clause rejected by the amendment of the Legislative Council, and reinstated by the amendment of the House of Assembly to such amendment, to continue would be productive of this great and manifest repugnancy that, by one of two existing Statutes a crime should be adjudged the most enormous that can be perpetrated - namely, High Treason, with all the penalties and forfeitures attendant thereon; and that, by another Statute, the same crime would be a mere single felony, unattended with capital punishment; for, notwithstanding the penalty of death is specified for the offence, the convict would be entitled to his Clergy, as the same is not taken away by express words."

Monday, March 21st, 1796

The Honourable Mr. Dunn, from the Committee of Conference, reports:

"That Mr. Baby and himself met, on Friday last, Messrs. McGill, Richardson, Lee and Panet, as Managers for the Assembly, - to whom was read and delivered a writing which the Managers declared should be reported to the House of Assembly".

A Message from the Assembly by Mr. O'Hara and others returning the Bill entitled, "An Act for better regulating the weights and rates at which certain coins shall pass current in this Province; for preventing the falsifying, counterfeiting, or impairing the same; and for repealing an Act or Ordinance therein-mentioned", and to inform this House that the Assembly doth not insist on their amendment to the amendment made by this House to the Bill.

Vendredi, 18e. mars, 1796

L'Honorable Monsieur Dunn a rapporté, "Qu'en réponse au Message que cette Chambre avait envoyé à l'Assemblée mercredi dernier, l'Assemblée avait acquiescée à la conférence demandée aux temps et lieux mentionnés dans le dit Message".

ORDONNE, Qu'un Comité soit appointé à l'effet de préparer les raisons qui seront présentées à la dite conférence qui doit être tenue ce jour, et qu'il soit composé des Honorables Messrs. De Léry, Dunn, Baby, et De Lanaudière.

La Chambre s'est ajournée à loisir.

Quelque temps après, la Chambre s'est remise, et l'Honorable Monsieur Dunn a rapporté, de la part du dit Comité, "Qu'ils avaient dressé des raisons qu'il a mis sur la Table.

ORDONNE, Que le dit rapport soit lu.

La Chambre a acquiescé au dit rapport du Comité.

RESOLU, Que les Directeurs de cette Chambre s'expriment ainsi à la dite conférence:

"Le Conseil Législatif est parfaitement satisfait de la tendance avantageuse du principal objet du Bill, intitulé, 'Acte pour mieux régler les poids et taux auxquels certaines espèces auront cours dans cette Province; pour empêcher de falsifier, contrefaire ou diminuer icelles; et pour rappeler un Acte ou Ordonnance y mentionné', quoiqu'il ne puisse consentir aux parties du dit Bill Qui introduiraient une innovation importante et nuisible dans la Loi criminelle; mais, désirant qu'un Bill si utile ne soit pas perdu pour la Province, il a demandé cette conférence avec la Chambre d'Assemblée dans la ferme persuasion que - lorsqu'il aura fait connaître les principes de son objection aux amendements de la dite Chambre, sur les amendements du Conseil - la libéralité et le discernement de l'Assemblée sont tels qu'elle ne persistera pas dans son amendement.

1. "Parce que la totalité des deux clauses auxquelles le Conseil Législatif a fait objection, et qu'il a retranché par son amendement, était inconvenable, attendu qu'il est plus efficacement pourvû contre les délits y spécifiés par le Statut de la 1e. de Marie, cap. 6; 1 & 2 de Philippe & Marie, cap. 11; 5 d'Elizabeth, cap. 1; et 18 d'Elizabeth, cap. 1, maintenant en force dans cette Province, que par les dites clauses qui conséquemment sont inutiles.

2. "Admettant pour un moment que les Statuts cités ci-dessus ne fussent pas en force, la clause rejetée par l'amendement du Conseil Législatif et rétablie en partie par l'amendement de la Chambre d'Assemblée, est néanmoins trop vague et trop générale pour devenir partie de la Loi criminelle, attendu que par les termes de la dite clause, la simple importation d'une pièce de monnaie contrefaite en cette Province - soit par inadvertance, ou par objet de curiosité - suffirait seule pour assujétir la partie aux pénalités de l'Acte, tandis que par le langage prudent et circonspect du Statut de Philippe & Marie, l'importation seule n'est pas criminelle, si elle n'est jointe à une intention d'offrir ou faire paiement avec icelle dans le Royaume ou aucun des Domaines d'icelui, par voie de Commerce ou autrement, et qu'il faut que cette intention soit pleinement prononcée par des témoignages suffisants pour constater le délit.

3. "Parce que si on laissait subsister la dite partie de la clause rejetée par l'amendement du Conseil Législatif, et rétablie par l'amendement de la Chambre d'Assemblée au dit amendement, il en résulterait cette grande et manifeste contrariété que, par un des Statuts co-existants, un délit serait déclaré - le plus énorme qui puisse être commis - nommément, le crime de haute trahison, avec toutes les peines et confiscations qui s'en suivent - et que, par l'autre Statut, le même délit ne serait qu'une simple félonie, ne portant point de punition capitale; car, nonobstant

que la peine de mort soit spécifiée pour le délit, le coupable aurait droit au bénéfice du Clergé plusqu'il ne lui est pas ôté en termes exprès.

Lundi, 21e. mars, 1796

L'Honorable Monsieur Dunn, de la part du Comité nommé pour la conférence, a rapporté "Que Monsieur Baby et lui-même avaient rencontré, vendredi dernier, Messieurs McGill, Richardson, Lee et Panet, comme Ménagers pour l'Assemblée, auxquels ils avaient lu et délivré un écrit qu'ils ont promis de délivrer à l'Assemblée".

Un Message de la part de l'Assemblée par Messieurs O'Hara et alii rapportant le Bill intitulé, "Acte pour mieux régler les poids et taux auxquels certaines espèces auront cours dans cette Province; pour empêcher de falsifier, contrefaire, ou diminuer icelles; et pour rappeler un Acte ou Ordonnance y mentionné", et pour informer cette Chambre que l'Assemblée n'insiste pas sur ses amendements à l'amendement fait par cette Chambre à ce Bill.

PLAN FOR AN ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY TO BUILD A JAIL (FOR YORK - LATER TORONTO - UPPER CANADA): ABOUT 1796 (WOLFORD-SIMCOE PAPERS)

The absolute necessity of having a jail and Court House in the Home District of Upper Canada is so well known as to need no arguments in support of the measure.

The Legislature of the Province - fully convinced of this necessity - did, at their First Meeting, fix the place for the erection of these buildings, and made other regulations for carrying the design into effect. Referring to a future Session the means of raising the money for this, they agreed that a County Tax Rating was the only eligible plan.

Perhaps the following plan for anticipating the benefits to be expected from these buildings may meet the approbation of the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions of the Grand Jury, and the sanction of the Government. It is founded on the system of paper money - the latter being almost, at present, the only meduum of internal intercourse and commerce within this District and on the present inconvenience, which arises from the want of small change.

It is proposed that, by order of the Magistrate, One Thousand Pounds York in bills not exceeding One Shilling York each shall be issued, signed by two of those persons they may appoint. It is proposed that this paper money shall receive a credit by being a Legal Tender in payment of all Taxes or County Rates that it may be necessary to levy, and it is hoped and expected that the Merchants will lend their aid in making it Cureent by accepting, at all times, this money in payment of debts, or for goods to an amount of Pounds York to be designated for each person.

This money, circulation through the Country, will furnish a convenient medium of intercourse at present much wanted, and by being put into the hands of the County Magistrate when issued, will enable him to answer any orders that may be given on him in payment of materials or labour performed on these buildings.

It is generally supposed that a large profit arises from issuing paper money, from bills lost and destroyed: in this case, the benefit - as it ought - will rest with the Public. Taken up and destroyed when received in payment of a County Tax, it may well disappear without being a burden on any individual while the Public Buildings will remain a monument to the expediency of the plan.

OFFICIAL WARNING, AND SUGGESTED COUNTERMEASURES, CONCERNING COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS AND BASE COINAGE BEING CIRCULATED IN THE BRITISH COLONIES: TO JOHN KING - FROM P. COLQUHOUN AT HIS LONDON OFFICE, DECEMBER 14TH, 1797

Having reason to suspect, since the circulation of Dollars has been stopped, that those Mescreants - both here, and Birmingham - who have been so extensively concerned in fabricating this species of base Coin will, or have found means to convey quantities of Counterfeit Dollars without The King's Head to Canada, Nova Scotia, the Bahama Islands, and the West Indies for the purpose of cheating and defrauding innocent Traders, and others in these Colonies which - unless some precautions are taken by putting them upon their guard - may be very easily done from the general practice that prevails, particularly all over the West Indies, of making payments in Bags of Dollars; these should not be accepted without a minute examination, the more so as this base Coin is generally composed of Copper covered with a thin plate of Silver, and executed in a very masterly manner.

It is probable that the infamous Agents who may be engaged in this nefarious Traffic will be principally confined to Jews of the lower Classes who have Correspondents in this Country. It might be useful to watch such people very narrowly: they are now very numerous, all over the West Indies.

I humbly submit it to your consideration, whether it might not be a useful precaution to recommend it to the different Governors to issue Proclamations putting the Trading People upon their Guard against frauds which are meditated upon them. These false Dollars are either discovered by ringing one upon another, or by boring with any sharp pointed instrument. The latter operation discovers the Copper at once, and detects the fraud. I thought it my duty to give you this information which, I am sure, you will think right.

P.S. As the Counterfeiters have Dies. Presses, and every kind of apparatus for the making of Dollars, I have no doubt of their being busily at Work.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO COLONIAL GOVERNOR MAJOR-GENERAL FANNING OF THE ISLAND OF ST. JOHN (PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND) CONCERNING COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS AND BASE COPPER COINAGE: FROM LORD PORTLAND AT WHITEHALL, LONDON - MAY 26TH, 1798

Referring you to Mr. King's Circular letter of January 17th last written by my direction, and transmitting to you a Copy of a letter from Mr. Colquhoun relative to the precautions which it would be proper to take for preventing the mischief which would ensue from the conveyance of Counterfeit Dollars from this Kingdom into

Our Colonies, I am now to inform you that a Bill is preparing, and will soon be proposed to Parliament, to prevent the exportation of base Copper Coin from this Kingdom into Our Colonies. It does not occur to me that anything further can be suggested in addition to the precautions, except to direct you to issue a proclamation, recommending it to all Persons to weigh their Gold and Silver Coin, stating in such Proclamation what the weight of the respective Coins should be, after making such allowance for reasonable wear as you, with the advice of His Majesty's Council of the Island of St. John, may think right.

FURTHER CIRCULAR LETTER TO GOVERNOR FANNING OF ST. JOHN'S ISLAND, CONCERNING AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT AGAINST THE EXPORTING OF BASE COINAGE TO THE COLONIES: FROM LORD PORTLAND, WHITEHALL, LONDON - AUGUST 16TH, 1798

I send you, enclosed, Copies of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament to prevent the exportation of base Copper Coin and base Foreign Coin to His Majesty's

Colonies in the East Indies and North America, which you will make as public as possible within the Island under Your Government. As information of any base Copper Coin or base Foreign Coin current in His Majesty's Colonies being imported into the Island of St. John (should such an event happen) may lead to a conviction of the Offenders here, you will take care to transmit me such information with the necessary proofs and documents in support of it for the purpose of the Parties concerned in it being prosecuted in pursuance of the Act. which you will receive enclosed.

DIFFICULTIES IN PROVIDING SPECIE FOR CANADIAN USE: MAJOR GREEN, FROM
COLONEL MACKINTOSH AT MONTREAL - SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1798

I beg leave to report the return of the party from Kingston who were Ordered up as an escort to the Money for Mr. President Russell, which was delivered to Major Spencer, Commanding at that Post; since then, another escort has left this Garrison with the Money Ordered for the Engineer's department, whose return I shall also report.

CIRCULAR LETTER ON THE VALUATION AND QUALITY OF COINS TO BE EMPLOYED IN THE
BRITISH COLONIES: GOVERNOR FANNING OF ST. JOHN'S ISLAND, FROM LORD PORTLAND,
WHITEHALL, LONDON - DECEMBER 8TH, 1798

As some measures have been taken lately in Martinique on the subject of the Coins Current there from which it appears that the intent of the directions for preventing the circulation of counterfeit Coin in Our Colonies contained in my Circular Letter of May 26th, 1798, has not been correctly understood - I take this opportunity, in order to prevent any Errors, to inform you that no authority is given by the said Circular Letter to raise the nominal value of the Gold and Silver Coins in the Island of St. John, or to make any alteration in the relative value of the metals of which such Coins are made, since all that is expressed or intended by my said Letter is to authorize and direct you "to publish a Proclamation recommending to all Persons to weigh the Gold and Silver Coins current in the said Island, and to state in such Proclamation what weight the respective Coins should be, making such allowance for reasonable wear as you, with the advice of your Council, shall think right", - and I am to signify to you that no alterations, either in the nominal value of the Coins, or in the relative values of the Metals, ought at any time to be made by the Government of any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations, without express authority from hence.

By the Laws of this Kingdom, Viz. - Statute 9 & 10 of William the Third, Cap. 21; and 14 of George the Third, Cap. 92, reasonable wear is understood to be allowed in the currency of the Gold and Silver Coins circulating therein: the amount of this reasonable wear in the Silver Coins is left, by the first of these Acts, to the decision of the Magistrates of the Kingdom; and by His Majesty's Proclamation of June 24th, 1774, no Guinea is allowed to be current, or legal tender, that weighs less than 5 drams, 8 grains, or wants more than about a grain and a half of its full and legal weight - and the other Gold Coins in the like proportion.

LETTERS SHOWING A GENERAL DEPRESSION OF EXCHANGE IN CANADA: THE FIRST, TO
GENERAL HUNTER FROM THOMAS FORSYTH OF FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & CO. AT MONTREAL -
SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1799: A SECOND, ASSOCIATED COMMUNICATION, ALSO OF THAT DATE,
IS TO JOHN HALE FROM THE SAME BANKING FIRM.

Having had, yesterday, the Honour of conversing with His Excellency, General Hunter, on the Subject of the Scarcity of Specie in the Province, I herewith transmit Copy

of a Letter which our House has written to Mr. Hale concerning Bills, of which I promised Communication to His Excellency.

In the Past, Mr. Winslow has always had Regard to our Applications for Bills of Exchange on England when these were sought after, but we feel some reservations about requesting more now when it is probable that, from the State of Exchange, Government may find Difficulty in the Sale of its Bills; hence, we regret that - for the Reasons stated in our Letter to Mr. Hale - we do not deem it in our power to apply for a larger Sum.

John Hale, Esquire

Sir,

Having for many years past, when Bills were in demand, been in the practice of receiving a portion of those drawn by your predecessor in Office, we feel it incumbent upon us now, in point of propriety, to apply for yours to the Amount of Three Thousand Pounds Sterling, to go by the October Fleet. We do not stipulate for terms - which, of course, will be the same for us as to others at the time. We could have wished the Sum to be larger, but the Exchange is, at present here, at so considerable a discount - and still greater in the United States - that it very materially diminishes the payments we expected to receive in Money this Season, and in consequence curtails our resources for the purchase of Government Bills.

We respectfully are, Sir.

Your most Obedient Servants,
Forsyth, Richardson & Co.

TWO LETTERS ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND EXCHANGE RATES TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HUNTER FROM DEPUTY PAYMASTER GENERAL JOHN HALE - BOTH COMMUNICATIONS BEING DATED MAY 19TH, 1800, FROM QUEBEC

I have the Honour to inform Your Excellency that Messrs, James and Andrew McGill & Co. having applied for Bills of Exchange to the amount of Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling - to be negotiated by them in the United States upon the same principle and the same terms as those already given to Messrs. Forsyth & Co., and Lester & Co. - I have drawn Bills in their favour for that sum, and have taken a note of hand for the amount jointly from Messrs. McGill, and Messrs. Lester and Morrogh. In this transaction I have acted as I understand to be in the spirit of the verbal instructions Your Excellency gave me before your departure, and I beg to be honoured with your sanction in writing, for fear of any unforeseen accident.

After having finished my previous, official letter, I cannot forbear mentioning in this private communication a circumstance relating to the transaction with Messrs. McGill which, I think, will make Your Excellency laugh. McGill the Younger called upon me, in consequence (as he said) of a conversation his Brother had had with you, in which you had given him to understand that the Exchange must go lower, and that you had no doubt I would give them Bills at 3% Discount. I informed him I should not do any such thing - nor reduce the Exchange below 2% till reduced to the last extremity by learning that no relief was to be expected from England. He then said he could not think of taking any Bills on such terms and I saw no more of him for six days, after which time he came and took my Bills on my own terms without any ceremony. I do not claim any merit in this transaction, for I imagine that I so fully understood Your Excellency's sentiments upon the Subject that, without a moment's hesitation, I attributed the story brought down by Mr. McGill either to

the shortness of his Brother's memory or to the fertile invention of their co-partnership: and this, I think, has been fully justified by the manner in which the negotiation terminated.

One vessel is arrived from Halifax, but I have not had any letters. The March mail was not arrived when she sailed; consequently, no news could be heard of our money. Messrs. Forsyth's money is not yet come to hand, but we have heard of it at Albany, and the wind is probably now the cause of delay. The Warrant for the Civil Government remains still without any payments made, and so it must remain some time longer, for I cannot calculate upon the whole of Forsyth's money carrying us beyond the 24th of June; of Lester's we shall not touch much, when he holds a letter of credit to nearly the whole amount. The civil list grumble a good deal, and no Bills are paid - by which means the sins of the Merchants fall on their own heads, and all trade seems in a state of Stagnation.

TWO FURTHER LETTERS ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND EXCHANGE RATES: THE FIRST, OF JUNE 5TH, 1800, FROM FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & CO. OF MONTREAL TO JOHN HALE: THE SECOND, DATED JUNE 23RD, 1800, FROM JOHN HALE TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HUNTER

1. We are extremely sorry to have to mention for your information what, indeed, we previously had reason to fear: that Exchange has fallen so much at New York that our Bills there now will not bring 2% premium. This we have from Mr. Todd, who arrived last afternoon and brought with him the Moneys for the Bills supplied to Mr. Lester; he adds, that these Bills on the average did not bring above 2%, and the highest of them 2½%. This reduction in the Exchange arises partly from Shipments of Provisions making to Great Britain, and the Sale of Fifty Thousand Pounds in Bills from Halifax. Their Banks, also, begin to make difficulties about paying in Specie. Under these circumstances we, of course, retract our former proposal and - until we hear our own New York Correspondent's opinion upon the subject of Bills (which he have not done by Mr. Todd) - cannot, on any Terms undertake the negotiation of a further Sum.

However, we hope your news from England may be such as to relieve you from the need for depending on Money from the United States. Captain Genevay has informed us of the state of the Cash sent down, by which it appears that 11 Dollars and 4 French Crowns turn out bad: these, our friends Messrs. Lester & Morrogh will Exchange.

11. I am sorry to inform Your Excellency that it will not be in my power to pay the Staff Officers, in obedience to your Warrants, until some fresh supply of cash shall be received. The calculation I had made for defraying my expenses of the different Services has been partly defeated by considerable drafts from Mr. Russell and Mr. McGill: the Bills now forwarded by those Gentlemen, and still unpaid, amount to nearly Eleven Hundred Pounds Sterling. But I have been further, principally, forced to leave myself short of cash by the necessity which I conceived to exist of letting the Civil Government have some part of the second supply I received.

Lieutenant Governor Milnes, through his Secretary, spoke in pretty high terms of being refused any portion of the sum brought in by Forsyth and Co., after which I did not think myself at liberty to act otherwise than I did.

Something must soon be done to relieve our distresses, and I fear the Exchange must go lower at last. I mean, however, to wait for some arrival from Halifax - either by sea or land - from which I hope to gain some intelligence to guide me.

PROPOSALS CONCERNING A BANK, AND AN EDUCATIONAL CENTRE FOR UPPER CANADA:
LETTER DATED NOVEMBER 20TH, 1800, FROM LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HUNTER AT QUEBEC
TO THE HONOURABLE ROBERT HAMILTON AT NIAGARA

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of October 1st, with several enclosures.

I have perused, with much pleasure and attention, the Copy of your Project for a Banking Establishment at Niagara, and confess the scheme appeared to me practicable and drawn up with much ability and judgment, but, on speaking of the subject to Mr. Chief Justice Osgoode, I was sorry to find it is in direct contravention of an Act of Parliament passed in the 14th Year of George the Second, cap. 37 - which Act I would wish you to see. Therefore - however willing I was, prior to reading the above Act of Parliament, to forward the Plan to Britain for the opinion of His Majesty's Ministers, accompanied with every indication of support on my part, it is not now in my power to do so. At the same time, I beg you to be assured of my perfect readiness to attend to any other practicable scheme that can be of real benefit to the Province in General or to that Part, in particular, wherein you are.

Respecting the Plan for a more favourable communication with the Province of Lower Canada by water, and Mr. Heterick's Proposal of Superintending a Seminary of Education in Upper Canada, I must postpone my opinion for the present, or until I shall have the pleasure of seeing you in the Spring - by which time Mr. Heterick's expectations may, perhaps, be finally ascertained.

I shall have much pleasure in doing everything in my power to facilitate the communication between the two Provinces, and for the Establishment of schools for the Education of the youth of Upper Canada.

SERIES OF LETTERS FROM THE YEARS 1802 AND 1803, ILLUSTRATING PROBLEMS POSED
FOR CANADA BY VARYING RATES OF EXCHANGE

1. Letter dated March 13th, 1802 - From Deputy Paymaster General John Hale at Quebec, to Major Green (General Hunter's Military Secretary):

Having been permitted by Lieutenant-General Hunter to see the Monthly Certificates of Prices Current transmitted home, I found the rate at which Exchange was stated for the last month to appear quite incorrect: this being a Subject upon which I feel interested, I have endeavoured to ascertain facts to Justify my opinion.

I now enclose a Letter received from the Paymaster of the Sixth Regiment which I request you will have the goodness to lay before the General. You will see, therein, that Messrs. Blachwood & Paterson, at the time they certified Exchange from Par to 2% Discount, had actually received 5% for a Merchant's Bill, and refused 4% for a Paymaster's.

11. Letter dated March 13th, 1802, to Deputy Paymaster General John Hale from William Holt:

I was not a little surprised as you, no doubt, will be also at what I hereafter relate, to find the names of Blackwood & Paterson in the list of principal Merchants who had given in a Report of the Rate of Exchange at Quebec for the Month of February to General Hunter.

I went down on the 23rd of last Month to the Counting House of these Gentlemen to taste some wine with Doctor Strachan, as well as to know if I could get cash from them for a small Bill - One Hundred Pounds Sterling - which I asked Mr. Paterson

if he was inclined to let me have. He asked me the terms; I replied, "the same as you gave before, my present Bill being equally good". This he declined to do. Wanting the money very much - and after his telling me that he got 5% Discount a few days before for a Merchant's Bill (though at a longer Date than what I drew at), which he observed depreciated the same 1% - I offered 2%, which he peremptorily refused. Accordingly, Guessing his terms were 4% at that time, I made no further offer. For a few days afterwards, I tried to get money throughout the town, but ineffectually. On March 1st, I sent down my clerk, offering him his terms (as I conceived, 4% Discount); the clerk brought back word to me that if I would take Three Hundred Pounds Sterling at that Exchange Rate, I might have it, but that he would not let me have One Hundred. I state these circumstances more to prove an act of inconsistency in his Report than to say the terms were not the current Rate of Exchange at the time, - and is, I fear, the very least I shall be obliged to pay when I can get accommodated - of which latter time I remain ignorant, even after this long search: such is the real or pretended scarcity of Money.

Referring back to these Reports, - if the present instance does not suffice, I can only consider them extremely unreliable, and affording no true criterion of the Rate of Exchange (if such a thing exists in Quebec). Not infrequently I have been asked two or three different Rates of Exchange at different Houses on the same day, so that the whole seems to depend (putting conscience as far distant as possible) upon the want of the Bill, or the want of Cash: the one operating on the Buyer; the other, probably, more strongly on the Seller. These observations chiefly apply to this, the dead Season of the Year, at which time I pity any Man who hath to do in the Money Way, with the jews of Quebec.

111. Letter dated April 3rd, 1802, to General Hunter from John Hale at the Pay Office, Quebec:

In obedience to Your Excellency's directions, I have the honour to lay before you such observations as have occurred to me relative to the state of Exchange in this Province, and the probability of obtaining supplies of Specie for the Public Service.

The Exchange is now four or five per cent below Par. Last year, at this time, it was eight or nine per cent. So long as there shall be any considerable demand from Europe for the Wheat of this Country, I have reason to believe that very little money can ever be raised other than by great depreciation of the Public Bills between the months of December and July. Therefore, it becomes necessary to draw for the whole annual supply during the last Six Months of the Year, and it is very precarious whether or not a sufficiency can be procured even then. This uncertainty seems to me to merit serious consideration; for, should any scarcity of Cash be unexpectedly felt during the summer, the interruption of Navigation by Ice during the winter places us beyond the reach of relief from home till the month of May in the ensuing year. Your Excellency will recollect that this circumstance did take place in the spring of the year 1800, and the inconveniencies attending it need not be enumerated.

In my opinion it would, therefore, be of good effect to His Majesty's Service were a sum in Specie of not less than Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling to be sent out annually from England: Spanish Dollars or French Crowns would be most convenient, but Gold of almost every description is current at a standard reasonably high, and the Laws of Lower Canada afford the unusual facility of weighing Gold Coin in Bulk and likewise of making all prices current, by an allowance for each Grain over or under the established weight.

IV. Letter dated November 2nd, 1802, to General Hunter from John Hale at the Pay Office, Quebec:

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Fur Ships sailed from this Port on the 31st of last Month: consequently, the period is past during which the principal supply of money for the Public Service usually has been obtained in this Country. Yet I am sorry to say that, of the Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling I was authorized to draw for by Your Excellency's Letter of September 15th, I have been able to dispose of Bills for only Thirty-Three Thousand, Six Hundred.

The Exchange among the Merchants has been 3% and 4% under Par; nevertheless, I have not gone below Par from a conviction that it would avail but little: for, where the Export Trade of the Country calls for Specie, no moderate reduction in the Exchange Rate will deter the Mercantile Interest from a Successful Competition with the Government Demand. I have had the honour of frequent communication with Your Excellency on this Subject - and, in particular, on the 3rd of April last, to which Letter I beg to refer, not to trouble you with repetitions: but the present state of the money concerns of the Province confirms my former opinion that it would be of benefit to His Majesty's Service, were an annual Supply of Specie to be sent from home, to the amount of Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling, so long as the Wheat Market in Europe shall continue to pour so much of the Circulating Media of the Country into the Chests of the Canadians so as to afford their Merchants a more advantageous remittance than Bills of Exchange.

V. Letter dated April 7th, 1803, to General Hunter, Upper Canada, from Secretary John Sargent, Treasury Chambers, London:

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having had under their Consideration your Letter of last December 9th enclosing two Copies of Letters from Mr. Hale, Deputy Paymaster General to the Forces in the Canadas, respecting the Necessity of sending annually a Supply of Specie to that Country, - I am commanded by Their Lordships to acquaint you that they do not think it advisable to send any thither from this Country unless a material alteration shall take place in the Rate of Exchange in Canada, or in the Price of Bullion in England.

VI. Letter dated October 29th, 1803, to Major Green for General Hunter from John Hale at the Pay Office, Quebec:

I have the honour to report, for the information of Lieutenant-General Hunter, that I have now drawn for the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling required by His Excellency's Letter of September 10th last, upon the whole of which I have received a Premium of 2%. The demand for Bills has been such that the Exchange might have been raised higher, had not the Merchants possessed the means of sending home Specie by a Frigate; and the high price of Bullion in England has induced some to remit specie, rather than pay me even 2%.

The rapid sale of my Bills has put it out of my power to make any adequate arrangement for the supply of the Chest at Montreal, and the sum which I am authorized to keep at that Post will probably be expended soon after Christmas: I, therefore, wish to receive the General's commands on the Subject. In case of my not being able to make a remittance in any other way, I presume that money must be sent, - and if the General should approve of its being entrusted to the courier Séguin (who is continually employed by the Merchants for that purpose), I beg to know to what amount I may send at a time: in that event, I request that the Commissary General may have directions to authorize the expense, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ %.

DIFFICULTIES IN BRINGING SPECIE TO UPPER CANADIAN COMMUNITIES:
LETTER DATED JULY 13TH, 1804, FROM JOHN CRAIGIE, DEPUTY COMMISSARY
GENERAL AT QUEGEC, TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GREEN FOR GENERAL HUNTER

I beg leave to state to You for the information of Lieutenant-General Hunter that, in consequence of the representations that have been made to me by the Commissaries at the several Posts in Upper Canada of the inconvenience arising to the King's Service from the wanting Cash for the necessary payments and the impossibility of obtaining it, as formerly, by Bills of Exchange on Quebec or Montreal, - I propose, with His Excellency's approbation, to request Messrs. Hamilton & Cartwright, who are now here, to take charge of the following Sums, viz,-

Mr. Cartwright to take charge of Five Hundred Pounds Currency for Mr. Ross at Kingston:

Mr. Hamilton to take charge of Three Hundred Pounds Currency for Mr. James Coffin at Fort George, and of Two Hundred Pounds Currency for Mr. S. Cruickshank at York.

As a Supply will also be required at Amherstburg, and - most probably - further Sums for Kingston, York, and Fort George, I request that - in case I should be able to find no safe opportunity of sending up the same by other means - Orders may be given, when the General leaves Quebec, to furnish on my application a proper Escort for the safe conveyance of such further sums to the several Posts in Upper Canada as I shall Judge to be absolutely necessary for the payments in the several branches of Service under my direction until June 1805.

EXCHANGE RATES - A "CORNER" IN SPECIE: LETTER DATED OCTOBER 31st, 1804,
TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GREEN, MILITARY SECRETARY, FOR GENERAL HUNTER,
FROM DEPUTY PAYMASTER GENERAL JOHN HALE AT QUEBEC

I have the honour to report, for the information of Lieutenant-General Hunter that, in pursuance of his Directions dated the 1st instant, I have drawn upon the Paymaster General for Forty-Nine Thousand, Nine Hundred and Ninety Pounds Sterling - upon the whole of which (with the exception of one Bill for the Collector of Customs) I have received a Premium of two per cent.

I flatter myself that I have been able to collect very nearly all the Ready Money in the hands of the Merchants here at the time the Convoy sailed, and it is not probable that they will export it in Single ships: but, I have been obliged to reject some large sums at Montreal - which, however, were not ready in time to be sent home by the Frigate. My principal object having been to prevent the exportation of Specie, I did not think it expedient to raise Exchange higher; but, that object being attained, the Exchange rises rapidly, and I have little doubt that during the Winter it will be as high as five per cent, - for I have now before me applications for Bills to the amount of Twenty-Two Thousand Pounds, unanswered.

RATING OF COINS IN PAYING THE TROOPS: LETTER DATED DECEMBER 19TH, 1804,
FROM GEORGE ROSE AND CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL'S
OFFICE, WHITEHALL, LONDON, TO DEPUTY PAYMASTER GENERAL JOHN HALE AT QUEBEC

In addition to the Instructions from us of the 14th July last, we have received Directions from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to instruct you further, that, if it shall ever be Judged necessary to pay the Troops in Dollars at any other value than Four Shillings and Eightpence, Sterling, each, you must not fail to obtain the previous approbation of the Commander-in-Chief for doing so: and if, on any occasion, it shall happen that a Necessity shall arise for using any

other coins in payment of the Troops, you must in like manner obtain the authority of the Commander-in-Chief for the value at which each coin shall pass to the Troops - being particularly attentive in every Instance of such Deviation from the value of the Dollar, or paying in Different Coin, to inform us thereof for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, Stating the precise value of the coin in each case.

In explanation of our Second Instruction to you, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have approved of a Suggestion of the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, that you should be informed, "that where there is a Commissary, he is to draw and negotiate Bills on the Treasury for all extraordinary Services of the Army: the proceeds of which are to be lodged in your hands to be afterwards issued upon the order of Such Commissary".

In the event of your occasional absence at any time - and, consequently, of the Substitution of some person to do your duty - you must have the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief for the nomination of Such Person, without which you must on no account make over to him the Trust reposed in you. And if there shall be on your Station a Commissary of Accounts, you must not fail to Submit your Accounts to him, to be by him examined and certified prior to your transmitting the same to us, as directed by the 8th Article of our former Instructions.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Craig, Gerald M. - UPPER CANADA: THE FORMATIVE YEARS, 1784 - 1841.
The Canadian Centenary Series; McClelland and Stewart Limited, Toronto, 1963.
2. Craig, Gerald M (Editor) - EARLY TRAVELLERS IN THE CANADAS, 1791 - 1867.
The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, Toronto, 1955.

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

168	St. Andrews Church and the Celebrated Pew Dispute	Fred Bowman
170	W. J. Newman and the Newfoundland Small Cent	Dr. J. A. Haxby
172	The Jetons Relating to New France	R. C. Willey
176	Medal of the Order of Good Citizenship for the Province of Ontario	Ross W. Irwin
177	Graphite Impressions	Ross W. Irwin
178	The 1862 One Cent Pieces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	Dr. J. A. Haxby
181	Trade Tokens of Ontario	J. D. Ferguson
184	Addenda to The Dairy Tokens of Ontario	Ken Palmer
195	Tokens Attributed	Ken Palmer
196	The \$2.00 Bill of 'Wild Bill' Gelowitz	C. C. Tannahill
197	Tokens of Manitoba - Supplementary List No. 2	Donald M. Stewart
199	Wooden Money of Alberta	Donald M. Stewart
199	C.N.R.S. Literary Award	

President - Paul Siggers

Vice-President - Ray Mabee

Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Editor - Larry Gingras

ST. ANDREWS CHURCH AND THE CELEBRATED PEW DISPUTE

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

When St. Gabriel Street Church in Montreal appointed The Rev. James Sommerville as pastor in 1803 there was considerable opposition to the call and the dissidents withdrew and formed a separate congregation called The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church with the Rev. Robert Forest as pastor. He remained but a short time when he was moved to New York. In 1804 the Rev. Robert Easton was appointed pastor. He supervised the building of a new church on St. Peter Street and filled the position of pastor until 1824 when he resigned. A communion token (Bowman 16) was used during his incumbency.



On the resignation of Mr. Easton it was determined, by a majority of the congregation, to secure a minister of the Established Church of Scotland and no one else. A large part of the congregation were Americans and they strongly objected to this stipulation so they separated forming their own church which was known as the American Presbyterian Church. The Scots, being in the majority, retained the property and renamed the congregation St. Andrew's Church with the Rev. John Burns the minister. The old communion tokens were melted down and the metal was used for the new token (Bowman 17)



In 1826 Mr. Burns was replaced by the Rev. Alexander Mathieson who continued in that capacity until his death in 1870. In 1829 the church was destroyed by fire and most of the tokens were lost in the conflagration. In 1834 Mr. Mathieson visited Scotland where he secured new dies and had new tokens made (Bowman 18) which were used well into the 1880's.



In 1850 a new church was built on Belmont Street which was destroyed by fire in 1869 but was immediately rebuilt.

In 1870, on the death of Mr. Mathieson, the ministry was filled by the Rev. Gavin Lang who, during the latter part of 1872, supported by a majority of the congregation, proposed departing from the ancient forms and modes of worship in the church and substituting more modern usages. These alterations were very objected to by Mr. James Johnston, an elder of the church, The discussions and arguments became at times very intense even to the extent of some of the participants being called liars.

Mr. Johnston came to Canada in 1867 from Scotland where he had been a member of the Church of Scotland. He was a wholesale drygoods importer and merchant, a member of sessions and an elder of St. Andrew's Church in Montreal from 1867 to 1872. He was a legal lessee and holder of pew no. 68 in the church for which he had always paid the yearly rental of \$66.50 in advance.

The arguments between Mr. Johnston and the church organization became so severe and personal that on the 7th. December 1872, the trustees, not having the power to divest him of his eldership, decided to get rid of him as a church member by refusing to rent him the church pew for 1873 and future years, and notified him of this action. Before the end of 1872 he had sent the pew rental for the year 1873 to the treasurer which sum the treasurer refused to accept. Mr. Johnston made clear that he would pay the pew rental at any time. He and his family occupied the pew on the first Sunday of 1873 and continued to use the pew during January, February, March and April of that year.

The church authorities, not being able to refuse him admission to the church, put up a sign over the pew reading "FOR STRANGERS", removed the books and cushions belonging to Mr. Johnston and had them delivered to the warehouse of James Johnston & Co. However, in spite of the fact that strangers used the pew and his properties were removed, Mr. Johnston and his family continued to occupy the pew for the first four months of 1873. He wrote a number of letters to the church complaining of the insults, annoyances and disturbances to which he was subjected but received no reply.

In June of 1873 Mr. Johnston laid suit in the Superior Court of Montreal against the illegal, unjust, scandalous, malicious, defamatory and unchristian conduct of the minister and trustees, claiming the sum of ten thousand dollars. The case was heard by the Honourable Mr. Justice Johnson, who, after studying the evidence, dismissed the case.

On the dismissal of the case by The Superior Court Mr. Johnston appealed to The Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada. This Court met on February 3rd. 1876 and was composed of Mr. Chief Justice Dorion and Mr. Justices Monk, Ramsay, Sanborn and Tessier. The Court, voting three to two against the plaintiff, also dismissed the case.

An appeal was then instituted in The Supreme Court of Canada which was heard in January of 1877 before the Honourable Chief Justice Richards and the Honourable Justices Ritchie, Strong, Taschereau, Fournier and Harvey. This Court reversed the judgments of the two previous Courts and condemned the minister and trustees to pay Mr. Johnston the sum of \$300 damages as well as the costs of all previous Court expenses.

Thus ended the dispute between Mr. Johnston and the minister and trustees of St. Andrew's Church regarding the rental of pew no. 68. While he did not continue his attendance at the church, he had the satisfaction of feeling that his views regarding his rights to the pew rental were valid.

W.J. NEWMAN AND THE NEWFOUNDLAND SMALL CENT

by Dr. J.A. Haxby, F.R.N.S., F.C.N.R.S. and Deputy Curator
of the National Numismatic Collection, Bank of Canada, Ottawa.

In June 1973, after more than forty-six years service to the Royal Mint, Walter J. Newman, M.V.O. retired. We recently had the pleasure of chatting with him and during this discussion found that he was responsible for producing a coinage design familiar to most of us : that for the reverse of the Newfoundland small cent. The story of this coin is an interesting one that has not been previously told.

Some brief biographical information on Mr. Newman is in order before we outline his connection with the Newfoundland small cent. In the early days he worked under the great W.H.J. Blakemore, the successor of De Saulles. Eventually Newman became the senior engraver, receiving the title of Chief Engraver in 1961. He is, by the way, the first Royal Mint engraver since William Wyon to be granted that title. He is responsible for a number of coinage and medal designs. The latter includes the beautiful 1961 medal marking the centenary of decimal coinage in Nova Scotia, struck on behalf of the Halifax Coin Club.

The story of Newfoundland's small one-cent piece begins in November of 1937. During the previous summer there had developed a shortage of small denomination coins, necessitating replacement with new coinages. The Newfoundland authorities contacted the British government, informing them of the need for one, five and ten cent pieces. They presumed it would be necessary to change designs ¹ and suggested that it might be an appropriate time to seriously consider changing to a small cent and large nickel five cents similar to those used in Canada. The costs of coins of the various possible compositions and sizes were communicated. The final decision was then up to Newfoundland.

After some debate, it was decided to retain the silver five-cent piece but to change to the small cent. It was suggested by the Newfoundland government that the Pitcher Plant ² be depicted on the reverse of the new small cent. A sketch of the plant was forwarded (via the Dominions Office in London) to the Royal Mint in April 1938.

Shortly thereafter Mr. Newman produced a drawing for the proposed reverse. This drawing was liked by the Mint, the Treasury and the Dominions Office and photos of it were sent to Newfoundland for approval. Although the Newfoundland sketch has not been traced, a Dominions Office telegram would suggest that Mr. Newman's design was apparently faithful to it.

The Newfoundland government, however, expressed the desire that the rendition of the plant should be modified ³. Working from photos of the actual plant, Newman produced a second design, which was approved by Newfoundland in October.

Next followed the engraving of the master matrix. This Newman did by working directly in the steel, without the aid of the "reducing machine". Direct hand engraving of matrices is now almost a lost art and something that few modern engravers can do.

Five hundred thousand of the new one-cent pieces dated 1938 were struck and arrived on the island in early 1939. Further coinages were required during World War II, but were struck at the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa because the Royal Mint was too pressed with other coinages. The last cents were minted in 1947.

The Ottawa strikings usually bear a tiny C mint mark to the right of the T in CENT. On the cents of 1940 and 1942 the mint mark was inadvertently omitted.

1. This presumption was doubtless based on the fact that the Dominion of Canada had adopted new reverses for their George VI Coinages. In any case the obverses had to be changed, because there had been no previous George VI coinage for Newfoundland.
2. The insectivorous Pitcher Plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*) is a familiar sight on the island.
3. The Newfoundland government was rather sensitive in regard to the rendition of the Pitcher Plant. On the large cent its foliage had been shown with oak as part of a wreath bending up around a beaded circle, distorting the plant compared to its appearance in real life.

REFERENCES

Those familiar with our writings will perhaps be puzzled by the lack of references in this paper. Their omission is dictated by special circumstances and is not to be taken as an indication of a trend in future contributions.

THE JETONS RELATING TO NEW FRANCE

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

Introduction

It was originally the writer's idea to study and write about the jetons attributed to New France as a third part of "The Numismatics of the French Regime Re-examined", but the subject is large enough to be treated as an altogether separate work.

About a century ago there came to the attention of numismatists in North America a beautiful series of French jetons or counters, struck for the famous Compagnie des Indes, which held the monopoly of the Canadian fur trade in the French Colonial era. These pieces have been described by Anthon ¹, Parsons ², McLachlan ³, and Frossard ⁴, and were listed in the catalogues published by Leroux ⁵ and Breton ⁶.

In the course of time numerous varieties were discovered and obtained by collectors, and all these found their way into the listings of Leroux and Breton. A great many of these varieties are re-strikes, and not until Frossard's work was published had any attempt been made to distinguish the originals from the re-strikes. The W,W,C, Wilson Sale catalogues ⁷ illustrate most of the jetons of the collection, and in the descriptions all are classified according as they are originals or re-strikes.

In France the famous work of Zay ⁸ on the coinages of the French colonies has a brief listing of the varieties known to be originals. No re-strikes are listed. The third volume of Blanchet & Dieudonne ⁹ has a short description of the jetons. Many varieties, originals and re-strikes, are listed in the first volume of Feuardent ¹⁰.

Unfortunately little research has been done in Canada with a view to positively identifying originals and classifying re-strikes, the re-strikes having been made in France at various times after the Revolution. Meanwhile, some collectors of earlier days have, in their enthusiasm, added to the listings other French pieces which are not a part of this series of jetons, and some of these additions do not pertain at all to Canada. At various times collectors have attributed to Canada a jeton belonging to French India, one of the Royal Treasury of France, and two issued by Prevot des Marchands of Paris.

The Voysin Jetons 1665, 1666

These jetons were issued by M. Voysin, Prevot des Marchands of Paris from 1663 to 1668. The Prevots des Marchands, whose functions combined those of a mayor and a city manager of to-day, issued jetons in Paris for some two hundred years, beginning in 1585. In 1665 Voysin issued a jeton in silver and in copper with his personal arms, name, and titles on one side and the arms of Paris on the other, with the date 1665 and the legend CVNCTIS RENOVAT COMMERCIA TERRIS, or "Commerce renews with the whole world." Re-strikes occur in copper, with a reeded edge.

This jeton is listed in the monumental illustrated work by d'Affry de la Monnoye ¹¹, who writes, "1664. Creation de la Compagnie des Indes; des colonies sont creees a Cayenne, au Canada, a Madagascar; des manufactures diverses sont etablies; on commence les travaux du canal du Languedoc." According to Feuardent ¹², the jeton was issued "pour la creation de la Compagnie des Indes; des colonies sont creees a Cayenne, au Canada, a Madagascar." Both of these references allude to the establishment of the first Compagnie des Indes in 1664 and to the creation of French colonies at Cayenne, now French Guiana; Canada; and on the island of Madagascar, now the Malagasy Republic.

The jeton is not included by Zay in his work ¹³, nor is it considered to be a

colonial or Company jeton by those who have listed it. Its only connection with Canada is in that it may have been issued to commemorate the founding of the Compagnie des Indes in 1664 and the establishment of colonies in America and Madagascar. On the strength of this, the jeton has an equal claim to inclusion in the numismatics of French Guiana and the Malagasy Republic.

A second jeton of this design was issued by Voysin in 1666. It was issued in copper and silver, and is described both by d'Affry ¹⁴ and Feuardent ¹⁵. The types are the same, but the reverse is dated 1666 and bears the legend DITESCET MELIORE VIA or "He will grow rich by a better method." This piece has been included by some collectors in the series pertaining to Canada because its types are those of the jeton of 1665, yet neither of the authors mentioned above consider it to allude to Canada or any other of the French colonies. Though the jeton of 1665 may allude to Canada indirectly, that of 1666 definitely does not.



The Jeton of 1665



The Jeton of 1666

The Jeton of French India

In 1723 a jeton was struck in Brittany for the Compagnie des Indes, whose seat was at Lorient ¹⁶. It was listed by Leroux ¹⁷ and Frossard ¹⁸ as relating to Canada because the arms shown on the piece are those of the first Compagnie des Indes Occidentales, which was created in 1664 and suppressed ten years later. Zay ¹⁹ attributes the piece to French India. According to Blanchet & Dieudonne ²⁰ the river god portrayed symbolises the Ganges, and the mountains represent the Himalayas. It is interesting to note that Feuardent and Blanchet & Dieudonne both record the date in error as 1720. The arms appear on the octagonal jeton of French India, issued during the reign of Louis XVI and illustrated by Zay beneath that of the jeton of 1723.

This jeton was originally struck in silver and in copper. Re-strikes have been made at various times, including pieces in copper-plated pewter or lead. In view of the work of the French numismatists, it is evident that this piece does not pertain to Canada.

The obverse shows a coronetted shield of arms of the Company, supported by two savages with bows. The exergue is inscribed COMPAGNIE DES INDES 1723. The reverse shows a ship under full sail to the left, with the legend SPEM AUGET OPESQUE PARAT, or "It increases hope and produces wealth". The obverse is the work of Jean Le Blanc.

The Jeton of 1723



The Jeton of the Royal Treasury.

In 1725 a beautiful jeton was struck in silver and in copper for the Royal Treasury. It was included by Frossard in his monograph on jetons ²¹ but by no other writer. Frossard assumed that the device alluded to the St. Lawrence River. Many Canadian collectors have assumed the piece to refer to Canada, but this is quite erroneous. The type personifies the Nile, as is pointed out by Feuardent ²². A crocodile, not known to inhabit the chilly waters of the St. Lawrence River, appears at the feet of the river god.

The obverse bears a bust of Louis XV to right, designed by Jean Charles Roettiers and dressed in the rather elaborate court costume of eighteenth-century France. The legend is LUD. XV REX CHRISTIANISS. The reverse, unsigned by the designer, who may or may not be Roettiers, shows the Nile god reclining to the right, with an urn from which water flows. He supports an upright cornucopia. The crocodile is at his feet. The inscription is LATE SUA DONA REPENDIT or "Widely he scatters his gifts". The exergue bears the legend TRESOR ROYAL 1725. A variety in silver bears a slightly different bust of the king by the same artist, with the legend LUD.XV D.G.FR. ET NAV.REX. Re-strikes of the first variety occur in copper.

Bibliography

- 1...Anthon, Prof. Charles E. French American Colonial Jetons. AJN January 1879
- 2...Parsons, G.H. The Colonial Jetons of Louis XV. AJN July to October 1884
- 3...McLachlan, R.W. The French American Colonial Jetons. AJN March 1884, also published separately.
- 4...Frossard, Edward. Franco-American Jetons, 1899
- 5...Leroux, Dr. Joseph. Medaillier du Canada, 1892. pp. 17-28 #255-290
- 6...Breton P.N. Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens relating to Canada, 1894. pp.30-35 #510-519
- 7...Raymond, Wayte. The W.W.C.Wilson Sale Catalogues, 1925, 1927, 1928
- 8...Zay, Ernest. Histoire Monetaire des Colonies Francaises. 1892. pp.61-64
- 9...Blanchet, A. & Dieudonne. A Manuel de Numismatique Francaise. Volume III pp 270,271
- 10..Feuardent, F. Jetons et Mereaux depuis Louis IX Jusqu'a la Fin du Consulat de Bonaparte. Volume 1 1904. pp.117,118 #1558-1583
- 11..D'Affry de la Monnoye. Les Jetons de l'Echevinage Parisien. 1878. #203
- 12..Feuardent, F. op.cit. p. 287 #3596-3598
- 13..Zay, Ernest. op cit.
- 14..D'Affry de la Monnoye. op. cit #204
- 15..Feuardent, F. op.cit. p 287 #3599, 3600
- 16..Feuardent, F. op.cit. p. 119 #1592, 1593
- 17..Leroux. Dr. Joseph. Medaillier du Canada. 1892

- 18..Frossard, Edward. op. cit. p 7 #1, 2
- 19..Zay, Ernest. op. cit. pp 271, 272
- 20..Blanchet. A. & Dieudonne, A. op. cit. Vol III pp. 270, 271
- 21..Frossard, Edward. op. cit. p. 7 #3
- 22..Feuardent, F. op. cit. p 158 #2015-2018

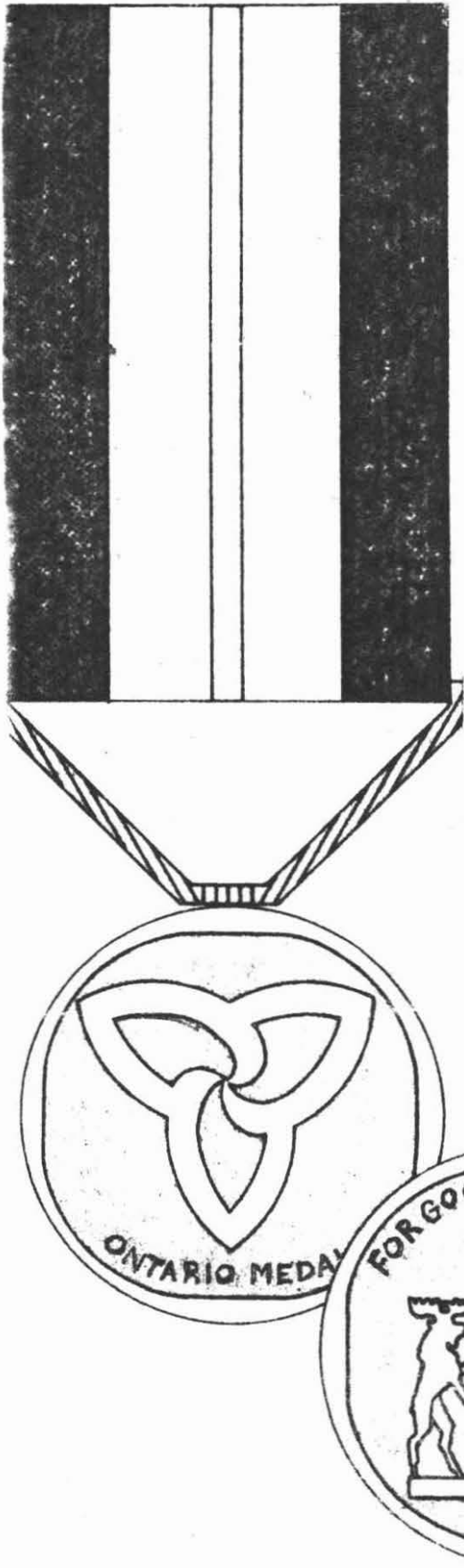
Overheard at the Saskatoon Convention :

Using ONE source of information is called "Plagiarism"

Using MORE THAN ONE source of information is called "Research"

MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP FOR
THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

by Ross W. Irwin



Obverse: A stylized trillium, floral emblem of the Province of Ontario, the words ONTARIO MEDAL below.

Reverse: The Coat of Arms of the Province of Ontario with the words FOR GOOD CITIZENSHIP above.

Description: Circular, 39mm, silver, inside rims have flattened edges to form a square with radiused corners.

Mounting: A silver ornate wire in the form of a triangle.

Ribbon: Green, white, green with a narrow central stripe of gold; the same colours as trillium, 39mm wide.

Designer: Gerald Gladstone, Sculptor, of Toronto, Ontario.

Naming: The name of the recipient will be engraved on the reverse below the inscription.

Issued: The medal was struck by the Wellings Mint, the first presentations were six on June 25, 1973, awards were personally presented by Queen Elizabeth during her visit to Toronto.

Terms of Award: Approved by the Cabinet of Ontario and announced June 14, 1973 by the Hon.W.G. Davis. The concept of citizenship has been defined as the Quality of an individual's response to membership in a community. A good citizen has also been defined as a person who does not live for himself or herself alone, and this is the attribute that the government intends to honour and commemorate.

Miniature medals have been approved for this award. A chancellor and advisory council of eight will choose the recipients of the medal.

GRAPHITE IMPRESSIONS

by Ross W. Irwin

Illustrations of coins, tokens, medals and badges are easily and economically made for your personal records, or for screened offset or electronic stencil duplication, by a simple and quick procedure. The procedure is adapted from a method given by S.G. Yasinitsky in "Selections from the Numismatist - Miscellaneous" volume.

MATERIALS

The paper is the key to success. The best is cigaret paper available in large size for "roll your own machines". Other suitable papers are called makeready tissue used in the printing trade, or any other paper which is fine, pliable, and of strong bond. Don't try to use tissue paper from clothes cleaners or suit boxes; it is very poor. Cut the paper into squares of a size that will wrap around the item to be illustrated. A shallow tray, such as the plastic lid of a cottage cheese container is used to hold the wood alcohol available from a drug store.

The powdered graphite may be very finely pulverized soft lead from a pencil, or, from a tube of graphite used to lubricate locks (Canadian Tire Corp 38-2705) or similar if not pre-mixed with lubricating oil. You also need a small container to hold the graphite such as the plastic lid from a pill vial.

Two pieces of sponge rubber, not too soft, about one inch larger than the item to be illustrated.

PROCEDURE

- squeeze a small amount of graphite into the small vial lid.
- pour a small amount of alcohol into the shallow tray.
- have your paper cut in squares, dip one in the alcohol and moisten thoroughly.
- wrap the coin in the tissue, not too loose nor too tight, make sure there are no folds or creases on the surface to be copied.
- place wrapped coin on one piece of sponge rubber and press the coin with the other sponge rubber so the paper is indented into every small letter or space.
- remove the upper sponge rubber.
- dip little finger in the graphite, rub it on a paper towel until a shiny black spot shows on the finger tip, rub off excess graphite on a cloth.
- very gently start to rub graphite finger over coin; don't rub hard. This takes some patience but keep rubbing until you have the complete impression.
- unwrap coin carefully.
- cut out illustration with scissors.
- paste it on index card stock using white paste. A roller may be helpful here.
- any small flaws can be touched up by hand with a soft lead pencil.



The illustrations show the results of using various types of paper and several types of numismatic item. Some are not too good. Why not see what you can find locally and try this procedure.

THE 1862 ONE CENT PIECES OF NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK

By Dr. J.A. Haxby, F.R.N.S. and Deputy Curator of the
National Numismatic Collection, Bank of Canada, Ottawa

For many years numismatists have been puzzled by the 1862 cents of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In the first instance the coins are much scarcer than the recorded mintage for that year would suggest and in the other instance there has been no indication in the mint reports that they should exist at all. Due to a recent search of Royal Mint records it is now possible to rationalize with some certainty both of these anomalies.

The 1862 Nova Scotia Cent

Although the official figures from the Royal Mint state that 800,000 and 1,000,000 one-cent pieces were coined for Nova Scotia in 1861 and 1862 respectively ¹, the coins dated 1862 are by far the scarcer. The tendency has been to explain the situation by simply claiming the mintage figure for 1862 was incorrect, e.g., "Obviously an error in mint report. Probably 100,000"². An alternative to this view was recently expressed by this writer in Coins of Canada: "The most likely explanation is that most of the 1862 strikings were actually made with dies dated 1861"³. At that time we had no firm data for the Nova Scotia case, although there was suggestive evidence for other cases ⁴. One can now be more certain that our supposition was correct. On 17 September 1862 an order was given regarding the coinage of Nova Scotia cents for that year ^{5,6}: "To prepare immediately for 8,000 dollars value of 1 cent pieces, for Nova Scotia P.S. We have about 20 reverse dies in stock with 1861. These may be used up. Others required to have the date made 1862".

Die records ⁷ indicate the production of 40 reverse dies for the Nova Scotia cent between January and October of 1861. The date borne on these dies was presumably 1861, because our investigation of the coins reveals fully dated working punches were used to sink them. No indication is given of how many of the dies were for proofs. It is doubtful that such dies would have been made available for circulation strikes.

If we take the 17 September 1862 order to be correct, then about 20 reverse dies appear to have been unavailable for the coinage of 1862. Included in this number would be the regular dies actually consumed by the 1861 coinage and the dies for proofs. Assuming five of the dies were for proofs, then approximately 15 reverse dies were consumed in 1861. The production of cents in 1862 was only 25% more than in 1861, so one can appreciate that in the event of preferential use of the 1861 dated dies, the need for 1862 dies would potentially be minimal.

We must add, however, that calculations of this kind are made only approximate by the sometimes considerable variation in die life at that time. The success of our explanation for the relative paucity of the cents dated 1862 also depends upon the assumption that the good 1862 dies remaining ⁸ after the 1862 coinage were not subsequently employed during the 1864 coinage. It was at about this time that the use of Imperial dies bearing a previous year's date was generally discontinued ⁹, although the extent to which that rule was applied to Colonial coinages is uncertain.

The 1862 New Brunswick Cent

Many numismatists are unaware of the existence of Province of New Brunswick cents dated 1862. They are not listed in either of the principal Canadian Catalogues ^{10,11}, are very rare and are known only as proofs. The National Collection does not contain an example of this issue.

It would appear that the 1862 New Brunswick cents were not coined as a result of an order from the government of the Province of New Brunswick but arose out of a decision by the then Master of the Royal Mint, Thomas Graham.

The story of these interesting coins begins on 23 November 1861 when twelve reverse dies, presumably all dated 1861¹², were finished⁷. This was in preparation for a coinage of 1,000,000 pieces, completed by the middle of December of that year¹³. In the early part of 1862 the necessary matrices and punches for the 5, 10 and 20¢ were also prepared, following which an order was given in the Die Department on 2 April to prepare proof coins for the full series of New Brunswick denominations⁵. On 9 April twelve sets of the silver denominations were ready and five days later six sets were complete; that is to say, the cents had been added. But these cents were dated 1861. This was not acceptable, as an order dated that same day indicates: "The one cent ordered to be struck again as it had 1861 on it"⁵. So when 13 fresh cents were ready on 25 April, one can only assume they were dated 1862. Along with the coins, the Master also received three cases and six small (single) cases. Considering the number of coins involved and the kinds of cases made for other colonial proofs during the same period, it seems likely that the six small cases contained one example of each denomination while the three other cases were for "double" sets (to simultaneously display both obverse and reverse).

One of these proof sets was sent to the Queen for approval of the new denominations in silver. The purpose of the cent is made clear in Graham's letter (to the Chancellor of the Exchequer) accompanying the set: "I have the honor to forward to you pattern pieces of a series of Silver Coins, consisting of 5 cent, 10 cent & 20 cent pieces, intended for New Brunswick, in order that they may be submitted to the Queen for Her Majesty's gracious approval. . . The copper cent has already received the Queen's approval, but is added to complete the set"¹⁴.

It is puzzling that the die records contain no entry for cents in 1862. Indeed, the completeness of the New Brunswick cent die records can be questioned on other grounds. They show a total of 48 reverse dies sunk in 1861 and 1864, yet also shown is the destruction of 57 reverse dies. As G.P. Dyer has quite correctly pointed out¹⁵ in reference to the cents struck in 1861, the preparation of a mere 12 reverse dies seems unacceptably low for a contemplated coinage of 1,000,000 pieces. In 1864 (coinage 800,000) no fewer than 36 reverse dies were sunk⁷. One assumes, then, that most of the dies "missing" from the account book were 1861's. It is also possible that the 1862 die was not entered in the account book.

Another possibility is that the unrecorded dies were all sunk prior to those entered for 23 November 1861, and that the lack of an entry for 1862 is correct. What would that mean? It would mean that the 1862 cent could be an overdate: 2 over 1, for it is highly probable that all the dies sunk in 1861 would have carried the full date¹². To summarize the alternatives for the production of the reverse die for the 1862 New Brunswick cent:

- a) A die sunk in and dated 1861 was overdated to make it 1862, in which case the die records are correct for 1862.
- b) The final digit was ground off the 1861 reverse punch in 1862, a die was sunk from the altered punch and the 2 was punched into the blank space on the die. In this event the die records would be incorrect for 1862.

A careful examination of an example of the 1862 cent, which has not yet been possible, might well aid in deciding which alternative is the more likely. The 1862 New Brunswick cent thus occupies an interesting and unusual place in numismatic history. Its sole purpose for existence seems to have been to complete a small number of proof sets prepared in 1862.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We wish to record our sincere appreciation to Mr. G.P. Dyer of the Royal Mint for making available to us copies of the Mint correspondence cited above, and also for some most helpful comments on our original manuscript.

REFERENCES AND NOTES

1. Cf. Royal Mint Reports for 1891 and 1911.
2. Charlton, J.E., 1974 Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens and Paper Money, 22nd Ed., Toronto, 1973, page 42.
3. Haxby, Dr. J.A. and R.C. Willey, Coins of Canada, 2nd Ed., Racine, 1972, page 116.
4. Haxby, Dr. J.A., Canadian Numismatic Journal, 15, 137 (1970)
5. (Royal Mint) Master's and Deputy Master's Orders and Instructions 1862 to 1885
6. The order should have been for \$10,000. Other records make it clear that that was the amount desired by the Nova Scotia government and executed for them.
7. (Royal Mint) Account Book of Dies, Matrices and Puncheons Left Good and Sunk or Defaced 1853-1869.
8. Twenty-four reverse dies were made on 18-20 September 1862.
9. Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint for the year 1939, page 47.
10. Haxby, Dr. J.A. and R.C. Willey, Coins of Canada, 2nd.Ed., Racine, 1972.
- 11.. Charlton, J.E., 1974 Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens and Paper Money, 22nd Ed., Toronto, 1973.
12. The Royal Mint Museum has a matrix (Hocking 2948) with the date 1861. Moreover, our studies of the coins themselves show that the 1861 reverse dies were also sunk from a punch with a full date. It is true that the punch which sank the dies for 1864 had only 186- (the final digit having been ground off a fully dated punch - in all likelihood 1861); however, it is quite improbable that the punch was altered in 1861.
13. Letter dated 16 Dec. 1861 from Thomas Graham to Mr. G.A. Hamilton.
14. Letter dated 3 May 1862 from Thomas Graham to The Chancellor of the Exchequer.
15. Personal communication from G.P. Dyer.

TRADE TOKENS OF ONTARIO

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

With the recent sale of the collection of Local Tokens of the late Leo Meloche, it is now possible to describe certain tokens which Fred Bowman, in his monumental work, had only been able to note that such tokens existed.

	<u>ACTON</u>	
	Henderson & Co./General/Merchants/Acton, Ont.	
4-A-A	Good for/1.00/in/merchandise	A:O:35
	<u>AYLMER</u>	
	Christie/& Caron.	
56-B-C	Good for/25/in merchandise	A:R:26
	<u>BRANTFORD</u>	
	At C. Sutherland's/the tailor/next to/the Belmont/Brantford.	
120-O-C	One coin/good for/50¢/on a suit/or/overcoat	A:R:28
	<u>DUNNVILLE</u>	
308-C-B	Good for/50/in merchandise	A:R:30
C-C	Good for/25/in merchandise	A:R:26
C-E	Good for/ 5/in merchandise	A:R:21
	<u>EDEN</u>	
320-A-D	Good for/10/in merchandise	A:O:22
	<u>ELORA</u>	
336-A-A	Good for/1 ⁰⁰ /in merchandise	A:R:34
A-B	Good for/ 50/in merchandise	A:R:30
	<u>HICKSON</u>	
488-A-E	The name of the merchant should be "C.P. Harwood"	
	<u>MIDLAND</u>	
640-C-B	Good for/50/in merchandise	A:R:30
C-C	Good for/25/in merchandise	A:R:27
C-E	Good for/ 5/in merchandise	A:R:20
C-F	Good for/ 1/in merchandise	A:R:18
	<u>NEUSTADT</u>	
	R.W. Walden/general/merchant/Neustadt, Ont.	
680-C-B	Good for/1 ⁰⁰ /in merchandise	A:R:34
C-C	Good for/ 50/in merchandise	A:R:30
C-D	Good for/ 25/in merchandise	A:R:28
C-E	Good for/ 10/in merchandise	A:R:24
C-F	Good for/ 5/in merchandise	A:R:20
C-G	Good for/ 1/ in merchandise	A:R:18
	<u>NEW DUNDEE</u>	
688-A-A	Good for/1 ⁰⁰ /in/merchandise	A:Sc12:38
A-C	Good for/ 25/in/merchandise	A:Sc10:31

OAKVILLE

728-B- O.B. Smith/Oakville
Good for/6/cents A:R:20

ORANGEVILLE

744-F- E.C. Daniels/for/watch/repairing
Rings and wedding/presents/E.C. Daniels/Orangeville/ A:R:24

PORT DOVER

808-D-A Good for/1⁰⁰/in merchandise A:R:35
D-C Good for/ 25/in merchandise A:R:27
D-E Good for/ 5/in merchandise A:R:20

SOMBRA

940-B-B The name of the merchant should read G.F. Logan

TAVISTOCK

1012-B- M.M. Staebler/watchmaker/&/jeweler/Tavistock.
Good for/25¢/on a/wedding ring/or/gold watch A:O:25

TILSONBURG

1036-A-B Good for/ 50/in/merchandise A:O:28
1036-B-A Good for/1⁰⁰/in merchandise A:R:35

The following tokens not listed in Bowman's catalogue were also in the large portion of the Meloche collection which I purchased.

FLESHERTON

364- - T.J. Sheppard/general/merchant/Flesherton, Ont.
Good for/10/in/merchandise A:R:24

LAKEFIELD

560- - Walter Bates/general/store/Lakefield
Good for/25/in merchandise A:O:25

NEWBURY

684- - W. Bayne/general/merchandise/Newbury, Ont.
Good for/1⁰⁰/in merchandise A:O:36
(similar to 684-A-C but in aluminum)

PORT DOVER

808- - Truesdale & Bond/The Fair/Dept. Store/Port Dover.
Good for/1/in merchandise A:R:18
(similar to 808-D-G but in aluminum)

RUTHVEN

896- - Norman & Dawson/general/merchants/Ruthven, Ont.
Good for/50¢/on a \$15⁰⁰/or over/cash purchase/suit or overcoat A:O:25

SIMCOE

936- - Geo.W. Lea/grocer &/confectioner/Simcoe, Ont.
Good for/50/in merchandise A:Sc11:35

936- - At/The/Potts-Clark/Co./Simcoe, Ont.
Good for/\$1⁰⁰/in merchandise A:O:35

936- - Trade check/for/50¢/The Potts-Clark Co.
(Identical with obverse) A:O:28

TILSONBURG

1036- - Tilsonburg/Business/College/established 1901
Good for/25¢/on tuition A:R:24

TORONTO

1048- - To dealers/this coupon check,/when terms of the/arrangement/
have been/complied with, will be redeemed at/10¢/8/
Procter & Gamble/Can./67 T.F./Made in U.S.A.
Good for/10¢/on the/purchase/of/a can of/Crisco/
made in Canada/any size A:Barrel shape
43X28

1048- - Rosedale Golf Club/Toronto
My (Goat) C:R:31

WINGHAM

1168- - At/H.M. Tudhope's/grocery/& Crockery/store/Wingham,/Ont.
Good for/1/in merchandise A:O:18

ADDENDA TO

THE DAIRY TOKENS OF ONTARIO

(A Tentative Listing)

By Ken Palmer

The Ontario Dairy Tokens listed herewith are addenda to the listings published in Volume 6, 1970, issues No. 2, 3 and 4 of these Transactions. The writer wishes to acknowledge with thanks the valuable assistance of all collectors, and others, who contributed tokens, rubbings, information etc., and extends a special thanks to J. D. Ferguson, Eugene Culp and Roy Stewart.

ALMONTE

J.J. Gorton/Almonte,/Ont.
Good for/1/pint/milk

A:R:23

ALVINSTON

Riverview Dairy/ J.H. Kenney/Prop./Alvinston, Ont.
Good for/one/pint milk
Good for/1/quart/milk

A:R:25

A:R:25

ARNPRIOR

Arnprior Dairy/Tel./131 W/Arnprior
Good for/1/Homo quart

A:CH:41½X42:Mauve:T.H.

Merryside Dairy/Tel./623-3020/Arnprior
Good for/1/quart milk

A:CH:41X40:B.H.

Smith's Dairy/Tel./96/Arnprior (small ltrs. close spacing)
Good for/1/pint (short "1")
Good for/1/quart milk (tall "1")

A:MC:41½X42:Blue: T.H.

A:MC:41½X42:Red: T.H.

AURORA

Cousins/Dairy Co/Limited (large letters)
Good for/ 21 %/Homogenized/Jersey/quart

A:MC:41X42½:Gold: T.H.

AYLMER

Aylmer/Dairy/Ltd.
Good for/½/pint cream
Good for/1/pint milk
Good for/Homo/One 3 Qt. Jug
Good for/2%/one 3 qt. jug
Good for/Skim/one 3 qt.jug

A:MC:41½X42:Green:T.H.

A:MC:41½X42:Blue: T.H.

A:MC:41½X42:Mauve:T.H.

A:MC:41½X42:Gold: T.H.

A:MC:41½X42: T.H.

BANCROFT

Bancroft Dairy/Bancroft/Ont.
Good for/1/quart milk
Good for/1/Homo quart
Good for/1/homo quart
Good for/1/Qt./Skim milk
Good for/1/2%/quart

A:MC:41½X42:Red: T.H.

A:MC:41½X42:Green:T.H.

A:MC:33X36½:Green:T.H.

A:MC:41½X42: T.H.

A:MC:33X36½:Gold: T.H.

BELLEVILLE

Reid's/Dairy/Co Ltd/Belleville/Ont.

Homo/1/2/Gallon

2%/1/2/Gallon

Quart 3 Jug/Homo

Quart 3 Jug/2%

Quart 3 Jug/Skim

A:MC:33X36: Red: T.H.

A:MC:33X36: Blue: T.H.

A:MC:41 1/2 X42:Red: T.H.

A:MC:41 1/2 X42:Blue: T.H.

A:MC:41 1/2 X42:Gold: T.H.

BERLIN

Shoemaker's Dairy/96 Church St./Phone 945

Good for/1/Pint of milk

A:Oc:26

BLENHEIM

Blenheim/Dairy

Good for/1 quart/standard/milk

P1:R :27 1/2: Red: C.H.

BOLTON

Bolton/Dairy

Good/for/1/quart/milk

Good/for/1/quart/2%

Good/for/1/quart/skim

A:MC:42X42: Red: T.H.

A:MC:42X42: Silver:T.H.

A:MC:42X42: Green:T.H.

BOWMANVILLE

If it's/Glen Ray/ it's good

Good for/1/quart/2% milk

Homo/1/2/Gallon

Skim milk/1/2/Gallon

A:CH:33X35 1/2:Green:B.H.

A:CH:33X35 1/2:Brown:B.H.

A:CH:33X35 1/2:Mauve:B.H.

Pearce Dairy/Ira F./Pearce/Bowmanville.

Good for/one/pint/milk

A:R:25

BRAMPTON

Pocock/Modern/Dairy/Tel.411/Brampton

Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk

A:CH:41 1/2 X42:Blue:B.H.

Pocock/Modern/Dairy/Tel.411/Brampton ont.

Good for/2%/quart milk

A:CH:41X40L Geen:B.H.

BRANTFORD

Brant Co-Op Dairy Ltd./Tel./2-6223/Brantford

Good for/1/quart/Guernsey

A:CH:41 1/2 X42 1/2:Mauve:T.H.

Brantford/Tel./MacNicolls/2-6523/Dairy Ltd.

Good for/non 1 fat/quart

A:TS:40X39 1/2:L.B.H & L.S.H.

BROCKVILLE

Cowan's Dairy/Brockville/Ont.

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:Sc9:33

Cowan's Dairy/Ltd./Brockville ont.

Good for/2%/quart milk

Good for/2/quart milk

Good for/2 quart/2% milk

A:CH:33X35 1/2:Red: B.H.

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

A:CH:33 1/2 X36:Green: B.H.

Ralph's Dairy/Ltd./Brockville Ont.

Good for/1/quart/standard milk

A:CH:33X35 1/2:Red: B.H.

Pocock/Modern/Dairy/Phone 411/Brampton

Good for/1/quart/skim milk

A:CH:41 1/2 X42:Red: B.H.

BROCKVILLE

Smith's/Dairy Ltd./Brockville

Good for/1 quart/Jersey

P1:R:32:

Red: C.H.

R.C. Sturgeon/milk/dealer/Brockville, Ont.

Good for/1/pint of milk

A:R:26

CAPREOL

Laiterie Capreol/Dairy

Good for/1/quart (short "1")

A:Tr:31½X31

CARLETON PLACE

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

(c/s "MLF")

Good for/1 quart/milk

A:TR:41X37½

T.H.

Good for/1/quart/milk

(obv.c/s "LMLF")

A:TR:41X37½:

T.H.

Carlton Place/Maple Leaf/Dairy

Good for/2/quart/2% milk

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

CARP

F.C. McBride/Dairy/Carp, Ont.

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:Tr:32½X30

CHESTERVILLE

The Chesterville/Dairy

Good for/1/Loaf of Bread (Used for qt.milk.Mfg error)

A:Oc:26½

CLARADAY

S.H. Perks/Claraday, P.O.

Good for/one/pint/milk

A:R:25

CLIFFORD

Clifford Dairy/Tel.68-W/Clifford

Good for/1/quart

A:Tr:41X37½:

T.H.

COOKSVILLE

Cooksville Jersey Dairy Ltd./Tel./AT-9-2713/Cooksville

Good for/1/quart

A:CH:41½X40

CRYSTAL BEACH

Ridge/Dairy Ltd.

Good for/1/2%/quart

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

Good for/2/quart/2%

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

DUNNVILLE

C.E. Deamude/pint/Dunnville

C.E. Deamude/pint/Dunnville

A:R:29

DURHAM

Seal/Pure/Grade/A

Homo/½/Gallon

2%/½/Gallon

Good for/Homo/one 3 qt. jug

Good for/2%/one 3 qt. jug

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

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

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

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

ELMIRA

Purity Dairy/Elmira/Ont.

Good for/1/quart/Homo milk

Good for/1/quart/Homo milk

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

A:CH:41X40: Pink: B.H.

ERIN

Steen's/Dairy

Good for/3/quart jug/homo

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

FORT WILLIAM

Dairybest

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:R:26 Red

Dairybest/Products/Fort/William

Good for/1 pint/standard/milk

P1:R:26 Blue C.H.

Dairybest/Products/Fort William/Port Arthur

Good for/1 quart/homo/milk

P1:R:28 Red

Good for/1 quart/vita Rich/milk

P1:R:28 Green

Kellough/Bros./Dairy Ltd.

1 quart/homo or/standard milk

P1:R:28 Black

1 quart/mel-lo/rich/milk

P1:R:28 White

1 quart/skim/milk

P1:R:28 Red

Klomp's/Dairy/Fort/William

Good for/1 quart/milk

P1:R:27 Red C.H.

K.W./Dairies/Ltd./Fort William

Good for/1 quart/homo/milk

P1:R:28 Blue C.H.

K - W /Dairy/Fort William

Good for/1/quart/vita Rich

A:R:32 Gold

K.W.Dairies Ltd./Fort/William

Good for/½/gallon/homo milk

A:TS:40X40: Red T.H.

Good for/½/gallon/vita Rich

A:TS:40X40 Gold T.H.

Palm/Dairies Ltd./Ft. William/ made in USA

Good for/1 quart/homo/milk

P1:Sc8:24 Red C.H.

Good for/3 qt./homo

P1:Sc8:24 Blue C.H.

Good for/3 qt./sunnyvale

P1:Sc8:30 Green C.H.

GALT

Galt/Cedar Hill/Dairy/Tel.405

Good for/1/standard/quart

A:Tr:41X37½ L.S.H.

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

Quart 3 jug/homo

A:MC:42X42 Green T.H.

Quart 3 jug/2%

A:MC:42X42 Brown T.H.

GANANOQUE

Gananoque/Dairy

Good for/10¢/with/empty bottle

A:S:23

GEORGETOWN

Maple Leaf/Dairy/Tel.No./TR-7-3421/Georgetown/Ont.

Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk

A:MC:41½X42 Red T.H.

GERALDTON

Gill Dairy/Phone/50/Geraldton Ont.

Good for/1/quart/jersey

A:Tr:41X37

GUELPH

Guelph/Royal/always/good

Good for/1/pint milk

Good for/Jer 1 sey/quart

Good for/2%/quart milk

A:HS:31½X33: Blue B.H.

A:HS:31½X33: Red B.H.

A:HS:31½X33: Gold B.H.

HAGERSVILLE

Hewitts/Dairy/Hagersville

Good for/1/quart milk

Good for/2/quarts/2% homo (½ gal.)

A:BH:42X42 Red B.H.

A:CH:33X36 Silver B.H.

HAILEYBURY

Ideal Dairy/Haileybury

Good for/1/quart milk

A:CH:42X42 Gold T.H.

HAMILTON

A.G. Lord/the/Glen/Dairy/Hamilton.

Good for/one/pint/milk

A:R:21

Silverwoods/Hamilton

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

B:R:23

HAVELOCK

Cloverlea/Dairy/R.G. Rutherford

Good for/1/pint of milk

A:Re:32X19

HUNTSVILLE

Huntsville/Dairy/Ltd.

Good for/2/quarts

Good for/2/quart/2%

A:MC:32½X36½ Red T.H.

A:CH:33X36 sand B.H.

INGERSOLL

Belldaire/Milk/Products/Ltd.

Good for/2/quart/homo milk

A:MC:33X36 Blue T.H.

D.A. Bucknell's/Dairy/Phone/235/Ingersoll, Ont.

Good for/1/pint

A:Oc:21

A.W./Huntley

Good for/1/pint/of milk

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:R:25

A:Sc8:29

Spring Hill Dairy/Phone/334X/A.W. Huntley

Good for/1/pint/of milk

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:R:25

A:Sc8:29

J.A. Parker/Ottercrest/Dairy/Ayrshires Accredited

Good for/one/quart of milk

A:Ov:31X23

Smith's/Dairy

Good for/pint/milk

Good for/quart/milk.

A:R:21

A:R:25

IROQUOIS FALLS

Hillcrest Dairy/Iroquois/Falls

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:BH:41½X42½ Red

KEEWATIN

Andrew Jones/Keewatin,/Ont.
Good for/1/pint milk

A:Sc8:28

J. Stewart/Keewatin
Good for/1/quart/milk

A:S:23

KENORA

Lakeland/Dairies/Ltd./Kenora
Good for/1/quart/2%homo
Good for/half/gallon/glass/homo
Good for/half/gallon/glass/2% homo

A:MC:42X42 Purple T.H.
A:CH:33X36 Red B.H.
A:MC:42X42½ Gold T.H.

KINGSTON

Geo. Pound/1/Kingston
blank

B;R:28

KIRKLAND LAKE

Archers Dairy Limited/Kirkland/Lake, Ont.
Good for/1/quart of milk
Good for/2/quart/homo
Good for/2/qt. jug/2% milk

A:Tr:32X34 T.H.
A:Tr:32X34 Purple T.H.
A:Tr:32X34 Gold T.H.

The Lindfors Dairy Ltd./Kirkland/Lake, Ont.
Good for/1/quart/blend
Good for/1/quart/of 2% milk
Good for/1/quart/of 2% milk

A:Tr:32X34 Gold T.H.
A:Tr:32X34 T.H.
A:Tr:32X34 Gold T.H.

KITCHENER

Maple Lane Dairy/Kitchener
Good for/1/pint
Good for/1/quart/Guernsey/2% (c.s.)

A:Sc9:31½ T.H.
A:MR:36X39 Gold B.H.

Maple Lane/Dairy/Kitchener Ont. (small letters)
Good for/1/quart/2%/Guernsey Gold

A:MR:40½X43½ Gold B.H.

Maple Lane/Dairy Ltd./quality chekd
Homo/½/gallon
2%/½/gallon
Skim/½/gallon
Quart 3 jug/homo
Quart 3 jug/2%
Quart 3 jug/skim

A:MC:33X36 Red T.H.
A:MC:33X36 Gold T.H.
A:MC:33X36 Blue T.H.
A:MC:42X42 Red T.H.
A:MC:42X42 Gold T.H.
A:MC:42X42 Blue T.H.

LEAMINGTON

Lakeside/Jersey/Dairy
Good for/one bottle/School/milk

P1:R:28 Green C.H.

Lakeside/Jersey/Dairy/made in USA
Good for/1 bottle/school/milk

P1:R:28 Green

LONDON

R.M. Berry
1 pint

A:R:25

L. Sumner./Dairy/London
Good for/one/pint milk

A:R:25

James Turnbull/City View/Dairy/London, Ont.
Good for/1/quart/of/milk

C:Sc8:29

MAPLE

W.P. Huff/Maple/City Dairy
Good for one/pint/of/milk

A:Sc8:29

MATTAWA

Mattawan Dairy/phone/173
Good for/1/quart/milk

A:Tr:41X38

McINTYRE

Wakefield's Dairy/Dial/40741
Good for/1/quart of milk

A:TS:40X40 Blue

Wakefield's/Dairy/Phone/47 McIntyre
Good for/1 quart/grade A/ milk

P1:R:27 Green C.H.

MILTON

Milton Dairy/Tel./878-9971/Milton, Ontario
Good for/2/quart/2%homo

A:TS:33X33 Gold C.H.

Milton Park Dairy/Ltd./878-9723
Good for/1/buttermilk/quart

A:MC:32½X36½ Gold T.H.

Milton-Park Dairy Ltd./Milton/Ontario
Quart 3 jug/homo
Quart 3 jug/2%

A:MC:41½X42 T.H.

A:MC:41½X42 Blue T.H.

MOUNT FOREST

Sanlac Dairy/Tel./15 W/Mount Forest
Good for/1/quart

A:Tr:41X37½ B.H.

NEW LISKEARD

Graffe's/Dairy/Phone/504
Good for/½ pint/cream

A:S:23

NEWMARKET

Glenville/Farms/Dairy Ltd.
Good for/1/pint milk
Good for/1/reg./ or/homo/quart milk
Good for/2/qt.jug/homo milk
Good for/2/qt jug/skim milk

A:CH:33X36 Blue B.H.

A:CH:33X36 Purple B.H.

A:CH:33X36 Yellow B.H.

A:CH:33X36 Blue B.H.

NIAGARA FALLS

Borden's/ C /Niagara Falls/Ontario
Good/for/½ gallon/milk

P1:R:31½ Black C.H.

Dell's Dairy/Niagara/Falls/Ontario
Good for/½ pint/table cream
Quart 3 jug/homo
Quart 3 jug/2%

A:HS:31½X32½ Mauve B.H.

A:MC:32½X36½ Blue T.H.

A:MC:32½X36½ Green T.H.

Rainbow/Dairies/Ltd.

Good for/1/supreme quart
Good for/1/skim milk
Good for/2/quarts/2% milk

A:CH:41X40 Gold B.H.

A:CH:41X40 Orange B.H.

A:CH:41X40 Purple B.H.

NORTH BAY

North Bay/Dairy/Phone 238/North Bay Ont.
Good for/1/quart milk (c/s "J")
Good for/1/quart/skim milk

A:CH:34X36 Black

A:Sc9:32

NORTH BAY (cont)

Northern Dairy/Ice/Cream/ & Creamery
Bottle Check 10 cts.

A:R:20

OAKVILLE

Oakville/co-op/Ltd./Dairy
Good for/2/quart/2% milk

A:MC:34X36 Purple T.H.

ORILLIA

Beers' Dairy Ltd./Dial/5521/Orillia
Good for/1/pint

A:Tr:41X37½ T.H.

OSHAWA

Beeton Dairy Ltd./Tel./R A.5-5511/Oshawa
Half gallon/partly/skimmed

A:MC:41½X42 Red T.H.
Gold Rev.

Ideal Dairy Ltd /Oshawa
One quart/homo
One quart/skim

A:R:32
A:R:32 Blue C.H.

Oshawa/Dairy Ltd./Oshawa
Good for/1/quart

A:CH:41X42 Purple T.H.

OTONABEE

Pure milk/J./Shaughnessy/Otonabee
Good for/1/pint/milk

A:Oc:26

OTTAWA

Clark/Dairy Ltd./an Ottawa/Institution
Good for/1 quart/skim/milk

P1:R:28 Brown C.H.

J.T. Frith/good for/1/pt.milk (incuse)
blank

B:Sc8:28

The Ideal/Dairy/Ottawa
Good for/5¢/on/return of bottle

A:R:25

National Milk/good/for/one/quart/I.Langlois - CE.3-9114
blank

P1:R:33 Yellow C.H.

National/Milk/Co./Ltd.
Good for/1/quart milk

A:CH:33½X36 Red B.H.

National
Homo/½/gallon

A:MC:32½X36½ Blue T.H.

OWEN SOUND

Crystal Dairy/Owen/Sound/Limited
Good for one/½ gal/2% homo milk
Good for/3 qt 1 jug/Homogenized milk
Good for/3 qt 1 jug/2% homo milk

A:HS:31X33 Gold B.H.
A:HS:31X33 Blue B.H.
A:HS:31X33 B.H.PERTH

Chaplin's/Dairy/Perth/Ontario
Good for/½/pint cream

A:R:25½

H.E. Chaplin's/Dairy/Perth,/Ont.
Good for/one/pint of milk

A:Oc:22

PETROLIA

Beechwood Dairy/R.A./Brock/Prop./Petrolia, Ont.

Good for/pint/milk

A:R:22

Beechwood Dairy/R.A./Brock/Prop./Petrolia,/Ont.

Good for/one/quart/milk

A:Sc8:24

PICTON

E.D. Miller/Dairyman/Picton.(bows above & below"Dairyman")

Good for/one pint (large letters)

A:Ov:30½X22

PORT COLBORNE

Frontier Milk/Co-Op/Ltd/Pt. Colborne

Good for/½/pint table cream

Good for/1/pint milk

A:HS:31½X33

Blue B.H.

A:HS:31½X33

Red B.H.

Port/Colborne/Dairy/Ltd.

Good for/1/homo quart

Good for/2/quart/homo milk

Good for/2/quart/2%

A:CH:33X36

Brown B.H.

A:CH:33X36

Green B.H.

A:CH:33X36

Mauve B.H.

Sanitary/Dairy/Port/Colborne

Good for/10¢/with bottle

Good for/5¢/with/bottle

A:Sc9:28

A:Sc9:28

Sunny Acres/Dairy

Good for/5¢

A:R:25

PORT ELGIN

McKenzie Dairies Ltd./Port Elgin

Good for/homo/one 3 qt.jug

A:CH:41½X42½

Beige B.H.

PORT ROWAN

John Krestel Ltd./Port Rowan

Good for/2/quarts

A:KT:41X42

Green

PRESTON

Preston/Dairies/Ltd./Preston (letters widely spaced)

Good for/1/2%/quart

A:MC:42X42

Green T.H.

RIDGEWAY

Ridge/Dairy Ltd.

Good for/1/2%/quart

Good for/sk 1 im/quart

Good for/2/quart/homo

Good for/2/quart/2%

Good for/homo/one 3 qt. jug

A:CH:33X36

Blue B.H.

A:CH:33X36

Mauve B.H.

A:CH:33X36

Green B.H.

A:CH:33X36

Gold B.H.

A:TS:33X33

Red T.H.

St.Mary's

St. Marys Creamery/pure/pasteurized/milk & cream

Good for/1/pint/milk

A:Oc:26

SARNIA

Good for/1 pint/milk/John McSherry

blank

A:R:24

SARNIA (cont)

Purity/Co-Operative/Dairy/Sarnia

Good for/1/skim/quart	A:CH:33X36	Green	B.H.
Good for/2/quart/homo	A:CH:33X36	Purple	B.H.
Good for/1/quart/2% milk	A:CH:33X36	Red	B.H.
Good for/2/quart/2%	A:CH:33X36	Gold	B.H.
Good for/2/quart/skim milk	A:CH:33X36	Brown	B.H.
Good for/homo/one 3 qt. jug	A:MC:33X36	Blue	T.H.
Good for/2%/one 3 qt. jug	A:MC:33X36	Maroon	T.H.
Good for/skim/one 3 qt. jug	A:MC:33X36	Green	T.H.

SAULT STE. MARIE

Soo Dairies Ltd./Tel./949-2942/Sault/Ste. Marie

Good for/homo/one 3 qt jug	A:CH:34X36	Blue	B.H.
Good for/2%/one 3 qt. jug	A:CH:34X36	Red	B.H.

SEAFORTH

Dale Nixon/Seaforth

Good for/1/pint/milk	A:R:24		
----------------------	--------	--	--

SIMCOE

Caswell/Dairy

Good for jug regular/2/quart/homo/milk	A:TS:33X33	Pink	T.H.
Good for jug of all Jersey/2/quart/2%	A:TS:33X33	Gold	T.H.

Simcoe Sanitary/Tel.252/Simcoe/Dairy

Good for/1/pint	A:BH:37X41	Blue	B.H.
-----------------	------------	------	------

Simcoe Sanitary/Dairy Ltd./Simcoe

Good for/1/quart/of/homo milk	A:HS:38X43	Red	B.H.
-------------------------------	------------	-----	------

STRATHROY

Strathroy/Creamery/Tel.131

Good for/1/quart/standard milk	A:MC:41½X42	Red	T.H.
--------------------------------	-------------	-----	------

THEDFORDThos. Moloy/Good for/1/pt. milk
blank

A:R:24

Thos. Moloy/Good for/1/qt. milk
blank

A:Oc:26

TIMMINS

Timmins Dairy Co. Ltd./Phone AM4-1935

Good for/1/quart/skim/unit value/time of sale	A:HS:38X42	Purple	
---	------------	--------	--

TORONTO

A.Anderson,/Telephone/.../Main 1777/209 McCaul St./-/-/Toronto.

Good for/1/one/ pint milk (2 stars before & after "good for")	B:R:25		
---	--------	--	--

A.Anderson/Telephone/Main 1777/209 McCaul St./-/-/Toronto.(bar below "McCaul")

Good for/1/pint milk (no stars)	B:R:25		
---------------------------------	--------	--	--

A.Anderson/Telephone/.../College 179/209 McCaul St./-/-/Toronto.

Good for/1/pint/of milk	B:R:25		
-------------------------	--------	--	--

Crystal Dairy/Co.y./½ (c/s)/quart/R.B.Burkell

Dleifnab H.W. (W.H.Banfield reversed)	:R:24		
---------------------------------------	-------	--	--

TORONTO (cont)

City Dairy Co./Limited/Toronto.

Good for/5 cts./when/returned/with bottle A:Oc:22

Fairglen/Dairy Ltd./Toronto/good for/value at/which this/token/sold

Good for/half/gallon/jug/milk A: BH:42X42 Red B.H.

Hygienic Dairy/one bottle

blank A:Oc:22½ C,H. square

Uplands/Dairy Ltd./Toronto/good for/value at/which this/token/sold

Jersey/1/quart A:MC:41½X42½ Red T.H.

Parkdale/Dairy/F.Welsh/Prop.

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

TRENTON

Riverside Dairy/Products/Ltd./Trenton

Good for/1/standard quart A:CH:41X40 Red T.H.

VICTORIA HARBOUR

MacKenzie's/Victoria Harbour/Dairy

Good for/1/quart of milk A:Re:34X21

WELLAND

North/Side/Dairy/ made in USA

Good for/3 qt./homo P1:R:32 Blue C.H.

good for/3 qt./2% P1:R:32 Red C.H.

Sunnyside Dairy/RE.4-4321/Welland ont

Good for/1/reg./or/homo/quart milk A:CH:41½X42 Purple T.H.

WHITBY

Hillcrest Dairy/Whitby

Good for/2%/homo/quart milk A:CH:41X42 Black B.H.

Hillcrest Dairy/Whitby/Ont/whitby ltd

Good for/1/Guernsey quart A: BH:42X42 Gold B.H.

WIARTON

Tyson/Bros/Wiarton

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

WOODSTOCK

Oxford Dairy/Ltd/Tel./170/Woodstock

Good for/1/pint A:CH:33X36 Blue B.H.

Good for/1/pint/Jersey A:CH:33X36 Silver

Good for/3/quart jug/2% A:CH:33X36 Gold B.H.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

CHATHAM

Glover/Bros./Chatham, Ont.

Good for/one/pint/milk. A:Oc:23

HORNE PAYNE

L.H. Bucknell/Horne Payne/Ont.

Good for/one/pint/milk A;Oc:26½

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

by Ken Palmer

C.N.R.S. No.

- 62 Montreal, Que.
Blue River/B O/wedding rings
Blue River/B O/diamond rings A:R:21

(A "plug" for a ring tray. Issued by Bick & Oster, well known jewellery wholesale firm, now defunct)
- 106 St. Johns, Que.
(Bowman 2977 E)
Canada/Hotel/L. Forgue/Prop.
5 A:R:27

(Louis Forgue was the prop. of the Canada Hotel per Lovell (1896) and Wright (1899).)
- 295 Milverton, Ont.
Good for/50¢/The Grosch Co/ in trade
50 B:Sc4:28

(A general store listed in Wright's Directory of 1899)
- 559 Canada General
Orenda (side view of a buffalo head)
"Buffalo/Medicine"/Canada's/National/Parks/
Save the forests A:Sc4:30: T.H.

Same but C:Sc4:30: T.H.

(Issued by the Department of the Interior,
Canada - Dominion Parks Branch.)
- 757 Ottawa, Ont.
Victoria/N. Chevier/Hotel
Good for/10/cents A:R:22
Good for/ 5/cents A:R:20

(Issued by Nelson Chevrier, Prop. Victoria Hotel, 207 St. Patrick St., Ottawa.
Listed in Bradstreet, Lovell & Wright.)

THE \$2.00 BILL OF 'WILD BILL' GELOWITZ

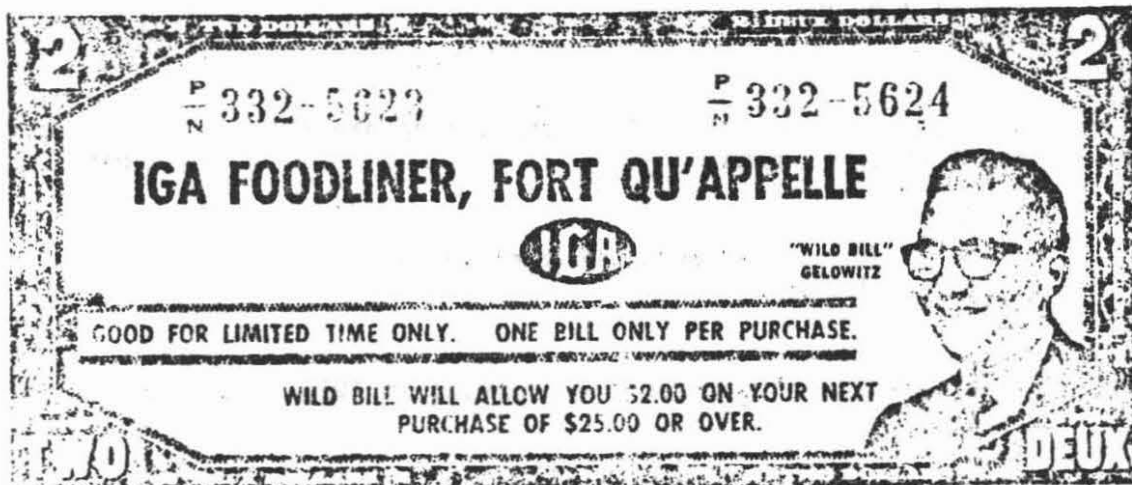
by C.C. Tannahill

William Gelowitz started a small grocery store in Fort Qu'Appelle on March 12th, 1959. Several years later he purchased the small building next door to enlarge his store, and later built an addition at the back to accomodate the many lines that were handled. In 1969 a new and larger store was built on the site as more room was needed to handle the full lines of meats, groceries and fruits.

To help promote the opening of his new I.G.A. Foodliner, Mr. Gelowitz decided to issue a \$2.00 bill, that would allow the purchaser \$2.00 on the next purchase of \$25.00 or more. He had 1,000 printed, which were the same size as the Bank of Canada \$2.00 note and colored somewhat similar. The serial number on this voucher was the phone number of the store. These vouchers were to be handed out by the cashier, as the customer went through the check-out stand, to anyone that had purchased \$5.00 or more. It was his intention to re-issue the vouchers as they were returned.

Shortly after the promotion was started the local office of the R.C.M.P. received several complaints from the local pubs; the 'bills of Wild Bill' were being passed in the dimly lit rooms to pay for the drinks. Being colored as they were and showing TWO DOLLARS and DEUX DOLLARS it was quite difficult to distinguish these from the legal tender note. The R.C.M.P. called on Mr. Gelowitz and requested that the handing out of the vouchers be stopped and would appreciate it if all 'bills' on hand were destroyed. Mr. Gelowitz burnt all 'bills' on hand and as other notes were turned in they were destroyed.

No accurate count was kept of the 'bills' destroyed so it is not known how many of these still exist. While they were being used Mr. Gelowitz felt that they were doing a good job of promoting and it did bring a good deal of publicity to his I.G.A. Foodliner but he does have his doubts of trying another publicity stunt such as this.



TOKENS OF MANITOBA

Supplementary List No. 2
to 1st Edition (1969) and Addenda of January, 1971

by Donald M. Stewart

ALTONA

Altona Co-op. Service Ltd./General/Merchants
0080i Good for/10¢/in merchandise B:R:25 R10

L.P. Yoerger, /Altona, /Man.
0170a Good for/1/shave B:R:23½ R10

BRANDON

Army Navy Airforce Veterans in Canada/Incorporated (logo)/
Brandon Unit #10
0355a Uniface (used as a drink token) Plb:R:42 R1

Man. Dairy & Poultry/Co-op., Ltd./-/made in usa
0640n Good for/1 quart/milk Plk:Sc8:23 R3

Man. Dairy & Poultry/Co-op. Ltd./-/made in usa
0640o Good for/1 quart/milk Plg:Sc8:23 R3

CYPRESS RIVER

Burgess/Grocery/Cypress/River
1130a Good for/1/loaf of bread A:R:25 R8

DAUPHIN

Cruise/Dairy/Dauphin/Ph.3051
1160f Good for/1 quart/homo/milk/-/made in usa Plw:O:23 R8

Cruise/Dairy/Dauphin/Ph.3051/-/made in usa
1160g Good for/1 quart/Jersey/milk Plr:Sc8:24 R8

MELITA

Melita/Bakery/C.E. Cornish
2410a Good for/1/loaf of bread A:Re:32X20 R10

NAPINKA

The Mickelson-Steinberg Co./General/Merchants/Napinka, /Man.
2885e Good for/cts. 5 cts./ in trade A:O:29 R10

SOURIS

D.A. Mackenzie & Co./General/Merchants/Souris. Man.
3945d Good for/10¢/in/merchandise A:O:23 R10

THOMPSON

4240a Modern Dairies withdrew this token from service in 1973. It is now R3

WINNIPEG

Automatic Parking/Devices/(Canada) Limited
4595a Good for/parking/only A:R:26 R2

Avenue
4600b Good for/5¢/intrade B:R:21 R7

WINNIPEG, cont.

Belmont/Hotel/R. Glube/Prop/Winnipeg
4660b Good for/5¢/in trade A:O:25 R10
4660c As 4660a but R. Blube R10

Boston Hat Works/566/Main/St./Winnipeg
4710a Good for/1/shine A:R:20 R10

Canadawide/(arrow)/Parking
4830c Park with pleasure/Canadawide/Parking/Services/Ltd. B:R:25 R1

Crystal Bath House/And/Cigar House/M.Lechtzier/& Son/
217 Logan Ave./Winnipeg.
4990a Good for/1/bath/only B:O:25 R10

Hotel Dufferin/corner/Derby &/Dufferin Sts./Winnipeg
5120c Hotel Dufferin/Winnipeg/good for one/drink/at bar A:R:26 R10

McDonagh/&/Shea/Winnipeg
5870a Uniface A:R:26 R10

D. Pollock/Baker
6290a Good for/1/loaf A:O:27 R10

Sargent Ave. Jitney Asociation
6490a Good for/1/fare A:O:26 R10

Winnipeg Taxicab Co Ltd/Account No/---
6910a Uniface Wm:V:42X20 (h)
incuse R10

WINNIPEGOSIS

(Two dimensional image of man on a dock fishing)
8800a Compliments of/Murphy's Cafe/Winnipegosis/Man. P1b:R:39 R8

The contributions of J.W. Astwood, Warren Baker, C.E. Parker, Paul Siggers
and A. Weighell are gratefully acknowledged.

WOODEN MONEY OF ALBERTA

by D. M. Stewart

To the checklist in the January, 1973 Transactions please add the following :

Alberta Beach

Garden Park Farm Museum (1967 - 5,000)

Calgary

Peddlers' Wagon (1972 - 500)
Including a variety without Made in U.S.A.

Telstar Drug Ltd (1969 - 2 issues of 5,000)

Thorsby

Thorsby Hotel (reported but not seen)

MICHAEL R. CURRY wins C.N.R.S. Literary Award

The Canadian Numismatic Research Society Literary Award for 1972 went to Michael R. Curry, F.R.N.S. for his excellent article titled "The Anticosti Token Re-examined", which appeared on page 370 of the 1972 Canadian Numismatic Journal.