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

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## FALSE CANADIAN COINS AND LEGITIMATE IMITATIONS

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

Since the article, "Imitations of Canadian Colonial Coins and Tokens" appeared in the January 1965 issue of the Transactions, additional information has come to light, an error or two has been discovered, and it was thought that the scope of the work should be extended to include the decimal coinages. Accordingly the work has been revised and divided into five sections, viz: contemporary counterfeits; legitimate imitations, including electrotypes; fakes made to deceive collectors; pieces whose authenticity is doubtful; and spurious or bogus coins.

Contemporary counterfeits are imitations made in baser metal to deceive the public and defraud the government. The uttering of such pieces, as well as their manufacture, was always viewed with disfavour by the government, who alone is responsible for the integrity of money, for the presence of counterfeit money in large amounts can undermine, irreparably at times though not yet in Canada, public confidence in the currency.

Legitimate imitations were made for museums and scholars for study purposes and to avoid having to display original rarities in risky circumstances. Later they were made for sale to collectors unable to obtain originals because of their rarity. Such pieces were almost always made deliberately different in some way in the hope that they could never be mistaken for the originals.

Fakes are copies of rare coins produced to deceive collectors. Such copies of Colonial coins are crude and were easily exposed in early days, but still trap the unwary to-day. Fakes of the decimal coins were at first rather crudely made, but the faker is adopting more sophisticated techniques in this degenerate age.

There are a few Colonial coins, which are very uncommon, whose authenticity is doubtful. In the past some numismatists have denounced them as fraudulent, but others have accepted them as genuine with equal vigour. Unfortunately little or no serious examination of the pieces was made, and the status of these coins has yet to be settled.

The final classification comprises those pieces which are clearly spurious. None of these pieces was in circulation in Colonial times, the pieces in this group having been made to deceive collectors at a time when there was considerably more money and enthusiasm than serious study. Canada was not the only country whose numismatists were beguiled with pieces which are utterly spurious.

### PART 1

#### Contemporary Counterfeits of Canadian Coins

Since earliest times Canada has been troubled with counterfeit coins. At times they were simply an occasional nuisance, while at other times they were accepted until they became far too numerous and threatened to undermine the currency. In New France the occasional false coin was detected, but this occurred seldom, for the old French law punished the forger with exemplary severity. The Edict of September 1720, for example, which authorised the issue of the so-called "John Law" silver and gold coinage, expressly provides for the death penalty for forgery and the uttering of false coin. This entailed a series of judicial examinations of criminals, always with torture, to ascertain the extent to which the forgery was carried on, and to learn the names of all who might be involved. Subsequent procedure was merely a

matter of form, and the executions were carried out with a minimum of delay. Nevertheless, there was trouble in France and in Canada with counterfeit sous marqués. These were rather numerous at times, and can be distinguished by their inferior workmanship and brassy colour.

After the fall of New France, English and Irish regal copper entered the Canadian colonies, and this was extensively counterfeited. This was the period of widespread forgery in England, since the making of false halfpennies was only a misdemeanour, and forgers laughed at the possibility of two years in prison. Counterfeit copper appeared in all the colonies, and Nova Scotia legislated in vain against its use in 1787.

False gold and silver proved troublesome in these early days, the many colonial currency Acts providing penalties for uttering false coin. In Nova Scotia the legislation was directed chiefly against counterfeit Spanish dollars and pistareens. Cut dollars were becoming another problem in Lower Canada, where they were coming into use by the merchants of Montreal. Before the abuses prevalent in the West Indies establish themselves in Canada, the cutting of any coins into aliquot parts was forbidden by the Proclamation of 1764, and a fine was provided for offenders.

Almost as soon as local issues of coins and tokens appeared, counterfeits were found in circulation. In 1813 the famous holey dollars and dumps were introduced in Prince Edward Island, but they were withdrawn in 1814 because of the prevalence of forgeries. When this happened, the merchants of Charlottetown agreed among themselves to accept the false coins in trade, thereby raising them to the status of tokens. These "merchants' forgeries", as they were then called, remained in circulation for about ten years.

These forgeries were made by perforating genuine Spanish dollars and applying a forged countermark. The style of the false countermark was variable, but it was always applied in the proper place on the coin, in contrast to the case of the imitations made later and the fakes made to deceive collectors. The genuine countermark consists of a small circle surrounded by ten small triangles resembling teeth. The false mark is never as well made as the original, and sometimes has eleven triangles.

In Nova Scotia the usual type of forgery was to cast in brass or copper. The TRADE & NAVIGATION pennies and halfpennies were cast in brass. The Broke halfpenny of 1814 was also forged in this manner. The Halifax ship halfpenny (Breton 889) and the halfpennies of John A. Barry, John Brown, Starr & Shannon, and W.A. & S. Black were also cast in brass. Cast forgeries, in brass and copper, were made of the penny tokens of 1832 and also of the penny of 1856. Also, the GENUINE BRITISH COPPER halfpenny was counterfeited in lead.

Struck counterfeits were made of the Nova Scotia coinage of 1832. These were produced in a pale copper or bronze about 1835. The fabric is inferior to that of the originals, and the weight is much lighter. By the time these pieces appeared, Nova Scotia was short of small change, and the counterfeits were readily accepted in trade. Among these is the extremely rare halfpenny with the date rendered as 1382 in error. This was quickly discovered by the counterfeiters and the die was corrected. These pieces were made in Montreal and brought into Nova Scotia from Saint John, New Brunswick. The usual practice was to run them across the Bay of Fundy and circulate them by paying fishermen in the outports for their catch.

What is not generally known is that the Nova Scotia halfpenny of 1840 was counterfeited. These forgeries were struck in brass on somewhat smaller flans. The workmanship is coarser. The rarity of these is not yet known, but the pieces must be decidedly uncommon, for they appear to have escaped the notice of earlier writers.

Lower Canada was cursed with counterfeit coins, as is well known. The Bust & Harp tokens and the Tiffin tokens were extensively counterfeited in brass. The entire "Blacksmith" series is counterfeit, and was introduced in the beginning by a dissolute blacksmith of Montreal, who made his own halfpennies to pay for liquor. He imitated the battered, worn-out, old English and Irish regal halfpennies by cutting an outline of a bust on one side and a partly finished Britannia or harp on the other, with no inscriptions nor date, and artificially darkened his coins before passing them off to create the illusion of age and wear. As time went on other copper coins were imitated, but always in the same style. Eventually these counterfeit halfpennies became too numerous, and the banks put an end to their circulation by refusing to take them except by weight.

The so-called VEXATOR CANADIENSIS tokens are counterfeits of the regal copper. The types are similar, but the inscriptions are much different. The inscriptions are satirical, in protest against the arbitrary government of the time, but were also composed so they could be taken to allude, along with the somewhat shaggy bust, to the fur trade. Thus the makers were able to escape, if caught, prosecution for seditious libel and for counterfeiting. To evade the law of 1825 against the further import of private tokens, the coins were antedated 1811.

A few private tokens of Lower Canada were counterfeited as well. The lightweight Britannia-eagle halfpennies (Breton 994) dated 1813, 1814, and 1815 are counterfeits made several years later than their dates would indicate. The halfpenny inscribed FOR PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION (Breton 533) was forged in lead. Breton 1004, which probably circulated in Lower Canada though it cannot as yet be localised, was forged by casting. The sou of Joseph Roy (Breton 671) on thin flans is in effect a counterfeit. It was produced by a journeyman employed by the manufacturer. This individual would run off a few extra specimens of the Roy sou whenever he needed money for beer, but he was careless about the weight, and Roy was obliged to withdraw his sous from circulation to avoid discredit.

The Wellington tokens for the most part escaped the attentions of forgers. However, in recent years crude brass forgeries of one of the battle halfpennies (Breton 986-988) have come to light. Cast forgeries were made of the Montreal Wellington halfpenny Breton 531.

Upper Canada was invaded by counterfeit coins from Lower Canada, but there were few forgeries of local types. Some "blacksmith" tokens were produced in or for Upper Canada, and the Lesslie twopence was counterfeited by casting.

No study of contemporary counterfeits of Colonial times would be complete without mention of the Bouquet sous, the famous "Sous des Patriotes". These pieces are imitations of the early sous of the Bank of Montreal, and appeared early in 1837. They were imported from the United States and from England, for the most part. A few, notably Breton 674 and 684, were produced in Montreal. As imitations, circulated without legal authority, they are counterfeit sous. They were, however, very popular and widely circulated because they were inscribed entirely in French. In time they became too numerous, and the press spoke out against these "mauvais sous". The banks once again had to refuse them except by weight.

Counterfeits of the decimal coinage were numerous at one time. Almost every type of Canadian decimal coin has at one time been forged. The twenty-cent piece of 1858 was counterfeited in nickel. The usual material was lead or pewter for the counterfeiting of silver, and brass for counterfeit cents. Usually the forgeries were cast, but many were struck from rather crude dies. The ten-cent piece was often forged in Victorian times, as was the twenty-five-cent piece. After the first World War the coin most commonly counterfeited was the fifty-cent piece. Such pieces looked fairly good in style to the casual observer, but never sounded good if accidentally dropped. Their dull clunk was a dead giveaway.

Occasionally a "mint" would organise for the production of good quality counterfeit coins. The Bank of Canada collection contains a rather crude counterfeit fifty-cent piece in good silver ! There could not have been much profit for this particular enterprise. Occasionally an irregular "mint" would stockpile its production against a target date for circulation only to be discovered and closed by the police. Such was the case in Windsor, Ontario, some twenty years ago. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police swooped down upon a garage and arrested all those connected with a plot to inundate the city with false fifty-cent pieces whose workmanship was rumoured to be almost as good as that of the legitimate coin of the realm. The work of the Royal Canadian Mint being of high quality, the forgers were not hired by the Mint, as has been done in China more than once in the past. A purely Western approach to things was adopted by the authorities, and the forgers were lodged for a time in one of Her Majesty's more exclusive hotels to meditate on the folly of attempting to create wealth in this fashion.

In these degenerate days, when coin is subsidiary to paper, which in the best of Keynesian tradition buys less and less with the passage of time, it is no longer profitable to counterfeit coins for general circulation. The forger now makes false paper to deceive the public, and has turned the forging of coins over to his more sophisticated spiritual kindred for the purpose of bamboozling the unintelligently acquisitive coin-collector.

## PART 2

### Imitations and Fac Similes of Canadian Coins

The production of imitations of rare coins dates back to the Renaissance, when the Paduan imitators were producing their copies of rare Roman coins to sell to collectors unable to afford the genuine coins. Nearly all the great rarities of Canadian Colonial times have been imitated. Electrotypes are the usual form in which these copies exist.

Electrotypes were taken of the rare DOUBLE DE L'AMERIQUE FRANÇOISE of 1670, which are of sufficiently good quality to fool many persons including auctioneers and dealers. Since only one genuine specimen of this pattern exists, it is quite impossible for another to turn up unheralded at an auction or bourse to-day.

The silver coinage of 1670 was electrotyped, and the electrotype of the 15 sols is sought after on account of the rarity of the original. These have never been mistaken for the originals. Electrotypes are also known of the extremely rare 6 and 12 deniers of 1717. One series is of good style, while another is crude enough that nobody should be deceived.

Electrotypes of the rare City Bank sous (Breton 672 and 673) were made soon after their discovery. Evidently very few were made, for they have not turned up on the market in recent times. Electrotypes were made of some of the commoner Bouquet Sous, for example Breton 706.

The "Side View" tokens of 1838 were electrotyped. These are somewhat thicker than the original specimens and a bit lighter in weight. None have turned up on the market recently.

The extremely rare Northwest Company token has been electrotyped in copper. This electrotype is of good quality, but the flan is not of uniform thickness. Occasionally this electrotype appears, and is quite readily able to fool the unwary collector and dealer.

Electrotypes have been made of the British Columbia gold coins. These were made from the British Museum specimens by Robert Copper Ready, who produced electrotypes for the British Museum from 1859 till his death in 1901. He was so skilful that his productions could be distinguished from the original coins only by the weight. As a precaution, the two sides of Ready's electrotypes were never joined. The electrotypes of the British Columbia gold were therefore produced and sold separately.

Besides electrotypes, rare coins are copied in other ways. In some cases the dies were copied by a later engraver, the Dutch copy of the Cromwell crown being an example. Another way is to re-strike from the original dies, using flans of different weight, size, or metallic content to distinguish them from the originals. The many French re-strikes of old medals and jetons are examples of this.

Copies have at various times been made of the British Columbia gold coinage. Copies were made in bronze of a \$20 piece in Ottawa early in this century. Somewhat later white metal casts were made. In recent times a firm known as Castle Art Designs, Ltd. produced crude copies of the \$20 piece for sale to collectors as copies. None of these copies has, as yet, been offered as originals or silver die trials, to the writer's knowledge.

In 1863 the dies for the rare Bouquet Sou Breton 689 were found in Montreal and presented to the Antiquarian & Numismatic Society of Montreal. A few re-strikes were made, and then the dies were turned down to receive a collar. The Society then re-struck from the dies with the collar, the collar being a means of distinguishing the re-strikes from the originals. These re-strikes were made in copper, bronze, brass, and lead. Some were struck over large American cents, and some on square flans.

About 1961 the holey dollar and dump of Prince Edward Island were copied in white metal or German silver. These fac similes were made a little smaller than the original Spanish dollars, and because of the metal used they are much lighter in weight. In a vain attempt to make these pieces readily distinguishable from originals, the countermark was deliberately misplaced. On the ring it was placed right in front of the Spanish king's nose instead of partly on the forehead. On the plug it appeared on the cheek instead of partly on the throat. These precautions evidently were not enough, for soon afterward a fac simile ring and plug were offered as an original pair, but were detected for what they were before any harm was done. At various times since then, the fac simile plug has appeared in the auction room, but has always been recognised in time, fortunately.

The Franco-American jetons have been re-struck so many times that it is extremely difficult to discover just what, exactly, were the original strikings. Originals are on thinner flans, but the earliest re-strikes are also on these thinner flans. Slightly different dies were used for these early re-strikes, but authorities in France do not entirely agree on which combinations of dies are the original issues. Later re-strikes are on thicker flans, with the name of the metal stamped on the edge. The re-strikes currently sold are on thicker and somewhat larger flans, from re-worked dies. The result of all these re-strikings is a bewildering number of varieties yet to be properly sorted out into their true categories.

The "re-strikes" of the Copper Company of Upper Canada halfpenny are imitations made for sale to collectors, but are not strikings from the original dies. They were struck from a quite different pair of dies. Their appearance caused considerable controversy leading to litigation in England. It was proposed to strike twelve specimens in silver and fifty in copper, but this promise was not kept, for specimens are known in aluminum, pewter, and gold as well as silver and copper. They were not offered as originals, but as re-strikes from the original dies, and it seemed to be overlooked at first that the dies used were different. Unfortunately, even after the dies were found to carry a date in taller figures, and oval instead of round O's in the words COPPER COMPANY, they were still called re-strikes. Nevertheless, the

differences between the original and later strikings are so well known that it is very unlikely that these later strikings will ever be confused with originals.

The Northwest Company token was imitated for the seventh Annual Convention of the Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association in 1950. The imitation was struck in brass, with appropriate legends added for the occasion.

Replicas were made many years ago of the smaller tau of the British Columbia coastal Indian tribes. These were made of sheet copper, and are obviously made according to modern European methods. Instead of being dark in colour, they are bright red like an uncirculated cent.

Decimal coins being legal tender, no copies of any kind have been made for sale to collectors, since this would be against the law. Fakes have been made of rare dates, and these will be part of the subject of Part III.

### PART III

#### Fakes of Canadian Coins

The shadow-side of numismatics is the production of fakes of rare coins to deceive collectors. No country is completely free of this jiggery-pokery, though some are less cursed with it than others. One of the worst cases is the field of cut and counterstamped coins of the West Indies, where so many fakes have been made that it is a most dangerous field for the novice to enter.

In the Golden Age of Canadian numismatics, the days of Breton, Leroux, Courteau, and McLachlan, most of the great Colonial rarities were faked. They were, however, rather crudely made, and all were very quickly exposed for what they were. Newfoundland's ship halfpenny of 1858 was faked by removing the legend from the reverse of a SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE halfpenny and stamping the date 1858 in the field. Needless to say, this one was soon detected.

The "1382" halfpenny of Nova Scotia was faked, creating that very strange, beast, the forgery of a forgery. The fake was created by cutting open the 8 of the date on an original 1832 halfpenny and punching an 8 over the other 3. This fraud was soon exposed, first on account of the 3, which, being the right side of an 8, had a round top, whereas originals and contemporary counterfeits both had a 3 with a flat top. The other means of exposing it as a fraud is that it was made from an original halfpenny, which is pure copper and heavier than the contemporary counterfeits.

The halfpenny of the Montreal Ropery was faked by copying the reverse die and using it to overstrike the reverse of a SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE halfpenny. The smaller size of this fraud, combined with the crude style of the reverse, soon exposed it.

The rare Bust & Harp halfpenny of 1825 was faked by altering the date of a brass specimen from 1820 to 1825. This fraud was never successful, for it was in brass instead of the copper of the original coin, and is also of different workmanship altogether.

The holey dollar of Prince Edward Island has occasionally been faked from genuine Spanish dollars. A number of these appeared about 1963. Generally speaking, the countermark was rather crude and carelessly applied, and the perforation of the centre looked a little new for the age of the coin.

When it became evident that the varieties of the Bouquet Sous in brass are every bit as scarce as Courteau said they were, if not a mite scarcer, someone very obligingly attempted to supply the demand by plating copper specimens. These are somewhat difficult to detect, but generally have a greenish, Pinchbeck appearance.

All these fakes turn up these days, and occasionally fool the novice, but generally speaking, when they appear, they are offered for sale as fakes and not as the genuine coin. In this degenerate age the target for the faker has been the rarities in the decimal coinages. The faking of decimal coins is generally accomplished by altering the date on genuine specimens of commoner mintages, or by adding dots.

The one coin most widely faked is the fifty-cent piece of 1921. Early fakes were made by altering the date on a 1911 coin, but the fakers soon learned the significance of the words DEI GRATIA and chose other dates which bore these words in the Royal Titles. Alterations were made from fifty-cent pieces dated 1920, 1929, and 1931. All these pieces show some evidence of removal of the original figure of the date, as well as improper spacing and alignment resulting from the alteration. The alteration from 1931 shows a disproportionately large 2, which was necessary to fill all the space previously occupied by the 3.

The 1893 ten-cent piece with a round-topped 3 was faked by cutting open the final 8 of the date on a specimen dated 1898. This is a difficult one to detect, but it can be spotted by careful study, through a strong magnifying glass, of the shape and style of the figure 8 used on all Victorian issues. This numeral has loops which enclose an almost circular space. The round-topped 3 ends in a distinct ball on the top and bottom, which leave spaces of quite different shape. Cutting open an 8 would produce a very slim 3, with ends without any ball or even slight thickening. The same principles can be used to prevent being deceived by a worn specimen dated 1898, offered as a "fair" round-topped 1893.

Dotted 1936 dimes were frequently faked at one time. This was done by dropping a small bit of metal onto the coin under the tie of the wreath, but it was a clumsy technique, for the dot so formed was too large and often off-centre. Attempts to push up a bit of the metal of the coin itself into a dot always revealed the telltale gouge of the sharp instrument used to do this.

The dotted 1936 cent was often faked in much the same way as the ten-cent piece. Another technique used to fake this coin was to drill a tiny hole through the coin, insert a piece of copper wire, and cut it off slightly above the surface to create a dot. The result, however, was more in the nature of a pimple than a dot, for the act of drilling bent the coin around the hole and formed a small rise, out of the centre of which rose the wire intended to form the dot. A corresponding depression was seen on the opposite side. Since no cents or ten-cent pieces dated 1936 were issued with the dot, and the few pieces struck are all uncirculated, it is not possible for a genuine circulated specimen to be acquired from circulation.

There are many other decimal coins which are very rare, but evidently the fakers of the past decade were too preoccupied with forging the coins mentioned previously to pay them any attention. They could become the subject of fakers in the future, however. There was one coin, however, which was faked though it was not rare. This coin is the wartime five-cent piece of 1944 and 1945, which was struck in chrome-plated steel. The feature which makes it so unusual is that not the coin, but its condition, was faked. In the days of the speculators and accumulators of rolls and bags, prices were artificially manipulated upwards sufficiently to attract the attention of someone interested in supplying the demand for rolls of uncirculated specimens. Large quantities of circulated five-cent pieces of 1944 and 1945 were gathered and re-plated with chromium to restore the bright colour. They were then rolled up and sold to the unwary as uncirculated specimens. Since so few collectors of that time knew the



difference between the sheen of coins plated before and after striking, plenty of dishonest dollars were acquired. A plated surface is always rough, however bright. It can only acquire a smooth surface by entering the press to be coined.

At the present time no faking of Canadian coins is going on to the author's knowledge. The irregular "mints" in the Orient and elsewhere are producing fakes of many foreign and American coins, since these are in much greater demand than Canadian coins at the present time. As for the future, nobody knows what will happen, but collectors should be prepared to use the facilities of whatever authentication services are available should any doubtful specimens be offered for sale.

#### PART IV

##### Canadian Coins of Doubtful Authenticity

There are certain Canadian Colonial coins which were denounced as spurious when they appeared, and about which opinion has been divided ever since. A few others were listed in catalogues and other works, of which no specimen has been seen. All these pieces are rare.

Breton 1001 has been denounced as fraudulent in the past. It bears a ship under sail on one side, with a seated figure of Justice upon a bale on the other, with no legends on either side. The coin is not listed by Courteau in his monograph, "The Non-Local Tokens of Canada", which appeared in The Numismatist of May 1924, which suggests that it was not considered by him as authentic.

The very rare Breton 1000 was once denounced as spurious. It is the SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE token depicting a large ship with a long, low hull and no staysail to the mainmast, combined with the reverse of Lees 6 and 7, which has the inscription in large, bold lettering. The true status of this coin has yet to be settled.

McLachlan, in his article, "Is the Mysterious Bust on Canadian Coins really that of Wellington?" denounces as fraudulent the rare variety of Breton 1007, the COMMERCIAL CHANGE farthing, with the large bust of Breton 1002. This article appeared in The Numismatist of June 1916. In it he states that the faker turned down the bust as it appears on Breton 1007 and cut out the bust of Breton 1002 to make a new variety by inserting it in the place of the usual bust of Breton 1007. Owners of specimens of this rarity (Courteau 45 NL) should examine them carefully and try to discover if McLachlan's suspicions be true or not.

Yet another rarity of doubtful authenticity is Courteau 49 NL, the mule of the obverse of Breton 1002 with the reverse of Breton 992. Courteau knew of only two specimens, whose provenance he gives in his monograph of May, 1924.

Another item of doubtful authenticity is the Spanish dollar countermarked P.E.I., listed by Leroux (#350). A Mexican dollar of 1809 is in existence, countermarked P.E.I. in large letters across the reverse, with an additional countermark of the letters VR in a small circle below. Leroux illustrates this additional mark as a crowned VR.

It is known that the Treasury of Prince Edward Island, to keep coins in local circulation, authorised the countermarking of coins with the initials P.E.I. during the period 1840 to 1849. If authentic, this dollar would belong to this period in the numismatic history of the island. No evidence, however, has yet come to light to establish it as authentic or not. Pridmore (see page 235 of The Numismatic Circular

for November 1960) is inclined to doubt that the coin is authentic. It would seem that Leroux made his drawing from a verbal description of the coin, since he showed the letters VR crowned.

## PART V

### Spurious Canadian Coins

The final category emanates from the shadow-side of numismatics, and comprises those pieces of which no examples ever circulated. All these pieces appeared on the market long after they purported to have been used in Canada. Some turned up in England, and were never seen in Canada before 1870 and in some cases before 1890. Most were said to have circulated in Colonial times.

The most celebrated series of spurious pieces are the six GR/5/ORD counterstamps applied to Spanish dollars. These marks were applied to "dos mundos" dollars, supposedly under the authority of the Ordinance of 1764, which regulated the currency in the colony of Quebec (as New France was called after 1763 till 1791) and established the Spanish dollar at six shillings. These countermarks are shown thus:

G R	G R	G R	G R	G R	G R
5	5	5	\$	5 s	5 s
ORD	<del>ORD</del>				WOOD

The first, reported on dollars dated 1762, 1768, and 1769, was said to have been issued by the military government at Quebec when the dollar was rated at six shillings. This was in 1764, the fifth year of George III. The initials GR/5/ORD were supposed to stand for Georgii Regis Anno 5 Ordinatione (by ordinance of the fifth year of King George).

The second, with ORD crossed out, was supposed to show that the dollar was freed in 1768 to find its own level in the market place. The Third was to show that the dollar quickly fell to five shillings, which rating was established in 1777. The second mark occurs on coins dated 1765, 1768, and 1769. The third occurs on dollars dated 1752, 1756, 1767, 1769, 1770, and 1774. The first two dates are modern fakes, fakes of a countermark which is itself spurious.

The fourth mark has a vertical stroke through the 5, which is inexplicable. It has been seen on dollars dated 1772, 1774, and 1775. The dollars dated after 1772 are portrait dollars of Charles III. The fifth mark is modern, a specimen appearing in an auction in 1963. This specimen is dated 1769. The countermark is in much smaller and more modern-looking letters than the previous four. The sixth and final one is obviously from the same "mint", with small letters, the word WOOD being added below. This curious piece of numismatic jiggery-pokery is dated 1771.

It would appear that the original fakers of 1890, or thereabouts, overreached themselves by creating too many varieties. As if four were not already enough, in more recent times two more had to be added. All these marks are proved to be spurious when one peruses the Ordinance of 1764 regulating the currency of Quebec. In that Ordinance the cutting and counterstamping of coins were expressly forbidden, both being considered a form of mutilation. Another point to be considered is that the subdivisions of the dollar would also be countermarked officially if these marks were genuine creations of the Ordinance of 1764.

At various times a number of silver dollars of the Latin-American republics have turned up bearing variously-executed countermarks of the initials P.E.I. and the value 5/- . All these are spurious, for by the time the local government ordered the countermarking of coins to keep them in local circulation (1840-1849), the dollar was valued at six shillings. When Governor Smith issued the famous holey dollars and dumps at 5/- the ring and 1/- the plug in 1813, the immediate result was that a whole dollar was valued at 6/-, since His Excellency made five shillings into six by this action. Nobody on the island would tender an uncut dollar at less than six shillings after this episode. Thus was the local currency depreciated 20%.

A Spanish dollar of 1799, crudely stamped 5/ in the centre of the obverse, was offered at auction some years ago. This was listed as an unpublished issue of Prince Edward Island. It was offered a second time a year afterward, reputedly attributed by "authorities in Prince Edward Island." This piece is spurious, or at best doubtful, for such countermarking was not practised in the days when the dollar went for 5/- on the island.

Two Bouquet sous, Breton 690 and 712, are spurious. The former is an imitation of Breton 692, made much later than the time of the circulation of the Bouquet sous. It appears that it was made in Boston, since most specimens made their first appearance there, at a time when the collection of Canadian Colonial coins was carried on with more enthusiasm than judgment. The latter is a piece about which opinion has been divided from 1891, when the first known specimen was spent by a boy who bought a knife in a hardware store in Montreal, right down to the present day. It appears to have been made by joining the obverse of Breton 691, altered by adding additional shamrocks and a double bow, to the reverse of Breton 711. McLachlan suspected fraud right from the beginning, and pointed out its too close resemblance to the obverse of Breton 691. A thorough examination of the two specimens known should settle the status of this sou, but the author now believes it to be a fraud.

The acquisition of the Boulton & Watt dies by W.J. Taylor after the dissolution of the firm is well known. Among these dies were those of the New Brunswick coinage of 1843, the Habitant coinage of 1837, and the Front View coinage of 1842-1844. About 1862 Taylor began to re-strike from the dies, with disastrous results to students of the English regal copper coinage. After wreaking havoc with the dies of the English coinage of 1797-1807, he turned his attention to the Canadian Colonial dies, and began to mule them in various ways. These pieces then appeared on the market as rare Canadian proofs and patterns.

The obverse of the New Brunswick halfpenny of 1843 was muled with the coat of arms die for the St. Helena halfpenny of 1821, and also with the obverse of the Front View halfpenny of the Bank of Montreal. The obverse of the New Brunswick penny of 1843 was muled with the obverse of the Front View penny, and also with the reverse of the Front View penny. The reverse of the New Brunswick halfpenny of 1843 was muled with the obverse of a Habitant halfpenny.

The obverse of the Habitant halfpenny was also crossed with the reverse of the Front View halfpenny of 1844. This same reverse was also crossed with the reverse of a City Bank Habitant halfpenny of 1837. All these mules were struck in bronzed proof.

The Front View penny of 1837 is a mule of a Front View obverse with a City Bank reverse of 1837. The dies used to strike this penny differ from any of the dies used for either the Habitant or the Front View pennies. The piece turns up fairly frequently, in numbers sufficient to suggest that it is not really rare, but merely expensive, on lighter flans than the pennies of 1837 and 1842, and not, as a rule, in proof. Proofs exist, from dies different again in minor details, on flans thicker than the pennies of 1837 or 1842. This mule was unknown in Canada before about 1870, and is found in extremely fine or better condition, which indicates that it was not

circulated during Colonial times. This piece is more than likely a specimen of Taylor's handiwork, intended to separate unduly enthusiastic Canadian collectors from their hard-earned cash.

Only one spurious decimal coin is known to the writer, and that is the 1885 cent. No cents were issued in 1885, but it was believed for many years that a few were made with this date. It was not very long before a faker went to work, producing a small number of 1885 cents by altering the date on cents of 1886. This fraud was very quickly exposed, and since then there have been no more strange items of unlisted date to deceive the unwary in Canada.

#### Conclusion

The writer has enumerated what he believes to be the whole ghastly dossier of false pieces known in Canadian numismatics, and would appreciate knowing of any others that may be lurking about to trap the uninformed. The recent collapse of the market has borne a silver lining in that it has turned the attention of fakers away from Canadian numismatics, and the current recovery has not yet enticed them to try their luck again.

#### Postscript

Just before sending this off to the Editor, the writer has learned of another one for Part III. In McLachlan's time the rare Front View halfpenny dated 1845 was faked by altering the date of the 1842 halfpenny.

TRADE TOKENS OF QUEBEC

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

The following tokens, having been discovered since the publication of Fred Bowman's authoratative book on the Tokens of Quebec, are listed below. There is also a correction or two noted.

BAIE COMEAU

Ontario Paper Company/Limited/Shelter/Bay(counterstamped B C)  
Good for/1/meal

A:Sq:32

(This token was issued by the Company, and given to the firefighters which they used as payments for their meals when a tragic fire swept Baie Comeau shortly after the Company moved their operations there, It is erroneously listed in the catalogue under Shelter Bay as 4301 a)

LACHUTE

Good for/\$1<sup>00</sup>/on a suit/at/Geoffroy Bedard.  
Merchant tailor/hatter/gents/furnisher/ready made clothing/  
Lachute,Que.

A:R:25

LAMONTAGNE

Louie L'Heureux/agent/general/pour 1'eau/St.Leon/20 cote/Lamontagne  
Bon pour/un verre/d'eau/St. leon

A:R:26

LENNOXVILLE

Odina Rochette/181/La Tourelle  
Bon pour/1/chopine de lait

A:R:28

Fairview Farm Dairy

As 2202a but blue (there is also a light blue variety)

LITTLE RIVER

As 2260b but 5¢

A:R:20

MONTMAGNY

Art E. Guay/Manuf./de/cigares/Montmagny  
Bon pour/5¢/en marchandise

Bz:R:21

MONTREAL

Alouette/bowling/check room/tichet  
blank

F(r):R:30

E. Dumoulin/Boulangier/Montreal

Bon pour/1/petit pain

A:S:23

(The date as given on 2967b should read 1895)

3081i appears also in silver

As 3125a but reverse reads:

15% cream/crème/bon pour/demand/good for/½ pt.

P(n):Ch:33X36

As 3242a but nickel plated

As 3336a but nickel

MONTREAL cont.

(5¢ should be added after "but" in listing 3340e)

A. Vezeau/boulangier/Montreal

Bon pour 1/2/pain

A: :22

QUEBEC CITY

As 3848b but 100

C:R:21

As 3848j but Aluminum

A:R:21

(Quebec 3874g should show name as H.O.Martineau and be listed under St.Roch,Quebec)

As 4018e but in white metal

Compliments/Miller & Lockwell/Quebec/smoke dixie cigar

Who is shy/Jack (pot)/smoke dixie cigar

A:R:28

As 3835c but 23mm and "droit réservés" under "caisse scolaire"

SHERBROOKE

As 4323a

Bon pour(1)pinte 2% gras

A(n)Ch:33X36

Bon pour(1)1/2 gal.de lait

A(b)Ch:33X36

Bon pour(1)3 pintes de lait

A(1)Ch:33X36

TROIS RIVIERES

De LaSalle Academy Bank, as 1¢ (5008f) but reverse pictures a beaver

As above with a beaver on the reverse of 25¢ (5005c)

## LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS

by Ross W. Irwin

(Editor's Note: This is a series of eight articles which also appeared in a recent issue of the Journal published by the Canadian Society of Military Medals & Insignia, of which Professor Irwin is the Editor. Membership in the C.S.M.M.I. is \$4.00 per annum. Interested parties should contact the Treasurer at 3002 Palmer Drive, #4, Burlington, Ontario.)

### THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

Few awards, other than the Victoria Cross, have had more written about it than "The Meritorious Service Medal". It is a complex story full of pitfalls for the uninformed. The medal is quite scarce.

The medal was created for the British army by Royal Warrant dated December 19, 1845 to afford a greater encouragement for serving or discharged sergeants of the regular army who may have distinguished themselves, or who have given good, faithful and efficient service. The award bore an annuity not exceeding 20 pounds per year.

By Royal Warrant of December 4, 1854, to mark the distinguished, gallant, and good conduct of the Army serving in the Crimea the medal was extended to one sergeant in each regiment selected by the Commanding Officer and recommended for the medal and annuity for gallantry in action. The institution of the Distinguished Conduct Medal eliminated the need for the award for gallantry in action.

In 1884 the medal was extended to all soldiers of sergeant and above, for long and meritorious service.

In 1891 New South Wales asked the Imperial authorities if the Meritorious Service Medal could be issued to their regular forces on repayment. In May 1892 the Colonial Office agreed and suggested it to other colonies. In August the Canadian government raised objections because of the annuity prescribed in the regulations. In March 1893 the Imperial government offered to grant the medal under regulations similar to the British army but left the annuity problem to the Colonial governments. The Proposition was accepted and in August 1894 the Colonial Office sent the Royal Warrant authorizing the issue of the medal under regulations to be framed by the Colonial government and submitted for approval to the Secretary of State for War. The draft regulations was submitted by Order-in-Council January 23, 1895. A number of problems developed in the granting of other medals for long service and the award of the Canada General Service Medal and the award of the MSM was set aside until approved by GO 104, October 25, 1902.

Eligibility was to a Warrant Officer or N.C.O. above the rank of Corporal who was discharged with 21 years service and had earned the LSGC medal in the Permanent Force, or, 18 years if discharged as an invalid. GO 6 of 1903 authorized the wearing of both the LSGC and the MSM, the LSGC taking precedence. The number of MSM's in wear could not exceed 40. This number was increased to 75 by GO 1, 1928 and to 100 in 1939. No annuity was paid in Canada.

The Meritorious Service Medal bore the effigy of Queen Victoria on the obverse and the inscription FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE in three lines on the reverse within two laurel branches broken at the top by a Royal Crown. This was the medal awarded in the British army.

By Royal Warrant of May 31, 1895 the name of the colony "CANADA" was added to the reverse above the Crown and the Royal Titles on the obverse was amended to read VICTORIA REGINA ET IMPERATRIX. In Canada, only specimens of this medal exist as it was not approved until late 1902. In 1902 there were only 6 applications to the Medals Claims Board and none were processed that year.

An Army Order dated October 17, 1902 stated the MSM was to bear the effigy of Edward VII as used on the Africa General Service Medal and the inscription EDWARD VII REX IMPERATOR. During 1903 and 1904 the Medals Claims Board awarded 9 Meritorious Service Medals. No further awards were made until GO 14, 1917 as authorized by K.R. & O. para 1434, 1917.

There were 50 MSM's ordered November 22, 1902 which were received March 12, 1903. These bore the Edward obverse and CANADA reverse. These medals were issued up to GO 96 of 1917. A new order of 50 bearing the same reverse but George V in Field Marshal's uniform was received in late 1917. Additional orders were placed in 1923 and 1931 using the same reverse. The 1931 order would have the George V crowned obverse. In 1938 the standard British medal with classical obverse and without the word CANADA on the reverse, was used.

The ribbon was originally crimson but to differentiate it from the V.C. the colour was changed to crimson with white edges by Army Order 183, 1916. A further change to add a white central line occurred by Army Order 238, 1917. Only those serving in the army at that time were concerned, therefore, there are three ribbons in the reign of George V

Awards in Canada of the MSM continued until 1958. One cannot be certain of the type of medal actually issued however the facts available at this time indicate :

Victoria obv.	Canada rev.	- specimens from R.M.
Edward VII obv.	Canada rev.	- 50
George V. (mil. obv.)	Canada rev.	- 60
George V (crowned)	Canada rev.	- 25
George VI obv. Ind Imp	Standard	- 100
Eliz. II obv.	Standard	- 40

Army Order 352 of November 1916 extended the British type of MSM to all ranks for valuable and meritorious service but any award made under this authority did not entitle the recipient to an annuity. Army Order 400 of 1916 provided that a bar could be awarded to a holder of the medal for additional acts of gallantry. Only 7 were awarded. GO 65 promulgated the Royal Warrant of January 3, 1917 which further extended the medal to "warrant officers, N.C.O.'s and men who are duly recommended for the grant in respect of gallant conduct in the performance of military duty otherwise than in action against the enemy, or in saving, or attempting to save the life of an officer or soldier, or for devotion to duty in a theatre of war". The award of the medal for gallantry continued until cancelled September 7, 1928 when its place was taken by the British Empire Medal.

During World War I there were 1,427 British type Meritorious Service Medals awarded to Canadian units. An incomplete survey showed a distribution of Lieutenants - 4; Sergeants - 901; Corporal - 168; and Privates - 193.

The MSM was extended to the Royal Navy for valuable service from 1919 to 1933. The medal bears George V in naval uniform on the obverse. There were 1,062 awards of this medal but only 2 in Canada. Similarly the MSM was extended to the RAF in June 1918 as a reward for valuable service rendered in the field, as distinct from actual flying services. The medal was the same as the British army type but it bore a distinctive ribbon. There were 900 awards before it was discontinued in 1928. Apparently only 1 award was made in Canada.



## ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

by Ross W. Irwin

William IV instituted a silver medal with crimson ribbon for long service in the army by Royal Warrant July 30, 1830. The obverse depicted a Trophy of Arms engraved by Benedetto Pistrucchi. The reverse bore the inscription FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT. This medal was awarded for 21 years meritorious conduct in the infantry or 24 years service in the cavalry. The medal was continued with minor changes in obverse and reverse to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria. The award was only available to Regular Forces of the British Army.

Units of Canadian interest to receive the medal were permanent force units such as the Royal Canadian Rifles stationed in Canada 1840 to 1870 and the Newfoundland Fencible Companies, 1843 to 1862.

In 1891 new South Wales asked Imperial authorities if the LSGC could be issued to their regular forces on repayment. The Colonial Office agreed in May 1892 and suggested the idea to other colonies. The Canadian government accepted the proposition by Order-in-Council August 9, 1892. The offer was held in abeyance while a committee of the High Commissioner for Canada and Agents General of other colonies to who referred decided to await an expected decree of the Imperial Government relative to a decoration for long service in the British Volunteer force. In August 1894 the Colonial Office sent the Royal Warrant authorizing the issue of the medal to the permanently embodied Force of the colony under regulations to be framed by Canada and to be submitted for approval to the Secretary of State for War. The draft regulations were submitted for approval January 23, 1895.

The Royal Warrant of May 31, 1895 stated " a silver medal may be awarded to a soldier of the forces raised for continuous service" if previously he had served for not less than 18 years with irreproachable character and conduct. No annuity was associated with the award.

On July 21, 1896 the amendments were accepted by the War Office to draft regulations and that the "medal for long service and good conduct to be issued to Colonial Forces should be similar to those in use at home with the exception that the name of the colony should be inscribed on the reverse above the words FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT and that the ribbon should have one line of colonial colour other than red down the centre, the colour for preference being different for each colony". The obverse was to have the words "ET IMPERATRIX" added to the Royal Titles, of VICTORIA REGINA.

The award of the LSGC was delayed until other medals were issued at the time. GO 104, October 25, 1902 formally notified that the medal was available under the Royal Warrant of May 31, 1895. October 17, 1902 it was decided the obverse should bear the Africa General Service effigy of Edward VII. March 12, 1903 50 medals were received bearing the Edward VII obverse and the CANADA reverse. It is uncertain how many others were issued. From a knowledge of the few that are known it is probable that the number is 150. Some specimens exist of the Trophy obverse and the CANADA reverse.

THE PERMANENT FORCES OF THE EMPIRE BEYOND THE SEAS MEDAL

by Ross W. Irwin

In 1910 the individual Dominion and Colonial medals for long service and good conduct were replaced by The Permanent Forces of the Empire Beyond the Seas Medal designed to serve all forces within the Empire. The obverse bore the bust of George V in military uniform. The reverse bore the inscription FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT in four lines within an inscription around the perimeter PERMANENT FORCES OF THE EMPIRE BEYOND THE SEAS. The medal was to contain the name of the Dominion with the edge naming. This did not occur in Canada.

Prior to GO 83, 1916 the ribbon was crimson, it was then altered to crimson with white edges. GO 32 of 1924 cancelled the 1916 order and provided that an additional white stripe down the centre for the Canadian forces. GO 63 of 1925 cancelled the 1924 order stating that the new ribbon should be crimson with a blue central stripe between two white stripes. In Canada the original ribbon was crimson with a ¼ inch white central stripe.

The Permanent Forces of the Empire Medal replaced the Army Long Service when stocks of that medal on hand were used up. This occurred about 1914 but some Army Long Service and Good Conduct are known after that date. The Permanent Forces medal was itself superseded by the Canadian Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct on September 23, 1931.

The medal was awarded for 18 years long and efficient service in the permanent force prior to September 23, 1931.

The number of medals awarded were probably 839. One medal was awarded to the R.C.A.F. in addition. The range of awards was from 1914 to 1944.

## CANADIAN MEDAL FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT (MILITARY)

by Ross W. Irwin

The Imperial Conference of 1926 and a subsequent committee in 1927 reviewed the status of Dominions and their relationship to Great Britain as well as the form medals should take. The Permanent Forces of the Empire medal was deemed to be no longer suitable terminology and an entirely new medal was developed.

The medal bore the crowned effigy of George V. in robes on the obverse. The reverse bore the inscription FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT in large letters in four lines. The table was polished.

The ribbon was crimson with white edges. The mounting bore a tablet with the subsidiary title CANADA.

The medal was instituted by Royal Warrant September 23, 1930 and was authorized in Canada by GO 1, 1932. It was awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the permanent force who attained 18 years service after September 23, 1931. By Royal Warrant May 1, 1947 if a man was promoted to a commission after September 2, 1939 he was eligible for the medal if he spent 12 years in the ranks. A bar was issued to him if 9 years of the second qualifying period of service was in the ranks.

GO 554 of 1945 permitted warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men after another 18 years of service for the Canadian Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct (Military), or, the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (Army) to be awarded a clasp if he held the CMLSGC(M), or, if he held the LSGC(A) he was awarded the CMLSGC(M) as a second medal.

The first awards were by GO 46 of 1932. The medal was continued to be issued up to 1964. It is probable that 700 were awarded bearing the obverse of George V, 1,250 were awarded bearing the crowned effigy of George VI with inscription INDIAE IMP, 250 bearing the Elizabeth II crowned effigy of Humphrey Paget. There were 32 2nd award medals awarded 1945 to 1949. There were 2 3rd award clasps awarded.

The medal was replaced by the Canadian Forces Decoration.

COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES OFFICERS DECORATION (V.D.)

and

COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE MEDAL

by Ross W. Irwin

In Canada the Militia pressed for inclusion in one of the categories of medals then being instituted in the United Kingdom. A question in the House of Commons of Canada, April 23, 1894 regarding the availability of such a medal in Canada was replied to by the Minister of Militia and Defence that "the Volunteer Act of Great Britain does not apply to Canada as it is not the same as the Canadian Militia Act therefore no medal could be awarded for 20 years service". This, of course, was a most unsatisfactory and unacceptable answer and the agitation continued. Again, in the House of Commons July 22, 1895 the problem was better defined in that in England there were two forces - the Militia and the Volunteers, also in Australia. The long service medal had only been awarded to the Volunteers. Canada had applied for inclusion but had been refused since it would be necessary to make the award to the British and Australian Militia if Canada was included. The problem of long service and good conduct medals was submitted to an Interdepartment Committee of the War Office in December 1897.

Finally, the Committee reported and the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Decoration and Medal was established by Royal Warrant May 18, 1899 "to recognize the long and meritorious service of members of Colonial Auxiliary Forces create as a reward, a new decoration to all organized military forces in the Colonies whether Militia or Volunteer."

Since the Department of Militia and Defence was in the midst of the Canadian General Service Medal distribution it was in no hurry to submit the terms of award for the approval of the War Office. They were finally submitted to the War Office in February 1900 and the approval was received February 4, 1901. Forms were printed and the General Militia Order 132 dated November 23, 1901 promulgated the award and included instructions on how the award was to be obtained. The first listing of officers awards for 20 years commissioned service was on February 15, 1902 for MGO 292 dated December 24, 1901.

The decoration is a chased oval band of silver bearing the inscription COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES and in the centre the Imperial Cypher in silver gilt, the whole surmounted by a Crown. The Imperial Cyphers used are: -"V.R.I." ; "E.R.I. VII ; "G.R.V.". The ribbon is dark green. The recipients name is engraved on the reverse with his rank and unit. The decoration bears the hallmark of Garrard & Garrard, London.

In 1925 the use of V.D. took an offensive tone and even the term "Colonial" was bad. The decoration was superseded for future service by the Canadian Efficiency Decoration as of September 23, 1931. The decoration was issued up to CAO 792, February 15, 1965.

The number of decorations awarded is probably: - VRI - 850 ; ERI VII - 250 ; GRV - 1,600.

The Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal obverse bears the diademed and veiled bust of Victoria with the legend VICTORIA REGINA ET IMPERATRIX as used on the Canadian General Service Medal. The reverse is similar to the Volunteer Long

Service Medal and bears a shield FOR LONG SERVICE IN THE COLONIAL AUXILAIRY FORCES in five lines mounted on a Crown, on either side the upper part of the shield is decorated with oak and laurel leaves. The ribbon is dark green.

The medal was also awarded for 20 years long and meritorious service in the Non-Permanent Active Militia. Officers were awarded the medal if they had the required service in the ranks. War service counted double. It was also awarded to the R.N.C.V.R. and the R.C.A.F. (Aux.)

The medal was superceded for future service by the Canadian Efficiency Medal. The medal was also awarded as late as 1965.

The number of these medals awarded is extremely difficult to estimate. Certainly awards as late as 1907 bore the Queen Victoria obverse. There is also a very real probability that the medal roll is not complete. A substantial number of medals bearing the Queen Victoria obverse exist and to all close inspections appear genuine, yet, they are not on the roll. Further evidence of this is to be found where the Medals Claims Board state that in August 1904 they were up to #833 in the ledger for decorations and had actually issued 745. At the same time there were 1,149 medals issued. These numbers are substantially more than appear in the medal rolls or as reported in the Canada Gazette.

The number of medals awarded is probably :-

Victoria obverse	-	1,350
Edward obverse	-	750
George V obverse	-	4,300

CANADIAN EFFICIENCY DECORATION (E.D.)

by Ross W. Irwin

The Canadian Efficiency Decoration was instituted by a Royal Warrant of September 23, 1930 and published in AO 185 of 1930 and GO 2 of 1932 to replace :-

- The Volunteer Officers' Decoration, instituted July 25, 1892 and extended to the Volunteer Forces of the Empire May 24, 1894.
- The Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, instituted May 18, 1899 for officers of the Colonial Auxiliary forces of the Empire.
- The Territorial Decoration, instituted August 17, 1908 for the Territorial Force.

so one decoration would be awarded throughout the Empire for long and meritorious service by officers of the Territorial Army and other Auxiliary Military Forces of the Empire. The above decorations were discontinued for future service. In Canada the grant of the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration was discontinued as of September 23, 1931 and the Canadian Efficiency Decoration was authorized for the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

To be eligible, an officer must be or have been a commissioned officer, serving on or after September 23, 1931, and have completed 20 years qualifying service.

The decoration is an oak wreath in silver tied with gold and having in the centre the Royal Cypher and Crown in gold. The reverse is plain. A silver bar-brooch bears the subsidiary title CANADA.

The ribbon is 1½ inches wide of green with a central yellow stripe.

The first list of awards was in GO 66 of 1932. A new cypher GRI was used from 1938. In 1948 the cypher was changed to GVIR, however, none of this type are known in Canada.

The distribution of awards is probably :-

GVR cypher	- 400
GRI cypher	- 3000
GVIR cypher ( these may be GRI)	
EIIR cypher	- 250

There were 33 awards to the RCAF up to January 31, 1945.

The Canadian Efficiency Decoration was superceded by the Canadian Forces Decoration.

## CANADIAN EFFICIENCY MEDAL

by Ross W. Irwin

The Canadian Efficiency Medal was instituted by Royal Warrant of September 23, 1930 and published as GO 3 of 1932 to replace :-

- The Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, instituted May 18, 1899;
- The Volunteer Long Service Medal, instituted in 1894 and extended to Indian and Colonial Volunteer Forces June 13, 1896;
- Militia Long Service Medal, instituted in November 1904 and extended overseas in 1906;
- Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, instituted in 1908;
- Territorial Efficiency Medal, instituted in 1908;

so one medal could be used to reward long and meritorious service to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

The medal is oval in shape and bears on the obverse the Royal and Imperial effigy and on the reverse the inscription FOR EFFICIENT SERVICE on a polished table. On the mounting is a subsidiary title CANADA. The ribbon is 1½ inches wide of green with a yellow central stripe.

The Canadian Efficiency Medal replaced the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal as of September 23, 1931 and was awarded for 12 years service and attending 12 annual trainings.

A clasp of a silver bar bearing the Royal Cypher was awarded for every 6 years service after the medal was awarded. The original order only provided for a single clasp, this was amended by GO 557 of 1944 to provide for the additional service. The medal was also awarded to the R.C.A.F. (Auxiliary) and Special Reserve.

The distribution of awards is probably:-

George V crowned obverse	-	1,600
George VI crowned obverse	-	10,600
Elizabeth II crowned obverse	-	450
Number of 1st clasps, 1938+	-	
Number of 2nd Clasps, 1942+	-	
Number of 3rd Clasps, 1945+	-	140
Number of 4th Clasps, 1949+	-	18
Number of 5th Clasps, 1957+	-	3

Awards to the R.C.A.F. to January 31, 1945 totalled 2 officers and 54 airmen plus a first clasp to 1 officer and 5 airmen.

The Canadian Efficiency Medal was superceded by the Canadian Forces Decoration.

## CANADIAN FORCES DECORATION

by Ross W. Irwin

The Canadian Forces Decoration was approved by Order-in-Council 6335 of 15 December 1949 to recognize long and meritorious service by members of the Canadian Armed Forces. The same decoration was for all ranks and for all branches of the service.

The decoration superceded all other awards for long and efficient service then being awarded. It was given for 12 years service. Any personnel who were serving in the Permanent or Reserve Forces on or prior to September 1, 1939 could count subsequent service toward the Canadian Forces Decoration or any other award for which he could become eligible

The original decoration was of silver gilt, those for Elizabeth are of tombac. It is in the form of a decagon and bears the uncrowned bust of George VI or of Elizabeth II. The reverse bears a Crown, Maple Leaves and an eagle representing the three branches of the Forces with the Royal Cypher superimposed in the centre. The word SERVICE is at the base. A Fleur de lis appears at each side of the Crown. The ribbon bar bears the word CANADA. The ribbon is 1 ½ inches in red with three narrow white stripes.

The Elizabeth issue omits the Royal Cypher on the reverse and the ribbon suspension has been changed to small scroll arms, with a Maple Leaf at the base.

The number of awards are as follows:-

George VI obverse	-	13,500
Elizabeth II obverse	-	104,000



THE GEORGE KING NOTES OF 1772

By Dr. J.A. Haxby, F.R.N.S. and Deputy Curator of the National Numismatic Collection, Bank of Canada, Ottawa



Of the private merchants' notes or scrip issued in Canada, the earliest printed notes are those of George King of Quebec. Six denominations exist: 3, 6, 12, 15, 20 and 24 coppers, the "coppers" presumably referring to British halfpence. The design of the border of each denomination is different; otherwise, the design of the notes is quite similar. Each note bears the hand written date "1st June 1772", "on Demand" and the signature "George King" at the bottom in addition to the printed wording (see the illustrations above).

The earliest report of their existence came in 1926 in England, when a full sheet of six (one of each denomination) was illustrated and described <sup>1</sup>. Four years later a short item in the Canadian Antiquarian <sup>2</sup> delved further into their nature. Mr. Cyrille Tessier, a Quebec numismatist, believed that George King was a wood merchant who issued these notes to pay his employees. However, a George King was not listed in the 1790-91 Quebec "directories" but one was listed as a captain in the Regular Militia for Montreal in the Almanacs for Quebec for 1791 and 1801. Furthermore all the examples of the notes known at the time the paper was written were uncirculated. One of these (24 coppers) is shown at the left above.

Thus there arose among numismatists an uncertainty both regarding whether these notes ever circulated and whether the George King referred to on them was even a living person.

Recently the National Numismatic Collection obtained two items which would support the notions that George King was a real person and that his notes did indeed circulate. The first piece of evidence is a well-circulated note for 20 coppers (shown in the centre above). <sup>3</sup> And the second is a letter from 1786 written by Jenkin Williams and George King. The signature of Mr. King (see the illustration on the right above) closely resembles that on the notes. The contents of the letter, which are reproduced in full on the following page, indicate George King was a man of responsibility.

Letter from Jenkin Williams and George King to William Goodall

th  
Quebec 19: June 1786

Sir

  th  
your letter of 20: May which was a few days after delivered by you to  
r  
M: Williams, should have received an earlier acknowledgement, if in  
consequence thereof it had not been Expedient to make some Enquiries  
  r  
into the State of the late M: Grant' Concerns and to Examine his papers  
and Books, We find there is a will, and that he has named us and M: Grant  
  r  
to be Executors, but neither of us has hitherto undertaken the burden of it,  
However in order to procure you some satisfaction upon the Subject of your  
                  r                    r  
letter, M: King & M: Blackwood have Examined all the papers and Books  
  r  
belonging to M: Grant and it doth not appear by any thing they have seen  
                  r  m  
that M: Grant Ever considered himself as Trustee to the Estate of Will:  
Ross,          it appears indeed , that in the winter or Spring of the year 1779  
                  m  
Will: Ross did pay as deposite some money and Effects in the hands of  
                  r  t  
M: Grant to the Amo: of £478..7..1 out of which he paid certain Random  
  m  
sums to the Creditors of Will: Ross, and among others the sum of  
  rs  
£267..~..8 was paid to the Ex : of Duncan Munro; - Since that period,  
                  r  m  
M: Grant received sundry matters from Will: Ross towards payment  
  t  
of his particular acco: which appears to be Now Closed, - This is all  
that hath yet come to our knowledge, however if it appears by any deed of  
  r  
trust or Other proof that M: Grant's Succession is liable to the Claim  
you Make on it, we beg you will give us Communication there of, we  
  t  
remain Sir your most Obed: humble Servants

(Signed) Jenkin Williams

George King

Although the George King notes are quite scarce, they are not as rare as once thought. Single pieces have been listed in various auctions in the past 15 years. The full sheet of six reported in 1926 remains the only one known and in 1972 it found its way from England, through a Toronto collector, to Canada's National Numismatic Collection. The half sheet illustrated in 1930 is similarly the only one known. It is now part of the numismatic collection of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

#### References and Footnotes

1. Spink & Son's Numismatic Circular, 34, 383 (1926).
2. Morin, Victor, Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal, 1 (Fourth Series), 123 (1930). See also Plate VI.
3. This piece could, of course, have become worn from being carried as a souvenir by one individual.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We wish to acknowledge with thanks the assistance of Major S.S. Carroll in the preparation of this paper.

"SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE" HALFPENNIES OF LOWER CANADA

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

It has been generally accepted that most of the famous "Ships Colonies & Commerce" halfpennies were used in Prince Edward Island. This is still true, for large numbers circulated there. Some were sent from Prince Edward Island to Newfoundland, but that is another story relating to these interesting coppers.

What has not been realised by collectors and students of the present day, the writer included, is that some varieties were used in Lower Canada. This has been established through the discovery of large hoards of certain varieties in Quebec in McLachlan's time, the discoveries being published in the periodical literature of the day by McLachlan himself. Another proof of their use in Lower Canada is the existence of the Jean Marie Arnault sou Breton 674, struck over "Ships Colonies & Commerce" tokens. The obverse die of one variety, the "short Hull" Lees 8, also appears on the "Wellington Waterloo 1815" token Breton 1003. Its reverse die was used for Breton 1002. This is a third fact proving that some of the many varieties of the "Ships Colonies & Commerce" tokens were used in Lower Canada, especially since large hoards of Breton 1002, 1003, 1006, 1007, and Lees 8 have turned up in Quebec.

In the July 1889 issue of "The Canadian Antiquarian", McLachlan described a large hoard of rejected halfpenny tokens discovered in the vault of the Bank of Montreal in Quebec. In 1837, as the political climate deteriorated to the point where rebellion was imminent, large shipments of portable wealth were sent from Montreal to Quebec for safekeeping. Among the valuables stored at Quebec till things quietened down again were two boxes of halfpennies of the kinds refused by the banks in 1835, kept by someone in the hope of reintroducing them at a later time. These hopes were frustrated by the issue of the Habitant coinage, and the boxes were never claimed afterward.

These boxes contained, among the enormous quantities of Tiffins, Bust & Harp tokens, and Blacksmiths, several hundred of the "Ships Colonies & Commerce" tokens, including Lees 1, 2, and 3. Lees 1 and 2 are the varieties on which the ship flies a flag superficially resembling the United States flag. Lees 3 is the "drooping flag" variety, which is a Blacksmith piece known to have been made in Montreal through the discovery of its reverse die in Montreal some years prior to the discovery of this hoard.

Lees 1 and 2 would, from this evidence, be more properly attributed to Lower Canada than Prince Edward Island. Specimens of Lees 2 ended their days as blanks for copper strikings of Breton 674. All the "drooping flag" varieties are Lower Canadian, since they are related to one another and to Breton 998, another Blacksmith piece. The obverse of Lees 3 is also that of the rarer Lees 4. The reverse of Lees 4 is also that of the extremely rare Lees 5 and of Breton 998.

Lees 8 is definitely Lower Canadian, its obverse also having been used for Breton 1003 and its reverse for Breton 1002. It has also been discovered in quantity with specimens of Breton 1002, 1003, 1006, and 1007 in Quebec. Lees 8 is interesting in that its reverse is very like that of Lees 2. It appears that the die was made with the same letter punches as were used for Lees 2, the inscriptions being somewhat differently aligned. This would indicate that Lees 2 was struck by the same firm as produced Lees 8 and Breton 1002, 1003, 1006, and 1007. The only mystery left to solve now is the identity of the manufacturer.

Another piece safely attributable to Lower Canada is the enigmatic Lees 5b. This is a crude piece, definitely a Blacksmith, of extremely variable weight, and is very rare. It shows a frigate with a short, curved hull, the curve extending up to the top of an unusually high poopdeck. The prow joins the deckrail, and the lower part of the open spritsail joins the hull. There is no staysail at the mainmast. The border is of small, straight, square-ended teeth. The lettering of the reverse is crude, variable in size, misaligned, and unevenly spaced. The border is finely saw-toothed.

This coin has been considered by almost everyone to be the mysterious Breton 999, but Judge Lees, in illustrating it for the first time in "The Numismatist" of May 1926, said definitely that it was not. Certainly it in no wise resembles Breton's drawings, which depict a ship like that of the John Alexander Barry and Starr & Shannon tokens of Nova Scotia. It has been said that some of Breton's cuts were mixed or mislaid, resulting in erroneous portrayals which have led everyone astray. This may be so, but it is strange indeed that nothing was said about this in Breton's 1912 edition, where the identical wood cuts were used. There is hardly any evidence to prove or disprove that the coin is Breton 999, but I am inclined to side with Judge Lees and say that it is not.

There remains only to decide which, of all the varieties of the "Ships Colonies & Commerce" halfpennies, ought to continue to be considered varieties of Breton 997. Lees 6 and 7, and Lees 9 to 46 are definitely classifiable as varieties and variants of Breton 997. Lees 1 and 2, bearing quite different ships as well as flags, ought to have been given a separate number by later writers, Breton not listing them. Lees 3, 4, and 5, the "Drooping Flag" varieties, also differ too much from the common type to be classed with Breton 997. Lees 5a is Breton 1000. Lees 5b, thought to be Breton 999, very likely is not this elusive coin and is definitely not a variety of Breton 997. Lees 8, of better style than Lees 1 to 5, is also deserving of separate classification because its ship is so much different. As regards the place of circulation, Lees 1 to 5 and Lees 8 are Lower Canadian, and so is Lees 5b. Lees 5a, 6, and 7 are related coins, the same reverse die being used for all of them. They have been classed as Prince Edward Island tokens, by the writer among others, but evidence may turn up to justify their being listed elsewhere. It would be interesting should any documentary or hoard evidence be discovered to settle the classification of these three pieces.

NOTE: All tokens illustrated on the next two pages, with the exception of Lees 5a (Breton 1000), are through courtesy of the Bank of Canada.



Lees 1



Lees 2



Lees 8



Lees 3



Lees 4



Lees 5



Lees 5a



Lees 6



Lees 7



Common  
Reverse



Lees 5b



## THE BOSTON SOU

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



Breton 690



Breton 692

This sou (Breton 690) was not a product of the immediate pre-Rebellion period, as were most of the famous Bouquet Sous. It is a piece made about 1870 for sale to collectors. Breton (690) and Leroux (553) list the piece without comment. Courteau says that it is an imitation of Breton 692. Courteau's comments are: "This sou is evidently an imitation of the last, but was struck at a much later period. All known specimens are in copper of a light shade." The sou is listed as #40 in his monograph on the Bouquet sous, written in 1908. Its prototype, referred to as "the last" in the preceding quotation, he lists as #39, this piece being Breton 692.

Bowman, in 1960, describes Breton 690 thus: "The bouquet is very severe, the leaves of the shamrocks being almost perfect circles. Unknown to Boucher in 1863, this coin may not have been issued for circulation, inasmuch as all known specimens are in proof or nearly proof condition. Possibly ten specimens exist, which would seem to have originated in the vicinity of Boston, Massachusetts, since a majority of the known samples first made their appearance in that area."

Breton 690 is known in a light bronze, on a somewhat larger flan than most sous. It is uncommon, but the writer feels that more than ten specimens are in existence, owning one and having seen two others. Its price in the catalogues would lead one to believe that more than ten exist.

Breton 692 shows three blades of grass at the top of the bouquet, and two clusters of three leaflets among the thistles. Breton 690 has only two blades of grass at the top, and shows two pairs of leaflets among the thistles. The bouquet of Breton 690 is more loosely arranged. The inscriptions are in a different style of lettering, and the spaces between BAS and AGRICULTURE and between CANADA and COMMERCE are wider. The reverse of Breton 692 shows a wreath of eighteen leaves, tied with a bow flanked by cherries. The reverse of Breton 690 has a wreath of eighteen leaves tied without a bow.

A similar bouquet die was used for a series of numismatists' tokens made for Thomas Elder about 1908. This obverse was combined also with the reverse of an American hard times token depicting a plough with the legends SPEED THE PLOUGH - IT FEEDS ALL. These dies were later re-discovered and impressed on very large copper blanks, uniface, and sold at grossly inflated prices.



THE E. HONEYWELL DAIRY TOKENS

by Donald M. Stewart



E. Honeywell/1/Pint  
Pritchard & Andrews, Ottawa (in small letters) A:R:24  
Same B:R:24

E. Honeywell/1/Quart  
blank A:R:27  
Same B:R:27

Elkanah Horatio Honeywell was born on February 4, 1865. In 1883, as an eighteen year old, he began a dairy business with six or eight cows and used a single horse and buggy for his home milk delivery. The milk was measured from small milk cans directly into the customer's own jug or container. Through hard work Honeywell's business prospered over the years until his herd grew to seventy-five cows. By then his father, also named Elkanah, took care of the farming while Honeywell devoted his time to the milk deliveries. Two teams were soon necessary, with E.H. Honeywell driving one himself for thirty years. He then hired a second driver and took over running the farm. Some ten years later when the Ottawa Dairy made bottled milk available to the people of Ottawa, E.H. Honeywell closed down his milk delivery routes.

Elkanah Honeywell senior died about 1917 and E.H. Honeywell, whose name the tokens carry, passed away on February 28, 1947 at the age of eighty-two. His dairy farm was located on Lot 26 and part of Lot 27, concession 1, Ottawa front, Nepean Township and Lot 26, concession 2, Ottawa front, Nepean Township, Ontario. These tokens are usually listed under the name of the village of City View which was located near the farm a few miles north west of early Ottawa. As the tokens were struck and used in the city of Ottawa only, it might be more appropriate to use an Ottawa listing.

Additions and Corrections  
to the

PRELIMINARY LISTING OF ENCASED COINS

by Donald M. Stewart

ALBERTA

Calgary

The Calgary Saddlery Co. Ltd. A:R:35 1908 U.S. cent

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver

Angelus Hotel/Coley Hall A:H:35 X 41 1940 cent  
The B.C. Trust Corp. also 1909 cent

MANITOBA

Winnipeg

Soo Line, Montreal, Winnipeg, Victoria Silver plated  
Bz:32 1908 cent

NEW BRUNSWICK

Saint John

Lawson Motors Ltd. A:R:32 1940 cent

ONTARIO

Kitchener

Forsyth Lucky Coin A:R:32 1945 farthing(Br)

Oshawa

Horwich Credit Jewellers, Ltd. A:H:35X41 (p) 1967 cent  
General Motors of Canada Ltd. B:R:32 1939 10 cents

Toronto

Bayview Credit Jewellers A:H:35X41 (p) 1952 cent  
Canadian National Exhibition A:R:39 1947 cent  
Wesley Mason Fabrics also 1948 cent  
Save Lucky Green Stamps also 1962 cent  
Standard Fuel Co. Ltd. A:R:41 1900 cent

Waterloo

Doon Pioneer Village Amend to show(covered bridge)not(building)  
" " " also 1971 cent

QUEBEC

Montreal

Allan & Le Maistre Amend to read Stewart, Allan & Le Maistre  
L.R. Souliere & Cie A:R:35 1905 U.S.cent  
Eastern Townships Bank Celluloid :R:38 19?? Edward VII  
Br. Farthing

SASKATCHEWAN

Regina  
J. N. Stewart

A:R:35

1907 U.S.cent

GENERAL

Canadian Centennial 1867-1967	A:H:35X41	1967 cent
Eaton's	also	1948 cent
Formfit	A:R:35½	1952 cent
Souvenir of Canada (map)	also	1942 cent
Souvenir of Canada (maple leaves)	also	1950 cent

One of the First Coins struck in Canada

red enamel frame	R35	(loop)	1908 cent
Ditto red enamel frame	8 pointed star	38 (brooch)	1908 cent
ditto white enamel frame	R32	(loop)	1908 cent
ditto white enamel frame	R32	(brooch)	1908 cent
ditto dark blue enamel frame	R32	(loop)	1908 cent
ditto dark blue enamel frame	R32	(pin)	1908 cent
ditto pale blue enamel frame	8 pointed star	38 (brooch)	1908 cent
ditto green enamel frame	R35	(brooch)	1908 cent
ditto blue enamel frame	R24	(loop)	1908 5 cents
ditto green enamel frame	R24	(brooch)	1908 5 cents
ditto blue enamel frame	R27	(pin)	1908 10 cents

MAVERICKS

1917/s.c.c.

A:R:25

¼ of a Canadian  
George V Large cent

Sincere thanks are due Fred Bowman, Sheldon Carroll, Freeman Clowery, J.D. Ferguson, Alan Weighell, and Ron Greene for these additions and corrections.

## KAUFMAN KASH

by C.C. Tannahill

In 1959 C.P. Kaufman started an implement dealership in Oxbow, Saskatchewan. He soon added an automotive dealership and also became a tire distributor. By 1961 he was sending his salesmen to all parts of Saskatchewan to make deals in cars and implements with urban and rural customers and wholesaling tires to many outlets. In 1963, he decided that Oxbow being in the southeast part of the province, was not the ideal place for a head office, if he was to continue expanding and selling to all parts of the province, and so he moved the office to Regina.

He maintained the outlet in Oxbow but in moving to Regina he took on other lines of merchandise, appliances, furniture, dry goods, recreation and sporting goods. In 1964 an office was opened in Saskatoon, with other offices in Melville, Estevan, Yorkton, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Prince Albert and Meadow Lake opening before 1967.

All purchasing and advertising was handled from the main office in Regina. The company was now handling a full line of appliances, furniture, carpets, men's and ladies' wear, sporting goods, trailers and other recreation needs, tires, automotive parts and accessories and gas ; a full department store with discount prices. Many items were purchased by the carlot and the subsequent savings passed on to the customer. Their main advertising slogan being "the lowest discount prices in the province".

In 1966 the company issued dividend certificates on any purchase at their stores, except the tire and battery outlet. You were given a certificate equal to 5% of the purchase as a cash bonus and this was redeemable in merchandise at any time.

\$5.00	-	Customer Profit Sharing Bond	-	147 X 69 mm	-	tan background
\$1.00	-	"	"	147 X 69 mm	-	green "
50¢	-	"	"	147 X 69 mm	-	orange "
25¢	-	"	"	147 X 69 mm	-	pink "
10¢	-	"	"	147 X 69 mm	-	light yellow background
5¢	-	"	"	147 X 69 mm	-	light blue "

At the same time a dividend certificate was issued at the Tire Service Centre, 1370 Hamilton St., Regina. Here the bonus was 7% on tires and batteries and was valid on subsequent purchases of tires and batteries. This differed from the Profit Sharing Bond as there was only one certificate and the amount for the bonus was written in at the time of purchase.

C.P. KAUFMAN TIRE DIVIDEND CERTIFICATE - 142 X 70 mm - white with blue lettering.

These two issues were used until 1970 when a new set of Kaufman Kash was issued. On these it states that Kaufman's is Saskatchewan's largest independent distributor of tires and home furnishings and will pay up to 6½% Kaufman Kash on any cash or budget accounts at any store and 6¢ per gallon on gas purchases. Redeemable at any store for any merchandise except gasoline.

\$5.00	-	Kaufman Kash	-	152 X 77 mm	-	blue background
\$1.00	-	"	"	152 X 77 mm	-	green "
50¢	-	"	"	152 X 77 mm	-	orange "
25¢	-	"	"	152 X 77 mm	-	pink "
10¢	-	"	"	152 X 77 mm	-	mauve "
5¢	-	"	"	152 X 77 mm	-	tan "

In 1971 a new Kaufman Kash was issued for use at the gas outlet as they were now allowing 7¢ per gallon on gas in Kaufman Kash or 6¢ per gallon cash discount. The maximum value of this voucher was \$2.50 and the amount of Kaufman Kash that was allowed was written in on the space provided.

KAUFMAN KASH - 140 X 69 mm - yellow paper with a green C.P Kaufman Ltd. background.

In April 1973 all discounts at the stores were discontinued and extra advertising was done to tell the public that their prices were the lowest in town. The gas discount was continued and at this time the discount was raised to 10¢ per gallon Kaufman Kash or 8¢ per gallon cash discount. The gas was being sold at the regular retail price and this discount applied to any gas purchase, so another set of Kaufman Kash was issued, which stated that this was redeemable in merchandise (except gasoline) at any Kaufman Store.

\$1.00 -Kaufman Kash - 145X65mm - yellow background -reverse 1930 Packard Custom  
Phaeton

50¢	-	"	"	- 145X65mm - orange	"	-1931 Chevrolet Roadster
25¢	-	"	"	- 145X65mm - pink	"	-1926 Ford Depot Wagon
10¢	-	"	"	- 145X65mm - blue	"	-1929 Ruxton Sedan
5¢	-	"	"	- 145X65mm - green	"	-1916 Hudson Super Six

This issue, looking more like ordinary currency, was cleared with the proper officials before printing. The initial printing was \$72,000.00 of Kaufman Kash.

THE JOE SHIBLEY TOKENS

by C.C. Tannahill

JOE SHIBLEY / RADVILLE SASK.					
4060d	-	good for	\$1.00	in trade	A:R:35 R5
e	-	"	"	50 cts.	A:R:32 R5
f	-	"	"	25¢ in	A:R:29 R5
g	-	"	"	10¢ "	A:R:25 R5
h	-	"	"	5¢ "	A:R:22 R5
j	-	"	"	1¢ "	A:R:19 R5

Joseph Shibley emigrated to Canada in 1902 at the age of thirteen. In 1907 he arrived in the Weyburn area and to earn a living, he peddled smallwares such as hair pins, broaches, cuff-links, thread and other small articles which he carried in a pack on his back, walking from homestead to homestead throughout a large portion of the country west of Weyburn.

In 1909 he took up a homestead, purchased two oxen and started farming. The first

winter he rented a team of horses and drove to Weyburn, 35 miles away, loaded up with fish and drove from farm to farm to dispose of them. The second winter he had his own team of horses to make the rounds. When he was not farming in the summer, he peddled smallwares, and even had other men doing this for him.

On August 13th, 1913, his crop was completely wiped out by hail and at this time Joseph Shibley thought that there must be another way of making a living than by defying the elements in the winter and being at the mercy of the elements in summer. Joe Shibley had a fleet of some twenty peddlars, at the time, selling as far east as Manitoba, south to the United States border and west to Willowbunch.

In 1910 the Canadian Northern Railway had surveyed the area and had selected a site for a divisional point, just seven miles east of Joe Shibley's farm. It was quite natural for Joe Shibley to look to Radville as it was starting to boom. In the spring of 1914 he purchased the store that was being operated by Fraser's and went into business and competition against six other established stores.

With his business acumen, and knowing all the farmers in the area by his peddling of small wares, he met the competition and was the only one of the seven stores to survive the depression right after the First World War. This left his store the only store around for miles until 1923 when other merchants came to Radville.

The 1920's were good to this industrious merchant and he expanded by buying stores in Gladmar, Minton and Khedive. He was one of the independent merchants that had grouped together for better purchasing power under the name of McBride's.

In the early 1930's the depression hit the prairies and the Saskatchewan Relief Commission was formed to give aid to those out of work and to farmers that had suffered a crop loss. Their aid was given in the form of a relief order which the recipient took to the merchant for groceries and clothing. It was at this time the tokens were issued, as they were given in change if the recipient did not wish to trade out the whole order. These tokens could be brought in at any time and would be honoured by Joe Shibley. The tokens were only used during this period and were discontinued when the relief orders were no longer being issued.

Joseph Shibley was a man of great integrity and sincerity. He never failed to help any one in need, and was the true philanthropist. He was very active in the community and his death in 1942 was a shock to the many friends that he made throughout the years. His sons took over the business on his death and continued until 1954 when they sold the business and moved to Alberta.

## LOCATING THE DOMINION CANNERS LTD. TOKENS

by Ken Palmer

Several of the tokens issued by branches of Dominion Canners Ltd. (1910-1923) are impossible to attribute without knowledge of the branch location as they bear only a factory or branch number. It is felt that a listing showing the factory number and location might assist collectors in locating these tokens.

The newly elected Board of Directors of Canadian Canners Consolidated Companies Ltd. held a meeting in Hamilton, Ontario on February 10, 1904. Presiding at this meeting was the President of the Company, Mr. Hugh Malcolmson of Chatham, Ontario, owner of Kent Canning Co., and other Chatham business enterprises. A decision was made to shorten the name of the Company to Canadian Canners Ltd., (this name was changed in 1910 to Dominion Canners Ltd. and in 1923 was changed back to Canadian Canners Ltd.) and to institute a numbering system for the canneries. Each factory was to have a number and every case of goods should bear its factory number.

It appears that at this time in February, 1904, the Company owned or controlled twenty-four canneries. It is quite likely that some of these canneries, which were then using tokens, continued to use the same tokens, even though their ownership had changed. A few of these canneries were probably closed down, and the building premises used as warehouses, etc.

It is noted that the first twenty-four factories were numbered in alphabetical sequence according to locations. Subsequently, factories were numbered as acquired. This listing will deal only with the first Sixty-four canneries acquired by the company, to about the year 1916. Product brand names, where available, are shown in brackets as a matter of interest.

<u>D.C.Ltd. No.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Predecessor Company (brand name)</u>
1	Aylmer	Aylmer Canning & Preserving Co.Ltd. (Canada First)
2	Brighton	Brighton Canning Co. Ltd (Thistle)
3	Chatham	The Kent Canning & Pickling Co. (Kent)
4	Delhi	Delhi Fruit & Vegetable Canning Co. Ltd.(Maple Leaf)
5	Dresden	The Strathroy Canning & Preserving Co. (Middlesex)
6	Dunnville	The F.R. Lalor Canning Co. Ltd. (Monarch)
7	Grimsby	Grimsby Canning Co.
8	Hamilton	Aylmer Canning Co. Ltd. (Canada First)
9	Hamilton	The Simcoe Canning Co. (Lynn Valley)
10	Kingsville	Imperial Canning Co. (Imperial)
11	Lakeport	Lakeport Preserving Co. (White Rose)
12	Montreal,Que	Montreal Canning Co. (Banner)
13	Niagara-o-t-Lake	Delhi Fruit & Vegetable Canning Co.Ltd. (Maple Leaf)
14	Picton	A.C. Miller & Co. (Little Chief)
15	Picton	W. Boulter & Sons (Lion)
16	Port Hope	Port Hope Preserving & Canning Co. Ltd. (Red Cross)
17	Simcoe	The Simcoe Canning Co.(Lynn Valley)
18	St.Catharines	The Simcoe Canning Co. (Lynn Valley)
19	St.Catharines	Ontario Pure Food Co.
20	Sandwich	The Kent Canning & Pickling Co. (Kent)
21	Strathroy	The Strathroy Canning & Preserving Co.(Middlesex)
22	St. Davids	Lowrey Bros. (Jubilee)
23	Trenton	Miller & Co. (Log Cabin)
24	Waterford	Bowlby Bros. & Co. (Horseshoe)

25	Belle River	Belle River Canning Co.
26	St. Catharines	L.M. Schenck & Co. (Globe)
27	Bloomfield	The A. B. Saylor Canning Co,
28	Wellington	Wellington Packing Co.
29	West Lorne	West Lorne Packing Co.
30	Leamington	Leamington Canning Co.
31	Amherstburg	Amherstburg Canning Co.
32	Brighton	Clark & Clark
33	Belleville	Belleville Canning Co. (Queen's)
34	Bloomfield	Bloomfield Packing Co. Ltd.
35	Bloomfield	The Farmers Canning Co. Ltd.
36	Burlington	Burlington Canning Co. Ltd.
37	Hillier	Hillier Preserving Co.
38	Jordan Station	Jordan Station Canning Co.
39	Napanee	Napanee Canning Co.
40	Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls Canning Co.
41	Picton	The Old Homestead Canning Co.
42	St. Catharines	J. H. Wethey Ltd.
43	St. Thomas	St. Thomas Canning Co. Ltd.
44	Tilbury	The Tilbury Canning Co. Ltd.
45	Wellington	The Lakeside Canning Co. Ltd.
46	Alvinston	The Alvinston Canning Co. Ltd.
47	Meaford	Meaford Canning Co. Ltd.
48	Brantford	Bow Park Farm
49	Ridgetown	(Not available)
50	Fonthill	(" " )
51	Forest	Forest Canning Co.
52	St. Davids	Isaac Usher
53	Tecumseh	The Tecumseh Canning Co.
54	Queenston	Sanitary Packing Co.
55	Merlin	British Canadian Cannery Ltd.
56	Port Dalhousie	" " " "
57	Highgate	" " " "
58	Cobourg	" " " "
59	Port Robinson	" " " "
60	Ste. Dorothea, Que.	St. Dorothee Canning Co.
61	St. Eustache, Que.	G. Windsor
62	St. Isidore, Que.	Compagnie De La Conserve De St. Isidore
63	Blenheim	British Canadian Cannery Ltd.
64	Bowmanville	" " " "

LISTING OF KNOWN TOKENS ISSUED BY DOMINION CANNERS LTD.

No. 2 - Brighton, Ont.  
 Factory/D.C.Ltd/No 2  
 Corn

A:Oc:25

No. 4 - Delhi, Ont  
 Dominion Cannery/Limited/Branch/4/Delh, Ont.  
 Beans

A:Oc:23

Dominion Cannery/Limited./Branch/4/Delhi, Ont.  
 Corn

A:R: 25



- No. 6- Dunnville, Ont.  
 Tomatoes/Factory No 6  
 Sprague Canning Machinery Co./ Chicago. A:R:25
- Dominion Cannery/Limited./Branch/6/Dunnville, Ont.  
 Corn/1/Crate (Pointed"1") A:S:23
- Dominion Cannery/Limited./Branch/6/Dunnville, Ont.  
 Corn/1/Crate (Blunt"1") A:S:23  
 Strawberries/1/Crate A:Oc:24  
 Tomatoes/1/Pail A:R:25½
- No.7- Grimsby, Ont.  
 Grimsby Canning Co.  
 No.7 A:R:25  
 (This cannery probably was not purchased outright  
 until 1910, and operated under its own name until then.)
- No. 8- Hamilton, Ont.  
 Dominion Cannery/Limited./Branch/8/Hamilton, Ont.  
 Tomatoes/1/Pail A:Oc:22
- No.21- Strathroy, Ont.  
 Canadian Cannery/21/Limited.  
 Corn A:R:25  
 (This is the only token discovered to date which bears  
 the name, "Canadian Cannery Ltd.")
- No.22- St. Davids, Ont.  
 Dominion Cannery/Limited./Branch/22/St. Davids, Ont.  
 Redeemable only/25/to employees A:R:32
- No. 23-Trenton, Ont.  
 Dominion/Cannery/23  
 Trenton A:R:28
- No. 33-Belleville, Ont.  
 Dominion Cannery/Limited./Branch/33/Belleville, Ont.  
 Tomatoes/1/Pail A:S:22
- No. 34-Bloomfield, Ont.  
 Dominion Cannery/Ltd./Factory/34/Hamilton  
 Labelling/1/Case A:R:20  
 Peeling/1/Pail/Tomatoes A:R:25  
 (Tokens probably ordered by the Hamilton Head Office  
 for use in Bloomfield)
- No. 36-Burlington, Ont.  
 Dominion Cannery/Limited./Branch/36/Burlington, Ont.  
 Apples A:R:24  
 Strawberry A:R:25  
 Tomatoes/1/Pail A:Oc:22
- No. 38-Jordan Station, Ont.  
 Factory/D.C. Ltd./No.38  
 Tomatoes A:R:25
- Dominion Cannery/Limited./Branch/38/Jordan Station, Ont.  
 Tomatoes/1/ Pail A:R:25

No. 47-Meaford, Ont.

Dominion Cannery/47  
(Blank)

B:R:38:T.H.

No. 51-Forest, Ont.

Factory/D.C. Ltd./No.51  
Apple  
Corn  
Tomatoes

A:R:26  
A:R:25  
A:Oc:25½

Dominion Cannery/Limited/Branch/51/Forest, Ont.  
Forest/Tomatoes/Canning Co.

A:R:22½

No. 53-Tecumseh, Ont.

Dominion Cannery/Limited/Branch/53/Tecumseh, Ont.  
Tecumseh Canning Co. /Piece Work/ Check/ Tecumseh, Ont.

B:R:26

No. 60-Ste. Dorothee, Que.

Factory/D.C. Ltd./No. 60  
(Blank)  
Tomatoes

A:R:25  
A:R:25

Future articles will deal with tokens of the predecessor companies listed in this article, and with tokens used by the "independant" cannery companies.

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

by Ken Palmer

C.N.R.S. No. 59

"F.L. Blinn"

ca 1910, according to a Christensen & Stone mail bid sale dated August 31, 1970, Lot #157

Haverhill, Mass.USA

C.N.R.S. No. 81

W. R. Brock (l.i.)

Labor/5 (l.i.)

W.R.Brock & Co. was a wholesale Dry Goods firm located at the corner of Bay & Wellington Sts. according to various directories of 1899-1908.

Toronto, Ont.

B:R:23

C.N.R.S. No. 247

J.L. Fortin Limitee/50 ans de bon service au public/1888-1938

Gardes precieusement ce/porte-bonheur/jubile d'or

Listed as 5024a in Bowman. Now wholly owned by Dupuis Freres Ltee

Trois Rivieres,Que

B:R:33

C.N.R.S. No. 308

F. Harrison

Good for/1/loaf/of/bread

The bakery of Frederick Harrison is listed in Wright's directory of 1899 and Bradstreet's of 1908. Token is found in several Ontario collections.

Leamington, Ont.

B:Sc8:28

C.N.R.S. No. 408



International

This medallion was issued in 1914 to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Fraternal Order, Knights of Pythias.

Inspired by the story of the friendship of Damon and Pythias, the ritual upon which the order is founded was penned in the period 1859-60 by Justus Henry Rathbone in a tiny ramshackle schoolhouse in Eagle Harbor, Michigan. Eagle Harbor was then an active trading post in the copper mining district of the shores of Lake Superior where Mr. Rathbone was schoolmaster and a leading citizen.

Later, in 1864, when Mr. Rathbone was employed in Washington, D.C. the Pythian Ritual was first read by him at a meeting of the Arion Glee Club. On February 19, 1864 the first Pythian initiation was held, and Washington Lodge, No. 1 was instituted with 14 members.

Today membership in the Pythian Order is quite extensive in the United States and in Canada.

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

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President - Paul Siggers

Vice-President - Ray Mabee

Secretary-Treasurer - Robert Willey

Editor - Larry Gingras

## THE COLLINS HOTEL, A DUNDAS LANDMARK

by Ken Palmer

"The oldest hotel in Ontario still giving hospitality and the finest food - since 1841"

This is the advertising slogan appearing on the covers of the colourful book matches supplied to guests who visit the "Collins Motor Hotel" in Dundas, Ontario.

Among mementoes which recall to mind the earlier days of this hotel there remains for collectors a token or "bar check" dated 1900. Now, quite scarce, these tokens were issued by the Collins Hotel in co-operation with the Crooks Hotel, another well-known hostelry operated by the Crooks family in the Hamilton-Dundas area. It is listed on McColl's sales list of 1903 as Lot No. 1209. Made of aluminum, round, 25 mm in diameter it is described as follows.

Collins/1900/Dundas, Ont.  
Good for/one/drink/Collins or Crooks

Bernard (Barney) Collins, 22 years of age, arrived in Dundas.C.W. from Ireland in 1833. He opened a saloon on the south side of King Street, which proved to successful by 1841, that he built a much larger establishment called the "Collins Hotel". This hotel, to-day, is said to be the oldest continuously operating hotel in Ontario. Its architecture is a Canadian version of the neo-Classical school of design popular during the Victorian period. The pillared veranda in front of the hotel was built by Francis R. Hawkins, one of the town's early builders.

Barney's son, Frank J. (Bony) Collins, took over as proprietor in 1878 and operated the business until 1913 at which time he sold to Fred Howe. James Howe, succeeding Fred, was the owner until 1929, Edgar J. Lowry until 1951, H. Gordon Smith until 1968, and Nick Masney until the present (1974).

An interesting story with strong political overtones, involving the Collins Hotel, is probably worth repeating here. This dates back to the period following the Mackenzie Rebellion in 1837. Several leaders and many supporters of the Radical Reform Group once lived in Dundas including W.L. Mackenzie, the Lesslie Brothers (early token users) and Barney Collins. Bitter political rivalry existed between this group and the hated Tory Group from Hamilton and points east led by Alan Macnab, lawyer, soldier, politician and favourite of the Family Compact.

Lord Durham's report, released in 1839, showed the reformers in a less treasonous light and recommended responsible government for Canadians. When their hopes were dashed by the Home Government, political tension increased as evidenced by reports of many rallies and meetings held in the years following. Countless banners were produced in this period bearing political slogans for display at these events.

It was for display at a meeting held in Hamilton on July 27, 1839 that the Dundas Reform Group ordered Hardy Gregory, artist, painter etc. to make a blue silk banner suitable for the occasion. This banner measured ten feet by six feet with the words "DURHAM'S RESPONSIBILITY" painted on it in white letters nearly a foot high.

Many clashes occurred, some quite violent, between the Tories and the Radicals whenever the Blue Banner was displayed. Newspaper reports dated 1846 recorded a meeting of the party held at the Swan Hotel in Dundas on November 11th to entertain

the Hon. Robert Baldwin at which the "Blue Banner" was prominently displayed. No further reports mention it from that time on. Much speculation was engendered as to its whereabouts, but it was generally conceded that the Tories must have somehow seized and destroyed the Dundas Banner.

On August 5th, 1913, Frank Collins, having sold the hotel to Fred Howe, was cleaning out the office safe. Away at the back in an old shoe box, where his father, Barney, had hidden it over sixty years before was the Dundas Blue Banner. Frank died a couple of months later and the banner disappeared again. It was not until 1931 that it turned up in the custody of a Mr. E.A.L. Clarke.

Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King requested that the banner be donated to Laurier House in Ottawa, but could give no assurance that it would be on permanent display. It was then turned over to the Dundas Historical Society in 1945: and when the Society's new museum was built in 1956, it was mounted on one of the walls where it remains for all to see.

#### Bibliography

1. The History of the Town of Dundas, Pt.2, App. 2 & 4 : Compiled by T.Roy Woodhouse: Pub. by Dundas Historical Society (1967).
2. The Spectator (1971) ; Regal look of the Collins by A.M. Barry and Max Gilford.

#### TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

by Ken Palmer

C.N.R.S. #537

Edmonton, Alta.

Northern/Canada Power Co.  
Blank

A:R:28

This is not a token but a blank tag ; which, when stamped with a date, is used presumably, for marking hydro poles.  
Information supplied by Northern Canada Power Commission, Edmonton, Alta.

THE DR. GEORGE EDWIN COULTHARD MEDAL

by Geoffrey G. Bell

Dr. George Edwin Coulthard was born in Fredericton in 1849 and died March 17, 1900. He was educated in the public schools of the capital and was a graduate of the University of New Brunswick in 1868. He later studied medicine at Harvard and Edinburgh Universities. The much-respected physician initiated his practice in 1875 and over the years built up a large and lucrative one. The doctor also took an active interest in public affairs and was prominently associated with many societies.

He was Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health and a coroner, and also Secretary of the New Brunswick Medical Society. He had served on the School Board over twenty-one years, the last five as Chairman. He was a shareholder and director of the People's Bank of New Brunswick; a member of the Senate of the University of New Brunswick; a trustee of the Methodist church; and a member of several fraternal organizations.

At the School Board meeting of March 28, 1900, a committee of the Board was directed to prepare an engrossed memorial to the late Dr. Coulthard. This testimonial demonstrated the esteem and respect the Board and Community had for him. It reads as follows:

"The Board of School Trustees of the City of Fredericton desires to give expression to its sense of the loss sustained by the schools of this city and the Community generally, in the death of George E. Coulthard, M.D., who for more than twenty-one years was an honored and esteemed member of this Board and Chairman for nearly five years.

In the discharge of his duties as Trustee, Dr. Coulthard was earnest and faithful, ever ready to assist and promote any movement designed to further the progress and advancement of our schools. As Chairman he was courteous, dignified and considerate of the opinions of others; his even temperament and genial deportment secured the esteem and respect of every member of the Board; and individually we regard his death as the loss of a personal friend.

As a citizen, amid the varied activities of a busy life, he took a lively interest in public affairs and in all matters pertaining to the well-being of the Community in which he lived.

He was a sincere and trusted friend, a prudent and skilful physician. His memory will long be cherished and his death mourned in many hearts and homes.

To his bereaved wife and daughters this Board most respectfully offers its sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this great affliction."

(seal)

Fredericton, N.B.  
March 28, 1900

Charles A. Sampson  
Secretary

At the April 24th meeting of the Board in 1901, the widow of Dr. Coulthard related that she wished to donate an annual prize in the Science Department of the High School with the view of perpetuating the kindly relations between her late husband

and the educational interests of Fredericton. The offer was accepted and the Dr. Coulthard medal was first issued in 1901.

Mrs. Coulthard passed away in 1939 and in her will she left \$500 to the Board to provide for the continuation of the Dr. Coulthard Memorial Prize.

The medal is still issued today at the Fredericton High School to the leader in Science in the graduating class. It has been issued in three metals throughout the years, bronze, silver, and gold. The medal was executed by Allan Wyon and Pinches of London still provide the medals to the Board of School Trustees. Following is a description of this medal:

OBV: Within the English legend Born 1849: George Edwin Coulthard M.D.: Died 1900 a bust of Dr. Coulthard with Allan Wyon Sc. beneath it.

REV: Within a raised circled wreath with Fredericton High School above the wreath and Palma Non Sine Pulvere below the wreath is the latin inscription Dux In Scientia. Immediately below the bow of the wreath is Allan Wyon Sc.

Bronze, Silver and Gold, Circular, 51, plainedge

Freely translated the Latin expression Dux In Scientia means leader in science. Palma Non Sine Pulvere means no reward without work.

#### List of Winners

1901 Ada W. Turner	1928 George Foster	1955 Brian Hession
1902 Margaret M. Belyea	1929 John Hunter	1956 David Petrie
1903 Rebecca Barclay Watson	1930 Netta McMillan	1957 David Fellows
1904 Cecelia Nicholls	1931 Edith Simms	1958 Allan Stewart
1905 Frank L. Orchard	1932 Douglas Brown	1959 Lolita Smith
1906 Ashley A. Colter	1933 Jack Reid	1960 Robert Tingley
1907 Clarence P. Steeves	1934 Alfred Dougan	1961 Peter Cherry
1908 Harry Reeves Munroe	1935 Fred Flewelling	1962 George Anderson
1909 Caroline Louise Andrews	1936 Ruby Grieve	Yvette Michaud
1910 Kenneth Baird	1937 Helen Currie	1963 William Marshall
1911 Hanford K. Booker	1938 Alastair Cameron	Beverley Boone
1912 G. Alvah Good	1939 Kenneth Carroll	1964 Malcolm Goldman
1913 Leo C. Kelley	1940 David Whittingham	Jeannette O'Hara
1914 Unknown	1941 Catherine Simcock	1965 Daniel Boyd
1915 Margaret Baird	1942 Henry Durost	Elizabeth Waycott
1916 Edith G. MacLeod	1943 Mary Whalen	1966 Peter Ting
1917 Barbara Nickerson	1944 Betty Price	Betty Lou Bird
1918 Winston Reid	1945 Margaret Duffie	1967 John McFee
1919 Edward Hagerman	1946 Jennie Foster	Roslyn Shemilt
1920 Mary B. Jones	1947 Walter Bailey	1968 Walter Millar
1921 Alison Flood	1948 John Clarke	Mary Tweedale
1922 Florence Raymond	1949 Burton Simpson	1969 Gail Bartlett
1923 Margaret Fowler	1950 Rein Silberberg	1970 Brent Kelly
1924 Dorothy Bennett	1951 Morris Carroll	1971 Beverley Christian
1925 Maurice Boone	1952 Daryl Henry	1972 Alan Hildebrand
1926 Jane Clayton	1953 John Forbes	1973 Daniel Jones
1927 Ralph Limerick	1954 Hans Foerstel	

#### Acknowledgement

I wish to express my thanks to Mr. McFee, Secretary of the District 26 School Board and to the administrative staff of Fredericton High School for their kindness in procuring information for me.



## BUFFALO MEDICINE

by Ken. Palmer

The past fifty years has seen a spectacular growth in the use of Canada's National Parks. Advertising and publicity has been responsible in no small way for this growth. During the years of World War 1, and until 1920, no funds were made available for "Parks Publicity". However, for the fiscal year commencing April 1st 1920 a small appropriation was granted for this purpose; and was immediately put to use by parks officials for the re-publication of pamphlets, fishing guides, automobile stickers, pipe protectors and the issuance of a souvenir token in connection with the forest protection educational campaign.

The latter was an aluminum "Luck Charm" called "Buffalo Medicine" and is described as follows:

Obverse : Orenda (to right of side view of Buffalo head and neck)

Reverse : "Buffalo/Medicine"/Canada's/National/Parks/Save the Forests

It has a scalloped (4) edge, is 30mm in diameter, 3mm in thickness and holed at the top. The total issue in aluminum was 10,000. It was enclosed in an attractive paper facsimile of an Indian pouch with an enclosed leaflet relating the Indian legend connected with the charm. It proved so popular that a second issue was struck in bronze, probably in 1922 or in 1923.

"Orenda", meaning "Magic Power", is an Iroquoian word ; while "Buffalo Medicine" is part of the religion of the Plains Tribes. The use of these words in the same context would probably cause raised eyebrows among modern ethnologists, but it apparently went unnoticed at that time. The little leaflet enclosed, briefly narrated the legend of "Buffalo Medicine".

The Indians believed that the Buffalo was "strong medicine", possessed of "Sun Power", in other words "sacred". According to stories related by the "old men", the sun had said, "Of all animals I like the Buffalo best. He is for the people. To him I give my power". Therefore, he who was fortunate enough to possess "Buffalo Medicine" was a happy warrior, assured of good health, vitality, abundance of food and success in life.

The writer wishes to acknowledge , with thanks, the information supplied by Mr. Terence B. Smythe, of the National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

THE SASKATOON 1973 C.N.A. MEDAL

by Frank Harding

A medal was struck for the 20th Annual Convention of the Canadian Numismatic Association, hosted by the Saskatoon Coin Club and held at the Sheraton Cavalier Motor Inn in the City of Saskatoon, Sask. from July 19th to 21st, 1973.

The obverse of the medal was taken partly from a design by Fred Walker, of North Battleford, showing the symbol of the C.N.A., at the top, with the words THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC/ASSOCIATION/1973 contained within a partial wreath of the leaves and sprigs of the "Saskatoon" plant.

The reverse was suggested by Mrs. L.P. Swenson, of Saskatoon, and has the words SASKATOON COIN CLUB/20th ANNUAL C.N.A. CONVENTION on the outer rim of a six-spoked wheel, (as a reference to the "Hub City"), while the hub has the coat of arms and crest of the City of Saskatoon.

The following list shows the distribution of the various types of medals.

Bronze - 332 medals, included in the registration kits and offered for sale at \$5.00 each.

Sterling Silver - 110 medals, not numbered, offered for sale at \$10.00 each.

(Sale of both these medals was closed on September 1st, 1973)

The following uniface specimens were produced for awards.

Two Lead Uniface - One of each side, sold to the Saskatoon Coin Club.

Thirteen Silver Uniface - One suitable inscribed and presented to the outgoing President of the C.N.A., N.W. Williams.

One to the General Chairman of the Convention, Frank Harding.

Nine for first place exhibit awards.

Two were defaced.

Forty-one Bronze Uniface - Eight for second place exhibit awards.

Sixteen for Saskatoon Convention Chairmen

Six for invitational exhibits

Two for educational lecturers

Seven for judges

Two were defaced.

Nine Nickel-plated Bronze Uniface - Seven for third place exhibit awards

Two were defaced.

COMPLETE TOTAL STRUCK - 507

The dies and medals were engraved and produced by Frank H. Sarson, of Pressed Metal Products Ltd., 505 Alexander, Vancouver. It is planned that these dies will be defaced.

Some of the defaced medals were quartered and given as souvenirs to Committee Chairmen

TRADE TOKENS, PAPER & WOODEN MONEY OF SASKATCHEWAN

1st Addenda

By C.C. Tannahill

Abernethy

0160q - R4

Amulet

Palace/Hotel/Amulet

0270r - Good for one loaf

A:R:29 R10

The Palace Hotel was built in 1927 by Guy Brown. No definite information as to when the tokens were issued but it is thought tokens were used by Brown and Borden Smeltzer who purchased the hotel in 1934. In 1944 it was sold to Ernie Wilson.

Borden

0777q - Mr. & Mrs. William Hoffmann arrived in Borden in 1917 and settled on a farm close to the town. In 1918 Mr. Hoffmann opened an office in town, acting as Notary Public and dealing in real estate. Mrs. Hoffmann looked after the farm and it is thought that she first started to sell milk in 1924. A son, Charles, took over the farm in 1935.

Brownlee

H.P. Taylor/General/Merchant/Brownlee, Sask

0800g - Good for 10¢ in merchandise

A:R:25 R10

Mr. Taylor purchased the store in 1912 from R.E. Wallace and sold to W. McGinn in 1919

Carnduff

J.H. Forsyth/Baker/&/Grocer/Carnduff, Sask.

0965d - R6

e - Good for 50¢ in merchandise

A:R:32 R6

f - R6

A.H. Foulds & Co./Hardware/Carnduff, Assa.

0967h - Good for 5¢ in trade

A:Ov:21X18 R10

Foulds Hardware shows up in the 1897 directory and out in the 1904

Donavon

Daylight/Bakery/Delisle

1150r - c/s "T H"

A:O:27 R9

T E H

1150r1 - Loaf bread

A:O:27 R10

Edenwold

The Edenwald/Trading Co./Edenwald, Sask

(notice Edenwold is spelled with an A.)

Govan

1855r - R9

Gravelbourg

1900q - Living close to town, Mrs. Alice Belhumeur started to deliver milk in 1927 to a number of friends. Discontinued in 1931.

Hardy

A.W.M. Kelly /General/Merchant/Hardy, Sask.

2075d - good for \$1.00 trade	A:R:35	R7
e - " " 50 cts. trade	A:R:32	R7
f - " " 25 cts. "	A:R:28	R7
g - " " 10 cts. "	A:R:26	R7
h - " " 5¢ in trade	A:R:25	R7

Arthur Kelly came to Estevan, from Brandon, in 1892 and started a small hotel, later adding a store on the side. In 1901 sold the hotel but kept the store. In 1908 both store and hotel burnt down so Mr. Kelly rented a small building to continue in groceries. In 1910 he went into partnership with G. Hobbs, building a larger store in Estevan and having a store in Goodwater, which started in a tent. In 1912, Mr, Kelly started a store in Hardy for his son, who showed interest in merchandising. So in 1913 the son, Archibald William Minton Kelly took over the Hardy store and continued in business until 1942 when he sold out to his nephew. The tokens were issued in 1918 for credit purposes, as a large amount of produce passed through the store. Archie Kelly advertised that he 'handled everything from needles to threshing machines as well as a full line of groceries'. Tokens were discontinued around 1937.

Herbert

D. Brownstone/Herbert/Sask.

2155h - Good for 5¢ in merchandise	B:R:22	R10
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David Brownstone and H. Wasserman purchased the J.J. Dyck store in 1908 with Brownstone buying out his partner in 1911. In 1924 took in his son, Allan, as partner. Allan took over the store in 1929 and continued in business until 1948.

Heward

W.D. Burnett/Heward/ N.W.T.

2190s - Good for 1 shave	A:R:24	R10
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To date have been unable to find any mention of Burnett in any directory nor is he mentioned in the Heward History of the Community.

Humboldt

With Bruser's being sold all tokens will go into R3 instead of R2, the exception being 2250f which should stay at R9

Kamsach

Town/of/Kamsack

2360m - Good for 1 barrel water	B:S:25	R10
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Kerrobot

Should read F.J.G. Barber/Kerrobot/Sask/	A:Sc8:28	R10
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Kinistino

Should read Good for/25¢/at Brown/& Anderson's/Kinistino

Meota

The People's Store/Jos.S. Dart/General/Merchant/Meota,Sask.

2970b - Good for \$5.00 in merchandise	B;R:34	R9
c - " " \$2.00 " "	B:R:32	R9
d - " " \$1.00 " "	A:R:34	R9
e - " " 50¢ " "	A:R:32	R10
f - " " 25¢ " "	A:R:29	R10
g - " " 10¢ " "	A:R:25	R9
h - " " 5¢ " "	A:R:21	R9

J.Dart & Fitzgerald started a store in Meota in 1905 and in 1911 Dart bought out

his partner. It is thought that the tokens were issued around this time and only used until around 1920.

#### Meyronne

Albert J. Hodgins took over the farm from his mother in 1930 and sold out in 1938. Being close to town he started delivering milk in 1931 as it was a means to augment the small income from the farm. No one remembers the quart token, so it appears only a pint token was issued.

#### Milestone

F.A. Lawton/Baker

3070r - Good for one loaf

A:S:23 R10

Frank Lawton started the bakery in 1923 with groceries as a sideline but found that the bakery kept him too busy to look after the groceries so discontinued this in 1924. Maintained the bakery until 1934.

#### Moose Jaw

3160g - R9

3230h - R9

#### Moosomin

3230r R9

#### Mortlach

Hudsons Limited/ Incorporated/1907/Mortlach, Sask.

3370g - Good for 10¢ in trade

A:Sc8:31 R10

h - " " 5¢ " "

A:R:25 R10

No old-timer in the district remembers this outlet but the directories show that Alex Hudson started a store in 1904 and in 1907 the son was taken in to the business and the company incorporated. 1909 is the last time this name appears in any directory that I have viewed.

#### North Battleford

The City Bakery - should be numbered 3480 instead of 2480

#### Prince Albert

Prince Albert/1 qt./Dairy

3850q - reverse blank.

holed reddish brown

Pa:R:38 R5

q1- as above only dark brown, holed

Pa:R:38 R6

q2- as 3850q but not holed

Pa:R:38 R6

#### Radville

4050r - William John Ferguson came west in 1911 at the age of 16 to work in his uncle's bakery. Snelgrove's Bakery, Weyburn. Enlisted in 1915 and arrived back in Weyburn in 1919 at which time he became a traveller for Walker Fruits. Purchased the bakery in Radville from John Gray in 1924 and sold to P. Lees in 1929.

P. Lees/Crispo/Bread/Cakes/& Pastry

4052r - Good for one loaf of bread

A:O:27 R7

Pringle Lees operated a bakery and confectionery in Morse starting in 1925. Sold out and moved to Radville buying the bakery from Wm. Ferguson. Sold to J.H.Forsyth of Carnduff in 1932 who operated the two bakeries. Having no location on the tokens it is quite possible that they were used in Morse as well but no one remembers the tokens there and the few specimens that have appeared are from the Radville area.

Palm/Confectionery/Radville

4056r - Good for 1 loaf of bread A:R:25 R10  
Two of the original settlers of the town of Radville which was incorporated in 1910 do not remember this outlet. No directory that I have viewed to date lists a Palm Confectionery and the story of Radville published in 1960 does not mention this confectionery.

Regina

Palm/Dairies Ltd./Regina/made in USA

4551k2 - Good for 2 quart Sunnyvale 2% White P:Sc8:28 R1

4790f - R9

S.G.I.O.

4870t - Coffee bar A:R:25 R3

Compliments of/S.G.I.O.

4871t - reverse blank B:R:26 R1

In January, 1973, the S.G.I.O. claims center ordered 2000 of these tokens from Barnard Stamping Co., Hamilton, Ontario. When a claimant came in to report an accident and fill out the necessary papers and had to wait for a clerk to process his statements, he was given one of these tokens which could be used at the Kwik Cafe machine in the waiting room. Good for one cup of coffee or hot chocolate.

Social/SPC/Club/One/Token/in the Canteen

4890t1 - as 4890t but larger white P:Re:51X26 R3

S.W.P.E.A./Coffee/ Bar

4900t1 - as 4900t but no periods in SWPEA R1

t2 - as 4900t but reverse is printed same as obverse R1

(Shrine Emblem) WA-WA/Chanters

5015t - reverse blank P:Re:63X25 R1

Issued by the Chanters in 1970 for use at the bar in the club rooms.

WA-WA Drum/Corps Regina (Shrine Emblem)

5030t1 - reverse blank red P:Re:64X26 R1

issued in 1972

Saskatoon

Co - Op

5540y - should read B:D:25 instead of A1

Midtown/Plaza/Saskatoon/Canada

5585n - Instead of 5585k

Palm/Dairies Ltd./Saskatoon/Sask

5600q2 - same as 5600q1 but HOMO in larger letters R3

q3 - " " " " wider space between 1 and quart R3

Sheho

The Great West/Trading Co./Limited/Sheho, Sask.

6105d - Good for \$1.00 in merchandise A:R:34 R10

Theodore

L.L. Larson - 6700g - R9

Lars Larson arrived in Theodore in 1909, coming from Denmark, and took up a homestead. Enlisted in 1915 and returned to Theodore in March 1918. At this time he started the confectionery which he operated until 1933. Died June 15th, 1969.

## Yorkton

M.B. Appleton/Baker/ &/ Confectioner

7590r - Good for 1 loaf of bread A:Sc8:27 R10

7591r - same as 7590r but the lettering on the obverse is smaller and  
the lettering on the reverse is larger.

The directories show M.B. APPLETON as baker in 1904 and in 1906 lists it as 'baker  
& confectioner'. Does not appear in 1915 directory.

Levi Beck/General/Merchant/Yorkton, Sask.

7600e - Good for 50¢ in merchandise A:O:30 R10

Hudson's/Bay Co./Yorkton

7680d - R4

e - R5

f = R4

g - Good for 10¢ in merchandise A:O:22 R4

h - R4

Purity Bakery/Yorkton/Sask

7710r - Good for 1 loaf of bread A:Sc9:28 R10

A. Waterfield started the Purity Bakery on Betts Street in 1922 and in 1924 moved  
to larger premises at Broadway & Myrtle. In late 1925 sold out to F.W. Seaborn  
who continued in business until 1930. It is not known when tokens were issued,

Smith & Mackay

7720r1 R7

Smith & Mackay/Baker &/Confectioners/Yorkton, Bakery

7720d - Good for \$1.00 in trade A:O:35 R8

## PAPER MONEY (script)

Fort Qu'Appelle

The \$2.00 bill of 'Wild Bill' Gelowitz - Transactions: October 1973

Regina

Kaufman Kash - Transactions; January 1974

Saskatoon

Beefeater Dollar issued by the Sheraton Hotel, given to all registrants and good for  
a dollar in the Beefeater Room. Good until September 30th, 1973. Green - 152X70

## WOODEN MONEY

Esterhazy

Tristar Service/Esterhazy/Phone 745-3905

Good for/2% discount/per gallon of/gas at/Tristar (printed/in/U.S.A.)

George A. Sapara, President and Dolores Sapara, Secretary of Tristar Service Limited  
ordered 1,000 of these in August 1971 but they were not placed into use until  
July 1973. Black print.

### Indian Head

Harold Spurrier started the shoe store in 1946. The wooden money was issued in 1957. 500 issued. Discontinued business in 1971.

### Fort Qu'Appelle

Wooden Nickel/(running buffalo)/Face Value/35 cents/U.S.A.

I.G.A. Foodliner/worth/35¢/with every order/of \$10.00 or over/phone 332-5623/  
"Home of Wild Bill"

Issued in April 1972 for a sales promotion gimmick. Issue 1,000. Given to all customers as they passed through the check-out stand. Wild Bill sold the business in August 1973.

### Laura

issued by Frank Harding, same as the first issue on obverse but on the reverse has the following stamped in blue letters. "Saskatoon C.N.A. '73 Convention/July 19 - 21

### Regina

W.R.L.A. - 1972/\$25.00/Convention -- Regina

Compliments/of/(Weldwood)

The 500 members, Building Supply Dealers, of the Western Retail Lumber Association, held their convention the first week in February, 1972, at the Saskatchewan Hotel in Regina. The festivities included a casino and these chips were donated by Weldwood, sold to the members at 1¢ per \$1.00 for use in the casino. Issue 5,000. Fred Lees of Winnipeg was President and C. Hird, Regina, Vice-President. Black print.

W.R.L.A. - 1968/\$10.00/Convention - Winnipeg

Reverse identical as obverse.

A few days before the convention in Regina it was discovered that the \$25.00 wooden pieces had not arrived so the committee in charge brought in a number of the pieces that were used at the convention in Winnipeg in 1968 just in case the new order did not arrive in time for the show. As it happened the \$25.00 pieces did arrive in time but a number of the \$10.00 pieces were also used.



LOCATING THE DOMINION CANNERS LTD. TOKENS

Part II

By Ken Palmer

During the twenty-year period 1903 to 1923 Dominion Canners became a giant in the Canadian canning industry, owning or controlling a total of eighty-four plants from Quebec to British Columbia. At that point only half a dozen Ontario canneries remained "independent", and according to a Company spokesman "the independents had a difficult task before them."

The stated policy of the Company was "to pack enough canned fruits and vegetables to supply all Canada", but, "its first efforts would be to raise the quality of the pack and bring it to a uniform standard". Apparently, the "quality" did leave something to be desired, as a newsclipping from the Hamilton Spectator of 1919 would indicate: "After investigation of the Dominion Canners Limited, it was reported that canned goods have been diluted".

Several of the token-using companies in the foregoing listing were among the founding group of 1903; others were taken over before 1923. The factory numbers designated to the canneries in 1904, or at the time of acquisition by Dominion Canners is shown in brackets after the cannery's name.

LISTING OF KNOWN TOKENS OF PREDECESSOR COMPANIES

Blenheim, Ont. British Canadian Canners Ltd. (63)  
Incorporated on Dec.13, 1911 by Federal charter with head office listed as Montreal, Quebec, British Canadian Canners Ltd. operated from an office in the Lister Block, Hamilton, Ontario under the general management of a Mr. John Wall. Lands were purchased by Wall, and seven canneries were built in 1912. On July 2, 1915 all canneries were sold to Dominion Canners. The canneries were all located in Ontario at Merlin, Port Dalhousie, Highgate, Cobourg, Port Robinson, Blenheim and Bowmanville.

The following two tokens were found recently in the Blenheim area. It is thought that the "3" indicates the factory number.

British Canadian Canners/3/Limited  
Bean/Check A:R:25

British Canadian Canners/3/Limited.  
Tomato/Check A:R:26

Brighton, Ont. Brighton Canning Co. Ltd. (2)  
Manufacturers of "Thistle Brand" products, this cannery was owned by Mr. Sam Nesbitt and was one of the founding group of 1903. Mr. Nesbitt served on the Dominion Canners Board of Directors for many years and at times held the offices of Vice President and President. He was also a Provincial Member of Parliament. The factory building was razed by fire in 1947. This token appears on McColl's sales list as No. 735

Brighton Canning Co/Limited  
Good for/2½/ cents/ in cash A:R:18

Burford, Ont. The New Burford Canning Co. Ltd. (163)  
Although the records show that a representative of the Burford Canning Co. attended the founding meeting of the Canners Group of April 4, 1903, this cannery apparently

was not acquired by Dominion Cannery until sometime between 1918 and 1923. It was assigned factory No. 163.

The New Burford Canning/Co. Limited./Burford,/Ont.

Corn

A:R:25

Tomatoes

A:R:25

Delhi, Ont. Delhi Fruit & Vegetable Canning Co. Ltd. (4)(13)

The Delhi Canning Co. Manufacturers of "Maple Leaf" brand products owned two plants located at Delhi, Ont. and Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont. Owned by W.A. Ferguson this company was one of the founding group of 1903. Mr. Ferguson served as Assistant General Manager of Dominion Cannery until his death in 1904. The following interesting group of tokens has come to light:

Delhi Canning Co./ 1.00

Time check/D.C.Co./1.00 (Maple Leaf)

B:R:34

Delhi Canning Co./50

Time check/D.C.Co./50 (Maple Leaf)

B:R:31

Delhi Canning Co./25

Time check/D.C.Co./25 (Maple Leaf)

B:R:28

Delhi Canning Co./Delhi, Ont. (Maple Leaf)

Delhi Canning Co./Delhi, Ont/2½

A:R:29

Time Check/1/D.C.Co.

Time check/1/D.C.Co.

B:R:21

Dunnville, Ont. F.R.Lalor Canning Co. Ltd. (6)

Manufacturer of "Monarch" Brand products, F.R. Lalor was very active in the formation of Dominion Cannery and served on the Board of Directors for many years. He was also a Federal Member of Parliament and was engaged in retail merchandising in Dunnville.

F.R.Lalor Canning Co./ 44 (c/s)

Blank

A:R:29:t.h.

(The significance of the c/s "44" is not known)

Frankford, Ont. Frankford Canning Co. Ltd. (252)

This cannery was acquired sometime late in the period 1918 to 1923 as its assigned number was 252. Ont token of this company has been found.

Frankford Canning Co. Ltd/P

Peeling

A:R:25

Highgate, Ont. British Canadian Cannery Ltd. (57)

(Refer to Blenheim, Ont. for notes regarding this company.)

One token was recently found in the Highgate area, and again, it is thought that the number, in this instance 7, is a factory number.

British Canadian Cannery/7/Limited.

Tomato/check

A:R:26

Port Milford, Ont. Port Milford Packing Co. Ltd. (114)

This cannery, acquired early in the period 1918 to 1923 was assigned the number 114. The building premises were later dismantled. This token was recently discovered in a U.S.A. Coin Dealer's junk box.

Pt.Milford Pakg. Co. Ltd/Tomatoes/1/Pail

Sprague Canning Machinery Company/Chicago.

A:Oc:25

Simcoe, Ont. The Simcoe Canning Co. (9)(17)(18)

Manufacturing products bearing the "Lynn Valley" brand, this company operated plants in Simcoe, St. Catharines and Hamilton. These three were among the founding group of 1903 and were owned by Mr. W.P. Innes. Mr. Innes became President of Dominion Cannery after Mr. Hugh Malcolmson's short term, and remained in this office until 1907. He served on the Board of Directors for many years, and his son R.L. Innes was appointed Secretary-Treasurer. He later became Vice President and General Manager.. One well known token of this company appears on McColl's sales list under Lot No. 1255

The/Simcoe/Canning/Co. (L.I.)

2 (L.I.)

B:R:21

Tilbury, Ont. The Tilbury Canning Co. Ltd (44)

Acquired by Dominion Cannery in 1910 and designated No. 44, one token issued by this cannery has been found. There are two varieties, each having a different obverse design, and with the letters of the word "Limited" being smaller on one than on the other.

The Tilbury Canning Co./Limited/  
One/Pail

B:R:21½

Vineland Station, Ont. Vineland Canning Co. Ltd. (241)

This plant was acquired by Dominion Cannery during the period 1918 to 1923 and designated as number 241. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1955. One token used by this cannery has been located.

Vineland Canning Co./Limited/1/Vineland Station/ Ont.

(Bifacial)

A:Oc:25

Waterford, Ont. Bowlby Bros. & Co. (24)

Manufacturers of "Horseshoe" brand products this cannery was one of the founding group of 1903. The owner, Mr. R. Bowlby, was one of the Provisional Directors of Dominion Cannery but appears to have taken no further part in the management of the company.

Bowlby Bros. issued several interesting tokens. McColl, in his sales list under Lot No. 386, shows brass and aluminum pieces in denominations of 2,3,5,15,& 30, but gives the location as Watford in error. Since it is not exactly clear what tokens do exist, we list here only those pieces in the writer's collection, two of which appear to be vulcanite.

Bowlby Bros. (script)

100

V:R:29: brown

Bowlby Bros (script)

25

V:R:29: black

Bowlby Bros.

10

C:R:20

Bowlby/Bros.

2

A:Re:32X19½

A subsequent and concluding article in this series will deal with a listing of the tokens issued by the so-called "independent" canneries.

## PLAY IT AGAIN, SAM

by Donald M. Stewart

After a few years of collecting, many exnumists accumulate a bewildering array of slot machine tokens. The majority of these read "good for 5¢ in trade" or "for amusement only" which are easily understood values. Some, however, are "good for one tune" or "good for one race". Good for a tune? A race? We might also wonder why so many of these tokens have a centre hole, with the very early pieces sometimes losing some of their lettering when this was done. So, while one's curiosity is soon aroused, it is not always easily satisfied.

The earliest slot machine tokens are probably about 85 to 90 years old - beyond the memory of most old-timers. Owing to cultural disapproval of gambling, very few printed works provide any references which are of value to the collector. It therefore becomes a problem of absorbing bits and pieces of information derived from a variety of sources and then drawing conclusions which may be close to the truth.

While there does not appear to be any biblical injunction against gambling, the Christian countries have generally considered it to be immoral. As early as 1388<sup>1</sup> England legislated against this unproductive recreation. It is not surprising, then, that introduction of the first slot machines was soon followed by legal persecution across the western world. John Scarne<sup>2</sup> credits Charles Fey with making the first of our present type of slot machines in San Francisco in 1895. Fey, a 29 year old mechanic, manufactured them by hand and rented them out for 50% of the proceeds.

This first "one-armed bandit," the Liberty Bell, may be viewed with other early machines at the Liberty Belle Saloon and Restaurant in Reno, Nevada, which is owned by grandsons of Charles Fey. Scarne lists other machines made by Fey as Draw Poker, On the Level, Policy, 4-11-44, Three Jacks, On the Square, Little Chief, Duo, Little Vender, Silver Cup, Silver Dollar and a "36" dice machine. The Silver Dollar, the first machine to accept these large coins, had a special award of \$75.00 if the symbols 777 turned up, which may have been the inspiration for B.C.3440a.

While Fey is credited with manufacturing the first slot machines in the form we know them today, there were many other machines in prior use. Herbert Stephen Mills and his well-known Mills Novelty Company of Chicago, founded in 1889 was producing gambling devices well prior to the turn of the century. Caille Brothers of Detroit was another early manufacturer of these machines and is credited with its own modern type "Liberty Bell" machine in 1898<sup>3</sup>. The name of a successful machine was soon adopted by the competition. Mills better known machines included the Dewey, Owl, Chicago, On the Square, The Judge, 20th Century, Roulette, Cricket and Big Six. Caille Brothers advertised the Eclipse, Puck, Black Cat, Marquette, Star, Cupid, Uno and The Fox. Nearly all were available as a simple gambling machine or with a music box attachment. As Mills explains on a metal sign for use with their musical slot machines:<sup>4</sup>

"THIS IS NOT A GAMBLING DEVICE. Any person desiring to gamble must not put any money in this machine. As a consideration for the use of this music machine and the music furnished, it is expressly agreed that all nickels which come out of the cup below must and shall be played back into the machine, thereby giving more music."

Nicely said to impress the local law enforcement officers in order to circumvent the law. Judging by the large number of surviving tokens which are "good for one tune" the operators were quite successful for awhile, at least. One of the Caille Brothers' Puck machines, of pre-Fey design, is located in the Glenbow-Alberta Institute

collection in Calgary. A plate attached to it indicated the distributor was J.H. Bigelow of Sioux City, Iowa. Unfortunately, this machine has had the Swiss music box removed, but otherwise is still in perfect condition. One deposits a token and pushes the crank at the side of the machine to spin the disc, which would at one time have also wound and started the music box. The writer won six tokens on his first play of this old machine and was able to imagine the long-lost pleasure of playing to the sound of an old-fashioned music box. The operators of these machines could purchase brass tokens having an obverse struck from a stock die which portrayed the Puck machine, with the name on each side and a reverse struck to the order of the purchaser. These machines were usually located in saloons, pool halls and tobacco stores.

Another attractive device of the early 1900's was the sporting piano<sup>4</sup>. The Mills Race Horse Piano, the Western Electric Derby and the Seeburg Greyhound were best known, but Rockola, National, Nelson-Wiggen (with Gray Slot machine equipment), Evans and the Operators Piano Company all manufactured machines. Instead of the usual three reel slot machine built into the piano, machines of the first three named above were designed to simulate a race. Dropping a coin or token in the slot started the piano and also activated a miniature merry-go-round with eight race horses or racing dogs which revolved for a few seconds and then stopped with the numbered animal nearest the finishing post declared the winner. While the piano music would continue for several minutes, the races could be run every few seconds if desired. With no payoff cup, the gambling was done by side-bets. The existence of tokens indicates some proprietors may have let the gambler choose his horse or dog and probably paid off at odds loaded in favour of the house. Again the combination of music and gambling was designed to cloak it in legality.

As an alternative to the music "defence" against charges of gambling, operators in many areas bought machines which delivered a small package of mints or gum with each play. This would have been expensive and time-consuming to service, so the slot machines were made to permit the candy to drop each time a coin was inserted, but when a token was used a pin would pass through the hole in it preventing the mint from dropping. This led to the defacing of many older tokens with large centre holes. It also left us a legacy of tokens with the names Quality Mints, Canadian Mint Co., Royal Mint Co. and so on.

One of the last legal devices attempted was the striking of tokens which read "For Amusement Only". If they could only be used to play the machine, then in theory they had no value and hence there was no gambling. It didn't work for long, perhaps, but long enough to leave many thousands of souvenirs.

It might not be out of place to mention here that Mills and Edison, at least, specialized in arcade machines for many years and it is not uncommon to find tokens which read Penny Vaudeville or Automatic Vaudeville and even "Good for picture machines" which were intended for use in these amusement parlours.

That, in brief, is a small portion of the story and is offered with no warranty that it is completely accurate nor that it applies in all parts of the country. Anyone interested in this subject should not miss an opportunity to read a fascinating book by Q. David Bowers, the prominent professional numismatist, writing about his hobby of collecting automatic music boxes. Entitled 'Encyclopedia of Automatic Musical Instruments' this comprehensive volume covers the history of music boxes and refers to their use in slot machines in some detail. The author is obliged to Mr. Bowers for his contributions to this field.

(1) Encyclopedia Britannica

(2) Scarnes Complete Guide to Gambling John Scarne 1961

(3) Playboy Magazine March 1974

(4) Encyclopedia of Automatic Musical Instruments. Q. David Bowers. Vestal Press, 1972

Additions and corrections  
to the  
PRELIMINARY LISTING OF ENCASED COINS

by Donald M. Stewart

NEW BRUNSWICK

<u>Saint John</u> Calp's Limited	A:R:32	1950 cent
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ONTARIO

Doon  
Doon Pioneer Village issues should be listed under Doon- not Waterloo.

<u>Hamilton</u> Eatons		also 1945 cent
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Hamilton Motor Products Limited	A:R:32	1939 cent
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<u>Leamington</u> R. Barker Jeweler & watchmaker	A:R:31	1902 U.S. cent
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London  
Calp's Limited - delete - see under Saint John, N.B.

<u>Oshawa</u> Buick		also 1938 10 cents
Buick	B:R:45	1939 dollar

<u>Toronto</u> Eaton's (formerly under general)		also 1948 cent also 1950 cent
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FormFit (formerly under general)

Lucky Green Stamps		also 1962 cent
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Standard Fuel		also 1895 cent
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<u>Walkerville</u> Windsor Canadian (formerly under Misc.)		also 1965 cent
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The assistance of Ken Palmer in making these additions and corrections is very much appreciated.

## NEWS RELEASE

The Bank of Canada has announced the appointment of Mr. Hillel Kaslove as a Deputy Curator of the National Numismatic Collection.

Mr. Kaslove is well-known in numismatic circles in both the United States and Canada. He was born in New York City and has lived most of his life in the United States. He was educated at George Washington University, Washington, D.C. and at Brooklyn College where he received his M.A. in Far Eastern history. Mr. Kaslove served in the U.S. Army from 1953 to 1955. He was employed with the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. from 1956 to 1961.

In 1961 he joined the staff of the American Numismatic Society in New York as a curatorial assistant. He was appointed Assistant Curator in 1965 and Associate Curator of Modern Coins in 1969. He has specialized in the fields of British Colonial and Commonwealth numismatics and has been a speaker at various educational forums on these subjects. He has written a number of articles for numismatic journals. He is a member of numerous American and Canadian numismatic organizations. Mr. Kaslove is married and has one son.

## BOOK REVIEW

A supplement to THE TOKENS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON by Leslie Hill and Ronald Greene. twenty-eight pages, not illustrated, 7" by 8½", soft cover, \$1.00 per copy, published September 1973. Available from the Vancouver Numismatic Society at P.O. Box 2467, Vancouver 3, B.C.

The listing and numbering system used in this supplement are the same as were used in the original book with the C.N.R.S. standard format and symbols being used throughout. The system of numbering the tokens is still one of the best to be devised.

Unfortunately it is a work that appears to have been thrown together with great haste and apparently little research by the authors. There must be at least one hundred other tokens known to collectors of British Columbia numismatica for a long time which have been ignored in this supplement. There are also several other pieces listed which do not belong in such a book, some of which the authors admit are non-numismatic. May we refer you to listings 7340 and 9865 for example? How can a ring tray filler or a key identification tag be classed as numismatic?

Once again I would have to recommend this latest effort to the collector of British Columbia tokens but in all fairness to him he should be warned that the book does not represent a complete and accurate picture of the tokens of the province of British Columbia.

L.G.

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

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 61. The Consolidated Bank of Canada - 1876 - 1879 | William H. McDonald |
| 78. The Dr. J.B. Benson Medal                     | Geoffrey G. Bell    |
| 80. The Great Ice Palace                          | Donald M. Stewart   |
| 81. The Dairy Tokens of Ontario - second addenda  | Ken Palmer          |
| 88. The Canadian Wild Life Medallions             | Donald M. Stewart   |
| 89. Newfoundland - a Few Odds and Ends            | Ross W. Irwin       |
| 90. W. & J. Bell - Perth, U.C.                    | Donald M. Stewart   |

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## THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA

1876 - 1879

by William H. McDonald

The story of the Consolidated Bank of Canada is really the story of three banks since it was created out of the merger of the City Bank of Montreal, and the Royal Canadian Bank of Toronto. It is also a story that had more than its share of tragedy. The losses 1 suffered by shareholders and other creditors when the bank finally collapsed were serious enough, but the real tragedy - a personal one - was in the demise from high public and private esteem of Sir Francis Hincks probably the greatest financial figure in Canada to that time.

In his series "Founders of Canadian Banking" Adam Shortt in the article "Sir Francis Hincks, Most Notable of Canadian Ministers of Finance" which appeared in the October 1925 Journal of the Canadian Bankers Association (Vol. XXXIII, No: 1), very ably traces the history of this interesting and forward-thinking financier. "He had more to do with the intermediate and final determination of the character of Canadian banking and currency than any other individual in public life." In this article the career of Sir Francis is traced in some detail, but it seems significant that Shortt could not bring himself to mention the unfortunate episode of Hincks' Presidency of the City Bank, and his role in the amalgamation and the failure of the Consolidated Bank with its ignominious results. Perhaps he felt that his other successes so outweighed this single negative part of his career that even to mention it would distort what was undoubtedly a great career by any standards. He does, of course, cover Sir Francis' part in these matters in his other writings.

To understand the events leading up to the amalgamation of the two banks in question it is necessary to recount in some detail the history of both the City Bank and the Royal Canadian Bank.

### THE CITY BANK

At the time the first petition was presented to the House of Assembly in Lower Canada for a bank to be incorporated under the name of the City Bank, February 5, 1831, there were in operation in Lower Canada three banks, The Bank of Montreal, The Quebec Bank and the Bank of Canada. 2 Economic conditions were good both in Canada and the U.S. at that time and there was evidence of a growing interest in banking. For instance, the Quebec Bank had recently obtained an extension of its charter and an increase in its authorized capital stock.

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1. At the time of the suspension of the bank in August 1879 the capital stock paid up was \$2,080,920. There were liabilities as follows: Circulation- \$423,819; Deposits- \$1,013,934; Other Liabilities- \$1,794,249. The book value of the assets was \$3,077,202 leaving a deficit of \$2,235,720 assuming the full book value of the assets was realized which, of course, would be most unlikely. (Appendix to Report of Royal Commission on Banking & Currency, 1933, Kings Printer, Ottawa.)

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2. In "The History of the Canadian Bank of Commerce", Victor Ross in Vol. I, page 16 refers to the fact that the Bank of Montreal took over the Bank of Canada and wound it up with a large loss to shareholders, but none to the customers of the bank. Ross goes on: "Its place in Montreal was taken by the City Bank which after two years of effort was granted a charter in 1833."

Notwithstanding that the Act to incorporate the City Bank passed through the Assembly without much trouble it met with opposition in the Legislative Council where, among other things, the Bank of Montreal interests were said to be very strong and the opposition to it was apparent. <sup>3</sup> It was referred to a Committee where it died. It is rather interesting to note that during the same session an attempt was made to obtain a Charter for the Stanstead County Bank and this met with the same fate. During the same session a bill was introduced to establish savings banks in Lower Canada, although this bill was too late to be acted upon.

The following session, 1831-32, the City Bank once more applied for a charter and this time, although the bill passed both Houses, it was then reserved by the Governor. Lord Alymer, then Governor of Lower Canada, was in the midst of reviewing the whole subject of banking within the colony as there still remained some concern as to what might happen in the event of a crisis with the U.S. similar to that of the 1812-14 period. In due course recognition was given to the need for more banks so that business could continue in Canada and an indication was given that the City Bank charter would receive the royal assent subject only to any objectionable features being removed. The only one of which any record has survived relates to the punishment of anyone caught forging the bank's notes. Up to about this time, in Britain, such a conviction has resulted in the death penalty, but this had been modified. The British Government did not, therefore, wish to sanction the establishment of a special criminal law for the protection of a specific corporation and this section of the bill was amended to do away with the death penalty. It became law on April 3, 1833 by an enactment of the Legislature of Lower Canada ( 3 William IV Cap. 32).

The Charter of the bank was to remain in effect until June 1, 1837. The capital was £ 200,000 in shares of £25 each. The sum of £40,000 was to be paid in before any notes could be issued and a further sum of £36,000 was to be paid in within 3 months of the first issue of the bank's notes. The entire capital stock must be paid up within 4 years although there was a stipulation that no single payment could exceed 10%. The subscription books were opened on May 13 and on October 14, 1833 the City Bank commenced business.

It is difficult to find many references to the City Bank, even to the men who were involved in the establishment of it. It may be they were personages of lesser importance than those who were involved in the establishment of the Bank of Montreal which overshadowed the City Bank through most of its existence. Evidence of this seeming low profile can be found in several places. For instance, in one of the

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3. Merrill Denison in Vol. I of "The History of the Bank of Montreal" page 297, referring to Shortt's suggestion that this was due to the machinations of the Bank of Montreal, claimed there was no evidence to support this pointing to the fact that many promoters of the City Bank were also shareholders of the Montreal Bank. B.E. Walker, General Manager of the Canada Bank of Commerce in "The History of Banking in Canada", which is a reprint from "The History of Banking of All Nations" published by the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, New York, 1899 at page 26 stated: "Thus far, while the Bank of Montreal had a branch in Quebec, the Quebec Bank had no branch in Montreal, and in order to avoid monopoly, in 1831 a charter was asked for the City Bank. From the date of the founding of the original banks until Lower and Upper Canada merged in the Province of Canada, in 1841, this was the only proposal to establish a new chartered bank in Lower Canada and yet it met with opposition, almost strong enough to defeat it, from the French members of the House of Assembly, whose naturally conservative instincts were still strongly averse to banks of issue."

leading encyclopaedias of the latter part of the nineteenth century, "Canada, an Encyclopaedia of the Country" edited by J. Castell-Hopkins which was published by the Linscott Publishing Company in Toronto, in a fairly detailed section on Canadian banking, the first and one of the few references to the City Bank is in a brief report showing the capital and other financial statistics of all the Canadian banks at the time of Union, July 1841. 4

There is, however, a study of one of the early, and obviously quite important directors of the Bank, the Honourable Adam Ferrie in Adam Shortt's series of articles on the Founders of Canadian Banking. It appeared in the Journal of the Canadian Bankers Association in October 1924.

Adam Ferrie was the descendent of one of the captains of the Spanish Armada who settled in Scotland. Ferrie came to Canada in 1829 when he was 51 years old. With his sons Colin and Adam, Jr. he developed a good trading business with Western Canada establishing in Hamilton under the name of Colin Ferrie and Co. with branches in Brandford, Nelson, Dundas and Preston; in fact they created the town of Preston, where Adam Ferrie, Jr. was headquartered. It is interesting to note that Colin Campbell Ferrie was one of the active participants in the proposed Gore Bank which was ultimately chartered in 1836. He became president of the Bank in 1839 and was still in office at the time of his death in 1856. Among many other accomplishments, he became the first Mayor of the city of Hamilton.

Adam Ferrie had quite early recognized the need for additional banking facilities and when he was approached he agreed to associate himself with the incorporators of the new City Bank. He assisted in bringing the Bank into operation and accepted a seat on the Board of Directors. He later assisted in the establishment of the Provident and Savings Bank of Montreal which began business in 1841. He became Chairman of the Board of Trade of Montreal and for many years was a leader of the immigration organization which assisted hundreds of thousands of new immigrants to Canada to overcome the early difficulties of a new life. He as well was able to effect major improvements, by using his considerable influence, in the conditions under which immigrants were brought to Canada. The extent of the problem will be understood when it is realized that during the outbreak of Cholera in 1846 and 47, out of 100,000 immigrants who came from British, chiefly Irish ports, upwards of 5,000 perished at sea and another 20,000 perished from the disease after landing. Those who did survive required considerable assistance to become established even at a subsistence level.

Adam Ferrie went on to become a member of the Legislative Council and was appointed to the board of Aldermen for the City of Montreal. An interesting side light of his career is that he fell out with the reform element when they were elected and themselves succumbed to personal greed and sectional interests by deceiving the public as to the true state of affairs of the country at the time. In his outspoken manner Ferrie expressed his disappointment, denouncing Baldwin, La Fontaine and even Francis Hincks, who later became President of the City Bank.

At the age of 78 years, Adam Ferrie retired and moved to Hamilton where he died on December 24, 1863 at the age of 86.

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4. .Even much later, one of the very few references to appear in the same Encyclopaedia at Page 475 is a recording of business of Canadian banking institutions during the first year of Confederation. For the City Bank it reads, "3 branches; value of each share - \$80; amount called up - \$80; dividend for last six months - 4%; price of shares October 1867 - 105%."

The years 1837 and 1838 were marked by considerable political disturbances in Lower Canada as they were in Upper Canada with the result that the constitutional government was suspended and in its place a temporary government known as The Special Council of the Province of Lower Canada was established. The Lower Canada banks were thus in a difficult position since not only were their charters coming up for renewal, they were also concerned about a possible commercial crisis arising out of the political situation. The Bank of Montreal decided to revert to the legal status of a privately owned bank under Articles of Association if it could not get its charter renewed. The City Bank took the same route but the Quebec Bank decided to carry on more or less without a charter. However, all three determined that it would be more advisable to make a direct appeal to the British sovereign for a royal charter to enable them to bridge the gap until they could secure new Canadian charters. This was done and the charters were granted May 31, 1837. (7 William IV). The charters were good for one year after the termination of the first session of the Provincial parliament that might be held after May 31, 1837.

Adam Shortt, in his article "History of Canadian Currency, Banking and Exchange", Chapter IX in the April 1902 Journal of the Canadian Bankers Association, has an interesting reference to the cost of obtaining these royal charters: "From some manuscript papers of Mr. Noah Freer of the Quebec Bank in the Canadian Archives, we learn that the expenses connected with obtaining these royal charters were as follows: Bank of Montreal 564 18 sh. 8d of which 110 represented the stamp duties on the document itself, Quebec Bank 554 8sh 8d; City Bank 526 3sh 8d." While Shortt's next sentence: "This was no small tax for a little more than one year's lease of life," may have been appropriate when he wrote it in 1902 now-a-days considering the level of legal and other costs which can be incurred to get corporate charters, not to mention bank charters, the costs were small indeed.

By 1841 the City Bank's circulation had grown to 108,572 and it had 500,700 on deposit and discounted loans of 340,391. Its capital, at 200,000, was the same as the Commercial Bank of the Midland District and the Bank of Upper Canada and was exceeded only by the Bank of British North America and the Bank of Montreal. It was the fifth largest bank in terms of its discounts and the fourth largest in terms of its circulation.

Little seems to be recorded about the affairs of the City Bank throughout most of its early period as mentioned. While it does not appear to have distinguished itself in any way, neither did it, during the period up to the early 1870's record anything of a detrimental nature and its growth 5 appeared steady. In 1859 its capital had increased to \$1,196,448 and this was rounded out and confirmed at \$1.2 million when, in 1863, an Act was passed consolidating several of the previous acts relating to the bank (28 Victoria Cap. 41). At this time William Workman was still President. In 1868 it paid a dividend of 8% on its capital and had a reserve of \$140,840. Its shares were selling at a price of 102 which was more or less the level of the Bank of British North America and the Quebec Bank. The Bank continued to grow and in 1870 earnings equalled 14% of capital.

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5. A reference to the fact that it may have been more aggressive than the record shows is found in Volume I "The History of the Bank of Montreal", Page 370, referring to the subject of the Kingston Bank wanting to establish its agency in Montreal and that bank's approach to the Bank of Montreal to act for it. The Board of Directors of the Bank of Montreal at the same meeting discussed a..."Copy of a petition of the City Bank of Montreal to the Legislature of Upper Canada for the establishment of branches in the Province. The Board decided to submit a similar petition with the prayer that the same privilege be extended to all chartered banks of Lower Canada". This would appear to indicate that the City Bank began to think about moving into Upper Canada before the Bank of Montreal.

The year 1870 was both significant and unfortunate for the bank. A loss occurred which was to foretell very serious consequences. Adam Shortt in his "History of Canadian Currency, Banking and Exchange" (Journal of the Canadian Bankers Association, Volume XIII, No: 3, April 1906) furnishes the following details of what occurred:

"The City Bank, having no branch at Quebec had employed D. McGie to redeem its notes and otherwise act for it. For that purpose he was authorized to make deposits and draw cheques upon La Banque Nationale. McGie was also doing business as an express and insurance agent and had as assistant named Ahearn who, obtaining access to some blank cheques signed by McGie, filled them out in favour of one Sanderson, from whom he obtained in exchange cheques accepted by the Bank of Montreal through Mr. Harris, its agent in Quebec. Harris, Sanderson and Ahearn were engaged in the usual pastime of financial experts - speculation in gold - and these cheques were employed to tide over temporary embarrassments. In the end, of course, the money was lost and the Bank of Montreal, getting wind of the affair first, cashed the cheques of the City Bank but declined to acknowledge their agent's acceptances for Sanderson, which were given in exchange for them. The matter was carried to the courts, creating a rather celebrated case and involving the three banks. In the Superior Court the City Bank won its case, but this decision was reversed in the Court of Review in November 1872; hence, ultimately, the whole loss, including costs, fell upon the City Bank, and amounted to over \$140,000. This reduced the Bank's reserve fund to about \$30,000. It proved a severe blow to the Bank the full weight of which was felt just as the period of depression was beginning."

Public confidence was lost and the outlook was anything but bright. It was at this time that Sir Francis Hincks was prevailed upon to accept the Presidency of the City Bank.

Sir Francis was the youngest son of nine children. He was born in 1807 in Cork, Ireland. He received his schooling at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution where his father was the Classical Master. At the age of 17 he entered the accounting house of John Martin of Belfast where he served for five years, acquiring a thorough business training in domestic and foreign trade. In 1830 he went to the West Indies in one of the company's ships in order to see something of the world. Not wishing to remain in Barbados he came to Canada and spent the winter of 1830-31 at York in Upper Canada. He decided to emigrate, returning in 1831.

His first venture in Canada was to set up a trading establishment. Interestingly enough, he acquired his stock in trade from Captain George Truscott who had just decided to establish a new bank which was to become the Agricultural Bank of Upper Canada. Truscott quickly became aware of Hincks's abilities and began to develop a closer association with him. This led, in 1835, to Hincks becoming a director of the Farmers' Bank with which Truscott was associated, after the failure of the Agricultural Bank.

It soon became obvious that the Farmers' Bank was becoming dominated by a political element not of interest to Hincks, who with others withdrew, and established a new bank which became the Bank of the People. Hincks became manager of this institution. His superior qualities were becoming evident, even at this stage, because under his management the Bank of the People was the only bank in Canada that did not find it necessary to suspend specie payment during the crisis of 1837-38. Indeed it was one of the few banks in North America that avoided suspension at this time.

About the time that the two provinces were unified and a common banking system was adopted, the Bank of the People was absorbed by the Bank of Montreal. Hincks

once again unattached, was drawn into politics on the side of the moderate reformers, led by Baldwin, and undertook to start a newspaper to advocate the cause of constitutional reform. The newspaper was named "The Examiner" and was soon recognized as one of the more ably conducted of the Canadian newspapers. As was inevitable, Hincks was invited by the reformers to become a political candidate, which he agreed to do in Oxford County. He was duly elected to the Legislative Assembly. His abilities were quickly taken advantage of and he was appointed by Lord Sydenham to the chairmanship of the finance committee. In due course he was elevated to the position of Inspector-General, the term at that time for the Finance Minister and remained as such until the defeat of the government in 1843.

An arrangement with his associates was made that he would establish a new newspaper in Montreal to give his party a voice, and thus he became the editor of "The Pilot" in which role he remained until his re-election in 1848 and appointment as Minister of Finance. He remained as such until 1851 when he became the Prime Minister, at the age of 44, retaining the portfolio of the Minister of Finance.

Hincks was instrumental in the passage of the Currency Act in 1853, as well as other major financial measures of behalf of the government. He retired from Canadian politics in 1854 and from 1855-1862 served as the Governor of the Barbados and Windward Islands.

Now knighted for his many Colonial services, Sir Francis Hincks returned to Canada in 1869 and was asked by the then Prime Minister, John A. MacDonal, to resume his old position as Minister of Finance to meet the critical situation which the government faced. This he agreed to do and thus for the second time became the Minister of Finance. The period immediately after Confederation was a very interesting and challenging time. Sir Francis did much to overcome the financial and economic problems presented by the Confederation of the Provinces - a very difficult thing to do because of the different approaches which the Provinces had taken over the years, particularly in terms of banks and banking. Two things stand out; one was the Dominion Note Act of 1870 and the other the first Bank Act of 1871, both of which Sir Francis Hincks can be credited with. Adam Shortt rather succinctly sums it up (Ibid):

"Thus was finally determined, in principle, the fundamental features of the Canadian banking system, embodying outstanding principles of a series of independent private banks, with such branches as might be deemed advisable, with the right to provide a safe and yet flexible note issue, but without the quality of legal tender, which tempts to hoarding and the production of currency famines in times of financial stress."

"Among the minor services performed by Hincks at this period was the adoption of measures for relieving the country from a plethora of irredeemable silver currency from the United States, as a consequence of Civil War conditions. Having solved the most pressing problems of Canadian finance, Sir Francis soon resumed the enjoyment of a well-earned repose."

In 1873 Sir Francis Hincks was asked to take on the Presidency of the City Bank which, as mentioned, he agreed to do, the details of which are covered under the general heading of the Consolidated Bank. He died in Montreal on August 18, 1885.

#### ROYAL CANADIAN BANK

During the session of 1864 a bill was brought down from the Ontario Legislative Council incorporating the Royal Canadian Bank (27-28 Vic. Cap.84) with head office at Toronto. The petition had originally been submitted in the name of the British Bank, but this was thought to be too confusing with the Bank of British North

America and the name was, therefore, changed. The incorporators were innovative, and aggressive, since the capital was placed at \$2 million. Authority, however, was requested and obtained to reduce it to \$1 million should the larger amount not be obtained within five years. Other aspects of the charter were those commonly found in charters of this period.

One of the innovations introduced was the method by which the capital was expected to be raised. If sufficient capital was subscribed in any particular area a promise was made to open a branch or agency in that place. This was, obviously, an attempt to form a grass-roots operation representative of the areas from which capital was obtained. <sup>6</sup> It was destined, however, in some instances, to have serious and detrimental consequences to the bank.

On August 3, 1865 the bank opened for business and on August 10 its first notes were put in circulation. The first directors were William Barber, John Bell, James Metcalfe, A.M. Smith, R.A. Harrison, Thomas Grimshaw, and Alec Manning, although John Bell retired within a few weeks time and Donald McDonald succeeded him on the board. A.M. Smith, who was MPP for the City of Toronto, was elected President; James Metcalfe, Vice-President; and Thomas Woodside was made Cashier or General Manager. The subscribed capital at the time the bank began business was \$497,262 with \$105,126 being paid up. A year later the subscribed capital was \$1,295,300 and paid up capital was \$437,114, quite a good showing in all the circumstances. Fifteen branches or agencies were opened within the first year including one in Montreal.

Early in the game the bank was beset by difficulties. It had selected as its London agent the Bank of London and within the year that bank failed. In addition to creating unfavourable publicity this tied up an important amount of the Royal Canadian Bank's funds against which it had been drawing its exchanges. Another setback was the general uneasiness as a result of the failure of the Bank of Upper Canada in 1866. Notwithstanding these concerns, it opened four new branches that year. By July of 1867 the bank seemed to be in good shape with 20 branches, a paid up capital of \$806,000, a note circulation of \$916,000, deposits of \$994,000 and loans discounted of over \$1,900,000. It was paying a dividend of 4% and its shares were trading at a price of 99 which was close to the average of all banks. The public, however, may not have been convinced of its soundness because when the Commercial Bank suspended in October 1867 there immediately followed a run on the Royal Canadian Bank and the Gore Bank. However, by importing specie and with the aid of the governments at Toronto and Ottawa the run was withstood.

The bank's position was later considerably strengthened when the government of Ontario appointed it, along with the Bank of Montreal, as the official government bank. By July 1868 its paid up capital was increased to \$1,071,000 and there were similar increases in its other figures including a reserve fund now at \$180,266. It had 23 branches and agencies.

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6. In "Fifty Years of Banking Service, 1871-1921, History of the Dominion Bank", 1922 at Page 39 there is a reference to a similar method of raising stock tied to branch openings: "The provisional directors considered carefully the location of their branches. In October 1870 it was agreed to open agencies in Hamilton, London, Whitby and Fergus on condition that subscriptions of stock to the amount of \$50,000 were obtained in each of the former two places, and of \$25,000 in each of the latter. This was the method of securing stock which had been introduced by the Royal Canadian Bank, and while there was some danger of abuse in practice, it ensured a local interest in the bank's success."

All was not as well as it seemed on the surface because at the July 1868 annual meeting there was a fight for the control of the board of directors and the presidency. James Metcalfe, M.P. and Senator D. McDonald were the candidates for the presidency; the former being successful, the latter being elected vice-president. The directors who were elected, in addition to the foregoing, were William Barber, M.P.P., James Metcalfe, M.P., R.A. Harrison, M.P., Alec Manning, James Crombie and A.M. Smith, the latter was the previous president. Senator McDonald, not satisfied with the state of affairs issued a confidential circular dated April 13, 1869 addressed to the shareholders of the bank. He referred to specific fraudulent transactions which impaired the credit of the bank and claimed that it was necessary to improve the management and restore public confidence. According to Adam Shortt: "A certain private banker and broker, named W.R. Brown, had built up quite a business in Toronto upon the increasing attractions of stock speculation. Shortly after the opening of the Royal Canadian Bank, Brown had obtained, through the President, Mr. A.M. Smith, an extensive credit at the bank which he afterwards sought to enlarge. Later he formed a partnership with Mr. Chewett and the firm built up so flourishing a business in stock-broking that they were smitten with the contagion of high finance, and thereafter made haste to be rich by speculating on the New York gold market. They succeeded in enlarging their credit at the Royal Canadian Bank, and with the aid of the funds of various clients boldly entered in, with the usual result. In the course of the subsequent proceedings, which followed the escape of Brown and the arrest of Chewett, the extent to which the Royal Canadian Bank was involved in their losses became public, and revived other latent rumours, much to the uneasiness of the public mind and the injury of the bank's credit."

Senator McDonald used other specific examples of mismanagement which he claimed were serious breaches of faith or actual felonies. In retaliation the other directors issued a circular of their own in which they attempted to discredit Senator McDonald although it is significant that they did not attempt to deny the truth of what the Senator claimed would actually be lost. These circulars all found their way into the newspapers and added to the public's uneasiness about the bank. The results as can be expected were the withdrawal of a substantial volume of deposits; in fact it was so great that on May 21 the bank was forced to suspend payment. Between January 1 and May 21, the date it suspended, the bank's circulation reduced from \$1,569,000 to \$902,000; its deposits dropped from \$1,684,000 to \$828,800 and its specie, which on January 1 stood at over \$1,163,000 had decreased to \$126,000 by May 21. The bank immediately applied to Parliament for an act similar to the one granted to the Commercial Bank after its suspension, to extend the time for resuming payment to 90 days; also to authorize it to amalgamate, or even go into liquidation if necessary. In evidence before the Banking and Currency Committee the president, Mr. Metcalfe, admitted the losses would probably amount to \$300,000.

On July 5, 1869 the annual meeting was held and turned out to be a bitter and acrimonious meeting. After prolonged discussion, The Honourable John Crawford of Toronto was elected President, William Thompson Vice-President and the directors were J. McGee, King; J. Crombie, Galt; William Barber, Georgetown, William McGivern, Hamilton and J.H. Dumble, Cobourg. This obviously was a reflection of the attempt to give the shareholders outside of Toronto more representation on the board. At the request of the Bank a more detailed investigation of the Bank's affairs was made by the Toronto Manager of the Bank of Montreal who reported reasonable favourably on the basic soundness of the Bank, which encouraged the directors to carry on. About half of the 23 branches and agencies were closed, and the Bank resumed regular business in September 1869 under the direction of the new general manager Thomas McCracken.

Conditions in the country were now favourable. New banks were being chartered and the Royal Canadian seemed to be bouncing back. In fact the 1870 report showed



satisfactory progress and it resumed payment of dividends. In 1871 the dividend was raised to 8% and the reserve fund increased to \$112,000. The capital stock was increased to more than \$2 million. In March of that year the provincial government reopened its account with the Bank making it its fiscal agent. By June of 1873 the reserve fund stood at \$215,000 and additional branches and agencies were being opened. However, this was the last favourable report it issued.

The Bank had apparently established, and then repeating the error, tried to re-establish itself too quickly 7 and much of the business put on the books from the beginning was unsound. Bad and doubtful debts were being carried and at the annual meeting in June 1874 the President announced it had been necessary to write off \$188,369 as complete losses, thereby reducing the reserve fund to \$100,000. The following year further losses of \$133,724 were written off after leaving an additional \$111,439 in overdue paper. To meet these losses the reserve fund was reduced to \$42,000 and the contingent fund of \$25,000 was eliminated. The balance was provided out of profits. The outlook was anything but bright, and the Directors decided to open up discussions with the City Bank of Montreal with a view to an amalgamation.

#### THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA

The amalgamation of the City Bank of Montreal and the Royal Canadian Bank of Toronto was on the basis that the stock of each would be accepted at par after the shareholders of the City Bank subscribed for an additional \$800,000 of capital so as to bring their capital up to the same level as that of the Royal Canadian Bank. This would also give the new bank a total capital of \$4 million. The formal agreement to amalgamate was signed on September 17 and 18, 1875, and the Act confirming the amalgamation was passed on April 12, 1876 (39 Vic. Cap. 44). The amalgamation was to take effect on May 10, 1876 and the new bank would be known as the Consolidated Bank of Canada. It would have 10 Directors and its chief place of business was to be Montreal, although it would have a local Toronto Board composed of a Chairman, who would be a Director, and three local Directors. The local Board was to manage all Branches and Agencies north and west of Toronto.

Dr. R.M. Breckenridge in his important writing on "The Canadian Banking System, 1817-1890" in Chapter III (Journal of the Canadian Bankers Association, Vol.II, No:4) effectively paints the picture of what was happening in the economy:

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7. In "Fifty years of Banking Service, 1871-1921, History of the Dominion Bank" 1922 on page 31 appears a realistic summary; "In the endeavour to enlist a substantial capital interest negotiations were carried on for a time with the chief stock holders in the Royal Canadian Bank with a view to its absorption. The Royal Canadian had begun its checkered career in 1865. Its founders were too eager to build fast to build soundly. In the first year fifteen branches had been established, or more than any but two of the older banks had built up in their whole career. A policy of unconsidered expansion and indiscriminate lending soon set rumour going; the directors began quarelling first in private and later in public, and in spite of aid from other banks and deposit of Provincial funds by John Sanfield Macdonald's government, the bank was forced to close its doors in May 21, 1869." The bank did, however, reorganize and the new president, Honourable John Crawford .... "had been one of the original promoters of the Dominion Bank. With Mr. Thompson and Mr. McGee, he was active in attending meetings of the provisional directors of the Dominion Bank throughout the Fall of 1869 and in endeavouring to save the older bank by uniting with a new and unsullied institution. It was not found possible to come to terms, and three men most interested in the project henceforth combined their activities to the main endeavour to revive the Royal Canadian which maintained a flickering existence until 1876."

"In the early months of 1873 activity still prevailed in all directions. But by March the banks, in spite of advancing prices, began the policy of restricting discounts. In May the large American lumber company of Dodge & Company failed. Its connections with Canadian houses were close and many, and numbers of operators in timber and sawn lumber were forced to the wall. The deep depression in products of the Canadian forests dates from this point. Then came the American crisis."

Financial interests appeared to be weathering the storm during the ensuing period, but it was steadily getting worse. Breckenridge goes on :

"Of commercial failures, on the other hand, the record shows an enormous increase, 1,968 as against 966 in 1874, and 994 in 1873. The record for 1876-78 was nearly as bad, but hardly suggests the full severity of the hard times through which the people of the Dominion were passing. In the winter of 1876 the depression reached what was probably the lowest depths,"

Breckenridge goes on to document the various areas of the economy which were affected and the degree to which business was reduced.

It was against this background that Sir Francis tried to make a workable entity of what actually were two very sick institutions. Amalgamation is a difficult thing in itself, but he had obviously taken on an impossible task.

At the first annual meeting of the Consolidated Bank, in June 1876, sufficient profits were reported to pay a dividend and to meet losses without infringing on the reserve. The situation had not improved a year later, and although the bank still paid a dividend, it was reduced to 7%. It was hoped, now that the expenses following amalgamation had been met that more progress would be shown.

Nothing spectacular occurred the next year or two but by the time of the June annual meeting in 1879 the true state of affairs of the bank were beginning to show. Old mistakes had been repeated by refusing to face reality. There was still bad business on the books, much of it having been carried from prior to the amalgamation. The situation could be hidden no longer and the losses now reported not only wiped out the profits for the year, the reserve and contingent funds but left a deficit of \$450,392. It was decided to reduce capital by 40% which after absorbing the deficit would leave a surplus of \$943,707 in the reserve fund. The decision was also made to abolish the Toronto Board and concentrate all management in Montreal.

The view was expressed openly that amalgamation had been a mistake and had been entered into without adequate provision for the future. Sir Francis Hincks agreed that it should not have been done without an adequate reserve. He decided to carry on, but the stock fell to 48, the Bank's credit was impaired and it had lost credibility with the public. As it turned out the affairs of the bank were much worse than was known even then and in succession the general manager resigned and the bank suspended on August 1, 1879. 8

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8. In the "History of the Canadian Bank of Commerce", Vol II, 1922 at page 85 Victor Ross touches on several key areas: "The early autumn of 1879 was marked by what was probably as near an approach to a financial panic as has ever been experienced in Canada. Several of the Canadian banks found themselves unable longer to stem the tide of repeated losses and steadily diminishing assets. In May the Mechanics' Bank stopped payment, and in June, the Banque Jacques Cartier. A more important institution was the Consolidated Bank of Montreal, which had been formed in 1875 by an amalgamation between the Royal Canadian Bank and the City Bank, Montreal,

8.cont.

both unsuccessful concerns. A shadow of coming events was cast before by the negotiations which began in May for the taking over of the branches of the Consolidated Bank in Berlin (now Kitchener) and New Hamburg by the Canadian Bank of Commerce. This first proposal was declined but after further negotiations the officers of the Consolidated Bank in Berlin and Norwich were taken over in June. Similar negotiations took place with other banks so that by the time the end came in July the Consolidated Bank had divested itself of all its branches save Toronto, Belleville, Wingham and the office in Montreal. The Merchants' Bank of Canada had taken over its branches in Galt and Hamilton, the Federal Bank, Chatham, and Molsons Bank, Clinton and the Imperial Bank, St. Catharines and Woodstock. On the evening of July 25 the directors of the Consolidated Bank had a meeting in Montreal with representatives of three Montreal banks among which were the Bank of Montreal and the Merchants', but apparently nothing could be done to save the tottering institution."

A special general meeting of the shareholders was held on September 18, 1879 and proved to be a very stormy one since a strong feeling of anger had arisen against the management after the bank suspended. This was mainly in response to the public disclosure that official returns to the government had not been correct, and that there were other irregularities in the conduct of its business. At the meeting Sir Francis admitted that too much confidence had been placed in the general manager and they now knew it was a mistake. He explained that the fact no inspections of the bank's affairs had been made was according to the custom and all banks did the same. He, of course, had received only \$4,000 a year to act as a figure-head and had little knowledge of the day-to-day affairs of the bank. As a result of this meeting a petition was made to the Dominion Government for an investigation of the bank's affairs which was subsequently carried out.

As a result of this investigation the directors were prosecuted as was Sir Francis Hincks and the general manager (the latter having fled the country he never was brought to trial). Sir Francis was brought to trial on October 16, 1879. While both the Presiding Judge and the Prosecutor paid the highest tribute to the character of Sir Francis, they nevertheless proceeded with the case in the public interest. The evidence was duly presented and since there really was no dispute as to the facts, a guilty verdict was brought in. This appears to have been contrary to the expectations of most people, particularly those in banking circles before the trial began. The minimum penalty for the offense was two years imprisonment, but a motion was made and granted for a stay of judgement which in the end was never delivered. It was quite clear that the effect of the case had been achieved -- to force in future all executive officers of banks to more closely supervise the affairs of the bank rather than merely give their names for reasons of prestige. Nothing seems to be recorded of Sir Francis' personal reaction to these events, it must have been tragic, to say the least.

In March 1880 a bill was introduced in Parliament to provide for the winding up of the Consolidated Bank. At the time of suspension the bank's circulation stood at \$423,819 and it had deposits outstanding of \$1,013,924. These amounts were paid in full, the only losses being the discounts on the notes which the holders had taken rather than to await the results of the winding-up. These are reported to have ranged from 10% to 25%. There was sufficient realized from the assets to pay all the other liabilities in full and shareholders even recovered 23¢ on the dollar on their shares.

The Bank notes issued by these three banks are extremely interesting. The known issues are as follows:

THE CITY BANK, MONTREAL, LOWER CANADA

\$1 issues	1833, 1834, 1850*, 1857, 1861
\$2	1857
\$4	1853, 1857*(Indian), 1857*(portrait)
\$5	1850, 1852, 1853, 1857
\$10	1836, 1856*, 1857*
\$20	1857*

THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK, TORONTO, CANADA WEST

\$1 notes	July 4, 1865; July 26, 1865*
\$2	1865
\$4	1870*
\$5	Type A 1865*; Type B 1865*; 1872
\$10	1865, 1872

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA, MONTREAL, QUEBEC

\$4	1876*
\$5	1876*
\$10	1876*
\$20	1876
\$50	1876
\$100	1876

The early notes of the City Bank are found both in English and French and as such are interesting. As mentioned under the illustration the \$4, 1857 note with the Indian depicted is suspect. However, it may have been an attempt to use a different style of note from a different printing source and until evidence can be produced one way or the other it must be considered part of this bank's interesting historical past. There may also be proof notes extant of this bank's notes, particularly in the higher denominations.

The closeness of the dates of the two issues of the \$1 Royal Canadian Bank notes and the two different issues of the \$5 note are rather unusual. The following is a description of the \$5 notes; both dated July 26, 1865:

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\* Denotes the bank notes illustrated herein.

### Type A (1865) (Obverse)

Large "V" to left and right of central vignette depicting coat of arms. Portrait of woman at left - dressed informally, vignette at right of woman. Denominations upper left and right in circular scroll work of "5". Printed by American Banknote Company, New York but shows "Continental Bank Note Co., New York Print"

### Type B (1865) (Obverse)

Large "5" to left and right of central vignette which is smaller and darker than coat of arms of Type A. Woman at left dressed formally incl. necklace and veil. Vignette at right is of Indian on horse. Denomination upper left over oblong design scrollwork if "FIVE" and "5" upper right is on squared scroll work. Printed by Continental Bank Note Co. New York.

Proof notes only may exist of the \$5, 1872; \$10, 1865 and 1872 notes of the Royal Canadian Bank.

Various letters and places of issue are overprinted on all three of these Bank's notes.

The notes of all three banks are rare with the exception of well-worn Consolidated Bank notes which are the most common of the group. Those of the Royal Canadian are the rarest of all since there were fewer issued. It should be noted that in the case of both the Royal Canadian and the City Bank, their notes were redeemed during all the years the Consolidated Bank was in operation. Afterwards, moreover, during the winding-up period the notes of all three Banks were receemable and most would likely have been presented for payment, particularly once it became known that the Consolidated Bank was in trouble. City Bank notes are found more frequently than the Royal Canadian only because there were more issued over a longer period of time.

The winding-up of the Consolidated Bank brought to a close the ill-fated career of the Royal Canadian Bank, the illustrious career of Sir Francis Hincks, and the end of one of the older landmarks of Canadian banking, the City Bank of Montreal. It is truly an important part of the heritage of Canada's banking past.

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All notes are in author's collection.

1. City Bank, \$1.00 - January 2, 1850 overprinted (in red) "Eastern Townships".
2. City Bank, \$10.00 of Jan.4, 1856. "Payable in Toronto, U.C"  
Design is typical of many of this period.
3. City Bank, \$4.00 of Jan 1, 1857. Printed by Toppen, Carpenter & Co., New York  
(may be spurious).
4. City Bank, \$4.00 of Jan. 1, 1857. The last 'regular' full issue of the  
Bank prior to amalgamation.
5. City Bank, \$10.00 of Jan 1, 1857. The last 'regular' full issue of the  
Bank prior to amalgamation.
6. City Bank, \$20.00 of Jan.1, 1857. The last 'regular' full issue of the  
Bank prior to amalgamation.
7. Royal Canadian Bank, \$1.00 - July 26, 1865 with an interesting (blue)  
overprinted "T".
8. Royal Canadian Bank, \$5.00, July 26, 1865. Type "A:.". Another interesting  
"T" overprint (probably issued in Toronto).
9. Royal Canadian Bank, \$5.00, July 26, 1865. Type "B". A rare note by  
any standard.
10. Royal Canadian Bank, \$4.00, July 1, 1870. A rare note ex. the Meloche  
collection
11. The Consolidated Bank, \$4.00, July 1, 1876. The only issue by the  
amalgamated Bank.
12. The Consolidated Bank \$5.00, July 1, 1876. The only issue by the  
amalgamated Bank.
13. The Consolidated Bank, \$10.00, July 1, 1876. The only issue by the  
amalgamated Bank.

## THE DR. J. B. BENSON MEDAL

by Geoffrey G. Bell

The "Diamond Jubilee" ceremonies of Queen Victoria's ascension to the throne of England led to great celebrations all over the British Empire. Canada was no exception. Almost simultaneously with this great event in the Dominion, the idea of presenting Jubilee medals to school children sprang up in numerous towns and cities. Chatham, New Brunswick was included in this novel innovation.

Henry Birks & Sons was one of several firms who designed and struck several issues to commemorate the anniversary. Actually, it was their initial effort in striking medals. Mayor J. B. Benson of Chatham thought he would like to give as a memento to the school children of Chatham a medal commemorating the 1897 celebrations.

The June 17th issue of the Miramichi Advance, carried a feature story of the upcoming events to be held Tuesday, June 22nd, 1897. It stated that extensive preparations were being made for the grandest holiday festivities ever witnessed on the Miramichi. There was to be a grand parade of Militia, firemen with apparatus, representatives of societies, farmers, labour organizations and Polymorphions, who were all to parade at ten o'clock on the eventful day. There was to be a flag raising at the public park, a Jubilee oration by the Honourable L.J. Tweedie, a Royal Salute, presentation of medals to 1000 school children, singing of the National Anthem with band accompaniment at noon. The afternoon and evening entertainment was to feature horse and bicycle races, a steamboat procession with twenty-five steamers in line, constant music with three bands, culminating in fireworks at nightfall.

Special mention was made regarding the school medals, namely design, composition, size and weight.

On the much awaited day, the school children paraded at 9:30 A.M. forming opposite the square on Wellington Street. The program in the public square had the usual speeches and music. Speakers were Mayor Benson, Hon. L.J. Tweedie and Hon J. P. Burchill. The school children sang, followed by the flag raising and military salute. The Advance further described the imposing scene :

"The bandstand in the centre of the square was occupied by the Mayor, the High Sheriff, officials of the celebration and leading citizens, and it was estimated that there were about three thousand people present. After the bands had played, the School Trustees distributed to each of the public School children present, the Jubilee Medals presented to them by Mayor Benson".<sup>1</sup>

The children must have glowed with the generosity of the Mayor. A Miss Mary Ryan proudly stepped forward and read from a beautifully engrossed sheet of white cardboard that was embellished with a border of gold and various other colours. This piece of art was the labor of the ladies connected with the Convent Schools. It read as follows :

"To His Worship, J.B. Benson, M.D., Mayor of Chatham.

May it please your Worship:

We, the pupils of the Chatham schools, desirous of expressing our grateful appreciation of your Worship's kindness in presenting us with these mementoes of our loved Queen's Diamond Jubilee, gladly profit by the present favorable occasion to do so. This delicate act on your Worship's part does not surprise us. It is but another manifestation of the same noble qualities which in your

professional capacity have won for you the respect and affection of all, and which in the office of public trust and honor in which you have recently been placed, lead you to ever rank yourself on the side of whatever is uplifting and ennobling - the patron of whatever is for the progress and enlightenment of our people. And for us, as children of Chatham, there is inspiration in the contemplation of such example. Like ourselves, you have spent the early part of your life and received the rudiments of your education on the banks of the Miramichi: the haunts of your childhood and youth are ours. Let us hope that the earnest purpose and Christian example of your manhood may be ours as well.

The medals your Worship has today given, shall ever be treasured by us. They shall be to us not only souvenirs of the sextennial year of the glorious reign of Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, but likewise reminders of the first year of our Town's Incorporation, and in a special manner, token of the kindness and liberality of our first Mayor." 2

Naturally the Mayor was flattered and thanked the children. The day concluded with the above mentioned activities.

OBV: Within the English legend, Victoria Queen AND Empress is a laureated and crowned bust of Queen Victoria to the left with the date 1837 before and 1897 after. Under the bust is the signature Birks.

REV: Within the English legend Presented by Dr.J.B. Benson, Mayor Chatham, N.B. is a full-rigged ship to the left with Ventis Secundis printed under the ship on a ribbon.

Bronze, White Metal, Silver, Circular, 30mm, Plain edge.

McLachlin reports that it was issued in bronze and white metal but only white metal specimens have been seen by this writer. There were 900 issued, if McLachlin's figures are accurate, as I believe they would be.

The medal must have proved very popular, as Dr. Benson instituted a contest in each of the town's schools, where he promised to award presumably a similar medal in silver to the student with the highest standing in grades seven or eight. The Advance of Sept. 2nd, 1897 reports one such presentation at the Convent School where a Miss Georgina Clancy was presented with the silver piece. It would seem the silver medal was uniface with the reverse side being identical to the white metal and bronze specimens. The obverse seemed to have been plain as the Clancy medal had inscribed on it :

Georgina Clancy  
Highest Standing  
Grade VII, 1897  
Grade VII or VIII 4

The mystery in 1974 is why are the medals so difficult to obtain if 900 were issued. Did those mischievous boys roll them down the street or ship them over the Miramichi ? Did the girls have them drilled and made into necklaces ?

This writer would appreciate receiving information on any specimens known particularly in silver or bronze.

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## THE GREAT ICE PALACE

by Donald M. Stewart

From earliest days, Canadians have found a means of amusing themselves outdoors during our winter season. Tobogganing, skating, curling, snowshoeing and more recently skiing, both downhill and cross-country, have been an accepted part of our way of life. While there does not seem to be any record of our first Winter Carnival, these celebrations have been a regular event in many communities for more than 100 years.

In 1883, Montreal introduced a new dimension when it staged the annual Winter Carnival as a tourist attraction and advertised it widely to bring visitors to the city. The featured attraction was a huge Ice Palace in the form of a medieval castle, with a tower and turrets, complete with battlements and crenelated walls. The tower rose one hundred and twenty feet high and the palace measured one hundred and sixty-five feet by sixty-five feet. It was built with five hundred pound blocks of ice, two feet by three and one-half feet in size and cost the then fantastic sum of \$3,900. The entertainment included fireworks, with a bombardment of rockets, an assault and defence, and a line of showshoers parading with flaming torches.

The success of this Carnival encouraged Montreal to adopt the same format in ensuing years, but reaction set in with merchants complaining it was poor business to advertise that Montreal had a severe winter. 1887 seems to have been the last year of the big Ice Palace. Later attempts to revive the celebrations at Fletcher's Field failed. Winter Carnivals are still popular in many places, with that of Quebec City perhaps paramount. Banff, Alberta, has occasionally erected an Ice Palace of more modest dimensions for its carnival. F. Scott Fitzgerald wrote a short story, "The Ice Palace", which was inspired by the carnival at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Remaining physical reminders of the Montreal Carnival are a series of White Metal medals struck to commemorate the Ice Palace and the various carnival activities. Dr. LeRoux listed these among his numbers 1145 to 1161. In addition, at least one mule exists of these issues, linking the obverses of Ler. 1145 and 1150. Anyone interested in the Ice Palace might find the 1883 Montreal advertising booklet, "Over the Snow", interesting.

Second Addenda to  
THE DAIRY TOKENS OF ONTARIO

(A Tentative Listing)

by Ken Palmer

The first addenda appeared in Volume 9, 1973, issue No. 4 of the Transactions. The assistance of the following is gratefully acknowledged : J. D. Ferguson, Dr. Pace, C.E. Parker, D. Smith, D. Stewart, L.Villemaire and N. Wells.

BARRYS BAY

Barry's/Bay/Dairy

Good for/homo/3 qt. jug(c/s "sat")

A:Ch:34X32½:red:B.H.

BLIND RIVER

Canadian/Dairy/Blind River/Ont.

Good for/1/quart milk

A:Bh:32½X33:gold:B.H.

COOKSVILLE

Cooksville Jersey Dairy Ltd./Tel./At-9-2713/Cooksville

Good for/1/quart

A:Ch:41X39½:B.H.

EASTVIEW

D.D.E. Guire/good for/1/quart/6¢/return/Eastview, Ont.

Blank

A:R:30

(probably should be D.DeGuire)

ELLIOTT LAKE

Farquhar's/Dairies

Good for/1/jug

A:Mc:42X42:Red:T.H.

FORT WILLIAM

Dairy Best/Products/Fort/William

Good for/1 quart/standard/milk

Good for/1 quart/Hi-Test/milk

P1:R:26:Red C.H.

P1:R:26:Green:C.H.

Dairyland/Phone/3-7587

Good for/1/quart milk

Good for/1/quart milk

A:Ch:33X36:Gold

A:Ch:33X36:silver

Klomp's/Dairy/Fort/William

Good for/1 quart/milk

P1:R:38:Red:C.H.

Klomp's Dairy/Fort/William

Good for/1 quart/homo/milk

Good for/1 quart/homo/milk

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

P1:R:23:Blue:C.H.

Palm/Dairies Ltd./Ft. William/Ont.

Good for/1 pint/standard/milk

Good for/1 quart/homo/milk

P1:R:28:Yellow:C.H.

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

Scollie's/Dairy

Good for/¢ 10 ¢/in trade

A:Oc:26½

FORT WILLIAM cont.

Wakefield's Dairy/dial/40741

Good for/1/quart of milk

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:Ts:40X39:Blue

A:Ts:40X39:Blue:T.H.

Wakefield's/Dairy/Phone/47 McIntyre

Good for/1 quart/grade A/milk

P1:R:28:Green:C.H.

GUELPH

Guelph/Royal/Always/Good

Good for/1/quart milk (all in an oval)

Good for/Non I Fat/quart (all in a circle)

Quart 3 jug/homo

Quart 3 jug/2%

Quart 3 jug/2%

Good for/½ gal/jug homo

A:Hs:31½X33:B.H.

A:Hs:31½X32½: Green

A:Mc:38X38 Red:T&C.H.

A:Mc:38X38:Brown:T.H.

A:Mc:38X38:Brown:T&C.H.

A:Mr:36X38½:Bronze:B.H.

HAILEYBURY

Ideal Dairy/Haileybury

Good for/½/pint/whipping/cream

Good for/1/pint milk

Good for/1/skim milk/quart

A:Ch:41½X42:Purple:T.H.

A:Ch:41½X42:Red

A:Ch:41½X42:Blue:B.H.

HEARST

Co-Op Laiterie Reg. De/Hearst

Bon pour uns/chopine/de lait//Good for one/pint/of milk

Good for one quart milk/bon pour/une pint/de lait

Good for one quart/bon pour/une pinte/de lait homo/homo milk

A:R:39½

A:Tr:41X38

A:Cr:40X34

Laiterie Bergeron/Hearst

Good for/1/homo quart

Good for/quart/partly/skimmed/milk

A:Ch:33X31

A:Hs:30X32

Laiterie/Hearst Dairy/Bon Pour/½ Gal./De Lait

Blank

P1:R:35 White(gold ltrs.)

INGERSOLL

Beldaire/Milk/Products/Ltd.

Good for/2/quart/2%

A:Mc:33X36:Green:T.H.

IROQUOIS FALLS

Hillcrest Dairy/C R C /Iroquois/Falls

Good for/1/quart/homo milk

Good for/1/quart/2% milk

A:Bh:41½X41½: Red:B.H.

A:Bh:41½X41½ Blue:B.H.

KEMPTVILLE

V. McNaughton

Good for/1/pint

A:R:25

KENORA

Charron's/Lake/of the/Woods/Dairy

Good for/1/pint milk

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:Sc9:28

A:R:25½

Cambridge Dairies Ltd./Winnipeg/One Qt./Lakeland Dairies/Kenora (L.I.)

Blank

F:R:32:Brown C.H."Q"

Blank

F:R:32:Grey C.H."Q"

KENORA cont

Lakeland/Dairies Ltd./Kenora, Ont.

Good for/1/pint of milk

A:Re:32X19

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

Blank

F:R:38½:Grey:C.H."P"

Lakeland/one qt./Dairies Ltd. (L.I.) (Lakeland 3½mm high)

Blank

F:R:38½:Brown:C.H."Q"

As above but

(Lakeland 2½mm high)

Blank

F:R:38½:Brown:C.H."Q"

KIRKLAND LAKE

Archers Dairy Limited/Kirkland/Lake, Ont.

Good for/1/gallon/in bags/homo

A:Tr:34X31½:Orange:T.H.

Good for/1/gallon/in bags/2% homo

A:Tr:34X31½:Brown:T.H.

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

Good for/½/pint/of sweet cream

A:Tr:41X37½:Green

Good for/1/pint/of milk

A:Tr:34X31½:Black:T.H.

Good for/1/quart of milk

A:Tr:34X31½:T.H.

Good for/fat I free/quart

A:Tr:34X31½:Red:T.H.

Good for/1/buttermilk/quart

A:Tr:34X31½:Blue:T.H.

KIVIKOSKI

Luhtalas Dairy/Kivikoski

Good for/1/quart

A:Bh:41X42½:B.H.

LITTLE BRITAIN

Cedar Dell Dairy W.E. Wickett Little Britain

Good for 1 pint tuberculine tested milk (not seen)

A:Re: ?

MASSEY

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

Good for/1/quart

A:Ts:40X39½

McINTYRE

Wakefield's Dairy - see under Fort William

NEW LISKEARD

Laiterie/Eplett Dairies/New Liskeard, Ont./647-4356/Timmins, Ont./

264-1935/Cochrane, Ont./272-3344

Eplett/3 qt. pitcher-pak/homo

Pl:R:38:Red:C.H.

Eplett/3 qt. pitcher-pak/2%

Pl:R:38:Green:C.H.

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

Good for/½/gallon/homo milk

A:Bh:33X33

Good for/½/gallon 2% homo

A:Ts:33X33

Timiskaming/Dairies/Ltd.

Good for/1/quart/2% milk

A:Ch:41½X42:B.H.

NEWMARKET

Glenville/Farms/Dairy Ltd.

Good for/2/quart milk

A:Ch:33X35½:Yellow:B.H.

NIAGARA FALLS

Borden's c/C/Niagara Falls/Ontario

Good for/1 quart/2%

Good for/1 quart/skim

Good for/½ gallon/2%

P1:R:31½:Blue:C.H.

P1:R:31½:White:C.H.

P1:R:31½:Green:C.H.

NORTH BAY

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

Good for/2/quart/jug/homo

Good for/2/quart/jug/2%

A:Ch:33X36:Blue:B.H.

A:Ch:33X36:Yellow:B.H.

North Bay/Pure Milk/Dairy Ltd.

Good for/homo/one 3 qt.jug

Good for/2%/one 3 qt.jug

A:Mc:32½X36½:Green:T.H.

A:Mc:32½X36½:Mauve:T.H.

NORWOOD

H. Brown Norwood Ont - I pint (not seen)

A:R: ?

OAKVILLE

Oakville/Dairy/Limited

Good for/3/quart jug/homo

Good for/3/quart jug/2%

A:Ch:33X36:Gold:B.H.

A:Ch:33X36:Mauve:B.H.

Oakville/Co-Op/Ltd./Dairy

Good for/2/quart/skim milk

A:Mc:35X37:Red:T.H.

OTONABEE

A. Huston milk Vendor Otonabee - I pint (not seen)

?:Oc:22

OTTAWA

R. Bayne/1/Pint

Pritchard Andrews Ottawa

B:R:28

R. Bayne/1/quart

Blank

A:R:25

Blank

B:R:25

Blank

C:R:25

E.W. Clark/1/Pint

Blank

B:R:22

E.W. Clark/1/Quart

Blank

B:R:25

Spratt/Bradley/Ottawa

Good for/1 quart/Hi-Test/milk

P1:R:28:Blue:C,H,

Lait/National/Milk/Co.Ltd.

Good for/1/quart milk

A:Ch:33X36:Brown:B.H.

National

Good for/1/three quart jug

A:Mc:32½X36½:Brown:T.H.

H. Philion/1/pint (c/s "void")

Pritchard &amp; Andrews, Ottawa

A:R:25

B. Rothwell/1/pint

Blank

A:R:28



OTTAWA contB. Rothwell/1/quart

Blank A:R:28  
 Blank B:R:28  
 Pritchard & Andrews, Ottawa A:R:25

T./Short

Pritchard and Andrews Ottawa. A:R:25

Good for/1/pint/W.H. Sullivan  
 Pritchard & Andrews - Ottawa

A:R:25

Good for/1/quart/W.H. Sullivan  
 Pritchard & Andrews - Ottawa

A:R:28

Echo Farm Dairy/W.S.M.  
 Pritchard & Andrews - Ottawa  
 Good for/1/pint

A:R:28

A:R:28

OWEN SOUND

Crystal Dairy/Owen/Sound/Limited  
 Good for/3 qt I jug/homogenized milk

A:Hs:31X33:Black:D.H.

Graham's Dairy/Owen/Sound  
 Good for/1/quart (short "I")

A:Tr:41X38:D.H.

PEMBROKEBrum's Dairy Ltd./Pembroke/Ontario

Good for/1/quart/homo milk

A:Mc:32½X36½:Red:T.H.

Good for/1/quart/2% milk

A:Mc:32½X36½:Brown:T.H.

Good for/1/quart/skim milk

A:Mc:32½X36½:Beige:T.H.

Good for/2/quart/homo

A:Mc:32½X36½:Mauve:T.H.

Good for/½/gallon 2% homo

A:Mc:32½X36½:Gold:T.H.

Good for/homo/one 3 qt.jug

A:Mc:32½X36½:Blue:T.H.

Good for/3/quart jug/2%

A:Mc:32½X36½:Green:T.H.

PETERBOROUGHGood for/one/pint./W. Bromell.

The daylight store/J.T.C. Lang & Co./Peterborough's/  
 leading clothiers.

A:R:25

Cherry Valley Dairy good for I pint J.Duffus &amp; Son (not seen)

The daylight Store/Lang/& Maher/Peterborough's/  
 leading clothiers.

A:R:25

Daisy Dairy J. Hodson Peterboro (not seen)

Good for I pint of milk

?:Oc:27

W.J.Robson Lily Lake Dairy good for I pint (not seen)

The Daylight Store/Lang/& Maher/Peterboroughs  
 leading clothiers.

A:R:25

PORT COLBORNEFrontier Milk/Co-Op/Ltd/Pt.Colborne

Good for/½/pint/whipping cream

A:Hs:31½X33:Purple:B.H.

RIDGEWAYRidge/Dairy Ltd.

Good for/2%/one 3 qt.jug

A:Ts:33X33:Gold:T.H.

SAULT STE. MARIE

Model Dairy/(Sault) ltd.

Good for/homo/ one 3 qu.jug

Good for/2%/one 3 qt. jug

A:Mc:33X36:Red:T.H.

A:Mc:33X36:Mauve:T.H.

Soo Dairies Ltd./Tel./256-9321/Sault/Ste.Marie

Good for/½/gallon/homo milk

Good for/½/gallon/homo milk

A:Tr:34X31½:Blue.T.H.

A:Tr:34X31½:Blue: L.S.T.H.

Soo Dairies Ltd./Tel./AL.6-9321/Sault/Ste Marie

Good for/1/quart (short "I")

Good for/½/gallon/jug

Good for/½/gallon/jug

A:Tr:34X31½:Gold

A:Tr/34X31½:Red: T.H.

A:Tr:34X31½:Red:L.S.B.H.

SIOUX LOOKOUT

Maple Leaf/Sioux Lookout

Good for/1/quart/homo milk

Good for/½/gallon/homo milk

A:Ch:33X36:Blue:B.H.

A:Ch:33X36:Red:B.H.

SOUTH PORCUPINE

Crown Dairy/G.F. Helmer/& Sons/South Porcupine

Good for/1/quart/milk

A:S:22

TILLSONBURG

Annandale/Dairy/J.W.Allin/Prop./Tillsonburg,Ont.

Good for/one/pint of milk

A:Oc:22½

TIMMINS

Kormans Dairy/Tel./AM4-1859/Ltd./Timmins,Ont.

Good for/1/quart milk

A:Mc:42X42:Green:T.H.

Kormans/Dairy Ltd,/Tel./264-1859/Timmins,Ont.

Good for/1/quart/milk

Good for/½ G/A/L./homo

Good for/3 Q/T/S./homo/pitcher pack

Good for/3 Q/T/S./2%/pitcher pack

P1:Mc:41X41:Green:T.H.

P1:Mc:41X41:Red:T.H.

P1:Sc4:42:Red:T.H.

P1:Sc4:42:Blue:T.H.

TORONTO

Wm.Henry/1/pint/milk

Pritchard & Andrews - Ottawa

A:R:25

Wm.Henry/1/quart/milk

Pritchard & Andrews - Ottawa

A:R:28

One Pint/Jeandron's/Jersey/Dairy

blank

blank

A:R:26

B:R:26

West/End/Dairy

Good for/1/pint milk

A:Oc:25½

West End/Dairy

Good for/1/quart milk

A:Re:33X20

WALKERTON

Walker's/Milk/Products/Phone/881-1432

Good for/½/gallon 2% homo

Good for/½/gallon 2% hono

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

A:Mr:36X38½:Blue

A:Mr:36X38½:Blue:B.H.

A:Mr:36X38½:Gold

WELLAND

Sunnyside Dairy/RE.4-4321/Welland Ont

Good for/3/quart jug/homo

Good for/3/quart jug/2%

A:Ts:33X33:Mauve:T.H.

A:Ts:33X33:Blue:T.H.

WINDSOR

Twin/Pines/Dairy

Good for/1 quart/milk

Good for/1 quart/milk

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

Pl:R:28:Blue:C.H.

WOODSTOCK

Oxford Dairy /Ltd/Tel./170/Woodstock

Good for/3/quart jug/hono

A:Ch:33X36:Blue:B.H.

Too Late to Classify

SOUTH RIVER

H. Pinkerton

Good for/1/quart

A:Ts:40X40

THE CANADIAN WILD LIFE MEDALLIONS

by Donald M. Stewart

Obv: A Canada Jay in white, grey and copper, perched on a copper branch, against a scarlet background

Rev: "From the Government of Canada" around a wreath of maple leaves

Bz:Oc:36 (p)

Obv: A Polar Bear in white against a dark maroon background

Rev: "From the Government of Canada" around a wreath of maple leaves

Bz:Oc:36 (p)

In 1921, the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture of the United States assumed responsibility for the banding of migratory birds which had previously been carried out by private organizations. The Canadian Wild Life Protection Branch then recorded banded fowl and from 1924 published returns in the Canadian Field Naturalist.

To encourage the Indians and Eskimos to return the bands, it was decided to acknowledge this with a good luck token. Hoyes Lloyd, then Supervisor of Wild Life Protection, Canadian National Parks Branch, Department of the Interior, which became the present Canadian Wildlife Service, recorded in his office diary for October 20, 1926 "planning luck tokens for Eskimos and Indians re banding." To reward the Indians, the Canada Jay, a special symbol of good luck was chosen, and for presentation to the Eskimo, a Polar Bear was selected. Pritchard and Andrews of Ottawa carried out the art work and struck the medallions.

It is believed that 200 Canada Jay tokens were struck and 50 awarded, while 50 Polar Bear pieces were struck and 10 presented during the following three years. Both medallions may be considered to be rare.

The kind assistance of Mr. Hoyes Lloyd in making available his personal knowledge of these medallions is gratefully acknowledged. The information supplied by Mr. J.D. Ferguson is also appreciated.

NEWFOUNDLAND - A FEW ODDS AND ENDS

by Ross W. Irwin

The existing situation with respect to the money situation in Newfoundland is covered in the Blue Book of Statistics of Newfoundland. In the course of looking for something else I found those for the years 1856 to 1861. (PAC CO 199/52). The following are a compilation of the facts given.

Under the heading AMOUNT OF PAPER IN CIRCULATION the report for 1856 states "The Bank of British North America has a branch established in the colony - and the Union Bank recently established here ....but the amounts of paper currency issued by them for the entire year is not known". "The Union Bank circulated bank notes in the year ending 31st May 1865 to the extent of £60,866." In 1861 the following statement was written : "There are two banks established in this colony under Acts of Incorporation of the Colonial Legislature entitled respectively The Union Bank and the Commercial Bank with a capital each of £50,000. The Union Bank circulated bank notes in the year ended the 31st May 1861 to the extent of £118,130 (£122,033 in 1860). The Commercial Bank circulated bank notes in the year ended the 31st May 1861 to the extent of £53,407 (£55,270 in 1860). The colonial paper currency has been all called in and redeemed by payments in cash."

Under the heading COINS the report for 1861 states: "British money, and the banks of St John's import large quantities of American half and quarter dollars and smaller silver. There is also a small amount of American gold coinage in circulation. A small quantity of Spanish and Mexican silver coinage passing current at twelve pence (about ten pence and a farthing sterling) is also in circulation. Mexican dollars were until lately largely circulated but are now rarely seen."

"It is difficult to ascertain (AMOUNT OF COIN IN CIRCULATION) but conjectured to be from £100,000 to £120,000. The greater part of the trade of this colony is effected in barter and it is therefore quite impossible to give any accurate statement on this account."

W. & J. BELL - PERTH, U.C.

by Donald M. Stewart

The following is an extract from a letter to Lord Ciscount Bennett, P.C. (former Prime Minister R.B. Bennett) by Archibald M. Campbell of Perth, Ontario on the 18th of November, 1943 :

"Your Lordship will please find enclosed herewith . . . .Two specimens of the Fractional Currency issued by my maternal grandfather's firm at Perth, Upper Canada, during the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837-39. The other denominations were respectively ; 6d., 7½d. & 12d. \$10,000 worth of this "paper money" was issued altogether, and, according to promise, all that was brought in as soon as the struggle was over and specie was released by the Family Compact Government at York, was redeemed. I may have already sent you examples of this scrip, but, if so, some other member of London's famous Canadian Colony might like to have them. Sir Edward Peacock already received them, but, as I, the other day, unearthed a few more specimens, I am also writing to him and enclosing two more of these 106-year-old bills - to dispose of as he pleases. Your Lordship and Sir Edward are now the only Life Members of the Perth Museum resident in England."

This information is made available through the courtesy of the Glenbow-Alberta Institute.

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

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President - Robert C. Willey

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Editor - Larry Gingras

## CONCERNING DISPLAYS, JUDGING & POINT SYSTEMS

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

Back in 1940, during my early years in numismatics, I was drafted to work in an aircraft factory in Winnipeg because I had had some experience in the industry. To boost morale within the company, management suggested that social groups be formed among those sharing similar interests, and this is how I became involved with a small coin club within the MacDonald Aircraft Company. There were only about a dozen of us in this little group and we would meet at the homes of various members about once a month to talk shop, trade coins and to display some of our prized acquisitions. At that time the thought of having rules and regulations for displaying of coins never entered our minds. We were rather proud of some of the specimens in our collections and merely wished to share this with others.

With the forming of the Canadian Numismatic Association and other clubs who hold annual shows the displaying of coins medals, tokens etc. became an essential part of these shows and in order to improve the quality of displays they were put on a competitive basis with awards going to those judged the best. This meant the drawing up of specific rules and regulations and this is where the trouble seems to have originated. I say trouble because when you put human beings on a competitive basis, pitted against one another with an unsatisfactory set up in the display room, too many unqualified judges, and a questionable point system, it can only lead to trouble. The problem, therefore, could be greatly reduced by:

- A. Straightening out the mess in the display room,
- B. Utilizing better judges,
- C. Changing the point system .

### The display room

I'm sure anyone who has served as a judge will agree it is much better to have all displays of a particular category grouped together rather than spread all over the display room. The judge must be able to stand back and observe all the displays in a category in order to decide, for example, which display has the best eye appeal. The eye appeal for all displays in a particular category should be judged at one time before going on to judging for the other points. If the judge gives X number of points for eye appeal, then records the other points, and after about ten minutes or so he manages to locate the next display, there is no way he is going to be able to make a fair comparison between the two. Practically everyone viewing the exhibits prefers to see these exhibits grouped together in their respective category. Suppose, for example, you were a paper money enthusiast going in to see the displays. Although you would be interested in seeing all the displays, your prime objective nevertheless would be to see the paper money exhibits and although some of you may not admit it, I am certain you would much prefer to see all such exhibits in the same area of the room.

Many will recall years ago when there was little trouble getting three of the top numismatists to serve as judges but as the shows became larger and more displays were entered it meant asking three good men to spend about four hours, or more, judging up to fifty displays and most of this time being spent chasing all over the display room looking for a particular display in a particular category in order to judge it. Some judges are known to have given up in disgust after awhile and in order to attend to other matters of importance to them they eventually filled in the remaining judging sheets with any figures that came to mind without studying the displays. Many of the better judges made all sorts of excuses in order to avoid going through the ordeal again.



## The Judging

Because of the shambles in the display room we have been unable in most cases, to attract the better numismatists and have had to settle far too often for the services of men who lack the background and qualifications to serve as competent judges. This is not fair to the displayer.

Some of you may recall the time I displayed the Ashley Cooper Dies (along with examples of the medal struck from them) at a C.N.A. Convention. The title on the display, in bold letters, read : THE COOPER DIES . In the text I underlined the fact that Only One Set of Dies Were Cut. Remember, the title on the display said "The Cooper Dies" - not any dies, but the Cooper Dies. The medals were only used to add colour to the display. I thought I had made it quite clear, by using the word "Dies" in the title and underlining the fact that only "One" set was cut, that I was displaying a Unique item. Now nothing can be rarer than a unique item and therefore I should have received the full 25 points for rarity , as well as the allotted 15 points for relative condition and the 10 points for completeness. Would you believe it, I received the paltry sum of "5" points for rarity and equally devastating points for the latter two and sure enough I found out later the judges were recent newcomers to numismatics.

Please bear in mind I am not grumbling because I did not receive full points for rarity, condition and completeness - I was merely disgusted with the stupidity of the entire display procedure. Being still convinced the display had merit and wishing to prove my point, I entered the same display again in a regional show and received a first place award. My suspicions were confirmed for I found out I had received full points for rarity, condition and completeness and that the judges were seasoned numismatists. The answer of course, apart from straightening out the mess in the display room, is to cut down the number of displays a person has to judge by having more judges who will be responsible for only one, or possibly two categories, and this will help to attract the better men back again. With this assurance I feel quite certain that few of the qualified judges would refuse to give a half hour of their time to help out at the show.

## The Point systems

This brings us to the point systems in current use, the most atrocious being those which state a displayer MUST receive a minimum of so many points in order to receive an award. There are several arguments put forth in support of this assinine ruling, the most prevalent being that if a displayer knows he has to receive say a minimum of 75 points for a first award he will put more effort into his work and the overall calibre of displays at our shows will be improved. This, of course, is a lot of hogwash as 95% of those entering a competitive display ARE striving to present the best possible.

What does it tell us where we see an exhibit in category A receive a total of 90 points and an exhibit in category B receives only 50 points ? Many are under the impression the judges are saying the category A exhibit is superior but this is not necessarily so. It could be telling us one or both of the judges are unqualified, but more than likely it is telling us one judge is liberal and the other conservative in his judging. Remember that, under the above ruling, if all the judges at the show were very conservative in their judging we would probably not see a first place award.

At one show where I served as a judge we were informed that since there was only one entry in a certain category we could award the entrant no higher than a 2nd place award. I'm sure there is no need to go into detail to explain how discriminating this is.

When a child at school writes an examination he may find there are 25 questions on the paper each of which are worth 4 points. In such cases the teacher has only to add up the number of correct answers and multiply this by 4 to arrive at the total. There is little problem here - an answer is either right or wrong but for the life of me I cannot see how any judge can look at two different displays and say this one should receive 20 points for numismatic information and that one only 18 points. The only occasion where a judge can be accurate in awarding points under the present systems, is when he awards FULL points for either rarity or completeness and possibly condition. Relative condition that is.

I would say we would be far far better off if, for example, where there are 3 displays in a category we throw out the present system of awarding them say 20, 17, and 15 points for numismatic information and substitute this for 1st, 2nd., and 3rd. best, and this can only be done properly if all displays in a category are grouped together for easier assessment. The displayer is not interested in knowing how many points he received. As a matter of fact he would have great difficulty convincing the head judge to supply this information. All the displayer is interested in is knowing whether or not he receives an award.

Let me show you the actual points awarded in one category at a recent coin show and compare these with the system I am suggesting.

		<u>Display #1</u>	<u>Display #2</u>	<u>Display #3</u>	<u>Display #4</u>
Numismatic Information	(35 pts)	31	28	30	24
Originality	(25 pts)	21	18	17	15
Eye Appeal	(25 pts)	20	22	18	19
Condition	( 5 pts)	4	4	4	3
Completeness	( 5 pts)	4	4	5	4
Rarity	( 5 pts)	3	2	3	4
	100 pts	83	78	77	69

The fact that the judge in the above case awarded an equal number of points for condition in the first three displays is another indication the present systems need overhauling. There is no way that condition can be absolutely identical in three different displays.

Now if the same man were to judge the same displays using the system I suggest, that is, the display with the best numismatic information would be number one, the next best would be number two, and so on, he would arrive at the following :

	<u>Display #1</u>	<u>Display #2</u>	<u>Display #3</u>	<u>Display #4</u>
Numismatic Information	1	3	2	4
Originality	1	2	3	4
Eye Appeal	2	1	4	3
Condition	1	1	1	2
Completeness	2	2	1	2
Rarity	2	3	2	1
	9	12	13	16

As you can see the results would be the same, with the only difference being that the display with the lowest number of points would receive the first award.

Changing the point systems is, of course, the major issue being brought out in this paper. To some it may seem a little far-fetched but it certainly beats the systems we have been using. Could any point system be more ridiculous than the ones we have been using ?

THE ROYAL VISIT MEDAL OF 1901  
WHEN MONTREAL PLAYED HOST TO THE FUTURE KING

by Freeman Clowery

Almost seventy-three years ago, in September of 1901, the principal cities across Canada were primping in keen anticipation of an impending event of considerable magnitude,- the first Royal Visit in four decades.

When it was announced in late 1900 that their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York would be visiting Australia to take part in the inauguration of that new Commonwealth, Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier addressed a memorial, via the Governor General, to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, expressing the desire that the visit be extended to include Canada. He pointed out that the last official Royal Visit was in 1860, when the Prince of Wales, who later became King Edward VII opened the Victoria Bridge in Montreal, and laid the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. The reply to the Earl of Minto stated that, to show her deep appreciation for the loyalty and devotion of the Canadian People, and the sacrifices they made in the recent Boer War in South Africa, Her Majesty consented for their Royal Highnesses to extend their journey to allow a visit to Canada. In spite of the fact that Queen Victoria died in early 1901, King Edward confirmed that the visit of his son and the Duchess would take place as planned.

At once the extensive arrangements were commenced, and in Montreal the man chosen to be Chairman of the important Citizens' Reception Committee was Hon. Senator G.A.Drummond, Vice President of the Bank of Montreal, (later to become Sir George Drummond, and President of the Bank 1905-1910).

Obviously Montreal was determined to make the visit a memorable one, and the Committee undertook a financial campaign to underwrite the outstanding programme planned for the two-day visit. The efficiency of the many professional financial men involved was amply evidenced by the fact that, after all the expenditures had been honoured, there remained a balance of over a thousand dollars, which was refunded to the donors on a pro-rata basis.

So Montreal was organized and ready, anxious that the populace should see the Royal Visitors, and vice versa, and determined that their Royal Highnesses would long remember their stay in Canada's metropolis.

On September 16th, as great guns thundered the Dominion's welcome, the royal yacht S.S. Ophir, escorted by five warships, steamed slowly up the St. Lawrence and anchored off Quebec City. There to welcome the Duke and Duchess were His Excellency Governor General Minto and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The 36 year old Duke, handsome in the uniform of the Admiral of the Fleet, and the Duchess in black in mourning for Queen Victoria, were the focus of all eyes as the attractive carriages, escorts and military formations of the Royal Procession made its way through the winding streets of the old Capital, to be met at the entrance of the Legislative Council by Lt.-Gov. Jette and the Mayor. During the short time available, visits were also made to the Citadel, Laval University, and Spencerwood, the magnificent home of the Lieutenant-Governor.

On to Montreal. After a 5 hour train journey, the Royal Party arrived at Place Viger Station at 3:00 P.M. on September 18th. There the Heir Apparent was greeted by a throng of 20,000 happy flag-waving people gathered in the Square. Mayor Raymond Prefontaine M.P. read the Civic Address in French. Amongst others, addresses were

also handed in from the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society and the Iroquois Indians of Caughnawaga. The presentation of South Africa medals to 9 officers and 131 N.C.O.'s and men added to the pomp and ceremony.

The Royal Procession was a thing to behold, with mounted police, military troops, escort officers, and carriages with uniformed coach-men and footmen. They proceeded by way of St. Denis, Sherbrooke, Peel and Dorchester Streets, all richly decorated, with ornate arches and lined with cheering citizens.

The parade terminated at the home of Lord Strathcona, host of their Royal Highnesses while in Montreal, who greeted them at the threshold. It will be recalled that this renowned personage became Sir Donald Smith in 1886, and in 1897 was raised to the peerage as Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. He was then President of the Bank of Montreal, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and High Commissioner for Canada in London.

The official programme included a reception at City Hall that evening, but due to the recent assassination of President McKinley of the United States, whose funeral was to be held the following day, this public function was abandoned. After dinner at Lord Strathcona's residence, mementos of this historic visit were presented by members of the Citizens' Reception Committee. Lady Strathcona and Mrs. Drummond presented to the Duchess a spray of maple leaves of gold and enamel set with diamonds and pearls, a masterpiece from the respected house of Henry Birks and Sons, as well as two albums of Canadian views by Wm. Notman. The presentation to his Royal Highness was made by Sen. Drummond and consisted of an illuminated address and a GOLD MEDAL especially designed and struck to commemorate not only the Royal Visit but also the fact that Canada for the first time aided in the defence of the Empire in a distant land.

The records show that only seven such gold medals were struck, in addition to which there were 100 in silver, 250 in bronze and 1,000 in white metal. One gold medal was later presented to the King, as well as one each to the Governor-General: the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlin, Secretary for the Colonies: Lord Strathcona: Sir Wilfrid Laurier: and the Hon. G.A. Drummond, all of whom were closely connected with the Royal Visit. The medals were distributed to contributors to the fund, certain committee heads and involved personages, with some of the white metal items made available for sale to the general public. The technical description would read:- Obverse: within the legend T.R.H. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CORNWALL & YORK, busts of the Duke and Duchess, accolated, to the left; below is a sprig of maple and a scroll inscribed VISITED CANADA/1901. Reverse: two standing uniformed soldiers, one on each side of the royal arms, crowned, with no garter or motto, within the legend IN SOUTH AFRICA, CANADA (in a scroll) 1899-1900. Exergue: FOR/CROWN & EMPIRE, on a pedestal with maple leaves underneath. Circular 55mm. Designed and engraved by G.Wm. DeSaulles. A medal, by its nature, becomes an enduring memento, and this fine example of medallic art is occasionally found in the cabinets of serious numismatists far and wide.

In continuing jubilation, the host city was a blaze of light, referred to in one report as 'a triumph of the electrician's taste and skill'. Especially outstanding were the royal residence, the homes of Messrs. Drummond, Shaughnessy and Stephens, the Windsor Hotel, the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk offices, the Archbishop's Palace, the Bank of Montreal, the Post Office, the Custom House, and the Montreal Star. Gigantic fireworks displays were much in evidence, when Mount Royal appeared to erupt in streams of fire, and Lafontaine Park and the Priests' Farm were illuminated with outstanding displays. The pyrotechnics may be even better envisioned when we consider that these extravaganzas were contracted mainly with the T.W. Hand Fireworks Co. of Hamilton, Ontario for an outlay of \$6,000.00, over one third of the total expenditures for the Montreal visit.

Another highlight of the evening was a Torch Light procession 4,000 strong, including three pipers, and twelve marching bands. This impressive parade proceeded through the main streets and formed up before Lord Strathcona's home, making a spectacular scene for the delighted Royal Visitors, climaxing a busy first day in Montreal.

Thursday started with a visit to McGill University, where the Duke and Duchess received the degrees of Doctor of Laws, and took part in the opening of the Medical College. Next there were visits to the Royal Victoria Hospital; Laval University, where their Royal Highnesses were met on the steps by his Grace Archbishop Bruchesi; the Montreal Theological College where the Synod was sitting; and the Convent of Villa Maria, which ended the official activities of the day. The large dinner originally planned for that evening was cancelled, in deference to the public mourning of our neighbour to the South. The festive mood of the entire city, where work was virtually at a standstill continued with vast throngs of happy people crowding the brilliantly illuminated streets.

The following morning their Royal Highnesses left Windsor Station by special train for Ottawa, amid tumultuous cheers of the large gathering.

Despite the drawback of the pall created by the assassination of President McKinley, and the added disadvantage of decidedly inclement weather, Montreal could well be proud of the fine display of loyalty and admiration manifested during the short but eventful visit of the future King George V and Queen Mary.

Editor's note: Freeman Clowery is now the Archivist for the Bank of Montreal's collection at the head office in Montreal.





## NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE MEDAL

by Geoffrey G. Bell

The Provincial Board of Agriculture was established in 1862 for the purpose of encouraging and upgrading the agricultural industry in the Province of New Brunswick. This Act of the Legislature stipulated that triennial exhibitions were to be held, embracing "agricultural, horticultural and floral productions, domestic manufactures of all kinds, natural resources of the province, specimens of the fine arts and new and improved agricultural, mechanical, culinary or sanitary implements or apparatus raised, produced, manufactured or invented in the province." <sup>1</sup>

In 1871, the Agricultural Act of 1862 was repealed and the Board, composed of one delegate from each county in the Province, was authorized to hold exhibitions either annually or triennially, restricting, however, these exhibitions to agricultural and horticultural produce, floral productions and domestic manufactures, and new and improved agricultural implements.

The sixth exhibition sponsored by the Board was held October 7th to 10th, 1873 in Fredericton. The York County Agricultural Society had invited the Board to have the exhibition in the Capital and took great pains to place the grounds and buildings in proper condition at no expense to the provincial body. Circumventing the letter of the law somewhat, the Board invited manufacturers and artisans to participate in this exhibition and in an attempt to stimulate more interest, offered successful competitors medals and diplomas in lieu of money premiums.

Unfortunately, the inducements mentioned above, did not bring the number of exhibitors anticipated. The annual report of the exhibition chairman stated that "if our artisans are not attracted by the offer of medals and diplomas, it must be that the increasing demands upon the productive power of our workshops do not admit of a sufficient intermission for competitive exhibitions." <sup>2</sup>

The medal issued has indeed an interesting story. G.E. Hart, writing in the Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal of 1878 <sup>3</sup>, states that this medal was issued to commemorate the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to Canada in 1860. Firstly, the date must be 1870 and secondly, there is no evidence to indicate the medal was cast to commemorate this visit. It is believed by R.W. McLaughlan <sup>4</sup> that the medal was executed and cast in Boston. I don't know where he obtained his information but he could well be correct. The obverse of the medal shows on a field, a well drawn harvest scene, a stack of full grown wheat, a plough, a stump with axe embedded, a cornucopia with contents overflowing, cattle and sheep, with a load of hay being driven from a field. In the distance is a farmhouse separated from the field by fencing and a small rolling hill with two large trees on it. In the background is a railway train passing over a bridge with a full rising sun spreading its light over the total scene.

It is reasonably certain that the sketch for this scene was prepared by J.W. Gray. Gray, originally from England, moved to the rural college town of Sackville, N.B. in 1847. His hobby was drawing and painting. He later moved to Saint John, where his art work was encouraged to the point that he exhibited at three provincial exhibitions and at the one in 1870, won eight awards for his paintings. In 1869, Gray had been appointed professor of drawing at Mount Allison University in Sackville and anyone knowing the area would soon realize that the sketch on the medal studied here could well have been inspired by the rural Sackville area. What is most interesting is the fact that he won three medals in the 1873 exhibition in Fredericton, the medal he designed.



The reverse of the medal has the inscription Provincial Board of Agriculture around the edge in a circle with New Brunswick Canada in three lines placed inside several open sheaves of wheat, tied together by a ribbon bow. The medal is bronze, 43mm in diameter and is cast. The workmanship is a bit shoddy as the medal is rough and pitted. I believe the medal to be very rare as research shows that only thirty-six were awarded and Leroux <sup>5</sup> seems justified in giving the piece a R6 label. However, the medal seems to be readily available by auction, perhaps indicating its unpopularity.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION - 1873

LIST OF MEDAL WINNERS

<u>Article</u>	<u>Exhibitor</u>	<u>County</u>
<b>Class 1 - Minerals</b>		
Antimony Ore and Metal	Lake George Antimony Co.	York
<b>Class 2 - Manufacturers</b>		
Brass Castings	Harris Allen	Saint John
Finished Brass Work	Harris Allen	" "
Assortment of Stoves	McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson	York
Iron Scythe Sneaths	Raymond & Peters	Kings
Top Buggy (C. Spring)	W. Cooper	York
Waggon, Pleasure	Crothers, Henderson & Wilson	Saint John
Sleigh, one horse	James Alterton	Carleton
Edge Tools (assortment)	Elisha Broad	Charlotte
Saws (assortment)	J.F. Lawton	Saint John
Cut Nails and Spikes	Colbrooke Rolling Mills Co.	Saint John
Wrought Nails and Spikes	" " "	Saint John
Sewing Machines (Raymond)	James L. Beverly	York
Dentistry	Ellis & Torrens	York
Carved Work	W.A. Balloch	Carleton
Cabinet Organs (8 stops)	New Dominion Organ Co.	Saint John
Fancy Paper Bones (assortment)	Mrs. O.S. Odell	Saint John
Pressure Blower	Samuel Myers	Saint John
Horse Hames	W. McFarlane	York
Bar Knee Iron	Colbrooke Rolling Mills Co.	Saint John
Flanger to Locomotive (patent)	W.H. Miller	York
Harness (lumberman)	S.D. McPherson	York
Soap	John Wilson	Saint John
Cotton Goods	W. Parks & Sons	Saint John
Biscuits	T. Rankine & Sons	Saint John
Tobacco (assortment)	John D. Robertson	Saint John
<b>Class - Paintings, Photographs, etc.</b>		
<b>Professionals</b>		
Original Painting in oil	J.W. Gray	York
Original Painting in Water colors	J.W. Gray	York
Original Painting in Pencil drawing	J.W. Gray	York
Photograph, Frame	James Hinch	Saint John



CATALOGUING CANADIAN TOKENS

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

We are fortunate in now having catalogues on tentative listings of our tokens for most provinces. There is a feeling by some collectors and students that it would simplify collecting and make it more appealing to the many who are getting into this brand of numismatics if tokens by provinces could be listed in groups. Some collectors might limit their collecting and the overall "Challenge" would not appear as overwhelming.

At the recent meeting of the C.N.R.S. in Hamilton, where the matter was discussed, it was agreed that a small committee of Cecil Tannahill, Larry Gingras and myself should develop recommendations as to how tokens should be recorded in catalogues in the future. Naturally we would have no control over the catalogue and our recommendations, if adopted by the C.N.R.S. , would only be a recommendation.

In order to commence the discussion, my recommendations are as follows :

I would include "Good Fors" as a basic type of token whether they are good for value or service of any kind (including transportation and parking tokens).

I would include advertising, personal, political tokens and spinners (the latter actually being advertising tokens) in a separate category.

In a third category I would include work, tool and in and out mine tokens.

In a fourth category I would consider fraternal organizations.

Wooden pieces I would include along with plastic and metal tokens in their true category.

The ideal catalogue for a province would include, in my opinion, all of these classifications or as many of them as the cataloguer wished to consider by separate sections in the catalogue.

Naturally, exceptions would have to be made for a big province like Ontario to take the milk and bread tokens out of the "Good Fors" and have them in a separate catalogue.

Care would have to be taken to make sure that medals were not included.

I will appreciate your reactions.

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Editor's note: Please bear in mind that these recommendations, as Doug has mentioned, are merely to get the discussion underway. All Fellows are asked to communicate their thoughts on the subject to Mr. Ferguson , or the other committee members.

## THE SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL'S 60th ANNIVERSARY MEDALLION

by Frank Harding

The Saskatchewan Hospital, in North Battleford, was officially opened on February 4th, 1914. On that date, 346 patients were transferred from the Brandon Mental Hospital in Manitoba where all Saskatchewan mentally ill patients had been treated up to that time.

Not many years elapsed until the 800 bed hospital showed evidence of overcrowding, necessitating the addition of a new wing in 1919. This wing has now been revovated to the new out-patient Department.

1955 saw the largest population (1901) in the hospital but it was the turning point in the care of the mentally ill and the population has been decreasing ever since through the increased use of Psychotropic drugs. In 1960 the in-patient count was 1,707 and had dropped to 363 by April of 1973.

The Hospital's 60th Anniversary was celebrated in its 60th year of operation, in 1973, by the publication of a 68 page booklet entitled "REFLECTIONS" which is a pictorial history of the Saskatchewan Hospital, a "Homecoming" reunion, and the striking of the 60th Anniversary Medallion.

While preparing for the 60th Anniversary, it was Mr. Maurice Lasiuk, one of the Nursing Supervisors, who came up with the idea of having a medallion minted and also with the design. Dies and sculpture work were done by the Lombardo Mint in Quebec.

### Description of Medallion

Obverse - (picture of hospital) 1913 - 1973

Reverse - Saskatchewan Hospital/North Battleford/60th/Anniversary      Round 39mm

10 struck in pure silver

100 struck in nickel silver plate

900 struck in bronze - antique finished

Bronze medallions can still be obtained from the Saskatchewan Hospital Canteen, Box 39, North Battleford, Saskatchewan, S9A 2X8. The price is \$2.10 each including postage.

Special thanks to (Mrs) Irene Watson, Director of Nursing, Saskatchewan Hospital for information supplied.

## HOW TO RESEARCH THE PIP, SQUEAK AND WILFORD

by Ross W. Irwin

So, you have one or more medals to Canadians for World War I ! What do you know about the individual whose name appears stamped on the rim or reverse ? Why not take a little time to find out, write it on a 3 X 5 card and keep it with the medal. A little bit of research will make the medal of more value.

There are several approaches to your problem - here is a good one. First, all you probably know is the individuals number, rank, name and unit which appears on the medal. In the Toronto Reference Library as well as Hamilton and London Public Libraries and no doubt many more there is a series of 10 volumes issued with Militia Orders in 1917 called Canadian Expeditionary Force Nominal Rolls of Officers, NCO's and Men. From these volumes you can obtain the individual's serial number, rank at enlistment, complete full names, name and address of next-of-kin, country of birth, former corps, date and place of enlistment, name of ship and date of sailing for England. Seems simple buy not so. Your first problem is usually the serial number block on the medal does not agree with those of the original unit. In other words he was a reinforcement or a member of a unit broken up in England. You therefore need a list of World War I serial blocks or look at what units re-inforced your particular unit. Many unit histories contain nominal rolls which will get you started.

If you suspect the individual was killed you can find the action, date and wounds in the series of books by the British Graves Commission. These are alphabetical and not difficult to use.

For officers, whose unit does not appear on the medal, the best approach is through a contemporary Militia List to locate the unit and then start through the Nominal Rolls. The standard biographical works should of course be examined as well. The Nominal Rolls are as follows:-

Vol. 1	RCR, PPCLI, Univ. Coy's, 1 - 25 Bn.	8	216th to 257th Bn's
2	26th to 50th Bn's	9	Artillery & M.G. Bn's
3	51st to 75th Bn's	10	CAMC, CADC, Reinf.
4	76th to 100th Bn's	11	CASC
5	101st to 135th Bn's	12	CMR, CAVALRY, VET.
6	136th to 175th Bn's	13	ENGINEERS
7	176th to 215th Bn's		

## CURRENT RESEARCH PROJECTS

### Dr. J.A. Haxby

- COINS - Continuing research involving the entire Canadian (Provincial and Dominion) series - presently emphasizing the gathering and studying of all pertinent official documents.
- TOKENS - Overstruck issues - a manuscript is in preparation on some interesting and little-known overstrikes, e.g. the VICTORIA NOBIS EST 1/2d struck over a tiffin. Also working on new flow schemes which it is hoped will increase the ease with which certain series can be sorted into their recognized die varieties. Some of these series are the SHIPS COLONIES and COMMERCE 1/2d, the Tiffins, the P.E.I. 1/2d of 1855 and 1857, the FISHERIES AND AGRICULTURE 1¢ of 1855, the Wellington 1/2d Br.986 and 987.
- PAPER MONEY - Government (especially provincial) issues. A manuscript on the Province of Canada treasury notes is in preparation. Counterfeiting. One introductory paper has already been published in The Canadian Paper Money Journal. Two papers dealing with counterfeiters of the early and 1852-1858 issues of the Bank of Montreal are in preparation for the Transactions
- NEWFOUNDLAND BOOK - A contributing author and editor for the book on Newfoundland numismatics, being published by the Ferguson Foundation.

### Ross W. Irwin

- 1 - Editor, Can. Military & Insignia Journal and all research related thereto, i.e. - Canadian military medals.
- 2 - Compiling list of World War Welcome Home Medals
- 3 - Research on the P.W. Ellis Co. and their medals
- 4 - Compilation of Canadian Shooting and Rifle Association Medals
- 5 - Working on a new book on War Medals
- 6 - Just finished the medal section for the Newfoundland Book.

### Geoffrey Bell

- 1 - Listing of New Brunswick Merchant Tokens
- 2 - Addenda and corrections to New Brunswick Milk Token listing
- 3 - New Brunswick Medals

### Cecil C. Tannahill

- 1 - Tokens of Saskatchewan
- 2 - Scrip of Saskatchewan
- 3 - Wooden Money of Saskatchewan
- 4 - Medals of Saskatchewan
- 5 - Chapter Pennies of Saskatchewan
- 6 - Treaty Medals Given to the Indians

B. BRYNILDSEN & COMPANY TOKENS - BELLA COOLA, B.C.

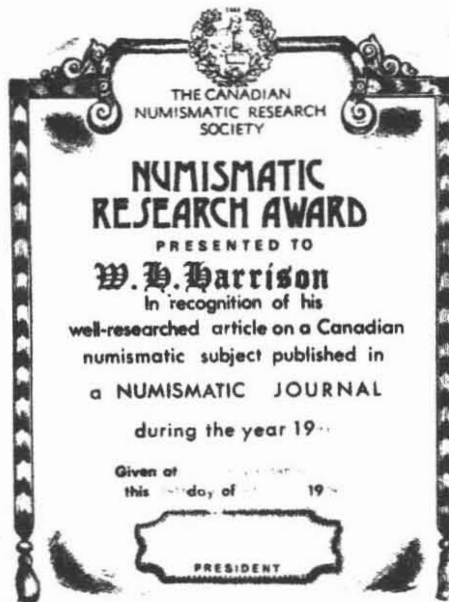
by J. Douglas Ferguson, F.R.N.S.

This Company was one of the larger private fur trading companies which operated in Western Canada. Their headquarters were at Bella Coola, but their representatives covered the area for at least one hundred miles in buying furs from both Indian and white trappers.

The tokens, of aluminum and in denominations of \$1.00, 50¢, 25¢ and 10¢, were redeemed in merchandise at Bella Coola. Use of the tokens facilitated their representatives who in this way only had to take limited quantities of merchandise with them.

The family were well and favourably known throughout the area. Much of the trading was done in Bella Coola, itself, at their trading post and store.

In February 1952 and in April 1952 I had correspondence with B.M. Brynildsen. At first, he was only able to send me the highest three denominations of the tokens as the 10¢ tokens had been used by his mother, as milk tokens, when milk sold in the area at 10¢ a quart. With his letter of April 28, 1952 he sent one of the 10¢ tokens which he again said had been used by his mother as "milk tickets".



The winner of the Numismatic Research Award for this year is Wilfred H. Harrison, who wrote the fine series on "The Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada" in the Canadian Paper Money Journal.



Illustrated above is a medal designed by Professor Ross W. Irwin. These medals were struck to mark the 100th anniversary of the Ontario Agricultural College and 100 of them were presented to those who have made a significant contribution to the agricultural industry in Ontario.