

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

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## I TOO AM TIRED - AN EDITORIAL

By this time you are all familiar with the address given by Major Sheldon S. Carroll at the banquet following the C.N.A. convention at Hamilton and you all seem to agree it was tremendously interesting and the criticism long overdue. I agree 100% with the opinions expressed by Major Carroll. I admire his courage for bringing these matters to the attention of the public. And I also thank him because what he had to say is of vital importance to all of us.

When you sit back and say nothing about the evils that some would impose upon us, is this not the same as saying you condone them? Over the years I have voiced my opinions regarding the errors, misrepresentations and overall skullduggery that has been allowed to creep into numismatics. I have heard the odd person suggest this might be rocking the boat, even though they agree that what I am saying is probably correct. I see nothing wrong with rocking the boat because it has a tendency to make people aware that capsizing is a possibility if they do not steer a clean, even course. To help prevent numismatics from going under may I add a little more by saying :

I am tired of people making certain positive statements in articles or books without backing up their statements. If it is only your opinion - say so. If you are taking the word of someone else - say so.

I am tired of people who say, for example, there are two different 50¢ pieces of 1950 and the one with lines through the "O" is the die variety because it is not as common as the other. Availability of an item does not determine if it is a regular issue or a variety.

I am tired of people referring to metallic advertising pieces, spinners, silver bars and the like as numismatic items, because they are neither medals nor coins nor a substitute for them.

I am tired of people who continue to list non-numismatic items simply because Breton listed them, or they hope to create a demand for them. Breton 842-45 are but a few examples.

I am tired of people listing certain items as tokens simply because they are made of metal and in the form of a token.

I am tired of people who refer to numismatist cards as numismatist tokens. The majority of such pieces are non-numismatic and the only reason for considering them at all is because they were issued (usually) by a numismatist. They are generally nothing more than advertising cards.

I am tired of people who say another person is wrong but fail to show where or how he is wrong.

I am tired of people who say "forget it, it is just a hobby". I agree it is a hobby. It is a great hobby, and a hobby that should be enjoyed but this does not give us the liberty to deceive the collector. We must also bear in mind that numismatics is called a science and a science is said to be "knowledge gained and verified by exact observation and correct thinking". An exact and systematic statement of knowledge concerning some subject or group of subjects."

Now if you will excuse me, I think I'll hit the sack because I'm soo-oo-oo tired.

## THE SUNSHINE DOLLARS OF TSAWWASSEN

by Norman Williams

In 1971 a small group of local businessmen in the community known as Tsawwassen situate near Vancouver, British Columbia, decided to form an organization to promote the community. Thus, the Tsawwassen Business Association was formed and in 1973 produced the second annual Sun Festival.

The basic objective of the Association is to give the people of the community an opportunity to participate in local annual events of their own. From Wednesday, August 22nd through to Sunday August 26th 1973 the Festival included such items as a Beauty Pageant, Midway Rides for the children, Trade Fair Exhibits, Bingo Games, a Festival Parade, a local Beer Garden and a Salmon Fishing Derby.

Of numismatic interest was the first issuance of the "Sunshine Dollars" in brass. Two thousand such dollars were struck by Pressed Metal Products of Vancouver, B.C. and were redeemable by participating businesses until October 31st, 1973. Of the 2,000 dollars produced very few were redeemed, and thus needed financial support was enjoyed by the organizer. It may be noted that the decision was made with the first issuance never to sell any remaining leftovers for less than the sum of \$1.00, thus the public would always have a token with the value of \$1.00, the purchase price.

The obverse of the token depicts a smiling sun and was from a basic design drawn by Ron Weisner and John Farmar two local association members. The reverse sets forth the basic terms of redemption of the dollar.

A detailed description is as follows :

Obverse Tsawwassen/(sun design)/British Columbia

Reverse Tsawwassen Sun Festival/Sunshine/Dollar good (over) for/\$1<sup>00</sup>/in (over)/Trade at any/Participating Business/Until/12 Noon Oct.31/1973/Canada

### 1974 TSAWWASSEN SUNSHINE DOLLAR ISSUES

A second issue of the Tsawwassen Sunshine Festival Sunshine Dollar was issued in conjunction with the 1974 Festival ending on August 31st, 1974.

The obverse was similar to the previous issue on 1973 and the reverse was similar to the 1973 issue with the exception that the redemption date was shown as 12 noon August 31, 1974. This year (1974) 1,000 tokens were struck, again in brass, and twelve only were struck in oxidized silver. The silver tokens were presented to various dignitaries, the first token being given to the Tsawwassen Sun Festival Queen.

## LOOKING FOR TOKENS - TRY NEXT DOOR

by Norman Williams

Perhaps the most avid collectors in numismatics are the die-hard group of collectors of tokens and other related items. Their interest is constantly rekindled by the acquisition of unreported pieces or discoveries of small hoards of known tokens. This is followed by the investigation into the historical and numismatic background of the pieces and for many reporting and distribution to other collectors of their new found knowledge through numismatic publications.

Quite often the search for these cherished items begin with the hint received from a collector friend, an article, or during conversation at a Coin Club meeting. The majority of times the suggestions arise far away from home. Not to be overlooked however should be the office or home next door as was recently proven to the writer.

The New Westminster Junior Chamber of Commerce, more commonly known as the "Jaycees" have been located in an office building in the City of New Westminster for the past several years not more than fifty feet away from the office of the writer. The organization is both Canadian and International in scope and open to young businessmen between the ages of eighteen and forty who believe in a credo which has a common appeal to all men.

The Jaycee Creed is :

We Believe:

That faith in God gives meaning and purpose to human life;  
That the brotherhood of man transcends the sovereignty of nations;  
That economic justice can best be won by free men through free enterprise;  
That government should be of laws rather than of men;  
That earth's great treasure lies in human personality and  
That service to humanity is the best work of life.

Recently the Jaycees were holding a Klondike Night in order to raise funds for one of their projects. They were approached by the writer in an effort to determine if they would be using new issues of any type of gambling script with a value. A negative reply was received, however, the local representative mentioned that they had been using a social drink token for the past six years. After some discussion it was determined no other tokens were used and a few examples were obtained by the writer. Some two weeks later the same representative approached the writer and told him that he had run across some other tokens which had been holed and were on a long string and had been used by the Jaycees in the past. Again a description of the tokens were taken which are related below.

The first token was made of white plastic and is 38mm in diameter. The tokens have blue lettering, with a gold Jaycee Canadian symbol on the obverse side. The symbol is in a shield form and illustrates a view taken from above the north pole looking down on a globe of the world, showing portions of the continents of the world. Both were manufactured by T.B. Vets of Vancouver, B.C.

A detailed description is as follows:

1. NEW WESTMINSTER/ (Jaycee symbol)/ JAYCEES  
Good for one dinner/ 200

P1(w):R(h):38

Issue 500

2. NEW WESTMINSTER/(Jaycee symbol)/JAYCEES  
Good for one dinner/ 200

P1(b):R(h):38

Issue 200

Each token has an individual number from 1 to 200 and is holed.

This token has gold lettering on the obverse side and white lettering on the reverse side and is of blue plastic.

The tokens were used at the regular functions and were sold to members at various prices depending upon the cost of the meals and drinks at that particular meeting. They served as a double check for controlling the number of drinks and meals served.

With this accidental discovery, two unlisted modern B.C. tokens now form part of collections and serve as a reminder that what you collect may be found next door.

#### FERGUSON RECEIVES AWARD

Word has just been received to the effect that J. Douglas Ferguson was presented with the MEDAL OF AWARD of the Society of International Numismatists for 1974 for "His excellence in numismatic writing and cataloguing".

This award was accompanied by a letter from the President of S.I.N.

AMERICAN SILVER (c1870)

Submitted by Ross Irwin

(EDITOR'S NOTE: While doing research, Ross Irwin came up with the following 'letter to the Editor' of the Farmer's Advocate. You will notice this ties in with the quotation from Adam Shortt as reported on page 66 of the 1974 Transactions in the excellent article by Bill McDonald dealing with The Consolidated Bank.)

Of all the follies that the Canadian Government has been guilty of, their mode of dealing with American silver coin is the greatest. What is the use of Mr. Hincks taking advantage of the powers the Currency Laws give to regulate the value of foreign coin by proclamation, when he proclaims it worth less than its real and intrinsic value? Does he suppose the people of Canada are fools, and will part with good American silver coin at a discount of 20 per cent, when merchants, mechanics, inkeepers and others will accept it at face value, and brokers buy it at 5 or 6 per cent discount? See Montreal taking at a small discount, and Toronto crying out to do likewise. In Strathroy and many other places it is accepted at par, or face value. Did ever any person hear of such folly as to try, by Act of Parliament or proclamation by Government in Council, to drive good money out of any country except Canada?

I well remember the rebellion of 1837-8. American silver was not then or since the war of 1812 to 1863 worth less than gold or paper dollars. Why should it be of less value in 1870? Pray, what is money? Is it more or less than what the law makes it? If the U.S. Government say an irredeemable greenback is money, and value for a dollar, is it not money fixed in value by law? If the Canadian Government say, as it hath said, that a Mexican dollar or U.S. dollar coined prior to 1853 is a legal tender at 5s, 1d. Halifax currency, or \$1.02 is not that the value the law gives it? Coining, or the act of money making, be it gold, silver or paper, is the act of Royalty or Government, and is only granted to individuals or corporations by Act of Parliament. If the Canadian Government has the power - and I believe they have - and acted wisely, they would proclaim American silver coin a legal tender to any amount at face value! That would fill Canada with a good sound currency and plenty of change, and the banks would then keep the larger portion of it in their vaults and give bills redeemable by silver. It is true gold would be at 6 or 7 per cent premium to meet foreign payments, but what if it was? The merchant would add the exchange to the freight on his goods, and all would work smoothly, and brokers would be the only sufferers; and there should be but little sympathy for brokers or bailiffs who live on other people's misfortunes.

We are glad to get Canada silver at face value. Why not take American silver at same value? It is of equal fineness, and weighs more than the Canadian silver of equal face value. I say it is a good enough currency for any country, and especially a young country like Canada. Canadian farmers would not complain if, when they get dissatisfied with bank bills or shinplasters they could always get American silver coin at face value, and I say that the Canadian farmer gets the best of the trade when he exchanges his live stock, wool, grain or other produce for American silver coin! I go for legalizing American silver at face value!

James Keefer

TERCENTENARY MEDALS OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

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

THE ROLAND MICHENER MEDAL



When His Excellency Governor-General Roland Michener visited Churchill, Manitoba, on the 2nd of May 1969, he was presented with this unique cast bronze medal, the work of one of Canada's foremost artists, Dora de Pedery Hunt. The medal was enclosed in a hand-made olive-green suede pouch with a velvet lining and presented by the Manager of the Churchill store.

The combined dates 1670 and 1970, which appear under the Company's coat-of arms on all the medals struck to commemorate the Tercentenary, was the work of the Canadian Graphic designer, Allan Fleming and was a symbol used quite frequently by the Hudson's Bay Company in their advertising and promotions during that year.

The name of the artist "Hunt" appears just aft of the stern of the Nonsuch.

The Nonsuch, you will recall, was the ketch which crossed the North Atlantic in 1688 carrying Groseilliers and his companions to the southern shores of James Bay where they established Fort Charles.

Dora de Pedery Hunt was commissioned to create the three special medals for the tercentenary celebrations. All are similar in design, with the coat-of-arms of the Company on one side and the Nonsuch on the other.

Mrs. Hunt came from her native Hungary about 1950 and settled in Toronto. Since then she has created many outstanding works of art - among them being the designing of the medal commemorating Canada's 100th birthday in 1967, medals of Sir Winston Churchill and Prime Minister Trudeau, and the Ontario Arts Council medal for 1968.

TERCENTENARY V.I.P. MEDALS



There were 100 of these 4 inch cast bronze medals presented as gifts to Very Important People and for other special occasions during the Tercentenary year.

The name of the artist "Hunt" appears immediately below the prow of the Nonsuch.





## TERCENTENARY STAFF MEDALS



Company records show 47,000 of these medals were struck in bronze with a rose gold finish, and were first distributed to shareholders along with the 1970 Annual Report. They were later given to the staff to coincide with the 300th anniversary on May 2nd., 1970.

During the latter part of 1970 approximately 2463 of the remaining medals were returned to the manufacturer to be refinished in nickel-silver and these were sold to the general public for \$1.75 each.

The staff medals are 45mm in diameter and bear the characteristic bevelled edge of the Lombardo Mint.

The name of the designer, "Hunt", appears in front of the prow of the Nonsuch.

## TERCENTENARY GENERAL PUBLIC MEDALS

Approximately 11,500 medals, identical to the staff medals but reduced in size to 39mm, were struck for public sale at \$1.50 each. Of this amount 1,950 were used in Lucite paperweights or made into pendants.

An advertisement on page 61 of the Spring issue of the Beaver stated a set of three medals in gold plate, silver plate, and bronze in a presentation case would be available at \$5.00 per set. These sets were never produced.

PRELIMINARY LISTING OF NEW BRUNSWICK TRADE TOKENS

by Geoffrey G. Bell

This listing does not include tokens listed by Breton and Leroux, milk tokens, script, wooden money, checks, advertising pieces, and medallions.

My thanks to: Walter Turnbull, Albert Galbraith, Vince Mitchell, Mark McLaughlin, Sheldon Carroll, Ken Palmer, Doug Ferguson, Don Stewart for their help in this work  
Special thanks to Ray Mabee for allowing access to his files and wonderful collection.

BATHURST

W.J. Kent/Bathurst N.B.  
Parking/token

B:R:25

CAMPBELLTON

Geo. Vermette/Campbellton/N.B.  
Good for/1/loaf/of/bread

W.M:R:24

Giguere Bros./Bakers and/Confectioners/Campbellton,N.B.  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Re:33X20

P.H.C.  
Uniface

B:R:29

T E P  
Uniface

B:R:29

EDMUNSTON

Victoria/Bakery/J.A. Lapointe  
Good for/1/Loaf of bread  
Victoria/Bakery/L.H. Lajoie  
Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:Oc:28

A:Oc:27

Town Talk/Bread/L.H. Lajoie  
Good for/1/loaf of bread  
L.H./Lajoie Ltee./Boulangerie/Edmunston/N.B.  
Bon/pour 1 pain/good for/one/bread

A:Oc:28

P1:R:28

Madawaska Bus Service (bus)  
Good for/one fare (bus)

B:R:16

FREDERICTON

Campbell St. Parking  
Parking/token

B:R:22

HARTLAND

John T.G. Carr/General/Merchant/Hartland,N.B.  
Good for/10¢/in merchandise

A:R:25

INKERMAN

A. & R. Loggie/General/Merchants/Inkerman, N.B.  
Good for/1¢/in merchandise  
Good for/5¢/in/merchandise  
Good for/10¢/in/merchandise  
Good for 25¢/in/merchandise  
Good for/50¢/in/merchandise  
Good for/\$1.00/in/merchandise

A:R:19

A:R:21

A:R:25

A:R:28

A:R:31

A:R:34

KENT LAKE

Syl. DesRoche/Merchant/Kent Lake,/N.B.

Good for/1¢/in trade

A:R:18

Good for/\$2.00/in trade

B:Oc:23

LOGGIEVILLE

This check is good for/in goods/at the store of/A. & R. Loggie,/ General Merchants,/Loggieville,/N.B./one cent

One cent/1/not transferable

C.B:R:25 green

A. & R. Loggie/General/Merchants/Loggieville, N.B.

Good for/5¢/in/merchandise

A:R:21

Good for/\$1.00/in/merchandise

A:R:34

MEMRAMCOOK

S.R./Gaudet/Memramcook,N.B.

Good for/1¢/in trade

A:R:20

Good for/5¢/in trade

A:R:21

Good for/10¢/in trade

A:R:25

Good for/50¢/in trade

A:R:31

Good for/\$1.00/in trade

A:R:35

J.B. McManus/Limited/Memramcook/N.B.

Good for/1¢/in trade

A:R:19

Good for/5¢/in trade

A:R:21

Good for/10¢/ in trade

A:R:24

Good for/25¢/in trade

A:R:28

Good for/50¢/in trade

A:R:31

Good for/\$1.00/in trade

A:R:35

C.M. Leger,/Memramcook/West,/N.B.

Good for/1/cent/in trade

A:R:18

Good for/5/cents/in trade

A:R:19

Good for/10/cents/intrade

A:R:25

Good for/25/cents/in trade

A:R:32

Good for/50/cents/in trade

A:R:35

Good for/ \$1.00/in trade

A:R:35

Good for/\$5.00/in trade

A:R:35

J.P. Sherry/General/Merchant/Memramcook,N.B.

Good for/5¢/in trade

A:Oc:22

MONCTON

60 this ticket, if presented at the/store of/ Ryan & Cooke,druggists,/ Moncton./on or before may 25th, 1892, will,/if accompanied by forty cents in cash, be/accepted at its face value of sixty cents/ in the purchase of a one dollar package of/St.Lawrence bitters.

Uniface

C.B:Re:54X38 blue

Wm. Christie/Baker/Moncton,N.B.

Good for/1/loaf bread

A:Oc:23

Knight & Co./Bakers/Moncton.

Good for/1/loaf of bread

A:R:25

Melanson's/Bookstore

Good for/¢ 1 ¢/in trade

A:R:25

MONCTON cont.

Moncton Business College/Moncton,/N.B.

College/1/currency

A:R:19

College/5/currency

A:R:21

College/10/currency

A:R:25

College/25/currency

A:R:29

College/50/currency

A:R:32

Wood/Eng. No. 10/½ cord  
uniface

B:R:28

Wood/Eng. No. 12/½ cord  
Uniface

B:R:28

C.B.  
Uniface

B:R:20

Worth 5¢/on a car wash/at/Hub Auto/Wash Ltd./5¢  
ESSO

C.B:R:30

Worth 5¢/on a car wash/at/Auto/Wonder/Wash/5¢  
ESSO

C.B:R:30

Car/Wash  
Token

B:R:25

Token/Canadawide/Parking Services  
Jcton/Les Services De Stationnement/Canadawide

B:R:25

Brunswick/and/Downtown  
Parking/Token

B:R:25

Made in/Canada/Mi-co/meter  
50

A:R:24

PERTH

Commercial..Hotel../Perth.N.B./Vic.Co.  
Good for/50/in trade

B:R:30

POKEMOUCHE

This check is good for/in goods/at the store of/ per/  
Pokemouche,/N.B./ten cents  
Ten cents/10/not transferable

C.B:R:35 orange

This check is good for/in goods/at the store of/per/  
Pokemouche,/N.B./two dollars  
Two dollars/\$2/not transferable

C.B:R:35 turquoise

This check is good for/in goods/ at the store of/per/  
Pokemouche,/N.B./five dollars  
Five dollars/\$5/not transferable

C.B:R:35 beige

SACKVILLE

This check is good for/in goods/at the store of/ J.R. Ayer,  
General Merchant,/Sackville,/N.B./one cent  
One cent/1/not transferable

C.B:R:36 green

SACKVILLE cont.

This check is good for/in goods/at the store of/J.R. Ayer,/ General Merchant,/Sackville,/N.B./ two cents  
Two cents/2/not transferable

C.B:R:36 wine

This check is good for/in goods/at the store of/ The Standard Mfg.Co./ (Limited)/Sackville/N.B./made by the R.J.Lovell Co Ltd Toronto/ one cent

One cent/1/taken from employees only

C.B:R:45 red

SAINT JOHN

White's/Restaurant

5	A:R:24
10	A:R:24
15	A:R:24
20	A:R:24
25	A:R:24
30	A:R:24
35	A:R:24
40	A:R:24
45	A:R:24
50	A:R:24
55	A:R:24
60	A:R:24
65	A:R:24
70	A:R:24
75	A:R:24
80	A:R:24
85	A:R:24
90	A:R:24
95	A:R:24
1.00	A:R:24

J.Marinoff/Saint John N.B.  
Good for 5¢ in trade

B:R:21 (C.H.)

New York Shoe Store/St.J.N.B.  
Good for 5¢ in trade

B:R:21 (C.H.)

Isaac Erb & Son/Photographers/15/Charlotte st./St.John,N.B.  
Good for/50¢/in part payment/of 1 dozen/of our/\$3.00/photographs

A:R:23

St.John/Pool Hall  
Good for/5¢/in trade

A:R:21

St.John/Billiard/Parlor  
Good for/5¢/in trade

B:R:21

Henderson,Hunt & McLaughlin/Clothiers/42 King St./St.John,N.B.  
Good for/5%/discount/at our store

A:R:28

P.Cox/Saint John N.B.  
Good for 5¢ in trade

B:R:20 (C.H.)

G. Pittran/Saint John N.B.  
Good for 5¢ in trade

B:R:20 (C.H.)

Star Ice Cream Parlor/St.J N.B.  
Good for 5¢ in trade

B:R:20 (C.H.)

SAINT JOHN cont

St John Star/you lose/something every day/unless you read and/  
advertise in/The Star

Finders keepers/keep this/until you lose/something, then bring/  
it to the office of/\* The Star \*/ it will pay for a 3 line/  
advertisement in/the lost & found/column

A:R:29

Saint John Harbour Bridge Authority  
Autorité du Pont du Port de Saint Jean

B:R:20

SHEDIAC

This check is good for/in cash/at the store of/Shediac,/N.B./  
five cents

Five cents/5/not transferable

C.B:R:39 salmon

This check is good for/in cash/at the store of/Shediac,/N.B./  
One dollar

One dollar/\$1/not transferable

C.B:R:39 orange

This check is good for/in cash/at the store of/Shediac,/N.B./  
Five dollars

Five dollars/\$5.00/not transferable

C.B:R:39 yellow

This check is good for/in cash/at the store of/E.J. Smith/  
Shediac,/N.B./five dollars

Five dollars/\$5.00/not transferable

C.B:R:39 yellow

STICKNEY

The Peel Lumber Company,Ltd./Incorporated/Stickney,/N.B.

Good for/1¢/in trade

A:R:20

Good for/5¢/in trade

A:R:23

Good for/10¢/in trade

A:R:23

Good for/50¢/in trade

A:R:29

ST. GEORGE

L.B. Young/General/Merchant/St.George,N.B.

Good for/5¢/in merchandise

A:R:21

STANLEY

Stanley Grange/Cash Store/J.A. Humble/Manager Stanley,N.B.

Good for/5¢/in trade

A:Oc:18

ST.-MARTINS

S.V.Skillen/Genral/Dealer/St.Martins,N.B.

Good for/5¢/in merchandise

A:Hex:29

ST. STEPHEN

H.W. Acheson/St.Stephen/N.B.

Good for/25¢/in trade

B:R:24

The Teed Co.Limited/Pays/St.Stephen./The Teed Montreal

Good for one/Sir Felix/at any cigar dealers

A:R:32 Vars.(T.H.)

TROUT RIVER

St.John Lake/Trout/River/N.B.

25¢/in trade

B:R:23

Please notify the author of errors in this listing or of additional tokens.

THE T. EATON CO., LTD., WAR SERVICE MEDAL

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



No large company in Canada, during the first World War, did more for their employees who enlisted with the Canadian Armed Forces, than the T. Eaton Co. Ltd. Salaries were paid during their absence and at least an equal (or better) position was promised them when they returned.

Sir John C. Eaton, the Chairman and President, gave a considerable portion of his personal wealth to the government including the equipping of an army unit.

On the return of the employees to the company, each was presented with a gold medal by Sir John in appreciation of their services. A total of 2042 medals were presented. Of this number 1054 were from Toronto, 988 were from Winnipeg. Employees of foreign buying offices and Hamilton and Montreal factory employees made up the balance.

BALLOMATIC (A new use of tokens)

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

Most of us are familiar with the "Golden Circle Validated Parking" token as used in Hamilton and Kingston in Ontario, and along with the French version in Hull, Quebec. The English version of that token is used in a number of American cities and originated there.

Now we have another American token being used in Canada, and for an unusual purpose. A Description of the token is:

Ballomatic/South Bend/Indiana  
blank B:R:23

The tokens are in use at the Royal Montreal Golf Club (and possibly in other golf clubs in Canada.)

They have a machine made by Ballomatic at their practice driving range. Balls are retrieved periodically from the range, fed into the machine, which washes them and when activated by the token, dispenses about fifty balls at a time to members wanting to use the practice range. The tokens are sold to the members by the Pro Shop at 50¢ each.

COUNTERFEIT ARMY BILLS

by Ross W. Irwin

Letters from P.A.C. RG 8 C, Vol 688c ; pp 132 - 135

Prescott 25th Oct.1813

Sir:

I this day learn't from a friend at Ogdensburgh, that the author of the counterfeit army bills have again gone back to Utica for a fresh supply of them, and that he was fully assured that the party in that neighbourhood were not the only ones engaged in this nefarious traffic, but that others were employed in introducing them into the Lower Province -

Our friends advise I take the liberty to communicate that some essential steps may be taken to stop an evil which will soon check the circulation of Army Bills, by bringing them into disrepute among the lower orders of society, who cannot distinguish between a good and a bad bill.

He advises that the publick should be informed that there are counterfeit bills in circulation and a reward offered for the apprehension of all condemed in circulating them; that when apprehended, they should be brought to immediate trial, and exemplary punishment follow conviction -

These are the modes by which villainous associations of this sort are put down in the United States, and it is to be hoped will soom be acted upon in these Provinces -

One of the persons already apprehended in this District for passing counterfeits is admitted to bail - and the other, I am concerned to add, has made his escape.

Lieut Col Pearson  
Commanding

I have the honor to be  
Sir  
Your most obedient servant  
W. Gilkinson

(Editor's note - The following day, Lieut Col Pearson sent a hand-written letter on this matter to The Military Secretary at Montreal. Some of the words are very difficult to read and are therefore left blank. Where parenthesis are shown, it is merely a guess as to the correct words. Ross had suggested that the following letter could be omitted if I too were unable to decipher the missing words, but I think Ross has deciphered enough to make the printing of this letter worthwhile. The words in parenthesis are the editor's interpretation.)

Prescott, October 26th 1813

Sir,

Enclosed I beg leave to foreword one of the many counterfeit bills now in circulation through this part of the country to the great injury of the credit of government, as public are now extremely averse to take army bills, in consequence of which the customs of life are kept back, rather than take paper money -



I have had ... this to respectable young men takes up for passing these counterfeits and on suspicion of his being connected with a (gang) of these ..... the opposite I have, he is ..... (in) f 500 himself, and two (I am told) is f 250 each; but as the circulation still increases, and notes pass 1 (dollar) to 50 (dollars) are (very sure) passing, I wish to have His Excellency's instructions how I am to act with these people who are found passing these counterfeit bills, as unless an immediate stop is put to this species of villainy, I fear government will materially suffer,

Noah Freer, Capt  
Mil. Secty  
Montreal

I have the honor to be  
Sir  
Your most obedient servant  
T. Pearson  
Lieut Col.

I beg here to enclose Mr. Gilkinsons letter to me on this subject.

CORN      DEPT.

The Minister was trying to inspire his congregation with the example of the "Apostle Whom Jesus Loved". As he grew more eloquent, he leaned across the pulpit and said, "What this church needs is more Johns."

A young housewife was asked by her neighbor, who had just dropped in. "What is that you're taking, my dear, the Pill?"  
"No." was the reply. "This is a tranquilizer. I forgot to take the Pill! "

An airline pilot getting his annual medical checkup was asked by the doctor, "When was your last sex experience?"  
The pilot said, "1955."  
"So long ago?" the doctor asked.  
The pilot looked at his watch and replied, "Well, it's only 21:15 now."

## CURRENT RESEARCH PROJECTS

### William H. McDonald

1. A numbering system for Canadian paper money that will encompass every note issued by every authority including governments, banks, merchants, etc. The system is more or less in place and an article explaining it is in about final draft. The assigning of the numbers is now underway.
2. I have done a fair amount of research on an article for the Bank of Upper Canada which will include not only the York Bank but mention of the Kingston Bank.

### Robert C. Willey

1. I am putting the finishing touches on my Canadian Numismatic Dictionary and hope to get it out in book form maybe early this year.
2. My dictionary of Canadian Medallists I'd like to run serially in the Transactions with the odd illustration. 'Twill take a year or three to get it all done.
3. Somehow, somewhere, I hope to do a little research into the Jetons of New France.
4. The famous Newfoundland book will eventually be born. Frank Rowe and I were the original two asked to write it. (It soon broadened to include Jim Haxby, Norm Williams, and Ross Irwin.

### Larry Gingras

1. A book on the tokens of the Hudson's Bay Company is in the final stages of production. The book will also include the medals and Paper money brought up to date, as well as a brief history of the Company and so on. This work has been held up pending the locating of the document which tells what the various shapes and sizes of the Parsons tokens indicate. Apparently, this important document has now been found.

To make this book as complete and accurate as possible, I would appreciate hearing from anyone who may have noted errors or omissions in the medal and paper money books, or who may have knowledge of further useful information.

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

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 17. Canada's Government Paper Money<br>1. Canadian Provincial Notes 1866-1870  | Dr. J. A. Haxby     |
| 34. The Morris Souvenir Medallion  | Frank Harding       |
| 35. The Parsons' Tokens - Hudson's Bay Company   | J. Douglas Ferguson |
| 37. The 275th Anniversary of the founding of the<br>Cathedral Parish of St. John the Baptist<br>St. John's, Newfoundland   | Francis Rowe        |
| 38. The Official 25th Anniversary of Confederation Medal<br>Released by the Provincial Government of Newfoundland          | Francis Rowe        |
| 40. 25th Anniversary of Confederation Medal Distributed by<br>the Provincial Government of Newfoundland to its<br>Children | Francis Rowe        |
| 41. Government of Newfoundland - Dept. of Tourism<br>Souvenir Medal - 1974   | Francis Rowe        |
| 42. The Hudson's Bay Company Tokens<br>of the Ungava District  | Donald M. Stewart   |
| 45. <u>Trade and Advertising Tokens of Manitoba,</u><br><u>Complete Supplement</u>   | Donald M. Stewart   |

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## CANADA'S GOVERNMENT PAPER MONEY

### I. Canadian Provincial Notes 1866-1870

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

Few members of the general public give much thought to the fact that their paper money today is essentially of one kind-Bank of Canada notes - government issues. The notes of the chartered banks are now extreme rarities in general circulation. But it is barely a century ago, in the Province of Canada, that the situation was reversed : the circulation was composed entirely of notes of the chartered banks.

The transition between the two extremes took place gradually, much more so than the original proponents of a government note circulation wanted. The introduction of government notes in Canada has been marked by much debate - some of it very bitter. It is an interesting story both from the standpoint of monetary history and the details of the notes as numismatic artifacts.

In the present series of papers we shall attempt to trace the history of Canada's government notes. This initial paper deals with the notes of the Province of Canada. They were not the first government paper issued in what is now Canada, but they can be considered to have begun the series that led to our modern paper money.

#### 1. THE EARLY STEPS TOWARD A PROVINCIAL PAPER CURRENCY LORD SYDENHAM'S PLAN (1,2)

The first proposal for a government paper currency for the Province of Canada came immediately upon its formation in 1841. Lord Sydenham, the Governor General, had ambitious plans for public works projects. Of course, money had to be borrowed to finance these undertakings. The Governor General considered that about 1/3 of the necessary capital could be realized through the issue of government paper money, redeemable in specie on demand. His plan was to ultimately deny the banks the right to issue any paper money of their own. For the loss of that right the banks could be partially compensated by the government. The government paper was to be issued by a special government bank whose sole function it was to issue the notes or by other banks who purchased the notes from the government bank. However, the time was not right for such a radical move. The banks derived too much of their revenue from their note circulation<sup>1</sup> and there were other valid reasons why a total takeover of the paper currency by the government would have been unwise at that time (1). So Lord Sydenham's "bank of issue" scheme was defeated and the banks had a few years' rest before the next crisis came. One of the prime supporters of some parts of the scheme was Francis Hincks - a man who was later one of the principal formulators of government financial policy.

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1. For example, the President of the Commercial Bank estimated that their business would have to be curtailed by some 50% if they lost the power to issue notes.  
Quoted in Ref. #1

### HINCKS' RE-ISSUABLE DEBENTURES OF 1848-49 (3)

The government of which Francis Hincks was a member was out of power between 1843 and 1847. In the interval the country assumed a number of financial obligations which had to be attended to by the new government. Britain itself was in the midst of a financial crisis and could not be relied upon for assistance. And the Canadian banks were either unable or unwilling to help. Accordingly, the government passed a bill for the issue of 6% debentures. Hincks had a great deal to do with the details. The debentures looked much like regular bank notes, were for small values and were re-issuable. They were payable in one year, but were receivable anytime in payments to the government. These debentures were, in effect, provincial notes. Their issue was of short duration, but was successful and paved the way for more ambitious currency experiments.

### A. T. GALT'S TREASURY DEPARTMENT SCHEME OF 1860 (4,5)

Following a financial crisis in 1857 - 58 and the unexpected failures of the Colonial and International Banks in late 1859, the country was ready for a fresh attempt by the government to take over the issue of paper money. There had been great carelessness in the granting of bank charters during the 1850's. Talk of reform was in the air.

The Minister of Finance, Alexander Galt, took up the cause earlier advocated by Lord Sydenham and partially carried into effect by Francis Hincks. His outward justification was the call for banking reform: however, the predominant motivation seems to have been the use of a government issue of paper money to bolster Canada's sagging finances.

Galt's proposals were very similar to Sydenham's. A government agency, called the Provincial Treasury Department, would issue the notes. The existing chartered banks would eventually be denied the right to issue their own notes (upon expiration of their charters). The banks could obtain provincial notes from the Treasury Department by depositing with the government specie to the extent of 1/5 of the face value of the notes, government securities for another 1/5 and pay interest of 3 or 4% for the rest. The opposition to these measures was strong enough to force Galt to withdraw them. In the meantime the province's financial condition grew worse and other ways to raise the needed funds were explored.

### GOVERNMENT FINANCES 1864 - 1866

After a two year absence, the Liberal party was returned to power in 1864 and Mr. Galt again became Finance Minister. By that time the government deposits had been transferred from the sinking Bank of Upper Canada to the Bank of Montreal. The new government bank made several loans to the government which totalled \$2¼ million by the end of 1864. The next year money was also borrowed from private interests in London as well as the province's British financial agents: Glyn Mills and Co. and Baring Bros. And some of this borrowing was to make interest payments on what had already been borrowed!

By 1866 Galt found it almost impossible to raise any more money at acceptable rates in England. The situation was critical. The floating debt <sup>1</sup> had risen to over \$5 million. Once again the idea of government paper money was put forward as a source of improving provincial finances.

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1. The floating debt was the government's short-term unfunded obligations.

## II. THE PROVINCIAL NOTE ACT OF 1866 (6,9,10)

Galt's intention to seek passage of a bill authorizing the issue of a minimum of \$5 million in provincial government notes was announced in his budget speech late in June 1866. Few of the other details of the plan were given at that time. The key to the success or failure of the plan was to secure the cooperation of the larger eastern banks, particularly the Bank of Montreal. At that time the Bank of Montreal's General Manager was Edwin H. King. He was, without question, one of the most brilliant bankers of his time.

Copies of the resolutions which were to form the basis of the bill were secretly sent to Montreal. One alternative suggestion that was considered was for the banks to buy 6% government debentures to the extent of 15% of their paid-up capital. This would raise about \$4.5 million and, if the other banks would pay their share, the Bank of Montreal was willing to pay the additional \$500,000 as well (11). King doubted that the other banks would agree to the plan and maintained that the only way to raise the money in Canada would then be through a provincial note issue. His doubts were well founded; the plans for the currency alterations went ahead.

In spite of the fact that Galt's secret consultations with the eastern banks became public knowledge, with the predictable outcries, the bill was passed, and received Royal assent on 15 August. The act's most important provisions were as follows :

1. The government may issue up to \$8 million of provincial notes payable in specie on demand at offices (branches of the Receiver General's Department) to be established in Montreal and Toronto.
2. The notes will be a legal tender except at the offices.
3. The first \$5 million of notes in circulation will be backed by a 20% specie reserve, and anything over that amount by a 25% reserve. Provincial debentures are to be held for that part of the notes not covered by the specie.
4. The government may make arrangements with any or all of the province's chartered banks to surrender the right to issue their own notes, which would then be withdrawn. Such a bank would be compensated by (a) no longer being required to hold provincial debentures to the extent of 10% of their paid-up capital (b) being allowed to trade the debentures they had for provincial notes (c) receiving a 5% annual remuneration on their circulation, until the expiration of their charters.
5. A bank may resume its power to issue notes by giving at least three months' notice and buying back the provincial debentures previously held.
6. Arrangements may be made with any of the chartered banks to be an issuing and redemption agent for the new provincial notes. The remuneration would be 1% per year, based on the average amount of notes in circulation.
7. Until the new provincial notes are ready, specially marked notes of any bank which has surrendered the right to issue its own notes may be used as provincial notes.
8. Six commissioners will be appointed to give weekly reports on the amounts of provincial notes, debentures and specie at the branches of the Receiver General's Department.

The passage of the new act was not without its price. The original intentions of Mr. Galt were doubtless what they had been since 1860: complete substitution of government for bank paper. But this approach had to be softened and inducements offered to the banks to voluntarily give up their note circulation. Moreover, the government had to promise to first offer two-year 7% debentures to the Canadian public. If the necessary money could be raised by that means, the provisions of the Provincial Note Act would not be carried out. The debentures were offered until 10 September, resulting in subscriptions for \$927,000 (12) and the ultimate sale of \$869,700 worth (13). This was hardly \$5 million, so the steps toward note issue continued.

In the meantime only one bank - the Bank of Montreal - was inclined to accept the various inducements to surrender its circulation and become the issuing agent for the provincial notes. At this point Mr. Galt resigned (although he remained active behind the scenes) and W.P. Howland assumed the post of Minister of Finance. In the middle of August meetings took place between Howland, King and Sir N.F. Belleau, the Receiver General. It was there that the final details of the agreement between the government and the Bank were worked out.

The agreement was formally proposed to the Bank on 27 August (14) and accepted in a letter dated the last day of the month (15). The provisions generally followed the act itself; only two additional things need be mentioned. The government was to deliver as soon as possible the whole of the notes authorized and the agreement could be terminated by either party upon six months' notice.

### III. THE PRE-CONFEDERATION PROVINCIAL NOTES

#### THE "QUEBEC" PLATES

A fascinating piece of evidence (and a very revealing one as far as Galt's motives are concerned) must be inserted here. Now the Provincial Note Act was the first legal authorization for provincial notes. But it was alleged in Parliament that plates for the provincial notes had already been prepared in 1864, notes printed and the signing taking place while the act was being debated (16). This was denied: however, it is clear there was some basis for the allegations. At least preliminary preparations for the issue of notes had occurred some time earlier. Perhaps as early as 1864, but no later than 1865, arrangements were made with the American Bank Note Company in New York to engrave plates for \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10 and \$20 notes (17). Each face design bore the title LEGAL TENDER NOTE and the date QUEBEC \_\_\_\_\_ 186\_\_ 1. At the bottom was space for a signature on behalf of the Receiver General. Above was space for a second signature in the phrase "Will pay to \_\_\_\_\_ or Bearer", in the style of early bank notes. The National Numismatic Collection contains proofs for the faces of the \$5, \$10, and \$20. The \$20 proof is shown in Figure I. It has not been possible to locate any correspondence regarding the printing of notes from these plates or even the order to engrave the plates in the first place. Most of the negotiations were probably handled in person. There seems to be no hard evidence that anything other than proof impressions were made from the Quebec plates.

#### THE TEMPORARY "LEGAL TENDER" ISSUE

As already noted, one of the provisions of the Provincial Note Act was that specially marked notes of any bank which had agreed to surrender its circulation privilege could be used as provincial notes on a temporary basis. Such notes were to be issued

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I. The city establishes the latest date of engraving. The change of the seat of government from Quebec to Ottawa occurred in 1865.

only if the "regular" provincial notes could not be prepared in time. Neither the government nor the Bank of Montreal was anxious to exercise this option (18,19). Nevertheless, the printing of the "regular" notes took sufficiently long so that the contingency plan was put into effect.

The Bank of Montreal notes employed for this temporary issue were \$4's, \$5's, \$10's, \$20's, \$50's and \$100's (20) of various dates and designs (18). In all, \$3,000,000 face value was involved. About 2/3 were made payable at Montreal and the other 1/3 at Toronto (20). The details are given in Table I. No listing of the dates of the notes seems to have survived.

TABLE I.  
NUMBERS OF BANK OF MONTREAL NOTES CONVERTED INTO  
"LEGAL TENDER" PROVINCE OF CANADA NOTES

Denomination	Payable at :	
	Montreal	Toronto
\$ 4	119,000	36,000
\$ 5	68,000	49,000
\$ 10	77,500	41,000
\$ 20	2,500	500
\$ 50	2,500	1,100
\$100	2,500	1,200
Face Value	\$2,016,000	\$984,000

The overprint was in either green or blue ink. The existing examples suggest that blue ink was used for notes with green background tints or panels, while green was used for overprinting the others. One of the Montreal notes is shown in Figure 2. Note that the denomination, in this case FIVE, was part of the overprint. Because of the inclusion of LEGAL TENDER in the overprint, notes of this issue came to be called "legal tenders". Of course the "regular" provincial notes that followed were no less a legal tender.

The signing of the notes involved initialling by one person and fully signing by another. Seven persons were authorized to initial the notes on behalf of the Receiver General (14):

Thomas R. Christian  
John Rogers  
Maurice Dunsford  
John W. Tempest

Robert G. Hebden  
Wm. M. McDonald  
John A. Torrance



The initials were placed sideways on the notes, under the RECEIVER GENERAL portion of the overprint. Torrance's J.A.T. can be seen on the note in Figure 2. He was an officer of the Department of Finance (14,21): the others were all Bank of Montreal officers. The notes seem to have been sent direct from the printers to the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal. There they were received by the seven agents of the Receiver General. The agents recorded and initialled the notes and formally delivered them to the Bank (14,21). Another group of Bank officers then signed them on behalf of the Bank.

The formal government authorization for the issue of the temporary "legal tenders" came on 13 September, with the circulation of the notes to commence from 15 September (10). The circulation actually began during the first week in October. By this time over 80% of the \$3,000,000 had been delivered to the Bank (22). The deliveries were completed within the next four weeks. The amount of these notes in circulation increased throughout October, November and most of December, as shown in Figure 3.

By mid-December, the government decided that enough of the regular provincial notes were in the hands of the Bank and so ordered them to withdraw the legal tenders (23). Just prior to their withdrawal, almost all of the legal tenders reached circulation<sup>1</sup>. As can be seen from the graph, the circulation of the legal tenders fell rapidly after January 1867. By September of that year only 10% of the original issue was still outstanding and in the last report we could find a mere \$751. were outstanding (24). As they were withdrawn, the legal tenders were stamped CANCELLED by the Bank and sent to the Receiver General's Department for writing off (25). There are now only a few corners<sup>2</sup> and three whole legal tenders known. All are impounded in institutional collections.

#### THE WITHDRAWAL OF BANK OF MONTREAL NOTES

At the time of their agreement with the government the Bank of Montreal had in circulation about \$3.4 million of its own notes (22). The Bank began their withdrawal at the same time as the legal tenders were issued, as shown in Figure 4. By 10 April 1871 the amount of outstanding notes of the Bank had fallen to \$183,969 (22).

#### THE "OTTAWA" ISSUE

While the Minister of Finance and Receiver General were meeting with the Bank of Montreal in August 1866, the Auditor General, John Langton, met with the American Bank Note Company in New York. An agreement was worked out whereby the "Quebec" plates were to be suitably modified and sufficient of the new plates for printing the "Ottawa" issue sent up to Ottawa (17,28). The most important modifications

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1. "Circulation" included about \$1,000,000 worth held as reserves by the chartered banks and hence not really in the hands of the general public.
  2. These corners were cut off and are not fragments of notes accidentally destroyed. They could have been the means (perhaps in addition to the CANCELLED stamp) which the Bank used to cancel the notes in the early days. The fact that there are three whole notes simply stamped CANCELLED is no guarantee that they do not reflect a later change in the cancellation method. Indeed, one of the whole notes (the 1852 \$5) bears a pencil notation to the effect that it was not written off by the Bank until 1885.

involved changing the city to Ottawa, completing the date (October 1st, 1866), having the Deputy Receiver General's signature engraved and labeling the space for the manuscript signature "Countersigned for Provincial Agents".

No arrangements for printing the notes were made with that company, however, because the government had just signed a printing contract with a new company<sup>1</sup>: The British American Bank Note Company (27-29). The new plates arrived in Ottawa between 11 September and 27 October and consisted of 6 plates for each side of the \$1's and \$2's, 3 for each side of the \$5's and 2 for each side of the \$10/20's (30). The separate plates for the green lathework on the face and the vertical strips for indicating where the notes were payable were probably engraved by the British American (17). The faces of the notes bear the names of both the American and British American Bank Note Companies. The backs have only the name of the New York firm. The \$50's, \$100's and \$500's appear to have been an afterthought. The plates for them were entirely engraved by the British American and show a rather different style. I would guess that only one face and bank plate for each denomination was prepared. The final designs of the issued notes are shown in Figure 5.

The plate arrangements for the printing of the notes are shown in Figure 6. The \$1, \$2 and \$5 notes were printed in sheets of 4, the \$50's and \$100's in sheets of 2 and the \$500's as single notes. The \$10's and \$20's were printed in a mixed sheet: three \$10's above and a single \$20 below. The numbering was by sheets; that is, every note on a given sheet received the same number. We have shown the first sheet printed (#1) in the examples in Figure 6. On the printed notes there are three<sup>2</sup> indications of the printing arrangements: the plate number, the plate position letter and the sheet number. Figure 7 illustrates these three features on a \$1 note. The plate number is a tiny numeral to the right of the letter in this example. The same number was engraved into each note on a particular plate so that every printed note can be traced back to the plate from which it came. In our example the plate number is 3. The plate position letter differentiates notes derived from the same plate (and hence bearing the same sheet number). For example, the top \$5 note on each plate had the letter A, while the bottom one had the letter D. The plate position letters were also engraved into the plate. The large number below the plate letter is the sheet number and was added to the notes after the rest of the printing had been completed<sup>3</sup>. The sheet numbers of the Montreal notes are blue, while those of the Toronto notes are red. Many people mistakenly give the sheet number as the serial number of such a note. To be correct, however, one must include the plate position letter. We separate the two with a /; thus, the serial number of the top \$2 note in sheet #101 would be A/101.

The pre-Confederation printings of the provincial notes amounted to some \$11.6 million. They were probably divided as shown in Table II. For the \$1 to \$20 the ratio of Montreals to Torontos was 3:1. The ratio was rather lower for the \$50's to \$500's.

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1. One of the partners in this new concern was the splendid engraver, W.C. Smillie.
  2. There are some exceptions. Plate numbers are absent from all of the \$50's \$100's and \$500's, at least some of the \$20's and some of the \$5's.
  3. They were printed by the letterpress method, just as today.

TABLE II

"OTTAWA" PROVINCIAL NOTES THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN  
PRINTED PRIOR TO CONFEDERATION

Denom- ination	Payable at Montreal		Payable at Toronto		Face Value (Both cities)
	Serial Numbers	Number of Notes	Serial Numbers	Number of Notes	
\$1	A,B,C,D/1-187500	750,000	A,B,C,D/1-62500	250,000	1,000,000
\$2	A,B,C,D/1-187500	750,000	A,B,C,D/1-62500	250,000	2,000,000
\$5	A,B,C,D/1-93750	375,000	A,B,C,D/1-36250	125,000	2,500,000
\$10	A,B,C/1-37500	112,500	A,B,C,D/1-12500	37,500	1,500,000
\$20	A/1-37500	37,500	A/1-12500	12,500	1,000,000
\$50	A,B/1-4000	8,000	A,B/1-3000	6,000	700,000
\$100	A,B/1-1250	* 2,500	A,B/1-875	* 1,750	425,000
\$500	A/1-3000	3,000	A/1-2000	2,000	2,500,000

\* The quantity of \$100 notes was derived by subtracting the values of the other denominations from the total amount printed. The division between Montreal and Toronto notes is arbitrary for this denomination.

The agreement between the government and the Bank of Montreal stated that the authorized amount of notes was to be sent to the Bank as soon as possible. As they were printed, the notes were sent to the Auditor General. He recorded them in his register and sent them on to the Deputy Receiver General, who recorded them in a second register. They were then sent on to the Bank of Montreal.

It had originally been decided that the notes would be countersigned by the government (31). The Directors of the Bank, however, suggested that it would be safer to transmit them to the Bank in an unsigned state (32). They could be countersigned there and would therefore not become money until they were in Bank custody. The government agreed to this proposal (33) and so most of the provincial notes were countersigned by officers of the Bank of Montreal. The interesting exceptions will be discussed later. The signature of R.B. Angus, familiar to those who collect Bank of Montreal notes, can be seen on the \$20 and \$50 notes in Figure 5.

The first shipment of the regular provincial notes was made to the Bank at the end of October and consisted of Montreal \$5's (34). \$1's, \$2's, \$10's, \$20's and \$500's soon followed (35). The \$50's were not sent until January 1867 (36). A small quantity of \$100's was printed but never left the government vaults. By Confederation the Bank had received \$7,920,000 of the "Ottawa" provincial notes (37). After this time, the kinds and quantities of notes sent to the Bank seem to have been determined largely by what the Bank requisitioned. The \$100's were not sent because the Bank simply never asked for them. In October 1867 the Deputy Receiver General reminded the Bank that \$100's were available if desired (38). But it was to no avail.

The circulation of the various kinds of provincial notes is shown in Figure 3. Both Montreal and Toronto notes began entering circulation in January 1867, as the withdrawal of the "legal tenders" began. At Confederation there were in circulation

some \$3.1 million in notes of the "Ottawa" type<sup>1</sup> - \$2.1 million in Montreals and \$1 million in Torontos (22).

#### IV. "PROVINCIAL" NOTES ISSUED AFTER CONFEDERATION

##### MONTREAL AND TORONTO NOTES

As the Dominion of Canada came into existence the new government was left with large stocks of unissued Province of Canada notes. Some \$3.5 million were still in the Deputy Receiver General's vault and the Bank held another \$4.8 million in unissued notes (22). For the time being it was decided to retain these notes as Dominion notes and to continue issuing them. This was confirmed by law in May 1868 (39). The Nova Scotia treasury notes, on the other hand, never attained Dominion note status and were rapidly withdrawn (40).

Between the fall of 1867 and early 1870, several smaller printings of the provincial notes were made. The only one made for the purpose of renewing stocks of notes to be issued in Ontario or Quebec was \$375,000 in Montreal \$10's and \$20's, sheet numbers 37501 - 45000 (41). The others were all for the purpose of creating notes for circulation in the Maritimes and are discussed below.

During the period from Confederation to the beginning of 1870, the ratio of Montreal to Toronto notes in circulation rose to about 3:1, consisting of about \$3 million in Montreals and \$1 million in Torontos (see Figure 3).

##### NOTES FOR ISSUE IN ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX

Because of the coming need for Maritime banking services for the new Dominion government, negotiations occurred with the Bank of Montreal to establish branches in St. John, New Brunswick and Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Bank's new branches opened just after Confederation (42). These branches would also shortly serve as the issue and redemption points for special "provincial" notes.

By December 1867 the Minister of Finance reported to the Privy Council that there was increased demand for notes in New Brunswick. He recommended that \$500,000 worth, stamped St. John and payable there, be forwarded to New Brunswick for issue. His report received official approval on the 28th of that month (43). This initial group of notes consisted of \$1's, \$2's, \$5's, \$10's, and \$20's. They were taken from the existing stock of notes payable in Toronto. Therefore, the serial numbers do not begin with A/1 (see Table III). The letter notifying the Bank of the shipment (to the Head Office in Montreal) suggests that these notes were not yet overprinted ST. JOHN (44). It must have been done later in Montreal.

The two surviving examples of the St. John issue are from this first shipment. One is a \$1 and the other is the lower \$5 shown in Figure 5. Both have the same overprint: a large blue ST. JOHN across the centre of the face.

The Bank's next requisition for notes for St. John did not come for some months (45). It was for \$375,000 in \$10's, \$20's and \$50's. However, by that time the stocks of \$10's and \$20's (both Montreal and Toronto) had been exhausted and more were ordered to be printed. Apparently the government ordered only as many \$10's and \$20's as

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1. At the same time the following amounts of "legal tenders" remained outstanding:  
\$286,618 Montreal and \$118,582 Toronto.

were required for the St. John issue: 3,500 sheets. But the order was for notes payable in Montreal. When the shipment was made to the Bank it consisted of the mixture (46):

\$10 Montreal	\$105,000
\$20 Montreal	70,000
\$50 Montreal	100,000
\$50 Toronto	100,000
	<u>\$375,000</u>

The Bank, however, expressed the desire to have all the notes for St. John be ones marked payable in Toronto (47). The government then had to send in a new order to the engravers to print 3,500 sheets of Toronto \$10's and \$20's and 1,000 sheets of \$50's as well. Fortunately, the mixed batch of notes had not been overprinted ST. JOHN prior to shipment to the Bank. So it was possible to use the \$275,000 payable in Montreal for circulation in Quebec and Ontario. The application of the overprint ST. JOHN to the 2,000 Toronto \$50's in the mixed shipment occurred in Montreal (48). On the freshly printed Toronto \$10's \$20's and \$50's, however, the overprint was added in Ottawa before the notes were sent to the Bank (47,49). Interestingly, the notification of shipment of the latter notes states that they were marked ST. JOHN, N.B. (47). This could be an error, but it does raise the possibility that the two different overprints, ST. JOHN and ST. JOHN, N.B., were used. The details of the St. John notes are given below in Table III.

TABLE III

"PROVINCIAL" NOTES OVERPRINTED FOR ISSUE  
IN ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK

Denomination	Notes Overprinted:			
	ST. JOHN		ST. JOHN, N.B. (?)	
	Serial Numbers	Number of Notes	Serial Numbers	Number of Notes
\$ 1	A,B,C,D/22001-47000*	100,000	_____	_____
\$ 2	A,B,C,D/24001-36500*	50,000	_____	_____
\$ 5	A,B,C,D/17001-30750*	55,000	_____	_____
\$10	A,B,C/ 12001-12500*	1,500	A,B,C/12501-16000	10,500
\$20	A/ 12001 - 12500*	500	A/12501-16000	3,500
\$50	A,B/2001-3000	2,000	A,B/3001-4000	2,000

\* Assumed

The governments' attempt to use either Toronto or Montreal is enlightening. It seems most unlikely to us that it was simply a mistake. The Order in Council (43) only states that the overprinted notes should be payable in St. John, If they were to be payable only in that city, then it would not matter which kind of note had been overprinted. The first \$500,000 was all in Toronto notes probably because the government wanted to use the less popular variety. The mixed shipment is consistent with this: of the denominations ordered the only Torontos remaining were \$100,000 in \$50's. It is our guess that the Bank objected to the Montreals in the mixed shipment because it wanted to have the notes payable in both St. John and Toronto. Unfortunately the Bank's letters on the subject are lost (50). In any case there are later documents stating that the notes were also payable at Toronto (51,52).

The Nova Scotian currency situation was rather distinctive in the mid-19th century and so required an equally distinctive note issue. The banks there were forbidden from issuing notes smaller than £ 5 or \$20 currency. The need for smaller currency was filled by British and American silver, both of which were legal tender, and by treasury notes of that province. Following the adoption of the decimal system, the only Nova Scotia treasury notes issued were \$5 (40). And that \$5 was local currency, worth slightly less than Canada currency <sup>1</sup>.

Thus the Dominion government decided to circulate only \$5 notes in Nova Scotia (53). They were payable in Nova Scotian currency, and were a legal tender only in that province (39). The Halifax notes were a special printing. The green vertical strips read : PAYABLE AT HALIFAX/ ONLY and the sheet numbers were black. The total printing was 100,000, serial numbers A,B,C,D/1-25000. They were forwarded to the Bank in June and October of 1868 (54). The single known surviving Halifax note is illustrated in Figure 5 (upper \$5).

The circulation of the St. John and Halifax notes never reached very high amounts (see Figure 3). That of the St. John began in February 1868 and Halifax in July of the same year. By January 1870 there were \$301,000 in St. John and \$493,000 in Halifax notes in circulation (20).

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We take pleasure in noting that some of the illustrations in this paper would not have been possible without the kind assistance of Messrs. Freeman Clowery of the Bank of Montreal and F. Stuart Taylor of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

(NOTE: A second part to this paper will appear in the July Transactions.

Figures, Figure Titles, Legends and References follow this page.)

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1. The Nova Scotian rating was \$5 currency / £ I sterling. Canada and New Brunswick used \$4.86 2/3 currency / £ I sterling. The switchover in Nova Scotia did not come until 1871.

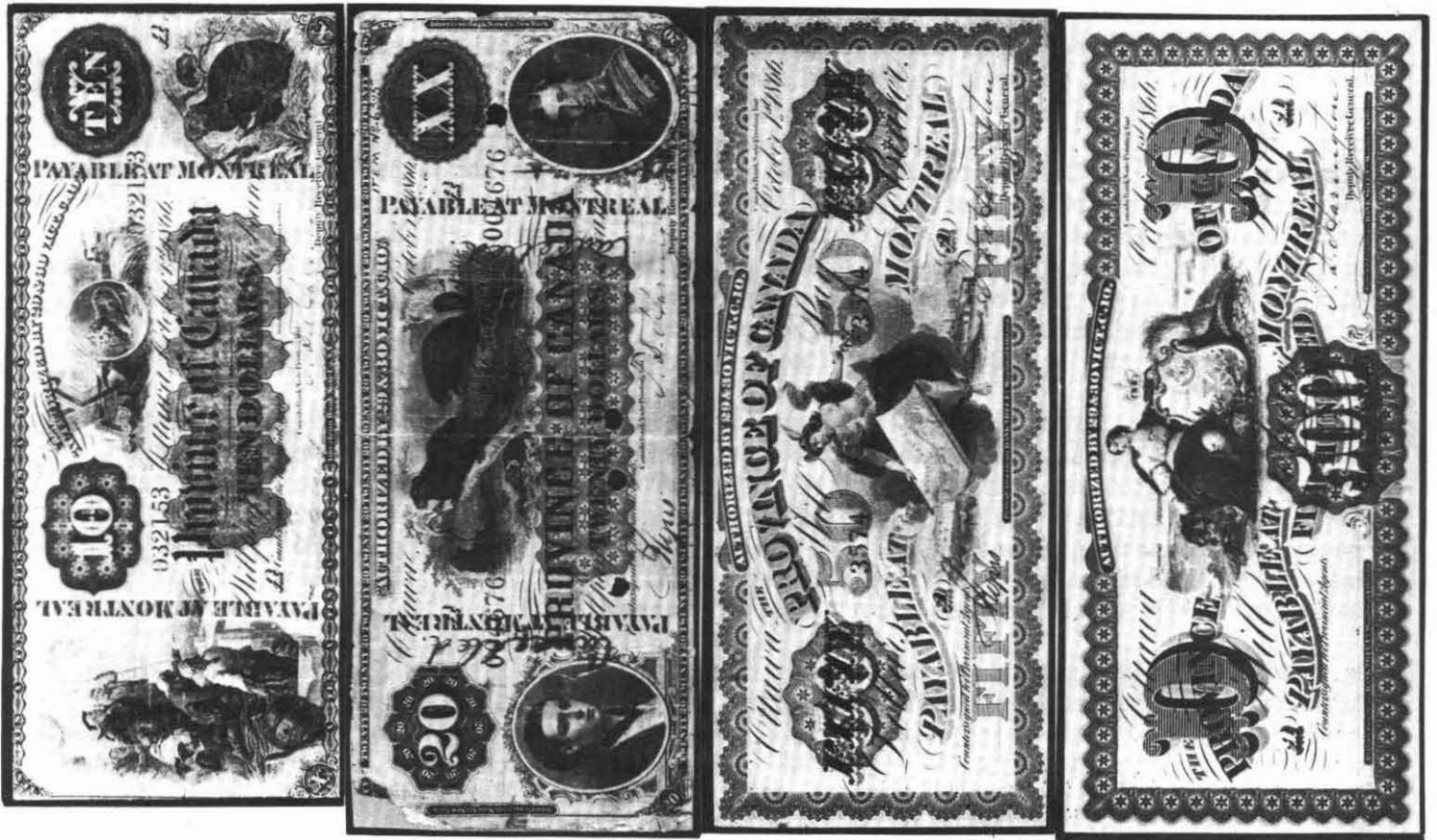


FIG. 5

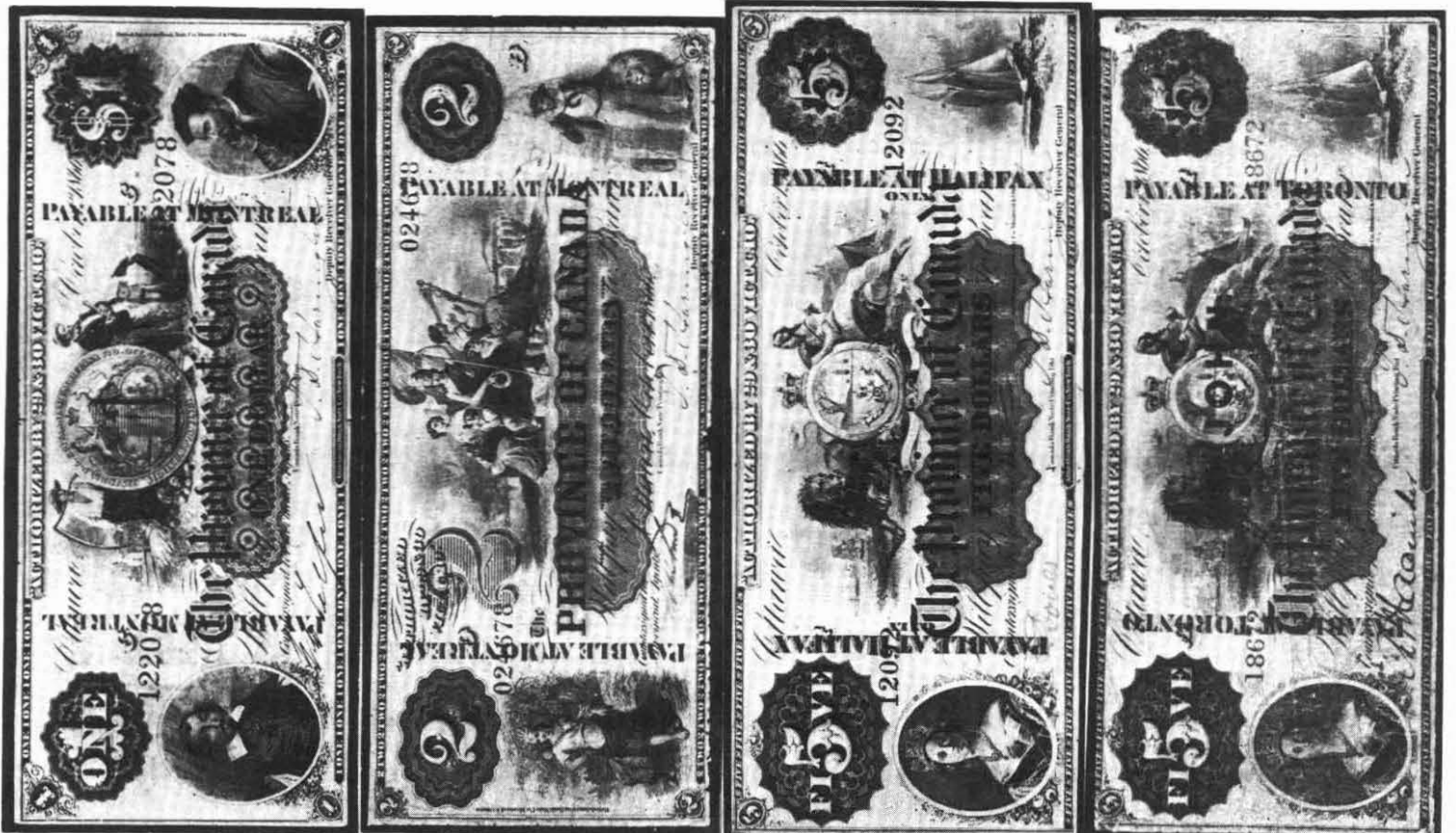


FIG. 1

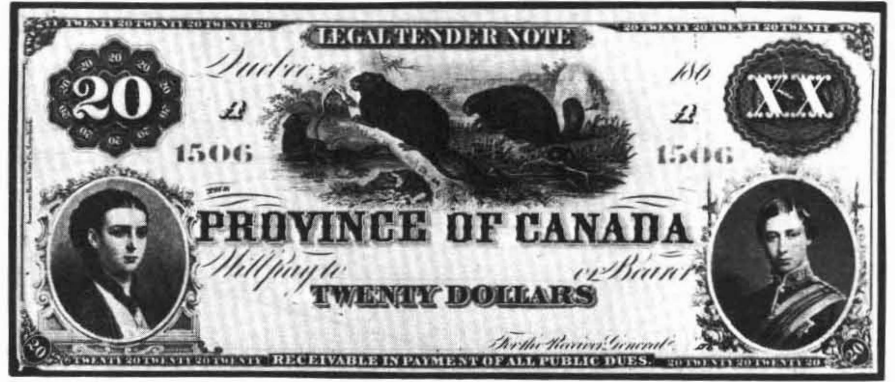
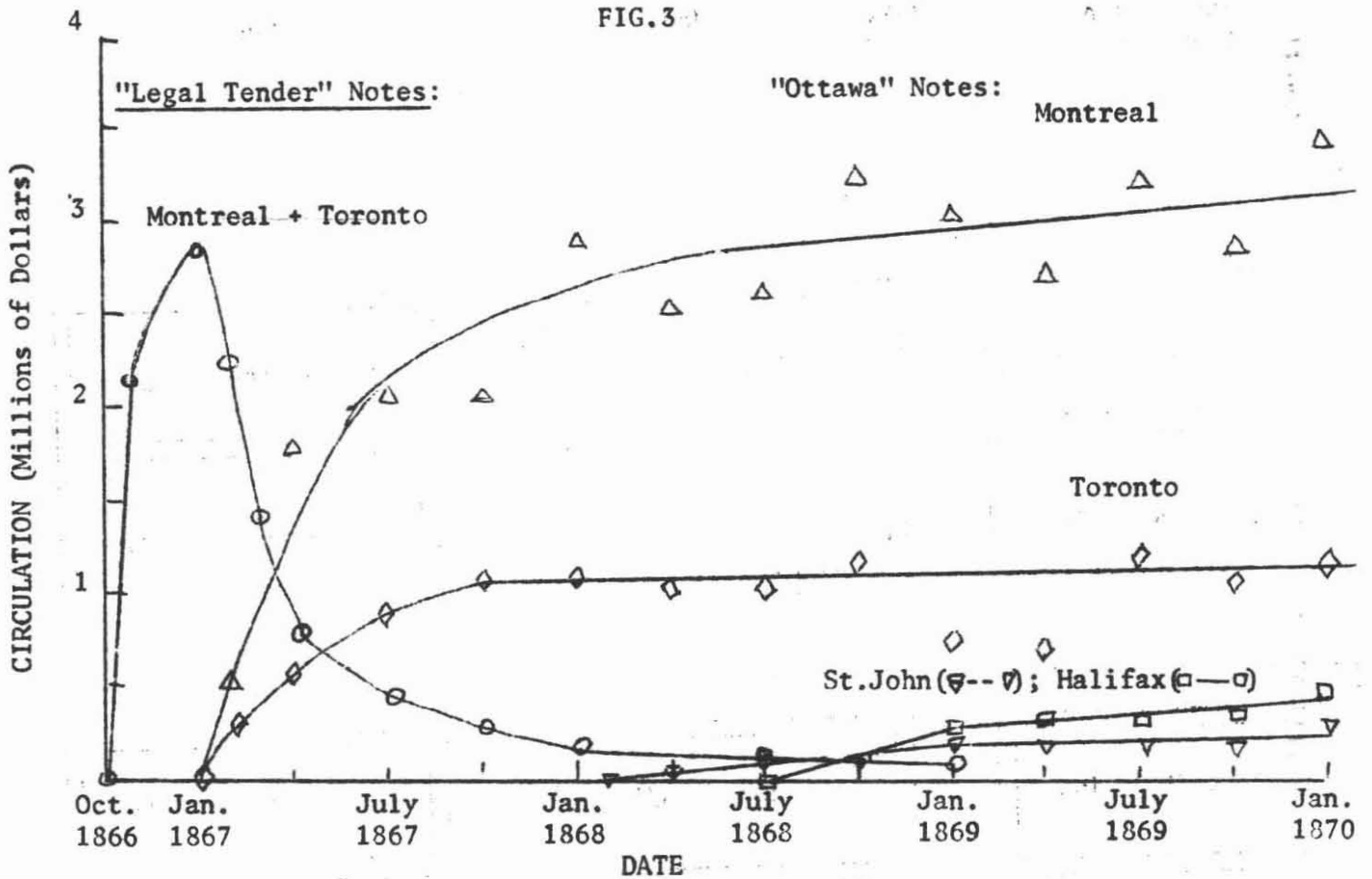


FIG. 7

FIG. 2



FIG. 3





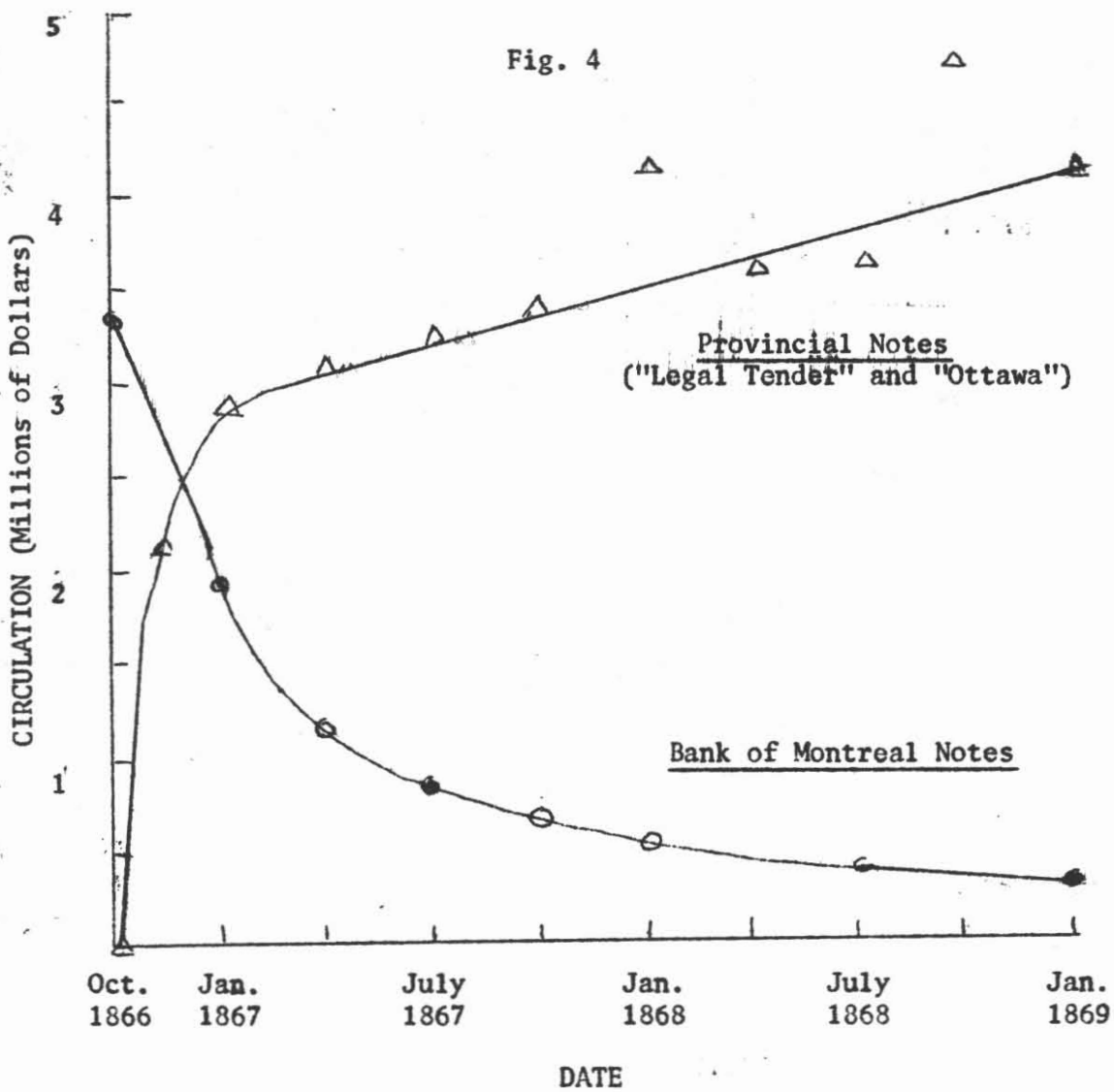


Fig. 6

\$1, \$2 or \$5 A/1	\$10 A/1	\$50 or \$100 A/1
\$1, \$2 or \$5 B/1	\$10 B/1	\$50 or \$100 B/1
\$1, \$2 or \$5 C/1	\$10 C/1	
\$1, \$2 or \$5 D/1	\$20 A/1	\$500 A/1

FIGURE TITLES AND LEGENDS

FIGURE 1. "BLACK AND WHITE"FACE PROOF  
FOR THE "QUEBEC" PROVINCE OF CANADA \$20.

FIGURE 2. BANK OF MONTREAL 1852 \$5 NOTE CONVERTED  
INTO A "LEGAL TENDER" PROVINCE OF CANADA NOTE.

The overprint, in green, reads: PROVINCIAL NOTE/LEGAL TENDER/  
FIVE/ PAYABLE IN MONTREAL/FOR THE RECEIVER GENERAL.

FIGURE 3. THE CIRCULATION OF "LEGAL TENDER" AND  
"OTTAWA" PROVINCE OF CANADA NOTES OCTOBER 1866 TO JAN. 1870

The "legal tenders" are the modified Bank of Montreal notes. The specially designed 1866 provincial notes are termed "Ottawa" type and their circulation is separated into the various cities where they were payable.

FIGURE 4. THE CIRCULATION OF BANK OF MONTREAL AND  
PROVINCE OF CANADA NOTES OCTOBER 1866 TO DECEMBER 1868

FIGURE 5. FACES OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF "OTTAWA" PROVINCIAL NOTES  
WHICH WERE ACTUALLY ISSUED.

Note that the Toronto \$5 is overprinted ST. JOHN for issue in New Brunswick. The \$500 is a proof and so lacks sheet numbers and the countersignature.

FIGURE 6. PLATE POSITION AND SERIAL NUMBER ARRANGEMENTS  
FOR THE "OTTAWA" PROVINCE OF CANADA NOTES.

The letter to the left of the / is the plate position letter, while the number to the right of the / is the sheet number. In this figure the first sheet for each denomination is shown (hence #1).

FIGURE 7. THE PLATE NUMBER, PLATE POSITION LETTER AND SHEET NUMBER  
ON AN "OTTAWA" \$1 PROVINCE OF CANADA NOTE.

The plate number is the tiny digit above the larger sheet number. This particular note is payable in Toronto.

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18. Letter from E.H. King to Hon. W.P. Howland, 24 August 1866.
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24. Receiver General's Office Circulation Statistics Book 1901-1917.
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27. Letter from J.E.Gavit to Hon. W.P. Howland, 1 September, 1866.
28. Letter from T.D. Harington to the British American Bank Note Co., 17 Aug. 1866.

29. Letter from the British American Bank Note Company, to Hon. Sir. N.F. Belleau, 17 August, 1866.
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32. Letter from E.H. King to Hon. W.P. Howland, 24 October, 1866.
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44. Letter from T.D. Harington to T.R. Christian, 31 December , 1867.
45. Ibid, 11 December, 1868.
46. Ibid, 9 January, 1869.
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48. Letter from T.D. Harington to T.R. Christian, 4 February 1869.
49. Ibid, 23 February 1869.
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51. Letter from John Langton to C.S. Ross, 6 March 1868.
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53. Letter from T.D. Harington to T.R. Christian, 29 September 1868.
54. Ibid, 2,3,8 and 15 June and 9 October 1868.

## THE MORRIS SOUVENIR MEDALLION

by Frank Harding

In the early 1930's, while operating a garage at Bangor, Saskatchewan, George Morris designed an automatic trip for the rod of a rod-weeder. He patented this device and started to build it himself on a small scale. In the late 1950's he decided the time was ripe to start his own manufacturing plant, which was started at Yorkton, Saskatchewan in 1959.

Throughout the 1960's the company expanded its lines, production and markets. Canadian Morris dealers now number 274, including 170 in the province of Saskatchewan.

In 1973 the plant at Yorkton was expanded so that it now covered 116,995 square feet almost doubling its size. At the Grand opening on March 9th, 1973, 576 people consisting of visiting dealers and guests sat down to a banquet at the Regina Inn as part of the festivities. Each place setting included a special commemorative medal as a souvenir of the event.

Side one of the medal portrays a head and shoulders profile of Mr. George Morris, President of the Morris Rod-Weeder Co. and also highlights their slogan "Manufacturers of your kind of farm equipment". The signature is that of George Morris. Side two presents the first production model of the horse-drawn 8 foot Morris Rod-weeder which was produced in 1939. This machine is presently on display at the Western Development Museum at Yorkton.

A more complete description of the medallion is as follows:

Morris Rod Weeder Co Ltd. Head Office, Yorkton, Saskatchewan Canada/(portrait)/  
M/ Manufacturers of your/kind of farm equipment/Geo H Morris

Morris Rod Weeders. Morris Chisel Plows. Seed-Rite Hoe Drills. Challenger Cultivators. Morris Mounted Harrows/ M. Morris/ (rod-weeder)/first production/ model of the/horse-drawn 8/foot Morris Rod/Weeder/produced in/1939

5000 of these medallions struck in Goldine, Round 39mm were minted by the Alberta Mint, Edmonton, Alberta.

Special thanks to Reg Smith, Edmonton and Cec Tannahill, Regina for information.

THE PARSON'S TOKENS - HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

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

One of the most unusual series of tokens used by the Hudson's Bay Company were those initiated, manufactured and used by Ralph Parsons in his jurisdiction from 1909 to 1918. They were first used at Wolstenholme and then also at Lake Harbour, Baffin Land, a small section of the eastern Arctic on Hudson's Strait.

The story of their purpose and use is best told in a letter from Mr. Parsons, to me, as written on February 14, 1948, when Mr. Parsons was Manager of the Hudson's Bay Company in St. John's Newfoundland. I had seen examples in the Hudson's Bay Company Museum in Winnipeg, but other than knowing they had been issued under his authority, they had no further information.

Mr. Clifford P. Wilson, the noted historic writer and at that time the Editor of "The Beaver", and responsible for their museum, gave me Mr. Parsons address and suggested I would write him for information (I had been assisting their museum by giving them an Indian Chief Medal and some tokens which they lacked).

Here is Mr. Parsons letter to me :

St. John's, Nfld.

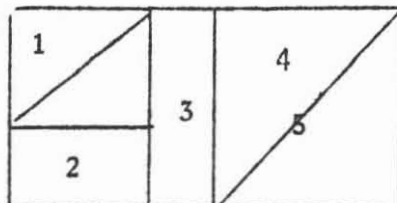
February 14, 48.

Mr. J.D. Ferguson,  
Messrs. Spencer (Canada) Ltd.,  
Rock Island, Quebec.

Dear Mr. Ferguson,

Replying to yours of 4th inst., the little personal experience that I have had in the use of trade tokens is confined to a small section of the Eastern Arctic, viz: Hudson's Strait.

When we established our first post at Wolstenholme in 1909 and at Lake Harbour, Baffin Land, in 1912 the natives at these places had very little idea of the relative value of their furs and country produce as compared with our trade goods, so we instituted a trade token that would give them visual knowledge of the comparative values of such country produce and types of furs that they traded with us. These tokens were also used in trading over the counter. We took a white fox as being the standard of value as represented in a piece of sheet pewter or copper about 2" x 1" x 1/16": then we divided it up in sections representing Ermine, Jar Seal Skin, square flipper Seal skin, Walrus, etc. as per illustration below:-



Each section represented a skin so that the native could see for example the

relative value of a jar Seal skin with a White Fox or how many white fox equalled a Blue Fox or a Polar Bear.

Mr. Clifford Wilson has specimens of these tokens at Winnipeg. They are, of course, no longer in use.

I do not suppose the foregoing is of any interest to you, and I am sorry that I cannot be of any assistance to you.

Yours sincerely

(signed) Ralph Parsons

In subsequent correspondence, of February 1, 1949, Mr. Parsons advised that in 1918 the tokens were replaced by the new issue (then) of round aluminum tokens.

He also advised that he had not been able to trace the use of any tokens by the Company in their posts in Labrador or Newfoundland.

THE 275th. ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE  
CATHEDRAL PARISH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST  
ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND

by C. F. Rowe

Sir Humphrey Gilbert in formally taking possession of the Island of Newfoundland on August 5th, 1583 in the name of Queen Elizabeth of England proclaimed three laws to be put in force immediately. The first for Religion, which in public exercise should be according to the Church of England. The Second, for the maintenance of these territories, against which if anything were contemplated prejudicial, the party or parties offending should be adjudged and executed as in the case of high treason, according to the laws of England. The Third, if any person should utter words sounding to the dishonor of Her Majesty, he should lose his ships and goods confiscated. That Morning and Evening Prayer with the Common Service approved by the King's Majesty and Laws of the Realm, be read and said on every ship daily by the minister. It is not unreasonable to infer that the first service of the Church of England in North America was held when Sir Humphrey Gilbert assembled his crew and the inhabitants of the town on the beach of St. John's Harbour to formally proclaim the annexation of the Island to the Crown of England. By this act Newfoundland became the first overseas possession of the Crown of England and the nucleus of the British Empire.

Later, John Guy, in his attempt to colonize the Island was sufficiently interested in the welfare of his colony to obtain the services of a chaplain, the Revd. Erasmus Stourton who arrived in 1612. Stourton remained in the island for sixteen years and was the first clergyman of the Church of England to minister in the country of whom a record is known.

Until near the close of the seventeenth century little progress was made towards the further establishment of the Church of England in the colony. It was not until 1699 when in response to a petition by the inhabitants of the town of St. John's that the Bishop of London appointed the Revd. John Jackson, who had previously served as Chaplain in the convoy ships and knew the country and people, as the first resident clergyman.

From 1699 the Church continued to consolidate itself and to eventually become the first permanently established ministry of the Church of England in North America. Throughout its 275 years of ministry to the population the Established Church suffered many difficulties; of the six church buildings preceding the present Cathedral two, if not three, were destroyed during the various French occupations of the town and on two other occasions by fire. Today the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Newfoundland which also serves as a Parish church appears as depicted on the obverse of the Commemorative medal.

The cornerstone of the Cathedral was laid in 1843 by Bishop Spencer, the first bishop of the Diocese of Newfoundland but actual construction was delayed due to financial and other problems. In 1846 a great fire destroyed much of the town and with it went the old church, its schools, rectories and other buildings. Construction of the new Cathedral was commenced in 1847 and by 1850 the nave section was completed. This portion was used as the cathedral church until 1880 when the choir and transepts were undertaken and completed in 1885. Within the short span of seven years much of the town was once again destroyed by a great fire on July 8, 1892 and the Cathedral was completely gutted with only the outer walls remaining. Restoration work, with



generous assistance from many parts of the world, was commenced almost immediately and by 1905 the Cathedral was restored to its original condition using the same exterior walls.

Centered in the heart of the City of St. John's the Cathedral is an imposing structure considered to be the most perfect example of Gothic architecture in all of Canada, if not in all of North America. Designed by Sir Gilbert Scott the famous gothic architect who restored many of England's great cathedrals and the designer and builder of Liverpool Cathedral in the mid 1840's; supervised by him and his decendants the Scott firm is still consulted for advice regarding major repairs or work of further completion to retain its true Gothic style of architecture.

The original walls, erected over 128 years ago, have deteriorated considerably due to unrealized damage at the time of the 1892 fire and the long exposure to severe climatic conditions. Large quantities of sandstone have to be brought in from Nova Scotia to repair the damage. It is with this in mind that the Cathedral authorities decided on raising funds to cover the cost of this new stone during the week of celebrations held in October last to officially mark the 275 th. Anniversary of the Parish. A commemorative Medal was struck for presentation to subscribers to the fund who contributed an amount of not less than ten dollars.

The medal was struck at the Lombardo Mint, Sherbrooke, Quebec, from designs submitted by the author. 38mm in diameter. 25 copies in silver for official presentation by the Sub-dean and Rector and 1000 copies in bronze for subscribers to the Cathedral Restoration Fund. A limited number of medals are still available. Any reader wishing to obtain a copy may do so by writing to The Secretary, Anglican Cathedral Restoration Fund, Anglican Cathedral, St. John's, Newfoundland enclosing a contribution of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) towards the fund.

#### THE OFFICIAL 25th ANNIVERSARY OF CONFEDERATION MEDAL

Released by the

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND

April 1st. 1974

by C. F. Rowe

On April 1st, 1974 the Provincial Government of Newfoundland released for sale through the Dept. of Finance an Anniversary of Confederation Medal as a commemorative souvenir. On December 12th, 1948 negotiations between Newfoundland and Canada were concluded at a meeting held in the Senate Chamber in Ottawa and the Terms of Union formally signed. These terms became effective at the stroke of midnight on March 31st, 1949 and Britian's oldest colony, the cornerstone of the British Empire became the 10th Province of Canada.

The medal struck to commemorate the union is of antique silver 999+ fine, 51mm in diameter, 62.2 grams, hallmarked and serial numbered 00001 to 10000. The medals were struck by the Jacques Cartier Mint, Toronto, Ont. Each was housed in a blue velvet case with the Coat of Arms of Newfoundland on the inner lid.

The medal was designed by Mr. Ian H. Stewart, M.S.I.A.. Mr. Stewart was born in



1, The 275th. Anniversary of the founding of the Cathedral Parish of St. John the Baptist, St. John, Newfoundland.



2. The Official 25th Anniversary of Confederation Medal Released by the Provincial Government of Newfoundland, April 1st. 1974.



3. 25th Anniversary of Confederation Medal Distributed by the Provincial Government of Newfoundland to its Children, Sept., 1974.



4. Government of Newfoundland - Dept. of Tourism Souvenir Medal - 1974.

Scotland and came to Newfoundland in 1966 to join the staff of Memorial University of Newfoundland as an Industrial designer. The Confederation medal is his first attempt in the field of medal design but since then he has designed the Alexander Graham Bell Commemorative medal presented to senior executives of the Bell Telephone Company on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the invention of the telephone and, a 25th Anniversary of Confederation medal for distribution by the Newfoundland Government to the school children of Newfoundland.

The obverse of the medal bears the Provincial Coat of Arms granted by King Charles I on January 1st 1637 who decreed that "for the greater honor and splendor of that Country and the people therein inhabiting, it is and will be necessary that there be pper and peculiar Armes thereunto belonging to be used in all such cases as Armes are wont to be by other nations & countries".

The Letters Patent in the records of the College of Arms, England gives the following description:-

" I have accordingly for the purpose before recited devised sett forth and contrived that the Armes & Ensignes hereafter described. That is to say Gules a Crosse Argent in the first Quarter of the Escoccheon a Lyon Passant gardant Crowned Or. In the second an Unicorne passant of the second armed maned and unguled of the third gorged with a Crowne whereunto is affixed a chaine passing between his fore legs and reflexed over his back of the last. In the third as in the second. In the fourth as in the first. And for the Crest Upon an Healm Mantled Gules doobled Argent and a Wreath Or & Gules an Elke Passant pper The Escuccheon supported by two Savages of the Clyme pper armed and apparaled according to the Guise when they goe to Warre And Under all in an Escroll this Motto Quaerite prime Regnum Dei as in the Margent more plainly is depicted."

For 260 years the existance of the Arms as granted by Charles I in 1637 appears to have been completely forgotten or unknown to the Newfoundland or United Kingdom authorities.

A few years prior to 1927 the Newfoundland Government became aware of the fact that the Coat of Arms did exist and after careful research and investigation officially adopted its use commencing January 1st. 1928.

On the reverse is depicted Cabot's ship "The Matthew" one of a fleet of five vessels which set sail from Bristol, England under Letters Patent by Henry VII "to find and discover in any part of the world, islands countries, regions and provinces belonging to the heathen, and which were previously unknown to all Christians". On June 24. 1497, the Feast of St. John the Baptist, the sailors sighted land which they called Terra Nova.

## 25th ANNIVERSARY OF CONFEDERATION MEDAL

Distributed by the Provincial Government of Newfoundland  
to its children - September 1974

by C.F. Rowe

Shortly after the re-opening of schools in Newfoundland in September 1974 as a climax to the various 25th Anniversary of Confederation celebrations sponsored by the Provincial Government throughout the summer each child in the Province was given, through the schools, a medal as a souvenir of the event.

170,000 copies of the medal were struck in nickle, 25.4 mm in diameter by the Cartier Mint, Toronto, Ontario from a design submitted by Mr. Ian H. Stewart, M.S.I.A., Instructor in Industrial Design at the Memorial University of Newfoundland.

The obverse shows the Coat of Arms of Newfoundland consisting of a shield in red with a cross in silver dividing the shield into four quarters. In the first and fourth quarters is a Lion from the Arms of England in gold, and the second and third quarters is the Unicorn of Scotland as one of the supporters of the King of England at the time of union of England and Scotland. Above the shield is an Elk standing on a wreath of red and gold. Supporting the Arms are two natives dressed and armed in war apparell. The whole is mounted on a scroll bearing the motto "Quaerite Prime Regnum Dei" - Seek ye first the Kingdom of God-

The reverse bears a likeness of Confederation Building opened in 1966 and named in honor of Newfoundland's union with Canada on April 1st. 1949. Confederation Building houses most of the executive and administration branches of the Provincial Government including the Chamber of the House of Assembly. On the top floor of the tower is located a military museum which contains many historic items and models of the old fortifications of St. John's. The building is located on a hill overlooking the City and provides the visitor with a commanding view of the City and its surroundings.

GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND - DEPT. OF TOURISM

SOUVENIR MEDAL - 1974

by C. F. Rowe

The Department of Tourism in 1971 purchased the dies of a medal originally struck by the Wellings Mint, Rexdale, Ontario for the Shell Oil Company as one of a series depicting the Floral Emblems of the Provinces of Canada. From the dies the Government had a supply struck for distribution to visitors to Confederation Building in St. John's and also for inclusion in brochures supplied at official functions and tourist information centres as a souvenir of their visit to the Province. These bore the original date 1949, the year Newfoundland entered into confederation with Canada.

In 1974 a new supply was ordered but this time the date was changed to 1974, the 25th Anniversary year of Confederation with Canada. The medal is gold coloured, 32mm in diameter. The obverse shows the Coat of Arms of Newfoundland with the numerals "19" "74" on either side with the word NEWFOUNDLAND above and TERRE-NEUVE beneath. On the reverse is depicted the Pitcher Plant, with the words "PITCHER PLANT" above and SARRACENIE POURPRE below.

Queen Victoria, in 1864 chose the Pitcher Plant to be engraved on the one cent piece of Newfoundland's first coin issue which was placed in circulation on January 1st. 1865. Close examination of the wreath on the reverse of the one cent coin from 1865 to 1936 will show that the lower half of the wreath consists of acorns and oak leaves and the upper half the flowers and leaves of the Pitcher Plant - Ref: C.N.A. Journal Vol 18, No 61 Jan 1973, page 8. With the introduction of the small cent in 1938 the Pitcher Plant was retained but given much greater prominence as the main feature on the reverse.

The Pitcher Plant is found in the bogs and marshes. It has a wine coloured flower on a rather tall stem which keeps it well above the leaves which are tubular in shape and mostly hidden in the moss and grass. A pool of water at the base of the leaf is a death trap for a variety of insects. Insects on entering the leaf become trapped by a profusion of long hair like structures pointing downwards from the leaf's smooth glossy surface. The insect soon drowns, decomposes, and supplies the plant with nourishment by becoming absorbed into the leaf tissue.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY TOKENS

OF THE UNGAVA DISTRICT

by Donald M. Stewart



Obv: H.B./C.  
Rev: 1/M.B. A:R:25

Obv: H.B./C.  
Rev: 10/M.B. A:R:32

From 1909, when Ralph Parsons established the first posts in the Eastern Arctic, the Baffin Island and Ungava posts came under various administrations. Originally part of the Labrador District, they became part of the St. Lawrence-Labrador District in 1922, then were sub-districts administered from Lake Harbour and Fort Chimo and about 1932 were included in the Eastern Arctic District. For at least part of this period, these tokens are believed to have been used in the Baffin Island posts but this brief account is limited to a description of the fur trade life on the mainland.

The Hudson's Bay Company posts in the Ungava sub-district traded with the Inuit (Eskimo) and bands of Naskapi, Montagnais and Cree. These Indian tribes led a nomadic life in the huge area between Ungava Bay and the St. Lawrence River in the south and the Hudson's Bay to the west. The main post was Fort Chimo, which dated from 1830. Located thirty miles from the sea on the Koksoak River, the post is named for an Inuit word of salutation, "Chimo", meaning "are you friendly"? Comprised of a dozen scattered one-story buildings, Fort Chimo braved the bare river banks, in a country with only a few scrub trees. Its only distinguishing feature for many years was the highest flagpole in the Arctic, a gift from H.M.S. Cotter. During the second World War, Chimo was relocated three miles up river, when the United States Airforce built a landing strip there.

Most interesting of the outposts was Fort McKenzie, located far inland in a more forested area. McKenzie was built in 1916 by J.S.C. Watt and named for N.M.W.J. McKenzie, then manager of the Labrador District. It has been described as having a store, flour shed and dwelling, all dwarfed by piles of firewood ready for winter. This fuel was used only to heat the dwelling, as fire or heat of any description was never used in the stores in the Eastern Arctic. Should a store be destroyed by fire, it was difficult to rebuild and the merchandise could not be replaced until the following summer. This might have tragic consequences. At McKenzie, all the post buildings were country-made from hand cut lumber and logs. Only the rubberoid roofing was brought in from outside. All the furniture and fixtures were made from local timber.

Supplying the posts was an interesting problem. Each year a requisition was prepared which listed everything likely to be required in the year following delivery. This requisition was carried out by the supply ship and the ordered merchandise brought in on its next annual visit. Anything overlooked was unobtainable. In those days, the Ungava posts were supplied from Montreal by the Hudson's Bay Company's own ship, the R.M.S. "Nascopie." In late June or July it would leave on its dangerous voyage to the Arctic. When it had navigated the Labrador Sea and Hudson Strait, it sailed to the foot of Ungava Bay.. There it would wait for the Inuit pilot and

then steam over the bar at high tide and up the river to Chimo before the water was too low.

Now began an exciting time. Many of the Inuit and Indian people were gathered with the few white inhabitants to greet the "Nascopie." Willing hands pitched in with the freight, carrying it up from the wharf to the various warehouses where the outpost managers would direct traffic. The goods were carefully checked against the requisitions to ensure nothing had been left on board. At the same time, the bales of fur harvest of a year's labour, were recorded and loaded. All the while old friendships were renewed and news of people and events exchanged. Then the "Nascopie" was gone for another year.. It is sad to relate the loss of the R.M.S. "Nascopie" on July 21, 1947, when she struck an uncharted reef in Dorset Harbour.

The Ungava posts supplied from Fort Chimo were Fort McKenzie, Whale River, Georges River, Leaf River and Payne Bay. The supplies for the last four were easily moved by the outpost boats. Transporting the supplies one hundred and eighty miles upstream to Fort McKenzie was more complicated and required the Koksoak Canoe brigade. First the fifteen-ton motorboat Koksoak would run the supplies the fifty-five miles to Burgess Landing. There the picturesque Canoe Brigade, which had left McKenzie after spring break-up with the winter's furs, was now waiting to begin the return trip. They were equipped with twenty-two foot Chestnut freighters capable of handling more than four thousand pounds. Each had a crew of five or six, and the Brigade was made up of nine or ten canoes. The crews would bring their families on the five week journey.

As there was always more freight then could be carried in one load, the Canoe Brigade would use a series of dumps. The hardest work came at the three portages and it was here the families proved their value. The men would commonly carry a bag of 98's flour and a 100 pound barrel of pork on top for a load of 286 pounds. The women would often carry up to 215 pounds each and even children of five or six would carry a 24 pound sack of flour. It is interesting to note that the women and children were given encouragement in the form of a token each time they carried a piece of freight across a portage, the denomination varying with the load. There was great competition to see who had earned the most when they were counted and handed in at night. Credits were recorded and paid off at Fort McKenzie. Long hours were necessary, with the camp coming to life at three A.M. and work proceeding until close to six P.M. When Fort McKenzie was reached, the freight was checked and stored and the Indians outfitted for the winter. Once again it was time for them to set out for their hunting grounds. <sup>1</sup>

The described tokens are two of an issue of four, having values of 1 M.B. (made beaver) 5 M.B., 10 M.B., and 20 M.B. These tokens were used at all the Ungava posts from early in the 1920's until 1941 or a little later. Here, one made beaver had a value of twenty cents in contrast to other areas of Canada, where a made beaver was traditionally valued at fifty cents. This reflects the Newfoundland twenty cent piece and was a natural denomination for the Labrador District, which was administered from Cartwright, Labrador and later from St. John's, Newfoundland, thus influencing the made beaver value in all the eastern districts.

It is interesting to note the use of these tokens outside the posts, as most accounts of the use of the Hudson's Bay Company tokens in the Eastern Arctic District indicate a use inside the posts only. This would be at the time of trading when

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1. Before Fort McKenzie was closed about 1954, float planes had for several years supplanted the famous Koksoak Canoe Brigade.



the amount credited for furs would be placed on the counter in the form of tokens. As trade goods were chosen by the native family, their value in tokens would be set to one side and then removed. The hunter could see whether too many tokens were going for luxuries and ensure that a good supply of staple foods, clothing and ammunition was obtained to carry his family through the winter.

Now that radio and satellite communications and the airplane have radically changed the way of life in the Canadian north, it is worthwhile to treasure these historic trade tokens which are a link with a past era.

The author is pleased to acknowledge his great debt to Mr. C. N. Stephen, a former post Manager of the Ungava sub-District, who was the source of these tokens, and of much of the information in this article.

Ref.

William Ashley Anderson: Angel of Hudson bay  
E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1961

#### CORRECTIONS TO THE JANUARY ISSUE

Under Geoffrey Bell's Preliminary Listing of New Brunswick Trade Tokens, please make the following corrections :

Page 12 under Stickney , between the lines "Good for/1¢/in trade" and "Good for/5¢/in trade" insert the following obverse : "Peel Lumber Company, Ltd./Incorporated/ Stickney, N.B."

Page 12 under St. Martins ,change the word "Genral" to read "General".

#### NEW BOOK BEING PUBLISHED

Your Editor wishes to announce that his latest book "Medals, Tokens and Paper Money of the Hudson's Bay Company" is now in the printer's hands and should be off the press about the first of May, 1975. The book consists of about 120 pages, is fully illustrated and contains a brief history of the Company along with an updating of the Medal and Paper Money sections.

TRADE AND ADVERTISING TOKENS OF MANITOBA

COMPLETE SUPPLEMENT

by Donald M. Stewart

GENERAL

0030a Hudson's Bay Company/(coat of arms)/Compagnie de la Baie Hudson  
Negotiable only at Bay Stores/ The Bay/5/dollars/1974 retail value  
1974 N:R:32 R1

ALTONA

0080i Altona Co-op.Service Ltd./General/Merchants  
Good for/10¢/in merchandise B:R:25 R10  
j 5¢ B:R:20 R9

0120d The Commonwealth/General/Merchants/Altona, Man.  
Good for/10¢/in trade A:O:23 R10

0170a L.P.Yoerger,/Altona,/Man.  
Good for/1/shave B:R:23½ R10

AUSTIN

0220c The Peoples/Store/Austin,Man.  
Good for/25/cents/in trade A:R:24 R8  
d 10 A:R:21½ R8

BRANDON

0355a Army Navy Airforce Veterans in Canada/Incorporated(logo)/  
Brandon Unit #10  
Uniface (used as a drink token) P1b:R:42 R1  
b Same P1r:R:42 R1

0370a Brandon Flying Club/Airport/Brandon,Man.  
Good for/one/at bar B:S:28½ R10

0430a Obverse as 0380a  
Dominion Exhibition/Brandon/July 15th to 25th/(grandstand)/  
good for 50¢ on/\$5.00 purchase/ of photos at Cole's/  
831 Rosser Ave./Brandon B:R:29 R9

0510a Home Bread Co./Brandon.  
Good for/one loaf/of/bread A:Sc8:29 R10

0590a Obverse as 0380a  
Dominion Exhibition/Brandon/July 15th to 25th/(grandstand)/  
good for 10¢ on/\$1.00 purchase at/Kennedy's/Pharmacy/  
Rosser Ave. & 11th St. B:R:29 R9

0595a Brandon Manitoba/100(The/Spirit/of 70)Buffalo)/1870-1970/  
(building)/Keystone Centre/expires Dec.31/1970/  
Kiwaniis(logo)Dollar  
Grand Valley Days/(steamboat)/One Dollar/value/  
Brandon-Manitoba-Canada N:R:32 R2  
b Same S:R:32 R3  
c Same G;R:32 R7

	<u>BRANDON</u> ,cont.		
	Manitoba/Dairy/Manco/Poultry/Co-operative Ltd.		
0640l	Good for/1 quart/of milk	Plk:R:23	R1
	Manitoba/Dairy &/Poultry/Co-op Ltd./-made in usa		
0640m	Good for/1 quart/milk	Plr:Sc8:24	R1
	Man.Dairy/& Poultry/Co-op., Ltd./-made in usa		
0640n	Good for/1 quart/milk	Plk:Sc8:23	R3
	Man.Dairy/& Poultry/Co-op. Ltd./-made in usa		
0640o	Good for/1 quart/milk	Plg:Sc8:23	R3
	Obverse as 0380a		
0730a	Dominion Exhibition/Brandon/July 15th to 25th/(grandstand)/ good for 10¢ on/purchase of \$1.00/at Scott's/ confectionery Store/9th and Princess	B:R:29	R10
	Obverse as 0380a		
0790a	Dominion Exhibition/Brandon/July 15th to 25th/(grandstand)/ good for \$5.00 on a/\$50.00 purchase at/Vincent & McPherson/ Furniture Store/during Fair Week	B:R:29	R8
	<u>CHURCHILL</u>		
	2nd Arctic & Northern Jamboree/1970/(three figures)/Churchill		
1050a	Janboree/value \$1.00/at canteen/& trading post/July 8-16, 1970/Dollar	Bz:R:32	R5
	<u>CYPRESS RIVER</u>		
	Burgess/Grocery/Cypress/River		
1130a	Good for/1/loaf of bread	A:R:25	R8
	<u>DARLINGFORD</u>		
	R.A. Fines,/General/Merchant/Darlingford, Man.		
1150e	Good for/5¢/in merchandise	A:R:21	R10
	<u>DAUPHIN</u>		
	Cruise Dairy/Phone 101/Dauphin,Man.		
1160d	Good for/1/quart/Jersey milk	A:S:29	R7
e	pint/homo or/standard milk	A:Re:34X20	R7
	Cruise/Dairy/Dauphin/Ph. 3051		
1160f	Good for/1 quart/homo/milk/-/made in usa	Plw:O:23	R8
	Cruise/Dairy/Dauphin/Ph. 3051/-/made in usa		
1160g	Good for/1 quart/Jersey/milk	Plr:Sc8:24	R8
	Cruise/Dairy/Dauphin/Ph.3051/-/made in usa		
1160h	Same as 1160c but "homo" in smaller letters	Plw:O:23	R7
	Ramsay's/Dauphin,Man.		
1230a	Good for/\$1.00/in merchandise	A:O:36	R8
d	10¢/	A:O:20½	R10
	<u>ELGIN</u>		
	The store of Quality/A./Biggins/Phone 5/Elgin,Man.		
1288a	Good for/1/loaf	A:O:25	R10

	<u>ELGIN cont.</u>		
1290a	I am good for/one/shave/P.R.Janz/Elgin,Man. (not seen)	A:C1:30	R10
1292b	The Peoples Popular Store/D. McLellan/Elgin,/Man. Good for/50¢/in merchandise	A:O:27	R10
	<u>EMERSON</u>		
1330a	Gateway House/good for/10/cents/at bar/Emerson Man uniface	B:R:23½	R10
	<u>FLIN FLON</u>		
1390a	Flin Flon/Bakery/Flin Flon, Man. Good for/1/loaf of bread	A:R:25	R7
1460b	P. & G./Bakery/Flin Flon Good for/1/loaf	A:Sc9:27	R7
	<u>GLADSTONE</u>		
1560	Mr. A. Dewar operated the bakery from 1914 to 1919 then returned to Scotland. He returned to work in Brown's Bakery at Rivers, Man. until 1927 when he had his own bakery in Gladstone until 1960.		
	<u>GLENBORO</u>		
1650b	W.J. Heaslip/Glenboro/Man. Good for/2/loaves/bread	A:V:32X25	R9
	<u>HOLMFIELD</u>		
1920	It is reported that this store was built in 1901 and destroyed by fire in 1960. There were 10¢, 25¢ and \$1.00 tokens but all were burned.		
	<u>HORNDEAN</u>		
1960g	John W. Wiebe/General/Merchant/Horndean,Man. Good for/5.00/in merchandise	A:R:35	R10
	<u>LAC DU BONNET</u>		
	See4825 for Cambridge Dairies Ltd tokens in use here.		
	<u>LETELLIER</u>		
2150a	J.B. Gravelines/this check/is/not transferable/Letellier, Man. Good for/\$1.00/in trade	A:S:23½	R10
	<u>LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS</u>		
2160c	H.B.C./L/G/R 25	A:R:26	R10
	<u>MANITOU</u>		
2290d	O.Wagner & Co./General/Merchants/Manitou,Man. Good for/10¢/in trade	A:O:25	R10
e	5¢	A:O:22	R10
	<u>MELITA</u>		
2410a	Melita/Bakery/C.E. Cornish Good for/1/loaf of bread	A:Re:32X20	R10
	<u>MINIOTA</u>		
2500b	J.D.Forsyth & Co./bakers/&/confectioners/Miniota,Man. Good for/1/loaf/of/bread (has no beading but has an apostrophe in confectioner's)	A:O:25	R10

	<u>MORDEN</u>		
2660c	J.T.Acheson/Merchant/Morden,Man. Good for/25¢/in trade	A:O:29	R10
2670a	R.G.Barrett/Barber/Morden. Good for/1/shave	A:R:25½	R9
	<u>NAPINKA</u>		
2885e	The Mickelson-Steinberg Co./General/Merchants/Napinka,/Man. Good for/cts. 5 cts./in trade	A:O:29	R10
	<u>NEEPAWA</u>		
2900b	The J. Brown Co'y Ltd/General/Merchants/Neepawa, Man. Good for/50¢/in merchandise	A:S:27	R10
	<u>OAK LAKE</u>		
2985a	Anderson's/Bakery/Oak Lake,Man. Good for/1/loaf of bread	A:Re:33X19	R10
2990a	T.R. Hogg/Oak Lake,/Man. Good for/1/shave	A:R:25	R10
	<u>ROBLIN</u>		
3480	It is reported these tokens were also used at Rosssburn,Russell and Shoal Lake.		
	<u>SOURIS</u>		
3945d	D.A. Mackenzie & Co./General/Merchants/Souris,Man. Good for/10¢/in/merchandise	A:O:23	R10
	<u>STEINBACH</u>		
3990a	The Automobile City Manitoba/(automobile)/Steinbach Centennial 1971 At any participating business or redeemable by C of C office until Jan.15th 1971/(farmer and Mennonite Village Museum)/ good for \$1.00 in trade one dollar	B:R:39	R3
3998a	Good for/1 quart milk/Steinbach/Creamery Uniface	Plg:R:31	R1
	<u>SWAN RIVER</u>		
4130a	Swan River Manitoba/trade dollar/(cowboy on bronco)/\$1.00 \$1.00/Rodeo annual event !/redeemable by Kinsmen Club until Dec 30 1970 1870 - Manitoba - 1970/souvenir,dollar/(buffalo)/\$1.00/for trade anywhere/in/"Swan River"/Manitoba/Royal Visit	Bz:R:38½	R1
	<u>THE PAS</u>		
4200b	N. Frechette/The Pas, Man Good for/one quart/milk	A:R:28	R7
4210a	L.Godin/The/Pas/Manitoba Good for/one/loaf	A:O:24	R9
	<u>THOMPSON</u>		
4230a	Manitoba Centennial/(map)/1870-1970 Thompson Manitoba/value one dollar in Thompson Manitoba/ expires Oct. 31, 1970/(smelter)/Lions dollar	Wm:R:35	R2
4240a	Modern Dairies withdrew this token from service in 1973. It is now		R3

VIRDEN

- 4370a A.E. Joerger./Virден,/Manitoba Good for/one/shave B:R:25 R10
- 4410b Palace Livery,/Feed/and/Sale/Stable,/Virден Good for/one feed/team A:R:21½ R8

WINKLER

- 4530a H. Gladstone/General/Merchant/Winkler Man. Good for/\$1.00/in/merchandise A:R:35 R8
- b 50¢ A:R:32 R8
- c 25¢ A:R:28½ R8
- d 10¢ A:R:26 R8
- e 5¢ A:R:22 R8

WINNIPEG

- 4595a Automatic Parking/Devices/(Canada) Limited Good for/parking/only A:R:26 R2
- 4600b Avenue Good for/5¢/in trade B:R:21 (h) R7
- 4650a The Bell/Hotel/Winnipeg, Man. Same A:R:25 R8
- 4660b Belmont/Hotel/R.Glube/Prop/Winnipeg Good for/5¢/in trade A:O:25 R10
- c As 4660a but R. Blube R10
- 4710a Boston Hat Works/566/Main/St./Winnipeg Good for/1/shine A:R:20 R10
- 4825a Cambridge Dairies Ltd./Winnipeg/one qt./Lakeland Dairies/Kenora Uniface Fe:R:32 (h-q) R1
- b Same Fw:R:32 (h-q) R1
- 4830a Token/Canadawide/Parking Services (large and small beading) Jeton/Les Services de Stationnement/Canadawide B:R:25 R1
- b Same A:R:25 R1
- 4830c Canadawide/(arrow)/Parking Park with pleasure/Canadawide/Parking/Services/Ltd. B:R:25 R1
- 4850a Carlton(incuse)within a circle (incuse) Uniface B:R:12 R1
- (Two of these \$2.00 tokens activate a dry cleaning machine at Carlton's Carousel Dry Cleaners)
- 4900c Francis Evans Cornish Q.C./(accolated busts)/1874 Stephen Juba 1974 Winnipeg Centennial Dollar/(symbol around 1874/1974)/expires/Sept. 15/1974/value \$1 in Winnipeg N:R:33 R2
- d Same but reverse mint mark a buffalo N:R:33 R2
- e Same but reverse mint mark the Golden Boy N:R:33 R2
- f Same but reverse mint mark a Red River cart N:R:33 R2
- 4990a Crystal Bath House/and/Cigar House/M. Lechtzier/& Son/217 Logan Ave./Winnipeg. Good for/1/bath/only B:O:25 R10

WINNIPEG cont

R./Degrave/-/made in usa

5030a	Good for/1 quart/milk	(500 issued)	Plr:O:23	R6
b	1 pint	(200 issued)	Plg:R:23	R6
	(Degrave was a driver for Royal Dairies in 1952)			
5120c	Hotel Dufferin/corner/Derby &/Dufferin Sts./Winnipeg		A:R:26	R10
	Hotel Dufferin/Winnipeg/good for one/drink/at bar			
5140b	The T. Eaton Co Limited/good for/5¢/at/soda fountain/ Winnipeg, Canada/ same		A:R:30½	R8
5180j	Edisonia/Winnipeg Good for/one/tune (the "E" and "W" on obv. are almost touching)		B:R:24	R7
5290a	Empress/Lanes/checking Uniface		C:R:21 (p)	R1
b	Empress/Lanes/shoes Uniface		Z:R:21	R1
5300g	John Erzinger/importer/of/Havana cigars Good for/one/shave		B:R:28	R10
5310a	Exchange/Hotel/Winnipeg Good for/1/drink (Located at 612 Main Street ca 1906-1917)		A:R:25	R10
5370a	Free Admission/P/B. Uniface (flower centre on lower obv. design)		B:R:19	R8
b	Same (Star centre on lower obv. design)		B:R:19	R7
c	Same (Initials P.B. much smaller than a and b) (Free Admission Theatre, 525 Main Street, P.Bidon, Prop/ was originally listed as 9020a)		B:R:19	R9
5440a	Horatio H. Kemp owned a barbershop at 176 Princess St. in 1898. From 1899, he was located in the Grain Exchange Building, 164 Princess Street until 1904.)			
5530a	Home Made/Bread/544/Ellice Ave. Good for/1/loaf (owned by Herbert Rogers in 1910. Was listed as 9140a)		A:S:24	R8
5550a	J. & H. Good for/one/tune 5¢/in trade (barbers and tobacconists William Jones and James E. Harrison were located at 606 Main Street and also owned the Edisonia (5180) at 608 Main Street.)		Gs:R:20 B:R:21	R7 R7
5551a	Jones & Harrison Pay at counter/10¢		A:R:25	R10
5558a	Julius Bros./10¢/Cafe Pay/10¢ Cashier		A:R:25	R10

5670a	Macleods/Coffee Same	A:R:26	R1
5730b	Manitoba Hotel/D.J. Money,/Prop./Winnipeg,Man. Good for/10¢/in trade	B:R:24½	R10
c	Manitoba Hotel/D.J. Mooney/Prop./Winnipeg,Man. Good for/10¢/in trade	A:R:25	R10
5740	Nelson Johnson owned the Manitoba Hotel barbershop about 1898-99 but is said to have been burned out. In 1899 he moved to Thistle(now Portage)Ave.E. and Main Street and with his brother Grant W. opened as Johnson Brothers.		
5760c	Manitoba Novelty Works Good for five cents/in trade	B:R:21 (h)	R9
5840b	Maple Leaf Hotel/W.W. Whaley,/Prop./Winnipeg,Man. Good for/10¢/in trade/at bar	A:R:25	R10
c	Same as 5840a but with beading around the outer edge Good for/5¢/in trade/at bar	A:O:23	R10
5860c	A.Markowitz/Bakery/169 Gomez St. Same as b but "P B" c/s on rev.	A:Sn:25	R7
d	Good for/2/loaves/of/bread	A:Sn:25	R7
e	Same but c/s "P B" on obv.	A:Sn:25	R7
5870a	McDonagh/&/Shea/Winnipeg Uniface	A:R:26	R10
5960b	Dan J. Murphy/Cigars/and/Tobaccos/Winnipeg Good for/5¢/in trade	B:R:20	R8
5970a	National/Hotel/Winnipeg Good for/1/drink	A:Sc8:24½	R10
6140c	Ormond/watchmaker/and jeweler/Main St./Winnipeg,Man. Check/No ___	B:R:29	R8
6290a	D. Pollock/Baker Good for/1/loaf	A:O:27	R8
b	4/loaves	A:Sc11:35	R10
6310a	The R.R./Porter's/Club/Winnipeg. Good for/5¢/in trade	B:R:25	R10
6440f	Royal/Dairy/Wpg/-/made in usa Good for/1 quart/milk (as 6440e but small narrow letters)	P1g:R:23	R1
g	Same	P1k:R:23	R1
h	Royal/Dairies/Ltd./Wpg Good for/1 quart/milk	P1g:R:25	R8
6480c	St. Nicholas/Hotel/Winnipeg. Good for/one/drink	B:O:22	R9



6490a	Sargent Ave. Jitney Association Good for/1/fare	A:O:26	R10
6590a	Silverwood (script)/Dairies/Ltd./-/made in usa Good for/1 quart/Homo/milk	Plr:R:32 (h)R3	
b	2% All Jersey/milk	Plb:R:32 (h)R3	
c	Skim/milk	Plg:R:32 (h)R3	
6650a	Sutherland/Hotel/F. Curry,/Propr. Good for/1/drink	B:O:22	R10
6730a	United Cigar Stores/576/Main St./Winnipeg. Good for/5¢/in trade	A:R:21	R10
6810a	The West Hotel/Chas.F. Byrnes/Propr./Winnipeg,Man. Good for/10¢/in trade	B:R:25	R10
b	West Hotel/Winnipeg 5¢ in trade this store (rev. same as 4260a and 5760a)	B:R:21(h-star)R9	
6840o	Wilaco/Auto Parks/Winnipeg/Canada Validation/Parking/Token	A:R:25	R2
6860f	Windsor Hotel/N. Rosenblat/Prop./Winnipeg. Good for/10¢/in trade	A:R:25	R9
6910a	Winnipeg Taxicab Co Ltd/Account No/___ incuse Uniface	Wm:V:42X20(h)R9	
6980b	W W C Dingwall/Winnipeg	A:R:21 (p)	R8
6990a	<u>WINNIPEG BEACH</u> McKay & Sanderson/Attractions/Winnipeg Beach Good for/5¢/one slide	n/s:24 (h)	R10

ADVERTISING AND COMMEMORATIVE

<u>BRANDON</u>			
8010a	C.P.R./Barber shop/G. Irwin/Prop./ 12 - 10th St./Brandon,Man. Membership emblem of the Don't Worry Club/(swastika)/Good Luck	B:R:32	R9
<u>CHURCHILL</u>			
8205a	2nd Arctic & Northern Jamboree/1970/(three figures)/Churchill Boy Scouts of Canada/(Scout emblem)	Z:R:32	R6
<u>FOX MINE</u>			
8208a	Sherritt(in logo)/(mine buildings)/Fox Mine/1970 (map of Lynn Lake-Sherridon area)/20 years/of/progress	Bz:R:35	R3
<u>LYNN LAKE</u>			
8210a	First nickel mine in Manitoba/discovered/1941/first concentrate/shipped/1953/(mine building)/Lynn Lake The best fishing in Manitoba/(fish jumping for fisherman's line)N:R:35		R3
<u>SOURIS</u>			
8215a	All kinds of/draying/promptly done/C.Davidson/Souris,Man. Crescent Bus/meets/all trains/one fare 15¢/return 25¢/ transfer line	A:O:24	R10

THOMPSON

- Thompson, Manitoba/commemorating/first nickel production/  
Inco-Thompson/development/1961
- 8230a (dividers, two northern scenes, a plant and buildings) N:R:75 R7
- WINNIPEG  
Crown Fuel Co., Ltd./fuel oil/coal/Ph 42-2411/made in usa
- 8350a Round & round /she goes/you pay/where she/stops/nobody knows A:R:32 R6
- 8370a Good buys/(surveyor at work)/for Railroad and Survey men  
Dunn & Campbell/Real Estate/245 Notre Dame Ave./Winnipeg/  
Bastion Bros/Co/Rochester, NY B:Sh:45X32 R10
- 8390a Heintzman & Co., Pianos./Bell organs & pianos./general/music dealers  
J.J.H. McLean & Co., Limited./530 Main St.,/Winnipeg.  
(encased 1903 cent) A:R:35 R10
- 8420b 1874 1974/(City of Winnipeg coat of arms)/Winnipeg Centennial  
The International Nickel Company of Canada Limited/  
Inco/Thompson/Manitoba/(miner with drill) N:R:35 R3
- 8570a Turnbull and McManus/doors,/sash/etc./Winnipeg,/Man.  
Uniface B:R:38 R10
- 8600a Correction Western/Brand the/pocket

WINNIPEGOSIS

- (Three dimensional image of man of a dock fishing)
- 8800a Compliments of/Murphy's Cafe/Winnipegosis/Man. P1b:R:38 R3

MAVERICKS

- 4
- 9010a Same B:R:25 McCo11121
- 9020a See 5370b
- 9140a See 5530a
- Jerry Murphy
- 9240b Good for/5¢/drink or cigar B:Re:31X19
- 9260a It is reported that the Head Office was in Everett, Wn.
- 9270a Seeburg/Select-o-matic 200/Manitoba  
20 (musical notes) Z:R:19  
(This token is not recalled by Seeburg and their distributors  
but test tokens were used.)

The contributions of Warren Baker; J.D. Ferguson; L.Gingras; K.A. Palmer; Paul Siggers and Alan Weighell are gratefully acknowledged. Special thanks are due J.W. Astwood and C.E. Parker.

**TRANSACTIONS**  
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**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC  
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## CANADA'S GOVERNMENT PAPER MONEY

### II. Provincial and Dominion Notes 1870 - 1879

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

This second paper (55,56) of perhaps five or six covers a very interesting and rather complex period in the history of Canada's government paper currency. The government ended its arrangement with the Bank of Montreal to act as its note issue and redemption agent and set up its own apparatus to handle the dominion note circulation. New legislation extending this circulation was passed and the first issue of specially designed dominion notes took place. The provincial notes, then in use as dominion notes, were withdrawn. An issue of fractional notes ("shinplasters") was also made. Because of their special function the fractionals will be dealt with as a separate paper (57).

### V. GOVERNMENT NOTE LEGISLATION AND ATTEMPTED LEGISLATION 1867 - 1871 (58,-60)

#### THE ROSE/KING PLAN

Before continuing with the story of the actual notes themselves, let us first look into parliamentary events following the passage of the Provincial Note Act. The reputation of Canadian banks was shaken by the failures in 1866-67 of the Bank of Upper Canada and Commercial Bank of Canada and the questionable position of certain others. A.T. Galt, who had again become Minister of Finance, resigned in November 1867 partly because of the latter failure. His successor was John Rose, a director of the Bank of Montreal.

The question of banking and currency reform was again thrust to the forefront. At the same time as Rose assumed his government post, the Bank of Montreal published a policy statement, appended to which was a memorandum by E.H. King. I have spoken of him before. The memorandum contained his views on reforms of the Canadian banking system. The suggestions of primary concern are (a) all bank notes should be based upon government securities. (b) government legal tender notes (if allowed at all) should never exceed the amount of gold needed to form the banks' reserves for the deposits and internal exchanges (c) the amount of the reserves held by the banks for covering their deposits should be fixed by law.

King's views were based upon the experience in the United States. There the banks had been in a terrible state. The perhaps 1600 U.S. banks were often reduced to dealing with each other on a specie bases due to the many different sets of local regulations under which they operated. Recently a scheme called The National Banking System had been introduced and had affected a notable improvement. Under this system the banks issued a uniform form of paper money that was obtained by depositing government bonds with the U.S. Treasury.

The first step Rose took to deal with Canada's situation was to form select committees in both houses of Parliament. The Senate committee's report was read in March 1868. It was essentially an embodiment of King's views. The House of Commons proceeded differently. A questionnaire was drafted and sent to leading financial bodies and persons. Their answers constituted the report. But before the answers were received, Parliament adjourned. So the report was not tabled until Parliament

reconvened in April, 1869. The answers reflected the diversity of opinion prevalent at the time. The general feeling, however, ran against a government note issue but was more sympathetic toward more secure bank notes.

Despite indications that there would be strong opposition to any marked change in the existing banking system, Mr. Rose was determined to see Mr. King's ideas adopted. He deluded himself into thinking that opposition by the banks would not be strong enough to stop him. It was a fatal underestimation.

In May the Minister of Finance introduced his resolutions to the House of Commons. Under them, the banks were to gradually reduce their unsecured note circulation, beginning in July, 1871. In place of the old notes, new ones secured by government bonds would be prepared. The banks would purchase these notes from the government with gold or dominion notes. In addition the banks were bound to hold specie to the extent of 1/5 of their secured note circulation and 1/7 of their deposits. The banks would receive interest on the securities for ten years. The notes would also be legal tenders, as long as they were promptly converted into gold by the banks.

The changes suggested by the Rose/King plan were widely condemned. The long recess between sessions of Parliament had also given the banks time to unite in their opposition. Many critics believed that the capacity of the banks to meet the periodic expansions in circulation<sup>1</sup> needed to accommodate the public would be curtailed. It would be too expensive for most banks to tie up money for notes they would only have out for part of the year. The result would be decreased profits, especially for the branches operating in the rural areas. In short, the "elasticity" of the Canadian bank note circulation would surely suffer.

When the resolutions were introduced as a bill in June, the opposition was so strong that Macdonald's Conservative government was forced to withdraw it. Shortly thereafter, John Rose left the government and Canada to enter and later distinguish himself in the London banking world.

#### THE CURRENCY ACTS OF 1868

In the meantime two acts which had an effect on government notes were passed in the 1867-1868 session. The first, 31 Vict. cap. 45, was a conditional measure to alter the value of the Canadian dollar. At the International Monetary Conference of 1867 the participants had agreed to standardize their currencies. This would have involved changing the value of the United States dollar, so the Canadian act was passed to bring the Canadian dollar into line with that of the U.S. if Congress ratified the change. As it turned out, the United States did not alter the value of their dollar and 31 Vict. cap. 45 was not implemented.

The effect of this temporary uncertainty was to delay the adoption of Canada currency in Nova Scotia<sup>2</sup>. This at the same time assured that the first government notes for Nova Scotia would have to be valued in Nova Scotia currency and also that they would be rapidly withdrawn once Canada currency was made universal throughout the Dominion.

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1. These circulation expansions were particularly experienced by those banks doing business in Ontario. The phenomenon of "the moving of the crops" was responsible. At harvest time more notes were needed for the purposes of paying the workers. Even at this time the importance of the bank note circulation in the metropolitan centres had been significantly decreased by the use of cheques.

2. The Nova Scotian dollar was in fact closer to the value of the new U.S. one suggested by the Conference.

The second act of the 1867-1868 session to effect the government paper was 31 Vict. cap. 46. It was essentially a repetition of the Provincial Note Act of 1866 (71) applied to the Dominion of Canada. The only additional provisions were that the provincial notes officially became dominion notes, but could be replaced with specially printed dominion notes when desired. The provision for the special issue of Halifax notes has already been mentioned (56).

#### THE RETURN OF SIR FRANCIS HINCKS AND THE LEGISLATION OF 1870-1871.

In the latter part of 1869 Francis Hincks, now Sir Francis, returned to Canada after a 15 year absence in the British Civil Service. His financial and diplomatic abilities were badly needed by the government. He was offered and accepted the post of Minister of Finance in October of that year. Determined not to suffer the same fate as his predecessor, Hincks went to the banks and attempted to evolve legislation that they would at least not violently oppose in Parliament. He was wise enough to concede that bank notes issued on the general credit (as opposed to those backed by bonds) would have to remain. Similarly, the amount of the banks' reserves should not be fixed by law. But there was the problem of the nearly \$6 million worth of notes that the government had in circulation. Their financial pinch had recently been relieved by the proceeds of the Intercontinental Railway loan, but they were hardly in a position to pay out gold for the whole \$6 million. Some government notes would also have to remain.

The result of Sir Francis' efforts was a brilliant compromise, which became the basis for several acts passed in 1870 and 1871 (61-66). For the sake of simplicity the portions of the acts pertaining to dominion notes are combined:

1. The banks lose the right to issue notes for less than \$4; the government will issue \$1s and \$2s.
2. In return, the banks are relieved of the 1% tax on their circulation and the requirement to invest 10% of their capital in government debentures.
3. Usually half, but never less than 1/3, of the cash reserves of the banks must be held in dominion notes.
4. A government note circulation of \$5 million is allowed, with a specie backing of 20%. Extensions of the circulation in increments not to exceed \$1 million each and at least three months apart can be authorized by orders-in-council up to a limit of \$9 million. For any circulation between \$5 million and \$9 million a 25% specie reserve must be held. And all notes in excess of \$9 million must have a 100% specie backing. Any portions of the circulation not covered by specie must be secured by debentures.
5. Canada currency is to be adopted throughout the Dominion beginning 1 July 1871. Notes payable in Nova Scotia currency cannot be issued or re-issued after that date.
6. The government note circulation is to be handled directly by the government, through offices to be established in Montreal, Toronto, St. John, Halifax, Winnipeg and any other places they should choose.

#### VI. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ASSISTANT RECEIVER GENERAL OFFICES.

As part of the government's new financial policy, Sir Francis Hincks obtained authority to give the Bank of Montreal the required six months' notice that the arrangements by which they had become the government bank and the issue and redemption agent for the provincial notes would be terminated (67). The government could

then place public money in any of the banks and the banks could issue dominion notes without having to first relinquish their own circulations.

Although it would theoretically have been possible for the government to take over the management of its circulation in August, 1870, it was not ready to do so for another year. A "subsisting" arrangement was made with the Bank of Montreal, by which they continued to issue and redeem at least some of the government's notes until 1 July 1871 (68). In the meantime steps were taken to set up the government offices. The chief officer in each of the offices was given the title Assistant Receiver General (A.R.G.). Until 1878 the A.R.G. offices were branches of the Receiver General's Department (R.G.Dept.) (69).

In the case of Montreal it was decided to negotiate with the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal to perform the function of an A.R.G. (70). The principal A.R.G. was to be at Toronto, from where it was anticipated that the largest amount of dominion notes would be issued. The person chosen for this position was to superintend the entire government note circulation. The first A.R.G. Toronto was Charles S. Ross. He had been one of the Commissioners of Provincial Currency (56,71,72) and was respected in financial circles (68). Along with Hincks, Auditor General John Langton and to a lesser extent T.D. Harington, Ross formed the "inner circle" of men who formulated dominion note policy in those early days.

Although A.R.G.s for St. John and Halifax were also appointed in June, 1871 (73), it was some weeks or, in the case of St. John, months before it was possible for them to function without some reliance upon the Bank of Montreal. By the end of 1871 appointments had also been made for Winnipeg (74) and Victoria (75). An A.R.G.'s office was not established at Charlottown during the period covered by this paper. A list of the men who served as A.R.G s is given in Table IV.

The principal function of these offices was to issue and redeem dominion notes. Their original instructions in this regard (106) were as follows:

1. The A.R.G. will as a rule issue notes only to (a) banks, (b) savings banks, (c) as interest on dominion stock. He may, however, issue notes to individuals for either dominion notes or gold.
2. He may issue \$1s and \$2s or fractionals to banks upon payment of 20% in gold or dominion notes and a certificate of deposit (in favor of the Receiver General) for the remainder. The \$500s and \$1000s must be fully paid for with gold or dominion notes.
3. The A.R.G. will generally issue no notes (besides the fractionals) which are not payable at his office. But he may, if his supplies of regular notes are running low or upon special request from a bank, issue notes payable elsewhere.
4. He is not required to redeem in specie any notes payable elsewhere. He may redeem such notes if they are presented by individuals and in small quantities.

## VII. THE PROVINCIAL NOTES AFTER 1868

### ISSUES OF UNUSED NOTES (76-78)

The period 1868-1874 was one of great economic expansion in Canada. The circulation of bank notes increased markedly, as can be seen in Fig. II. Up to the beginning of 1871 the overall circulation of the provincial notes also increased (see Fig.8).

A peak circulation of \$7 million was achieved at that time <sup>1</sup>. Fortunately, there are enough data at hand to allow us to partially dissect both the provincial and the later dominion note circulations into city payable, denomination groups and by whom the notes were being held (the banks vs. the general public). The banks were mostly holding government notes as part of their reserves <sup>2</sup>.

Examination of Fig. 10 and 11 tells us that most of the increase in the provincial note circulation in 1870 was due to Montreal \$5s, \$10s and \$20s going into the hands of the general public. The circulation of the \$1s and \$2s did not undergo a corresponding rise, presumably because of the presence of a large quantity of American silver coins in circulation (57).

Even though the total amount of provincial notes in circulation fell rapidly after the end of 1870, some previously unused notes continued to be placed into circulation. These late issues are of special interest because some of the notes were signed by officers of the government rather than those of the Bank of Montreal. For most of 1871 the government was in the process of transferring the control of the issue and redemption of its notes from the Bank of Montreal to its own offices. During this transitional period, new provincial notes were issued by three mechanisms. The first route was the old way: by the Bank of Montreal. For all except the St. John notes (see below) this route must have ceased by June, 1871. All notes issued by the first route would doubtless have been signed by Bank of Montreal officers.

Between July and September 1871 the Bank of Montreal turned over its holdings of provincial notes to the various A.R.G.s (see below). Some of these notes were later issued from the A.R.G. offices. I do not know if any of them were actually signed there or had all been signed at the Bank of Montreal.

The third route was direct from the R.G.Dept.. This route was employed before the A.R.G. offices were set up and continued to be used to a limited extent (see next section) afterward. The R.G.Dept. vault contained a substantial number <sup>3</sup> of \$1s and \$2s that had never been sent to the Bank of Montreal (79). In the spring of 1871 a small number of direct shipments of government notes <sup>4</sup> were made to the banks. Two of these shipments were provincial notes going to the Royal Canadian Bank by virtue of a special arrangement made with the Minister of Finance (80). They contained \$100,000 in Montreal notes: 28,000 \$1s and 36,000 \$2s. These notes were signed by officers of the government and were quite possibly the only "provincial" notes so signed. The details of this issue are given in Table V. It is interesting that the new dominion \$1s and \$2s were also being issued at that time. (76,77 etc.)

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1. This \$7 million consisted of \$4.7 million Montreal, \$1.5 million Toronto, \$10.5 million St. John and \$0.3 million Halifax notes.
  2. Until at least mid-1871, the banks (with the exception of the Bank of Montreal) could not be expected to use the government notes as "till money". Most of their holdings of legal tenders must have been as reserves.
  3. By my calculations 250,000 Montreal \$1s, 394,000 Montreal \$2s, 62,000 Toronto \$1s and 102,000 Toronto \$2s.
  4. From this point on I use the term government notes to collectively refer to the provincial and dominion notes. The government continued to use the term provincial notes for all of the notes that bore Province of Canada on their faces. This included the special issues for St. John and Halifax.



## THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE PROVINCIAL NOTES (76-78,101)

The permanent return of substantial numbers of provincial notes to the R.G.Dept. began some months prior to the onset of the drop in the amount in circulation. This was possible because the Bank of Montreal held large stocks of them. Up to early 1870 the amount of provincial notes that had been permanently returned was only in the tens of thousands of dollars. The first substantial block of notes to come bank was in March, 1870. It consisted of \$1.5 million in Montreals and \$810,000 in Torontos, most of which were cancelled. The next major returns were made in the second half of 1871 as the dominion notes were being put into circulation.

The Bank of Montreal's shipments of notes to the A.R.G.s in July-September 1871 must have been made up largely of notes they had withdrawn from circulation. In round numbers the A.R.G. Montreal received \$1.5 million, the A.R.G. Toronto got \$800,000, the A.R.G. St. John got \$30,000 and the A.R.G. Halifax got \$220,000<sup>1</sup>. The account books suggest that about 3/4 of the Montreal and Toronto and all of the Halifax notes were cancelled and returned to the R.G.Dept. without being issued again. Generally speaking, the cancellation of the Montreal and Toronto notes followed the pattern for the provincial notes as a whole, shown in Fig.8. During the year Oct. 1871 to Oct.1872 the Montreals in circulation dropped from \$3.5 million to \$1.8 million and the Torontos went from \$800,000 to \$120,000.

The circulation profiles for both of the Maritimes issues are unusual compared to those for Montreal and Toronto. The Halifax notes were removed sooner and the St. John notes later. As shown in the upper panel of Fig.9, the Halifax circulation had risen steadily until the beginning of 1870. Then, quite suddenly, more than half of the notes were withdrawn and held in the Bank of Montreal's vaults. A mild recovery in the circulation occurred in the latter half of the year but was ended by a second drop starting in mid-1871. By the end of 1871 more than 90% of the issue had been withdrawn. The reason for the 1870 drop is not clear. The 1871 drop is entirely understandable, however. The Halifax notes, payable in Nova Scotia currency could not legally be placed into circulation after 1 July (66,81).

The circulation of the St. John notes (lower panel, Fig.9) reached its peak late in 1871 and thereafter gradually declined. The St. John peak was at the very time when notes payable elsewhere were being actively withdrawn. The prolonged circulation of the St. John notes was probably at least partly due to the delayed completion of the government's arrangements to manage its circulation in New Brunswick (82). It was not because of a lack of new dominion notes payable in St. John. They were sent to St. John in June and July 1871. The accounting entries for returns of notes to the R.G.Dept. suggest that the St. John provincials were withdrawn gradually, probably only after they had become badly worn.

\$12,950,000

In all, some \$12,950 worth of "provincial" notes of the "Ottawa" type were printed (52). About \$11 million of them were sent to the Bank of Montreal between Oct., 1866 and June, 1870. Most of the rest remained unissued in the Receiver General's vault and were ultimately destroyed. Although the peak circulation of notes of this type was \$7 million, we will never know what proportion of the other \$4 million also circulated. At any given time, the Bank of Montreal was probably holding in reserve some notes that had previously circulated and was issuing others that had not. The only conclusive statement one can make is that virtually all of the Halifax \$5s circulated (because at one time they were almost all out).

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1. One assumes that each A.R.G. received only notes payable at his office. This was definitely so for the A.R.G. Halifax.

The final outcome of the withdrawal of the provincial notes was to leave about \$27,000 outstanding. Very few of the notes, perhaps not more than 75, represented by this sum can exist today. Table VI shows how the amount outstanding is apportioned into the various denominations and how many notes are known to us. Most of the known notes are in no better than V.G. condition. Even a Montreal \$1 in better condition can be considered rare.

#### VIII. THE FIRST ISSUE OF SPECIALLY DESIGNED DOMINION NOTES THE DESIGNS AND METHOD OF PRINTING

The face designs of the \$1 and \$2, the only denominations that the public was to see in any quantity, are the most complex. The \$1 has a handsome portrait of Jacques Cartier at the left and an allegorical vignette called "Canada" (83) in the centre. The \$2 has three vignettes on the face. The centre one depicts a rather prophetic Indian, with his peace medal, peace pipe and rifle, sitting on a bluff watching a train passing below. At the left is General James Wolfe and at the right is General Montcalm, the ill-fated commanders of the British and French forces in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham at Quebec in 1759. Both notes are dated July 1st, 1870, but were not issued until nearly a year later. The \$1 lacks any mention of the authorizing act, 31 Vict. cap. 46. It is the only denomination of the first issue that does.

The higher denominations all have a single vignette. The one on the \$50 is the allegorical "Mercury", and was borrowed from the provincial \$50. The \$100 vignette was a new one. It shows a 3/4 view of the newly constructed Parliament buildings at Ottawa. There are even a few birds flying overhead! Both of these denominations bear the date 1st March 1872. The \$500 displays the portrait of Victoria from the provincial \$100, the denomination printed but never placed into circulation. It was obviously inspired by the Chalon painting (as were so many other vignettes of the Queen). And the \$1000 borrowed the vignette from the provincial \$500<sup>1</sup>. These two largest denominations were dated July 1st, 1871. The reader is referred to the Charlton catalogue for illustrations of the faces of all of these notes (84).

Unlike the old provincial notes, the new dominion notes have the city where they were payable specified on the back. Moreover, it is part of the basic design rather than a tint. All of the face designs of this first issue are dated at Ottawa. Initially, backs for Montreal, Toronto, St. John and Halifax were prepared for the \$1, \$2, \$500 and \$1000 and Montreal and Toronto for the \$50 and \$100. Later, Victoria was added for the \$1s and \$2s. Within a given denomination the details of the lathework design on the back varied from one city payable to another... This is shown for the \$1 in the Charlton catalogue (84). From the face, then, there was no easy way of telling where the note was payable, except for the partial colour-coding of the sheet numbers (see below).

The plate arrangements (56) for printing the notes were as follows. The \$1s and \$2s were printed in sheets of 4, the \$50s and \$100s in sheets of 2 and the \$500s and \$1000 in mixed sheets, consisting of one \$500 and one \$1000 (85). All of the notes had plate position letters (56), except the \$1000<sup>2</sup>. Plate numbers seem to always

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1. This vignette was inappropriate for a dominion note. The shield carried only the arms of Upper and Lower Canada. Besides which, the lion has a very perturbed expression-- because the woman was using him as a chair, no doubt!
  2. For the \$500 and \$1000 this conclusion is based upon examination of proofs. It is curious that the \$1000, part of the same plate as the \$500, lacked a letter. Of course, it was hardly necessary for either of these denominations.

be present on the \$1s (at the right side of the plate position letters). On the \$2s these numbers are at the right of or under the plate position letters or are absent. There were probably no plate numbers on the other denominations. The number of plates used is not known. Certainly it was several for each side of the small notes, but it was likely one face and back plate each for the \$50s on up.

The numbering of the notes was handled just as it had been for the provincials: all notes in any given sheet received the same number. The sheet number was blue for those notes payable in Montreal, red for Toronto, black for St. John and Halifax and I assume black for Victoria. Six digit numbers were used for the Montreal and Toronto \$1s and \$2s, five for the other \$1s and \$2s and four for the other denominations. All of the engraving and printing was done by the British American Bank Note Co.

### COUNTERSIGNING

All of the denominations have positions at the bottom for two signatures, They are labeled "For Minister of Finance" and "For Receiver General". The \$1s and \$2s were printed with these spaces filled with the engraved signatures of Inspector General William Dickinson and Deputy Receiver General T.D. Harington. The higher denominations had blank spaces for signing the notes by hand (manuscript).

Although I have no conclusive evidence on this point, it seems reasonable to assume that the government initially intended to issue the \$1s and \$2s without any manuscript signatures. The plates for these denominations were probably engraved at about the same time as those for the fractionals, which were not signed by hand. Moreover, one of the sections of the 1871 Bank Act (86) allowed banks to issue notes "signed by machine". All known \$1s and \$2s, however, have a third, manuscript signature vertically across one end of the face. It is usually at the left, but appears at the right on some of the Halifax notes.

The small notes were countersigned in Ottawa (in the Receiver General's or the Finance Department) or the offices of the various A.R.G.s. Who countersigned depended upon how busy they were. The first stocks of notes sent to the A.R.G.s at Montreal, Toronto and St. John were all signed in Ottawa (87-89), but the Halifax \$1s and \$2s were not (90). Table VII is a list of the persons who signed or at least were authorized to sign the \$1 and \$2 notes. Originally the authorization was by order-in-council. This was abandoned after 1872, so the list is only partially complete.

A much smaller number of people signed the \$500s and \$1000s. The signature for the Receiver General was always applied in Ottawa, presumably by Harington until August, 1878<sup>1</sup>. The notes could be signed for the Minister of Finance in either Ottawa or the A.R.G. offices. The Montreal notes were signed by Auditor General John Langton (91). C.S. Ross was authorized to sign the Torontos and Dominion Auditor (Halifax) Sydenham Howe (and later A.R.G. Halifax, J.R. Wallace) could sign the Halifax notes (91,92). Some of those for St. John were signed by Sir Francis Hincks himself (93). William Seely signed the others (94).

The \$50s and \$100s were probably all signed in Ottawa. The signatures on the two known \$50s are not decipherable, although the one for the Receiver General is definitely not that of T.D. Harington.

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1. Both Harington and Langton retired in August, 1878.

## GENERAL FEATURES OF THE DOMINION NOTE CIRCULATION

The new dominion notes probably began arriving at the R.G.Dept. from the bank note company late in 1870 (79) and clerks in Ottawa were kept busy signing them on into the summer of 1871 (77). Pending the establishment of the A.R.G.s in June, 1871, modest numbers of the new \$1s and \$2s were issued (beginning in April) direct from the R.G.Dept. to the Bank of British North America and to Manitoba (95,96). This method of issuing dominion notes continued even after the A.R.G.s offices were functionion. It was used especially for supplying the banks in Ottawa. But it was through the A.R.G.s that most of the small notes and virtually all of the large ones were issued.

In June the initial stocks of \$1s, \$2s, \$500s and \$1000s were sent to the four eastern A.R.G.s(87-90). They probably began issuing these notes early in July. For the rest of 1871 the total circulation of government notes rose rapidly (see Fig. 8-11). It went from \$6.9 Million on July 1 to \$10.5 million on Dec.31. From 1872 to 1879 the average circulation continued to be about \$11 million, although there were some rather marked fluctuations prior to mid-1875 (upper panel, Fig.11).

Now the government note circulation was distributed between the general public and the banks. The total circulation and the amount in the hands of the public are plotted in the upper panel of Figure 11. The bank holdings are the difference between the two curves; alternatively they are plotted on a different scale in the lower panel. Immediately after the provincial notes were issued, the banks began holding them as part of their reserves. For most of the period up to mid-1871 this amounted to about \$2 million. In the early months of 1867 the bank holdings constituted 2/3 of the government note circulation; however, as the "public" circulation continued to grow, the situation changed. By mid-1870 the banks'share had fallen to 1/3 or less. After the middle of 1871, the tables reversed once again. The banks'stocks rose to about 3/4 of the total.

## DENOMINATIONAL CONTENTS OF THE DOMINION NOTE CIRCULATION

The rise in circulation in late 1871 was accompanied by a profound change in its denominational composition (upper panel, Fig. 10). The contributions of the small and large notes became much greater, whereas the \$5s, \$10s and \$20s decreased markedly in importance. While these changes are evident in the figure, they will perhaps be better appreciated by studying Table VIII. The demand for the small notes had been increased by the partial removal of the American silver coins from circulation and because the banks were beginning to withdraw their \$1s and \$2s (57). In compliance with the regulation that they must hold dominion notes as part of their reserves, the banks were taking up the \$500s and \$1000s (98). And finally the \$5, \$10 and \$20 provincial notes were rapidly leaving circulation, doubtless with the active assistance of the banks.

The \$50s and \$100s were introduced in 1872 and had little more success than the corresponding provincial notes had experienced previously. These denominations were too large to be popular with the public and too small to be of much use to the banks. In fact, when a new issue of large notes was prepared in 1911, the \$50 and \$100 were not included.

After mid-1871, then, the government circulation soon came to consist mainly of \$1, \$2, \$500 and \$1000 notes. The ratio of the large to the small notes was about 1.5:1 but climbed to upwards of 2:1 on some occassions. As a general rule it can be said that the small notes were principally held by the general public and the large notes were held by the banks as part of their reserves (98,99).

Examination of Fig. 10 reveals that the major fluctuations in the government note circulation after 1871 were due to the large denomination notes. And, if the contention in the previous paragraph is valid, one can further say that the fluctuations were directly attributable to the banks. The rise in the circulation and its ensuing reversal in 1874-1875 are undoubtedly related to the economic conditions. The economic overexpansion reached its peak late in 1874 and a major commercial depression then set in. It lasted until the end of the decade. The extensive redemption (about \$2 million worth) of the \$500s and \$1000s in early 1875 was likely an attempt by the banks to obtain more gold with which to redeem their own notes. The contraction in the bank note circulation at that time was no less than \$10 million (upper panel, Fig. 11).

#### ISSUES FOR QUEBEC AND ONTARIO

The notes payable at Montreal and Toronto constituted about 80% of the overall government note circulation during 1872-1879 (lower panel, Fig. 10). The government had predicted that the Toronto circulation would be the larger of the two; however, that prediction was not fulfilled until the next decade (100). In the period presently being covered the Montreal circulation often exceeded the Toronto one by \$1.5 million or more. The difference was mainly in the large notes. As shown in Table X, there were only about \$400,000 more Montreal \$1s and \$2s than the same Toronto denominations. Up to 1879 the A.R.G.s received \$4.8 million Montreal and \$3.7 million Toronto \$50-\$1000 notes (101,102).

A final point to be noted is that it was the Montreal circulation that was so volatile and hence determined the basic shape of the government note circulation profile. More specifically, it was the Montreal large notes held by the banks. This raises the question of whether the large shifts (\$1 million or more) in the circulation were due to extreme actions by one or two banks or to the collective actions of the banks as a whole. Perusal of the monthly statements of dominion notes held by the banks (78) suggests that the answer is comprised of both possibilities. In 1872 and 1873 the actions of the four major holders of dominion notes, the Bank of Montreal, the Merchants Bank of Canada, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of British North America, were frequently offsetting. One or two of the banks were redeeming notes, while the others were buying them. Nevertheless, it appears that there were large enough changes for one of the banks to make it the major contributor to the overall fluctuations. That bank was the Bank of Montreal.

On the other hand the circulation peak of 1874 was due to the banks acting in concert. No one bank's holdings changed greatly, but they tended to change in the same way and create a large net change.

#### ISSUES FOR NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK

As one would expect, the demand for dominion notes in the Maritimes was modest compared to what it was in either Quebec or Ontario. There were fewer people and the banks were smaller. After the middle of 1873, the Halifax circulation tended to be about \$1.5 million and the St. John circulation about half of that (lower panel, Fig. 10). As shown in Table X, about twice as much in small dominion notes payable in Halifax were put into circulation, compared to those payable in St. John. It must be remembered, however, that the St. John provincial notes were also circulating in significant numbers for much of the 1872-1879 period.

By 1879 \$1.4 million worth of large notes for Halifax and \$1.1 million worth for St. John had been sent to the A.R.G.s (101,102).

## ISSUES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA AND MANITOBA

The fact that \$1 and \$2 payable in Victoria were printed and circulated will probably come as a surprise. None of the notes appear to have survived and those who have previously examined this series have been either unaware of the possibility of such an issue or simply assumed that the notes themselves were never printed (83). The circulation profile for the Victoria notes is in Fig. 12. It has been necessary to extend the time covered in order to show the major component of the circulation. The notes were shipped to the A.R.G. Victoria from the R.G. Dept. and were probably all signed in Ottawa (103). In all, 50,000 \$1s and 24,800 \$2s were sent (see Table X). With such a small number involved, it is little wonder no notes are known today! The first shipment (\$12,000 worth) was dispatched from Ottawa in June, 1873. It was in March, 1877 that the remainder of the notes were sent. Interestingly, the greatest circulation was achieved in the 1880s, with a peak of about \$60,000 in early 1884 (78).

The other new province which required dominion notes was Manitoba. The initial shipments went from the R.G. Dept. and the A.R.G. Toronto to the Treasurer of Manitoba and were made between May and August, 1871 (76,77,104). They consisted mainly of \$1s and \$2s. Beginning in October of that year, the newly established A.R.G. Winnipeg, Gilbert McMicken, became the recipient of the shipments. Again, he was supplied either through the A.R.G. Toronto or direct from Ottawa (76,77,101,102).

Surprisingly, special backs were not engraved for the Manitoba \$1s and \$2s. Notes payable elsewhere, usually Toronto, but sometimes Montreal, were sent (see Table IX). However, at least a portion of the notes issued by the A.R.G. Winnipeg were specially marked. This marking took the form of a black MANITOBA stamped <sup>1</sup> vertically across the right end of the face. A single \$2 note so marked is known. It was part of the shipment of April, 1872 and bears McMicken's countersignature. Enough evidence survives to ascertain that the notes were stamped in the A.R.G. Winnipeg office (105). And it was certainly known in Ottawa that the notes were being stamped. Nevertheless, I can find no record of an order-in-council authorizing this action. It is not clear whether all of the notes listed in Table IX were stamped. The correspondence and existing notes suggest that the notes in the shipments of 1872-1876 were.

It is not possible to present a circulation profile for the "Manitoba" notes, because they are not listed separately in the official circulation statistics now available. Obviously, they were included in the Toronto and Montreal circulations. The use of MANITOBA rather than WINNIPEG, plus the other peculiarities mentioned above, would suggest that the notes were marked merely as a convenient means of following their migration pattern, rather than to indicate that they were payable at Winnipeg.

### IX. ADDITIONAL DOMINION NOTE LEGISLATION 1872-1875

The first modification of Hincks' dominion note measures took place in 1872, while he was still Minister of Finance. It was suggested by supporters of the government, but was only reluctantly consented to by Sir Francis (107). The proposal involved an almost unlimited extension of the power of the government to issue its notes (108). The requirement to hold 25% specie for any circulation between \$5 million and \$9 million and 100% for all above that was to be replaced by a 20% specie reserve for the entire circulation.

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1. The terms overprinted and stamped should be kept distinctly separate. By overprinted I mean a detail that is added with a printing press (by the letterpress method (114), after the basic note has already been printed. On the other hand, a detail that has been stamped on was added by hand with a stamp made of rubber or some other suitable material.

The supporters of the bill claimed it would obviate the current lack of small denomination notes in circulation and that it would not lead to over-issue, because the banks would certainly not extend the circulation of the notes beyond the business requirements of the country (109). The Opposition lacked the votes to kill the bill, but succeeded in securing a compromise. The circulation above \$9 million was to be covered by a 35% specie reserve. In that form the bill passed into law (110).

In 1875 the Liberals were in power. Their Finance Minister was Richard J. Cartwright, a longstanding opponent of the government note issue. The government had recently been shaken by having to pay out, within a matter of some six weeks, gold for nearly \$2 million worth of dominion notes. The opportunity was seized to re-establish bounds on the government note issue and increase the specie backing required by law. Cartwright's bill set a limit of \$12 million on the issue. Specie was to be held to the extent of 50% for circulation between \$9 million and \$12 million and 100% for over the \$12 million. It passed in March (111).

#### X. THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF DOMINION NOTES

The presently available circulation statistics do not allow the construction of a circulation profile for the first issue dominion \$1s and \$2s after 1880. Separate statistics were kept; however, they were not published and do not appear to have survived. Circulation profiles for the \$50s, \$100s, \$500s and \$1000s will be given in a future paper (100), as will the total numbers issued.

Table XI provides estimates of the present scarcity of the first issue notes. Any note of the issue is now at least in the scarce category. Montreal \$1s in better than V.F. condition are rare. Toronto \$1s and Montreal and Toronto \$2s in better than V.G. and St. John and Halifax \$1s and \$2s in any condition are likewise rare. The higher denominations are of extreme rarity.

The \$50 notes and the pieces of the \$100, \$500 and \$1000 notes are all in the National Numismatic Collection, as is the \$2 note stamped MANITOBA. The \$50s were ones that had been in circulation, but were saved by the Department of Finance when they came back in for destruction. Both are in nice condition. The fragments of the other notes were collected by a government employee and glued them in a scrap-book, along with autographs of some of the famous 19th century political figures and an interesting set of sketches for dominion decimal coins. These sketches will be published elsewhere (112).

#### XI. CONCLUDING REMARKS ON THE GOVERNMENT NOTES OF 1866-1872 (6, 10, 109)

On each of the occasions on which the government sought to institute or expand the circulation of its paper currency between 1866 and 1871 the overriding motive was financial need and not a strong desire to reform and stabilize the currency. As a financial expedient the provincial notes were a dismal failure and the first issue of dominion notes of questionable value (113). In the case of the provincial notes prior to 1870 the circulation was modest -- for practical purposes the Bank of Montreal's notes were replaced by the government legal tenders. The profit derived from this circulation was likewise low. The government would have been in a very serious financial position if it had not been for the sale of 7% debentures, additional loans from the Bank of Montreal and a general upswing in the prosperity of the country. The government circulation was significantly increased only after it was made mandatory for the banks to hold dominion notes. Except for the temporary increase in 1870, the amount of notes in public hands remained about the same during the period 1869-1879.

Perhaps the most important effect of the provincial notes, other than to gain a foothold for a government note circulation, was to bring about a decrease in the amount of specie in the country. Between late 1866 and early 1871, the banks usually held about \$2 million in the government legal tenders, displacing an equivalent amount of gold. It was often charged that the Bank of Montreal, as the issuing agent for the provincial notes, initially coerced the other banks into holding them. Nevertheless, it is clear that the banks soon came to appreciate the usefulness of these notes, both as reserves and for the settling of balances among themselves. As they were legal tenders, the government notes were as good as gold for domestic transactions. And they were easier and cheaper to transport. When the banks were legally bound to hold the government paper, their specie stocks fell even more (see the lower panel of Fig. 11). In fact, the banks as a group always held more dominion notes than gold which was more than the law actually required after late 1872.

The government's stocks of specie were likewise decreasing. Most of its circulation, which replaced gold, was backed by only 20% specie. It knew full well that it would never be called upon to convert more than a small fraction of the notes into gold at any one time. In Hincks's words. "The direct effect of the present system was to economize the use of gold. . .".

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TABLE IV

ASSISTANT RECEIVERS GENERAL DURING THE PERIOD 1871 - 1879

<u>City</u>	<u>Person</u>	<u>Period of Service</u>
Montreal	Edmund J. Larbeau	June 1871 -
Toronto	Charles S. Ross	June 1871 - June 1876
	John G. Ridout *	June - July 1876
	Alexander Fraser	Aug. 1876 - Nov. 1883
St. John	Daniel Jordan	June 1871 - May 1872
	William Seely *	May 1872 - June 1873
	Robert W. Crookshank	July 1873 - Jan 1893
Halifax	C.E. Ratchford	June 1871 - June 1874
	John R. Wallace	July 1874 - July 1905
Winnipeg	Gilbert McMicken	Aug. 1871 - Oct 1878
	Thomas Howard	Oct 1878 - May 1879
Victoria	John Graham	Mar. 1872 - Dec 1889

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\* Acting Receivers General.

TABLE V

PROVINCIAL NOTES ISSUED TO THE  
ROYAL CANADIAN BANK AND COUNTERSIGNED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Denomination	Serial Numbers	Countersigner
\$1 (Montreal)	A,B,C,D/ 127001 - 128000 132001 - 133000, 157001 - 158000	J.R. Nash
	A,B,C,D/ 137001 - 138000, 160001 - 161000, 186001 - 187000	L.F. Dufresne
	A,B,C,D/ 147001 - 148000	Unknown
\$2 (Montreal)	A,B,C,D/ 97001 - 98000, 108001 - 109000, 139001 - 140000, 151001 - 152000, 156001 - 157000, 167001 - 168000	J.R. Nash
	A,B,C,D/ 126001 - 127000, 137001 - 138000	L.F. Dufresne
	A,B,C,D/ 161001 - 162000	Unknown

The data are from reference 80

TABLE VI

NUMBERS OF "OTTAWA" TYPE PROVINCIAL NOTES STILL OUTSTANDING AND NUMBERS EXTANT TODAY

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Number Outstanding</u>	<u>Number Known to exist</u>
\$1	10,554	25 Montreal, 8 Toronto, 1 St. John
\$2	3,033	10 Montreal, 4 Toronto
\$5	850	6 Montreal, 3 Toronto, 1 St. John, 1 or 2 Halifax
\$10	218	1 Montreal
\$20	43	1 Montreal
\$50	13	2 Montreal
\$500	5	None

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The numbers of notes outstanding were calculated from data in reference 24. The figure for the \$5 is approximate due to the fact that the Halifax notes were redeemed for less than \$5. The numbers of notes known were deduced from files kept by Major S.S. Carroll and from my own personal experience. The figures for the Montreal and Toronto \$1s and \$2s are somewhat uncertain, because many of the recorded pieces were in auction sales where the serial number of the note was not given. Undoubtedly, there are cases where the same note was counted two or more times.

TABLE VII

PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO SIGN \$1 AND \$2 DOMINION NOTES 1871 - 1879

Receiver General's Office of  
Finance Department  
(Ottawa)

Montreal

Toronto

St. John

Halifax

Winnipeg

January 2, 1871:

T.C. Bramley  
L.F. Dufresne  
J.R. Nash  
J.B.H. Neeve

July 21, 1871:

E.J. Barbeau  
A. Gariepy  
H.N. Holt  
T. St. Jean

July 21, 1871:

C.S. Ross  
C.D. Grasett  
G.P. Elliott  
R.L. Killaly

July 8, 1872:

R. Shives

Nov. 4, 1872

A. Atcheson  
W. Avery  
D.C. Perkins

July 21, 1871:

C.E. Ratchford

Apr. 29, 1872

G. McMicken

March 16, 1871:

C.A. Gough

July 29, 1871:

H. Fenton  
B. Franklin  
R.G. La Frenaye  
J. Moyra  
E. Varin  
C. Stuart

July 8, 1872:

J.G. Ridout

W.H. Shaw \*

September 30, 1872:

F. Hunter  
H.A. Jones  
W.L. Orde  
C. Ready  
C.J. Tasker  
S. Tobin  
F. Toller  
C. Webber

April 9, 1872:

M. Benoit  
G. Bergevin  
G. Clark

C. Chester \*

J.C. Beatty \*

H.B. Gough \*

The dates refer to the authorizing order-in-council. The names marked with a \* are ones that appear on the notes but for which no order-in-council was issued. Such names are listed under the city where the notes they signed were payable, unless known to have worked in Ottawa.

TABLE VIII

DENOMINATION CONTENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT NOTE  
CIRCULATION AUGUST 1869 AND AUGUST 1873

<u>Denominations</u>	<u>4 August 1869</u>		<u>31 JULY 1873</u>	
	<u>Circulation</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Circulation</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
\$1 and \$2	476,000	10	4,098,000	38
\$5, \$10 and \$20	2,520,000	53	670,000	6
\$50 and \$100	332,000	7	247,000	2
\$500 and \$1,000	1,430,000	30	5,806,000	54

The circulation of the fractionals ("shinplasters"), amounting to about \$200,000 in 1873, is ignored. The data for 1869 are from reference 97 and those for 1873 are from reference 78. The data have been rounded off to the nearest \$1,000 and the results of the % calculations rounded off to the nearest whole %.

TABLE IX

FIRST ISSUE DOMINION NOTES SENT TO THE ASSISTANT  
RECEIVER GENERAL WINNIPEG 1871-1879\*

<u>Date of Shipment</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Note types and Serial Numbers</u>	<u>Face Value</u>
Oct. 1871	A.R.G.T.	unknown	\$35,031.75**
Apr. 1872	R.G.O.	\$1 (Toronto) A,B,C,D/131001-135000	16,000.00
		\$2 (Toronto) A,B,C,D/ 76001-84000	64,000.00
Aug.-Dec.1872	A.R.G.T.	Presumed to be \$1 (Toronto) and/or \$2 (Toronto)	75,000.00
Dec. 1875	R.G.O.	\$1 (Toronto) A,B,C,D/381001-381600, 381701-383000	7,600.00
Feb.1876	R.G.O.	\$1 (Montreal)A,B,C,D/466001-468000	8,000.00
July,1876	R.G.O.	\$1 (Toronto) A,B,C,D/391001-392000	4,000.00
		\$2 (Toronto)A,B,C,D/117001-118000, 125001-126000	16,000.00
Dec. 1876	R.G.O.	\$1 (Montreal)A,B,C,D/382001-383000, 387001-389000	12,000.00
		\$2 (Montreal)A,B,C,D/190001-191000	8,000.00
May 1878	A.R.G.T.	Unknown	8,000.00
July 1879	R.G.O.	\$1 (Montreal)A,B,C,D/626001-627000, 639001-64000	12,000.00
		\$1 (Toronto)A,B,C,D/547001-548000, 567001-568000, 570001-571000	12,000.00

\* Abbreviations: A.R.G.T. = Assistant Receiver General Toronto; R.G.O.= Receiver General's Office.

\*\* Apparently included some fractional notes. It is possible that this shipment also contained some provincial

The data were obtained from references 101 and 102.

TABLE X

SUMMARY OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF DOMINION \$1 AND \$2 NOTES

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Payable at:</u>	<u>Serial Numbers</u>	<u>Number of Notes</u>
\$1	Montreal	A,B,C,D/1-650000	2,600,000
\$2	Montreal	A,B,C,D/1-191000	764,000
\$1	Toronto	A,B,C,D/1-587500	2,250,000
\$2	Toronto	A,B,C,D/1-182000	728,000
\$1	St. John	A,B,C,D/1-75000	300,000
\$2	St. John	A,B,C,D/1-37500	150,000
\$1	Halifax	A,B,C,D/1-100000	400,000
\$2	Halifax	A,B,C,D/1-100000	400,000
\$1	Victoria	A,B,C,D/1-12500	50,000
\$2	Victoria	A,B,C,D/1-6200	24,800

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The data were obtained from references 76,77,101 and 102. The totals for the Montreal, Toronto and Victoria notes are derived from the highest serial numbers known to have been issued. I believe them to be very close to the true totals that were placed into circulation. The totals for Halifax and St. John are less certain, because the proportion of \$1 vs. \$2 in some of the shipments is not known. The available data strongly point to an integral ratio of the two denominations; the above numbers reflect my estimation of what the ratios most likely were.

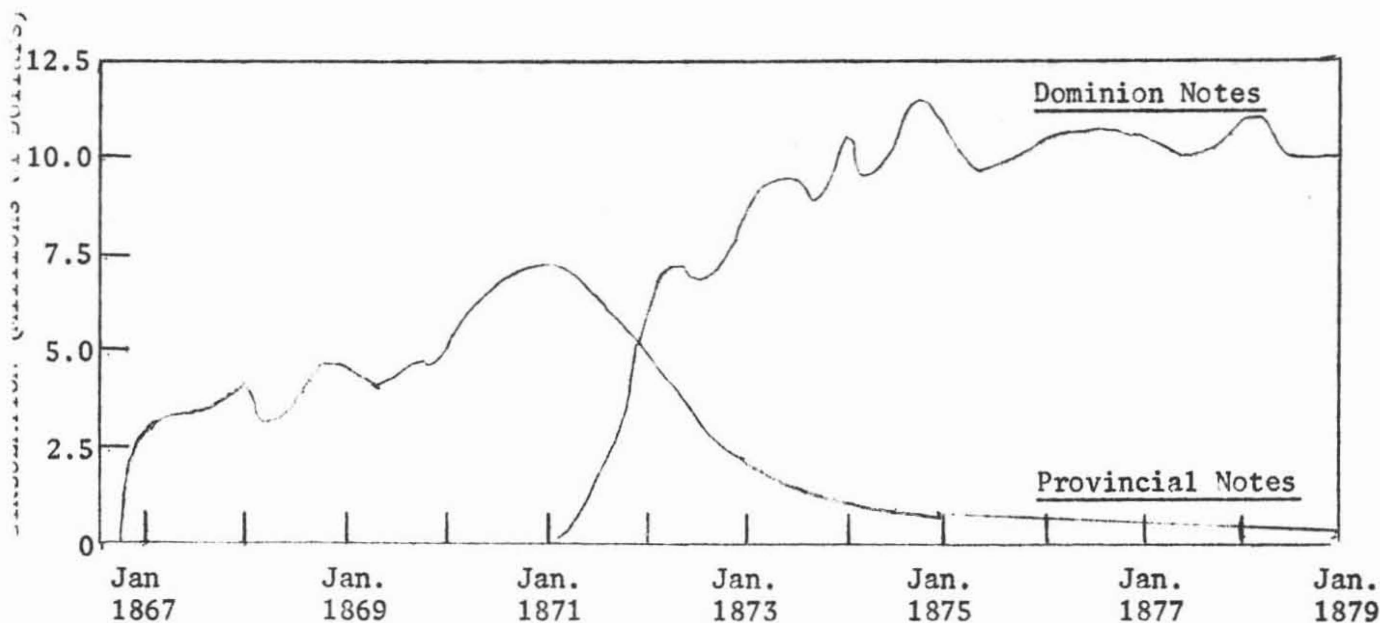


TABLE XI

NUMBERS OF FIRST ISSUE DOMINION NOTES KNOWN TODAY

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Approximate Numbers of Notes Known</u>
\$1	40 Montreal, 25 Toronto, 6 St. John, 6 Halifax
\$2	6 Montreal, 9 Toronto, 1 (Manitoba), 1 St. John, 3 Halifax
\$50	2 Montreal (one is a partial note), 1 Toronto
\$100	1 Montreal (partial note)
\$500	1 Montreal (partial note)
\$1000	1 Montreal (partial note)

The deductions of the numbers of notes known and the uncertainties regarding the \$1s and \$2s are as described in the legend to Table VI.



**FIGURE 8** CIRCULATION OF PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION NOTES 1866 - 1879

The data are from references 22 and 78. The lines were obtained by connecting points for every three months, except at times of rapid change, where the points were every month. The actual points have been omitted for simplicity. The provincial note circulation includes both the "legal tender" and "Ottawa" types (56). The circulation of the fractionals, which began in the spring of 1870 (57), has been omitted.

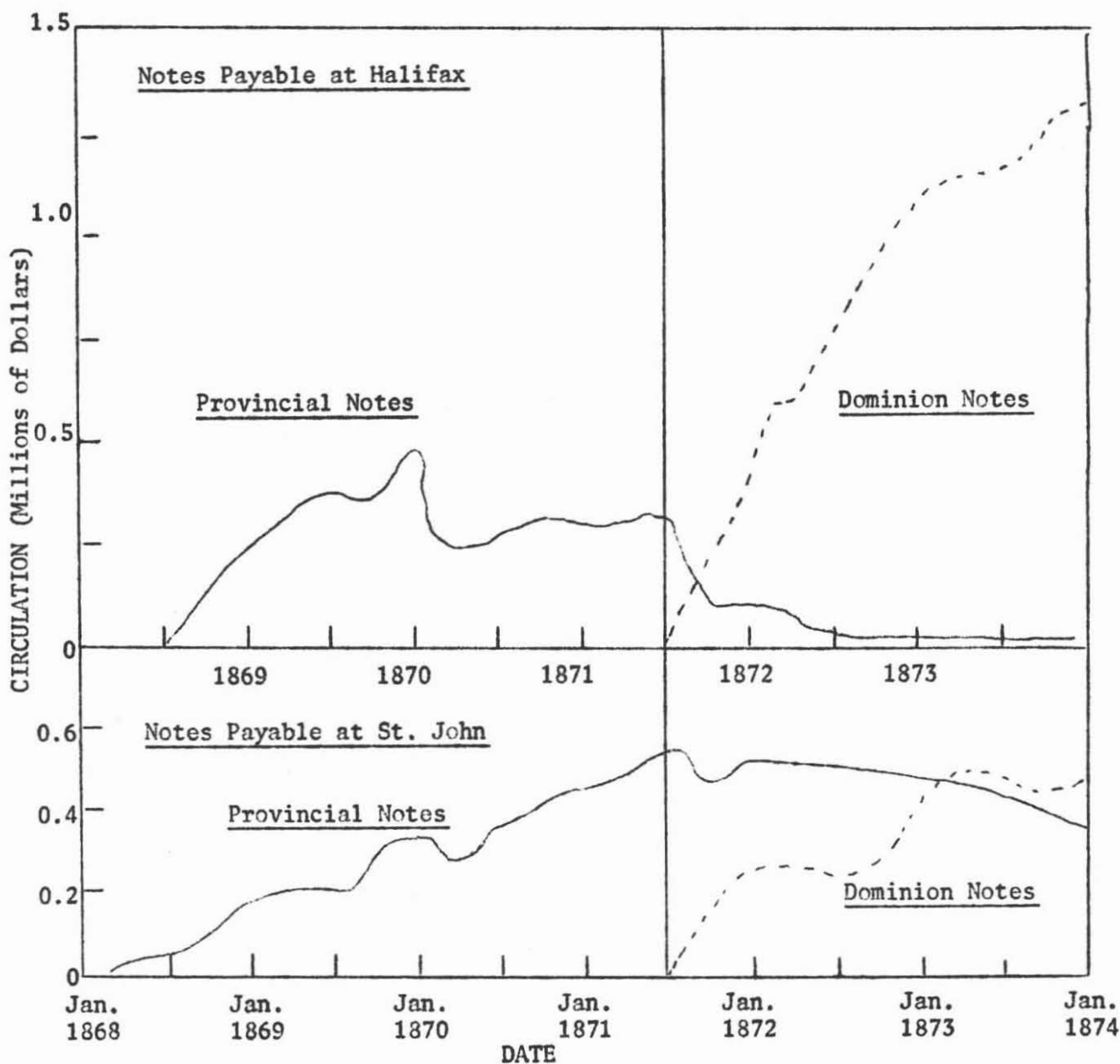


FIGURE 9. CIRCULATION OF PROVINCIAL NOTES PAYABLE AT HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN 1868 - 1874.

The data were plotted as outlined in the legend to Figure 8. After October 1872, the curves for the provincial notes are theoretical, based upon quantities of notes returned to Ottawa by the A.R.G. Halifax and the A.R.G. St. John (76,77).

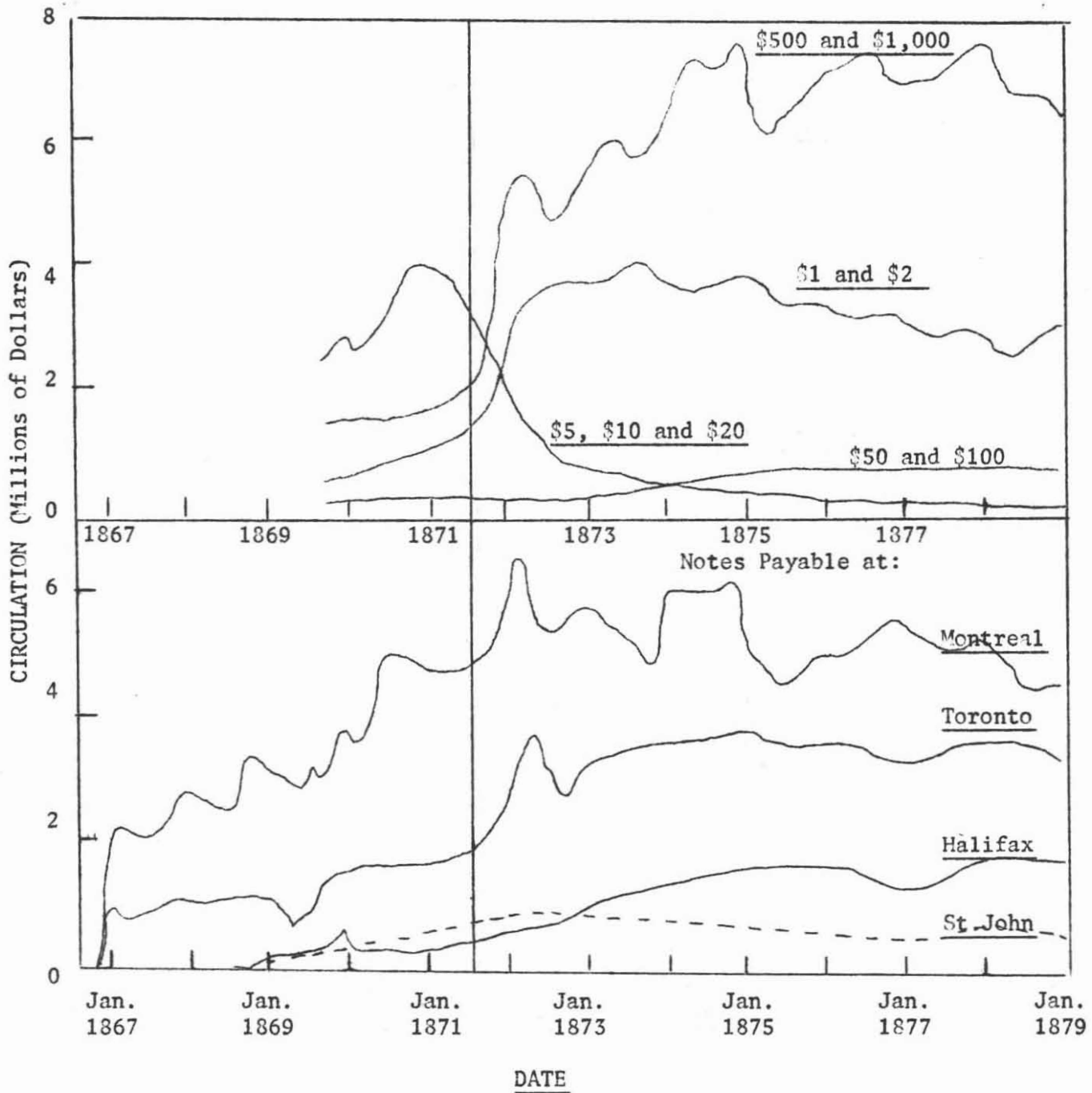
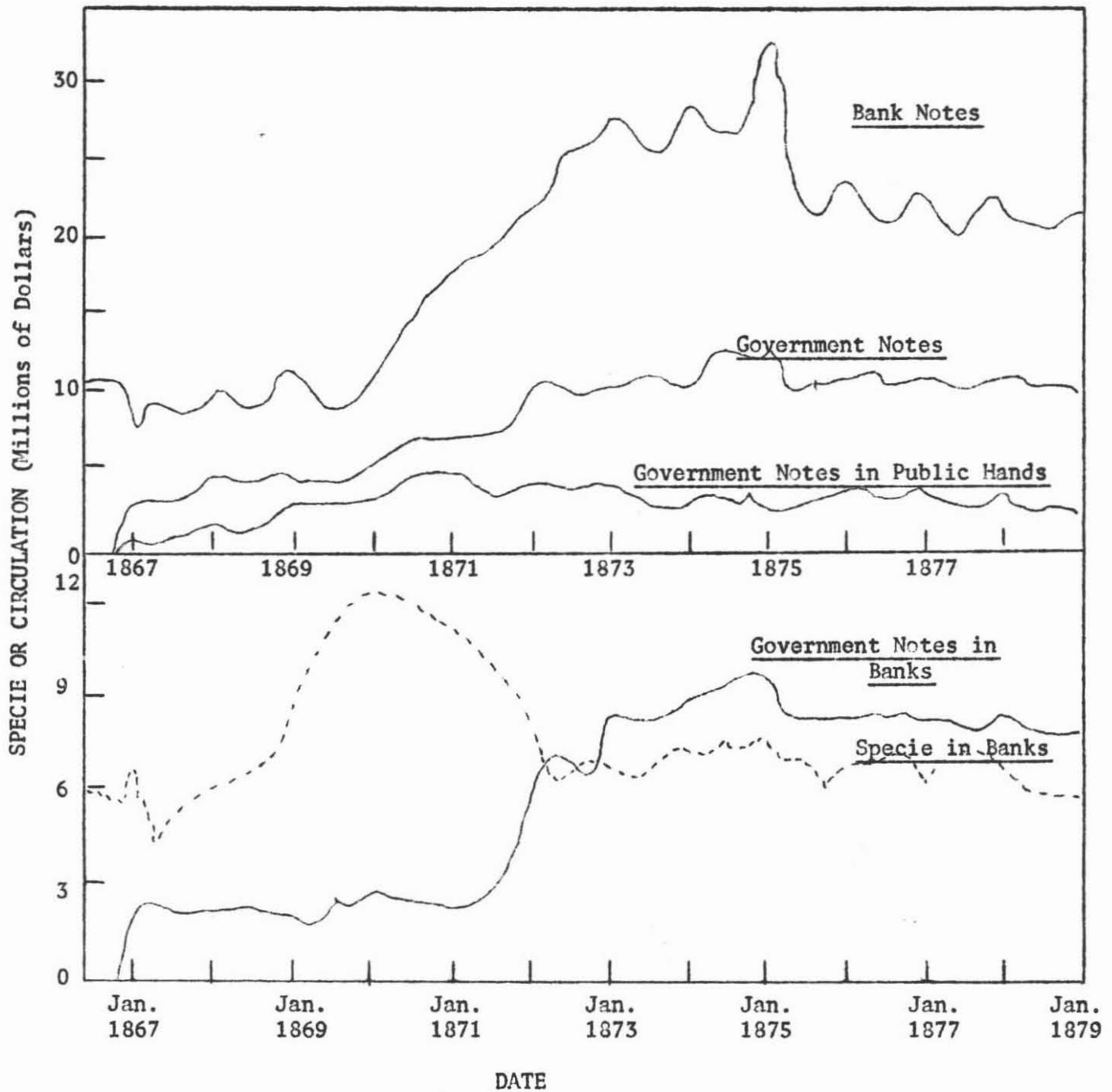


FIGURE 10 CIRCULATION OF GOVERNMENT NOTES BY DENOMINATION GROUPS AND BY CITY PAYABLE 1866-1879

The data are from references 78 and 97-99 and were plotted as outlined in the legend to Figure 8. The curves for 1869-mid-1873 in the upper panel are to some extent theoretical, because denominational reports were not made on a monthly basis until 1 July 1873. The vertical line marks 1 July 1871. Note that the curves are for the combined circulation of provincial and dominion notes.



**FIGURES 11. SPECIE IN BANKS AND CIRCULATION OF BANK AND GOVERNMENT NOTES 1866-1879.**

The data are from reference 78 and were plotted as outlined in the legend to Figure 8. The amounts of notes in public hands were calculated as the difference between the total government note circulation and the government notes held by the banks.

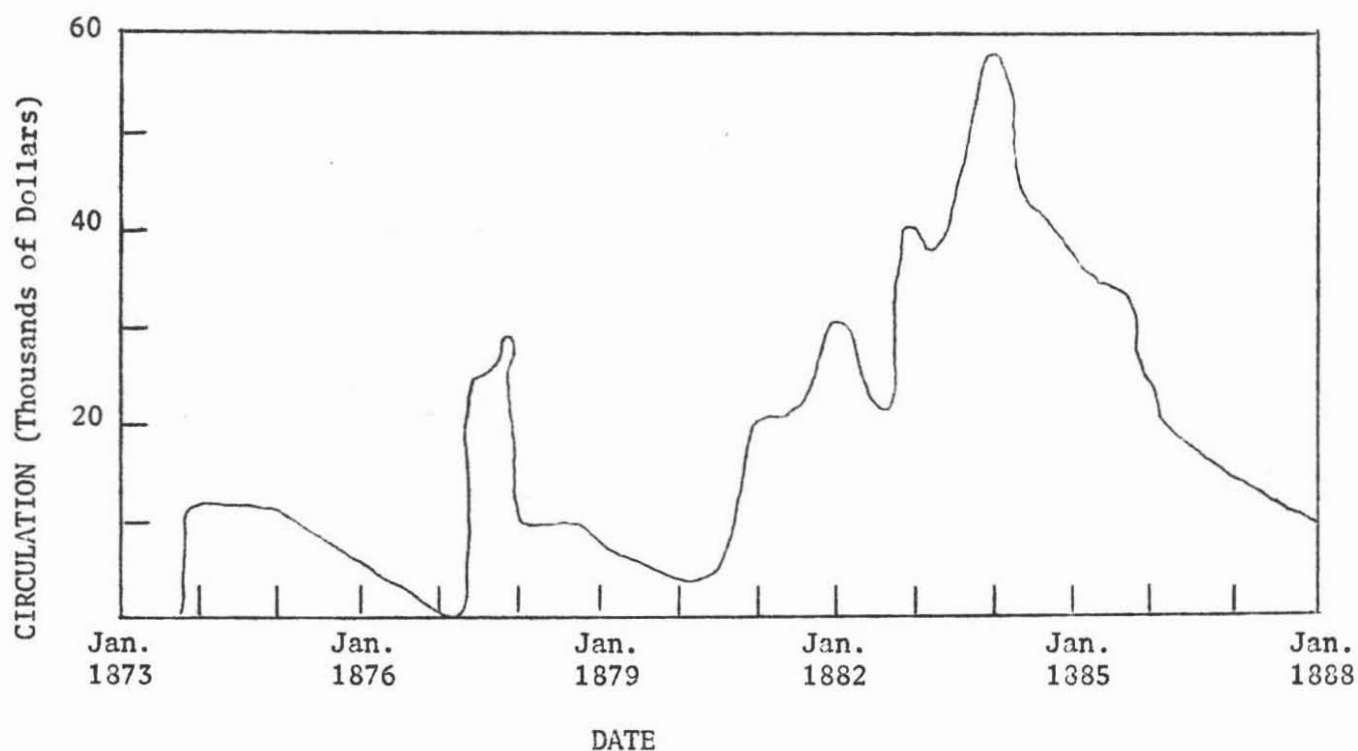


FIGURE 12 CIRCULATION OF FIRST ISSUE DOMINION \$1 and \$2 NOTES PAYABLE AT VICTORIA 1873-1888

The data are from reference 78 and were plotted as outlined in the legend to Figure 8. In the absence of any indication of shipments of new notes to Victoria after 1877, it is assumed that the rise in circulation after 1880 is due to the issue and re-issue of notes of the first issue.

## THE BIRTH, MATURATION AND DEMISE OF THE BANK OF FREDERICTON (1836-39)

by Geoffrey Bell,

Harry Eisenhauer, et al.

This piece of research is a perfect example of cooperation among several numismatists. Bill McDonald, in an "Information Please" section of the July, 1972 C.P.M.S. Journal, planted a challenge. Sheldon Carroll furnished photographs to aid in study and Harry Eisenhauer dug the minute book of the bank out of the N.B. Archives and had it copied for my use. Together, with the assistance of the N.B. Museum and the archivists of the N.B. archives, this study was conceived. My task was to ponder through the original documents and write a story on this short-lived but interesting bank.

Fredericton, the city with a ceiling of stately elms, was but a small town around the mid 1830's. Its population in 1824 was 800 and by the time of incorporation in 1848 was far below the 10,000 figure, the usual stipulated size to be elevated to the status of a city. Although settled previously by Indians and Acadians, it is generally conceded the modern city of Fredericton dates from the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists in 1783. Fredericton today nestles on both sides of the majestic Saint John River with its population of approximately 40,000.

Due to favourable circumstances, the towns around Fredericton were advancing in wealth, population and enterprise in the 1820's and 1830's. Fredericton seemed a logical banking center and hence several banks began operations such as the Central Bank, Merchants' Bank, Savings' Bank and the Bank of Fredericton.

It is amazing that our year seems to revolve around the beautiful season of summer. Perhaps after a hard, long winter, summer relaxes and allows us to enter fall with clear thinking, imagination, and the vim and vigour to carry out these ideas. The Bank of Fredericton was no exception. At a meeting held on September 19, 1836, several resolutions were passed by interested citizens in the founding of this new banking institution. It was the opinion of the meeting "that the establishment of a new bank in this town would not only promote its welfare and commercial prosperity, but is absolutely necessary to ensure that continued accommodation which the increasing business of the interior of the province demands." It was also resolved that the capital stock of the bank would not exceed 50,000 pounds consisting of 25 pound shares. Asa Coy, Thomas Smith, Robert Chestnut, William Hartt and Charles Fisher were appointed provisional trustees. It seems that promoters of the bank were very optimistic as almost immediately 8,750 pounds were raised. The provisional directors were ordered to "contract with the most eminent engravers in the United States for the immediate engraving and forwarding a sufficient quantity of suitable banknotes to commence business of the Company."

The provisional directors made great haste getting the institution if full gear. By October, 1836, they had contracted with the New England Banknote Company, supposedly the most eminent engraver in the United States, to prepare dies. The obverse dies were ready by October 12th and the company was working on the checked reverse die by the middle of the month. An office was opened on Queen Street, Fredericton's main street in the second story of Mr. Thomas Gardiner's dwelling house at a yearly rent of 25 pounds. Of course, by this time, a prospectus of the bank and its constitution had appeared in the Royal Gazette.

The Central Bank of Fredericton, in December of 1836, had presented a resolution to the Board of Directors of the Bank of Fredericton in regard to an exchange of paper

held by its cashier. The new bank had to be careful due to its infant fragility, hence reluctantly agreed to exchange paper only up to the amount of Central Bank notes held in Bank of Fredericton vaults. Oddly enough this proposal was made even before the Bank of Fredericton notes had arrived from the engravers, this occurring in late December of 1836. In fact the expense for the notes amounted to £ 123-5-8. Mr. Dunn, since appointed a director, took delivery of paper in the amount of 20,000 pounds and a remaining 20,000 pounds was to be forwarded at a later date. It would seem that there are two varieties of the early notes with the Indian vignette. It was ordered that an alteration be made in the Indian although no mention was made as to what the change was to be. Also, the quality of paper was changed according to the minutes. It should be noted that in 1836 Archibald Scott had been appointed cashier of the bank. It can be observed that all bank notes show the signature of Scott and Asa Coy, the President. Action was also taken in early 1837 to obtain a charter for the bank through the provincial legislature but this was delayed. Early 1837 also saw the decision made to purchase land and erect a building.

A lot of land on Queen Street was offered to the Board by a Mr. A.T. Coburn at 400 pounds with a discount of 10 pounds if the land was used for the bank. It was agreed to make an immediate purchase of Coburn's land. The bank, being now on a firmer foundation, saw its Board agree to an exchange of paper with the Central Bank. The Bank of Fredericton took 8,730 Pounds of Central Bank paper to its establishment and in return received £ 442-5 of 5 shilling notes, £ 321 of 10 shilling notes, £ 3116 of 20 shilling notes, and £ 1490 of 100 shilling notes from the Central Bank. It also received 15 shillings in silver and 2688 half eagles valued at 3360 pounds.

Since no picture of the Bank of Fredericton has survived, we will attempt to give a detailed description of the premises. The building was 28 feet long, 40 feet deep and one story in height. The front of the building was of cut stone with trimming and ornamental parts of polished stone. The cut stone was similar to that used in King's College "up on the hill." The side and rear walls were constructed of the rough stone of the country. The front had stone steps, three quarter round columns at each side of the main door, and the Royal Coat of Arms on the center of the building of cut stone. The windows had shutters and the lot was completely fenced in. There was a large, plastered and finished two-door privy at the rear of the building. The cashiers' room had a Franklin stove and the iron doors of the vault were 5'8" in height and 2'6" in width. They were ordered from Messrs. Harris & Allan of Saint John. The total cost of the building was 1055 pounds.

November of 1837 saw the Board order a new five shilling plate and also order 8,000 impressions of four notes each of 20, 10, and 5 shilling denominations. Since money matters were being discussed, the President's salary was set at 75 pounds per annum and the teller, Jesse Pickard, was to be paid 60 pounds for the first year. The New England Banknote Company wrote before working on the notes to ask if they were at liberty to use the new Indian design and permission was granted. The original order was doubled as paper was becoming more and more needed. The bank moved into its new premises in January, 1838.

In March of 1838, J.M.Connell of Woodstock purchased the old safe at cost and charges. Of course, this is the same J.M.Connell who issued banknotes of this period. Speaking of men who issued banknotes, it was decided by the Board of the Bank of Fredericton in April of 1837 not to accept the notes of Benjamin Smith, Saint John, J.M. & C. Connell, Woodstock, and Joseph Cunard & Co. of Miramichi. The latter is interesting as no notes of this company exist today to my knowledge.

January of 1839 saw a new turn of events. Mr. Ballock, cashier of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick made representation to the Board of Directors of the Bank of

Fredericton to obtain a union of the two banks. He suggested that the business now conducted under the name of the Bank of Fredericton would after a review be managed and conducted under the name of Branch Bank of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick. The agreement must have been given consideration before this meeting because it was agreed to the same day. By late January of 1839, the Central Bank also desired a merger with the Bank of Fredericton but this certainly didn't appear nearly as attractive as a merger with the Saint John Bank. Why now did circumstances change to cause the Bank of Fredericton to even consider merging? One can only speculate here. The International monetary situation was confused and unstable to say the least. The Bank of Fredericton had limited financial resources compared with the Commercial Bank of Saint John. The minutes give no other reasons, hence we can only surmise.

It was decided by the shareholders on January 22, 1839 to merge with the Commercial Bank. Of course, there were numerous pieces of legal work to be completed to bring the merger to fruition, but finally the Fredericton Branch of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick opened officially March 1, 1839. Up to this date, the following statement of banknotes executed and issued by the Bank of Fredericton was published:

Five pound notes issued	6495	
Called in and destroyed	5735	760-0-0
One pound notes issued	11354	
Called in and destroyed	3842	7512-0-0
Ten shilling notes issued	6995	
Called in and destroyed	20	6975-0-0
Five shilling notes issued	8506	
Defaced and destroyed	53	8453-0-0
		£ 23,700-0-0

It was ordered that all the 5/ and 10/ notes of the Bank of Fredericton be handed over to the Commercial Bank and all the 100/ and 20/ notes now in circulation also. It was also ordered that the steel plates of this bank now in the hands of the New England Banknote Company in Boston be placed in the vault of the Commercial Bank for safe keeping and that the Commercial Bank have an order from this bank to secure the said steel plates from the said banknote company.

The last several pages of the minute book of the Bank of Fredericton are enough to break the heart of any numismatist. It breathes utter destruction, a necessary evil I suppose. Two 15, 3 20/, and 3 5/ pattern notes were destroyed. Bundles of uncirculated notes were put to the furnace torture test. Thus, the demise of the Bank of Fredericton was complete.

It is rather puzzling that the Bank of Fredericton notes are so rare. Over 23000 pounds were handed over to the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick for safe keeping. Presumably, these were destroyed with the plates at a later date, It is also puzzling that the only known specimens are all of the 5/ variety. Did no specimens of 10/, 20/, and 100/ survive? The vignettes on the 5/ pieces are indeed very appropriate. The paddlewheeler carried business up and down the Saint John River from Saint John to Fredericton. The hunter seen on later varieties of the 5/ notes would be typical of the early settlers.

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SASKATCHEWAN MEDALS AND COMMEMORATIVE TOKENS

1 st ADDENDA

by Frank Harding

Briercrest

SC31-A (Soldier with gun & flag above crossed leaves)  
Presented/to/Fred Morrow/ by the citizens/of/Briercrest-Dist/  
for gallant services/Great War/1914-18 10K:Shield Shape:24X39:RRRR

Herbert

SC109-B The Herbert/(stone cairn)/Memorial Park  
1867 Centennial of Canadian Confederation 1967/  
(geometric maple leaf)/Le Centenaire de la Confederation  
Canadienne Gilt:R:34:RR

Lloydminster

SC147-C Lloydminster Barr Colonists/Diamond/Anniversary/  
(covered wagon)/Alta 1903-1963 Sask  
Reverse - Blank Gilt:R:32

Moose Jaw

SC168-C Moose Jaw/Band Capital of/North America/1884 1974/  
Souvenir Dollar/(moose, bandsman & drum)/Value one Dollar/  
in/Moose Jaw/Saskatchewan/expires Dec 31,74/incorporated  
as a town in 1884 Reeded edge:WM:R:33

Nipawin

SC173-B Golden Jubilee/50/(bridge)/Nipawin,Saskatchewan  
Nipawin/(pine tree)/1924-1974/"Pearl of the Pines" Gilt:R:32

North Battleford

SC177-B (picture of hospital)1913-1973 Saskatchewan Hospital/  
North Battleford/60th/Anniversary/lombardo Antique Bz:R:39 (900 minted)

SC177-Bb Same NS plate (100 minted)

SC177-Bc Same Silver (10 minted)

Regina

SC204-J Percheron Society of America/(horsehead)/Chicago  
Best Four/Any Animals/The Get of One Sire./Owned by  
Exhibitor./(with following engraved)/Provincial Winter  
Fair Regina,Sask. Canada. 1911 Silver:R:58:RRRR

SC204-K (Picture of dog pointing)  
Saskatchewan Kennel Club/Regina Bz:R:32:RR

SC204-Kb Same but Silver RRR

SC204-L (Picture of dog pointing)  
Saskatchewan Kennel Club Bz:R:32:RR

SC204-M Buffalo Days(man on charging buffalo)/Regina  
Regina/Home/of the/Mounties/(mountie on horseback)/  
R.C.M.P.Centennial/1873-1973/50¢/in trade at any participating  
business or redeemable by Buffalo Days Regina until  
Aug.4,1973 WM:R:32

Regina (cont.)

SC204-N Department of Agriculture Dairy Branch/Sask/(milk cow)  
(Sask coat of arms in wreath) WM:R:47:RRRR

Saskatchewan

SC220-M Law Society of Saskatchewan/ A.D. 1907/(justice with scales)/  
(shield has Sask coat of arms)/Justitia/Virtutum/Regina Awarded/  
for final/examination/in law/to(in wreath of leaves)  
Bz:R:47:RRR

SC220-Mb Same but in pewter RRRR

SC220-Mc Same but in 14K RRRR

SC220-N Contractors/ P K.S/since 1884  
For record/breaking achievement/underground construction/  
safety/over 300,000 manhours/without injury April-May  
1962/So.Saskatchewan River Dan/K-J-P Gilt:R:34

Saskatoon

Sc221-R (symbol of CNA)/The Canadian Numismatic/Association/  
1973/(partial wreath of Saskatoon leaves)  
Saskatoon Coin Club/20th Annual C.N.A.Convention/  
(crest of city of Saskatoon) Bz:R:39 (332 minted)

SC221-Rb Same but in Sterling (110 minted)

SC221-S (symbol of CNA)/The Canadian Numismatic/Association/1973/  
(partial wreath of Saskatoon leaves)  
Reverse blank except engraving Bz:R:39 (41 minted)

SC221-Sb Same but in Sterling (13 minted)

SC221-Sc Same but in nickel plated Bz. (9 minted)

SC221-Sd Same but a lead strike (1 minted)

SC221-T Saskatoon Coin Club/20th Annual C.N.A. Convention/  
(crest of city of Saskatoon)  
Reverse blank Lead strike:R:39 (1 minted)

SC221-U Cyrus - Hall - McCormick/(portrait)/1809/1884/  
Inventor/of the/Reaper  
International Harvester Company/(horse drawn reaper)/  
Centennial of/the Reaper/1838-1938  
(engraved on edge)Saskatoon Exhibition,1932  
peck-Durum Wheat Bz:R:70 RRRR

SC221-V (Canadian coat of arms)(4 circles with horses, cattle,  
sheep & pigs) P.W.Ellis Co (at bottom)  
Awarded/L.O.Clifford/Senior Champion/Hereford Female/  
Saskatoon Exhibition/1912(in wreath) Bz:R:45

Shaunavon

SC266-B Shaunavon Saskatchewan/ (hunter, elevator, cow, combine)/  
1913-1973/60 years of Progress  
Commemorating the 60th Anniversary/good for/\$1.00 in/  
trade/during the year 1973/at any participating business/  
or redeemable for \$1.00/by the Shaunavon/Shawnee Club/  
until 12 o'clock noon/Dec.31st 1973/incorporated  
Dec. 1st 1913 Gilt:R:39

SC266-Bb Same but WM

Weyburn

SC258-D Crocus Buck/good/for \$1.00/in trade at any/cooperating  
business/or/redeemable by/Weyburn Chamber/of/Commerce/  
to/noon,October 15th 1970  
Chamber of Commerce/(building)/Weyburn/the festival City  
Gilt:R:35

SC258-E From past Achievement/comes future progress/  
City of Weyburn/1913-1973  
Weyburn,Saskatchewan/60/(crossed leaves) Bz:R:32

SC258-Eb Same but Gilt

Yorkton

SC272-B Morris Rod-Reeder Co.Ltd.,Head Office, Yorkton,Saskatchewan  
Canada/(portrait)/M(in circle)/Manufacturers of your /kind  
of farm equipment/Geo W Morris  
Morris Rod Weeders-Morris Chisel Plows-Seed-rite Hoe  
Drills-Challenger Cultivators-Morris Mounted Harrows./  
M(in circle)/Morris/(rodweeder)/First Production/  
Model of the/Horse Drawn 8/foot Morris Rod/Weeder/  
Produced in/1939 Gilt:R:39 (5000 minted)

SC272-C (A canadian Silver Dollar of about 1958 vintage with  
reverse removed) (engraved) 75th Anniversary/1883/1958  
Yorkton Sask  
Elizabeth II Dei Gratia Regina(portrait of Queen Elizabeth)  
Silver:R:36

(reported about 25 made and given to oldtimers)

THE O.K. BAKERY OF NELSON, by Leslie C. Hill



The tokens of the O.K. Bakery of Nelson are attractive to collectors for a number of reasons; first, they were dated, something quite unusual for trade tokens, and second, they were countermarked on two separate occasions and reused again in trade.

The first issue of O.K. Bakery tokens known to us was stamped and put into use during 1921 by the Kelderman family, Alice, J.E. and John H., who had acquired the business the previous year from R. B. Hay & Co. A few months later the business again changed hands, the new owners being Joseph B. Smith and James Green. The tokens remaining in the till were countermarked with a small wood chisel leaving a 3/8" cut on the field of the token; all tokens in circulation and unmarked were paid for by the Keldermans as they were redeemed by the new owners.

Joe Smith parted company with the bakery in 1923 with Jas. Green continuing as the sole owner until 1935 when he sold out to Rex Little who had been in the employ of the bakery since 1922. When Rex Little took over the business in 1935, he again marked the tokens at hand, this time with a leather punch, leaving a circular impression on the token. A few tokens are known with holes in them; this was accidental and due to striking the punch too hard, cutting a hole rather than leaving a circular impression. We have not met with a token showing both countermarks, although such could exist.

The bakery was located at 713 Stanley Street, with a second outlet at 604½ Baker Street during the 1920's, later at 505 Baker. During renovations in the 1940's the number was altered to 711 Stanley.

Rex Little sold out the business during 1950 to Harold Beatty and Herb Miller, who later bought out Hood's bakery and then phased out the O.K. Bakery during 1965. At the time that Little sold out in 1950 they were dealing only at the wholesale level and the tokens were not in use. Beatty and Miller did however make a limited use of the tokens with special customers, before closing down the bakery.

The tokens are listed and numbered as 3360a in the Tokens of British Columbia and Yukon.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE NEW BOOK ON H.B.Co.

MEDALS TOKENS AND PAPER MONEY of the HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, by Larry Gingras  
117 pages, 6" X 9" , Fully Illustrated, \$6.95 per copy

This book contains a brief history of the Company, a list of all Governors from 1670 up to the present, and the story behind each item listed. The Medals and Paper Money sections (which were published as separate monographs a few years ago) have been updated to include new issues and others which have been brought to light since. The new Token section contains many items hitherto unknown to most collectors.

Numbers have been assigned to all items as well as a rarity guide for the benefit of both dealers and collectors.

Available from the author at P.O. Box 15, Richmond, B.C.

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## CANADA'S GOVERNMENT PAPER MONEY

### III. "The American silver nuisance" and the 1870 - 25 cent notes

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

In this paper we must return to the earliest days of the history of dominion notes to take up the subject of the fractional notes or "shinplasters". They were a special and ostensibly temporary issue and so are given separate treatment here. The entire period of the first (1870) issue, 1870 - 1900, is covered. The 1900 and 1923 issues will be discussed in a later paper (115,116).

The state of the silver currency in Canada in the 1860s is intimately related to the ultimate issue of the fractional notes in 1870. Only a mere outline of the silver currency situation will be given here, however, because of the detailed treatment it is to receive in our series on the history of Canada's metallic currency (112).

### XII. THE NEED FOR A FRACTIONAL NOTE ISSUE (4, 117)

#### THE SILVER CURRENCY CRISIS

In the first half of the 19th century the United States was still pursuing the folly of attempting to maintain a bimetallic currency. Finally, in 1853, the silver coins from the half dollar downwards were reduced in weight, thus making them token coins (118). They were made legal tender up to \$5.00 and were coined only on government account.

U.S. silver coins had freely circulated at face value in Canada until the late 1840s, when their intrinsic value became worth enough more than face that they were exported as bullion. This changed when 5 - 50 cent pieces were coined with a lower silver content beginning in 1853. Gradually, the new coins came into Canada.

After a long struggle with the Imperial government, the Province of Canada became the first province to succeed in adopting a decimal currency based on dollars and cents in 1858 (119). The silver denominations were 5, 10, and 20 cents. They were not issued in sufficient quantities to displace the U.S. coins. Besides which, the Canadian 20 cent piece (the "Halifax shilling") was not a popular denomination compared to the U.S. 25 cent piece (119). So the flow of United States silver into Canada continued.

In 1861 the U.S. moved into a state of civil war with consequently serious perturbations in the currency. By the end of the year specie payments were suspended. The demand for gold soon placed silver coins at a discount of a full 5% relative to it. This made it profitable to export U.S. silver coins into Canada on a large scale. The profit lay in the fact that the silver coins still passed for face value in Canada. The ultimate buyers of this coin were grain buyers, manufacturers and others who needed to make frequent cash payments.

The retailers, in whose hands these overvalued coins accumulated, soon found the banks unwilling to accept them, even at a discount. This forced the retailers to sell the coins at a discount to brokers. The brokers then renewed the cycle by selling them to the manufacturers. This situation continued throughout the 1860s and came to be called the "American silver nuisance". One of the undesirable side effects of this state of affairs was the displacement of considerable amounts

of Canadian bank and provincial notes from circulation. This was especially true for \$1s and \$2s.

The extent of the problem was not clearly grasped until 1868. In that year the government exported \$1 million in U.S. silver coin. The effect was hardly noticed; there was obviously much more than that amount in circulation.

#### SIR FRANCIS HINCKS DEALS WITH THE SILVER PROBLEM

It is at this point that two key figures come into our story: Mr. William Weir and the new Minister of Finance, Sir Francis Hincks. In 1869 and before Weir had been involved in silver exportations as a private enterprise. Early in 1870 he applied to the government to elicit their participation in an all out effort to rid the country of the "silver nuisance". He met with Hincks on 14th and 26th of January. The result was that Weir became the government's agent for the exportation of the silver.

The plan that was finally devised consisted of a three-fold approach. (a) remove the U.S. silver coins from circulation and export them (b) prepare a new Canadian coinage to provide the coins necessary for trade and (c) issue 25 cent notes to replace the U.S. silver until the Canadian coins arrived from England.

There was significant opposition to the issue of a fractional note (120). It was partly based on the U.S. fractional notes, which were first issued in 1862. They were not redeemable in gold and had been extensively counterfeited. Hincks was able to neutralize his critics by promising that the Canadian fractionals would have a better appearance and would be redeemable in gold (in groups of \$5).

#### XIII. DESIGN AND PRINTING DETAILS FOR THE 1870 FRACTIONALS

Some time between the two Hincks-Weir meetings in January 1870, orders were given to the British American Bank Note Company to engrave the dies and prepare plates for the new 25 cent note (117). The face design has a bust of Britannia in the centre. All printing on the face is black, except for the green "25" tints. The date is March 1st, 1870 and the engraved signatures of Dickinson and Harington appear at the bottom. The back consists of a lathework design with "REDEEMABLE/ON PRESENTATION/MONTREAL, TORONTO/OR ST. JOHN". It is printed in green.

The plates were 10 on (i.e. ten notes per plate), two across and five down. There were no plate position letters, plate numbers or even sheet numbers on the final notes. A total of eight face, ten back and fourteen tint plates were prepared, all in March to July, 1870 (126). The notes of this type which survive today consist of three major varieties: an A or B under the left 1870 and a no letter or "plain" group.

The A and B are series letters, referring to two \$500,000 printings. The A series was printed in 1870 and the printing of the B series was completed no later than June, 1871 (122). The so-called no letter series was printed much later, probably as late as the 1890s. It is important to note that many of these notes have a trace of a letter. So the no letter notes were printed from plates originally bearing series letters. This is consistent with the fact that no new face plates were made after 1870.



#### XIV. THE ISSUE AND CIRCULATION OF THE 1870 FRACTIONALS

For this denomination it is necessary to look more closely at the amounts of these notes issued each year between 1870 and 1900 (see Fig. 13.). By the amounts issued we mean the values of notes sent out from the government vaults in Ottawa. The fractionals were mostly issued in one of three ways: (a) direct to banks, (b) to the Bank of Montreal, acting as government agent and (c) to an Assistant Receiver General. Only in case (a) were the notes considered to be in circulation. In the other two cases they had to be issued to a bank or the general public before they technically entered circulation. Therefore, what the issued figures tell us is the amount of notes potentially put into circulation.

Some ten banks entered into an agreement with the government whereby they received the U.S. silver coin and issued fractional notes (117,123). The first notes were sent direct from the Receiver General's Office; however, at some point prior to June, 1871 the Bank of Montreal became the issuing agent (122,124). The government presumably resumed their issue later in 1871 when many arrangements with the Bank were being terminated (125).

The first shipments of the fractionals were in April, 1870 (124). By the end of the year the entire A series had been issued (Fig.13) and most of the notes were in circulation (Fig. 14). Once the new dominion silver coins had arrived, the need for the fractionals decreased and the amounts issued and quantity in circulation dropped markedly.

During the depression of the last half of the 1870s, the circulation stood at just over \$100,000. With the return of prosperity and a coin shortage in the early 1880s there was a gradual increase in the demand for these small notes. Over the next twenty years their circulation slowly rose to just under \$300,000.

The B series must have been issued for a very long time. In fact simply adding up the issues after 1870 until a total of \$500,000 is reached brings it to the end of 1897. The remainder, about \$75,000, can be assigned to the plain series. There is some uncertainty about the exact amount because some of the 1900 issues were probably the new (1900) type.

#### XV. CONCLUDING REMARKS ON THE FRACTIONALS

The "shinplasters" began as an expedient, largely to replace U.S. silver coins being withdrawn from circulation in Canada and exported. There was an A series, a B series and apparently a later group not intended to bear a letter.

As already noted, equal numbers of notes of the A and B series and a much smaller number of plain series notes were produced. Yet today the plain and B notes are of roughly comparable scarcity and the A notes are much scarcer than either. This anomaly is accounted for by the fact that paper money has a rather short lifetime. Hence, the relative scarcity of various varieties can be markedly influenced by the amount of time over which they were issued. The As were put into circulation early and within a short time. They had a long period in which they could wear out and come back in for destruction. On the other hand some of the Bs remained unissued until nearly the turn of the century. As time passed, the commonest (and nicest condition) notes would tend to be the later B and the "plain" issues.

The shinplasters continued to circulate as substitutes for silver coins during times of local shortages (especially in the early 1880s). And at some point they came to be viewed upon as a more convenient form of small change for some purposes (e.g.gifts to children and for mailing). Thus, the lowly fractional note circulated long after the original reason it was needed had ceased to exist.

An interesting sidelight in the story of the fractionals is that a significant part of the rise in the circulation of both the government and bank notes in 1870 (125) seems to have been directly related to the removal of the U.S. silver. In paying for the silver the banks used not only the fractional notes but to a much greater extent used their own notes (117). The increase in the government note circulation, mostly consisting of \$5s, \$10s and \$20s, is presumably attributable to the Bank of Montreal paying out the provincial notes for the silver. They had not yet resumed the issue of their own notes. One assumes that large amounts of \$1s and \$2s were not paid out because the silver was being received in large enough quantities so that it was more convenient to pay out the higher denomination notes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We gratefully acknowledge that without the assistance of the British American Bank Note Company the publication of most of the plate data would not have been possible.

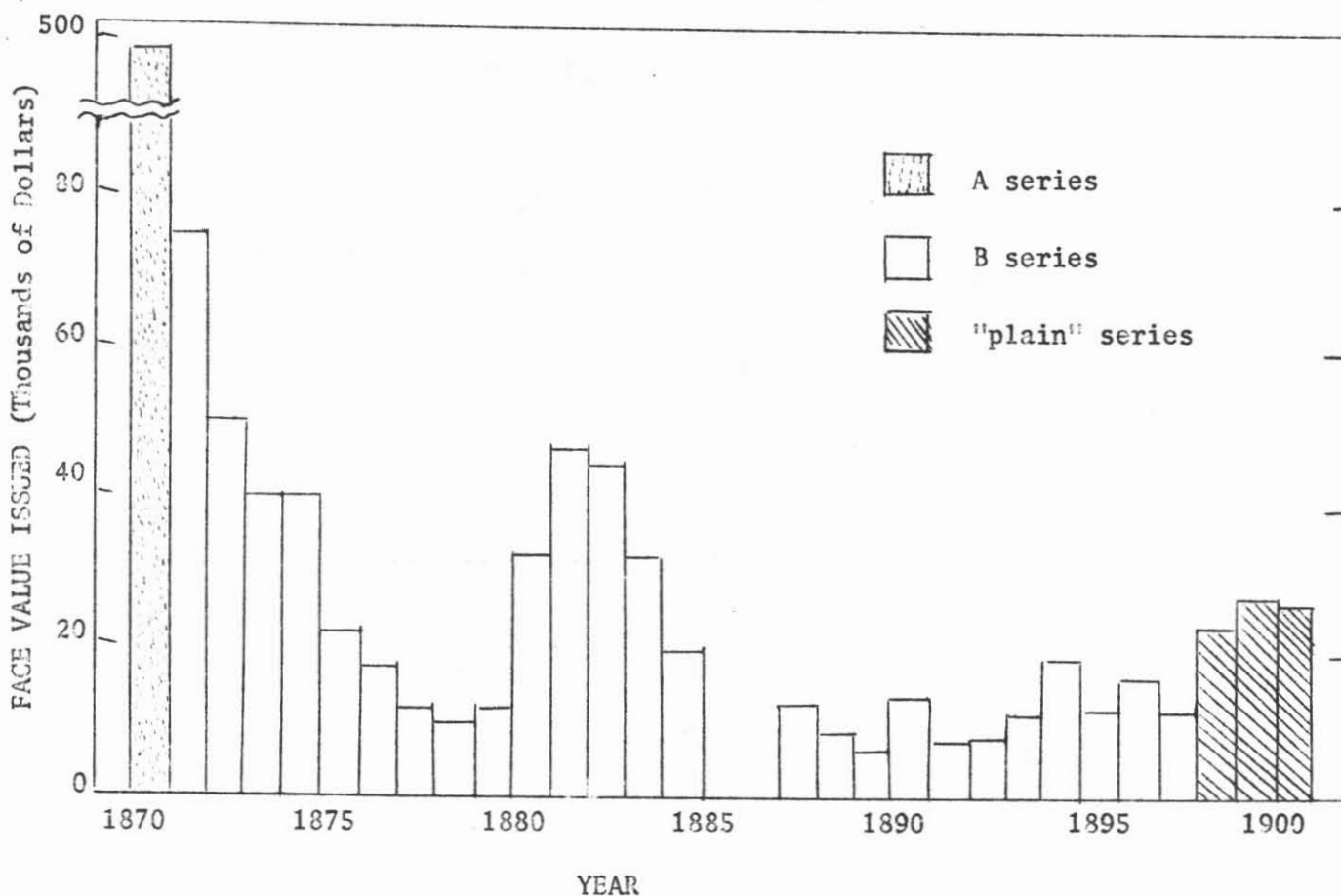


FIGURE 13. ISSUE OF FRACTIONAL NOTES 1870 - 1900. The data are from references 76,77,126 and 127.

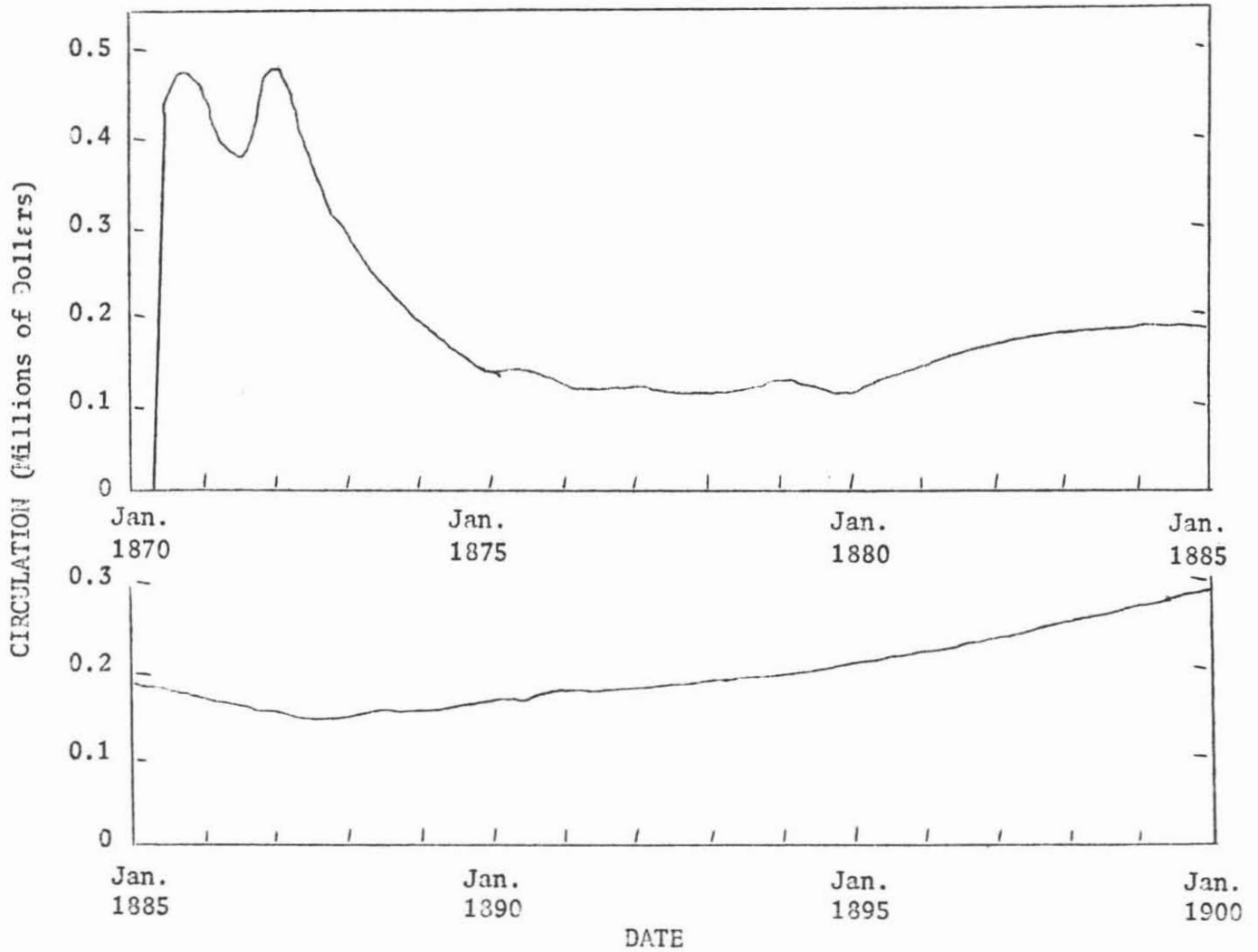


FIGURE 14. CIRCULATION OF 1870 ISSUE FRACTIONAL NOTES 1870 - 1900.

The data are from references 73 and 121 and were plotted as outlined in the legend to Figure 8.

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## TRADE TOKENS OF SASKATCHEWAN

by C.C. Tannahill

This addenda includes the first addenda published April, 1974 in the Transactions. August and September of 1974 was spent going to the various towns of the province and talking to all the old-timers that I could find. I took along my directories and all the information that I already had and found that this was a great help in reminding the person interviewed. I talked to 368 old-timers and wrote to 83 sons and daughters of the merchants. Also had the pleasure of attending several Old-Timers Association meetings, which proved very interesting as well as informative. As a result of this research, I found that many of the histories should be changed to impart this new found information.

### ABERNETHY

Abernethy / Co-op - now R4

Tokens were issued in 1956 and used until 1959. Milk was brought in from Melville and as it was not delivered there was no advantage of the tokens. All tokens on hand were destroyed in 1959.

### ALAMEDA

G. S. Armstrong - now R9

George Stanley Armstrong opened the poolroom and barbershop in 1902 and in 1907 sold out and moved to Regina.

Wood Bros. Alameda.

Robert L. Gibson started the general store in 1900, burnt down on December 5th, 1907. Rubeun Wood, an employee of the store, was told by Gibson that he was not going to rebuild, so he went into partnership with his brother, Wellington. They opened their new store in January of 1908. This partnership lasted until March, 1919 when Rubeun died. At this time all assets were divided between Welly and Mrs. Verna (Rubeun) Wood. Welly continued in business until the fall of 1937. Tokens were issued around 1920 and used until 1937.

Cash Corner Store, Alameda.

Verna Wood took her part of the assets and started a store across the street from the original store. She opened the Cash Corner Store on April 11th, 1919. Tokens were issued at this time. In 1932, Verna Wood sold the stock to Alex Mitchell and rented the building to him. In 1942, Mrs. Wood asked Mitchell to buy the building or move (rumor has it that the price asked for the store was more than double the actual value, but Verna Wood denies this statement). Alex Mitchell felt the price was too high so purchased the building across the street, which was the original Wood store. Mitchell did not use the tokens issued by Verna Wood. Sold the store in 1950 to Glen Davis.

### ALLAN

B. P. (Elk's Head) O. E. / ALLAN / Lodge #546 / Sask  
0248t - reverse balnk                      white                      P R 42                      R1

Mauve lettering. Issued in 1971, issue 500.

## AMULET

Palace / Hotel / Amulet

0270r - good for one loaf

A R 28 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 that tokens were issued by Brown and were also used by Borden Smeltzer who purchased the hotel in 1934. In 1944 it was sold to Ernie Watson and tokens were not used by Watson.

## ANNAHEIM

J. Aschenbrenner, Annaheim.

Arnold Dauk started the general store in 1903 and in 1908 sold it to Phillip J. Hoffman. In March 1913, Joe Aschenbrenner, who was the postmaster, and Mike Blechinger purchased the store from Hoffman. In 1918, Aschenbrenner purchased his partner's share and operated the business until his death in 1938. In the settling of the estate, Carl, a son of Joe, purchased the business and operated it until 1963 when he sold out. Tokens were issued in 1920 and were discontinued in 1964.

## ARCOLA

Francis & Co., Arcola.

Richard Francis and William Connor started the general store in 1904. In 1907 the partnership was dissolved with Francis keeping the building and Connor starting up across the street. In 1908 Charles, a son, entered the business with his father to form Francis & Company. Another son used part of the building for a jewellery store. Fire in 1941 destroyed everything and the building across the street was purchased from the Connor estate. In 1942 Richard died and Charles operated the store alone until 1946 when his son Vernon joined the company. In 1954 Vernon died and in 1956 Charles passed away, at this time Mrs. Vernon Francis took over the operation. Tokens were issued in 1925 and used until 1940.

Golden Rule / Bakery, Arcola now R8

C. O. Dusselier came to Arcola in 1939 and started a bakery and small confectionery. In 1943 expanded to include groceries and discontinued the bakery. Sold the business in 1953. Tokens were issued in 1940 and were used until 1949.

## BALGONIE

Balgonie Bakery now R9

Bruce Gibson started the Balgonie Bakery in 1907 and in 1912 closed up the bakery and moved to Regina where he started a cafe.

Balgonie Supply Co.

Fredrick Gentner and his two sons, Jacob and Emil, started the livery barn in 1903. In 1905 they built the general store and operated it until 1911 when a fire destroyed the building. Later that year they sold the livery barn to Valentine Krause and went farming north of town.

## BEAUBIER

B. P. (Elk's head) O. E. / Almar / Lodge No. 520 / Sask  
0474t - reverse blank yellow P R 42 R1  
Mauve lettering. Issued in 1969, issue 1,000.

## BENGOUGH

ELKS / 517  
0480t - reverse blank white P R 38 R1  
Black lettering. Issued in May 1972, issue 500.

## BIENFAIT

Beinfait Bakery  
Arthur Herbert Cuddington started the general store in 1920 and the next year he added a bakery at the back. Tokens were issued in 1930 and were used until the bakery was discontinued in 1942. In 1935 Mr. Cuddington took his two sons, Arthur W. and Fred A. in as partners. On his death in 1961 the two sons took over the store.

## BIGGAR

B. P. (Elk's head) O. E. / Biggar / Lodge #424 / Alta.  
0577t - reverse blank white P R 42 R1

B. P. (Elk's head) O. E. / Biggar / Lodge No. 424 / Sask.  
0577t1 - reverse blank white P R 42 R1  
Mauve lettering on both tokens. 500 tokens were ordered early in 1970 and when they were received from the supplier in Calgary, it was noticed that ALTA was on instead of SASK. The supplier was informed of the mistake and they received 500 more with the correct address at no extra charge. Both tokens are in use at the Lodge.

Frampton's Bakery /  $\frac{1}{2}$  / loaf bread (incuse lettering)  
0580m - reverse blank B R 25 R8  
Frampton's Bakery / good for / one loaf / of bread (incuse letters)  
0580r - reverse blank B O 26 R9

Richard James Frampton sold his bakery in Orangeville, Ontario in 1910 and moved to Biggar where he started a bakery. He collected up all the tokens he had in use at Orangeville and used these at Biggar. Bread was baked with two loaves in a pan and the  $\frac{1}{2}$  loaf was for one half of the double. In 1914 he was appointed telephone agent and he operated this in the same building as the bakery. In 1918 he discontinued the bakery, gave up the telephone agency and moved to a homestead 4 miles north of Biggar.

## BLADWORTH

Standard / Stores / Bladworth  
0655r - good for one loaf 4X bread A Re 32 x 19 R9  
The Cawsey Bros. purchased the Farnam store in 1924 in Bladworth and also started a store in Davidson at the same time. Both were called the Standard Stores. The Davidson store was sold in 1932 and both brothers operated the Bladworth store until it was sold in 1944. No record as to when the tokens were issued.

BORDEN

Mrs. W. W. Hoffmann / Borden, / Sask.

0700q - good for 1 quart milk

A O 25 R7

Mr. and Mrs. William Hoffmann arrived in Borden in 1917 and settled on a farm close to 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.

BROADVIEW

Broadview / Bakery

0765r - good for 1 loaf bread

A Sc8 28 R10

Fred Richmond started the bakery in 1905. An advertisement in the Broadview Express of June 1906 shows bread selling for 5¢ a loaf or 28 for \$1.00, so it is assumed that tokens were issued around this time. Sold to Richard Beale in October 1908 and in 1909 he took in John T. Wright as a partner. It is thought that this partnership did not use the tokens even though they maintained the name of Broadview Bakery as shortly after the two were in business an advertisement appeared in the paper telling about their bread ticket, 24 loaves of bread for \$1.00, and when you made a purchase it was punched on the ticket. Wright bought out Beale in September, 1912.

A.R.Colquhoun / & Son / Departmental / Store / Broadview, Sask.

0770g - good for 10¢ in trade

A R 22 R9

h - " " 5¢ " "

A R 19 R10

Forster / Bakery

0773r - good for 1 loaf of bread

B Sc9 28 R10

No old-timer in the area remembers this bakery but it is mentioned in the Broadview Express "Local Jottings" in July 1915 and May 1916.

E.A.Hunter / Bowling Alley / Billiards / and / Shaving Parlors

0780g - good for 10¢ in trade

A O 22 R10

Ed Hunt sold his business in 1914 to Elmer Hunter. He operated this until 1920 when it was sold to Tom St Louis. The building was next door to the Colquhoun store and burnt down in 1927.

BROWNLEE

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

0800g - good for 10¢ in merchandise

A R 25 R10

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

BRUNO

0837 series - delete d and e from this set. Also the balance of this set should be R3. A hoard of these were found and in going through the lot no \$1.00 and 50¢ could be found that were different from the 0835 d and e. Also records show that the 25¢, 10¢ and 5¢ were ordered but no mention of the \$1.00 and 50¢.



## CARLYLE

E. Dransfield, Carlyle.

Ernest Dransfield started delivering milk in October, 1904 and in 1930 sold the herd to W. Kurtson who did not use the tokens that were issued by Dransfield around 1910.

G. W. Stockton Ltd. / Department / Store / Carlyle, Sask.

0911f - good for 25¢ in merchandise                      A R 29                      R9

This token is slightly larger than 0910f, also G.W. Stockton is in larger lettering on the obverse and the 'good for' on the reverse is much smaller. It is thought that a complete set was ordered but to date have only found this 25¢ piece that is different.

0912f - as 0911f but stamped with a number as they were used at the Carlyle Community Hall for coat checks. I am told that a number of the \$1.00, 50¢ and 25¢ pieces of Stockton were stamped as used at the hall, this happening around 1940.

## CARNDUFF

J. H. Elliott's / Departmental / Store / Carnduff, Sask.

0961h - good for 5¢ in merchandise                      A O 21                      R10

This token is slightly larger than 0960h, has Departmental Store in larger lettering and a much larger 5¢ on the reverse. Also the 'in merchandise' in on one line instead of two as in 0960h. I have been unable to find out if this is the only one that was ordered or whether a whole set was issued.

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

0965e - good for 50¢ in merchandise                      A R 32                      R6

Also change 0965d and f to R6

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

0967h - good for 5¢ in trade                      A Ov 21 x 18                      R8

Andrew and William Fould started a hardware in 1897 and in 1900 William sold out to Andrew and at this time it became known as A.H.Foulds & Co. In 1904 a lumber yard was added and in 1910 the hardware was sold and Andrew operated the lumber yard until it was closed down in 1925. No one remembers the tokens of any other denomination and it is thought that tokens were issued to pay for the fence posts that were brought in to the store.

Preston Bros. Carnduff.

James B. Preston, a homesteader, decided he could make a little extra money by selling groceries to his neighbors, so he took his return of \$110.00 from the crop year of 1884 and went to Pilot Mound, Manitoba and invested this amount in supplies. This was brought back to his homestead by ox cart. Next year he started buying supplies from McNaughton of Moosomin, bringing this to Carnduff in a small wagon and Indian pony, sleeping under the wagon the one night on the way home. In 1886 he moved to the new settlement and opened a store. In 1919 his three sons, Clarence, Victor and Gurney took over the business. In 1925 Victor sold his share to his brothers and they sold out in 1946 to Harold and Herbert Spencer. Tokens were issued in 1923 and used until 1938.

COLEVILLE

Royal Canadian / Legion / Coleville / Sask. / #365  
0985t - reverse blank blue P R 42 R1  
Gold lettering.

CUTKNIFE

B. P. (Elk's head) O. E. / Cut Knife / Lodge 3780 / Sask.  
1065t - reverse blank White P R 42 R1  
Mauve lettering. Issued in 1973, issue 1,000.

DAVIDSON

Co-operative / Bakery / Davidson  
1080r - good for one loaf A S 23 R8  
The Davidson Co-operative started in 1914 and in 1926 they opened a bakeshop about one block away from the general store. Jack Sellers was the first baker. Tokens were issued at this time and were sold at the main store so that all purchases could be placed on the same bill. The tokens could then be taken over to the bakery and traded for bread. Bread was selling at 7¢ per loaf and you received 15 tokens for \$1.00. Discontinued in 1934.

DELISLE

Daylight Bakery, Delisle.  
In October, 1926, W.E.Montgomery, who had just sold his bakery in Harris, opened a bakery in Delisle. As all baking and preparing was done in the front of the store, in full view of the public, it became known as the Daylight Bakery. In March, 1931, the bakery burnt down and Montgomery moved to Lucky Lake and started there.

DOMREMY

J.E.Ouellet & Co., Domremy  
Gustave Molstad started the general store in 1914 and in 1923 he hired James Ouellet to manage the store. In 1929 the store was purchased from Molstad by the J.E.Ouellet & Company Limited, in which Mr. Ouellet was manager, Angeline Ouellet (wife) and O. G. Rikke as shareholders. Tokens were issued in 1932 to handle the relief orders and discontinued in 1939. In november, 1945, the store was sold to the Domremy Co-operative Association.

DONAVON

Daylight / Bakery / Delisle  
1150r - reverse counterstamped T H A O 27 R9  
T E H  
1150r1- loaf --- bread A O 27 R10

DUBUC

Fred Woodward / Baker / & / Confectioner  
1220r - good for 1 loaf of bread A R 25 R9  
Fred Woodward moved from Estevan to Dubuc in 1913 and started a bakery. In late 1914 sold out and moved to Moosomin. (see 1495r for complete history of Woodward).

## ELBOW

W. S. Workman / Elbow, Sask.

1410r - good for 1 loaf of bread

A R 25 R10

No old-timer of Elbow that I talked to remembers this bakery, there is no mention made of it in any directory or newspaper viewed.

However, there was a William S. Workman who operated a bakery in Oxbow, starting in 1916 and selling out to E.A.Shave in 1922. This token was found at Oxbow so it is assumed that the token was in error; should have been Oxbow instead of Elbow. A grandson remembers that tokens were used by his grandfather but did not have any to view.

## ERNFOLD

R. P. Eades / General / Merchant / Ernfold, Sask.

1430d - good for \$1.00 in trade	A R 35	R6
e - " " 50 cts. trade	A R 32	R6
f - " " 25¢ in trade	A R 28	R6
g - " " 10¢ " "	A R 25	R6
h - " " 5¢ " "	A R 22	R6
1430d1- same as 1430d but has 3 notches on side		R6
e1- " " 1430e " " 3 " " "		R6
f1- " " 1430f " " 3 " " "		R6
g1- " " 1430g " " 3 " " "		R6
h1- " " 1430h " " 3 " " "		R6

The \$1.00 tokens do not have a period after Sask but the other denominations do have.

Richard Percy Eades worked for Eaton's in Montreal and was transferred to Winnipeg in 1910. In 1911 he bought a lot and started a small store at Ingaloe, Manitoba, but in 1913 the store burnt down. He had no insurance but had saved up \$250.00 so with this he made a down payment on a store at Ernfold, buying from J.F.Byce. In 1929 he was elected as a Member of Parliament so sold the grocery part to an employee, Charles Dickson Snedden. Snedden purchased the balance of the business in 1932. Tokens were issued in 1920 and when the grocery was sold to Snedden, he marked all the tokens on hand, with 3 notches on the side so that any token coming back in without the notches were debited to the account still owing Eades. In 1932, due to a shortage of \$1.00 tokens, Snedden issued a \$1.00 script to better look after the many relief vouchers coming in to the store. Building and contents were completely destroyed by fire on January 7th, 1946.

## ESTEVEAN

P. C. Duncan co. Estevan

Percy Duncan opened a feed and flour store in 1892. In 1906 he built a large building for his own use and rented part of it to S.Moulton for his hardware and tinsmithing, and to J. McNeil who had furniture and was the undertaker. In 1910 the Moulton & Duncan Company was formed with all three men as equal partners. All of this was promoted by Moulton and in the new company he was general manager. Moulton was trying to run all departments and nothing could be done without his consent so this led to constant bickering. The two partners bought out Moulton in 1912. In 1914, McNeil enlisted in the

## ESTEVAN (continued)

army so Duncan purchased his share and at this time named the new company P.C.Duncan Company Limited. Sold out in 1918 to W.R.Whitby.

The / Estevan / Bakery / Estevan, Sask.

1485 - good for one clover-leaf loaf A R 27 R8

Albert E. Johnstone started the Estevan Milling & Flour Compnay in 1922 with the idea of supplying flour to the bakers of Estevan as well as the surrounding districts. He was unable to make much headwy in this field as most of the bakers were buying from Robin Hood and other large companies and using their credit a great deal. Not having the money to encourage the bakers he started his own bakery, the Estevan Bakery, this opened in 1929 with Albert Baker as his first baker. Tokens were issued shortly after starting and were used until the bakery closed down in 1941, with the mill ceasing production in 1946.

Souris / Valley / Creamery / Ltd./ Estevan / made in USA

1492q - good for 1 quart homo milk red P R 23 R1

q1- " " 1 quart 2% milk green P R 23 R1

Bernard F. Grundeen started the Souris Valley Creamery in 1912. His son Paul joined the business in 1940 and took over the firm in 1946. Tokens were issued in 1968.

Fred Woodward / Baker

1495r - good for 1 loaf of bread A R 25 R7

Fred Woodward was a baker on a ship that ran from Cape Hope to Southhampton for 8 years and in 1907 came to Estevan and started to work for A.F.Milne. In 1908 started his own abkery and continued here until 1913 when he sold out and moved to Dubuc. Issued this token for the Estevan store and at Dubuc issued 1220r. In late 1914 he sold out at Dubuc and moved to Moosomin, operating a bakery there, issuing token 3357r. At this time a brother from England joined him but this did not work satisfactorily so the bakery was sold and Fred enlisted. Went overseas in 1916 and returned on May 9th, 1919. He went back to Estevan where he worked several years for Milne and in 1922 moved to Neepawa, Manitoba to work for a baker there. In 1924 he moved to Kamsack to work for Woodward (no relation) & Garrett. In 1926 he started his own bakery, the Home Bakery and continued here until his death in 1954. Tokens were again issued in Kamsack but to date have been unable to find any of these, a son had a number of them for years but threw them away in 1969.

## FLEMING

Geo. J. Jupp / General / Merchant / Fleming, Sask.

1605f - good for 25¢ in trade A R 28 R10

George Jupp came from England at the age of 13 years to Hythe, Ont. Seven years later he came west and homesteaded near Welwyn, but next year in 1884 he moved to Moosomin and started a harness shop. In 1887 he moved to Fleming and started a harness shop here. The shop burnt down in 1902 but was rebuilt as soon as possible. In 1904 he hired a harness-maker and expanded the shop to include groceries and dry goods. In 1908 he was listed in the directory as 'harness, general store & gent's furnishings'. Tokens were

## FLEMING (continued)

issued in 1909 and used until 1915 when Mayor Jupp sold the business but remained in Fleming as postmaster and agent for Sask. Government Telephones. He died in 1934.

## FOAM LAKE

B. P. (Elk's head) O. E. / Foam Lake / #174 / Sask.  
1630t - reverse blank white P R 42 R1  
Mauve lettering. Issued in 1968, issue 100.

## FORT QU'APPELLE

B - SAY - TAH Dairy  
Tokens were issued in 1942 by C. P. Bartlett, a farmer who supplied milk to the summer residents of the beach. Discontinued in 1951.

## FRENCHMAN BUTTE

Royal / Canadian / Legion / #183 / Frenchman / Butte, Sask.  
1670t - reverse blank blue P R 38 R1  
White lettering.

## FRONTIER

1700d - now R8  
Anderson Dept. Store / Frontier, / Sask.  
1701e - good for 50¢ in merchandise A Sc10 30 R8  
f - now R8  
g - now R8

1705d - e - f - g - h - now R6  
Ole Heggstad came to Canada from Tioga, North Dakota in 1910 to file on a homestead a few miles north of the border and then went back to Tioga to bring his herd of cattle and belongings. With the help of his brother, Jens, they started out and on the second day they noticed a great amount of smoke coming from the area where they were bound so they turned around and took the cattle back to Tioga. This was most fortunate as a prairie fire had burnt across their land. Everything was brought up early in the spring of 1911 and in 1914 Ole Heggstad started a small store at his homestead to help out his neighbors. A short time later he applied for and received the post office which was named the Korluk Post Office. In 1923 the C.P.R. came through the area and the town of Frontier was started, so Heggstad moved to the new site and started a general store. Tokens were issued at this time and were used until October 8th, 1946 when a fire destroyed the building and contents. Mr. Heggstad set up shop in the local hotel until his new store opened in the spring of 1947. In 1953 his two sons, Omer and Norman took over the store.

## GAINSBOROUGH

W. J. Bragg / General / Merchant / Gainsboro'. Sask.  
1750h - good for 5¢ in merchandise A Sc8 25 R10  
William James Bragg, who was working for Hardy-Buchann in Winnipeg, went into business with his brother Charles, buying a grocery store

## GAINSBOROUGH (continued)

In 1908 he sold his share to his brother and moved the Gainsborough and started a general store here. Tokens were issued around 1914 and in 1919 he sold the store to Duncan & Robb and moved to Wapelle where he bought the store of James Franks. All tokens on hand were brought to Wapelle and used here. In 1945 his son, Douglas C., took over the business and operated it until it was sold in 1962. Tokens were discontinued in 1950.

## GRAVELBOURG

A. Belhumeur, Gravelbourg.

Arthur Belhumeur started a dairy on the west side of town in 1923 and in 1924 his brother Edgar joined him. In 1925 Arthur sold out to Edgar and moved to St. Jean, Quebec. Edgar continued to use the tokens issued by his brother in 1923 until 1930 when he sold the dairy and moved to Leoville in northern Saskatchewan.

A. Bouffard, Gravelbourg.

Achille Bouffard bought the herd from Edgar Belhumeur in 1930 and kept on delivering milk to the town. Issued tokens shortly after taking over the dairy and continued their use until 1946 when he sold the herd but kept the farm.

J. H. Forest.

J. Henry Forest started selling milk to the resident of Gravelbourg in 1930 and in 1933 his brother J. Roland Forest bought land just southeast of the town from the holding of Dr. Gravel (after whom the town was named). At this time he took over the herd of his brother Henry and started delivering milk. As his brother had many tokens he continued to use these until he discontinued delivering milk in 1945. When he started, milk was 8¢ a quart and 5¢ a pint and he delivered around 200 quarts a day. When he sold the herd in 1945 milk was 14¢ a quart and 8¢ a pint.

Gravelbourg Bakery

Victor Phaneuf purchased the bakery from J.W. Blanchard in 1935 and operated it until 1946 when he sold to Tony Gregoire. Tokens were issued in 1936 and were also used by Gregoire for one year. Around 1940 Phaneuf drilled a hole in all the tokens he had on hand so that he could hang them on a wire in the delivery van, so the only tokens not holed are the few in the hands of the customers at that time.

## GRENFELL

1950d - e - f - now R6

Grenfell Billiard Parlors.

Phillip Temple started the parlors in 1917 and a month later sold to Tom Lyons, but as Lyons did not produce the money as required Temple took the business back. Sold in 1920 to J. Haverstock and he sold in 1922 to A. Scib. The premises burnt down in 1925. Temple's son does not remember the tokens and is quite confident that his father did not issue them so they must have been issued after he sold in 1920.

## GRENFELL (continued)

D. T. Hyde / Grenfell, / Sask.

1965s - good for 1 shave

B O 25 R10

Dan Hyde started a barber shop in Broadview in 1899 and in 1904 moved to Grenfell starting a barbershop there. Continued in business until 1922 when ill health force him to move out to his farm and retire from the barbershop. No definite information as to when the tokens were issued.

## HANLEY

Hanley / B. P. O. E. / 153

2052t - large Elk's head in gold yellow P R 38 R1  
Gold lettering. Issued in 1972, issue 1,000.

Hanley / Legion / #258

2060t - reverse blank blue P R 38 R1  
White lettering. Issued in 1971, issue 500.

## 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 Kell rented a small building to continue in business. In 1910 he went into partnership with G. Hobbs, building a larger store in Estevan and starting up in Goodwater in a tent. In 1912, Mr. Kelly started a store in Hardy for his son, so in 1913 Archibald William Minton Kelly took over the operation of the Hardy store and continued in business until 1942 when he sold to his nephew. Tokens were issued in 1918 to better handle the large amount of produce that 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 in 1937.

## HAWARDEN

Hawarden / Elks / 468

2085t - large Elk's head in gold blue P R 38 R1  
Gold lettering. Issued February 1st, 1970, issue 1,000.

## HERBERT

D. Brownstone / Herbert, / Sask.

2155e - good for 50¢ in merchandise B R 30 R10

D. Brownstone / Herbert / Sask.

2155h - good for 5¢ in merchandise B R 22 R10

David Brownstone and H. Wasserman purchased the general store from J. Dyck in 1908 and in 1911 Brownstone bought out his partner. In 1924 he took his son, Allen, in as partner. Allen took over the business in 1929 and operated it until 1948. Tokens were issued around

HERBERT (continued)

1918 and discontinued in 1938. These tokens were also used at the store at Main Centre.

HEWARD

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

2190s - good for 1 shave

A R 24 R10

Have been unable to find Burnett mentioned in any directory and have talked to everyone (21) in Heward and no one recalls this outlet or name.

HOWELL

Lafreniere & Co.

2220e and g now R9

Philip Lafreniere and his nephew, Harry, purchased the Van Campen-  
hout store in 1918. Tokens were issued in 1919 and used until 1921  
when the two partners had a violent disagreement and as a result  
sold the business. (Joseph Marcotte, from Quebec, arrived in the  
area in 1897 with a herd of cattle and a few horses. From 1897 to  
1904 the small settlement was Marcotte's Ranch and when the rail-  
way came through in 1904 it was called Marcotte's Crossing. This  
was changed a few months later to Lally, in honor of Marcotte's  
first child. In 1906 the name was changed to Howell, after a barr-  
ister from Winnipeg. On December 11th, 1922 the name was changed  
to Prud'homme to honor the newly appointed Bishop of Prince Albert.)

HUMBOLDT

2250c - d - e - g - h - j - j1 - now R3

2251d - e - f - g - h - now R4

2252d - e - f - g - now R4

delete 2252h - this was reported to me as being different but on  
viewing these, I can see now difference at all.

INDIAN HEAD

G. H. Stinson / Model / Bakery

2288m - good for one half loaf of bread A S 22 R9

George Stinson purchased the bakery from T.M. Howatt in 1929. He  
baked the bread, two loaves in a pan, so the half loaf was half of  
the double. Tokens were issued around 1930 and they tell me that  
tokens 'good for one loaf' were also issued but to date have not  
seen any of these. The bakery was sold in 1948 to Gordon Smith who  
did not continue the use of the tokens.

KAMSACK

B. P. (Elk's head) O.E. / Kamsack / Lodge No. 336 / Sask.

2340t - reverse blank white P R 42 R1

Mauve lettering. Issued in 1967, issue 500.

C. N. R. / Billiard / Hall / Kamsack

2345j - good for 1¢ in trade B R 25 R10

Farmers' Trading Co. / General / Merchants / Kamsack, Sask.

2350d - good for 1.00 in trade A R 36 R10



KAMSACK (continued)

Town / of / Kamsack

2360m - good for 1 barrel water B S 25 R10

Good drinking water was scarce in town and in 1911 the Town of Kamsack hired William Hume to deliver water to the residents from his well. Tokens were issued around 1912 and were used until 1920, when a good supply of drinking water was piped into town. The water was being delivered to the residents for 25¢ per barrel.

E. Windsor / Baker / & / Confectioner / Kamsack, Sask.

2370r - good for 1 loaf of bread A R 25 R10

Ernest Windsor started a bakery in 1908 and sold out to the Halling Company in 1916.

KENNEDY

J. S. Wilhelm / Kennedy, / Sask.

2425r - good for 1 loaf of bread A R 28 R8

M. McGillvray started the general store in 1906 and in 1909 his brother joined the firm and it became known as the McGillvray Bros. Jacob Wilhelm purchased this store in 1920 and in 1925, Theodore Charles Wilhelm, a half-brother, came to Kennedy to help in the store, taking over as manager in 1941. Jacob died in 1943 and in settling up the estate, Theodore and J.E.Cowan purchased the store. Theodore bought out Cowan in December 1958. Robert, Theo's son, entered the business in 1946 and took over in 1968. Tokens were issued in 1930 and were used until 1942.

KINDERSLEY

B. P. (Elk's head) O. E. / Kindersley / Lodge No. 492 / Sask.

2470t - reverse blank white P R 42 R1

Mauve lettering. Issued in 1969, issue 1,000.

Kindersley / Bakery / W. J. Wheeler

2471r - good for 1 loaf of bread A Re 32x19 R10

William Wheeler started up the bakery in 1929 and continued in business until 1948 when he closed up shop and retired. Tokens were issued shortly after starting and used until 1944.

Royal Canadian / Legion / Kindersley / Sask. / #57

2474t - reverse blank red P R 42 R1

Gold lettering. Issued 1965, issue 1,000.

KINISTINO

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

2480f - reverse same as obverse A R 28 R9

KISBEY

B. P. (Elk's head) O. E. / Moose Mountain / Lodge #483 / Kisbey, Sask.

2486t - reverse blank white P R 42 R1

Mauve lettering. Issued November 1971, issue 500.

KYLE

Kyle Elks/(Elk's head) / Lodge 169  
2493t - good for one beer blue P R 38 R8  
Gold lettering. This token was sent to me, stating that this was a sample sent to the lodge to show the wares of the supplier.

Kyle Elks Lodge / (Elk's head) / No. 169  
2493t1- bar ticket red P R 38 R1  
Gold lettering. Issued December 1st, 1971, issue 1,000. All tokens were holed after the lodge received them.

LAFLECHE

Bourassa's Department Stores/ Lafleche / and / Fir mountain / Sask.  
2497f - good for 25¢ in merchandise A O 23 R10  
Bourassa's Department Stores/Lafleche/and/ Fir/ Mountain/ Sask.  
2497h - good for 5¢ in merchandise A O 19 R10  
Mr. Bourassa started the general store in Lafleche in October 1911, and in 1921 opened a store at Fir Mountain. Also operated a store in Meyronne from 1922 to 1929. Tokens were issued in 1931 to handle the relief orders of the area. Closed down the store in Firmountain in 1935 and in 1941 sold the Lafleche store to the Lafleche Co-op. Tokens were discontinued in 1940. Mr. Bourassa thinks that he had tokens in the denominations of 25¢, 10¢ and 5¢, with script for 50¢ \$1.00 and \$5.00. All script and tokens were destroyed when the store was sold in Lafleche.

G. Phaneuf Bakery, La Fleche  
Gilbert Phaneuf opened the bakery in 1918 and operated it until 1941 when he closed the bakery and started a locker plant in conjunction with his son, Victor. (Farnsworth was the original name, the grandfather came over from England and settled in Quebec. He married a French girl and the family could not speak English so had difficulty pronouncing Farnsworth, it sounded like Fanoff so he changed the name to Phaneuf to make it read and sound like a good French name.)

LANGENBURG

B. P. (Elk's head) O. E. / Langenburg / Lodge No. 408 / Sask.  
2530t - reverse blank White P R 42 R1  
Mauve lettering. Issued October 1967, issue 1,000.

LANGHAM

P. C. Penner / Langham, / Sask.  
2575q - good for 1 quart milk A O 25 R10

LUSELAND

B. P. (Elk's head) O. E. / Luseland / Lodge #142 / Sask.  
2730t - reverse blank white P R 42 R1  
Mauve lettering. Issued 1972, issue 500.

## MANOR

### Manor Hotel

Arthur Joseph built the hotel in 1901 and in 1904 sold it to James Henley. The hotel burnt down in 1910 and at this time several farmers formed a partnership and supplied funds for a new hotel. It is thought that tokens were used in the original hotel but were not used in the new hotel.

2750f - now R9

## MAPLE CREEK

S. Ingram / One Pint / Milk / Maple Creek

2810p - reverse blank, incuse lettering A R 31 R6

S. Ingram / Maple Creek

2811p - good for 1 pint milk A R 25 R6

These two tokens were placed in reverse in the book, the 2810p was the first issued and this is just correcting the error there.

## MARYFIELD

Grey & Wilson / General / Merchants / Furniture & / Hardware /  
Maryfield, Sask.

2860d - good for 1.00 in merchandise A R 36 R10

f - this was reported in the book.

Robert Grey and W. Victor Wilson, brothers-in-law, started the general store in 1913 and in 1916 Grey purchased his partner's share. Sold out to W. Baru in 1918.

## MAZENOD

Lindy's Store.

2900f - good only for cash purchases of merchandise A R 28 R10

## McTAGGART

Thos. Moffet & Co. / McTaggart / Sask.

2930d - good for \$1.00 in trade A R 35 R10

e - " " 50¢ " " A R 31 R10

f - " " 25¢ " " A R 28 R10

g - " " 10¢ " " A R 25 R9

Thomas Moffet opened his hardware and furniture store in 1908 and in 1909 added an implement dealership. Due to financial troubles he called in an auctioneer in 1916 and sold everything at the sale, even the building. In 1917 the building was moved to Weyburn, a distance of 8 miles, by steam engine.

## 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

MEOTA (continued)

Joseph Dart and Fitzgerald started the general store in 1904 and in 1911 Dart bought out his partner. It is thought that tokens were issued around this time and used until around 1929.

MEYRONNE

W. J. Armstrong.

William Armstrong purchased the hardware in 1928 from Paul Groulx and in 1932 added groceries so that he could handle the many relief vouchers of his good customers. Tokens were issued at this time to facilitate handling of the vouchers and were discontinued in 1940. In 1942 he sold to Fournier & Marcotte.

A. J. Hodgins.

Armand Hodgins homesteaded just north of Meyronne and in 1928 started to deliver milk to a few customers in the town. More and more people wanted milk from him and in 1930 he issued tokens to better service his customers. Tokens were discontinued in 1936 when he sold his herd and moved to Ontario.

MIDALE

Hotel Francis.

Hotel Francis was built by Adolph Leytze (named after his wife) and finished in June 1906. Sold to Dave Hardy in 1909 and he added a dining room. In 1916 the business was sold to Charlie Parisel. It is thought that tokens were issued by Leytze and used by Hardy but were not used by Parisel.

Peck's Lunch Room.

Mr. Peckinpaugh started the lunch room in 1907 and Moser's barber shop was built next to it in 1914. In 1915 a fire started in the barber shop that destroyed both places. Peckinpaugh rebuilt on the site and then in 1918 the store next door burnt down taking his as well. This proved too much for Peckinpaugh so he moved away. Tokens were issued in 1908 and used until the first fire.

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 was a full time job so discontinued the groceries in 1924. Maintained the bakery until 1934. It is thought that the tokens were issued around 1928.

MOOSEJAW

3160g - now R8

Palm / Dairies Ltd. / Moose Jaw / made in USA

3181q3 - good for 1 quart Sunnyvale white P Sc8 23 R1  
k - " " two quart homo red P Sc8 28 R1  
k1 - " " 2 quart Sunnyvale 2½ white P Sc8 28 R1

MOOSE JAW (continued)

T. Shiels / Baker

3205r - good for 1 loaf

A R 25 R10

Thomas Shiels operated a bakery in Moose Jaw from 1911 to 1914 and then moved to Assiniboia operating a bakery and confectionery there. In 1919 he sold out at Assiniboia and moved to Vancouver buying a theatre. A niece of his thinks that tokens were issued for his bakery in Moose Jaw and were also used at Assiniboia.

3230h - now R9

T B C

3235m - reverse blank

T R 22 R8

Used at the Technical High School in the badminton courts from 1931 to 1940. Tokens were sold at 25¢ each or 5 for \$1.00 and were good for one bird.

MOOSOMIN

3320r - now R9

W. J. MacKay.

William John MacKay came from Ontario in 1906 to Midale and operated a hardware store until 1909 when he sold out and moved to Virden, Manitoba, and started a dairy. In the fall of 1913 he sold the dairy and moved to Moosomin where he purchased the general store from Burgoyne. It was a general store until 1918, when due to ill health, he disposed of everything but groceries. It was at this time that tokens were issued and they were used until 1932 when the store was sold to Charlie Grant.

Fred Woodward / Baker / & / Confectioner

3357r - good for one loaf

A R 29 R10

For history see 1495r.

MORSE

B. P. (Elk's head) O. E. / Morse / #196 / Sask.

3365t - reverse blank

white

P R 42 R1

Mauve lettering. Issued February, 1974; issue 1,500.

MORTLACH

Hudsons Limited / Incorporated / 1907 / Mortlach, Sask.

3370g - good for 10 cents in trade

A Sc8 31 R10

h - " " 5 " " "

A R 25 R10

Alex Hudson first appears in the 1904 directory and in 1907 it shows Hudsons Limited. Appears this way in the 1908 and 1909 directories but does not show up again. None of the old-timers in the area remember such an outlet.

MYORD

W. H. Skeele / General / Merchant / Myord, Sask.

3430f - good for 25¢ in merchandise

A R 28 R10

## NORTH BATTLEFORD

The City Bakery.

3480r - instead of 2480r as in book.

N. Battleford / good / for / one / Elks 369

3482t - reverse blank white P R 42 R1

Mauve lettering. Issued in November 1973, issue 5,000.

3482t1 -as above only blue plastic and white letters R1

King Edward Pool Room / & Cigar Store / N.Battleford / Sask.

3490h - good for 5¢ in trade holed B R 21 R10

## PILOT BUTTE

Otto / Schwarz / Pilot Butte

3800m - good for 1 cup coffee at my place P S 39 R1

Blue plastic with gold lettering. Issued October 1974 and handed out at coin shows. Issue 100.

## PRINCE ALBERT

Prince Albert / 1 pt. / Dairy

3850p - reverse blank holed tan F R 38 R6

Prince Albert / 1 qt. / Dairy

3850q - reverse blank holed reddish brown F R 38 R6

q1- " " " dark brown F R 38 R6

q2- " " as 3850q but not holed F R 38 R7

## RADVILLE

W. J. Ferguson / Baker / Radville

4050r - good for one loaf A Sc9 27 R7

William John Ferguson came west at the age of 16 to work in his uncle's bakery, Snelgrove's Bakery, Weyburn. Enlisted in the army 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 purchased the City Bakery of Maple Creek from Fleming in 1923. In 1925 sold to O.A.Dunbar and moved to Morse where he bought the bakery from James Walker. In 1929 he sold out to George Ridgeville and purchased the bakery at Radville from Ferguson. Sold to J.H.Forsyth of Carnduff in 1932 who operated both bakeries for a number of years. Having no location specified on the tokens it is quite possible that these tokens were used in some of his other bakeries, but no one remembers these tokens in Maple Creek and Morse and the tokens were found at Radville.

Palm / Confectionery / Radville

4056r - good for 1 loaf of bread A R 25 R10

Radville published a book, "The Story of Radville" in 1960 which is the complete history of the town and surrounding area, no mention is made of this outlet in the book. None of the directories that I have

RADVILE (continued)

viewed or newspapers make mention of this business. Attended an Old-Timers Association meeting and no one present could remember a Palm Confectionery.

RATCLIFFE

Ratcliffe / Community / Hall  
4075t - reverse bland white P R 38 R1  
Red incuse lettering. Issued in 1973, issue 500.

REDVERS

B. P. (Elk's head) O. E. / #484 / Redvers / Sask.  
4150t - reverse blank White P R 42 R1  
Mauve lettering. Issued in 1973, issue 1,000.

REGINA

Capital / Bakery / Regina  
4225r - good for 1 loaf of bread A Re 32 x 19 R10  
The Capital Bakery was started in 1927 by Maurice Fisher and Joseph Cohen. In 1930 Fisher sold his share to Cohen and he continued in business until 1933 when he just closed up shop.

J. England, Baker.

John England started the confectionery in 1889 and in 1890 expanded to a restaurant. In 1904 the kitchen was changed around to include a bakery. The business was sold in 1907 to J. Smith and England moved to Kelowna, B.C., where he started a bakery with one of his sons. Another son, Frederick George, stayed in Regina and started a jewellery store.

Palm / Dairies Ltd. / Regina / made in usa  
4551p - good for 1 pint cereal cream black P Sc8 23 R4  
q - " " 1 quart standard milk green P Sc8 23 R4  
q1- " " one quart skim black P Sc8 28 R1  
q2- " " 1 quart homo milk red P Sc8 23 R1  
q3- " " 1 quart sunnyvale white P Sc8 23 R1  
q4- " " 1 quart skim milk black P Sc8 28 R1  
k - " " two quart '98' white P Sc8 28 R1  
k1- " " two quart homo red P Sc8 28 R1  
k2- " " 2 quart sunnyvale 2% white P Sc8 28 R1

Regina / Elks No. 9 / 45th Provincial / Conference  
4725t - reverse blank white P R 35 R2  
Black lettering. Issued by the Regina Elk's when they hosted the Provincial Conference June 9-10-11th, 1974 which was held at the Regina Inn. Issue 1,000 and most of these were thrown away after the conference.

Pop Shoppe / 25¢ / Discount Disc  
4793f - redeemable on purchases of pop Vagabond 66 4125 Albert St.  
Pacific 66 Expires Dec. 31/74 A R 32 R3  
Pop Shoppe / 5¢ / Discount Disc  
4793h - reverse same as above A R 26 R3

REGINA (continued)

Pop Shoppe tokens were issued on May 1st, 1974 and were given to purchasers of gasoline from the Vagabond 66 Service Station, 10 % of the amount purchased was given in tokens and could be used to buy pop which was next door. This was not profitable and was discontinued at the end of 1974.

Compliments of / S. G. I. O.

4871t - reverse blank

B R 26 R1

In January 1973 the S.G.I.O. (Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office) Claims Centre ordered 2,000 of these tokens from Barnard Stamping Co. Hamilton. When a claimant came in to file on an accident and had to wait for a clerk to process his statement, he was given one of these tokens, which could be used at the Kwik Cafe machine in the waiting room, good for a cup of coffee or hot chocolate. Discontinued in early 1975.

Social / SPC / Club / one / token / in the canteen

4890t1- reverse blank

white P Re 51 x 26 R3

This token is much larger than 4890t and appears to have been issued in 1968. All tokens were discontinued.

S W P E A / Coffee / Bar

4900t1 - reverse blank

white P Re 38 x 19 R1

This differs from 4900t in that there are no periods between the letters S W P E A.

4900t2- as 4900t but printed on both sides, same size R1

(Shrine Emblem) WA - WA CHANTERS

5015t - reverse blank

white P Re 62 x 25 R1

t1- as above only smaller white P Re 54 x 20 R1

Issued by the Chanter's Unit in 1970. 200 of the first issue and 300 of the second issue.

(Shrin Emblem) WA - WA Drum / Corps Regina

5030t1- reverse blank

red P Re 64 x 26 R1

White lettering. These were ordered and placed in use in 1972. Issue 500.

ROCANVILLE

Pinkerton's / Bakery

5180r - good for 1 loaf of bread

A O 26 R8

James Pinkerton purchased the bakery from R.P.Drennan in 1929. He added a confectionery in 1931 and operated both until 1945.

ROSETWON

B. P. (Elk's head) O. E. / Rosetown / Lodge #123 / Sask.

5230t - reverse blank

white P R 42 R1

Mauve lettering. Issued in 1972, issue 1,000.



## ROSTHERN

City / Bakery / Rosthern

5250r - good for 1 loaf of bread                   A S 23       R10  
v - " " 2 loaves bread                   A O 25       R10

W. Jacques Proprietor

5251v - good for 2 loaves of bread                   A O 25       R10

R.J. Ballantine came to Rosthern in 1899 and took a job as clerk in the lumber yard. In 1905 he started a confectionery and in 1906 he added a bakery. Sold to William Jacques in 1914 and he continued in business until 1929 when he sold to Mark Wong, who discontinued the bakery but kept the confectionery. The directories only list the City Bakery in 1921 and 1922 but on bringing this up at the Old-Timers Association the concensus of opinion was 'the name of City Bakery was started by Ballantine and was carried on by Jacques for several years but around 1925 he discontinued the name and called it the Jacques Bakery.' This assumption would account for the two tokens and the time they were used.

J. P. Epp, / General / Merchant / Rosthern, Sask.

5260f - good for 25¢ in trade                   A R 25       R8

John Epp started a hardware store with H.K. Wiebe in 1900 and in 1902 Epp purchased his partner's share. In 1910 he just vacated the building and moved his stock to Laird where he continued in business for a number of years.

Friesen & Co. 5270

John C. Friesen and a cousin, George Epp started a general store in 1926 with John buying out Epp in December 1932. Tokens were issued in 1927, issue 100 of each, and were used until 1951. In 1943, Jack and Menno, sons of J.C.; purchased the business from their father and in 1949 Menno purchased his brother's share.

Henschel & Co. / Rosthern, / Sask.

5285g - good for 10¢ in merchandise                   A R 25       R10

Frederick William Henschel came to Rosthern in 1902 from Chaffey, North Dakota and started a small lumber yard as well as taking up a homestead. In 1905 he loaned some money to the Gloeckler Bros. to start a general store, but when it appeared that the venture was going broke, Henschel took over the business and placed his son, Herbert Henry in charge. The store was sold on April 15th, 1931 to William Precesky. Tokens had been issued around 1920 and were used until the store was sold. On April 30th, 1931 the store burnt down and this was before Henschel had taken out his records and of course the tokens that they had used.

## SASKATOON

Good for 10¢ / on any / purchase over / \$1.00 at / Berry & /  
Caswell's / leaders in / workmen's / clothing / Saskatoon.  
5510g - reverse same as obverse                   A R 32       R10

## SASKATOON (continued)

CO - OP

5540y - reverse blank B D 25 R4  
y1- " " B R 25 R4

The first token (small co-op) was issued in 1968, issue 2,000. A token was given for each 8 gallons of gas and was good for a car wash in the 'do-it-yourself' wash next door. In 1971 tokens were ordered again, issue 2,000. All tokens were discontinued in 1972 and I was told that all tokens on hand were thrown in the garbage.

1 - Lunch / Intercontinental / Pork Packers / Ltd.  
5570m - reverse blank holed F R 39 R10

Midtown / Plaza / Saskatoon / Canada  
5585n - validation 1 hour parking token A1 R 26 R1  
n1 - " 1 " " " " F R 28 R1

The first token was given out by Dominion Stores (grocery) in 1971 with every \$10.00 purchase. The second token was issued in 1974 and is used by all merchants in the Plaza.

Palm / Dairies ltd./ Saskatoon / Sask.  
5600q1- good for 1 quart homo milk red P R 28 R3  
q2- as q1 but HOMO in larger letter P R 28 R5  
q3- as q1 but wider space between 1 & quart R5  
q4- good for 1 quart milk yellow P R 28 R3

## SHAUNAVON

Hugh Stevenson Limited

Hugh, William and Thomas Stevenson built the store in 1913 and in 1918 a fire destroyed the premises. A new store was built across the street but before it was completed, Thomas sold his share to his brothers and moved to Winnipeg. In 1929 William died and in the settling of the estate Hugh found that he had very little left to carry on business so he formed the Hugh Stevenson Limited, he sold 30% interest to James Bryden Innes for \$15,000.00, kept 51% for himself and sold the other 19% to Roy Thompson, Vic Ross and Don Nicholson, who remained silent partners. A large shipment of goods and groceries were ordered for the winter of 1931 and shortly after receiving all this stock the store burnt down. There was not adequate insurance so the company was in financial trouble. Innes took \$15,000.00 (his original investment) out of the insurance and started a store down the street. Hugh Stevenson was unable to continue so no effort was made to rebuild. Stevenson Bros. tokens were issued in 1914 and were destroyed in the fire. The Hugh Stevenson Limited tokens were ordered in 1930 and had just been placed in service when the fire destroyed the building and tokens.

## SHEHO

Levi Beck, Sheho.

Levi Beck operated the Sheho as a branch to his Yorkton store from 1903 to 1925. Russ Worry was manager from 1903 to 1918 and then Bruce Gapling took over, staying until it was closed in 1925

### SHEHO (continued)

The Great West / Trading Co./ Limited / Sheho, Sask.  
6105d - good for \$1.00 in merchandise                      A R 34      R10  
Gibson, Bray and Porter started the Great West Trading Company in  
1905 and sold to Maurice Cramer in 1911. The store burnt down  
shortly after Cramer took over.

### Sheo Supply Co.

After the Levi Beck store folded, W.A.McGrath rented the building  
from Beck and started the Sheho Supply Company. Operating on a very  
limited capital he did not last long during the depression and he  
closed down the store in 1932.

### SINTALUTA

#### A. M. Black.

A. Milton Black purchased the bakery from Booth in 1914 and in 1923  
expanded to groceries and confectionery. In 1928 sold the bakery to  
M. McDougall and continued on with the groceries until 1953 when he  
sold out to Art Medley.

#### F. G. Dairy.

Have been unable to obtain a clear story on this but several of the  
old-timers think that the dairy was at the farm of George Gander  
who farmed near to town and did supply a number of residents in  
Sintaluta with milk. While this does not account for F.G. it is  
thought that possibly it was his wife, Frances, who handled the  
milk so possibly the tokens.

### STORTHOAKS

#### W. Toupin.

William Toupin came west with his father in 1904 and homesteaded  
close to the settlement of Storthoaks. In 1913 he purchased the  
International Harvester agency and in 1921 he bought the general  
store from Joe Choine. His two sons joined the company about this  
time with Maurice in the implements and Rodolphe in the store. Mr.  
Toupin Sr. passed away in 1964 and the sons continued in business  
until July 1973 when everything was sold. Tokens were ordered in  
1935 and when placed in use, the customers voiced loud disapproval  
so they were in use less than one week. Issue 100 of each denom-  
ination. All tokens were kept and Mrs. Toupin Sr. sold them as a  
lot to a dealer without telling the sons.

### STOUGHTON

#### Stinson / & / Bowes / Stoughton

6445r - good for 1 loaf of bread                      A O 26      R6  
In 1932 McBride's Grocers decided to sell all of their country  
outlets so two employees of their Stoughton store purchased the  
building and stock. In 1934 Lorne Bowes bought out Ted Stinson's  
share. Tokens were issued in 1933 and were used for a number of  
years by Bowes, discontinuing them around 1946.

THEODORE

L. L. Larson / Theodore / Sask.

6700g - good for 10¢ in trade

A R 25 R8

Lawrence Larson came to Theodore from Denmark in 1909 and worked as a farm laborer. In 1911 he started a barbershop and pool room. In 1915 he enlisted and joined the Fifth Battalion. Came back to Theodore in late 1919 and started a confectionery. In 1933 changed the confectionery to a Red & White Grocery and tokens were issued at this time. In 1940 he became the liquor vendor for the area so sold the grocery to George Kwasnitza. All tokens on hand were then destroyed.

Good for 20 cents/ Harry / Wunder / in Cigars

6720n - reverse same as obverse

B R 25 R10

UNITY

B. P. (Elk's head) O. E. / Unity / Lodge #488 / Sask.

6875t - reverse blank

white

P R 42 R1

Mauve lettering. Issued 1972, issue 1,000.

WALPOLE

Wm. Pederson / General / Merchant / Walpole, / Sask.

6950d - good for \$1.00 in merchandise

A O 35 R10

Wm. Pederson / General / Merchant / Walpole, Sask.

6950h - good for 5¢ in merchandise

A O 20 R10

This town has disappeared from the map and it was difficult to find anyone that remembered this outlet. It is thought that William Pederson started the general store in 1908 and in 1911 sold out to Robinson & McConnell.

WATROUS

Harry C. Beebe came to Watrous from the U.S.A. in 1922 and purchased the confectionery at Manitou Beach (4 miles north of Watrous) from John Vidler. He also took up a homestead in the area so operated the confectionery in the summer and stayed on the farm in the winter. Tokens were issued around 1925 and used until 1932 when the depression caused Beebe to close the store and stay on the farm.

WAUCHOPE

Maurice Quennelle / General / Merchant / Wauchope, Sask.

7050d - now R9

f - 25

A Ov 34x20 R10

WEYBURN

B. P. O. E. / Weyburn / Lodge No. 370 / Sask.

7090t - large Elk's head.

purple

P R 42 R1

Gold lettering. Issued 1972, issue 500.

7090t1- as above only

gold

P R 42 R1

Mauve lettering. Also issued in 1972, issue 500.

## WEYBURN (continued)

Sask. Mental Hospital / Weyburn

713Or - good for 1 loaf of bread

A R 25 R3

The Weyburn Mental Hospital was opened in 1922. In the depression years of the 1930's it was recognized that the staff were not paid a living wage so it was proposed that all staff be eligible to buy pork, beef and poultry at cost as all of these were raised on the grounds. As all the bread needed for the institution was also baked there it was proposed that bread be included in the items made available to the staff. So in 1933 the staff could purchase beef, pork and poultry at 10c per pound, this was to be ordered on Tuesday and then picked up on Thursday. Tokens were issued for bread and sold to the staff at 20 for \$1.00 and each token was good for the 2 pound loaf. All of this came to an end in 1945 when the merchants of Weyburn complained to the hospital authorities, as a number of the employees were buying for their neighbors as well as for themselves. An investigation proved that this was correct so the hospital discontinued all purchases by the staff from the store supplies. Tokens were also discontinued at this time. On November 1st, 1971 the Mental Hospital was phased out and became known as the Souris Valley Extended Care Hospital.

Weyburn / Dairy

716Op - good for 1 pint milk holed maroon P R 28 R9

Charlie Ferguson and Howard Fulford started a dairy in Wynyard in 1947 and in 1948 Ferguson dols out and moved to Weyburn. The Weyburn Dairy was in operation with four partners; McCabe, Hiere, Giroux and Blaine. Ferguson bought out McCabe and Hiere and Giroux bought out Blaine's share. This partnership lasted until 1950 when Ferguson purchased Giroux's share. Milk tickets were being used at this time but in 1951 tokens were ordered and placed in use. In April 1960. Ferguson sold out to the Co-op Creamery and all outstanding tokens were debited to Ferguson's account. As a result Ferguson burnt all tokens on hand and any others as they were returned to him from the Co-op Creamery.

## WHITEWOOD

George Crowley.

George Crowley came from Winnipeg in 1910 to Whitewood and started a barber shop and poolroom. Sold out in 1912 and moved to Elstow where he operated a barbershop and pool room there for a number of years.

J. J. Knowler & Co.

James Jackson Knowler came to Whitewood from England in 1883 and hoesteaded a few miles south of the settlement. At the start of the Riel Rebellion in 1885, he contracted with the Federal Government to haul supplies from Whitewood to the fort at Yorkton. In 1887 he decided to start his own store, his first merchandise was sold from a tent until a frame building could be erected. In 1901 a stone building was built, the stone being hauled by the farmers in the area and were paid in merchandise for their labors, this building still stands today. A brother, John Henry Knowler, came out at the same time and homesteaded close to James. In 1885 he started

WHITEWOOD (continued)

a small business with Charles Marshallsay but this did not prove out so they sold out and John went to Cannington Manor to work for the Moose Mountain Trading Company. In 1899 he returned to Whitewood and became a partner with his brother James, the firm then became known as the J. J. Knowler & Company Limited. In 1925 the business was taken over by Percy Knowler (son of John H.) and A.M. Duquette and the company's name was changed to Knowler's Limited. This continued until 1951 when it was sold to Tom Noble. It is thought that tokens were issued around 1920 and used until 1936.

YORKTON

M. B. Appleton / Baker / & / Confectioner

7590r - good for 1 loaf of bread                    A Sc8 27            R8  
r1- as above only smaller letters on obverse and  
different spacing on reverse                    A Sc8 27            R8

Mr. Appleton started the bakery in 1903 and sold out in 1912 to Smith and MacKay

Levi Beck / General / Merchant / Yorkton, Sask.

7601d - good for \$1.00 in merchandise            A 0 36            R10  
e - " " 50¢ " "                    A 0 28            R9  
f - " " 25¢ " "                    A 0 25            R9

Hudson's / Bay Co. / Yorkton

7680d - good for \$1.00 in merchandise            A 0 36            R4  
e - " " 50¢ " "                    A 0 29            R5  
f - " " 25¢ " "                    A 0 25            R4  
g - " " 10¢ " "                    A 0 22            R4  
h - " " 5¢ " "                    A 0 18            R4

Purity Bakery / Yorkton / Sask.

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

Albert Waterfield started the bakery on Betts Street in 1922 and in 1924 moved to larger premises at Broadway & Myrtle. In 1925 he sold out to F.W. Seaborn who continued in business until 1930 under the name of Purity Bakery. I have been unable to find out just when the tokens were issued.

Smith & MacKay / Bakers & / Confectioners / Yorkton Bakery

7720d - good for \$1.00 in trade                    A 0 35            R8

A.W. (bert) Smith came from Ontario in 1908 to work for Levi Beck in his Yorkton store. In 1911 he joined up with Charles MacKay, who had just arrived from Australia, and bought a bakery in Medicine Hat. In 1912 they sold this bakery and returned to Yorkton where they purchased the Appleton Bakery. In 1930 Charles MacKay died and Smith carried on until 1943 when he sold to Mark Ong. Tokens were issued around 1913 and used until 1936.

YORKTON (continued)

Yorkton Supplu Company.

Art Schinoff started the Yorkton Supply Company in 1903 and in 1913 sold to Ray Croll. In 1927 a brother joined Ray and at this time the name was changed to Croll Bros. In 1933 the company was registered as Croll's Department Store. Tokens were issued by Schinoff around 1905 and were used by Croll's until around 1940. Fire in 1951 destroyed the store and all tokens on hand. There were also 10¢ and 5¢ tokens of this series.

Yorkton / 66 / car / wash

Phil Hryask started the car wash in 1968 and in 1971 sold to C.R. McDonald, then in June 1973 it was purchased by Ed Eritz. Tokens were issued by Hryask and continued by the subsequent owners. For 8 gallons of gas a token was given which entitled one to use the self serve car wash next door. If you wished to save 6 tokens it would entitle you to an automatic wash.

MISSED IN SEQUENCE.

INSINGER

Gurovitz & Glass / General / Merchants / Insinger, Sask.

2295e - good for 50¢ in trade	A R 28	R10
g - " " 10¢ " "	A R 20	R8

George Gurovitz and Barney Glass started the general store in 1915. In 1922 Glass purchased his partner's share and Gurovitz moved to Elfros. Barney Glass continued in business until 1950. Tokens were issued around 1916 and were used by Glass until 1938.

No effort has been made to include the 'trade dollars' as issued by many of the towns and cities as I feel they are not really a trade coin, as they are sold as "souvenir coins" and not primarily for trade. If no one kept these items they would not be available to the public so I feel they are issued only for souvenirs.

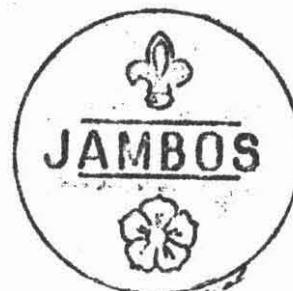
I wish to than Fellows Don Stewart, Frank Harding, Ralph Burry, Ron Greene for keeping me informed of any new tokens that they hear about and in many cases they are sent to me. While I no longer have a collection to add these tokens, they do go to the Provincial Collection. Other Fellows as Doug Ferguson and Les Hill should be included in the above as they have also kept me informed of anything they hear about.

## B.C. AND YUKON BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE TOKENS

By Ralph Burry

British-Columbia & Yukon-1974/  
(picture of Thunderbird etc)/  
Jamboree of Challenge

(Scout emblem)/  
Jambos/  
(Dogwood emblem)



A - P1(y):R:39	=	5 Jambos or 5¢	10,000 issued
B - P1(b):R:39	=	10 Jambos or 10¢	10,000 issued
C - P1(w):R:39	=	25 Jambos or 25¢	10,000 issued
D - P1(r):R:39	=	50 Jambos or 50¢	10,000 issued

In the summer of 1974, August 1st to 10th, the Boy Scout Association of B.C. and the Yukon held their International Jamboree at Sooke on Vancouver Island, not far from the capital city of Victoria.

The last Jamboree was held in British Columbia in 1966 and for those who are not familiar with the name, a Jamboree is a meeting of scouts from all over the world to have fellowship and to compete with each other in the fundamentals of scouting. In fact, the theme of this Jamboree was "The Jamboree of Challenge".

Mr. Barney Cavanah, the Executive Director of the Burnaby Region, thought of an idea to solve the problem of foreign boys having trouble with our Canadian money. His idea was that a common form of money should be used on the campsite, this money being tokens and called "Jambos". He approached the Highland Manufacturing Co. of Burnaby to devise a mold for plastic tokens. On the obverse they asked for the Indian totem of the Thunderbird to be used, the Thunderbird being the emblem on their Jamboree Crest. The mold was made and 40,000 tokens were struck in four colours. Each colour represented a denomination.

These tokens were delivered to the Bank of Jambos on the Jamboree site and the Scouts traded their money for Jambo currency.

After the Jamboree the molds were destroyed and the tokens were sent back to Burnaby Scout House. Of the 40,000 tokens 2,500 were kept by scouts as souvenirs. The tokens will be destroyed after this year, 1975.

The Boy Scouts of B.C. and the Yukon hope that the token idea will be carried on by themselves and other Jamborees around the world. The tokens can still be purchased from Burnaby Scout House up until July, 1975 for 90¢ a set.



ADDENDA - THE HORWOOD TOKENS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

by Charles F. Longley

In the June 1965 issue of the C.N.A. Journal (Vol. 10, No. 6) appeared an article by Stuart Kenning, M.D. of Victoria, B.C., titled "The Horwood Tokens of Newfoundland". This article gave valuable, factual information on the tokens and illustrated several of the items comprising the two series, giving the diameter measurement of the various seven tokens comprising each of the two series.

The Horwood Lumber Company had two stores located at the remote Newfoundland communities of Cambellton and Horwood on Notre Dame Bay. These tokens were in use for a period of more than thirty years from 1912 when pasteboard tokens were first issued, and replaced by metal tokens in 1914. These latter tokens were withdrawn from circulation in 1945.

I will not repeat the information so cogently presented by Dr. Kenning in the above-mentioned article. However, I have researched some additional background information on the origins and founders of this Company which might prove useful as addenda to the Doctor's article.

William Frederick Horwood, the first President of Horwood Lumber Company Limited, was born in Carbonear, Nfld., in the year 1856. Although descended from a long line of fishing and seafaring people, his interests lay chiefly with the products of the land, and, when a very young man, he established a small waterpowered shingle mill near Brigus, Conception Bay, and a carpenter shop in that town. Extremely hard working and ambitious "Fred" as he was usually called, made a success of these ventures and in about eight years acquired sufficient funds to build what was, for those days, a very modern steam driven sawmill at Clarke's Beach. Here he was joined by his younger brother, Reuben. This project prospered financially and in 1893 seizing the opportunity presented as a result of the Great Fire, which had destroyed most of St. John's, the brothers sold the Clarke's Beach mill and moved to the city. Here they established the Horwood Lumber Company, with Robert K. Bishop and Walter S. Monroe as additional shareholders. Again they prospered. More property was acquired in St. John's, new large buildings were erected there, and sawmills were built at Campbellton and Dog Bay (now Horwood) in Notre Dame Bay, where large tracts of virgin forest were available.

However, the prosperity of the company was severely checked by the decision in 1911 to build a mill at Campbellton for the production of wood pulp. This expensive project was a complete failure due to technical problems and everything invested was lost. Despite this crippling set-back, it was decided to carry on. All obligations were accepted and eventually all debts were paid. However, the prosperous years were over and the company struggled on under a burden of debt which was not removed until the busy days of the Second World War.

William Frederick Horwood died in 1927 and Reuben Horwood in 1937. The Hon. W.S. Monroe became President in 1938, and Cyril F. Horwood, elder son of Fred became Vice-President. Ada M. Horwood, long time employee of the firm, was appointed Secretary, and for a short time was Manager. George Horwood, younger son of Fred, joined the company in 1939, and eventually became Managing Director.

After Newfoundland entered the Canadian Confederation in 1949, many improvements and additions were made to the machinery and equipment to cope with the demands of an expanding business. New agencies were secured and the company also engaged in a great deal of housing construction. Twenty years of prosperity ensued.

In 1972, Cyril F. Horwood, then President, died, and the decision was made by George R. Horwood, Vice-President, and sole surviving member of the family still in the business, together with the other shareholders to seek a buyer for the company.

An offer was accepted, and in 1973, the Eightieth Year of its existence, the company was sold. For the present it is the intention of the management to continue operations much as before, but many new plans are under consideration which will provide increased opportunities to serve the public as the company enters a new era in its history.

The newly elected officers are - W. Duncan Sharpe, President; Morval Blair, Vice-President; and Dr. Edward L. Sharpe, Secretary.

The tokens from the Horwood Store are considerably scarcer than those of the Campbellton Store. As for individual tokens, by far the scarcest in the 5¢ aluminum.

It is believed the tokens were obtained from a Novelty Supply House in New Hampshire but precise details are not known. Also, the quantities ordered and issued are vague and it is not certain whether more than one order was filled. No changes in the striking or dies have been noted.

Credit for research should go to :

Dr. S.P. Kenning  
2642 Dalhousie St.  
Victoria, B.C.

Mrs. Helen Horwood  
5 Glenridge Crescent  
St. John's, Nfld.

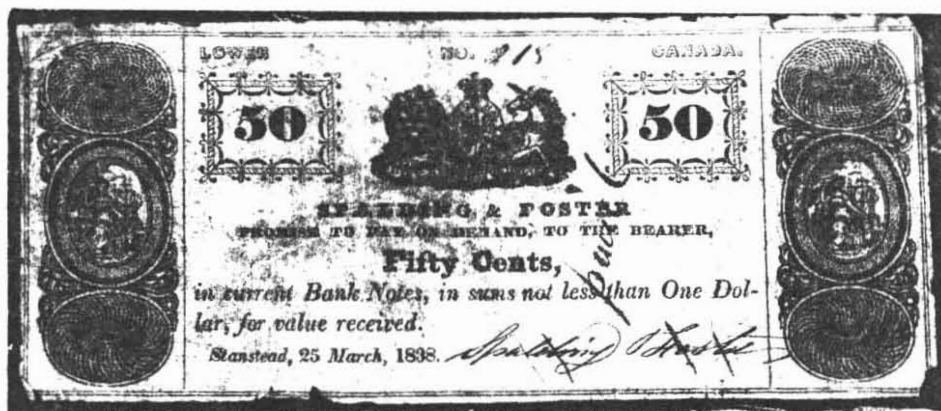
(NOTE: The author has three complete sets of tokens from both the Horwood and Campbellton Stores, which he will be pleased to make available at cost to interested persons.)

SPALDING AND FOSTER - REVISITED

by J. Richard Becker

In 1972, Mr. Douglas Ferguson presented to the numismatic fraternity the intriguing historical background of the firm of Spalding and Foster of Stanstead, Quebec. A complete description was also given of two denominations of merchants' script that they issued, dated January 1, 1838. These notes, 40 cents (2 shillings) and 50 cents (2 shillings, 6 pence), are presently considered unique and have been placed in the National Numismatic Collection in Ottawa.

Recently, through a very fortunate purchase, I acquired yet another 50 cent note issued by this firm but with the date of March 25, 1838.



Upon comparing this note with the 50 cent note issued only three months earlier it is immediately evident that there is very little similarity, other than the issuer of the notes. The intriguing question is now raised whether there was also a 40 cent note issued bearing the later date of March 25, 1838.

HISTORY OF "THE DECIMAL COINAGE OF NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK,  
AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND" RELEASED BY

J. Richard Becker

After ten years of extensive research, a detailed study of "The Decimal Coinage of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island" has recently been released by J. Richard Becker.

This work fully documents, for the first time, the background and the need for the minting of decimal coinage for those three Canadian maritime provinces between 1861 and 1871 while they were still British colonies.

Utilizing original Royal Mint records, provincial legislative documents and newspaper files contemporary with the period researched the book provides an in-depth, detailed and historically accurate account of this short lived but fascinating series of coins that was the forerunner of the modern Canadian decimal system.

Becker, a coin and currency collector for the past 15 years, is a life member of the Canadian Numismatic Association and the Canadian Paper Money Society and recently was elected into fellowship in the Canadian Numismatic Research Society. Several of his earlier published articles were "The Misadventures of a Nova Scotian Counterfeiter" and "The Bank of Charlottetown - Fact of Fraud." Both articles have received literary awards for excellence.

Published in a limited edition of 500 copies, over 50% of the books were sold by Becker in an initial promotional visit to the three provinces in June of this year. On this trip Becker visited every major college and university in the maritimes and all have placed copies in their permanent Canadiana or Maritime history collections.

Collectors may purchase this hard cover, fully illustrated book by sending \$6.50 with name and address to J. Richard Becker, 51 Concord Road, Acton Centre, Mass. 01720

## REPORT OF THE TOKEN CATALOGUE STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE

This report is the concensus of your Committee and of the many Fellows who had given us their opinions and is to be considered as our recommendations on the topic of tokens.

It is generally agreed that items made of paper such as script etc. do not fall into the category of a token, even though it serves the same purpose and in many cases it replaces the token in use. In our opinion, tokens must be made of one of the following substances - fibre, celluloid, metal or plastic.

We recommend that in the future, seperate listings should be issued for each of the following groups :

TRADE TOKENS- This would include all "good fors". It does not need to have "good for" marked on the token but must be good for some value or service. This would include the parking, transportation and bar tokens. All trade tokens should be listed together with possibly an exception made for Ontario due to the many bread, milk and other trade tokens being used.

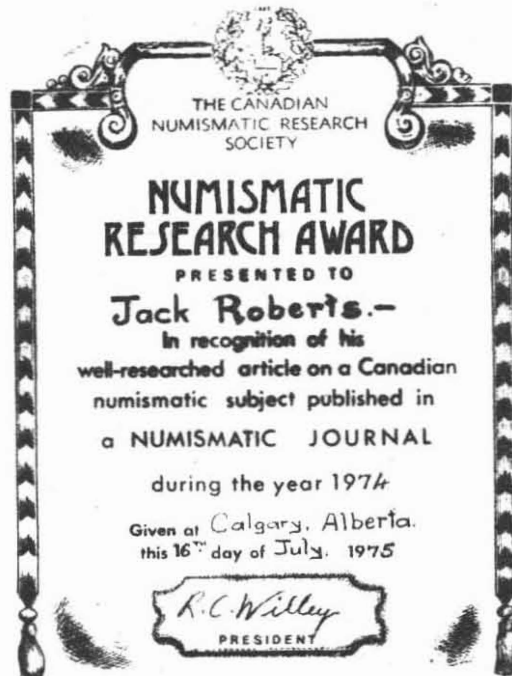
WOODEN PIECES - There are many opinions on this. Some feel they should take their place in the listing of trade tokens but we recommend they be placed in a seperate category. Many wooden pieces are advertising pieces and only a few have been used in trade. By having all wooden pieces seperate it would eliminate the problem of where they should be placed.

ADVERTISING, PERSONAL, POLITICAL, SPINNERS, WORK, TOOL, & IN AND OUT MINE PIECES - Some feel they should not be classed as tokens but if they are placed in a seperate listing this should eliminate any objections.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS & CHURCH: This to include all membership and communion tokens.

C.N.R.S. NUMISMATIC RESEARCH AWARD

Shown here is an illustration of the C.N.R.S. Numismatic Research Award presented to Jack Roberts. Jack received this award in recognition of his book on "Canadian Centennial Medals and Other Medals Issued in 1967".



ODDS and ENDS

In the "Minutes of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting", which is enclosed with this issue, you will note there was some concern regarding the number of Fellows who have failed to cast their vote when a person is proposed for Fellowship. The Executive would, once again, like to remind all Fellows of their duty in this respect.

On page 126 of this issue you will find the report of the Token Catalogue Standardization Committee. Please note the minutes show this report was only "received" by the meeting. It has not as yet been approved nor has it been recommended for use by cataloguers. Before it can be approved and recommended for use, it is to be given further study. All Fellows are asked to study this report very very carefully and submit their ideas, suggestions, or comments to the Chairman, J. Douglas Ferguson, as soon as possible.