

# Transactions

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## THE USE OF BRITISH COINS IN CANADA

by R.C. Willey

### PART VI

#### British Coins in Nova Scotia

From the year of the capture of Port Royal until the foundation of Halifax, very little coined money was circulating in Nova Scotia, and that was mostly French, with some Spanish. British coins began to trickle into the colony later in the eighteenth century. In the middle year of that century, notably in 1749, there were several importations of British regal halfpennies and farthings. After the American War of Independence these shipments stopped, and private individuals began to bring in counterfeit copper from Birmingham, where it was being made by the ton. In 1787 the government forbade the import of any copper coin other than the legal copper coins of Great Britain and Ireland. The same legislation undertook to value what little British silver there was in circulation. The crown was fixed at 5/6 currency, the half-crown at 2/9, the shilling at 13d currency, and other silver coins in proportion.

In 1827 the ratings of 1787 for British coins were repealed, but this had no effect on metallic circulation. In 1834 the shilling was rated at 1/3 currency and the sixpence at 7 1/2d. The sovereign was valued at 25/- in 1836. British copper circulated at an equal value to that of the local semi-regal copper. In 1860 Nova Scotia adopted the decimal system and rated the pound sterling at five dollars in the new currency. This made it possible to use British gold and silver and avoid the expense of a domestic silver coinage at least temporarily. The sovereign was thus valued at \$5, the crown at \$1.25, the half-crown at 62 1/2 cents, the florin at 50 cents, the shilling at 25 cents, and the sixpence at 12 1/2 cents. Fourpenny pieces were rated at 8 cents. The coinage of cents and half-cents made the continued use of British copper unnecessary.

In 1867 Nova Scotia united federally with New Brunswick and Canada to form the Dominion of Canada. British silver continued in use till 1871, when Nova Scotia's standard of currency was replaced by the Canadian, which rated the pound sterling at \$4.86 1/3, and Canadian silver soon replaced the British.

### PART VII

#### British Coins in New Brunswick

New Brunswick was detached from Nova Scotia in 1784, retaining Halifax Currency as the standard. In 1785 the first Act was passed to regulate the currency and the value of coins. The British guinea was valued at  $\$1, \frac{3}{4}$  currency and the crown at 5/6. These ratings were again enacted in 1805, but the result was a failure to keep any coins in local circulation but American, since everything else was under-valued. There was very little British gold or silver in circulation in consequence. Copper, on the other hand, was British - both genuine and counterfeit. Loyalists settling

in New Brunswick after 1783 brought quantities of imitations of English halfpennies of George III from their original homes in the United States. There was enough copper to keep the colony supplied for many years.

In 1821 the British sovereign was rated at  $\$1, \frac{2}{3}$  currency, the ratings for silver remaining the same as before. British coins were under-valued and did not remain in circulation. In an effort to keep British coins circulating, the sovereign was rated at  $\$1, \frac{4}{2}$  currency in 1843, but this was disallowed, and the following year the local legislature valued the sovereign at  $\$1, \frac{4}{-}$  and the crown at  $6/-$  currency. Very few British gold or silver coins were used, because the Act failed to correct the underrating of British coins.

In 1841 the New Brunswick authorities imported a large quantity of British copper pennies and halfpennies, and endeavoured to circulate them at their sterling face value. The effort was doomed to failure because it was too difficult to convert the value of single pieces to Halifax Currency, and the public were therefore disinclined to use them. Most of the shipment was returned to England soon afterward. It was this difficulty which prompted the government to issue tokens, without Imperial authority, in 1843.

The Currency Act of 1852 valued the sovereign at  $\$1, \frac{4}{4}$  currency, the crown at  $6/1$ , and the shilling at  $14 \frac{1}{2}d$ . This was an under-valuation of the shilling, and the Act empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to stop the circulation of any British coin by proclamation after six months' notice, probably because the result would be an over-circulation of crowns and half-crowns.

In 1860 the decimal system was adopted, such that the pound sterling was valued at  $\$4.86 \frac{2}{3}$ . The sovereign was therefore at this value, with other British coins in proportion. The Decimal Act provided for the issue of a decimal silver coinage as well as bronze cents, and in consequence the use of British silver diminished, and ceased altogether after Confederation.

## PART VIII

### The Colony of Quebec

British coins began to enter Quebec after 1763, and their value was regulated by the Proclamation of 1764, which fixed the Spanish dollar at  $6/-$  currency. Guineas were valued at  $\$1, \frac{8}{-}$  in this currency, and shillings at  $\frac{1}{4}$  currency. Twenty British coppers were to pass for a shilling. The word "coppers" meant regal halfpennies of England and Ireland. In 1765, when the  $6/-$  rating of the dollar was made obligatory in all transactions, the value of British copper was raised such that eighteen halfpennies or thirty-six farthings, English or Irish, were worth a shilling. In 1777 the colony adopted Halifax Currency, and the relevant Proclamation valued the guinea at  $\$1, \frac{3}{4}$ , the crown at  $\frac{5}{6}$ , and the shilling at  $13d$  currency. No mention was made of copper at this time. In all probability it is from this date that English and Irish regal copper coins began to be circulated as halfpennies and farthings of Halifax Currency. Little British coin was seen in Quebec in these early days

except copper, the people preferring to use French coins hoarded in the last days of the French regime. The virtual cessation of the coinage of silver in England after 1758 was another cause of the scarcity of British coin in Quebec. Copper consisted of the English and Irish regal coinage of George II and George III, the supply of which began to diminish after 1775.

## PART IX

### British Coins in Upper and Lower Canada

Quebec was divided in 1791 into the colonies of Upper and Lower Canada. Both colonies inherited the currency system of 1777, whereby the Spanish dollar was rated at 5/-, the guinea at £1, 3/4, the crown at 5/6, and the shilling at 13d currency. British coin was never common in either colony. Gold was represented by guineas and sovereigns after 1816. Silver, never enough, was a small supply of crowns, half-crowns, and shillings and sixpennies. Copper was an insufficient and dwindling supply of battered and worn-out English and Irish regal halfpennies of George II and George III, with a few of George I.

Until the attempt in 1825 to introduce sterling throughout the British Empire, both colonies had similar currency laws, retaining the values set in 1777 for British coins and vainly trying to correct the improper valuation of gold. The Order-in-Council of 1825 was self-defeating in North America, for British coin could not circulate at the values laid down. In 1827 Upper Canada endeavoured to correct the situation by rating the crown at 5/9 and the shilling at 14d, but this was an overrating, since the Spanish dollar remained at 5/-. By 1828 British silver was almost never seen in either colony.

In 1836 Upper Canada valued the guineas at £1, 5/6, the sovereign at £1, 4/4, the crown at 6/-, and the shilling at 1/3 currency. By these terms all British and foreign silver coins except the shilling were overvalued with regard to the sovereign, and within a short time Upper Canada's silver currency consisted almost entirely of sixpences (worth 7 1/2d) and shillings.

Lower Canada, on the other hand, did not alter its rating of British coins, but these by 1825 were so few that whatever was done did not make any difference. Very little gold was circulating in Lower Canada, owing to it being incorrectly valued in the Currency Acts. Silver was mostly old French, supplemented later by American silver. Such was the situation at the time of the Reunion of 1841.

## PART X

### British Coins in Canada 1841-1867

Upper and Lower Canada were reunited in 1841, and a Currency Act of the same year provided for a common standard and repealed all the currency legislation of both former colonies. Under the Act of 1841, the sovereign was rated at £1, 4/4, the crown at 6/1, and other British silver coins in proportion to the crown. The growth of trade with the United States caused

an influx of American coins, and over the years British coins became less important to the Canadian economy. The logical outcome of this was the adoption of the decimal system in 1858, based on a dollar equal to the American gold dollar. Provision was made in the new legislation for the issue of a domestic silver coinage and an issue of bronze cents, and after 1858 British coins, except for an occasional shilling or halfpenny, were not seen in circulation. British halfpennies still circulated as cents after 1858.

## PART XI

### The Dominion of Canada

When the colonies of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia united federally to form the Dominion of Canada in 1867, the currency was to be a decimal currency on the same basis as the system adopted in 1858, except in Nova Scotia, whose currency standard continued till 1871. Thus, only in Nova Scotia was there any significant amount of British gold and silver in circulation, and this was gradually retired after 1871. In 1870 the Dominion government permitted the circulation of British halfpennies and pennies as cents and two-cent pieces respectively until enough cents were in use. Pennies did not circulate very long after this. As late as 1933 the old bronze halfpenny was still floating around, even after the large cent had been superseded by the small cent.

In our day the circulation of British coins is accidental, British coins no longer being legal tender in Canada. When the Dominions were permitted to use the uncrowned effigy of the king on their coins, it became easy to pass off shillings as twenty-five-cent pieces and florins as fifty-cent pieces, and a few of these would occasionally turn up in a shopkeeper's till. Vending machines make it easy to get rid of odd shillings or five new pence pieces remaining from a trip to the British Isles. To the knowledge of the writer, no half-new-penny pieces have yet been passed off as cents.

## PART XII

### British Coins in British Columbia

In colonial British Columbia and Vancouver island the legal currency was sterling at first, in spite of the appearance of American coins. Vancouver Island in 1862 and British Columbia in 1865 adopted the decimal system, each colony valuing the pound sterling at \$4.85 currency. Very little coined money was in circulation before 1860. In 1861 there was an importation of British silver coins to the amount of 4000 sterling in florins, 2000 in shillings, 800 in sixpences, and 100 in threepences. this, however, was not enough, and there still arose complaints about the shortage of coin in both colonies.

When the decimal system was adopted, Vancouver Island enacted that British silver coins were to pass current at a value in dollars and cents proportionate to the sterling value, the pound being rated at \$4.85 in the local currency. British Columbia, on adopting the decimal system, rated

the British crown at \$1.25, the half-crown at 62 1/2 cents, the florin at 50 cents, the shilling at 25 cents, the sixpence at 12 1/2 cents, and the threepence for 6 cents. These valuations overrated British silver, the pound being rated at \$4.85, and in all probability British silver did not last long in circulation.

The types of British coins imported into British Columbia and Vancouver Island are those of the early to middle years of the reign of Queen Victoria. Thus gold sovereigns and half-sovereigns would be of the shield type. Crowns would be very few, the Gothic type being unlikely to have been seen at all. Any crowns would likely be of the young head type of Queen Victoria. Half-crowns would be of this type, and florins would be the Gothic type. The shillings, sixpences, and threepences would be of the young head type. Copper and bronze was unknown in either colony. The economy was such that the smallest coin of any use was the American dime. The British threepence proved to be too small a coin for general use.

In 1866 the Crown Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island were united, the currency being a decimal currency on the same basis as before. American coins were replacing British by this time, and when the united colony entered confederation in 1871, Canadian coins were brought into the new province.

In the Fall, 1982 Transactions there appeared on page 54 a curious item which had been published in the Canadian Post, Lindsay, Ontario in 1913. It proposed that counterfeit Dominion notes could be detected by dividing the sheet number by 4; on genuine notes the remainder upon division was alleged to determine the "series letter" (this was a misnomer for the check letter).

Those familiar with the numbering of Dominion notes would of course disregard this advice. The puzzle remained how the newspaper reporter could have acquired such a notion.

The answer now seems clear from an article appearing in the Spring, 1983 Essay-Proof Journal. Dr. Glenn E. Jackson's article, "Beazell's United States Counterfeit Detector", contains the following "official secret key for the detection of counterfeit greenbacks":

Letter A,	Remainder	1
" B	"	2
" C	"	3
" D	"	0

Apparently the Canadian Post learned of this scheme devised to protect certain United States paper currency, and assumed that it ought to extend to Dominion notes as well.

R.J. Graham

## ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUES

Ross W. Irwin

The Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers component of the 3rd Infantry Division in World War II consisted of the 3rd Field Park Company and the 6th, 16th and 18th Field Companies.

A number of bronze plaques of Canadian numismatic interest were produced in the Netherlands following World War II. I understand a plaque was to be presented to each person in a Company. If so, this means less than 300 of each were made. In some cases quantities were found in storage which indicates a poor distribution was achieved. These plaques are not common.

The plaques were all produced by the same company:- Gerritsen & van Kempen, Royal Gold & Silver Mfg. Co. Ltd., Zeist, Netherlands. The plaques were presented in a plush-lined cardboard case embossed with the manufacturers name.

All plaques appear to be associated with the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division.

### Plaque 1 - Headquarters, 3rd Can. Inf. Div., R.C.E.

A shield, in bronze, bearing the number 40 which is the unit formation number, in the centre above a bridge and two bulldozers. Around the edge are a list of battles on a ribbon, each separated by a maple leaf. The R.C.E. badge is at the top. Below, is the words HEADQUARTERS/ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS/3/CANADIAN/INFANTRY DIVISION. The dates AUG 1940 and May 1945 are on a ribbon. The size of the plaque is 70 mm by 55 mm.

### Plaque 2 - 6th Field Company, R.C.E.

A rectangle, in bronze, bearing a soldier sweeping for land mines with a building and sky behind. Below, a ribbon inscribed SIXTH CANADIAN FIELD COY/ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS. Above, the years 1939 and 1945. A ribbon bearing the badge of the R.C.E. and a list of battles. A rounded edge to plaque. 71 mm by 51 mm.

### Plaque 3 - 16th Field Company, R.C.E.

A shield, in bronze, showing battle scenes in four quadrants of the shield and in the lower space which also bears a ribbon inscribed ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS/50. The R.C.E. badge is top centre. At the top is a ribbon inscribed 16 CANADIAN FIELD COMPANY. Separating the battle scenes, and around the edges is a decorated border inscribed with battle honours and the years 1939 and 1945. 89 mm by 70 mm.



Gerritsen & van Kempen  
Royal Gold & Silver Manfg. Co. Ltd.  
Zeist Netherland





Plaque 4 - 18th Field Company, R.C.E.

Circular, in bronze, the badge of the R.C.E. at centre with radiant lines to a circular inscription 18 CANADIAN FIELD COMPANY. ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS. Outside the inscription is 11 circular coins each bearing a battle scene, and separated by a maple leaf. At the top the formation sign of a maple leaf on a rectangle and the unit formation number 51 in a rectangle. 124 mm. Reverse plain, but bears words GERRITSEN & VAN KEMPEN. ZEIST and a crown and the letter "N".

The author is aware of three additional plaques but has no description of same. One is to the R.C. ARM'D C and is 66 mm by 45 mm. Another is to the ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE OF THE NETHERLANDS and is 44 mm by 32 mm. Another is to 1945 SOUVENIR OF THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE OF THE NETHERLANDS and is 89 mm by 64 mm.

It is unusual that a plaque to the Field Park Company has not been located.

The Society gets unsolicited requests from time to time to identify or otherwise provide information on some item. The most recent is a U.S.A. piece illustrated here. The medal is attributed to the American Institute of the City of New York. It was much like the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, that is, a combination agricultural and industrial fair. The first fair was held in 1827 and it was still active in 1900. The fairs had several exhibit sections, the one shown here is for the leather section.

The bronze medal was designed by George Hampden Lovett, whose history is found in the Biographical Dictionary of Medallists. RWI



## THE RENFREW COUNTY SCHOLAR MEDALLIONS

R.J. Graham

The Renfrew County (Ontario) Board of Education instituted two "medallions"\* in 1970 to recognize academic excellence, with supplementary consideration being given to participation in other school activities.

The medallions, which have different obverses, share the same reverse. One is awarded to the top ranking student in each grade in the county's secondary schools. The other is provided to Grade VIII students graduating in the top five per cent of their class.

They have been presented annually since 1970, and the numbers awarded have averaged approximately fifty secondary school and seventy Grade VIII medallions in each year.

The medallions are 50.8 mm in diameter. From 1970 to 1979 they were struck in sterling silver, but as a result of the dramatic increase in the cost of silver bullion, the Board was compelled to have them struck in antiqued bronze beginning in 1980.

The designs were created by the Lombardo Mint following a request from the Board of 15 May 1970; the first order for medallions was placed on 18 June 1970. The dies were cut by Lackie Mfg. Co., who also manufactured the medallions until 1979. The Lombardo Mint struck the 1980 medallions. In 1981 the contract was awarded to Interbranch International Mint. That firm failed midway through the production for 1982. Johnson Matthey Ltd. completed the order and also produced the 1983 medallions.

\*Board minutes and regulations consistently refer to these awards as "medallions" rather than medals.

The original reverse die cracked a number of years ago. It was replaced with no change in design.

The medallions are inscribed on the obverse with the recipient's name. On the reverse are entered the winner's grade, the year, the school, and the inscription "top ranking scholar". (This latter inscription was originally intended to be engraved on the die but was inadvertently omitted.) The medallions are boxed for presentation.



Obverse, Secondary School  
Medallion  
(Enlarged sketch)



Obverse, Grade VIII  
Medallion



Common Reverse

Acknowledgment: Thanks to Mr. Michael of the Renfrew County Board of Education who supplied the information and diagrams.

# HOME BANK OF CANADA



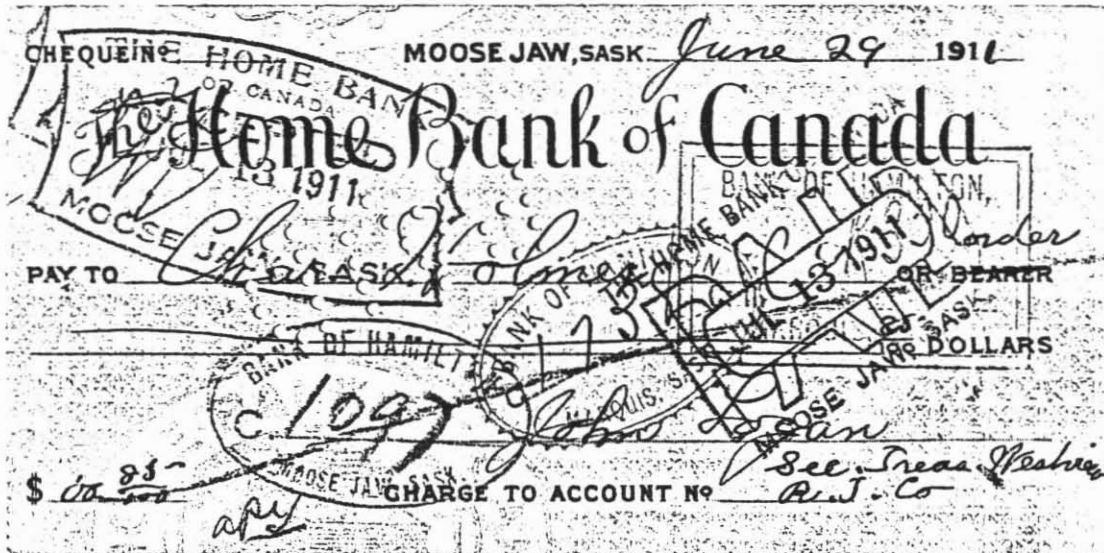
Cecil C. Tannahill  
#307-5027 Sherwood Drive  
Regina, Sask. S4R 4C1



The Home Bank of Canada was started in 1907 and the head office was in Toronto, Ontario. Their first issue of bank notes was in the same year and the last issue was in 1920. Notes were issued in the denominations of \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00 and \$100.00.

The Home Bank opened their first outlet in Saskatchewan at Moose Jaw in 1909 followed by another branch at Sintaluta the same year.

Their 1911 annual report states "The Home Bank has authorized capital of \$5,000,000.00 and the subscribed capital is \$2,000,000.00. Of this amount \$500,000.00 is held in the Prairie Provinces, chiefly by farmers and the Grain Growers Grain Company. The number of shareholders in the west is roughly 1,100 and in the east 600. The Grain Growers Grain Company holds 1,000 shares for which they paid \$133,000 and the company represents 16,000 shareholders, mainly farmers".



The bank had 33 branches with 3 in Saskatchewan -  
 Moose Jaw - F. G. Nickerson, manager  
 Sintaluta - W. D. Campbell, manager  
 Welwyn - A. E. Wood, manager  
 The Board of Directors for 1911 were -  
 President - Eugene O'Keefe  
 Vice-President- Thomas Flynn  
 Directors - E. G. Gooderham; W. Parkyn Murray; Colonel James Mason;  
 J. Kennedy, Swan River, Man.  
 John Persse, Winnipeg, Man.  
 Thomes A. Crerar, Winnipeg, Man.



The 1915 annual report shows that the bank now has 47 branches with  
 4 branches in Saskatchewan -  
 Moose Jaw - F. G. Nickerson, mgr.  
 Sintaluta - H. M. Butler, mgr.  
 Welwyn - G. W. Brown, mgr.  
 Weyburn - J. L. Griffin, mgr.

The Board of Directors for 1915 were -  
 President - Colonel The Hon. James Mason  
 Vice-president - Thomas Flynn  
 Directors - E.G.Gooderham; C.B.Nought; A.Claude MacDonell, K.C.;  
 Thomas Crerar; John Kennedy; John Persse

At the 1914 annual meeting the western directors asked a number of questions of the management but did not receive any satisfactory answers so they were prepared for the 1915 general meeting and they demanded to see various accounts but in this they were refused and when they asked to have several investments of the bank clarified and the amount of money in these investments, they were again stymied in their efforts.

After the 1915 meeting, Thomas Crerar and John Persse wrote to James Mason, President and general manager of the Home Bank, asking for some particulars on a loan to the New Orleans Railway Company and it's various properties as well as a reported loan to a company in Havana, Cuba.

After considerable correspondence to James Mason and not receiving any satisfactory answers, the western directors in 1916 went to Ottawa and registered their complaints with the Minister of Finance, Sir Thomas White. Their presentation was heard and they were given the promise that this matter would be looked into and the results would be reported back to them.

However, nothing was heard from the Minister of Finance about their complaints and it is not known whether the matter was completely dropped or whether the Minister of Finance did approach the bank and receiving a glowing report, just filed the complaint.



The annual report of 1920 was very optimistic as to the progress of the bank, they now had 70 branches with 10 in Saskatchewan -

Amulet	- sub. to Weyburn	Shackleton	- L.F.Ashton, mgr.
Battrum	- sub. to Cabri	Sintaluta	- H.M.Butler, mgr.
Cabri	- J.H.Morrison, mgr.	Tantallon	- R.H.Wilson, mgr.
Khediye	- sub. to Weyburn	Welwyn	- T.J.Power, mgr.
Moose Jaw	- J.F.McCallum, mgr.	Weyburn	- J.L.Griffin, mgr.

The Board of Directors are -  
 President - H. J. Daly  
 Vice-president - R. P. Gough  
 Directors - C.A.Barnard, K.C.; S. Casey Wood; J. Cooper Mason; Frank J. Russell; Hon. A. Claude MacDonell, K.C.; J. Ambrose O'Brien; Lt. Col. Clarence F. Smith

Between the 1916 presentation to the Minister of Finance and the annual meeting of 1920 the western directors had tried to obtain answers to their questions from the general manager of the bank and it is noted that they are not represented on the board of directors in 1920. It is not known whether they quit of their own violation or they were forced off the board by the management of the bank.

In the 1922 annual report the President stated "Many of the crops across the country this past year were below normal but still the bank was showing a good profit". The bank now has 78 branches with 10 in Saskatchewan.

Amulet	- sub. to Khedive	Shackleton	- E.W.Ginrich, mgr.
Battrum	- sub. to Cabri	Sintaluta	- E.G.Bourne, mgr.
Cabri	- J.H.Morrison, mgr.	Tantallon	- R.H.Wilson, mgr.
Khedive	- H.I.Shaw, mgr.	Welwyn	- E.H.Whitmarsh, mgr.
Moose Jaw	- J.F.McCallum, mgr.	Weyburn	- L.J.Griffin, mgr.

At the annual meeting on May 31, 1923; President H. J. Daly reported that their 78 branches of the bank were doing good in this period of recession and their net profit for 1923 to May 31st was \$232,539.17.

Several months later it was a different story - on August 17th, 1923 the bank suspended all payments and closed the doors on all 78 outlets.

On October 8th, 1923; G. T. Clarkson and I. E. Weldon were appointed provisional liquidators, office of the liquidators, 15 Wellington Street West, Toronto. A. B. Barker was appointed curator.



A Royal Commission was held in May, 1924, to inquire into and report upon the affairs of the Home Bank of Canada and in the matter of the petition of the depositors in the said Home Bank of Canada.

At the hearing, Mr. Fisher, solicitor for the three western directors that had registered a complaint with the Minister of Finance in 1916, brought forth the complete file of the correspondence between Crerar and Persse to James Mason and other officers of the bank. In his summation he stated "There are altogether 42 exhibits in the file, but I will give references to the important ones. I submit that a perusal of that file will show that the following representations were made, and will answer the question as to what representations were made in 1916. The representations showed -

1. That the paid up capital of the bank was about \$2,000,000.00 and that it had four questionable accounts of a doubtful and frozen character amounting to \$4,800,000.00
2. Misrepresentation by the management to the directors.

3. Inability of the directors to get reliable information.
4. The desire of the western directors to secure a change in management.
5. The apparent reluctance of the eastern directors to any change in management.
6. Lack of confidence on the part of the western directors in the eastern directors and the management.
7. Unreliability of statements issued from the general manager's office.
8. Unsatisfactory settlements of large accounts without consultation with the western directors.
9. Appointment of new directors without consultation with or knowledge of the western directors.
10. The annual returns were made to the Government without being submitted to the western directors.
11. There was no inspection of the head office
12. That a full investigation ought to be made into the affairs of the bank, generally by a special Auditor appointed by the Department.

The Commission found that at the time of failure there were \$15,462,569.00 on deposit in the various branches of the bank with the Saskatchewan branches having -

Amulet	- \$ 19,622.00	Shackleton	- \$ 30,004.00
Battrum	- \$ 28,050.00	Sintaluta	- \$ 82,062.00
Cabri	- \$110,037.00	Tantallon	- not reported
Khediye	- \$ 46,162.00	Welwyn	- \$143,144.00
Moose Jaw	- \$243,976.00	Weyburn	- \$ 97,196.00

While it is apparent that the efforts of Crerar and Persse did not obtain all the information that they desired they must have received some information as the Grain Growers Grain Company had withdrawn their accounts out of the bank a few months before the failure. Whether it is that or not obtaining any information became disgusted and withdrew all monies from the bank.

No. \_\_\_\_\_

MOOSE JAW, SASK.

*Jan. 18. 1923*

# THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

[ 29 ]

PAY TO

*J. W. Perkin of Kelowna*

OR ORDER

*Three Hundred & Twenty Three*

*45/100* DOLLARS \$ *323.45*

*Winnipeg Rural Sec. Co.*

*J. W. Perkin Sec. Treas.*



Besides the money deposited in the bank there were also the bank notes - at the time of failure there were \$1,724,165.00 in circulation. The bank note holders were paid out 100%. An interim dividend of 25% was paid out in December 1923 by the liquidators to the depositors.

As a result of the Royal Commission and their report, the Government of Canada undertook certain obligations. They agreed to pay up to 35% of the claims of certain class of creditors namely, individuals with claims of less than \$500.00 and those with larger claims who could show upon inquiry, that they were in special need or suffering under hardship as a result of the failure of the bank. This obligation involved an outlay of around \$3,460,000.00; this with the amount paid to the note holders amounted to over 5 million that the Government paid out on behalf of the Home Bank of Canada.

It was suggested that possibly a further distribution might be made when the remaining assets were realized but in any event this was not expected to exceed 10%. It was't until 1965 that the liquidators had disposed of all assets and final disposition made - the depositors realized about 60¢ on the dollar.

In Saskatchewan it left some towns without a bank -

- Amulet - no bank
- Battrum - no bank
- Cabri - Union Bank already there
- Khedive - no bank
- Moose Jaw - other banks there
- Shackleton - no bank
- Sintaluta - Union Bank already there
- Tantallon - Bank of Toronto moved in
- Welwyn - Bank of Toronto moved in
- Weyburn - other banks already there

The failure of the Home Bank of Canada, while it lost money for many of the depositors, did have one bright side, it forced the Government to impose stricter regulations on the banking industry and a number of the items that the three western directors wanted from the Home Bank were put into force.





THE BEAVER PRESERVE TOKENS

by Donald M. Stewart



Beaver Preserve tokens are seen occasionally but little information about them has been published in the numismatic press. In order to better understand their use, it might be helpful to take a historical perspective. Certainly, the influence of the beaver in the economic, geographical and political development of Canada cannot easily be overstated.

When Groseilliers returned in the NONSUCH to London from Hudson Bay in 1669, the ship carried a full load of fur, which were mainly beaver skins. The success of this expedition resulted in Charles the Second granting a broad charter to "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay." This charter of May Second, 1670 made the Company master of a huge wilderness area fanning out from Hudson Bay. The French, with a strong presence in the new world, would not concede that England had any jurisdiction over this territory. Their opposition brought strong competition to the fur trade, resulting in armed skirmishes and eventually contributing to war between England and France. General Wolfe captured Quebec in 1759 and it was not long before France had lost the remaining areas it controlled in what is now Canada.

To the surprise and disappointment of the Gentlemen Adventurers, this did not end the fur war. Not only did Admiral La Perouse damage the trade with successful attacks against the posts in Hudson Bay in 1782 and 1797, but also the French Canadian and Scottish fur traders of Montreal pushed further and further west. Combining to form the X Y Z Company and the North West Company, these Montreal traders were able to expand the field of trade and were matched by the men of the Bay. This brought about the exploration of Canada and in 1793 Alexander Mackenzie succeeded in crossing the continent by land. The cost of this struggle for furs was high and the resulting financial stress forced the competitors to merge in 1821 under the name of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Once again looking back to the first voyage to Hudson Bay of the NONSUCH, we find that the state papers of Charles the Second include a statement in reference to the expedition which reads "They report the natives to be civill and say Beaver is Very plenty." We know that Groseilliers voyage took him through Hudson Bay to the lower south-east shore of James Bay. In the estuary of Rupert's River, they built a tiny fort in which to winter and named it Fort Charles. This first post of the Hudson's Bay Company was later renamed Rupert's House.

While Canada was being explored and settled, time had stood still for 250 years at isolated Rupert's House. Each winter the Cree Indians worked their traditional family trap lines, always leaving enough breeding pairs of beaver to ensure successful trapping in the future. Then, in the years following World War I, fur prices skyrocketed; white trappers moved into the hereditary areas of the Cree, anxious to cash in on the bonanza. Soon Indians, too, began to trap all the beaver they could, knowing that someone else would profit if they did not. The natural balance was upset and beaver returns began to shrink alarmingly.

At this time, the Hudson's Bay Company post manager at Rupert's House was an experienced trader named James Watt. During World War I, Watt and his French Canadian wife, Maud, were in charge of the post at Fort Chimo. The annual supply run of the NASCOPIE failed to reach the Ungava. With the post short of trade goods and supplies and with little game available, they were forced to trek overland from Ungava Bay to the St. Lawrence River. This epic crossing in winter under terrible hardship had

made them famous. Now, at Rupert's House, James Watt was facing another desperate situation. Beaver returns at the post had declined from 2,000 pelts in his first year to almost none. The Company had been forced to give instructions that credit, or "jaw-bone", was only to be allowed to the extent of one-half of the value of furs brought in by a hunter in the previous year. This meant that there was now little or no credit available to the Indians. The beaver were apparently extinct in the area. Watt began to feel panic. The several thousand Cree around James Bay were in danger of starvation; having in mind that while beaver skins meant trade value at the post, it was the beaver meat that was the staple food of the Indians in winter. Watt appealed to the Company for help. Communications were slow owing to the isolation. The Company was sympathetic but the post was losing a lot of money and it might have to be closed. The Watts went on short rations to make available what help they could, but the Cree suffered and many died. As a last resort, Watt went to Winnipeg to appeal in person to the Fur Trade Commissioner and resigned when no help was forthcoming. Realizing this was no solution, Watt rejoined the Company and returned to Rupert's House.

Then it happened. Two Cree hunters came to the post to report an occupied beaver house only thirty miles away. Conditions were so bad that they needed to borrow guns or traps in order to kill them. Watt had an inspiration. If there were still some live beaver, there was still hope. Calling the hunters inside the post, he took a pencil and paper and showed them that the pair of beaver would increase to 288 beaver in ten years if left undisturbed. The Indians understood but exclaimed that their families were starving and could not wait for ten years to eat. Jim Watt knew he couldn't allow those beaver to be killed, so he offered to buy them. It was soon agreed that he would pay \$60.00 for the pair. The hunters were incredulous - they were able to buy supplies for simply finding two beaver and allowing them to live. Soon the word spread and a few other beaver houses were located and sold to Watt. By the end of the following year he owned twenty-five beaver houses.

Watt's personal credit with the Company was now running low. Another problem surfaced too. The local Indians respected his ownership of the beaver in the houses, but what of any white trappers or travelling Indians from other districts who might come across the beaver? The Watts realized that his program to rebuild the beaver stocks would become increasingly difficult to administer as the beaver population increased. After consideration, they decided that only the Quebec Government had the power to protect the beaver. Because Maud was naturally French speaking, they agreed that she should approach the Government in Quebec City. During the cold of a northern winter, she set off for Moose Factory, Moosonee and then Cochrane, where she could take a train to Quebec City. Once there, Maud contacted Dr. Robert Hastings, who had visited Rupert's House and knew the Watts. Dr. Hastings was able to advise Maud to approach Louis A Richard, the Deputy Minister of Colonization, Game and Fisheries for the Province of Quebec.

There were difficulties. How could he, Richard, persuade his Minister to lease more than seven thousand square miles of territory to an individual, especially when the law permitted only two hundred square miles? And for an annual rent of only ten dollars? Also, it was for the benefit of the Indians, who were a direct responsibility of the Dominion Government at Ottawa. Maud Watt persevered and was successful in persuading the Honourable Richard, who in turn was able to convince the Prime Minister, Taschereau, and the Quebec Cabinet. A beaver sanctuary of seven thousand, two hundred square miles was established under a lease with Maud Watt.

Establishing the Beaver Preserve was only a start. This great area would require Indian game wardens to ensure the safety of the beaver and they would have to be paid. Yet, it would be years before the beaver could be harvested to generate some revenue. Watt estimated the costs for the next seven years would be \$73,000., much beyond his personal ability to finance. It was now time for the Hudson's Bay Company to become involved, and there was a precedent.



J. D. HARRIS A Nova Scotia Merchant  
by Ruth McQuade



Five Pounds Currency February 1824  
Kentville, N.S.

The Hon. James Delap Harris, M.L.C. was born in Nova Scotia in 1782, the son of Thaddeus and Temperance (Delap) Harris. He had nine children (1).

In 1830 there were four general stores in Kentville owned by: James Delap Harris, James Edward DeWolf, Daniel Moore and Caleb Handley Rand.

Mrs. Harris was considered to be a fine woman and highly thought of. For many years this Harris family was regarded as very important and they were well known throughout the province. One of the most attractive houses in Kentville was an Italian villa which Mr. Harris purchased from Sheriff Campbell.(1)

James Harris was one of the twelve members of the Legislative Council, which played an important part in the affairs of Nova Scotia. He issued a fine looking note for five pounds: "For value received I promise to pay in Gold or Silver at their current rates to.....or Bearer on demand the sum of FIVE POUNDS Nova Scotia Currency at my Office in Kentville". The note illustrated was an issued note and the date was filled in. This note was produced by the New England Bank Note Co. Boston. No other denominations have been seen. It measures 75mm x 125mm.

While in accordance with the act passed in 1820 this note would be very useful to Mr. Harris. Although Provincial paper was available, no bank had yet been opened and the currency used was still Nova Scotia currency. Provincial notes and

the notes issued for circulation by the merchants constituted the larger part of the currency, but this was hardly sufficient for the business of the colony at that time.

The note illustrated is in the National Currency Collection, Bank of Canada, Ottawa. It is illustrated in The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Paper Money.

1. A. W. H. Eaton: History of Kings Co. N.S.

## Canadian Forces Medical Service issues medallion

The Canadian Forces Medical Services (CFMS) will be celebrating the 25th Anniversary of its inception in 1964, and to commemorate this occasion will be issuing a Canadian Dollar size medallion with the Canadian Forces Medical Services Crest on one side and the Silver Jubilee inscription 1959-1984 on the other. The Medallion is of Nickel Bonded Steel, 33 mm in diameter, weighing 12.9 grams and will sell for \$2.00 each or 3 for \$5.00, plus \$1 postage.

Integration of the medical services of the Navy, Army and Air Force to form the Canadian Forces Medical Services took place in January 1959, approximately 10 years before the three services were integrated in 1968.

The Canadian Forces Medical Services Crest shown on the Medallion was selected by the Surgeon General and staff at that time and is of the following design: "An oval frame of Maple Leaves surmounted by a crown inside of which is inserted the staff and serpent of Aesculapius as the symbol of medicine."

Aesculapius, often called the "Father of Medicine", was a shadowy figure who is said to have had a human existence about 1150 B.C. He was the son of APOLLO, the real God of Medicine and received his medical training from a CENTAUR (half horse, half man). Aesculapius performed such miracles of healing as DELPHI that he succeeded in raising the dead, at which

PLUTO, the God of the Underworld, lodged a violet protest to Zeus, who promptly finished off Aesculapius with a thunderbolt; however, this was not the end, for he became the God of healing and many hundreds of "AESCULAPIA" or temples were erected in his honour in Greece and the Near East.

These were somewhat in the nature of nursing homes, and each one contained its quota of harmless snakes whose forked tongues were thought to contain healing powers and thus effect a lasting cure.

The CFMS Commemorative Medallion can be obtained from: The Administrative Officer, Canadian Forces Medical Services School, CFB Borden, Ontario, L0M 1C0.

## LONDON HONOURS HER WAR HEROES FROM BOER WAR

Harry N. James

On the night of February 11, 1901, the London Opera House was the scene of a grand reception for the city's returned soldiers from South Africa. The boys had been home about a month and a half, having arrived in London on Christmas Day 1900.

The main event of the evening was the presentation of gold watches to each of the returned Londoners. Mayor Rumball addressed the volunteers and made the presentations. He expressed the unbound pleasure it gave him to welcome them back to the city.

Lt. Col. Buchan, who was in command of the First Canadian Regiment for a considerable period, and who was in second command throughout the campaign, was heard in reply to the addresses.

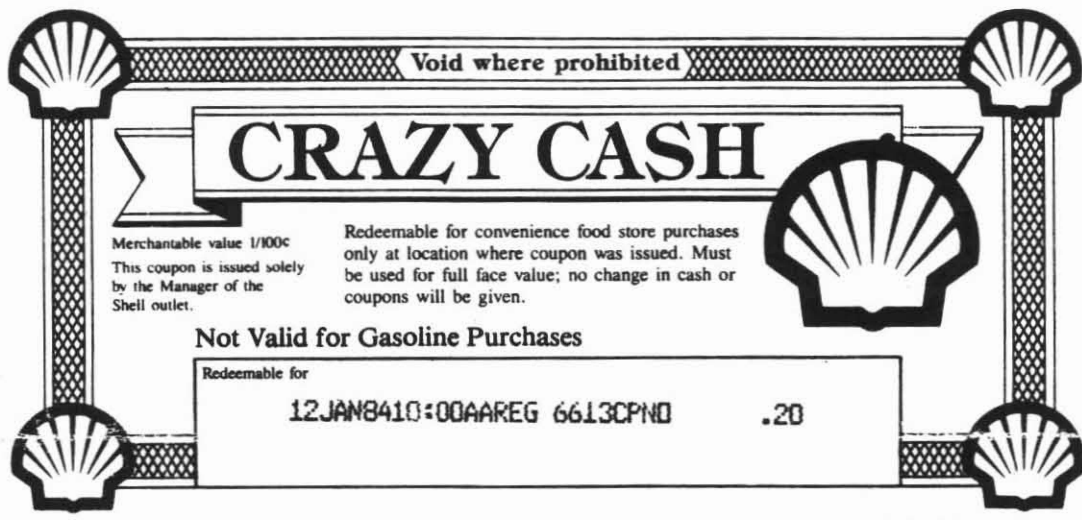
The proceedings of the night were begun with the appearance of the men in khaki, who entered the hall to the tune "See the Conquering Hero's Come". The officers and men were given seats on the stage along with the Mayor and members of City Council. The stage was beautifully decorated, great Union Jacks being especially conspicuous. A picture of her late majesty Queen Victoria, which was draped in royal purple was suspended at the centre of the pictures of King Edward and Queen Consort on either side. The boxes were decorated with flags and rifles.

In addition to the watches presented to the boys, they were also given membership cards to the YMCA. Five local members were among those who had gone to the front.

The father of the late Pte Floyd, who was killed at Zand River, was presented with a watch in memory of his son. (Four other privates, W.G. Adams, J.A. Donegan, D.L. Moore and R. Smith were also killed but there is no mention of anyone receiving honours from the city for them.)

These London boys were part of Coy B of the Canadian Contingent who had left from London on the 25th October 1899. In all there were 107 men including 7 from the permanent forces. The Company was made up from the First Hussars, Sixth (London) Field Battery, Seventh Battalion, Sixteenth (Guelph) Field Battery, 21st Essex Fusiliers, 22nd Oxford Rifles, 25th Elgin Battalion, 26th Middlesex Battalion, 27th St Clair Borderers, 28th Perth Battalion, 29th Waterloo Battalion, 30th Wellington Rifles, 33rd Huron Battalion, 38th Dufferin Rifles and No. 1 R.C.R.I. of London. There were also volunteers from Toronto and New York in the Company.

Local papers also mention other celebrations. St. Thomas boys had a reception, addresses, gold watches and souvenir medals. Woodstock's three vets received gold watches and a parade. Windsor gave a banquet and gold watch. Toronto gave a medal. Chatham boys got an enthusiastic welcome. Gold watches were also given by Oakville, Tillsonburg, Forest, Sarnia, Brampton.



New Style Shell Crazy Cash by Frank Harding F.C.N.R.S.

In the fall of 1983 the Shell Crazy Cash Notes were Changed from a fixed value of 1¢, 3¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢ & 50¢ to a blank note, colored yellow with black lettering, that is inserted in a slot in the cash register at the time of paying for the gas so that the amount of the discount is registered on the face of the note. At the present time this discount is 2¢ on every \$1.00 gas purchase and is redeemable only at the food store operated in conjunction with the service station. But I was told by the operator that this note could be redeemed at any place listed on the back at anytime in the future as it does not expire. The back of the note lists 8 Winnipeg, Man locations, 2 Regina, Sask locations and 2 Saskatoon, Sask. locations. This would seem to be all the locations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan that have food stores in conjunction with the Shell Service Stations. Note: I made the line under 8th & Acadia Street so I could keep track of where I got the note.



Additional MEDALS - of Stanley Hayman - Peterborough, Ont.

by  
Norman E. Wells.

File No - 1  
I E E E - Region 7 Award  
A.G.L. McNaughton - Medal  
Struck Gold - 57 mm  
Engraved by - Stanley Hayman  
Manufacturer - " BIRKS "  
Toronto, Ont. - 1969



← ( Small Print )  
For an Outstanding  
Contribution to  
Electrical or  
Electronics  
Engineering.

RECIPIENTS OF McNAUGHTON AWARD

1969	John T. Henderson	1977	James H. Ham
1970	No Award	1978	Harold A. Smith
1971	Thomas Ingledow	1979	Dr. John H. Chapman
1972	Alphonse Ouimet	1980	Wallace S. Read
1973	Hector J. McLeod	1981	W. Bennett Lewis
1974	Robert H. Tanner	1982	G.F. MacFarlane
1975	George Sinclair	1983	J. Lionel Boulet
1976	J.C.R. Punchard		

PURPOSE OF THE I E E E

The INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS, INC., is the world's largest professional engineering society- Founded in 1884 - its purposes are :

SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL, directed toward the advancement of the theory and practice of electrical engineering, electronics, computer engineering and computer sciences and the allied branches of engineering and the related arts and sciences; means to these ends include but are not limited to, the holding of meetings for the reading and discussion of professional papers, and the publication and circulation of works of literature, science and art pertaining thereto.



1146 Waverley Street  
Winnipeg Manitoba  
R3T 0P4

Westinghouse Canada Inc.

March 24, 1983

Mr. Norman E. Wells F.C.N.R.S.  
53 Maria Street  
Peterborough, Ontario  
K9H 1B5

Dear Mr. Wells;

In response to your letter March 10 I am forwarding to you a copy of McNaughton - A Canadian Son of Martha. This summary of AGL McNaughton's contributions to Canada as a practicing Electrical Engineer was prepared for the opening of an IEEE McNaughton Centre at the University of Manitoba. This extra-curricular learning centre for undergraduate students is financed from surplus funds generated by volunteer leaders of IEEE in Canada and is intended to contribute to the awareness of students of their opportunities for public service as professional engineers. AGL McNaughton and his career achievements is the outstanding example and model.

Since the opening of the centre in 1979 we have similar projects active in approximately eight Universities and Community Colleges.

George Armitage will have more details of the McNaughton Gold Medal of Region 7 IEEE. My interest relates more to the McNaughton Centres and the monumental achievements of this great Canadian engineer.

Thank you for your interest.

Yours truly,

Edward F. Glass, P. Eng.  
Wpg. Utility Sales  
Westinghouse Canada Inc.

EFG/saw

Attach.

cc: Geo Armitage - IEEE Region 7 - ( 7061 Yonge St, Thornhill, Ont. )

## GENERAL A. G. L. McNAUGHTON



*Copyright Karsh, Ottawa*

General Andrew G. L. McNaughton is remembered by most people as a military man who later became a member of the Canadian cabinet, assuming the post of Minister of Defence. His many other contributions to Canada are not realized.

McNaughton was a graduate of McGill University, holding the degree of Master of Science, with Honours in Electrical Engineering. His interest in science resulted in the invention of the cathode ray direction finder — the direct forerunner of radar.

In the 1930's, with the characteristic enthusiasm he devoted to all his undertakings, he secured Canada's place in civil aviation, represented Canada at several important Commonwealth conferences, and established army-administered work camps for the unemployed. Work done at these work camps created a network of air fields which enabled the creation of Trans Canada Airlines.

In 1935, he became president of the National Research Council, where he remained until the second World War drew him into active duty again.

In August of 1945, McNaughton was named Chairman of the Canadian Section of the Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence.

In 1946, he was appointed not only the Canadian representative to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, but also, President of the Atomic Energy Control Board of Canada.

In January of 1948, McNaughton was appointed permanent delegate of Canada to the United Nations and a representative of Canada on the Security Council.

In 1950, McNaughton became a Commissioner of the International Joint Commission and shortly after, became its Canadian Chairman. During his twelve year tenure of this position, the IJC considered, among other major engineering projects, the development of the St. Lawrence River for power and navigation, the best use of the Columbia River for power in the west and the international tidal power potential in Passamaquoddy Bay.

Over his lifetime, McNaughton demonstrated beyond refute his abilities, as a diplomat, a scientist and a politician. Over a period of many years, he was deeply involved with a majority of all national engineering decisions.

His contributions have been of such importance to the engineering profession in Canada, that we are proud to present the McNaughton Medal, in his honour, to outstanding Canadian engineers in recognition of important contributions to the engineering profession in Canada.

RULES GOVERNING THE SELECTION OF THE RECIPIENT OF  
THE "McNAUGHTON MEDAL"

1. The closing date for nominations for the "McNaughton Medal" shall be the 31st day of May in any year.
2. The presentation of the Award will be made at either the International Electrical, Electronics Conference and Exposition held in Toronto, Ontario or the Canadian Communications and Power Conference held in Montreal, Quebec in the year the selection for the award is made.
3. The selection of a candidate for this award will be made by the Canadian Region (7) Awards Committee.  
  
1 Member representing the Western Canada Council area;  
1 Member representing the Central Canada Council area;  
1 Member representing the Eastern Canada Council area;  
1 Member who is a Junior Past Regional Director.
4. The ~~selection~~ <sup>recommendation</sup> of a candidate for the Award, or the ~~decision~~ <sup>recommendation</sup> not to award, in any year shall be the ~~sole~~ decision of the Committee, except in the event of a tie the Awards Committee Chairman will not vote. The Capital Award Committee will recommend their decision as to the awarding of the McNaughton Medal to the Regional Committee and the Regional Committee shall then accept or reject this recommendation by mail vote.
5. The selection will be made by August 15 of each year and the name of the recipient will be forwarded immediately to the Regional Director who will promulgate and publicize the results.
6. The dies for the medal are held by Henry Birks & Sons, 134 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario (~~Ms. Blanche Roberts,~~ Insignia and Contract Sales). The order for the medal must be placed by August 15 for October 1st completion.
7. In addition to the medal, a framed certificate and a three-volume copy of the Biography of General McNaughton will be presented. An adequate supply of certificates will be maintained by the ~~Awards Chairman~~. Volume I of the biography shall be inscribed with the Award, the name of the recipient and a suitable citation. A suitable inscription is attached to these rules.
8. All nominations for the Award shall be submitted on the prescribed form (copy attached) with other supporting documentation as considered necessary.

*Regional Office*

Additional MEDALS and Information - of - Stanley Hayman - Peterborough, Ont.

by  
Norman E. Wells



McMASTER UNIVERSITY  
Institute for Materials Research

1280 Main Street West, Hamilton, Ontario,  
Telephone: (416) 525-9140 Ext. 4683  
Telex: 061-8347

File No - 11  
Chemical Institute of Canada  
BORIS MONSAROFF MEMORIAL MEDAL  
Struck Gold Medal - 45mm  
Engraved by - Stanley Hayman  
Manufacturer - " BIRKS "  
Hamilton, Ont. 1st Medal 1967

September 21, 1983.

Norman E. Wells,  
#502 - 421 Sheridan St.,  
Peterborough, Ontario K9H 7G2

Dear Norman,



Blank  
Reverse

A copy of your letter inquiring about the Boris Monsaroff medal has been forwarded to me as I ran the competition for which it is awarded last year and currently have the file containing historical information on it. I enclose a copy of the program of the last event to give you some idea of the proceedings. It includes the operating rules for the event and a historical sketch of Boris Monsaroff in addition to the abstracts of the student papers presented and the list of judges who are generally members of the local section of the CIC.

The medal is awarded to the chemical technology (Mohawk), chemistry of chemical engineering (McMaster) student who gives the best of the 6 oral presentations in the competition. The competition has been held annually since 1967; thus 17 medals have been awarded to date. The medal is fairly large (~ 1 3/4" diameter), gold filled, and is cast from a mold. It is made for us by Henry Birks & Sons Ltd. Unfortunately, I do not have a complete list of past winners. Those since 1980 are:

1980	Eileen Isaac	Chemistry	McMaster
1981	Michael Campbell	Chemical Technology	Mohawk
1982	Tim Richardson	Chemistry	McMaster
1983	Rick Panicucci	Chemistry	McMaster

The medal, secondary prizes and the act of holding the public competition are intended to encourage interest and participation in joint professional activities of chemists, chemical technologists and chemical engineers; to honour the creative efforts of the students in their professional training; and to commemorate Boris Monsaroff, who was very active in the organisations and affairs of the chemical profession in Hamilton during the 1940's and 1950's. (The Chemical Institute of Canada predates Boris Monsaroff)

I hope this is the information you are looking for. If you want to know more please write or call (416) 525-9140 Ext. 4563. The 1983/84 Student Paper Competition for the Boris Monsaroff Memorial Medal will be held at Mohawk College, Hamilton on Wednesday March 14, 1984. It is open to the public, please attend if you are interested.

Yours sincerely,

*Adam P. Hitchcock*

A.P. Hitchcock,  
Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

APH:jh

cc: N. Lorraine Chellingsworth, CIC Head Office,  
Hamilton Section Secretary.



THE CHEMICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA - HAMILTON SECTION

MONSAROFF MEMORIAL MEDAL

STUDENT PAPER NIGHT

The Hamilton Section of the Chemical Institute of Canada is sponsoring a student paper competition for the Boris Monsaroff Memorial Medal. The competition is open to undergraduate students at McMaster University and Mohawk College who are proceeding to a degree or diploma in Chemistry or Chemical Engineering.

Six papers will be presented at the meeting which is held mid-March. Normally there will be presentations by two students from each student chapter of the CIC-Hamilton Section (Mohawk, McMaster Chemistry and McMaster Chemical Engineering). A means of selecting the competitors from each student chapter may be required. This is the responsibility of the student chapter and their faculty advisor. If for any reason a chapter does not send two students the other chapters may send more than two to make the total of six.

Each paper should take a maximum time of ten minutes with a five minute question period. Papers must be of a technical nature. They may take the form of a research report, a survey of a field, an analysis, a description of a technique, etc. Slide, movie and overhead projectors will be available if requested.

Selection of the winners is on the following basis:

- |    |                   |     |
|----|-------------------|-----|
| 1) | PRESENTATION      | 33% |
| 2) | TECHNICAL CONTENT | 33% |
| 3) | QUESTION PERIOD   | 33% |

Students intending to enter the competition should contact the faculty advisor of their student chapter.

The winner of the overall competition will receive the Boris Monsaroff Memorial Medal. In addition, a 1st prize of \$25.00 and a 2nd prize of \$15.00 will be presented to each student Chapter.

## BORIS MONSAROFF

Boris Monsaroff who was one of Canada's outstanding citizens died at Montreal, Canada, December 27, 1964.

He was born in Russia in 1887 and educated at the Institute of Commerce and Economics in Kiev and the Polytechnic Institute, Petrograd. With the advent of the Soviet regime in Russia, he and his family moved to the Ukraine. When this also came under Soviet control, he was assigned to supervise finances of the metallurgical and metal processing plants and the sugar industry. However, he succeeded in crossing the border into Poland and eventually reached Canada with his wife and son, where his first job at \$20 per week in a tannery opened the door to a career as industrial chemist and consultant. He originated several processes in the field of industrial cellulose fabrics and synthetic resins, and was the author of numerous technical articles.

He resided for upwards of thirty years in Hamilton, Ontario, where he was a consulting Chemical Engineer for Cosmos Imperial Mills Limited until he retired in 1958. In this period he maintained a vigorous interest in science and economics, evidenced by his memberships in the Chemical Institute of Canada, American Chemical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario, Hamilton Association for Advancement of Arts, Science and Literature, the Humanities Society of Canada, and the American Leather Association. He is recalled with particular pleasure as chairman of the Hamilton section of the Chemical Institute of Canada during the early years after the second World War.

Mr. Monsaroff was deeply concerned with the impact of scientific development on economic and political policies. Following the launching of the Soviet Sputnik he was impelled to set down his views in what many believe to be an outstanding book "Economics, Science and Production".

".....The scientist, the engineer and the technologist must acquire a broader outlook and an understanding of the role his work plays in our social and economic organization. Occasionally he must leave the seclusion of his laboratory, workshop or drafting board and delve into the uncertainties and pitfalls of social and economic relations. He must cooperate with the economist, the social and political scientist....."

Boris Monsaroff made a genuine contribution to the life of his adopted country, Canada, and to our Western civilization.

## BORIS MONSAROFF MEDAL COMPETITION



Brian McCarry congratulates Rick Panicucci, winner of the Boris Monsaroff Medal for 1983.

Rick Panicucci, a fourth year honors chemistry student at McMaster University is the 1983 winner of the Boris Monsaroff Memorial Medal.

Rick was awarded the medal for his presentation on *The Intra and Inter-Molecular Reactions of 3-Phenoxy-1-Propyl Radical*, based on work he had done with John Warkentin in the chemistry department at McMaster University.

He had tough competition. Six students presented papers at the annual medal competition sponsored by the Hamilton section of The CIC and held this year at McMaster University on March 16. Alexandra Simmons, also a fourth year chemistry student at McMaster, spoke on *Lithium Intercalation Compounds with Transition Metal Oxides* based on a project she had done at the university.

Monica Brecht, finishing her last year in the Chemical Technology program at Mohawk College, discussed *The  $TcO_2$  Cation: The Preparation of  $TcO_2 \cdot AsF_6$  and its Characterization by Raman and  $^{99}Tc$  NMR Spectroscopy*. Monica who will enter the honors chemistry program at McMaster in the fall had volunteered to work with Dr. Gary Schrobilgen at McMaster last year to gain some hands on experience in the lab.

This year's only chemical engineering entry was Gary Mitchell in fourth year at McMaster who explained *Steady-State Simulation of Styrene-Butadiene Rubber Latex Reactors*. Shane Peng, another McMaster fourth year honors chemistry student, spoke on *Fluxionality of Metal Clusters*. Stephen Sherwood who will graduate in chemical technology from Mohawk College this year talked on a project he had devised during a work term with the Centre for Inland Waters. *A Method of Analysis of Cadmium in Lar-*

*val Fish from Burlington Bay and the Bay of Quinte.*

The papers were required to be of a technical nature and a maximum of ten minutes in length. A five minute question period followed with the judges given first chance to question. Normally there are two presentations from each student chapter of the Hamilton Section (Mohawk, McMaster Chemistry and McMaster Chemical Engineering). If a chapter does not send two students then the other chapters may send more than two. Selecting the competitors is the responsibility of the student chapters and often a preliminary competition is necessary.

The judges represented a wide range of expertise: Lou Grinberg, MCIC, Shell Canada's Oakville Research Centre; Doug Keller, MCIC, the Institute of Polymer Production Technology at McMaster University; Brian McCarry, MCIC, Department of Chemistry, McMaster University; Peter Simpson, MCIC, Proctor and Gamble Ltd. in Hamilton; and Phil Thomas, MCIC, Chemistry Department, Mohawk College. They said the

competition was close and deliberated for more than 20 minutes before reaching a decision. Selection of the winners is based equally on presentation, technical content and the question period. The overall winner receives the Boris Monsaroff Memorial Medal. In addition a first prize of \$25.00 and a 2nd prize of \$15.00 are presented to each student chapter. Alexandra Simmons and Shane Peng were second prize winners from McMaster chemistry; Stephen Sherwood received first prize and Monica Brecht second for Mohawk College.

The Boris Monsaroff Medal honors the memory of one of The Institute's outstanding members. Mr. Monsaroff was an industrial chemist and consultant who originated several processes in the field of industrial cellulose fabrics and synthetic resins. He was born in Russia but left after it came under the Soviet regime. He resided for over 30 years in Hamilton where he was a consulting chemical engineer for Cosmos Imperial Mills Ltd. until he retired in 1958. He is recalled with particular pleasure as chairman of the Hamilton Section of The CIC during the early years after the second world war.

Mr. Monsaroff was deeply concerned with the impact of scientific development on economic and political policies. In his book *Economics, Science and Production* he comments: "... The scientist, the engineer and the technologist must acquire a broader outlook and an understanding of the role his work plays in our social and economic organization. Occasionally he must leave the seclusion of his laboratory, workshop or drafting board and delve into the uncertainties and pitfalls of social and economic relations. He must cooperate with the economist, the social and political scientist. ..."



Student participants: Alexandra Simmons, Stephen Sherwood, Shane Peng, Rick Panicucci, Monica Brecht and Gary Mitchell.



Additional MEDALS of Stanley Hayman  
by - Norman E. Wells.

File No - 15  
Fuller Brush Company  
" DAD " Fuller's 57th Anniv. Medal  
Struck Gold - ( 87 ) 45mm  
Silver - ( 300 ) "  
Bronze - ( 552 ) "  
Engraved by - Stanley Hayman  
Manufacturer - " BIRKS "  
Hamilton - 1963



Outstanding  
Sales Achievement  
Canada 1963

57th Anniversary  
11th Period  
Fuller Brush  
Co Ltd

## Fuller Brush Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

© DIVISION OF CONSOLIDATED FOODS CORPORATION OF CANADA  
RESPONSIVE TO CONSUMER NEEDS

Mr. Norman E. Wells,  
#502 - 421 Sheridan Street,  
Peterborough, Ontario  
K9H 7G2

August 23, 1983

Dear Mr. Wells:

Following our recent telephone conversation I was able to locate one of the bronze medallions that you refer to and confirm that it, together with identical silver and gold medallions, were sales awards in the 11th Period 1963. The 11th Period was one of three particularly heavy 4-week sales promotion periods in the year. I have enclosed copies of pages from our 1963 Fullergram publication describing this sales promotion.

I have enclosed two pages from our employee hand book giving a very abbreviated outline of the history of the Fuller Brush Company in which you will note that it was 1906 when Mr. Alfred C. Fuller actually started his own business, hence the 57th Anniversary of this event which they were celebrating fell in 1963.

Considerable more detail can be found in Mr. Fuller's book written in 1960 which, if you have time to read completely, I think you will find to be not only informative on the history of Fuller but also in many ways a lesson in living.

Yours sincerely,

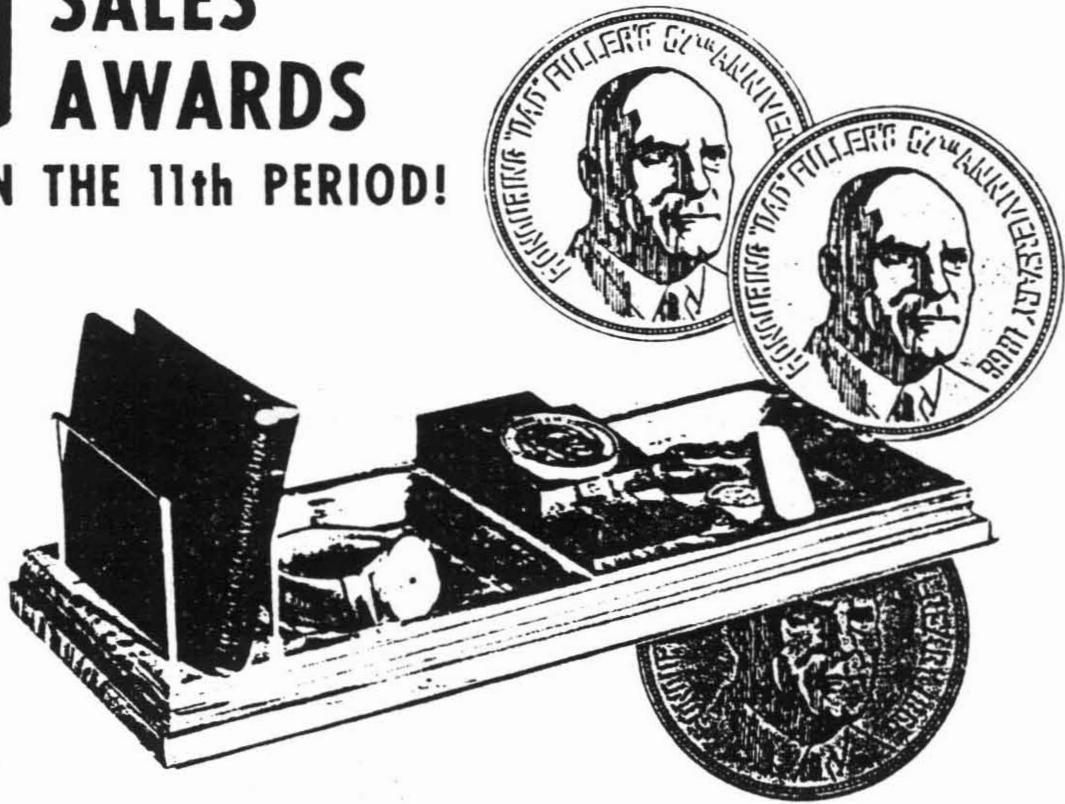
  
Grant Deacon  
Personnel Manager

GD/bw  
Encls.

P.S. Name of Book - A FOOT IN THE DOOR - McGraw Hill Book Co. #22585

# 973 SALES AWARDS

## WON IN THE 11th PERIOD!

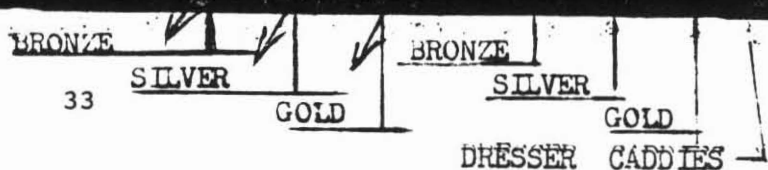


### RECORD NUMBER QUALIFY FOR PERMANENT SALES ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS!

The table on this page shows, by branches, the record number of dealers who, through high first week sales and total period sales qualified for the distinctive gold, silver and bronze commemorative medallions and for handsome walnut dresser caddies. We know that, for the achievement they represent, these awards will be treasured by every recipient.

Branch	First Week Awards			Total Period Sales Awards			
	\$700	\$1000	\$1600	\$1600	\$2000	\$2500	\$3000
NEWFOUNDLAND	4	2		2	1		
HALIFAX	5	3		3	2	2	
MONCTON	9	3		5	1	1	
QUEBEC	71	21	4	34	29	7	3
SHERBROOKE	10	3	2	9	8		
ST. JEROME	8	4		5	6	2	
MONTREAL	7	4		4	3	1	
OTTAWA	12	7	2	11	7	2	4
YORK CENTRE	12	3	1	5	5	2	
TORONTO	21	27	14	20	19	8	13
BURLINGTON	16	2	3	11	3	2	1
HAMILTON	14	2	1	11	3		1
LONDON	10	14	3	15	5	2	1
WINDSOR	8	3		7	5	1	
WINNIPEG	11	5	1	9	5	2	
REGINA	13	9	4	10	5	6	2
SASKATOON	15	5		8	5	1	
CALGARY	11	6	1	12	5	1	3
EDMONTON	10	6		8	1	2	
PENTICTON	30	8	1	17	14	1	2
VANCOUVER	19	8	3	12	7	2	1
VICTORIA	9	9	1	9	7	1	3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>34</b>

**520 QUALIFY FOR 1st WEEK COMMEMORATIVE MEDALLIONS**



	11th Period/63 <b>\$28,914.58</b> Newfoundland
	11th Period/63 <b>\$46,947.47</b> Halifax
	11th Period/63 <b>\$64,746.75</b> Moncton
	11th Period/63 <b>\$266,494.53</b> Quebec
	11th Period/63 <b>\$97,656.42</b> Shedden
	11th Period/63 <b>\$49,826.66</b> St. Jerome
	11th Period/63 <b>\$65,611.36</b> Montreal
	11th Period/63 <b>\$96,555.13</b> Ottawa
	11th Period/63 <b>\$46,061.03</b> York Centre
	11th Period/63 <b>\$225,162.25</b> Toronto
	11th Period/63 <b>\$63,960.28</b> Hamilton

# Canada writes record \$1,885,541. 11th. PERIOD to honour MR. A.C. "DAD" FULLER'S 57th. ANNIVERSARY!



Canada's 57th Anniversary tribute to Mr. A. C. Fuller established three new all-time records. The total sales of \$1,885,541 is a new record, and the \$169,205 increase it represents is also a record for any single period. The first week of the 11th Period was proclaimed "Founder's Week", and sales for that week set a wonderful new record of \$791,137. Individual branch contributions to this record tribute are shown on the miniature cheques on the left and right sides of these pages.

The cheques for Penticton, Quebec and Regina Branches all represent increases of over \$20,000 with the "Gold Cup" award going to Penticton with \$24,494 increase.

Every individual Canadian dealer and manager whose extra effort contributed to these marvelous new records honours not only "Dad" Fuller but his own ability to grow with a growing business. To each goes our heartiest congratulations.

	11th Period/63 <b>\$59,777.11</b> Burlington
	11th Period/63 <b>\$88,226.22</b> London
	11th Period/63 <b>\$56,223.77</b> Windsor
	11th Period/63 <b>\$80,128.04</b> Winnipeg
	11th Period/63 <b>\$76,873.14</b> Regina
	11th Period/63 <b>\$53,113.08</b> Saskatoon
	11th Period/63 <b>\$87,550.83</b> Calgary
	11th Period/63 <b>\$68,013.25</b> Edmonton
	11th Period/63 <b>\$93,602.85</b> Penticton
	11th Period/63 <b>\$93,136.91</b> Vancouver
	11th Period/63 <b>\$76,959.85</b> Victoria



## HISTORY OF THE FULLER BRUSH COMPANY

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Founded by Alfred C. Fuller in the United States in 1913, The Fuller Brush Company has become world renowned. Mr. Fuller, who was born and brought up in Nova Scotia, moved in 1903 to Boston, Massachusetts, where several brothers and sisters resided. Liking Boston, he found employment and after trying several positions he finally secured a job as a salesman with a direct selling brush company which had been organized originally by one of his brothers. Mr. Fuller sold for this company for a year and it was during this time that he realized the great potential of door-to-door selling of household necessities.

In 1906, after accumulating a small amount of capital, he ventured into business for himself by purchasing a hand operated brush twisting machine for \$15.00 and a small supply of fibre, hog bristle, wire and other materials for \$65.00. He made brushes by night and sold them by day. After four months he moved to Hartford, Connecticut where business prospered so well that it became necessary to recruit dealers to whom he allotted restricted territories. In the same year Mr. Fuller formed the Capitol Brush Company which was renamed The Fuller Brush Company in 1913.

In 1968 The Fuller Brush Company and its subsidiaries were acquired by Consolidated Foods Corporation which has its corporate offices in Chicago, Illinois and operates a widely diversified group of companies. The Head Office of the Fuller Brush Company is situated in Niles, Illinois. In 1972 all Fuller manufacturing operations in the United States were centralized in new and modern manufacturing facilities located in Great Bend, Kansas.

## FULLER BRUSH COMPANY LIMITED, CANADA

Fuller Brush Company Limited was formed in Canada in 1921. The Head Office and factory were located on Sherman Avenue North in Hamilton until moving to 70 Sanford Avenue North in 1933. Constant growth in both Household and Industrial sales made the Hamilton manufacturing facilities inadequate and necessitated the construction in 1961 of the present modern plant situated on a 25 acre site in Burlington, Ontario. In 1968 Fuller Brush Company, Limited also became a member Company of Consolidated Foods Corporation.

With few exceptions, all merchandise sold in Canada by both Household and Industrial Divisions is manufactured in our Burlington factory. This merchandise is distributed to thousands of dealers and industrial users across Canada.

Our record is one of continual growth and diversification. We are proud of the close co-operation between manufacturing, distribution, and sales and have every assurance what with this same spirit Fuller will continue to maintain its position as leader in its field.



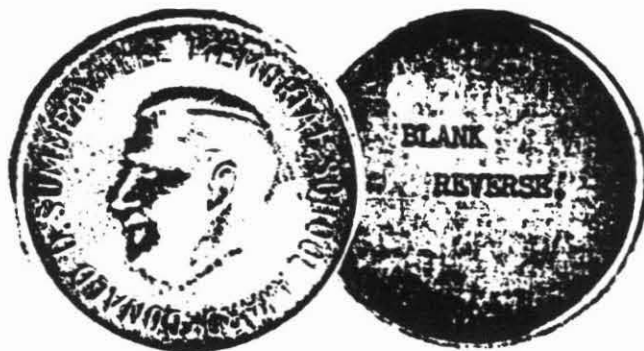
FACTORY AND HEAD OFFICE  
BURLINGTON, ONTARIO, CANADA

All Fuller Brush formulas are developed in a modern laboratory located at Burlington, Ontario. Elaborate equipment is utilized to make the precise measurements and tests required to ensure that all raw materials measure up to the exacting standards required by Fuller before they are released for production. It is here also that the quality of the finished product is evaluated in order to maintain the high quality standard for which Fuller is justly famous.

Additional MEDALS and Information - of - Stanley Hayman - Peterborough, Ont.

by - Norman E. Wells

File No - 3  
Neil McNeil High School  
Donald D. Summerville  
Memorial School Award  
Struck Gold Medal - 45mm  
Engraved by - Stanley Hayman  
Manufacturer - "BIRKS" for Trophy Craft  
Toronto, Ont. 1964



Donald D. Summerville - was elected Mayor of Toronto - in Dec. 1962.

Term of Office - 10 Months - Jan. 1st until Nov. 19, 1963.

" Mayor Donald Summerville, died of a heart attack in his 48th year - Nov. 19th, 1963, after playing Goal in a charity Hockey Game - at the George Bell Arena, to help Victim's of Italy's recent Flood Disaster. " ( Toronto Star )

A Memorial Fund was set up by - Father DUGO of Precious Blood Diocese, Scarborough, Ont. A personal friend of Donald Summerville.

Father DUGO - also arranged for the issuance of above Medal.

2 Medals were awarded annually - by the NEIL McNEIL High School, to the Top - " Boy and Girl " Academic Students in Grade 13. for the years 1964 - 1977 -

HOWEVER - in 1978 - Due to increased cost of Gold and Silver , a new and revised Medal was issued in BRONZE, and only 1 Medal is issued annually to the TOP Academic Student in Grade 13, ( Either Boy or Girl ).

Notes of interest - Donald D. Summerville was never a STUDENT at this High School - School was chosen by Father Dugo.

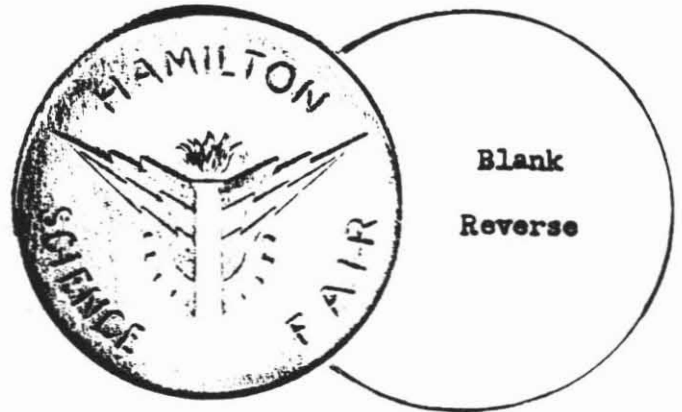
- Mayor Summerville's Funeral was at the same time in Morning - that John Kennedy was assassinated in DALLAS TEXAS.

I wish to express my thanks to Mrs Cannon, Secretary  
Neil McNeil High School  
127 Victoria Park,  
Toronto, Ont. for above information.

N E Wells.

Additional MEDALS and Information - of - Stanley Hayman - Peterborough, Ont.  
by  
Norman E. Wells.

File No - 4  
McMaster University  
Hamilton Science Fair  
Struck Silver Medal - 50mm  
Engraved by - Stanley Hayman  
Manufacturer - Henry Birks  
Hamilton, Ont. - 1966



The above award Medals were given to HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS , as prizes for an entry in the - " Hamilton District Science & Engineering Fair " which has been held annually each spring , at McMaster University , since 1960.

The Fair is sponsored jointly by McMaster University and Mohawk College.

Each students entry is a science or engineering project which He / She has developed and displays at the Fair.

Medals were given to TOP EXHIBITORS of each category - Junior, Intermediate, and Senior, and other prizes were trips to International Fairs in the U.S.A.

Number of Medals awarded - depended on how many Categories there were, - However - it is estimated 25 Medals were awarded annually.

Medals were issued by " HAMILTON SPECTATOR NEWSPAPER " not by the University.

Medals were ordered from - Henry Birks - James St. Hamilton, Ont. in 1966 and annually until 1972 - the last year Medals were awarded, due to the high cost of Silver etc.

NOTE of INTEREST - First Silver Medals cost \$5.00 ea.

However at to-days prices - Est. for Quantity  
of 6 or more - \$32.00 ea.

Less than 6 - \$38.00 ea.

LOGO on Medal

Flaming Test Tube -  
Superimposed over Thunderbolts -  
(Thunderbolts represent - Energy.)  
Superimposed over COG or GEAR WHEEL  
Which represent - Mechanical Science.

( My Thanks to Ken Palmer and Chris Jewell of McMaster University  
for above info - N.E.Wells )

Additional MEDALS and Information - of - Stanley Hayman -Peterborough, Ont.  
by - Norman E. Wells

File No - 14  
Dept. of Education, N.S.  
Queen Elizabeth II Medal - 45mm  
Engraved by - Stanley Hayman  
Manufacturer - " BIRKS "  
Halifax, N.S. - 1975



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
NOVA SCOTIA

Mr. Norman E. Wells  
#502 - 421 Sheridan St.  
Peterborough, Ont.  
K9H 7G2



October 14, 1983

Dear Mr. Wells:

The Province of Nova Scotia established a fund to award a scholarship in honor of Queen Elizabeth II during Centennial year. The basis for awarding the scholarship was the student with the top average on Provincial Examinations. The Provincial Examinations were discontinued in 1972 and at that time it was decided to award a medal to be called the Queen Elizabeth II medal to the top academic student in each high school in the province.

Approval to award such a medal was sought from the Queen through the Secretary of State, for Canada and designs produced by Alder W. Manzer, Fredericton, N.B. were submitted with the request.

Approval was given back through these channels with instructions that the Arnold Machin profile was to be used. This profile, as you state, is the one used on coinage. The medal is awarded in a, appropriate felt covered medal case.

The medals were first produced by Birks in sterling silver. When this became too expensive due to the rise in the cost of silver a few years ago a decision was made to shift to bronze, and submissions were accepted for contracts. Two different firms have made the medals in the past few years.

The Department of Education participates in one other medal which is the Lieutenant-Governor's medal. These are awarded to one boy and one girl in each high school in the province at the Grade 11 level. The requirements are that the student have high academic achievement and be a leader in the school and community. This medal is decided by the school staff. The medal is bronze (originally sterling silver) and has the provincial crest on the face.

Yours truly,

( P.S. Est. 120 Medals Awarded Annually )

  
T.C. Manzer  
Assistant Director of Research

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TC/gu

P. O. BOX 878

HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA

821 200





## LUDWIG BOLTZMANN

( 1844 - 1906 )

Austrian physicist, who was one of the principal founders of statistical mechanics. Today this theory serves as the starting point for research into the basic nature of solids, liquids, and gases and the transformations between them.

In Boltzmann's youth the foundation of thermodynamics were being laid by Hermann von Helmholtz and Rudolf Clausius. By 1872, when Boltzmann was 28, Clausius could close his great memoir on entropy with couplet that summarized the first and second laws of thermodynamics:

The energy of the world is constant;

The entropy of the world strives toward a maximum.

Taken together, these statements carry an enormous weight of scientific consequences, even though we now realize that our limited knowledge of the universe does not allow us to make such grandiose assertions. The two laws, when applied on a more modest scale, enable us to distinguish the allowable processes by which energy may be transformed - that is, what is actually possible in nature - from the forbidden processes. Perhaps we can summarize their content most clearly by saying that together they forbid the construction of perpetual-motion machines. The first law says that energy cannot be created or destroyed; the second law states that, though work can be turned into heat by friction, the reverse process of turning heat entirely into work is not allowed.

Boltzmann set himself to understand these laws in terms of the atomic picture of matter. It is at once obvious that, when applied to heat, the first law is nothing but the conservation of mechanical energy. The second law, however, poses a formidable problem, since the principles of mechanics are reversible in time and therefore do not suffice to explain any natural behavior that is irreversible. In solving this problem, Boltzmann introduced probability concepts into physics and finally understood that the second law itself is only a statement of probabilities and does not represent an absolute truth, such a conclusion raised a conflict with several important scientists who believed uncritically in the laws of thermodynamics. The conflict was sharpened by the rise, largely in Vienna, of the philosophical doctrine called logical positivism, which sought to purge all philosophy of concepts not supported by direct sensory experience. This doctrine has been of service to science, but during the 1800's the positivists impeded progress by their ill-judged polemics against atomism. By the end of Boltzmann's life it was clear that he had been right, but his friends felt the bitterness of the dispute had contributed to his death.

In the course of his work, Boltzmann investigated the properties of gases in great detail. He was one of the first European scientists to understand the importance of Maxwell's theory of the electromagnetic field, and he lectured and wrote on this and many other scientific and philosophical subjects.

Boltzmann was born in Vienna on Feb. 20th, 1844. He studied at the University of Vienna, and thereafter held professorships at Vienna, Graz, and Munich. In 1874 he was appointed professor of theoretical physics at Vienna, where with brief interruptions he passed the rest of his life. He combined physical strength with sensitivity, and a fine sense of humor with periods of silence and depression. During one of these periods, on Sept. 5 1906, he took his own life.

Boltzmann Medals - Awarded to -

First Recipient of Medal - Dr Kenneth G. Wilson  
Department of Physics  
Cornell University,  
Ithaca, N.Y. 14853

For his presentation in 1975 at the International Conference which was held in BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

" Introducing the Renormalization group methods for the study of Critical Phenomena and Phase Transitions ".

NOTE - Dr Ken Wilson was also the Recipient of the 1982 NOBEL Award in Physics.

Second - Boltzmann award to - Ryogo Kubo - at the 13th, I U P A P Conference held in ISRAEL, Aug. 24-30, 1977

Citation read by - H.B. Callen, Chairman,

On behalf of the IUPAP Commission for Thermodynamics and Statistical Mechanics. I hereby award the second Boltzmann Medal to Prof. RYOGO KUBO, of the University of Tokyo. The award consists of a gold medal, and is given every three years in recognition of outstanding contributions to statistical physics.

Professor Kubo is honoured for his contributions to the theory of non-equilibrium statistical mechanics, and to the theory of fluctuation phenomena. He is cited particularly for his work in the establishment of the basic relations between transport coefficients and equilibrium time correlation functions: relations with which his name is generally associated.

Professor Kubo obtained both his Bachelor's and Doctor's degrees at the University of Tokyo, serves on its faculty of physics, and has been Dean of its Faculty of Science. He has been active in I U P A P as Chairman of the Commission on Magnetism (1963-66), Secretary of the Commission on Thermodynamics and Statistical Physics (1963-66) and as a Vice-President of I U P A P ( 1972- ). He has been President of the Physical Society of Japan, and is an honorary Foreign Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the National Academy of Sciences. He has been the recipient of numerous awards and prizes, including the Order of Culture ( Japan), the Nishina Award, the Matsunaga Prize, the Imperial Prize of the Japanese Academy, and the Fujiwara Prize.

Haifa, August 24, 1977

Third - Boltzmann award to - Rodney Baxter - at the 14th, I U P A P  
Conference held in Edmonton,  
Canada. Aug. 17-22, 1980.

- PREFACE -

During 1980 Alberta celebrated its 75th anniversary as a Canadian Province. On such an occasion it was a special honour for the University of Alberta to host the 14th Statistical Physics conference, at Edmonton, 17th-22nd August. The sponsorship of this conference by the University is gratefully acknowledged.

Also, 1980 was the 100th anniversary of the birth of Paul Ehrenfest. The tribute herein to Ehrenfest was first presented by Martin Klein at the conference banquet. The opportunity to make such an historical account available to an audience of physicists is especially welcome.

At the opening of the conference, the third Boltzmann medal, for achievement in statistical physics, was presented to Rodney Baxter of the Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.

Citation read by - P.C. Hemmer, Secretary, I U P A P .

On behalf of the Commission I hereby award the third Boltzmann medal to Dr. Rodney James Baxter, Institute of Advanced Studies. The Australian National University.

Dr Baxter is honoured for his brilliant contributions to the field of critical phenomena, in the form of remarkable exact solution of several two-dimensional models. He is cited in particular for his solution to the eight-vertex model, a model that now generally carries his name, and whose solution has cast new light on the concept of universality.

Fourth - Boltzmann award to- Michael E. Fisher -  
Dept. of Chemistry & Physics  
Cornell University,  
Ithaca, N.Y. 14853

For his presentation in 1983 at the International Conference  
which was held in July - 1983, in Edinburgh, Scotland.

( No other details available )

( Acknowledgments and Credits to following - )  
Archives of Canada, Ottawa.  
Carol Fairbrother - National Research Council, Ottawa,  
D.A. Redmond, Queen's University, Kingston Ont.  
John Stephenson, University of Alberta, Edmonton,  
Guest Editor of the 1980 Conference.  
and Dr Don Betts, Dalhousie University.  
( N.E.Wells. )

BILLY THURMAN, of NELSON, B.C.

William Augustus Thurman, better known as Billy Thurman, was born in Toronto in 1866. He started selling newspapers as a young boy in Winnipeg. At that trade he did well enough to be the feature of a newspaper article in 1883. That year he made the incredible amount of \$1,500 selling newspapers.

In 1896 Billy moved to Nelson, B.C., entering into a partnership with Pat Russell. The firm known as Russell and Thurman advertised themselves as wholesale and retail tobacconists. They featured tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, pipes, tobacconists' sundries and the "la Luz Cigar" which they claimed was the finest cigar made in Canada. The partnership was short-lived and broke up in February 1898 after less than 18 months. Russell went on to the wholesale meat business in which he prospered. Billy Thurman carried on the tobacconist's store until he retired and sold out in 1930. He died in 1939.

The year following Billy's arrival in Nelson, he sent home for his fiancée. He met her at Spokane where they were married and then returned to Nelson. There were three children born to the Thurman's, two sons and a daughter. It is to the younger son, Howard, that we owe many of the details recorded. Billy had a twin brother, George. Two more unlike men would be hard to find. George became a clerk for Billy about 1903 and worked for him for many years.

Billy was a great sports fan, sponsoring and participating in many sporting activities. He loved the races and also held solo games regularly in the store. There were always Christmas draws when turkeys or beer steins were given away.

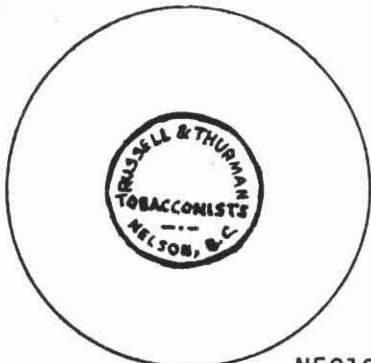
In the Nelson area coin was very scarce, quarters being the smallest coin in general circulation. As a result, many merchants issued tokens. Also, many items were priced at 2 for 25¢ or 4 for 25¢ and if a customer wished only half the quantity he received tokens in change. The Thurman tokens were also used for the slot machines or the large music box that occupied a prominent location in the store or those frequent solo games. The tokens issued by Mr. Thurman were in use for many years until the use of slot machines was banned.

The photograph, courtesy of the Provincial Archives, shows Billy Thurman in his store on Baker Street, most probably in 1898.

The tokens:

N5910a	Russell & Thurman	5¢
N6660a	Thurman	6½¢
N6660b	Thurman	25¢

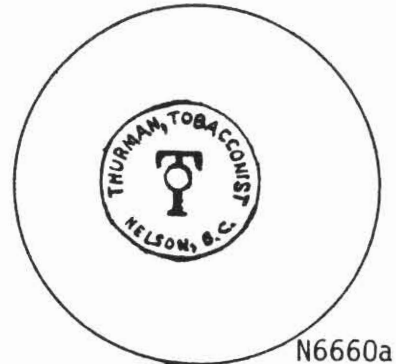
Ronald Greene  
Victoria, B.C.



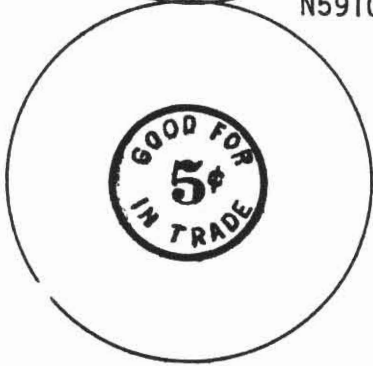
N5910a



N6660b



N6660a



# Transactions

*of the*

## Canadian Numismatic Research Society

ISSN 0045-5202



VOL 20 No. 2

SUMMER 1984

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- 49 - Indian Chief Medals
- 55 - The University of Victoria - Greene
- 57 - Air Canada Tokens - Irwin
- 58 - Two Cominco Medals - Greene
- 60 - Professional Engineers Medal - Wells
- 61 - CNA Convention Miscellaneous Numismatica - Irwin

PRESIDENT - R.A. Greene

VICE-PRESIDENT - Ruth McQuade

SECRETARY-TREASURER - K.A. Palmer

EDITOR-- R.W. Irwin

THE "SHOPPING COIN" OF DAVID SPENCER LTD.

David Spencer left his home for Victoria in 1862 and after a five month voyage arrived in Victoria on January 10, 1863.<sup>1</sup> He was a native of St Atham, Glamorganshire, Wales, where he had been born on August 9, 1837. Shortly after he arrived in Victoria he purchased a book and stationery store from J. Corin.<sup>2</sup> Later he sold this business to Hibben and Carswell a firm established in 1858 and which, as Diggon-Hibben, survived in Victoria until the 1960's when bought out by Willson Stationery. In 1873 he entered a partnership with a Mr. William Denny. Together they purchased the dry goods business of Messrs Findlay, Durham and Brodie, known as the "Victoria House" which Mr. Denny had been managing. It was situated at the corner of Fort and Government streets.<sup>3</sup> Their first ad appeared on January 14, 1873. In 1878 after the expiry of their five year agreement Spencer left "Victoria House" and commenced business entirely on his own. He opened in the same block a little way along Government Street. Over the next few years as property in the block became available he acquired it. In 1890 he expanded into Nanaimo and in 1907 into Vancouver. On October 26, 1910 misfortune struck the area now forming the city block bounded by Government, View, Broad and Fort streets, as the entire block including David Spencer's store at 1117 Government, burned to the ground.

The ground had not yet cooled when Spencer negotiated the purchase of the Driard Hotel. This hotel which had been Victoria's finest for many years had been suffering following the opening of the Empress Hotel. Spencer reopened in the former hotel within three weeks of the day of the fire.<sup>1</sup> He also foresaw the need for future expansion and bought the two buildings between the Driard Hotel and Douglas Street, these being the Victoria Theatre and the Imperial Hotel. Since then these three buildings have formed the nucleus of the David Spencer Ltd department store, and its successor, the T. Eaton Company. Much of the burnt-out block was not rebuilt for several years--the first entries in the city directory are for 1915. Prior to the 1910 fire, View Street did not reach Government Street. The City took the opportunity to acquire enough land in order to put the street through to Government Street. Spencer continued to acquire property and assembled a large portion of the burnt out block into one parcel. Another fire in May 1922 devastated the block again. The building known as the Arcade block was built following this fire and today is an integral part of Eaton's department store. The T. Eaton Company Canada Limited expanded its British Columbia operations by purchasing David Spencer Ltd on December 1, 1948.

David Spencer met his wife-to-be, Emma Lazenby, in Victoria where they were both Sunday School teachers. They were married in 1867 and had thirteen children, the last surviving, Miss Sara Spencer died only recently. She was well known for her philanthropic work in the city. The family home on Moss Street had originally been built by A. A. Green, a partner of the private bankers, Garesche, Green and Co., in 1889/1890. Green called his house, "Gyppeswyck" and after Cary Castle, the home of the Lt-Governor was destroyed by fire in 1899 the government rented the house for use as a temporary Government House. Spencer bought the house while it was being rented, and when the new Government House was ready in 1904 Spencer moved into his new home. Here he lived until he died in 1920 and his wife a year later. About 1950 Sara gave the house to the Victoria Art Gallery to serve as the gallery's home. The Art Gallery has been added to but the original house is still virtually intact. In the 1950's and until June 1969 the Victoria Numismatic Society held its meetings in the house.

Following the reopening of the store in the Driard Hotel the Victoria store started using a credit card which they called their "Shopping Coin".<sup>4</sup> The token was good as credit customer identification everywhere in the store except the Groceteria and the Cash and Carry Meat Department. Its use was exactly the same as a plastic credit card of today. The tokens were used only in Victoria. After the takeover, Eaton's maintained the customer numbers with the addition of a prefix "VT" until the early 1960's when the current account numbers were introduced. At the time of the takeover the highest account number was over 16,000 and the highest "shopping coin" number seen to date is 16387.

The first of the two postcards reproduced at the end of this article shows a view of Government Street before the fire with the David Spencer Ltd store on the right. The road allowance for the View Street extension was cut through the remains of that building and the one next to it. The second shows a view up View Street with the burnt-out block to the right showing the first signs of reconstruction and the former Driard Hotel.

By 1912 there had been about 1500 tokens issued, number 4700 was issued in 1915 and 9400 in 1936. The tokens are oval, uniface and made of a white non-magnetic metal, most probably german-silver (or as it is currently called nickel-silver). Their dimensions, which vary slightly are about 31 x 24 mm. As one might expect with pieces issued over a very long time and in great quantity there are a number of varieties. Those observed to date are:

a) Dark antiqued finish, small hole, the leaves are realistic, and the initial "S" of Spencer's has long serifed ends which extend only to one direction. The letters of the name are rounded. The numbers observed range from 320 to 1746. The size is 30 x 23 mm.

b) A bright finish, the leaves are mere outlines. In the 3 o'clock position there is a doubled leaf, with the upper leaf to the left. The lower serif on the "S" extends to both sides of the letter stroke. The letters of the name are rounded, and the workmanship is crude. The only number observed to date is 2268. The size is 30-1/2 x 23 mm.



c) Bright finish, small hole, the leaves are mere outlines, the serifs of the "S" extend in two directions, the top serif being almost vertical. There are short marks in the field above the "S" and to the right of the number cartouche which have resulted from scratches in the die. The letters of the name are squared, with sharp corners. There are die cracks which run down from both serifs of the "s". At the 3 o'clock position the upper leaf is the right leaf. Numbers seen run from 3479 through 7460. The size is 32 x 23 mm.

d) as c) but the hole is larger. Numbers seen 8320 through 9709.

e) the finish is as c), large hole, the leaves are again mere outlines and are wider than previously. The serifs of the "S" are more or less at a 45 degree angle from the vertical and are shorter. The only numbers observed are 11592 and 12938. The die work is poor. The size is 32 x 24 mm.

f) Very similar to variety e) and would appear to be a reworking of the die, with added acorns between the leaves above the "p" and apostrophe of the name. Several acorns are not attached to the stem. There is evidence of an attempt to remove certain leaf outlines. Numbers seen are 15277 and 15695 in a rather dark finish, and 16387 which is much brighter, but very poorly struck. Number 13888 appeared to be made of brass but otherwise is as 15277. The size is 32 x 24mm.

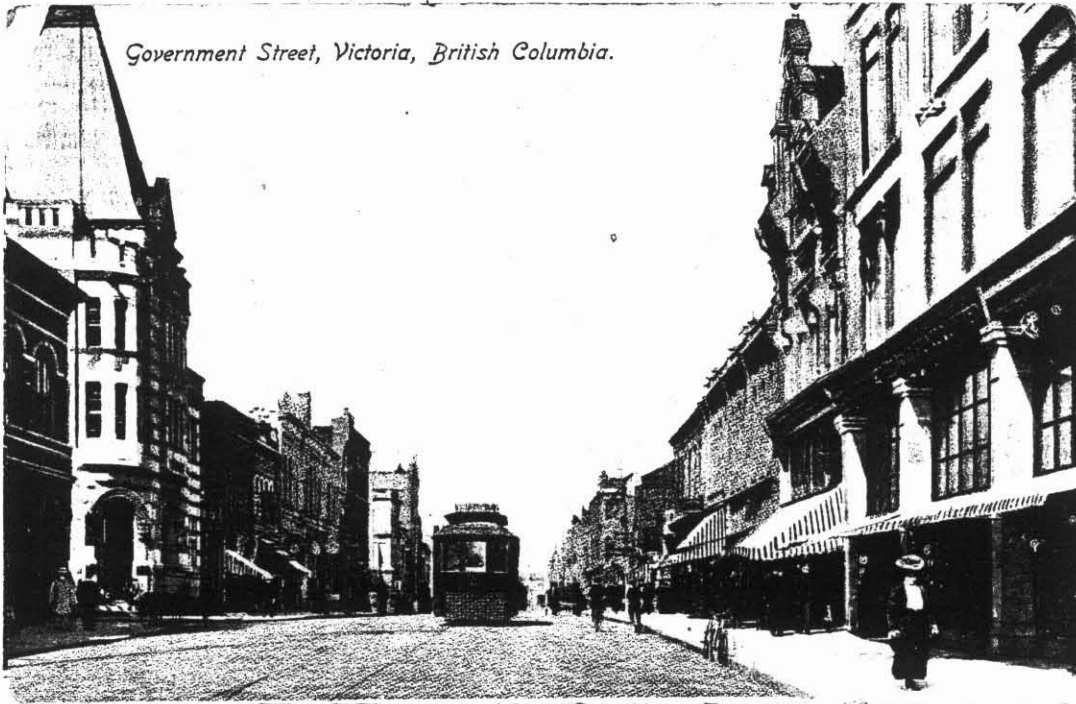
1 Daily Colonist; December 1, 1948 p 18

2 in the 1863 Victoria Directory the name is listed as CORIN (p.58), but is spelled as CORRIN in an advertisement (p.22). Spencer was not listed in the directory, but as the publication date was March 1, 1863 he would have been among the many new comers who were not included.

3 from the "Golden Anniversary, 1873 - 1923" published by the David Spencer Ltd. Note they record the age of the company from when Spencer entered the dry goods business.

4 from a conversation with Oliver Prentice, who worked in the accounts department for some years and in later life was associated with Island Tug and Barge.

Ronald Greene, Victoria, B.C., June 26, 1983



*Government Street, Victoria, British Columbia.*

Before 1910 fire, David Spencer Ltd at right



VICTORIA B. C.

Looking up View St from Government St c. 1914  
Union Bank of Canada building, built 1912 at left.



NUMBER MAT'L SIZE



#### INDIAN CHIEF MEDALS

The following pages are of interest inasmuch as they show information on the acquisition of Indian Chief medals for the Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, from the medallists, Allan G. Wyon. The correspondence includes the signature of Wyon and Victor Morin.



ALLAN G. WYON,  
MEDALLIST AND ENGRAVER  
TO  
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

80, Boundary Road,  
St. John's Wood,  
London, N.W. 8.

TELEPHONE  
MAIDA VALE 2780.

12th. August, 1930.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in sending under separate cover 12 Silver Indian Treaty Medals, which have been prepared in accordance with your instructions, and shall feel much obliged if you will kindly acknowledge the receipt of the same.

The account in duplicate together with three Customs Forms is enclosed.

Yours truly,

*Allan G. Wyon*

*AW*

Victor Morin, Esq.,  
President,  
The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society,  
Château de Ramezay,  
Montreal, Canada.

P.S. The account for postage &  
insurance will follow shortly.

*AW*

Victor Morin, Esq.,



To Allan G. Wyon,  
Medallist and Engraver  
to His Majesty The King,  
80, Boundary Road,  
St. John's Wood, London, N.W.

TELEPHONE - MAIDA VALE 2780.

<u>1930.</u>	<u>COPY.</u>			
12th. Aug:	12 Silver Indian Treaty Medals @ £4 each.	48	-	-
	Mounting 12 Medals with rings @ 2/- each.	1	4	-
		49	4	-
	Less cheque received	48	-	.
	Received by cheque for Allan G. Wyon £14/- 6th Oct. 1930. J. Brown	1	4	
<u>1930.</u>				
16th. Aug:	Postage and Insurance on Medals.	£	-	12 6
	Received by Cheque. for Allan G. Wyon 15th Oct. 1930. J. Brown.			



ALLAN G. WYON,  
MEDALLIST AND ENGRAVER  
TO  
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

80, Boundary Road,  
St. John's Wood,  
London, N.W. 8.

TELEPHONE  
MAIDA VALE 2780.

7th. October, 1930.

Dear Sir,

I have your letter of the 25th. September and much regret to learn that the Indian Treaty Medals have caused you some disappointment. As to the thickness of the Medals, they have been made thicker than most Silver Medals. If they are thinner than those originally made I am sorry but have no information as to what the gauge was. The last remark applies equally to the rings.

If you could supply me with an illustration of the manner of fixing the rings as originally used I should be most grateful.

Yours truly,

*Allan G. Wyon*

P.S. I need scarcely point out that it is possible to make the Medals of any required thickness but it would mean entirely re-making the present Medals.

Victor Morin, Esq.,  
57, Rue Saint-Jacques Ouest,  
Montreal.

(Place and Date) London, 12th. August, 1930.

Invoice of Medals

by Victor Morin, Esq., of Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, Canada.  
 purchased  
 from Allan G. Wyon, of 80, Boundary Road, London, N.W.S.  
 to be shipped from \_\_\_\_\_ per \_\_\_\_\_

Country of Origin.	Marks and Numbers on Packages.	QUANTITIES AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.		Fair market value as sold for home consumption at time shipped.	Selling Price to the Purchaser in Canada.	
					@	Amount.
England	12	12	Silver Medals  Collections of medals referring to treaties between the Canadian Government and the Indians, between the years 1873 - 1878 and bearing numbers 3 to 8 inclusive. ITEM 692  Free - No tax	£49-4-0	£4-2-0	£49-4-0

*John D. [Signature]*

FORMULE

1-Modifiée

100,000-8-29

# Douanes, Canada - Déclaration d'entrée pour la consommation locale

Port de

*Montreal* 19 *30*

Marchandises importées par

*Victor Harrison*

Venant par

*England*

Exportées directement au Canada de

Via

*NY*  
(Pays traversé par les marchandises, s'il y a.)

N° d

N° de

Marques et numéros	Nombre de colis	DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES	Quantité	Valeur en cours monétaire de la facture	Valeur imposable en dollars	Taux des droits ou en franchise	Somme totale des droits de douane		Valeur à l'acquittée		Taux de vente
							\$	c.	\$	c.	
<i>8074</i>		<i>Parcel Collection of medals for public Museum of the Chateau de Beza</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>49.40</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>free</i>					
<i>54</i>											

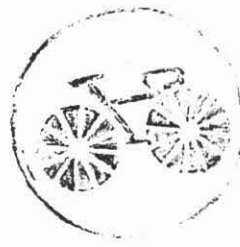
*Atty Beebe*



## THE UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

The University of Victoria came into existence in 1963 when Victoria College was given degree-granting privileges. The college dated back to 1903 when a class of seven students met in downtown Victoria. At first the college was affiliated with McGill University. However, after the University of British Columbia was founded in 1915 Victoria College became affiliated with that institution. For a while the college was housed in Craigdarroch Castle. Later it shared the Normal School on Lansdowne at Richmond Road. About 1956 the Normal School became part of the college, as its Education Department. About 1960 the college started to offer a few third year courses. At the time that U. Vic--as it is commonly called--became autonomous it acquired the former site of a World War II army camp situated in the Gordon Head part of Saanich. This purchase plus the acquisition of some former Hudson's Bay Company lands has resulted in a 380 acre campus which today is attended by some 10,000 students, over 6,000 of whom are full-time students. For a number of years, until enough new facilities were completed at Gordon Head, the campus occupied both the new sites. Today the former Normal School site is occupied by Camosun College.

### I. THE SUBPUB



S1250

One of the first buildings to be erected on the campus was the Student Union Building, commonly referred to as the "SUB" from the first initial of each word of its name.

The practice of selling beer on campus originated as a once per week "Pub Night". The tokens were introduced to keep better control of the money and so that the bartenders did not have to worry about making change, etc. The student patrons would buy their tokens and then turn their tokens in at the counter when they ordered their beer.

As "Pub Night" became more popular the number of occasions increased to the point that it is now held nightly, six times per week. It was also found that as the crowds increased there was much confusion around the bar and consequently waiters were introduced. At this point the tokens became more of a nuisance than a help. With tokens being used there was little incentive to tip the waiters and there were the problems of counting and inventorying the tokens nightly and for the occasional events for which they were used. As a result the tokens were discontinued in September 1981. When the tokens were in use no hard liquor was sold, only draft beer, bottled beer and cider.

The first tokens were noticed by collectors in November 1972 which is believed to be the year that they were introduced. These first tokens were a translucent yellowish green plastic. They had been made by an injection molding process by a local firm, Scott Plastics Ltd. Four colours are known and Scott Plastics Ltd has record of four orders.

The order for 1974 is recorded as "chartreuse" which unfortunately better describes the colour in use in 1972 than any of the other three colours. The colours known are:

- a) yellowish green (translucent)
- b) red (translucent), which was originally used for bottles of beer, but later for cider.
- c) green (translucent), replaced the red and was used for bottles of beer.
- d) black, which was used for draft jugs of beer

The tokens are round and measure 31 mm in diameter. They have a tapered edge which would permit easier ejection from the molds.

1. conversation with David Clode, SUB manager, June 21, 1983

II. U.VIC. TOWEL



The University built a gymnasium, pool, and classroom building which opened in late 1974 or early 1975. It was named the McKinnon Building in honour of Archie McKinnon, a Victoria athlete and coach who has been associated with the Victoria YMCA for over seventy years and who also has served as a Canadian Olympic coach, both in swimming and track and field. For those students and faculty members who wish to take advantage of the towel service offered, towel checks have been introduced. When you pay for the service you receive two towel checks. Each time you use the facility you can trade a check for a towel and when you return the towel you receive a check back.

Because the towel checks occasionally turn up, and might be confused with a value token it was thought best to describe them. There have been several orders, each of a different colour. The manufacturers are Scott Plastics Ltd of Victoria and the checks are injection molded. The first issue, which was in use by 1976 consisted of two colours; blue and red (both translucent). The edges were tapered. The diameter was 31-1/2 mm. Subsequent orders were made in different molds and have a split mold seam running around the edge. The edge is not tapered. The diameter is 31 mm. There have been four colours, which are not translucent, produced in these later molds.

- a) green
- b) red
- c) yellow
- d) orange

Ronald Greene, Victoria, B.C., October 21, 1983.

file: UVICSUB

# AIR CANADA

130 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M5S 1P5  
 130, RUE BLOOR OUEST, TORONTO (ONTARIO), CANADA M5S 1P5

CABLE: AIRCANADA      TELEX: 06-217537  
 CABLE: AIRCANADA      TELEX: 06-217537

November 11, 1983

Mr. R. Irwin  
 14 Tamarack Place  
 Guelph  
 Ontario  
 N1E 3Y6



Dear Mr. Irwin:

Thank you for your recent letter.

The commemorative coins you possess were not issued by Air Canada. Coins, as many stamps have been released independently.

I am sorry I could not be of any assistance. Perhaps some of the specialty coin shops would have more information.



Yours truly,

*Carolyn Dobias*

Carolyn J. Dobias  
 Public Affairs Assistant





2) The Cominco Gold Medal

10K Gold: Round(looped): 30 mm

In 1956 the Company awarded medals to 46 employees who had 40 or more years of employment. To the end of 1982 medals had been awarded to, "...1152 employees, 151 of whom are still at work with 701 still alive, but on pension. In addition ... a second medal and bar to 8 employees who (have) completed 50 years service with Cominco.

"The presentation of the medals takes place at an annual banquet held in Trail. Each recipient is accompanied by his immediate supervisor and, if necessary, is transported to Trail at Cominco expense. The medals are individually presented by the individual's manager as well as a gift selected by the employee from a short list which includes ... watch, a clock, a camera, luggage and binoculars. The value is about \$250." <sup>2</sup>

The medal is engraved on the reverse:

For long  
and  
valued service  
(name)  
from (year)

The medal illustrated was presented in 1965. The word "Birks" and "10K" are incuse below the engraving.

References

- 1 James M. Cameron of the Public Relations Department at Trail, May 29, 1963 letter
- 2 J.B. Hopkinson, Corporate Personnel Services Manager (Vancouver) Dec. 24, 1982 letter

Turnbull; Elsie G., "Topping's Trail" Mitchell Press, Vancouver, 1964

Turnbull; Elsie G., "Trail Between Two Wars", Morris, Victoria, 1980

Whittaker; Lance H., "Rossland, The Golden City", Rossland Miner, Rossland, 1949

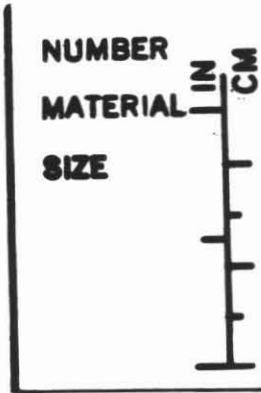
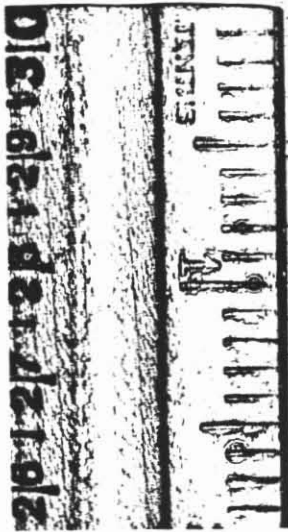
Comments

The history of the area is filled with tales of characters and unbridled free enterprise. We would recommend two additional references to help complete a picture that can only be hinted at in such a short article as this:

Fahey; John, "Inland Empire, D.C. Corbin and Spokane", Univ. of Washington Press, Seattle, 1965

McNelis; Sarah, "Copper King at War" (The biography of F. Augustus Heinze), Univ. of Montana Press, Missoula, 1968

Victoria, B.C.  
August, 1983



### PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER'S MEDAL

Norman Wells writes an addendum to the information on page 41 of the Summer issue, 1983.

The medals are bronze, gilded, and were first issued in 1961.

Awards are given to 11 universities; namely, Toronto, Queens, R.M.C., Ottawa, Carleton, Guelph, Waterloo, Windsor, Lakehead, McMaster and Western.

C.N.A. CONVENTION  
MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATICA

Ross W. Irwin



SEE YOU AT THE C.N.A. IN 1968



PALLISER HOTEL



CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA



CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION  
YOUR HOST  
VANCOUVER NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
AUGUST 26, 27 & 28  
1977  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Good For One Coffee  
18¢  
HOTEL VANCOUVER  
AT THE C.N.A. CONVENTION  
Aug. 26-27-28, 1977

Saskatoon C.N.A. '73 Convention  
Good For A Cup Of Coffee  
July 19 - 21

Frank Harding C.N.A. # 4114  
SASK. TOKENS And MEDALS  
Laura, Sask.

CNA  
PALLISER HOTEL  
CALGARY  
1975

22nd ANNUAL CONVENTION  
JULY 14, 15 & 16 1975

WOODEN GARRY BRAUNWARTH  
Box 17 Site 9, RR5 CALGARY, ALBERTA  
Wooden Nickel Collector

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF WOODEN MONEY COLLECTORS  
CNA-OTTAWA  
JULY 7-10 1976

CNA CHATEAU LAURIER OTTAWA 1976

23rd. ANNUAL CONVENTION  
JULY 8, 9, & 10, 1976

GARRY BRAUNWARTH  
Box 17 Site 9, RR5 CALGARY ALBERTA  
Wooden Nickel Collector

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF WOODEN MONEY COLLECTORS  
CNA-OTTAWA  
AUG. 1-7 1977

GARRY BRAUNWARTH  
Box 17 Site 9, RR5 CALGARY ALBERTA  
Wooden Nickel Collector

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF WOODEN MONEY COLLECTORS  
CNA- [REDACTED]  
AUG. 1-7 1977

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF WOODEN MONEY COLLECTORS

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF WOODEN MONEY COLLECTORS  
CNA-VANCOUVER  
AUG. 1-7 1977

Canadian Association of Wooden Money Collectors  
CNA-London  
July 27-29, 1978

GARRY BRAUNWARTH  
BOX 17 SITE 9, RR5 CALGARY ALBERTA T2P 2G6  
WOODEN NICKEL COLLECTOR

Canadian Association of Wooden Money Collectors  
CNA-London  
July 27-29, 1978

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF WOODEN MONEY COLLECTORS

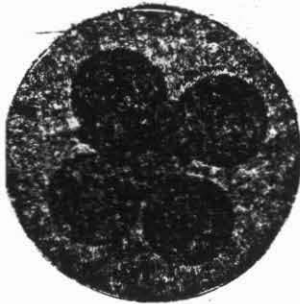
COIN WEEK CANADA  
CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION  
APRIL 16 - 22 1978

LET MONEY SPEAK OUT  
HAROLD DON ALLEN  
CHAIRMAN  
BOX 810 TRURO, N.S.

MOMENTS  
CNA, C.A.C., C.P.M.S.  
LONDON, ONT.  
1978 07 23-30

HAROLD DON ALLEN

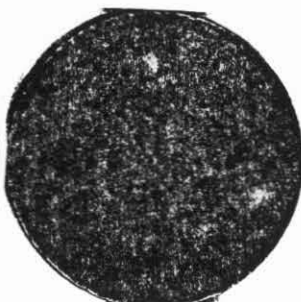


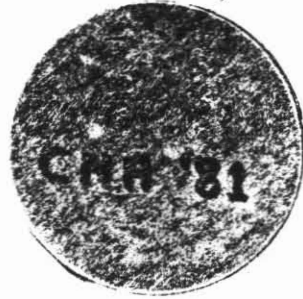


CNA-78  
LONDON  
ONTARIO



CNA-78  
LONDON  
ONTARIO





C.L.C.C.  
Canada  
Large  
Cents  
Club  
CNA-61

CANADIAN WOODEN NICKEL



**The  
Maple  
Leaf  
Forever**

*Welcome To Montreal*  
CANADIAN NUMISMATIC  
ASSOCIATION CONVENTION  
JULY 21 - 28, 1980  
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

CANADIAN WOODEN NICKEL

*YOU are invited to join the  
CANADIAN ASSOCIATION of  
WOODEN MONEY COLLECTORS*

**DON ROBB**  
C A W M C No. 72  
President 1980

Box 724, Waterloo, Ontario  
Canada N2J 4C2




CANADIAN WOODEN NICKEL

Welcome To the Annual Meeting  
Canadian Association Of  
Wooden Money Collectors  
at the Royal York Hotel  
July 23-26, 1981  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

*Jerry*  
**JEROME H. REMICK**  
C.A.W.M.C. #123  
Ste-Foy, P. Q., Canada

CANADIAN WOODEN NICKEL

C N A  
"International"  
CONVENTION  
July 23-26, 1981  
Royal York  
Hotel  
Toronto, Ontario  
Canada



dedicated numismatists

CANADIAN WOODEN NICKEL

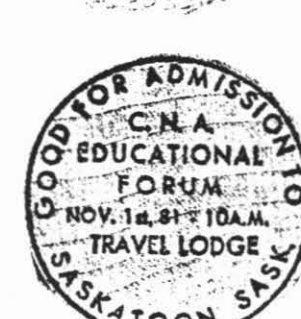
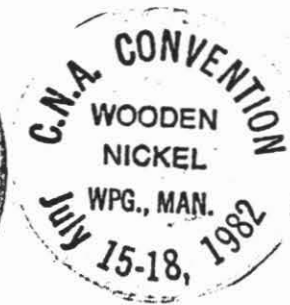
*Welcome To Toronto*  
Canadian Numismatic  
Association Convention  
July 23-26, 1981  
ROYAL YORK HOTEL  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada  
dedicated numismatists

CANADIAN WOODEN NICKEL

*You Are Invited To Join  
Canadian Association  
Of Wooden Money*



**DON ROBB**  
C A W M C No. 72  
President 1980  
Box 724, Waterloo Ontario  
Canada N2J-4C2



# Transactions

of the

## Canadian Numismatic Research Society

ISSN 0045-5202



Vol. 20 No.3

Fall 1984

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EDITOR - R.W. Irwin SECRETARY-TREASURER - K.A. Palmer

DICTIONARY OF CANADIAN MEDALLISTS

R.C. WILLEY

ADDENDUM & CORRIGENDA

Since the publication of the Dictionary of Canadian Medallists in these Transactions from 1978 to 1982, some new and older artists and manufacturers have come to the attention of the writer, and these must be documented for the sake of completion. Also, several errors have crept into the series in spite of the best-laid plans of the writer, editor, and printer, and these require correction without delay, lest 50 years from now, or even sooner, they be accepted as gospel. We begin with an error, the correct word for the preamble is "Foreword", not "Foreward".

BAILEY, J.D.

Shields were produced by J.D. Bailey & Co. at the time of the Centenary of Toronto, in 1834. These are mentioned in "Toronto's Birthday Medals", by R.W. Irwin, in the Transactions for the Fall of 1981, pp. 63-66. The name BAILEY is found in small letters at the bottom of the blank reverse of a bronze medal struck for the Appleby School of Oakville, Ontario.

BASTIAN BROS. (December 1978 p.73)

The firm also struck some Masonic Chapter pennies.

BEULLAC, R. (December 1978, p.76)

This artist also designed the medal (LeRoux 1309) for the Congregation du Petit Seminaire de Montreal and the medal (LeRoux 1251i) for the golden jubilee of the Seminaire de Joliette, in 1896.

BLACK, STARR & FROST (December 1978, p.78)

The medal is the O'Reilly Medal, not O'Rielly.

BRITANNIA COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY (December 1978, p. 82)

The name of the Society is misspelled in the heading.

BROWN, HUNTLEY

The designer of the 500 fine silver dollar commemorating the Centenary of Regina, Saskatchewan. He graduated in 1956 from the Ontario College of Art. He has been an illustrator for the Toronto Star, the Globe & Mail, and MacLean's magazine.

CAIRNS, BERNARD, LTD.

This Toronto firm is known to have produced some Masonic Chapter pennies. Ref: King, E.A. Masonic Chapter Pennies. 1930. Reprinted by Quarterman Publications in 1981.

CALLAGHAN, A.J.

A former manager of the Saint John Harbour Bridge Authority, he designed the original harbour bridge tokens. Ref: Bell, G.G. The Saint John Harbour Bridge Token. In, The Atlantic Numismatist.

CARON FRERES (December 1978 p.86)

For :Msgr. Archambault, first Bishop of Joliette" in the listing, substitute "Medals honouring the Bishops of Joliette".

COLLIS, G.R. (Spring 1979 p.24)

John Walker & Co. were agents, not manufacturers of medals or coins.

CORNELIUS, J.

This name appears on a medal struck in 1896 for the Hamilton Summer Carnival.

COTTERILL, HILL & CO. (Spring 1979 p.27)

This firm was merely an agent. Recent research in England has established that the "Side View" coins of the Bank of Montreal were struck by another firm. No minting activity was ever carried on in Walsall.

CRAIG, DAVID

The designer of the 500 fine silver dollar struck to commemorate the sesquicentenary of Toronto in 1984.

DDP (Spring 1979 p.30)

These are the initials of Donald D. Paterson. The name in this reference is incorrectly spelled Patterson.

FICKEISEN & SPRING

Seattle manufacturers of medals and tokens. This firm produced a few Masonic Chapter pennies for Canada.

Ref: King, E.A. Masonic Chapter Pennies. 1930.

HEATON, RALPH & SONS (Winter 1979 p.99)

A definitive reference work on the coins struck at The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd. was published in 1981. This work is A Numismatic History of the Birmingham Mint, by James O. Sweeny.

HOLTZHEY, JOHANN GEORG (Winter 1979 p.104)

This individual is erroneously recorded as Master of the Mint of New Zealand in 1754, which is quite impossible, since New Zealand was not even adequately charted much less settled in 1754. He was the mint master of the Dutch province of Zealand, after which the island Dominion of New Zealand was named by Abel Tasman.

INDIAN CHIEF MEDALS (Winter 1979 pp. 105-108)

The medal of 1794 by Miller is, according to recent work in England, a ticket for Leicester Street club in London, England and not an Indian Chief Medal.

Ref: Brown, Laurence: A Catalogue of British Historical Medals.

GERRITSEN & VAN KEMPEN

This firm, also known as the Royal Gold & Silver Manufacturing Co. Ltd. is located in Zeist, Netherlands. The firm struck a series of commemorative medals and plaques after WW II honouring the Third Infantry Division of the Royal Canadian Engineers.

Ref: Irwin, R.W. Royal Canadian Engineer Commemorative Plaques.

Trans CNRS Spring 1984. pp.6-8.

GIBSON, DAVID R. (Summer 1979 p.57)

David Gibson was the "Father of the Chapter Penny" in Canada. After seeing examples used by American Masonic Chapters he persuaded the Hiram Chapter to use one. Inquiries came afterward from across Canada. Gibson designed most Canadian Chapter pennies.

Ref: King. E.A. Masonic Chapter Pennies. 1930.

HAMILTON STAMP & STENCIL WORKS (Winter 1979 p.98)

This firm struck several Masonic Chapter pennies.

HANSON, C.H. & Co. (Winter 1979 p.80)

Some Canadian Masonic Chapter pennies were struck by this Chicago firm.

HAYMAN, STANLEY (Winter 1979 p.99)

The medals and plaques designed by this artist, and there are many, have been described by Norman Wells in "Medals of Designer-Engraver Stanley Hayman", published in 1982. More recent discoveries have been published by the author in the Trans CNRS in the Fall 1983.

INTERBRANCH INTERNATIONAL MINT

The Jacques Cartier Mint (See Spring 1980, p.7) was reorganized under this name in 1975, but a few years later it closed.

JOHNSON, MATTHEY & MALLORY (Spring 1980 p.9)

This firm struck a bronze medal in 1982 honouring the centenary of George Weston Ltd. The firm was founded in Toronto as a bakery business. It developed rapidly, diversifying first into food processing and distribution. Later the organization acquired fisheries, and has for several years owned the E.B. Eddy pulp and paper mills. Specimens of the medal were given to all employees throughout the Weston organization. Some 70,000 medals were given out.

LACKIE MFG CO. (Spring 1980 p.16)

This firm was founded in 1903 as a firm of manufacturing jewellers. It was known as Lackie & Elliott in 1908, and as Lackie-Milton Co. from 1916 to 1921. Since 1922 it is under its present name. For many years it struck the well known four-year and eight-year medals awarded by the Toronto Public School Board.

Ref: Palmer, K. Private correspondence.

LEES, GEORGE H. & CO.

Hamilton jewellers

LEES, GEORGE H. & CO.

Hamilton manufacturing jewellers, established in 1906. George H. Lees was born in 1860. After graduating from collegiate he was apprenticed to his uncle as a watchmaker. In 1883 he opened his own jewelry store, and soon afterward turned his attention to manufacturing. From the beginning he stamped his goods exactly according to the quality of the material used in their production. At a time when many such goods were stamped to a higher quality, this made things



difficult for him, but finally Lees won out, and the Lees mark became a guarantee of good quality and greatly enhanced the reputation of the firm. At the time of his death in 1936 the firm was the largest refiner of scrap gold and silver in Canada.

The firm struck some medals over the years. A bronze medal is known for the diamond jubilee of Confederation in 1927. A medal was struck in 1935 for the silver jubilee of the reign of King George V. It is a long octagonal medal of attractive design, struck in sterling silver, bronze, and aluminum, with a uniface reverse suitable for inscribing a recipients name when used as an award. A somewhat similiar medal, of inferior workmanship, was produced in 1937 for the coronation of George VI. There was also a Coronation medal of better style, which is known in silver, bronze and aluminum. The lozenge-shaped medals commemorating the Coronation of George VI and the 70th anniversary of the city of Brantford may have been the work of this firm. After 1960 the name of the firm was changed to Lees Hamilton Ltd.

Ref: Palmer, Ken. Private Correspondence.

Obituary clippings from Hamilton Spectator.

MACOY, P. & M.S. CO.

This New York firm struck the penny of the Fredericton Chapter No. 2, R.N.B. in 1906.

Ref: King, E.A. Masonic Chapter Pennies. 1930.

MARSH BROS. (Fall 1980 p.74)

This firm is erroneously given as March Bros. See above for proper name.

MAYER, JOSEPH, & BROTHER (Fall 1980 p.75)

This firm is erroneously listed as Maver & Brothers. The Japanese prince whose visit to Vancouver was commemorated by the medal is Fushimi, not Fushima. In 1910 the firm struck a medal for the British Columbia Stock Breeder's Association. Tokens were struck for the St. Francis Hotel in Victoria, for G. Nielson of Esquimalt, and for the "Don't Argue" clubs of Vancouver.

The firm was established in 1897, and in 1920 it divided into two. The manufacturing firm was known as Joseph Mayer Manufacturing Co. and after Joseph Mayer's death the firm was sold.

Ref: Greene, R. Private Correspondence.

McKENZIE, ROBERT TAIT (Fall 1980 p.76)

The final "T" of Robert was omitted in the heading.

METCALFE, PERCY (Winter 1980 p.97)

The final "E" of the artist's surname was omitted in the heading, a common error seen in many places in the literature.

MINTON, T.H. (Winter 1980 p.98)

The name is erroneously given as T.H. Mint.

MOREHAN, HORACE (Winter 1980 p.99)

It is uncertain how this artist's name should be spelled. It is rendered as Morehan and Morehen in the literature, but only on the page cited is it given as Moreham. .

NOBLE, F.H. & CO. (Winter 1980 p.101)

Nible, as seen on the page cited, is a typographical error. Read Noble.

ORR, J.O. (Winter 1980 p.102)

The Toronto sculptress who modelled the 1915 plaque for the Canadian National Exhibition was Miss Frances Loring, not Laring. Miss Loring was a talented sculptress who flourished during a period when it was not thought in Canada that women should be in such a profession.

PAGET, T. HUMPHREY (Winter 1980 p.105)

Correct name is Victoria Numismatic Society, not Association.

PATTERSON & HEWARD

Toronto die-sinkers, who produced the well known Oak Hall tokens and a token for the Maple Leaf Billiards, among others.

PEETZ & SON (Winter 1980 p.107)

The Royal Visit to Canada was in 1939, not 1931.

PRITCHARD-ANDREWS CO (Spring 1981 p.12)

Dairies, not diaries, were among earliest customers, see Breton 816 to 823.

QUINT, SILAS H. & SONS (Spring 1981 p.12)

The firm became the Quint Company in 1971, not 1871.

RIVERSIDE BRASS

A brass foundry of New Hamburg, Ontario. In 1983 this firm cast a medal commemorating the bicentenary of the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford. The medal was designed by W.G. Spittal of Ohsweken. The art work was by T. Kenyon of Hamilton. The medal is offered for sale by Iroqrafts of Ohsweken.

ROLPH, SMITH & CO (Spring 1981 p.15)

This firm were wood engravers. They designed medals which were struck by other firms.

ROSENTHAL, A. & SONS LTD. (Spring 1981 p.15)

The reference to Morin incorrectly alludes to "Indiens du Nord-Quest". Read "Ouest" for "Quest".

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT (Summer 1981 p.39)

The heading was omitted. A.H.W. Cleavé was Mint Master from 1919 to 1925.

ROYAL MINT (Summer 1981 p.39)

The medal of the Victoria Numismatic Society was struck at the Royal Mint.

SARSON, H. FRANK (Summer 1981 p.41)

Read Victoria Numismatic Society, for Association.

SCHWAAB SEAL & STAMP CO. (Summer 1981 p.42)

This firm struck some Canadian Masonic Chapter pennies.

SHERRITT MINT (Fall 1981 p.57)

The proper name is above, not the Sherritt-Gordon Mint.

TORONTO TROPHY CRAFT (Winter 1981 p.4)

The design of the Tuxis medal features an adaptation of the once well-known painting, "The Vigil", by J. Pettie, RA.

WALKER, JOHN & CO.

This firm did not strike the Nova Scotia thistle tokens, or any other coins. The firm were manufacturers' agents only.

WENDELL'S INC

Minneapolis manufacturers of tokens. This firm produced the tokens issued by Jean C. Levesque of Edmunston, N.B. The tokens are in denominations of 12½¢, 30¢ and 50¢.

#### THERE'S GOLD IN THEM THAR BILLS

Most knowledgeable paper money collectors are aware that from 1901 to 1909 the Newfoundland Department of Public Works issued a series of Cash Notes in denominations of 25¢, 50¢, \$1.00 and \$5.00. These were used for payment for work on the highways, bridges, special grants and poor relief.

What is less generally known is that the \$1.00 and \$5.00 notes were redeemable in gold coin of equivalent face value. The 25¢ and 50¢ notes did not have this privilege, even though accumulated in amounts equal to or greater than the larger notes.

The enabling legislation for this issue and its redemption is contained in Acts 62 and 63 Victoria, Cap.6, and all were payable at the Bank of Montreal which, at that time, was the official Government Bank.

What is less known generally is that the above noted legislation has never been repealed and remains to this day in full force and effect.

It follows that these \$1.00 and \$5.00 cash notes may still be redeemed at face value in gold coinage.

However, as collectors are no doubt aware, the numismatic value of these notes, depending on condition, is equal to or in excess of the present value of common date, circulated gold coinage.

However, should owners of these bills desire to make such exchange, the notes should be presented to the Finance Department, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's, Newfoundland, Attention Director of Administrative Services.

Charles F. Longley

**MEALS OF**  
*The Engineering Institute of Canada*  
Incorporated 1887  
as  
*The Canadian Society of Civil Engineers*  
**Ross W. Irwin**

The Canadian Society of Civil Engineers was incorporated June 23, 1887. At that time the word "civil" included all engineering activities and occupations, except military engineering. Thomas Coltrim Keefer, CMG, was the first President.

The title was changed in 1918 to The Engineering Institute of Canada, to express a broadening interest in engineering activities in Canada. In the 1920's provincial engineering associations were set up based on the model Act of the EIC.

The Institute has favoured the awarding of medals to recognize peoples accomplishments, something lasting like the work they do. While the record of granting medals is a good one the Institute has little information on the medals themselves. Few have ever appeared in a sale.

This article is based on information from several sources and is quite sketchy. The author would appreciate additions and corrections.

**THE GZOWSKI MEDAL**

Sir Casimir Gzowski, KCMG, a founder of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and President from 1889 to 1891, established The Gzowski Medal in 1889 for the best paper on a civil engineering subject.

The obverse of the medal is a forward facing likeness of Sir Casimir Gzowski, in the uniform of a Colonel. The words GZOWSKI MEDAL in the upper field and the designer ROLPH, SMITH & Co. at the base.

The reverse bears a wreath of maple tied at the base and the inscription THE/CANADIAN SOCIETY/OF/CIVIL ENGINEERS/INCORPORATED/JUNE 23rd 1887.

The medal is circular, 48 mm in size, in 10kt gold. (Copies in bronze.)

The medal was redesigned and now bears the ENGINEERING INSTITUTE OF CANADA and is 32 mm in diameter. Medals were in 10kt gold to 1977 and have been 10kt gilded since. In 1965 three medals in 925 fine silver were struck.

There were 15 medals issued from 1942 to 1959 and 32 from 1960 to 1980. All are engraved with the name of the recipient and the year of the award.



Printed in London by Rolf, Smith & Co. Ltd.

117400



### THE LEONARD MEDAL

The Leonard Medal was established in 1917 from the proceeds of a fund established by Lieut-Col. Reuben Wells Leonard, President of the EIC in 1919, for the best paper on a mining subject presented to either The Engineering Institute of Canada, or the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

The obverse bears the shield of the EIC surrounded by maple leaves and the inscription THE LEONARD MEDAL.

The reverse bears the name of the recipient, the year of the award, and often the title of the paper.

Originally the medal was of fine gold, the first sent out from the Cobalt District. The medal was of irregular, circular, form with rough edges to resemble a gold nugget, 32 mm in diameter. The medal was of 10kt gold for many years but has been gilded since 1978. The first award was to E.E. Campbell in 1919.

Specimens exist in bronze. The award committee may issue a silver medal when the paper does not merit a gold medal. Silver medals were awarded in 1930, 1932 and 1949. There were 35 medals awarded to 1959 and a further 22 to 1980.

The EIC series of medals, after 1978, are gilded 95/5 silver plated. The thickness is 2.5 mm and are 54 mm in diameter. The obverse bears the inscription ENGINEERING INSTITUTE OF CANADA and the name of the award. The reverse bears the name of the recipient and the year of the award. The medals are struck and engraved at the Royal Canadian Mint.

### THE PLUMMER MEDAL

The Plummer Medal was instituted from the proceeds of a fund established by Dr. J.H. Plummer, DCL, in 1917 for the best paper published by the Canadian Society of Chemical Engineering, or the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy on the application of chemical engineering to the advancement of the science and practice of metallurgy.

The original Plummer Medal was octagonal shape, 32 mm across. It was awarded in 10kt gold to 1978, after which it is gilded. Specimens exist in bronze. There were 32 medals struck from 1943 to 1980. The award committee may give silver medals as a second prize. The original medal was 58 mm.

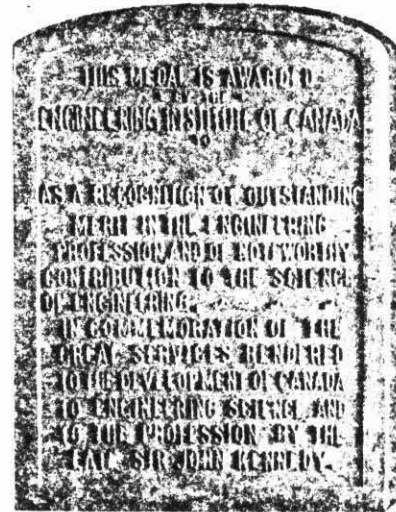
### THE SIR JOHN KENNEDY MEDAL

The Sir John Kennedy Medal is the senior award of the EIC and is awarded not oftener than every other year. The medal was first awarded in 1929 to Lieut. Col. R.W. Leonard, and the second award was to G.H. Duggan in 1931.

The medal is a recognition of outstanding merit in the profession or of noteworthy contribution to the science of engineering, or to the benefit of the Institute.

The original award was a tablet bearing a likeness of Kennedy with the words SIR JOHN KENNEDY/MEDAL above. The shield of the Institute and a branch of laurel at the base. The reverse bears the inscription THIS MEDAL IS AWARDED/ by the/ENGINEERING INSTITUTE OF CANADA/to/-----/AS A RECOGNITION OF OUTSTANDING/ MERIT IN THE ENGINEERING/PROFESSION AND OF NOTEWORTHY/CONTRIBUTION TO THE SCIENCE/ OF ENGINEERING./ IN COMMEMORATION OF THE/GREAT SERVICES RENDERED/TO THE DEVEL- OPEMENT OF CANADA/TO ENGINEERING SCIENCE AND/TO THE PROFESSION BY THE/LATE SIR JOHN KENNEDY.

There were 9 medals in tombac awarded from 1944 to 1959 and 11 medals in 925 fine silver from 1961 to 1980.



THE G.H. DUGGAN MEDAL

The Duggan Medal was established in 1935 for the best paper dealing with the use of metals for structural or mechanical purposes. Dr. George Herrick Duggan was President of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers in 1916.

The medal is the standard EIC award. The original was in silver, 54 mm.

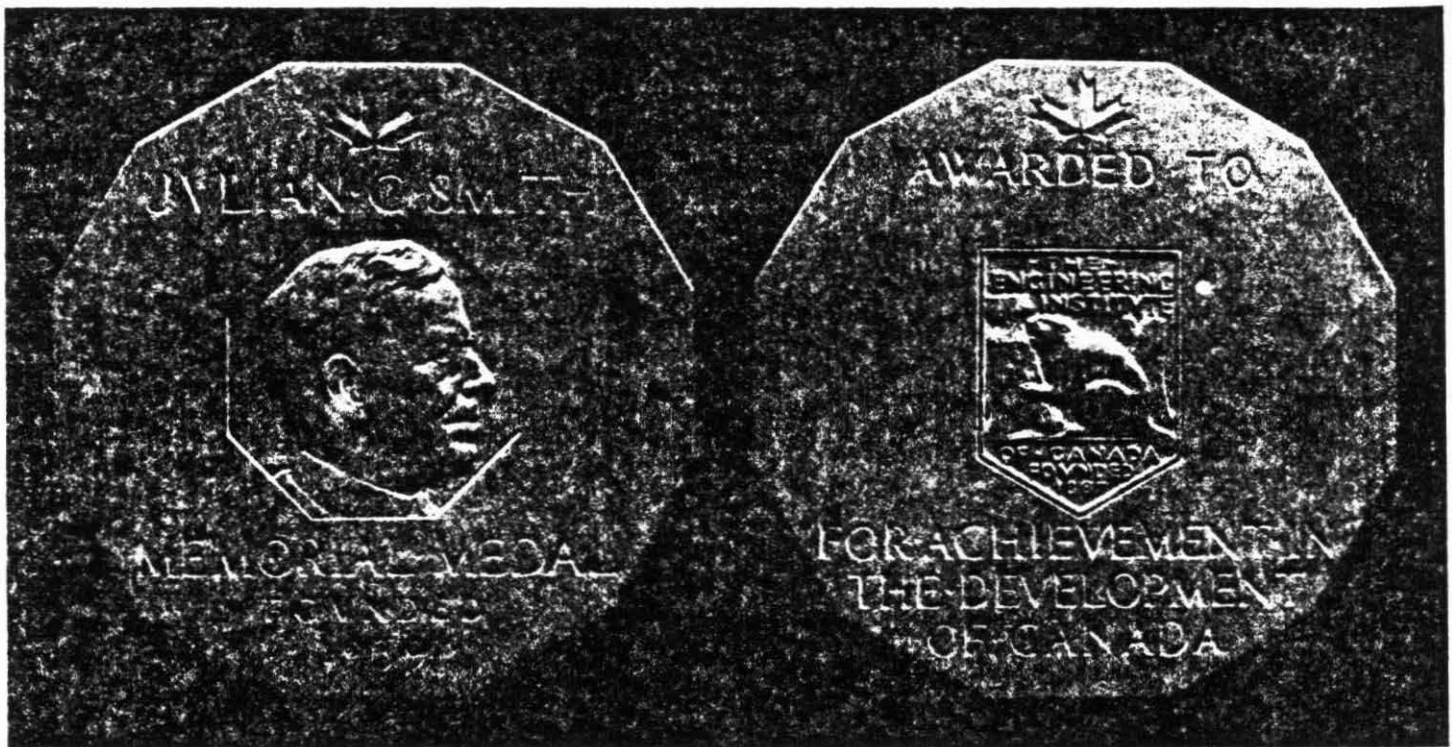
THE JULIAN C. SMITH MEDAL

Julian Cleveland Smith was the 39th President. The medal was founded in 1939 by a group of senior members to perpetuate his memory. It is awarded for achievement in the development of Canada. There were 11 medals awarded in 1940-41, subsequent awards are limited to two a year.

The medal was designed by Emmanuel Hahn, RCA,SSC, and the dies were prepared at the Royal Mint, London. Issues have been 6 in tombac, 13 in bronze, 15 in tombac from 1953 to 1960 and 35 in 925 fine silver to 1980. The medal is 14-sided, 56 mm, and engraved with the recipients name and year.

The medal bears a likeness of Smith, facing right within an octagon, above is a maple leaf and the words JVLIAN.C.SMITH; below, MEMORIAL MEDAL/FOUNDED/ 1939. The reverse bears a single maple leaf, the words AWARDED TO/ the arms of the EIC and the words FOR.ACHIEVEMENT. IN/THE. DEVELOPMENT/OF.CANADA.





The Julian C. Smith Medal

THE R.A. ROSS MEDAL

Dr. R.A. Ross was President of the EIC in 1920. The R.A. Ross Medal was established in 1942 for the best paper on electrical engineering subjects. The medal is cast in gold and engraved.

New dies were prepared by the Mint engraver in 1947, similar to other EIC medals. It was in 10kt gold to 1978 and gilded thereafter. There were 41 medals awarded to 1980.

THE T.C. KEEFER MEDAL

The T.C. Keefer Medal was established in 1942 in honour of Thomas Coltrin Keefer, first President of the CSCE, to cover areas in civil engineering not covered by The Gzowski Medal.

The medal is similar to other EIC medals, a die having been engraved in 1947. There were 7 medals to 1960, the first being in 1947. There have been 19 medals from 1960 to 1980.

THE ROBERT W. ANGUS MEDAL

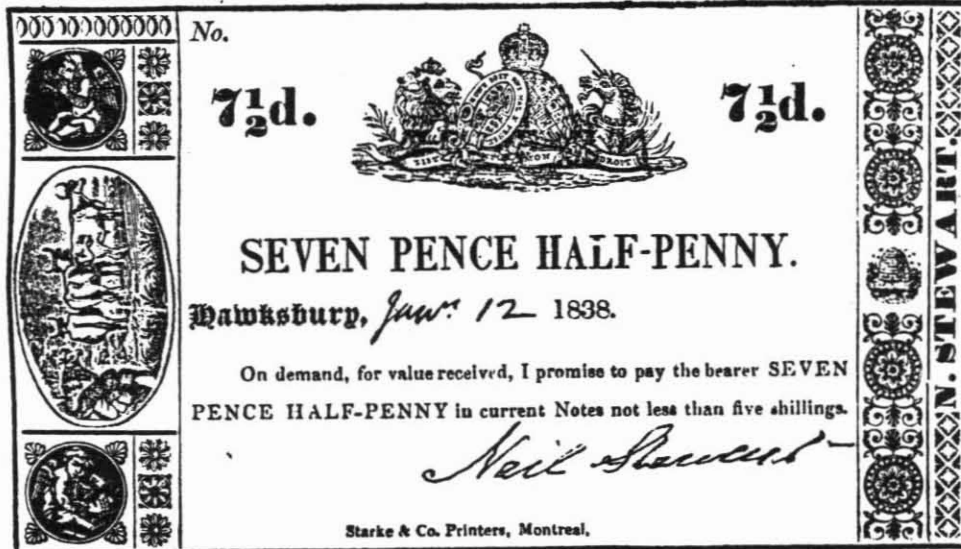
This medal was established in 1957 to honour the late Robert W. Angus, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, University of Toronto, for the best paper on a mechanical engineering subject.

THE JULES STACHIEWICZ MEDAL

The Stachiewicz Medal was established in 1980 jointly by the Canadian Society of Mechanical and Chemical Engineers to recognize distinguished contributions in heat transfer including design, research, manufacturing and teaching for a work executed in Canada.

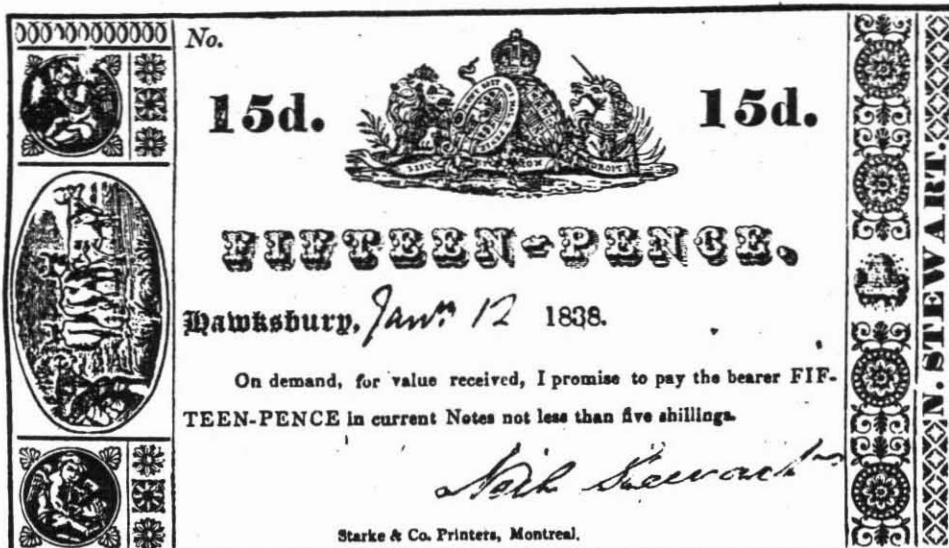
NEIL STEWART'S NOTES

by Ruth McQuade



Neil Stewart was one of ten children born on a farm on the Island of Skye in 1793. He was the son of Ranald and Isabella Stewart, their oldest being a young man and the youngest a baby. Ranald died and his wife came to Canada with the ten children. Hopefully the older children helped to look after the younger ones. The family settled on a farm in Lancaster on the 4th concession. Lancaster is a village in Ontario, the population in 1895 was 700.

The oldest son stayed on this farm and the second boy settled on an adjacent farm. Another son "Willie" went to Bytown (1). Neil settled in Vankleek Hill where he married and had four children, 3 girls and a boy. His wife died during the birth of the 4th child. Later he married again but his wife left him and went to live in Scotland. Both wives were the daughters of army officers.



Neil worked in a store and lived on a farm. The store was owned by John MacIntosh. As well as looking after the store, Neil was a J.P. and the Postmaster. He was also an auditor in West Hawkesbury. His notes must have been useful for these jobs. The notes bear his name as well as the name of the printer Starke & Co. Montreal. Notes with denominations of 15d and 7½d have been seen. It is obvious that the vignettes are the same on both notes. No other denominations have been seen. The notes are dated Jan.12, 1838 and measure approximately 124m x 71m.

Of Neil Stewart, his Grandson wrote "We knew him only in his later years as the slim mercurial type of Highlander with dancing eye, a quick step, full of jests and withall something of a dandy." It is reported he had a white top hat and a gold headed cane (2).

Neil lived in a 1½ storey wood house on the Main St. It was renovated in the 1950's. He died in 1881 and is buried in Vankleek Hill (3).

1. see Vol. 18 No.3 Transactions
  2. "Braggart in My Step" by Dorothy Dumbrille
  3. "The Story of Vankleek Hill and Environs" by Alan Douglas
- Illustrations - courtesy of National Currency Collection, Bank of Canada, Ottawa

"The International Nickle Company expressed a desire to renew their offer of last year to furnish the Canadian National Exhibition with platinum for the official Exhibition medal to be presented the Opener of this years Exhibition."

Note: Openers were: Premier Henry of Ontario in 1933 and Governor-General Bessborough in 1934. Probably Roden Bros. struck the medal.

Contributed by Norman Wells.

by Ronald Greene



Herbert Vye's father came to Victoria from New Brunswick. He acquired 26 acres at Carrick and Richmond. The property was later to straddle the City of Victoria and Municipality of Saanich boundary. The house where Herbert was born in 1888 on Carrick Street is now within the City and 1846 Kings, just over a block away in within the Saanich "panhandle". Herbert was one of 11 children, 9 sons and 2 daughters. Mr. Vye started a dairy which became quite large, supplying the Canadian Pacific boats and Victoria hotels. He used to leave the house at 4:45 a.m. on his rounds. He gave up the dairy and went into the teaming business--and at one time owned the Mt. Tolmie gravel pits.

Herbert worked with his father as a teamster but when teams started being replaced by trucks in the mid 1920's Herbert returned to the dairy business--in a conversation held with him in 1966 he said he ought to have had his head examined for that move. He had a mixed herd, mostly Jerseys, which reached a maximum of 30 head. His delivery route was all over the city. At the time he started the dairy he ordered a quantity of 1 pint tokens, which he said was the only order for tokens he made.

Following World War II Mr. Vye retired from the dairy business and sold all his cattle. Afterwards he did a little hauling work.

The token is aluminum. Its shape is a rectangle which measures 32mm x 19mm.

Victoria, B.C.  
October 10, 1983

## THE MEDALS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

R. W. Irwin

The Royal Society of Canada is a national academy whose objective is the promotion of learning and research in the arts and sciences. The Society was founded in 1882 by the Governor General, the Right Honorable the Marquis of Lorne. The Society is formed into five divisions of subject matter. A Transactions is issued annually which contains the learned papers of the Society.

The Society has developed a series of medallic awards to recognize outstanding work within the divisions. To some extent these awards have been evolutionary. In this brief article the purpose of the award is set out with a description of the medal. The initial awardee is mentioned. Other winners may be found in lists in most public libraries, or in the Annual Report of the Society.

### FLAVELLE MEDAL

The first medal was donated at the 43rd General Meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in May, 1924. Dr. McMurrich presented the medal and die which had been donated by Sir Joseph Flavelle, with CNR bonds for \$1,300 for endowment of the medal. Flavelle was a financial giant associated with the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The medal was awarded to Fellows of the Society who accomplish work of an original nature in Science or Literature of especial or conspicuous merit. It was not intended that the medal be awarded annually, only when an outstanding contribution could be recognized.

The first Flavelle Medal was awarded at the General Meeting in May, 1925, to Dr. Charles E. Saunders for the discovery and development of Marquis wheat.

In 1942 the awards of the Society were reviewed and the terms of the award for the Flavelle Medal were changed to be awarded for original research of specific and conspicuous merit in the biological sciences and was based on the past 10 years work.

Obv: Within a wreath of oak leaves the inscription REGALIS.SOCIETAS.CANADENSIS./MDCCCLXXXII; within the inscription, the Arms of Flavelle, with motto.

Rev: Engraved with the name of the recipient and the year of the award.

The original medals were two inches in diameter and 0.75 inches thick and of 14kt gold. The medal was struck at Ottawa after 1936. The crest of the Society was remodelled by Thomas Shingles in 1942 and a more accurate design was engraved in steel to strike the obverse. The medal is now described to be 2-1/16 inches in diameter. From 1963 the medal has been gilded. From 1951 the reverse bore "Awarded to"



Photographs of the Engineering Institute of Canada and Royal Society of Canada medals are from the National Medal Collection, courtesy of Norman Willis, FCNRS.

The reverse bears the name of the medal, the words "Awarded to" and "For Meritorious Achievement".

#### THE LORNE PIERCE MEDAL

Dr. Lorne Pierce, editor of the Ryerson Press, Toronto, donated a gold medal to a Fellow of the Society who accomplished in imaginative or critical literature some achievement of especial significance or conspicuous merit. The literature could be in French or English. The medal is not necessarily awarded annually, from 1963 awards have been biennially.

The first award was made in 1926 to Dr. Charles G.D. Roberts.

Obv: Three figures raising the Lamp of Learning.

Rev: Within a wreath of laurel the words: P.R.O.P.T.E.R/OPERAM/SVMMAM/  
AD LITTERAS PAT/RIAS AVGENDAS/REGALIS/SOCIETAS CANADENSIS/ADTRIBVIT/  
SVMMOS/HONORES/LORNE PIERCE/MEDAL

The medal was designed by Bela Janowzsky. It was of 10kt gold but gilded after 1963. No award was made in 1933. It is awarded biennially from 1964.

#### THE TYRRELL MEDAL

Joseph Burr Tyrrell, a successful gold mining engineer, offered a medal to the Society in 1927 for outstanding research work in Canadian history, in French or English. The medal has been awarded biennially since 1966.

The first award was made in 1928 to Sir Thomas Chapais.

Obv: A seated figure, to left, holding a book, HISTORY OF CANADA, in his left hand and a wreath in his upstretched left hand. A fir tree to right, and a birch canoe with paddlers to left. The inscription reads: THE.ROYAL.SOC-  
IETY.OF.CANADA.

Rev: Around the upper edge the inscription THE J.B. TYRRELL HISTORICAL  
MEDAL. Within the inscription, a figure clad for northern exploration  
wearing snowshoes and carrying a rifle, a herd of antelope in the back-  
ground. D.W. JEFFERY at the base.

The medal was struck in Ottawa from 1935 in fine gold although some tombac medals have been struck. Designer was Emmanuel Hahn. The medal has been gilded since 1971.





#### HENRY MARSHALL TORY MEDAL

Henry Marshall Tory was an educationalist at McGill University and was instrumental in the formation of the National Research Council. A gold medal was to be awarded for outstanding research in physics, chemistry, mathematics, astronomy or allied sciences. From 1947 the award has been biennial.

The first award was in May 1943 to Dr. John L. Synge

Obv: The head of Sir Isaac Newton, from Wyon, within the inscription: THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA. Sec III.

Rev: An annulus bearing the words THE HENRY MARSHALL TORY MEDAL. Within the annulus a tablet surmounted by a Lamp of Knowledge and a spray of laurel. On the tablet the words FOR/ACHIEVEMENT IN/SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH/AWARDED TO, and below, FOUNDED/1941.

The medal is 1-3/4 inches in diameter of 18kt gold. Dies were made by Thomas Shingles.

#### WILLETT G. MILLER MEDAL

Willet G. Miller was a geologist. This gold medal was approved October 25, 1942, to be awarded for outstanding published research in geology, paleontology, mineralogy and allied science. The medal is presented biennially.

The first award was made in May 1943 to Dr. Norman Levi Bowen.

Obv: The full face of Willett Miller and inscription THE WILLETT G. MILLER MEDAL founded 1941.

Rev: The arms of the Society.

Die cut by Thomas Shingles, 2-1/16 inches in diameter, 18kt gold. Gilded after 1963. Twelve friends subscribed \$1,250 to present the medal in honor of Miller.

#### PIERRE CHAUVEAU MEDAL

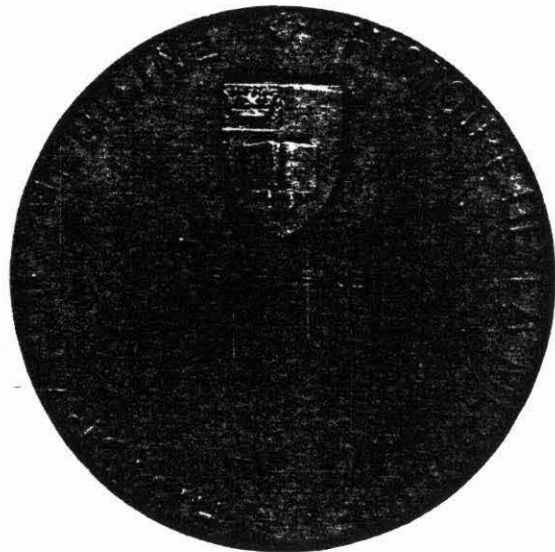
Pierre Chauveau was Premier of Quebec and an early Superintendent of Instruction. This silver medal is awarded for an outstanding contribution to French Canadian History. It was awarded biennially from 1966.

The first award was to Pierre Daviault in 1952.

Obv: The words PIERRE CHAUVEAU and his bust, and the years 1820-1890.

Rev: Inscribed SOCIETE/ROYALE/DE/CANADA.

The medal is struck by Lamond & fils, Montreal.



#### MEDAILLE INNIS-GERIN

The Innis-Gerin silver medal was created in 1967 to be awarded biennially to a citizen of Canada for distinguished contribution to the social sciences, including human geography and social psychology.

The first award was in 1967 to Dr W.A. Mackintosh and Esdras Minville.

Obv: The words INNIS.GERIN and two full faces.

Rev: An annulus inscribed THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.LA SOCIETE ROYALE DU CANADA. Inside are three maze.

The medal is cast by Art Price.

#### THOMAS W. EADIE MEDAL

Thomas Wardrope Eadie was President of the Bell Telephone Company. The medal is awarded to any field through engineering or applied science. A cash award of \$1,000 accompanies the medal. It has been awarded annually since 1976.

The first award was in 1976 to John W. Hilborn.

Obv: Thomas W. Eadie and the name of the Society in English and French. The word 'Hunt' near the base.

Rev: A stylized arm bearing an open book and crown, below, the words POUR FOR/EXCELLENCE. Around the edge:ENGINEERING.AND.APPLIED.SCIENCES.INGENIERIE. ET.SCIENCES.APPLIQUEES.

The medal is silver and cast. Designer Dora de Pedery-Hunt

The first award was actually in 1975 to Marshall Kulka,

#### JASON A. HANNAH MEDAL

Dr. Jason A. Hannah, Associated Medical Services, gave a medal supported by The Hannah Institute for publication in the history of medicine.

The first award was in 1978 to Henri F. Ellenberger.

Obv: Bust of Hannah and the name of the Society in English and French.

Rev: Arms similiar to the Eadie medal and the inscription HISTOIRE DE LA MEDICINE.HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

In cast bronze, by Frances Gage.



#### THE MC LAUGHLIN MEDAL

The McLaughlin Medal is awarded for research, sustained excellence in any branch of medical science. It was approved in 1978.

The first award was to Bernard Belleau.

Obv: The sign of medicine, and FOR POUR/EXCELLENCE; THE McLAUGHLIN MEDAL LA MEDAILLE McLAUGHLIN around the edge.

Rev: As for the Miller medal.

In gold plated silver, design by the Royal Canadian Mint.

#### THE RUTHERFORD MEDALS

There are two Rutherford Medals - one in Chemistry and one in Physics. These medals were approved in 1980 for outstanding research in any branch of physics or chemistry.

The first award in Chemistry was to G. Michael Bancroft; and in Physics to Malcolm J. Stott.

Obv: E. Rutherford facing left, with name above and dates 1871 - 1937.

Rev: As for the Miller medal.

Design by W. Ott, Royal Canadian Mint. Gold plated silver medal.

#### THE CENTENARY MEDAL

The Centenary Medal was awarded in 1982 for the Centenary of the founding of the Society. It was awarded to 19 Past Presidents; 17 Secretaries; 16 Editors and others. Total, about 100.

The obverse bears the likeness of Lorne, Dawson and Chauveau, with the years 1882-1982.

The reverse bears the new arms of the Society with the title in English and French.

## RODEN BROTHERS, TORONTO - MEDALLISTS

Ross W. Irwin

Thomas Roden was born April 17, 1859 at Birmingham, England. He entered the silversmithing trade in April 1874 with the Blanckee Co. at Birmingham.

He married twice, to Janet Connell and to Mabel Land. They had two sons, Alfred John Roden who eventually became superintendant of the Roden plant, and Percy. Thomas Roden died in 1929.

Roden came to Canada in 1879 and found employment with the P.W. Ellis Company where he worked for 10 years, eventually becoming a foreman. He was said to be the "finest workman in the Dominion".

Frank Roden, his brother, was also a native of Birmingham where he learned the silversmithing trade. He came to Canada in 1886 and also joined the P.W. Ellis Company. He married and had two sons Bert and Dudley. He died November 20, 1928, just three months before Thomas.

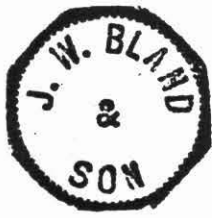
In 1891 Thomas and Frank formed a partnership and bought out the Bonner Company and founded the Roden Brothers Company. The company started with 3 employees, at the corner of Colborne and Leader Lane. The factory was only 20 feet square and concentrated on silverware.

In 1892 the brothers expanded to the Acme Silver Co. building on Hayter street, where they remained for 12 years. They moved to the Royal Opera House building on King Street, which had been occupied by G.H. Lees, in 1900. They remained there 10 years and now employed 75 workmen.

In 1914 Roden Brothers built a three story, 33,000 square foot, building on Carlaw Avenue. By 1929 this building was 48,000 square feet. The firm employed 125 people, and specialized in sterling and silverware. They did plate work including medals and shields. They made silver of any type for other firms, putting trade marks on as required. The trade mark of Roden Brothers was an old English "R". Frank was in charge of designing and Thomas was in charge of the business.

The Goldsmiths Stock Co. was the sole selling agents, from 1900 to 1922. As exclusive selling agents they distributed the Roden Brothers catalog, which included sports medals, college pins, badges and brooches.

Roden Brothers was acquired by Birks in 1922 but continued to produce under the old name. For example, the firm manufactured thousands of Canadian Memorial Crosses for mothers in World War I and II. They also produced the Prince of Wales and Lord Byng medals, Vancouver Exhibition medal of 1917, Toronto Public School Board medals and the C.N.E. plaques from 1919 to 1941. The company produced a great many medals for events in Canada. The medals are of good quality, and generally of gold or silver. A previous article listed many medals issued by the company at the end of World War I for municipalities.



THE J. W. BLAND & SON DAIRY



by D. M. Stewart, F.C.N.R.S.

A previously unrecorded aluminum dairy token used in Victoria has been discovered. It has not been possible to locate any member of the Bland family but certain facts about the Dairy are known.

John W. Bland arrived in Victoria about 1916 and joined James P. Bland, likely his son, who had arrived here a year earlier and who was residing at 2730 Shelbourne Street. John W. Bland purchased the property at 2672 Shelbourne, at the corner of Kings Road, along with several vacant lots. Here he developed a grocery store and began the Shelbourne Dairy. James P. Bland delivered the milk house to house for the Dairy.

A severe economic depression took place in 1923 and Bland disposed of the Dairy but continued to operate the grocery business until 1927. John W. Bland then retired but continued to live at 2672 Shelbourne Street with his wife Joyce until his death about 1942.

It seems to be more than a coincidence that A. G. Lambrick and his brother, Llewellyn J. Lambrick opened a dairy at 1702 Kings Road just at that time and kitty-corner from the Bland store and dairy. Further evidence that they bought the Bland Dairy lies in their use of the Bland tokens for some time, as told to Ron Greene by Arthur Lambrick many years ago. Soon after opening at Kings Road, A. G. Lambrick moved to Fulton Road in Gordon Head and founded his well known Gordon Head Dairy. The Kings Road dairy was carried on by Llewellyn J. Lambrick under the name Devonshire Dairy and when he passed away about 1933, his widow Kate and son Arthur continued the business. Leslie C. Hill in his book of B.C. Trade Tokens lists one token issued by A. Lambrick, which is good for 1 pint milk, which is likely to have been used by Arthur Lambrick who delivered milk for the Devonshire Dairy for much of its existence.

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## A STRANGE BADGE

Ross W. Irwin

Fellow Freeman Clowery was considerate of my interest in L'Ordre du Merite Agricole of Quebec and has sent me some documentation and a strange badge. The badge was unknown to me but a search in the University of Guelph Library turned up a bit of a story.

The Order of Agricultural Merit was formed in Quebec in 1890. In 1916 they decided to celebrate their Silver Anniversary of the Order. The celebration was at L'Exposition Provinciale de Quebec on August 30, 1916. Attending the ceremonies were Lieutenant Governor Sir P.E. Leblanc; Prime Minister Sir Lomer Gouin; Minister of Agriculture, M.J.E. Caron.

The official motto of the exposition was L'Annee du Retour a la Terre. The official green and red flag of the Order was unveiled at the ceremony. The colours signified courage and steadfastness.

Attendees at this exposition were given special badges to identify their having been awarded the medal of the Order in previous years. All former winners had been invited to the celebration.

The badge bears the inscription L'Annee du Retour a la terre and 1916 around the monogram "E P and Q" which means Exposition Provinciale de Quebec. The of Quebec, and the Order, is in the centre of the monogram. The badge is similiar to a watch fob. It is 50 mm by 39 mm, lobed outline, and silver dipped base metal. It is suspended from a brass brooch by a red ribbon. The brooch bears the word "Commissaire".



J. J. TYNE & CO. CANADA

By

D. M. Stewart, F.C.N.R.S.



J. J. Tyne & Co. /	Canada	
Good for / 25¢ /	in trade	A R 28½
/1.00 /		A R 36
/2.00 /		A R 44



Tokens, such as the Tyne tokens, which do not carry the name of a specific locality and, perhaps, the name of a Province or State, are commonly referred to as "mavericks." One of the satisfactions of token collecting is the pleasure to be gained from tracing the origin of a "maverick" and to subsequently learn something of the history of the issuer. When this research uncovers the unusual in the use of the token, then this pleasure is increased. Such was the case with the

J. J. Tyne & Co. tokens.

When Ralph Burry of Sidney, B.C. discovered one of the Tyne tokens, he recognized the distinctive die work as a product of Calgary, Alberta. In fact, the tokens were struck in Calgary by "Dickinson, The Stamp Man", who was responsible for producing many of the tokens used in Southern Alberta and South-eastern British Columbia. With this clue, Ralph combed Dun & Bradstreet until he located a listing for the J. J. Tyne general store at Strome, Alberta. Coincidentally, he noticed a listing for Tyne at Rainy River, Ontario. Very generously, Ralph made the token available to the writer, who specializes in the Alberta issues.

The use of "Canada" rather than "Strome" seemed curious and the Ontario connection was intriguing, so an effort was made to contact the family. After trying Strome with no success, the next attempt took the form of a letter of enquiry to the Editor of the Fort Frances Times, resulting from the discovery of a J. J. Tyne listing in that city. Shortly thereafter, a letter was received from Mr. Tyne's daughter, who wondered about my interest in her father. This led to an exchange of correspondence which brought forth some family history and the discovery of two additional denominations of the tokens.

James Joseph Tyne was born at Collingwood, Ontario in 1882, the youngest son of eight children. He remained in Collingwood on a farm until 1905, when he moved to Rainy River and entered the retail trade. In 1909, J. J. Tyne married May Holt at Duluth, Minnesota, where she was living. The couple had two daughters, Nelly Adelle (Mrs. H. Johnson of International Falls, Minn.) and Vivian Dorothy (Mrs. William MacDonald of Fort Frances, Ontario).

In the period prior to 1914, Tyne became interested in raw fur buying, likely learning much about this trade from his brother, Patrick. There was considerable activity in fur buying in Northern Alberta at this time, so it was there that Tyne went. It was during this period that he ordered his tokens. Quite likely he did so in the expectation that using them would free him from the need to carry large sums of money into the wilds when he was purchasing fur. Because he was not doing business from a trading post, he chose to place "Canada" on his tokens. As it turned out, the Indian trappers would not readily accept Tyne's tokens, presumably because he did not have a well-stocked trading post close by where the tokens could be exchanged for trade goods. While J. J. Tyne was absent on these fur buying trips each winter and spring, his wife remained in Rainy River to look after the family grocery store.

Tyne must have observed the rapid population growth in Alberta prior to World War I. Settlers were pouring into the Province from all over the world. We cannot be certain just what prompted him to select Strome in which to open a general store, but this town located in a rich farming area to the south-east of Edmonton is one he might have passed through on the Canadian Pacific Railway while travelling to or from Winnipeg and Rainy River. (Incidentally, Strome is well known to trade dollar collectors for its Wavy Lake issue.) The J. J. Tyne & Co. general store was open from 1914 until 1920, when he sold out and returned to Rainy River. In connection with the general store, the tokens were used in barter for local purchases of meat and eggs and for the purpose of granting credit.

In Rainy River again, Tyne joined his brother, Patrick, who had a successful departmental store. Patrick J. Tyne was also the only licensed raw fur buyer in the western end of the Rainy River District. Patrick had an excellent reputation with the Indian and white trappers and also with the fur buyers from the T. Eaton Co., The Hudson's Bay Company and the other buyers to whom he sold. It has been said that P. J. Tyne's patience with the Indian trappers helped him to build a remarkable rapport with them. Patrick also engaged in pulp wood buying on a large scale.

J. J. Tyne had brought his tokens with him from Strome, so they were introduced again in the raw fur buying and pulp wood buying. It was hoped that they would be accepted as there was now the departmental store in which the tokens could be used for the purchase of groceries and dry goods. Unfortunately, the trappers and woodsmen were used to cash dealing, so the tokens never really caught on. Soon the only use of them was by the two brothers, who gave their wives a regular household allowance in the form of "tin money" as the family named it. This was used for the purchase of groceries at the store and permitted easy accounting of the families expenses. Eventually, the use of the tokens was discontinued and to the best of their knowledge only the three tokens have survived. Undoubtedly, there must have been a 50¢ token and perhaps lower denominations too.

With the advent of the popular automobile, the Tyne Brothers opened dealerships in Rainy River and Fort Frances and gave up the store. Patrick remained in Rainy River and J. J. Tyne moved to Fort Frances, where he died in 1968 at the age of 86 years.

The writer wishes to express his appreciation to Ralph Burry, Mrs. Kathleen P. Fix (Patrick J. Tyne's daughter) and Mrs. Vivian D. MacDonald for their assistance.

From the Historical Atlas of Elgin County, 1877, page ix.

... money was scarce ... Philip Hodgkinson describes the currency as a bundle of shingles (split and shaved), a hundred feet of pine boards, or a bushel of wheat as \$1.00 Malahide currency, which was worth 75 cents in store pay or 50 cents in cash, and usage and necessity legalized this for a long time.

R. Graham

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT AWARD

R.W. Irwin

Yvon Gariepy, Master of the Royal Canadian Mint, announced July 8, 1976, that an annual award would be made to the Canadian deemed to have contributed the most to numismatic education in Canada.

The award is described:

Obv: A front view of the old Royal Canadian Mint on Sussex Drive, Ottawa, with an annulus inscribed ROYAL CANADIAN MINT AWARD and PRIX DE LA MONNAIE ROYALE CANADIENNE.

Rev: Inscribed: FOR/NUMISMATIC/EDUCATION, and, POUR/EDUCATION/NUMISMAT-IQUE/(maple leaf). The name of the recipient, and the year, are machine engraved on the reverse.

Detail: Circular, 45 mm, sterling silver.

The first award was presented to Norman W. Williams, New Westminster, B.C., in 1976. Subsequent awards were: R.C. Willey, 1977; J.A. Haxby, 1978; H.D. Allen, 1979; A. Bliman, 1980; J.D. Ferguson, 1981; L.H. Lewry, 1982; S.S. Carroll, 1983; and R.W. Irwin, 1984.



We are pleased to  
present the Royal  
Canadian Mint Award  
for the dissemination  
of numismatic  
knowledge to

Nous sommes heureux  
de remettre le prix  
de la Monnaie royale  
canadienne pour la  
diffusion de la  
connaissance en  
numismatique à

*Ross W. Irwin*

the Canadian citizen  
who has worked  
diligently to promote  
numismatic education  
in Canada the last  
few years

le citoyen canadien  
qui a contribué  
avec la plus grande  
assiduité à promouvoir  
l'éducation de la  
numismatique au cours  
des dernières années



Royal Canadian  
Mint

Monnaie royale  
canadienne

97

Master of the Mint

Président de la Monnaie

THE WESTMORLAND BANK, BEND OF PETITICODIAC, N. B. (P.E.I. BRANCH)

J. Richard Becker, F.C.N.R.S

Recently, while researching early Prince Edward Island newspaper files, I happened across an interesting article that immediately caught my eye. The article, from the September 29th, 1854 edition of the "ISLANDER" states:

THE BANK OF WESTMORLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK (P.E.I. BRANCH OFFICE)

Whilst the Royal Assent is unaccountably delayed or refused to the Bank Act of this Island, our more energetic neighbors have passed an Act, during the late Session, incorporating the above institution; and not only commenced operations there but established an agency here, under the management of Mr. Purdie. We have glanced over the Act of Incorporation, and perceive that the affairs of the bank are subjected once every six months to the strict surveillance of the Government. Besides the stock of the Bank—which will always be ample security for the public—each stockholder is privately liable to the extent of his stock for claims on the bank. The notes are redeemable in Gold and silver not only at the place of issue, but at the Bank of New Brunswick in St. John. Under these circumstances, it is almost needless to say that its notes, although new and strange to the public of this Island, are perfectly good.

Perhaps we have written more in favor of a local bank, in the path now actually followed, than any other journal; but at the same time, so far from entertaining jealousy of the rivalry of any other Bank, the public should be glad of its establishment, because it would certainly benefit from the competition.

The Bank has been fortunate in obtaining so experienced, cautious and "responsible" a person as Mr. Purdie to manage the agency. <sup>1</sup>

According to this article, it is obvious that almost immediately after the formation of the Westmorland Bank of Bend of Petitcodiac (now Moncton), New Brunswick, in 1854, a branch office was opened up on Prince Edward Island. In subsequent newspaper articles dated between 1854 and 1856 there are additional notations of dividends being paid of 4% twice yearly and the branch office on the Island seemed to be thriving.<sup>2</sup> According to newspaper accounts, the Westmorland banknotes were reported to have circulated extensively in the western county (Prince) of P.E.I.<sup>3</sup> The last formal indication that dividends were paid by the Island branch appeared in 1856.<sup>4</sup> At present, it can only be surmised why no further business by the Westmorland bank was done on P.E.I. after 1856. However, since the Bank of Prince Edward Island was chartered and opened its doors for business in Charlottetown in 1856, it is possible that with the formation of the first truly Island bank, the Westmorland operation ceased to have a necessary function in the community. Further research may reveal additional data concerning this previously unknown branch operation of a very successful New Brunswick bank.....

References:

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2. THE EXAMINER, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Jan 22, 1855  
 THE ISLANDER, " " " " " June 22, 1855  
 " " " " " Feb 29, 1856  
 " " " " " June 13, 1856
3. THE EXAMINER, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Jan 22, 1855
4. THE ISLANDER, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, June 13, 1856

The Journal of Commerce, Vol. V (1877) p. 202, warns against the photographic counterfeit of a Bank of British North America \$5, Quebec issue, dated 22 Nov. 1871. It has sheet number 44490, and bears the signatures of C.F. Smith and H.M. Price.

In a possibly related development (p. 265) there is reported the conviction of a man named Martin at Ottawa. Found guilty of forging Bank of BNA notes, Martin was sentenced to two years in jail; his accomplice who had turned "Queen's Evidence", received a lesser sentence.

The note in question is apparently unknown today. The Charlton catalog lists only the \$4 denomination in this issue.

R. Graham



YUKON & B. C. TOKENS  
 Collection & Research

Leslie C. Hill, P.O. Box 277, White Rock, B.C., Canada. V4B 5C6

To make the coin holder use a section of cardboard taken from the back of a writing pad as this is the right width at  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " and the best thickness. Cut 3 sections  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3" and hinge these together with tape. With these 3 pieces of cardboard held together, thumbtack them to a piece of wood as a backing board and then drill the hole through all sections. As coins or tokens vary in size it will be found best to make 3 or 4 of these coin holders, with holes 1",  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", 2" and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ". If a small token is rubbed in a hole too large the paper will stick to the backing tape around the token, so 3 or 4 sizes are best. Use a very sharp carpenters expansive wood bit and drill carefully so as not to tear the cardboard. A piece of 2" masking tape can be placed under the bottom hole, or use Johnson & Johnson Adhesive tape 2" wide.

A roller can be purchased at most Paint & Paper stores, which is meant for rolling the joints of wallpaper; a 1" roller is satisfactory. As these are made of plastic they will need rubber placed on the rolling surface. A section of  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " bicycle inner tubing will serve this purpose nicely. If there is a seam on the outside of the tubing, turn it inside out. Use a section of tubing slightly wider than the roller so that it can be trimmed neatly after being placed on the roller.

Naturally a good home made roller is best if you are handy with tools and have access to the right equipment needed. The consistency of the rubber is important, and a good section from a sturdy compressed air hose seems best. Use a  $\frac{1}{2}$ " inside diameter hose section which would be about 1" outside diameter. A solid core will be needed with 2 holes tapped and threaded for the bolts which are inserted, then cut off to provide spindles for the roller. In time a simpler method will likely be devised; for now the wall paper roller appears the simplest.

Onion skin is the best light paper that we have found so far, but it is not the final answer as it is too glassy and does not retain the carbon too well. The carbon should be a black pencil carbon. We used Atlas red-back black pencil carbon paper for many of the illustrations in the 1980 B.C. Trade Token book with satisfactory results. Cut your carbon paper and onion skin to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "; this can easily be done by folding the sheets twice and then cutting with a sharp knife.

This method of making rubbings is quite simple but to get good results considerable patience is involved. Rubbings should be photo-copied prior to mailing or handling too much as some of the carbon dusts off if agitated.

Credits; to Fred Bowman for the coin-holder idea, to Ralph Burry for the roller design and to Norm Williams for suggesting the wall paper joint roller.

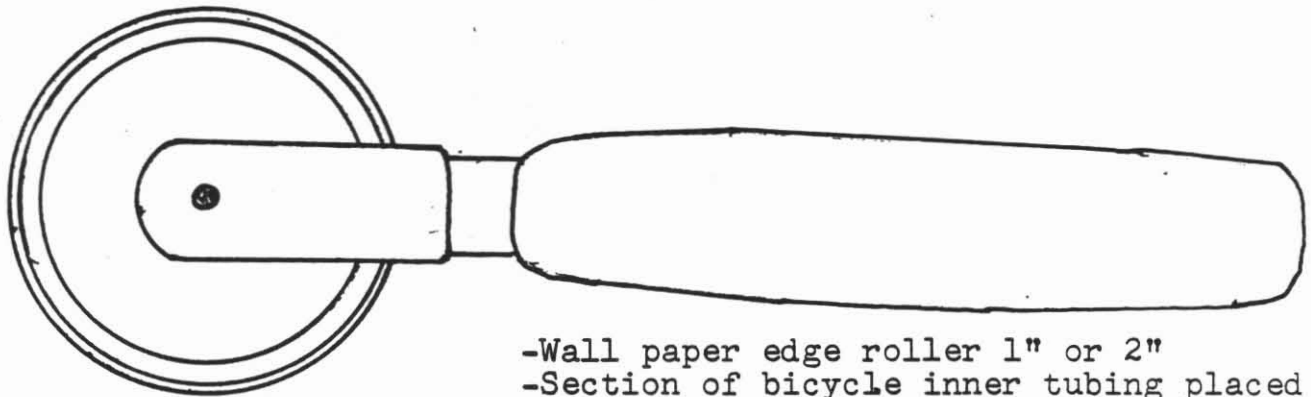
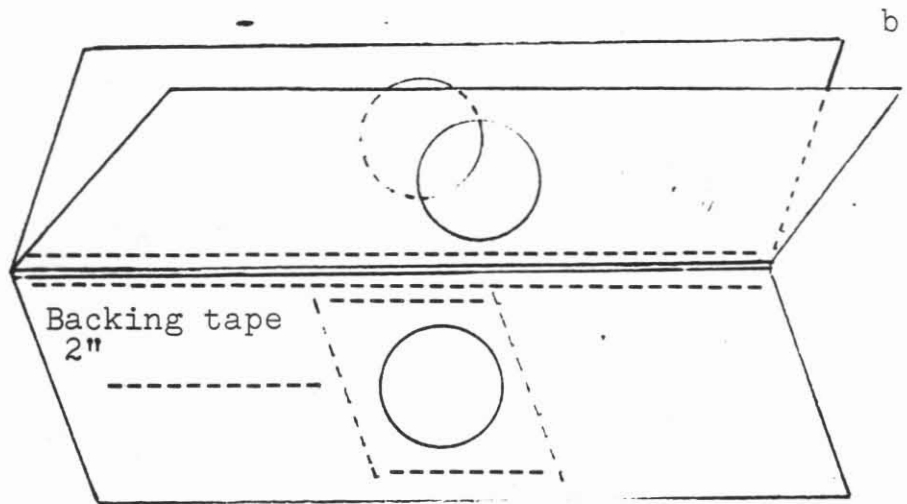




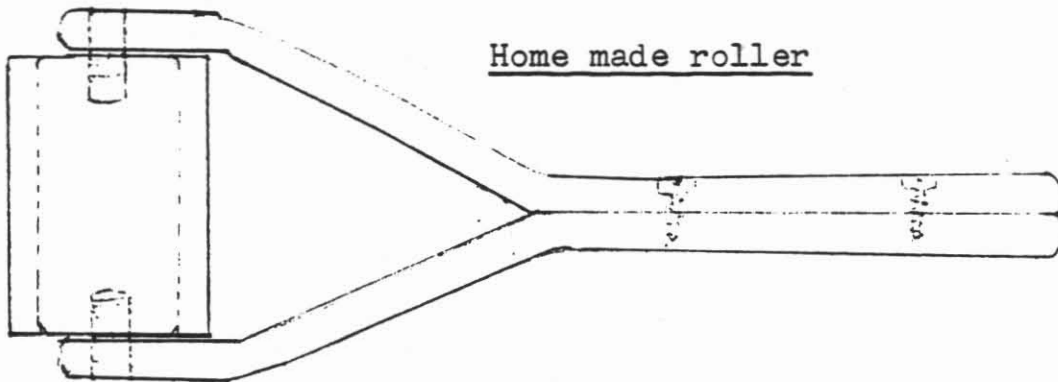
Coin holder  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3"

Holes  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " (38mm)

Tape hinges

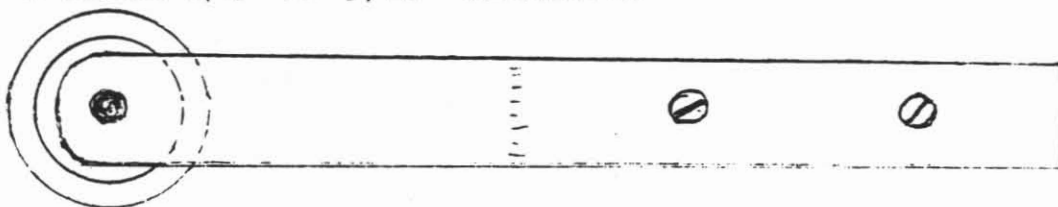


- Wall paper edge roller 1" or 2"
- Section of bicycle inner tubing placed over roller wheel.



Home made roller

- $\frac{1}{2}$ " inside diameter hard rubber air hose approx.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long.
- metal core, tapped and threaded for two bolts
- 2 bolts  $\frac{1}{4}$ " or  $\frac{3}{16}$ " diameter.



C. V. SMITH,      BABINE, B.C.

by Ronald Greene



Charles Victor Smith started his career as a deckhand on the steam tug *Etta White* following in the footsteps of his father, Capt. Henry Smith. Capt. Henry Smith had been born in New York and became a master mariner on the East coast. He reached Puget Sound in 1863 and shortly afterwards found employment on the well known early paddlewheeler, *Eliza Anderson*. In 1871 he was involved with Capt. George White in the building of the *Etta White* which was a good towboat of about a hundred tons gross register. When she was completed Capt. Smith assumed command and ran her for over twenty years. In 1875 he took her to Burrard Inlet, where he operated her as a towboat until 1894 when he took over the tug, *Mogul*<sup>1</sup>, which he purchased in Tacoma and registered under the British flag.

Victor Smith was first listed, under Moodyville, as a deckhand on the *Etta White* in the 1892 B.C. Directory. In 1895 he is listed as Charles V. Smith and in 1897 as Capt. C.V. Smith. In 1899 he is still listed as associated with the *Etta White*. The 1903 B.C. Directory does not have a listing for Smith in Moodyville, but there is a C.V. Smith in Vancouver selling groceries and men's furnishings. Smith suffered from asthma and had heard that the climate in Hazelton would be beneficial to him, so he took his family up to Prince Rupert via coastal steamer and from there up the Skeena River by river boat to Hazelton. This community is situated in a beautiful setting at the junction of the Skeena and Bulkley rivers. The valley is dominated at this point by a majestic Rocher de Boule Mountain.

R. W. Sargeant<sup>2</sup> recalls that Charles Victor Smith was a very tall, good looking man, with a very impressive appearance. He was known as "Poker" Smith. He started a general store and trading furs with the Indians by 1908, but possibly earlier. He was said to have been a friend of Simon Gunanoot who fled to the wilderness in June 1906 following the murder of two men in the Hazelton area. Gunanoot's story and the thirteen years during which he eluded the police have been well documented by David Williams<sup>3</sup> but according to the family<sup>4</sup> Smith bought furs from Gunanoot and supplied him with such necessities as tea, tobacco, etc.

It is not known when he opened his post at Babine, but it is believed that the post was run by Mr. Smith's sister while he stayed in Hazelton, although he often walked the distance from Hazelton to Babine and from Hazelton to Kitwanga to trade with the Indians. After the Grand Trunk was completed he held a pass and travelled either on a speeder or on the train.

Mr. Smith died in 1925 and is buried in the old cemetery on the Reserve. His son-in-law, Matthew Arthur Myros took over the business which became known as Myros & Smith. Inez Smith Myros died in 1951. In the 1960's Mr. Myros decided to retire and closed the store, later selling the building.

There are two denominations of tokens known today. The 25 cent token, of which four specimens are known is made of aluminum, has ten scallops and a diameter of 32½mm. The \$1.00 token, only one of which is known to the author is also of aluminum, but is round and 34mm in diameter. The \$1.00 token has an incuse "6" on the obverse which has not been explained. The tokens are listed by Leslie C. Hill as B0210c and e.

Why Mr. Smith would have tokens for his Babine post but not for his main headquarters of Hazelton is not known. However, there was a Hudson's Bay Co. post at Babine and perhaps Smith could control where the Babine Indians purchased their goods if he paid in tokens rather than money. The 1924 B.C. Directory lists a population at Babine of 10 white and 300 Indians.

Sources:

1. Wright; E.W., Editor, "Lewis & Dryden's Marine History of the Pacific Northwest, Portland 1895. p 190
2. in a conversation the author had with Mr. Sargent, July 20, 1975
3. Williams; David Ricardo, "Simon Peter Gunanoot, Trapline Outlaw", Victoria, 1982.
4. in conversations with Mr. Smith's granddaughter, Mrs. B. Robertson and Mr. Myros' second wife, Dorothy. Mrs Myros also wrote a very long and detailed letter about Mr. Smith.

Victoria, B.C.  
October 10, 1983



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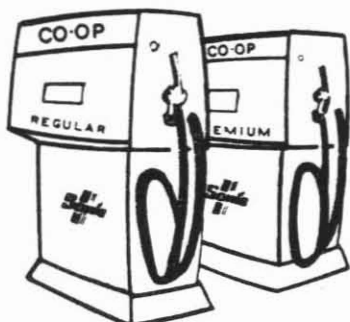
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CO-OP GAS BAR BONUS CERTIFICATES

R.W. Irwin

Illustrated below are four varieties of Co-op Gas Bar Bonus Certificates currently being distributed at Lindsay, Ontario. A common reverse is used for each one.

25¢



vingt-cinq

Buy  
Gasolines **Sonic**  
get CO-OP Cash

You just apply the value of your Bonus Certificate to CO-OP store or lawn and garden purchases at the location referred to on the front of this certificate. Everytime you buy CO-OP gas, you'll get more CO-OP cash.

Vous appliquez simplement la valeur de votre certificat boni à vos achats du magasin ou centre de jardinage inscrit sur l'autre côté de ce certificat.

À chaque fois que vous achetez de l'essence CO-OP, vous recevez un rabais CO-OP.

25¢

**CO-OP**

GASOLINE

## ***GAS BAR BONUS CERTIFICATE***

Redeemable  
at point of purchase for  
Store and Garden Centre  
merchandise.

UCO LINDSAY FARM & HOME CENTRE  
BOX 210 OAKWOOD RD., LINDSAY, ONT.

## ***GAS BAR BONUS CERTIFICATE***

Redeemable  
at point of purchase for  
Store and Garden Centre  
merchandise.

**UCO** LINDSAY

## ***GAS BAR BONUS CERTIFICATE***

Redeemable  
at point of purchase for  
Store and Garden Centre  
merchandise.

UNITED CO-OPERATIVES OF ONTARIO  
Oakwood Road  
LINDSAY, Ontario K9V 4S1

GASOLINE/ESSENCE

## ***GAS BAR BONUS CERTIFICATE CERTIFICAT BONI DES DÉPÔTS D'ESSENCE***

Redeemable at point of purchase for Store  
and Garden Centre merchandise.

Remboursable au point d'achat pour de la  
marchandise du magasin ou du centre de  
jardinage.

UCO LINDSAY, OAKWOOD ROAD,  
LINDSAY, ONTARIO, K9V 4S1

The Transitional 5 cent Silver of 1902  
and Public Misapprehension

R.G. Graham

The inability of the Royal Mint to complete the new reverse for the Canadian 5 cent silver on time resulted in the 1902 issue being struck with St. Edward's crown, used on the Victorian reverses, instead of the Imperial State crown as seen on the higher Edwardian silver denominations. As reported in Coins of Canada (5th edition page 26), the public concluded that an error had been made, and hoarded the coins.

Three letters have been discovered in Finance Department files held by the Public Archives of Canada, which offer evidence of the rumours touched off by these coins and the profit anticipated by those who hoarded them.

The first, from Colpoys Bay, Ontario, dated 14 December (probably 1903), was directed to the Minister of Finance:

"Could you give me any information in regard to the five cent pieces with the Queen's Crown on one side and the King's on the other. I(?) was informed some days ago that so much was offered for these coins, with the different crowns on."

Mr. Fielding received a similar letter from London, Ontario, dated 15 February 1904:

"What is the premium on 5 cts. pieces with King Edward's Crown on one side, and Queen Victoria's on the other side I understand there is so much for each one returned to the Government."

The myth rapidly spread to Seattle, Washington, losing most of its details on the way. This letter, of 19 February 1904, was addressed to the Canadian Mint (the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint was only a construction site at the time):

"I have been told that there was a premium on Canadian (sic) money bearing King Edward's head and write you to ask if same is true."

To their credit, Finance Department officials replied promptly in each case, dispelling rumours and dashing hopes. Nevertheless, many of these coins were set aside, resulting in their availability to today's collectors.



THE CURRENCY AND MEDALS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

ADDENDUM AND ERRATA

- p. 11, col. 2. Rutherford Token 2. not described, text omitted but reads:-  
"The scarcer undated variety, with ST.JOHN'S compact and close to the  
ram, with the apostrophe touching the right hind foot. (Not recorded  
by Breton or Courteau)".
- p. 11, col. 2. Rutherford Token 5. not described, text omitted but reads:-  
"(Breton 953, Courteau 5) The obverse is as No. 4 but weakly struck,  
with a crack through the final ND of NEWFOUNDLAND. On the reverse  
the tail of the left horse is detached from the rump and the left fore-  
leg does not touch the shield." Note: The above types were not illus-  
trated.
- p. 14, col. 1 and 2. The \$1 and £5 note illustrations are interchanged.
- p. 15, col. 1, line 11: For 1898 read 1894.
- p. 15, col. 2. P.G. Read \$2 note illustrated, other notes omitted were:  
\$1.00 Farmer harvesting crop /-/-  
\$1.50 Male allegorical figure with water jar /-/-  
\$5.00 Train /-/-
- p. 17, col. 2. Grand River Pulp. List of notes omitted. These were: 5¢,  
10¢, 25¢, 50¢, \$1, \$2, and \$5.
- p. 18, col. 2. Illustration of HBC first issue does not correspond to the  
description.
- p. 20, col. 1, 7 lines below illustration, spelling, originally.
- p. 21, col. 2, reference 15, not \$3.
- p. 23, col. 1, line 11, spelling, deepened
- p. 23, col. 2, 8 lines from bottom, read shares of £50 each.
- p. 28, col. 2. captions of R. Brown and Henry Cooke interchanged.
- p. 28, col. 2, 2 lines below portraits, spelling, directors.
- p. 29, col. 1, 6 lines below first photo, spelling, manuscript.
- p. 29, col. 1, 11 lines below first photo, delete 'l' after Cooke.
- p. 34, col. 1, 2nd line of table, read, guaranteed at \$3.20, not \$4.
- p. 35, col. 2, lines 4 and 5. Insert decimal in \$4.80 and \$4.86 2/3.
- p. 39, col. 1, line 6 in note format, spelling, dated.
- p. 39, col. 1, last line, read £20,000, not 420000.
- p. 40, col. 1, 18 lines from bottom, small 'l' should be '2', 21.0.0.
- p. 40, col. 1, 4 lines from bottom, spelling, treasury.
- p. 40, col. 2, photo caption, delete 'stolen' and insert 'remainder'.
- p. 42, col. 2, in table, for 1906, change 40¢ number from 1900 to 1990.
- p. 43, col. 1, line 8, spelling issued.
- p. 44, col. 1, table, for 1913-1914, \$2, change 19,000 to 19,500.
- p. 45, col. 1, line 17, change 'regarding' to 'regard' to the register.
- p. 47, col. 2, ref. 5, delete '0', insert '&', Bacon & Petch.
- p. 48, col. 1, ref. 11, Dispatch No. 209.
- p. 48, col. 1 and 2, change the '0' to '&' in refs 29,30,31,42 and 45.
- p. 49, col. 1, line 12, change 'reading' to 'Beading'.
- p. 49, col. 2, 8 lines from bottom, read, 'approximately one and a third  
percent more than'.
- p. 51, col. 1, only the 1¢ obv and rev photos are appropriate to caption;  
spelling of Wyon.
- p. 50, col. 2, spelling 'Morehen' four times in the column.
- p. 50, col. 2, 16 lines from bottom, read, £26.18.0.
- p. 51, col. 2, omit ref '1' at end of para 2.

- p. 52, col. 1, NF-6 and NF-18 reverse photos interchanged.
- p. 52, col. 1, NF-6 obv incorrect, should be upper left, p. 51,col.1.
- p. 52, col. 2, incorrect reverse photo.
- p. 53, col. 1, NF-11 reverse omitted, see Charlton catalog.
- p. 53, col. 2, 3 lines from bottom, spelling differences.
- p. 54, col. 2, line 7, spelling Morehen.
- p. 56, col. 2, line 2 of bold type, read 'l' for 'i'.
- p. 56, col. 2, heading of 50 Cents 1870-1900.
- p. 57, col. 1, 3 lines from bottom, spelling 'dated' for 'dates'.
- p. 58, col. 2, 2nd last line, spelling 'catalogues'
- p. 62, col. 1, line 9, read Two types of.
- p. 62, col. 2, photos and details of 1880/70 50¢ varieties omitted, photos are in Transactions of the C.N.R.S.
- p. 64, col. 1, obverse photo of 'H' does not apply to 1882.
- p. 64, col. 2, the table should have 1888 as a heading.
- p. 65, col. 1, tables should be headed 1890 and 1894 respectively.
- p. 65, col. 2, line 4, ...put into circulation...
- p. 65, col. 2, 8 lines from bottom, spelling ordered.
- p. 66, col. 1, line 33, ...portrait 1 die employed...
- p. 68, col. 1, last line, read 'Die Axes'; arrows point upward..
- p. 68, col. 2, photos of 10¢ omitted.
- p. 68, col. 2, details of 5¢, remedy should be 0.07575.
- p. 69, col. 1, heading QUANTITIES ISSUED omitted above tables.
- p. 69, col. 2, diameter 29.85; remedy 0.7575.
- p. 69, col. 2, bottom, photos of A and B 10¢ designs omitted.
- p. 70, col. 1, 1¢ composition 1913-1919.
- p. 70, col. 2, 5¢ remedy should read: 1912  $\pm 0.07575$ .  
1917-29  $\pm 3$  grains on a group of 20 pieces.
- p. 71, col. 2, 50¢ diameter is 29.85 mm for 1911.
- p. 73, col. 2, 6 lines above photo, spelling sarracenia.
- p. 77, col. 1, table, subtotal of mint charges, read 1400, not 5.25.
- p. 77, col. 2, line 3, spelling 'prosperity'; line 31, 'possible'.
- p. 78, col. 2, line 1, spelling 'ordered'.
- p. 80, col. 1, table, Remedy Allowance should be in two columns,  

Weight Millesimal	Fineness
(grains)	
1.50 per piece	6
- Note: the 151 is the reference number, not the fineness.
- p. 81, col. 1, ref. 23, spelling Matthey.
- p. 82, col. 1, ref. 80, replace 'to' by 'and'.
- p. 86, col. 1, line 8 should be in small type.
- p. 82, col. 1, ref. 137, spelling 'Finance'.
- p. 89, col. 1, Alf - St. John's.
- p. 93, col. 1, A12, delete, 00 x 00 mm.

## THE GOLDSMITHS COMPANY OF CANADA

R.W. Irwin

The Goldsmiths Company of Canada is claimed to be the oldest jewelry business in Canada. Rossin Brothers opened a jewelry store at Kingston in 1838 and moved the business to Toronto in 1843. The business was located on King Street on the site of the present King Edward Hotel. It was both wholesale and retail in trade.

The retail branch of the business was in charge of J.E. Ellis, an uncle of P.W. and M.C. Ellis, who bought this part of the business in 1852.

The wholesale part of the business was moved to 50 Yonge St. and in 1857 Rossin Brothers sold it to Robert Wilkes. The company expanded and bought a site and workroom on McGill St., Montreal and a retail store in Hamilton and Toronto. The trade mark was "Diamond Hall".

Wilkes retired from the business in 1880 and sold the Montreal business to Jno. H. Jones and the Toronto business to Smith & Fudger. In 1884 the Toronto business was separated into two companies - The Fancy Goods Company of Canada, and, The Goldsmiths Company of Canada. Walter J. Barr, who had entered the business in September 1868 became the General Manager of the Goldsmiths Company. Fudger sold the business to Barr in 1908 and he remained President for many years. The company had been incorporated in 1884.

The Goldsmiths Company of Canada was the exclusive and sole selling agents for Roden Brothers from 1900 to 1922 and distributed their catalog of sports medals. The catalog contained a sheet of over 50 stock medal designs in gold or silver. The company was now strictly wholesale and did not manufacture any item themselves although several were sold using the company name.

Walter Barr wrote a letter to The Globe, Toronto, March 23, 1927, in which he states that Canadian firms should have been given the opportunity to do the work for the medals to commemorate the Jubilee as distributed by the National Committee. The dies had been ordered in England.

From a numismatic point of view this jewelry business is important because of its association with Roden Brothers as a distribution agent even though the company name appears on a few medals.

The Goldsmiths Company produced Active Service Brooches in World War I. These were a rectangle bearing a maple leaf for each relative on active service. The design was registered with Ottawa.

THE VALLEY DAIRY

by Ronald Greene



Over twenty years ago I obtained a list of producer-vendors, those dairymen who also retailed their milk, of the Greater Victoria area. The supplier of the list, the late Arthur Lambrick, told me that he had compiled the list sometime before World War II. By checking with a number of those people listed I was able to date the list to mid 1935. Of the approximately 130 people on the list I was able to trace and contact about 90. One of those contacted was Joe Ferrie.

The farm that Joe Ferrie ran was located at the corner of Vanalman Road and Glanford. It was not a large operation as he had a maximum of 18 cows. It was confirmed that Mr. Ferrie used tokens at some time during the 7-1/2 years that he retailed. Unfortunately, however, his memory was failing and he could not describe his tokens or provide much more information. Later Roy Wootten told me that he had bought the dairy from Mr. Ferrie and that the name had been Valley Dairy.

Only recently have the tokens come to light. Two turned up with the name Valley Dairy and the phone number Col. 53-L. In checking the phone numbers in the Colquitz Exchange we found that this was the number listed for J. Ferrie from 1927 until 1938. The token is aluminum, 26 mm across.

Victoria, B.C.  
October 6, 1983

The Meridian Britannia Company were manufacturers of silver plate and were awarded two silver and a gold medal at the Industrial Exhibition Association at Toronto in 1882 for their fine products. They were awarded similar medals in 1883 and in 1884 received the only gold medal awarded.

## An Old-Time Paper Money Hoard

R.G. Graham

In June 1889, the Accountant of the Post Office Department wrote to the Deputy Minister of Finance, J.M. Courtney, as follows:

"Sir:

Mr. Ashworth, late Cashier of this Department, left in his safe a package which he endorsed "Bogus notes from the Dead Letter Office and other sources, from 1844 to 1888", consisting of bank notes according to the enclosed list, the greater part of which, I presume, are counterfeit; and there are, apparently, amongst them a few genuine bills of insolvent banks.

The said notes are herewith enclosed; and, should anything be realized upon them, kindly credit the amount to this Department and send a notification to me. If, as I suspect, they are utterly worthless, I presume they should be destroyed."

The hoard consisted of approximately two hundred notes. The envelope which once housed them survives, but is now alas, empty. However this inventory of the hoard was found:

Bank of Montreal	1 x \$4	Commercial Bank of	2 x \$2
(two of these	6 x \$5	Fort Erie	
marked "forged")		Bank of Western Canada,	1 x \$1
Gore Bank	1 x \$4	Clifton	1 x \$2
	1 x \$10	Agricultural Bank,	1 x \$2
Colonial Bank	7 x \$1	Toronto	
	2 x \$2	Bank of Clifton	1 x \$1
	1 x \$3		1 x \$3
	4 x \$4	Bank of Brantford	2 x \$1
	4 x \$5	Union Bank, Montreal	1 x \$2
Bank of Upper Canada	2 x \$2	Acadia Bank	1 x \$4
Mechanics Bank	4 x \$5	Dominion Bank	1 x \$4
Bank of P.E.Island	2 x \$1	Bank of County of	1 x \$1
	3 x \$2	Elgin	1 x \$2
Union Bank of P.E.I	1 x \$1		1 x \$5
Niagara District Bank	1 x \$10	City of Hamilton	2 x \$1
City Bank, Montreal	1 x \$10		3 x \$2
International Bank	3 x \$1	Zimmerman Bank, Elgin	4 x \$1
	2 x \$2		1 x \$5
	2 x \$5	Provincial Bank of	1 x \$1
Farmers' Joint Stock	3 x \$1	Canada, Stanstead	3 x \$2
Bank	1 x \$2		1 x \$5
	1 x \$5	City of Toronto	2 x \$1
Commerical Bank of N.B.	1 x \$4		1 x \$4
Central Bank of N.B.	1 x \$1	Henry's Bank, Laprairie	1 x \$1
Bank of British North	1 x \$1	Bank of Canada, Montreal	1 x \$1
American, N.B.	1 x \$4 forged	Niagara Suspension	1 x \$1
	1 x \$5 forged	Bridge Bank	1 x \$20

Bank of Lower Canada	1 x \$5	U.S. Bank Notes	21 x \$1
U.S. Fractional	1 x 5¢		17 x \$2
Currency	5 x 10¢		16 x \$3
	2 x 25¢		1 x \$4
	9 x 50¢		17 x \$5
American Private Scrip	2 x 25¢		4 x \$10
			8 x \$20

There was also one unidentified Business College note.<sup>1</sup>

The fate of most of the notes is not known; however, it seems likely that the notes of failed or fraudulent banks were destroyed. The Gore Bank \$4 was genuine, and was redeemed by the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the latter having absorbed the Gore Bank in 1870. The Gore Bank \$10, a photographic counterfeit, was added to a collection of counterfeit notes at the Head Office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, with Courtney's permission.<sup>2</sup>

The Union Bank of P.E.I. one dollar note was redeemed, a \$1 Dominion note being sent in exchange for it by the Assistant Receiver General at Charlottetown.<sup>3</sup>

The Assistant Receiver General at Toronto collected \$15.48, on behalf of the finance Department, for the Niagara District Bank \$10, City of Toronto notes totalling \$6 and City of Hamilton notes amounting to \$8. The Niagara District Bank \$10 had been raised from a \$1, and the Imperial Bank of Canada, having absorbed the Farmer in 1875, paid the dollar. The City of Toronto notes were redeemed at par, while those of the City of Hamilton paid an additional 48 cents interest.<sup>4</sup>

The U.S. paper was sent to Walter Watson, agent for the Bank of Montreal in New York City. All but a few of the U.S. notes proved worthless. However, the U.S. Treasury redeemed \$2.55 in fractional notes.<sup>5</sup> Other amounts redeemed were: Farmers' Bank, Amsterdam, \$2; Maverick National Bank, Boston, \$3; State Bank, Troy, \$1; and St. Louis City Treasury Warrants totalling \$5.<sup>6</sup> A Merchants Bank of St. Louis \$10 and a National Bank, Providence, \$3, on which some hopes were apparently based, turned out to be counterfeit.<sup>7</sup>

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2. Manager, Ottawa Branch, Can. Bank of Commerce, letter to J.M. Courtney, 5 December 1889.
3. Percy Pope, letter to J. Frazer, 3 December 1889.
4. C.J. Campbell, letter to J. Frazer, 2 November 1889.
5. W. Watson, letter to J.M. Courtney, 12 December 1889.
6. Watson to Courtney, 21 December 1889.
7. Watson to Courtney, 26 December 1889.

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