

Transactions

of the

Canadian Numismatic Research Society

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WHEAT AS A MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE

by Ruth McQuade

In 1689 the French Colony in Canada numbered nearly 12,000 souls. Here it was a struggle between the French and English, between Frontenac and the Iroquois and a struggle between the church and the state. The expulsion of James from England and the Revolution which placed William on the throne occurred in 1688. Thus afflicted at home and menaced abroad, the doom of Canada seemed certain, but in the end France admitted defeat in America.

In such a period of upheaval it seems out of place to discuss the growing of wheat, but fortunately there is a document of this time which tells us that wheat was a medium of exchange. The document, written in french is clear but very difficult to read.

"The 3rd February 1689, at the request of Sieur Rene Sauvageau, Surgeon, residing at Lachenaie,* procurer for the Sieur (Pierre) Perrotin, I Jean-Baptiste Fleuricour (notary) royal sargent, registered in the jurisdiction of Trois-Rivieres, undersigned, have purposedly come five long miles from my house to the house of Nicolas Mainson dit Lafleur, spoke to him personally and summoned him to appear next Monday the 7th. of the current month, before Mr. (Mathieu) Gaillard, general commissioner and sub-delegate of Monseigneur the Intendant for public affairs, to be condemned to pay to said Sieur the procurer a quantity of 18 MINOTS* OF WHEAT that said Mainson owes to Sieur Perrotin for a parcel of land which he was to farm for two years, near him, which he has not paid, and moreover 15 livres 10 (sous) and 6 MINOTS OF WHEAT which he had miscalculated, as is shown in the account book, or to produce valid effects for his defense."

*Minot - an old French measure which equals 39 litres.

*Lachenaie - a post village in L'Assomption Co. Que., 4 miles from Terrebonne
Lovell's Gazetteer of B.N.A. 1895

Document - The copy of this document was given to us by Warren Baker and we are grateful to him for his co-operation.

Le six mil six cent quatre vingt neuf le troisieme fevrier
A la Requeste du Sr. Pierre Chauvageau Chirurgien habitant
de la Charente procureur pour le Sr. parotix Jay B. Fleurioux
Sr. royal & Matriculier a la Jurisdiction de Breuille
Souffignan sur huit Exports transportez de deux grand lieue de may
domicille de la Maison de Nicolas Mainson dit La Fleury par lant
A la personne de Luy ay donne assignation a Comparoitre lundy
prochain Septiesme de ce mois pardevant Monsieur guillaie
Commissaire general et Subdelegue de Montaigne Lintendant
pour les affaires de publicq pour ce fois Condamne a paye de six
Lies procureur La quantite de dix huit minot de Bl. Froment que
le Sr. mainson doit au Sr. parotix pour une terre quil avoit en
ce fief de deux annes presche de Luy dont Il n'avoit paye de plus
quince lieue dix sous de Contre-vente au Sr. de dix minot de bl.
quil a Contre mal a propos Commu Raport sur le livre de Contre
ou a produire son offert Valable pour la defence faite et donne
Copie a Tous de ce que dessus

B. Fleurioux
Sr. royal

J'ay receu sept deniers pour le rachat de la Prante due par le dit
 Hurtebise plus receu cinq deniers de la Prante de la Prante de la Prante
 Vinet dit Larante en reduction des rentes qui sont de son
 habitation de Lachine plus receu huit minots de deux
 pour la Prante de la habitation que ledit Larante a la prairie
 St-Louis et ce pour l'annee 1672 et 1673 sans
 prejudice des cens et autres rentes dues pour les susdites
 habitations faicte ce 30 Janvier 1674. J. Ranuyer

Je reconnois que j'ay passe en compte sur mon livre
 le compte a Barthelemy Vinet dit la Prante les cens
 et rentes de ces deux pour les habitations specifies cy
 dessus et ce pour l'annee 1680 et quatre années et
 precedentes de quel estant paye mon livre est porte
 sur son compte de la suite faict le 21 Juillet 1681
 J. Ranuyer

DOCUMENT SHOWING WHEAT AS A MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE

I have received 7 capons in account, for the rentes
 owing by the late Hurtebise. Also I have received 5 capons
 from Barthelemy Vinet dit Larante, in reduction of the
 rentes that he owes on his dwelling in Lachine. Also, I
 have received 8 MINOTS OF WHEAT, 2 for the rentes on the
 dwelling that said Larante owns at la prairie St-Louis,
 this for the year 1672-1673, without prejudicing the
 "cens and other rentes" due for the above-mentioned
 dwellings.

Drawn up this 30 January 1674

(Signed) Ranuyer

I acknowledge that I have inscribed in my account book, to
 the account of Barthelemy Vinet dit Larante, the "cens et
 rentes" owing on the dwellings specified above, this for
 the year 1680 and the preceding ones, which, having paid
 as shown on his account, are acquitted by me.

Drawn up this 21 July 1681

(Signed) Ranuyer

Je, Loys Lousigne Confesse Avoir Receu Des Minots de froment
de Monsieur Martin 13 minots de froment pour la rente d'une année de
son abbaye de Verdon au mois de Janvier 1683.
En mon lieu & g. d. Janvier 1684

Jacques Brunel

DOCUMENT SHOWING WHEAT AS A MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE

I, the undersigned, confess that I have received from Sieur Charles Martin 13 minots of wheat for the account of Vincent Verdon, my brother-in-law, for one year's rent, terminating at Christmas of the year 1683.

Drawn up at Montreal the 9th January 1684.

(Signed) Jacques Brunel

National Archives of Quebec

THOMAS CLAPPISON BINKLEY (1868-1942)

By Ken Palmer

Thomas Clappison Binkley was born on April 3, 1868 on a farm in West Flamboro Township, Wentworth County. His parents were W.D. Binkley and Jemima Clappison. His father of United Empire Loyalist stock was an early settler in the area. Two landmarks on the Hamilton-Dundas road perpetuate the Binkley name. They are Binkley's Hollow and Binkley United Church.

As a youth, due to the heavy demands of farm work, Thomas Binkley did not receive a finished academic education. This may have led to his keen interest in affairs of the Hamilton Board of Education of which he was an elected member for 19 years and chairman for the year 1934.

He left the farm at an early age to serve his apprenticeship with the jewellery firm of Davis & McCullough. After 16 years he and a



Thomas Binkley



THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEDAL

The Championship Medal together with the Commonwealth Medal, the Commonwealth and Official Badges for the British Empire Games were designed and executed by KLEIN & BINKLEY, JEWELLERS • 25 James St North • HAMILTON, CANADA

- 1930 -

KLEIN & BINKLEY, Jewelers.—G. S. Klein and T. C. Binkley have both been identified with the jewelry business since 1884. Eight years ago they formed a partnership and are among the prosperous and progressive merchants of Hamilton. Their business has expanded until they are forced to seek larger quarters and are planning to build one of the best business houses in the city. They have made a specialty of diamonds and watches, carry an immense stock of unmounted

stones, are artists as jewel setters, and acknowledged experts as watch makers. Their success is not an accident, but the merited reward of honest and earnest endeavor combined with sound judgment, with thorough knowledge of the business, and a keen eye for the drift of public sentiment in regard to fashions, fads and fancies. Their trade is substantial and numbers among the elite of the city. There are no men in Hamilton who count for more in commercial affairs than Klein & Binkley.

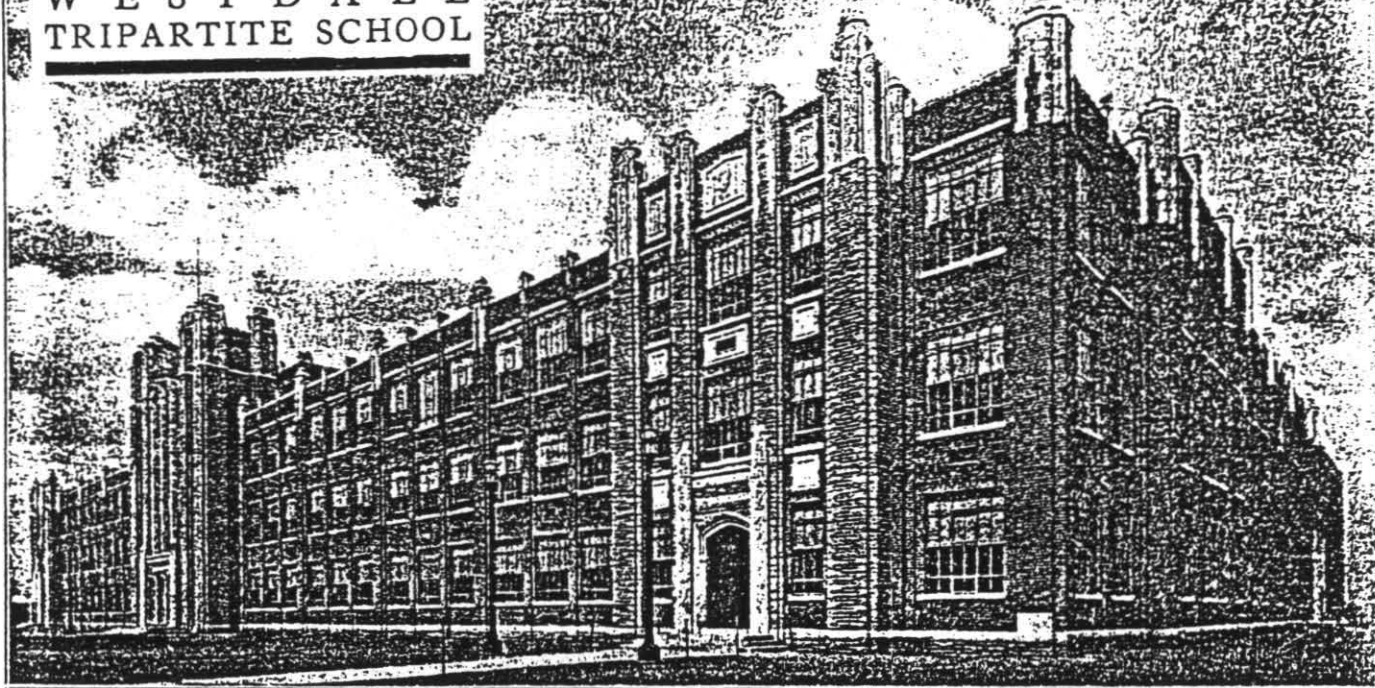
- 1906 -

T. C. BINKLEY CO.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
CLOCK and JEWELLERY
REPAIRING

500 CANADIAN BANK OF
COMMERCE CHAMBERS
PHONE 7-1236

- 1938 -

WESTDALE
TRIPARTITE SCHOOL



John L. Stewart



THE T.C. BINKLEY MEDAL

WON BY

JOHN L. STEWART

OUTSTANDING STUDENT

1934

K & B
G.F. (L & beaver
within an oval)

WESTDALE
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
PROFICIENCY MEDAL
HAMILTON

T C
A

fellow worker, George Klein, formed a partnership in 1898 and opened a retail jewellery store at 35 James St. N., just north of Hamilton's old City Hall.

Mr Binkley is best remembered today by the numerous trophies, medals etc. which the firm of Klein & Binkley designed, engraved and sold. Outstanding among the medals are those that Mr. Binkley personally donated to students and teachers of Hamilton's secondary school system, for both academic and athletic proficiency. Klein & Binkley also obtained the contract to supply medals and badges for the British Empire Games which were held in Hamilton in 1930. It is believed that most of Klein & Binkley's products were manufactured by the Geo. H. Lees Co. of 47 Main St. E. in Hamilton.

The partnership was dissolved in 1938 and T.C. Binley carried on business for a few years in a shop which he opened in the Canadian Bank of Commerce Building at the corner of King and James Streets. He died on February 3, 1942. his former partner, George Klein having passed away shortly before.

Mr. Binkley was well known in most branches of local sporting activities, mainly because of the many trophies he donated. He was active in local fraternal associations, especially in Masonry . He was a member also of the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Moose and the Commercial Club.

On the previous page are some illustrations describing one of the many medals donated by T.C. Binkley to outstanding secondary students in Hamilton. This particular medal was donated to the outstanding student for 1934 at Westdale Collegiate Institute, the year that Mr. Binkley was Chairman of the Hamilton Board of Education.

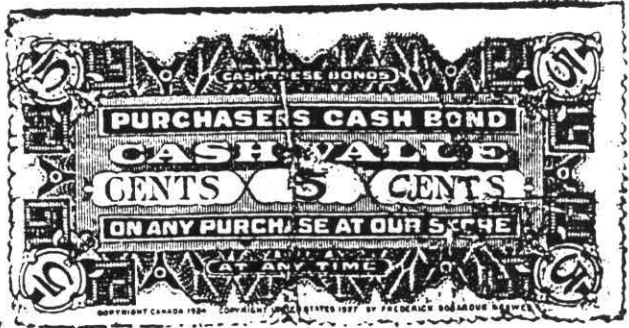
Building of the Westdale school was commenced in 1929. It was claimed to be the largest school in the British Empire and cost 1 1/2 Million dollars to erect.

Both sides of the medal are described and illustrated. The TC/A at the bottom of the obverse side stands for the Tripartite ; TECHNICAL COMMERCIAL ACADEMIC. At the bottom on the reverse side are the initials "K & B" for Klein & Binkley. Beneath this on the last line is "G.F." for gold filled, followed closely by an "L" and a beaver, both within an oval. This is the registered trade mark of the Geo. H. Lees Co. Ltd. who manufactured the medal.

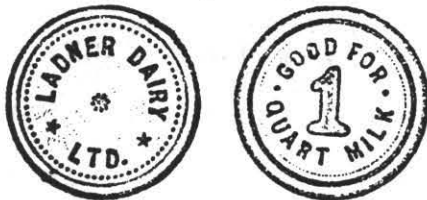
A photo of John L. Stewart, the recipient of the medal, is shown. Mr. Stewart was born in 1915 and is a graduate of McMaster University, Hamilton and Osgood Law School, Toronto. He still resides in Hamilton and is now semi-retired from the law practice which he has conducted since graduation. The photo was taken in 1946, in which year Mr. Stewart served a term as alderman on Hamilton City Council.

SOURCES :

- Hamilton Public Library - The Hamilton Collection.
- The History and Romance of Education by L.T. Spalding (1936)
- John L. Stewart winner of the medal in 1934.



by Larry Gingras



The Municipality of Delta extends from the south arm of the Fraser River on the north to the United States border on the south. On the west it borders on the Gulf of Georgia and extends eastward some twelve miles to the Municipality of Surrey. The western part of Delta is suitable for agriculture and it was in this area that William H. Ladner and his brother Thomas E. pre-empted 1,600 acres of land in the late 1860's.

A small village took form in this area and adopted the name Ladner in honour of these two early pioneers. Delta was incorporated as a municipality on the tenth day of November, 1879 and held its first council meeting on January twelfth the following year with the newly-elected reeve, William H. Ladner, in the chair.

It was in 1911 that Isaac Robinson moved from Ontario and settled in Ladner, British Columbia, and since he was in the dairy business in Ontario it was only natural he would pursue the same line of work on the coast. In 1912 he bought a milk route from Alex Davie and established Ladner Dairy Ltd. on the old Chilukthan Slough Road (now Arthur Drive) not far from what is now the centre of the village of Ladner.

Around 1916 brass tokens in denominations of one pint and one quart were struck for the dairy and used on the Ladner routes as well as on routes established in Vancouver.

He operated the dairy in Ladner until 1918 when he moved to Barnston Island, in the Fraser Valley, to engage in farming and other activities associated with dairying. His brother, Fred, who had come to the coast in 1914, took over the routes for a few months and then sold them to John Kirkland, another pioneer. It was about this time that the Fraser Valley Milk Producers Assn. entered the scene. Although F.V.M.P.A. was chartered in 1913, the World War curtailed their activities and it was not until 1918-19 that they began to buy milk routes in the Fraser Valley; Ladner Dairy being one of them.

Wishing to return to dairying full time, Isaac moved to Richmond, B.C. in 1921, bought a dairy from a Mr. Springer and again called it Ladner Dairy Ltd.

In 1930 Isaac sold these new Ladner Dairy routes to Louis Turner, of Turner Dairy in Vancouver, while continuing to farm in Richmond. But he continued to dabble in dairying in one way or another; one of these activities being the operation of a stall in the old Blackburn Market in Vancouver in the mid 1930's again under the name Ladner Dairy.

Odd deals were made by Isaac whenever he sold out. In the case of Mr. Turner, Turner was allowed to service his own routes under the Turner name and the Ladner routes under the Ladner Dairy name. He merely sold the milk routes but retained the name Ladner Dairy.

Isaac Robinson passed away about 1954.

The above information comes from recollections of Isaac's son, and while some details may differ from what we see in various directories, I would consider this of little consequence. What we are primarily interested in is the fact the tokens were struck and were used in Ladner and in Vancouver around 1916. This has been verified.

My sincere thanks to Leslie C. Hill, Duff Malkin and Dave Byard for their assistance.

D. H. McDONALD

FORT QU'APPELLE

Cecil C. Tannahill

Archibald McDonald, a factor of the Hudson's Bay Company was sent by the company to Fort Qu'appelle in 1867 to assume command of the Fort. He was accompanied by his wife and two sons, John Archibald and D.H. Donald Hogarth McDonald, born a short time before coming to the Fort, was sent to St. Johns Anglican College in Winnipeg for his education.

On completion of his college education, he returned to Fort Qu'appelle and being brought up in a business atmosphere it was only natural that he was interested in going into a business for himself. When he came back he became interested in a young man, slightly older than himself, that had been with the Hudson's Bay Company, but decided to go into business on his own.

BUY TOWN LOTS AND LUMBER BEFORE THE BOOM COMES, FROM E. W. BRINE, Real Estate, INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT FORT QU'APPELLE

Ernest W. Brine (*1) had started his own real estate and lumber business early in 1887 and in July of that year Ernest Brine and John Hogarth McDonald formed a partnership and in the next issue of the Qu'appelle Vidette appears their first advertisement, showing that they were handling lumber, etc.

On September 22nd, 1887; the Qu'appelle Vidette carries this business change -:

BUSINESS CHANGE

Having disposed of our banking business to Messrs. Brine, McDonald & Co., we beg to thank our customers for past confidence, and solicit a continuance of the same for the New Firm, whom we can with confidence recommend.

CRUTHERS & CO.

On pursuing the above it will be noticed that we have purchased the Banking Business of Messrs. CRUTHERS & CO. and we trust that we shall receive from the public a continuance of that support which has hitherto been accorded to the retiring firm.

BRINE, McDONALD & CO.

**BRINE,
McDONALD,
& CO.,
FORT QU'APPELLE.**

LUMBER

SHINGLES

LATH &c.

BRINE,

**M'DONALD,
& CO.,**

BANKERS,

FORT QU'APPELLE.

AGENTS FOR

Ontario and Qu'Appelle
Land Co.,

North of Scotland and
Canadian Mortgage
Co.,

Fire and Life Insurance

J. J. Taylor's Fire and
Burglar Proof Safes,

Allan, Dominion, &c.,
S.S. Cos.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

REAL ESTATE.

BRINE,

**M'DONALD,
& CO.,**

BANKERS,

FORT QU'APPELLE.

AGENTS FOR

Ontario and Qu'Appelle
Land Co.,

North of Scotland and
Canadian Mortgage
Co.,

Fire and Life Insurance

Real Estate.

FARM LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

HOUSES TO RENT.

On taking over the business of Cruthers & Co. the new firm had advertisements that showed they were now bankers and they did expand to handle other lines, as insurance and agents for safes. The partnership continued until June 1892, no mention is made as to why the partnership was dissolved but in the June 9th, 1892 issue of the Qu'Appelle Vidette they report - "The partnership, heretofore, subsisting between Ernest William Brine and Donald H. McDonald, Bankers, etc., here, was dissolved by mutual consent on May 31st. The business will be continued by Mr. McDonald under the name and style of D.H. McDonald & Co."

The last advertisement of Brine, McDonald & Co. appeared in the June 2nd issue of the Qu'Appelle Vidette and the first ad of the new company, D.H. McDonald & Co. appeared on June 9th. The first ad shows that the Commercial Bank of Winnipeg is the correspondents. (This bank started in 1885 with Winnipeg as head office and failed in 1893)

The advertisements of 1894 show that the Imperial Bank of Canada is now correspondent and subsequent ads show the Imperial Bank.

D. H. McDonald & Co.
BANKERS
AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

MONEY TO LOAN

Notes Discounted.

Collections Solicited—Returns promptly made.

CORRESPONDENTS:

COMMERCIAL : BANK : OF : MANITOBA

Price Lists, &c., of Ontario and Qu'Appelle Lands and Hudson's Bay Company's Lands at our Office. Lands and Town Lots offered on Easy Terms of payment.

FORT QU'APPELLE

D. H. McDonald & Co.
BANKERS
AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

MONEY TO LOAN

Notes Discounted.

Collections Solicited—Returns promptly made.

CORRESPONDENTS:

IMPERIAL : BANK : OF : CANADA

Price Lists, &c., of Ontario and Qu'Appelle, C.P.R. and Hudson's Bay Company's Lands at our Office. Lands and Town Lots offered on Easy Terms of payment.

FORT QU'APPELLE.

D. H. McDonald & Co

Bankers and Financial Agents

Money to Loan.

Notes Discounted.

Collections Solicited.

Returns Promptly Made.

Correspondents:

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

PRICE lists, etc., of Ontario and Qu'Appelle, C.P.R., and Hudson's Bay Lands at our office. Lands and town lots offered on easy terms of payment.

:: Fort Qu'Appelle ::

D. H. McDONALD & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

Money to Loan

Notes Discounted:

Collections Solicited—Returns promptly made.

CORRESPONDENTS:

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Price Lists, &c., of Ontario & Qu'Appelle, C.P.R. and Hudson's Bay Lands at our office. Lands and Town Lots offered on easy terms of payment.

FORT QU'APPELLE

In 1896 Donald McDonald was elected to the Legislative Assembly of the North West Territories for the Qu'appelle electoral district. He was re-elected in 1898 and became Leader of the Opposition. In the general election of 1902 he was again elected but he did not run for the first Provincial Election of 1905.

His private business at that time was assuming very large dimensions and he felt that he was too busy to devote any time to public affairs. He had considerable faith in the North West and in 1902 he contacted Colonel Davidson of Minneapolis, an experienced land man, asking him to come to Canada and view some of the greatest land on earth. The visit of Colonel Davidson resulted in the formation of the "SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY LAND COMPANY" which was the most successful colonization corporation that ever operated in Western Canada.

D.H. McDonald played an important part in the affairs of this company in fact only one other Canadian had the foresight and courage to associate themselves with this project, A.J. Adamson. It is estimated that the Company sold and colonized one million acres each year, for 4 years after they started in 1902.

All during this period and later, D.H. McDonald was acquiring land and at one time was recognized as probably the largest individual land owner of cultivated and productive lands in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Shortly after the turn of the century with so many new settlers north of the Qu'appelle Valley, D.H. McDonald established outlets in Lipton and Balcarres, handling lumber and insurance. No mention has been found that these outlets were branches of the private bank.

With more land being acquired, the farming operations were taking up most of the time of D.H. McDonald so the lumber yards at Lipton and Balcarres were sold to the North American Lumber Company in 1909. The Fort Qu'appelle lumber yard was sold in 1914.

In 1910 the Imperial Bank of Canada came to Fort Qu'appelle and rented part of the building housing the private bank of D.H. and it appears that they took over most of the banking business and D.H. McDonald kept what loans etc. they had on the books as the bank did operate several more years but not too extensively.

In 1915, D.H. McDonald made application to incorporate the company of D. H. McDonald & Company. On July 21st, 1915 the memorandum of the company was presented to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Regina.

1. The name of the Company is "D. H. McDC NALD & COMPANY LIMITED"
2. The registered office of the company will be situate in Fort Qu'appelle, Saskatchewan.
3. The objects for which the company is established are -
 - a. to act as sale and commission agents, to act as financial brokers and insurance agents; to buy, sell or exchange or deal in real or personal property; to farm, manage and operate farms and other lands; to act generally as dealers and operators in real and personal property as principals or agents.
 - b. To undertake and carry into effect all such financial holdings

- and other operations or business in connection with the objects of the company as the company may think fit .
- c. To acquire and hold shares in any other company incorporated in this province or any other province of Canada or in the Dominion.
 - d. To carry on and undertake any business undertaking or operation commonly carried on or undertaken by merchants, traders and agents and in the course of such business to draw, accept, endorse, acquire and sell all or any negotiable instruments and securities.
 - e. To borrow money, to make and issue promissary notes, bills of exchange, bonds, debentures and evidences of indebtedness of all kinds, whether secured by mortgages or otherwise .
4. The liability of the members is limited
 5. The capital of the company is twenty (\$20,000.00) thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed are desirous of being formed into a company, in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the company set opposite our respective names.

(signed))

| | | |
|--|----|--------|
| Donald H. McDonald, banker, Fort Qu'appelle, Sask. | 10 | shares |
| Frances M. McDonald, married woman, Fort Qu'appelle, Sask. | 10 | " |
| A. L. Gordon, barrister, Regina, Sask. | 1 | " |

Incorporation of Joint Stock Company

CANADA
Province of Saskatchewan

No. 2070

I hereby Certify that D. H. McDONALD & COMPANY LIMITED

is this day incorporated under the Act respecting Companies and that the Company is limited.

Given under my hand and seal at Regina this TWENTY-FIRST
day of JULY , 19 15

Head Office FORT QU'APPELLE Capital: \$20000 Number of Shares: 200

EDW. J. WRIGHT,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

In the 1916 report to the Registrar it shows that now David Wilson has the 20 shares previously held by Frances McDonald and he also listed as the secretary.

On the 1920 report, it shows D.H.McDonald, John A. McDonald and David Wilson, with D.H. as president, John A. Vice-President and David Wilson as secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1887

D. H. McDonald & Co.,

Bankers

Financial, Real Estate and Insurance Agents

Farm Lands for Sale,

Money to Loan.

Fire and Life Insurance.

Leading Companies
Represented.

Fort Qu'Appelle,

Sask., Canada.

Oct 20 1908

In 1917 the Hudson's Bay Company discontinued their operations in Fort Qu'Appelle and D.H.McDonald & Company purchased the building and started a general store "The Pioneer General Stores".

In 1921, Donald McDonald again took up politics and was elected to the Provincial Legislature for South Qu'Appelle. In 1920 it was suggested to him that he might be appointed Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan but he declined the honor as he felt that he did not have sufficient time to devote to this office .

Around 1925 his health became a problem as he had been very active and was more concerned about others than he was for himself . The reports of 1927 made to the Registrar did not contain his signature and he passed away in May 1928 .

The company carried on for a short time but on December 28th, 1929 submission was made to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the proposed dissolution of the D. H. McDonald & Company Limited, by the two principals of the company, John A. McDonald and David Wilson.

The company was struck off the register of companies on March 28th, 1930.. David Wilson was successor to the company.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE
MONEY TO LOAN
FIRE, LIFE AND HAIL INSURANCE
LEADING COMPANIES
REPRESENTED
COLLECTIONS
AGENT FOR GALT AND
MCLEOD RIVER COAL

NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICIAL AUDITOR

DAVID WILSON

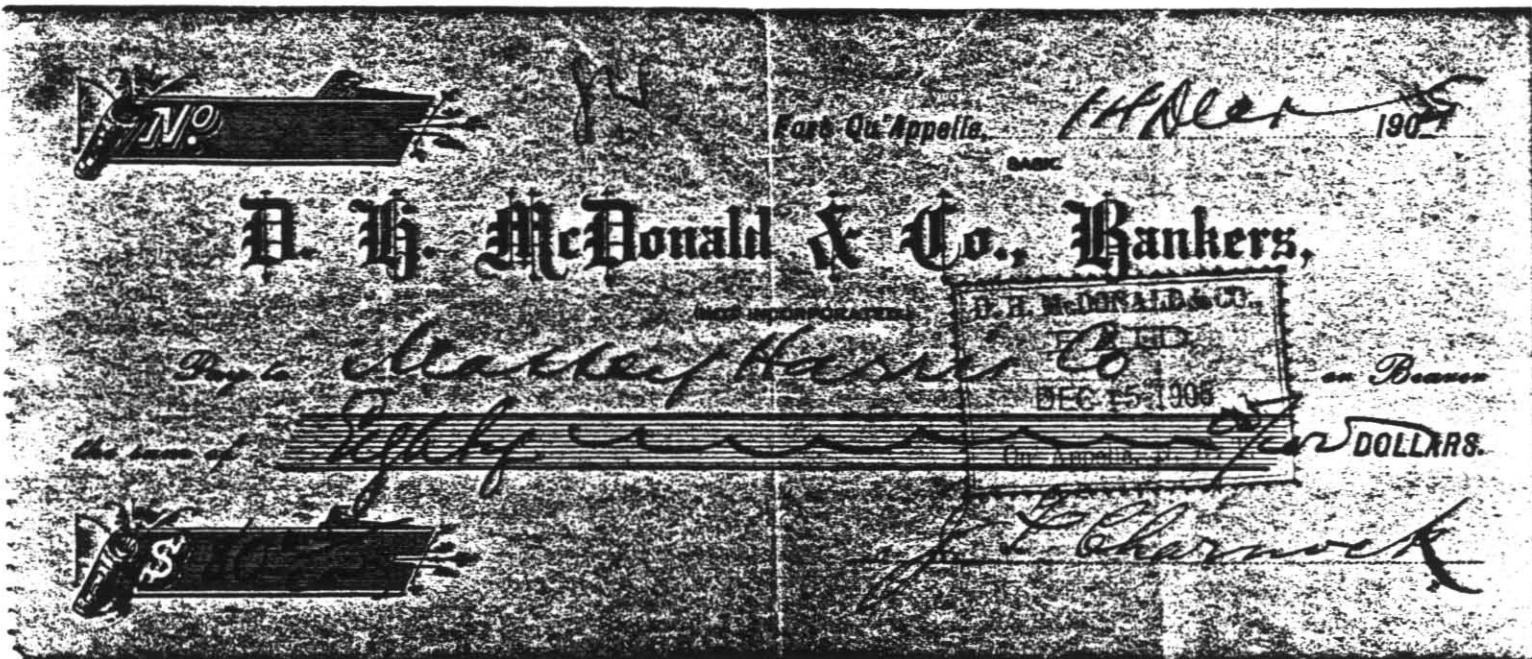
SUCCESSOR TO
D. H. McDONALD & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1887

PHONE NO. 4
P. O. BOX NO. 2

**BANKERS
FINANCIAL, REAL ESTATE
AND INSURANCE
AGENTS**

FORT QU'APPELLE,

SASK., CANADA



(*1) ERNEST WILLIAM BRINE - born January 20th, 1860 in Ontario. Came west in 1881 and homesteaded north of Fort Qu'Appelle. In 1885 he joined Boulton's Scouts and received a medal for his actions. After the Rebellion he came back to Fort Qu'Appelle and joined the Hudson's Bay Company as a clerk. He only stayed there several months before starting out on his own in real estate and lumber. In June 1887 he entered into a partnership with D.H.McDonald and in 1892 this partnership was dissolved.

Shortly after he entered into a partnership with C. Fetherstonhaugh running a livery barn in Fort Qu'Appelle. They acquired the stage and mail route between the Fort and Qu'Appelle Station and this partnership continued until 1897.

Due to ill health, Ernest Brine sold his partnership so that he would have some time to himself but it appeared that he decided to take it easy a little too late as he passed away on January 1st, 1898, stricken with apoplexy.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| BRINE & FETHERSTONHAUGH | |
| LIVERY, FEED, and SALE | <i>Daily Stage Between</i> QU'APPELLE STATION |
| Stables | AND Fort Qu'Appelle |
| Fort Qu'Appelle and | Qu'Appelle Station |

"C I R C U S"

by
Bruce R. Brace

Tucked away in the dusty attic of Roman numismatics are a few monetiform pieces, not strictly coins, which appeared during the early empire. To these, the term 'tesserae' has been applied. They were made of bronze, brass, or lead.

The term 'tessera', implying "four", referred to a square (and more specifically a die or cube). In literature, it was also used to describe a square tablet bearing a watchword or countersign. These tickets were often made of wood, ivory, bone, or bronze. They were apparently distributed among the populace at public gatherings and could be exchanged for gifts of corn, oil, money, and other articles. Some may have been employed for private purposes.

The American numismatic scholar Theodore V. Buttrey discussed a particular series of 'tesserae' (called 'spinitrae' by numismatists) in the Numismatic Chronicle for 1973. The expression 'spinitrae' was derived from a section in Suetonius' The Twelve Caesars. This ancient writer, in blackening the reputation of the emperor Tiberius, observed:

"On retiring to Capri, he made himself a private sporting-house, where sexual extravagances were practiced for his secret pleasure. Bevy of girls and young men, who he had collected from all over the empire as adepts in unnatural practices, and known as 'spinitrae' would perform before him in groups of three to excite his waning passions."

The so-called 'spinitrae' tokens show thirteen different obverse scenes which are best not described in polite company. These are tied to reverses composed of the numerals "I" to "XVI" and in one instance "AVG". Another series of more reputable 'tesserae' feature the portraits of Augustus, Livia, and Tiberius, and several other types all tied into the numerical reverses. All of these pieces are rare and in some instances only a few pieces are known. Buttrey suggests that these 'tesserae' appeared during the reign of Tiberius but doesn't connect them with this much maligned emperor to whom such debaucheries would have been very much out of character.

The 'tessera' which is the theme of this paper is one of two related pieces struck in a brassy alloy called 'orichalcum'. They bore the inscriptions "IO IO TRIVMP" and "IO SAT IO". The piece in question shows on the ...

Obv: Two horse-shoes side-by-side within a bracelet open at the top

... and on the...

Rev: A vertical olive-branch with the stem dividing "IO - IO" and "TRI" - "VMP".



"IO" is an interjection expressing joy such as "hurrah" while "TRIVMP" is undoubtedly a contraction of "TRIVMPHE", the joyful exclamation of victory. It is generally believed that the word "SAT" is a contraction of "SATVRNALIA", and is a reference to the joyous holiday of the Saturnalia.

For possible dating of these pieces, we are fortunate that the "TRIVMP" 'tessera' ties with known coin types, copper quadrantes of Domitian (81 - 96). Two of these pieces bear an olive branch of the same design as on the 'tessera'. Unfortunately, it is not possible to date these quadrantes more closely than the limits of the reign.

Suetonius makes an interesting reference to the use of tokens during the reign of Domitian. He writes ...

"On three occasions, Domitian distributed a popular bounty of three gold pieces a head; and once, to celebrate the "Feast of the Seven Hills", gave a banquet, picnic fashion, with large hampers of food for senators and knights, and smaller ones for the commons; taking the inaugural bite himself. The day after, he scattered all kinds of gifts to be scrambled for, but since most of these fell in the seats occupied by the commons, had 500 tokens thrown to those reserved for the senators, and another 500 into those reserved for knights."

It is tempting to connect this reference to the festival of the Roman god of seed-time and harvest, Saturnus. The Saturnalia, celebrated from December 17 to 23, was a time of merry-making, gift-giving, feasting, and games. On December 17, the senators and 'equites' (knights) sacrificed in the open area in the Roman Forum before the temple of Saturn after which they enjoyed a feast. After feasting, they separated to shouts of "Io Saturnalia!". The scattering of the "IO SAT IO" tokens which could be exchanged for gifts is appropriate to the occasion which so directly influenced many of the festivities of our own Christmas season. It is also appropriate to quote the Flavian court poet Statius in setting the scene for the Saturnalia:

"Hence, father Phoebus and stern Pallas! Away, ye Muses, go, keep holiday; we will call you back at the New Year. But Saturn, slip your fetters and come hither, and December tipsy with much wine, and laughing Mirth and wanton Wit, while I recount the glad festival of our merry Caesar and the banquet's drunken revel".

The public entertainments served a number of useful functions. Although the emperors could not attend all the various events when they were in Rome, they undoubtedly attended many of them for the importance of the public contact with the mob was well understood. We can well imagine the excitement expressed by cheering and waving handkerchiefs when an emperor made his appearance. Various of the emperors were skillful in using the mob to forward their own schemes while others were sometimes intimidated. The shows provided a safety-valve for the fickle passions of the masses.

The Roman satirist Juvenal, who flourished in the time of Trajan, acidly attacked the degeneracy of "the mob of Remus" in his numerous observations on Roman social customs. One of his most famous tirades has become a modern idiomatic expression - bread and circuses - in reference to those who pursue to excess such frivolous activities. In his tenth satire, he writes:

"Now that no one buys our votes, the public has long since cast off its cares; the people that once bestowed commands, consulships, legions, and all else, now meddles no more and longs eagerly for just two things - bread and circuses."

Four decades later, the historian Fronto elaborated on the significance of "panem et circensis" in the social and political life of the Roman world, especially at the capital:

"It was the height of political wisdom for the emperor not to neglect even actors and the other performers of the stage, the circus, and the arena, since he knew that the Roman people is held fast by two things above all, the grain supply and the shows, that the success of the government depends on amusements as on serious things. Neglect of serious matters entails the greater detriment, of amusements the greater unpopularity. The money largesses are less eagerly desired than the shows; the largesses appease only the grain-doles plebs singly and individually, while the shows keep the whole population happy."

The races were the games 'par excellence' of the Roman populace. Rome enjoyed a number of long, narrow race-courses called 'circenses', the huge 'Circus Maximus' being paramount among them.

The 'Circus Maximus' was located in an oblong valley between the Palatine Hill (where the imperial palaces were located) and the Aventine. This huge structure was over 2100 feet long and over 400 feet wide. Tiers of seats enclosed the long sides and one end. The lower course were of stone and concrete and the upper of wood. The seating capacity has been calculated to have been around 250,000 spectators. The north end had a straight structure built across it with thirteen arcades, six on either side being the 'carceres' (prisons) for the chariot teams. The president of the games who could be a magistrate or, occasionally, the emperor himself presided from a box above the principal entrance. The course itself had a water canal ten feet wide by ten feet deep separating it from the tiers of seats. The course was divided by a wall-like structure or spine. This housed a number of things including statues, and a large monolithic obelisk of the Egyptian pharaoh Rameses II which had been transported from Heliopolis to grace the centre of the circus by Augustus. Today, by the way, this obelisk graces the centre of the Piazza del Popolo where it was erected in 1589. At each end of the spine were three posts with conical tops to mark the turning points at the ends. Laps were signaled by a system of seven bronze dolphins alternating with seven huge eggs which were located on the spine and were moved to indicate the stages. The race-course itself was sprinkled with fine, brilliant sand.

Although the races focused on chariots, there was also variety provided by jockies called 'desultores' who raced one or two horses and included acrobatics among their skills. But it was the chariot races that people came for. Chariot teams ranged from two to ten horses with four-horse teams ('quadrigae') being the most common.

The cost of chariot racing including equipment, horses, staff, and training was such that stock-companies were formed. These companies, or 'factiones', were identified by colours: Whites, Greens, Blues, and Reds to which Domitian added Purples and Golds. As modern sports teams have their avid supporters, so did the factions. Indeed, the factional frenzies occasionally lead to riots and bloodshed. Indeed, in Byzantine times, the factions developed such a political nature that Justinian the Great was faced with a revolt which grew out of the identification of the masses with the racing colours. The charioteers might be slaves, freedmen,

or were usually of low class, However, the emperor Nero, who was passionately fond of horses and a keen backer of the Greens, used to drive his chariot in the smaller circus in the Vatican valley across the Tiber. He even dressed his hair in the fashion espoused by charioteers and actors. In 66 - 67, he went to Greece and entered in various musical contests and races including the Olympic Games. Should we be surprised that he won 1808 prizes in his various contests? It is interesting to note that the great fire of 64 broke out in one of the shops in the arcades under the stands of the Circus Maximus.

The charioteers were dressed in short-sleeved tunics. When they drove their chariots, the reins were wound about their waists over a protective girdle. In case of accidents, they had short knives to permit them to cut themselves free from their reins. They had a double-lashed whip for urging their teams.

The factions had their braacks in the Campus Martius and used a racetrack known as the "Trigarium" near the Tiber to break in new horses. These would be harnessed in a 'tiga', a three-horse chariot, between two trained horses. Among the interesting "goodies" revealed to us by the spade (for everything in Rome is built on something older), we have learned that the renowned Farnese Palace was built over the barracks of the Red Charioteers. This was revealed to the builders of the palace when they were putting in the footings in the sixteenth century. Similarly, we know that the Blues were located nearby on the site of the English College, and the Greens on what is now the Palazzo della Cancelleria.

Both charioteers and horses were celebrated if they were exceptional. Indeed, champion charioteers were permitted excesses which for others would have been intolerable.

We are fortunate to have a very extensive inscription which formed part of a monument dedicated to a famous charioteer, Diocles. This was erected in 146 by Diocles' admirers and stable-mates on the occasion of his retirement.

"Gaius Appuleius Diocles, charioteer of the Red Stable, a Lusitanian Spaniard by birth, aged 42 years, 7 months, 23 days. He drove his first chariot in the White Stable in the consulship of Acilius Aviola and Corellius Pansa (122). He won his first victory in the same stable, in the consulship of Manius Acilius Glabrio and Gaius Bellicius Torquatus (124). He drove for the first time in the Green Stable in the consulship of Torquatus Asprenas (for the second time) and Annius Libo (128). He won his first victory in the Red Stable in the consulship of Laenas Pontianus and Antonius Rufinus (131)."

Diocles drove chariots for 24 years. The inscription goes on at great length to record the different kinds of races in which he participated, his wins, and the purses he won. His career winnings totalled 35,863,120 sesterces. Of 4237 starts, he had 1462 victories and a total of 2900 wins or places. His teams ranged from two horses to seven horses.

A star charioteer called a 'miliarius' was one who had won the prize a least a thousand times.

Today, if one stands on the Viale Aventino and looks into the vast area once occupied by the Circus Maximus, there is relatively little to see beyond the dusty open space. The great spina is gone, and gentle grassy mounds and sub-structures mark where the banks of seats were located. Looking to the right we see ruined arcades which provided an extension of the Palatine palaces of the Severan emperors after about 200.

Allow your imagination to take a flight of fancy, if you will, to the first century after Christ. Imagine the great circus with the complex of imperial palaces looming beside it. A quarter of a million people pack the stands. The inaugural procession called the "Circensian parade" led by the presiding magistrate standing in a chariot and dressed as a triumphant general has wended its way from the Capitoline Hill. Musicians, the magistrate's clients, priestly colleges, statues of the gods make up the entourage. The president of the games is in his box, and the chariots are in their starting gates. The excited crowd is roaring. In fact, the scene is not unlike that of any of the great bowl games or soccer cup finals of our own times. The magistrate moves forward, holds out his hand, and drops a purple napkin or 'mappa'. The crowd roars even more as the chariots explode from their stalls. Along the open stretches they surge and into the dangerous return curves. Not only must the drivers control a number of horses, but they must be aware of where their chariots are relative to one and other. Suddenly, on a curve there is a locking of wheels and a crash of chariots as vehicles, drivers, and horses go down in an agonizing jumble of shrieking horses. The crowd roars in excitement and delight as other drivers struggle to avoid the pile-up. To the victor belongs the spoils! The laps completed, the winning charioteer is greeted with the same cries bestowed on an emperor who is enjoying a triumph for a great military victory: "Io, IO, Triumphator!" rings out. The exhausted, flushed victor receives a branch of Idumaeian palm and maybe a wreath of laurel as a sign of his success. He receives, too, the pride of success and often an even more tangible money reward. In the stands, bets change hands. The wreckage is cleared away from the course, the dead and maimed horses and men are removed, and the track is quickly repaired and raked. On with the next race!

We cannot be sure of the precise role played by our 'tessera' in these activities and must be satisfied that it reminds us of a major socio-political activity of those far-away days.

THREE OBSCURE ENGLISH COINERS

Wm. N. Clarke, FRNS

HENRY JAY & CO., Coiners, 1864

GUERNSEY 1864

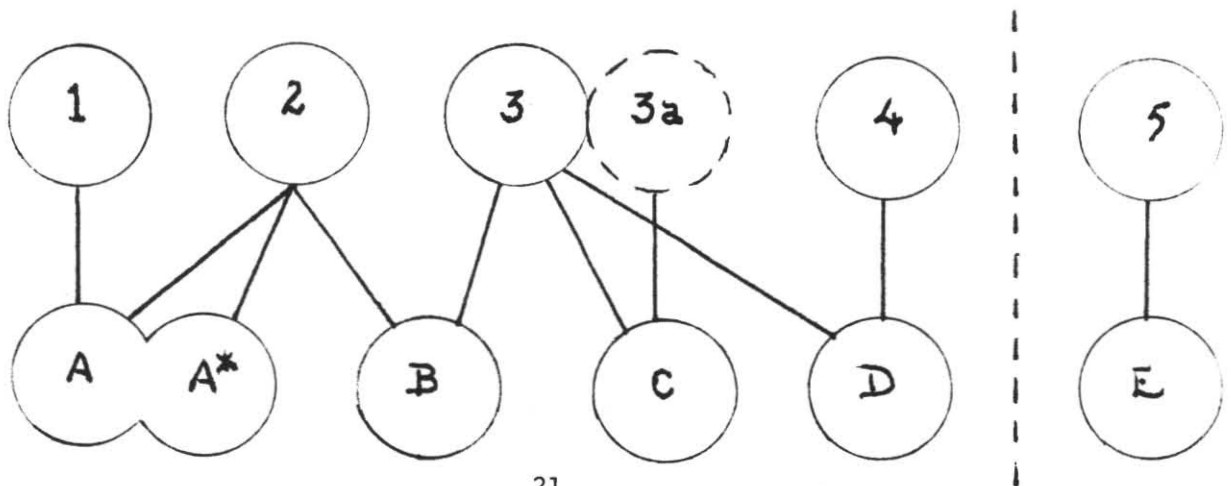
The 1864 8 doubles coin along with its companion the 4 double piece, comprise the first bronze coinage for the island of Guernsey.

The first distinctive coinage for Guernsey was the copper coinage of one and 4 double pieces introduced in 1830 to alleviate a dire shortage of small change. In 1858 a second copper issue was struck, this time adding the 2 and 8 double denominations to the coinage.

The coinage issue of 1864 was meant to bring the island coinage into line with the British bronze issues. The exact composition of the Guernsey pieces is not recorded but it does approximate the contemporary British penny of about 95% copper. The weight of the 8 double piece averages 150 grains which is slightly higher than the legal weight of the penny at 145.83 grains. The diameter is somewhat greater at 31.4mm (penny 30.8 mm). At the time of issue they were current at 252 pieces to the pound sterling, i.e. 8 double = 20/21 of a British penny. This ratio was to remain until 1921 when the rate was changed making 8 doubles equal to one penny.

284,736 of the 8 doubles and 212,976 of the four doubles dated 1864 were struck by the Birmingham firm of Henry Jay & Co. who were also responsible for the coinage of 1858.

Five different sets of dies are known for the 8 doubles coin with two of these being the same die in different states. These form a series of ten varieties which are die-linked in a definite order.



It may be noted that die 3a differs from die 3 by part of the detail being temporarily filled in. More important is the fact that damage occurred to die A to give die A*. The damage once started is progressive and the die deteriorates both in clarity of the design of the leaves and in the lettering as well. These two dies do however, enable us to place the dies in their proper order as illustrated.

This also brings us to the maker of these pieces. Surprisingly enough, there is no trace whatever of the firm of Henry Jay & Co. of Birmingham. No records of the company have been found in Birmingham in 1858 or 1864 and later.

From the die-linking in a chain-linked series rather than a cross-linked series where a number of dies would be used perhaps on several presses striking at the same time, we can deduce that Henry Jay & Co. only had one coining press or at least one press that was used for coining.

It has also been noted that no die-link has been found between the 1864 8 doubles and the issue dated 1868. This would confirm W. Marshall-Fraser (1948) who stated that the 1868 issue is the product of a different company.

One further fact can be gleaned from a close study of the 1864 dies. Since each die is distinct, they must have been engraved directly by hand, probably as required. This would also confirm Henry Jay & Co.'s lack of extensive facilities for coinage operations. They clearly did not possess a hubbing press or other means of multiplying dies.

The engraving of the dies themselves certainly shows no lack of skill. Only praise can be given the unknown artist for a consistent high standard of workmanship on the five sets of dies.

J. R. GAUNT, ACROYD & BEST, Coiners, 1920

Two other companies made singular efforts at striking coins in the British Commonwealth Series. Both these companies, J. R. Gaunt & Son Ltd. and Acroyd & Best Ltd. were involved in the 1920 coinage of East Africa and British West Africa.

THE COINAGE OF 1920

Prior to 1920, the major circulating coin in British West Africa was the shilling (of 100 cents) which was issued by the West African Currency Board. This was supplemented with a

florin (of two shillings (200 cents)) and a base coinage of copper-nickel 1/10 and ½ penny, a copper nickel penny and a .925 fine silver threepence and sixpence.

During 1919, following the First World War, markets for West African products again opened and the increase in trade required a large amount of coin for circulation. At this same time, silver was rising steadily on the markets, in October 1919 reaching 66 pence per ounce, the equivalent of the face value of an ounce of coined silver. By February 1920, this price had risen to a high of 89½ pence per ounce which made £1 worth of silver coin have the intrinsic value of £1/7/1½. This, of course, underlined the urgency of a new base alloy coinage.

However, from September 1919 to July 1920, the Board continued to strike a silver coinage, first in .925 silver and after March in .500 silver reasoning that the shortage of coin in circulation was so acute in West Africa that there was a moral duty to continue supplying silver coins until a sufficient stock of alloyed coins had been built up. An order for £135,000 of coin made up of 800,000 florins and 1,100,000 shillings was placed with the Royal Mint in February, 1920. Coining proceeded rapidly and by the following month £109,700 was coined in .925 fine silver. At this time, it was decided to reduce the silver content to .500 fine. The Board considered it desirable to distinguish between the two finenesses and the Royal Mint ceased production and the order was completed by the Mint, Birmingham who included their famous H mintmark on the coins of their production.

The 1920H coins were shipped to West Africa and placed in reserve until required. In 1921, all remaining 1920H (.500 silver) coins were returned to England. The 1920H coinage was all in the value of the florin. No shillings are known.

J. R. GAUNT & SON LTD.

In February 1920, the decision was finally reached to commence the striking of the new coinage in a brass alloy. At this time, the Royal Mint was engaged in a massive recoinage program for the United Kingdom and could not provide dies or strike coins. Also, the Birmingham Mint was already striking both cupro-nickel (lower denomination) and silver coins for the Board.

The Board had no alternative than to approach other firms accustomed to handling metal alloys. One of these companies was J. R. Gaunt & Son of Warstone Parade Works, Birmingham, who had a factory that did, in fact, adjoin that of the

Birmingham Mint. The J. R. Gaunt Company had long enjoyed a good reputation as "Sword, Badge and Accoutrement Manufacturers to the British and Foreign Governments."

Specimen shilling pieces were supplied to the Board by Gaunt on March 11, 1920 and one specimen was submitted to King George V for his approval. The new alloy coins contained 79% copper, 20% zinc and 1% tin.

An order for 4,000,000 shillings was placed with the firm. Unfortunately, the firm was ill equipt to handle such a large order. The company only had "drop stamp" machines for coining. This slow and labourious method leaves little to the imagination as it is described as being "old fashioned stamping machines operated by ropes and pulleys and using gravity for applying the stamping pressure."

J. R. Gaunt & Son were only able to produce 16,000 alloy shillings before returning the order to the Royal Mint. All pieces are dated 1920 with a "G" mint mark. A letter dated November 26, 1921 from the Currency Board to the Royal Mint states "10,000 pieces (£500) already passed and shipped" although other sources indicate a striking of 16,000 pieces (£800) before the order was returned.

Only fifteen specimens are known and of three recorded specimens, two possess dies cracks or flaws in the field indicative of the inefficiency of the method of striking.

Thus ended the only coining venture of J. R. Gaunt & Son Ltd. The lack of modern minting machinery certainly accounted for the eventual cancellation of the order.

J. R. Gaunt & Son Ltd. were purchased by the Birmingham Mint in 1973.

ACROYD & BEST LTD.

The firm of Acroyd & Best Ltd. of Morley (near Leeds) is even more obscure than that of J. R. Gaunt. Indeed, no other information is available about the company than the mintage figures for the 1920 "A" coinage for East Africa.

The silver coinage of East Africa (1906-1919) consisted of .800 fine silver twenty-five and fifty cent coins. In 1920, two changes took place. Firstly, the inscription EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATE was changed to EAST AFRICA and, secondly, the silver content on the coins was reduced to .500 fineness.

The Birmingham Mint was already striking the cupro-nickel 1, 5 and 10 cent pieces as well as .500 fine silver 25 and 50 cent pieces and the florin dated 1920. The Royal Mint, overburdened with the recoinage for the United Kingdom was only able to coin 1,478,759 .500 fine silver florins.

It would appear that supplementary production to the Birmingham and Royal Mint issues was required. Obviously, J. R. Gaunt & Son could not take on another contract and the firm of Acroyd & Best Ltd. were contracted to strike one shilling and one florin coins dated 1920.

Acroyd & Best struck 12,000 shillings and 542,000 florins all dated 1920 and bearing an "A" mint mark in .500 fine silver. One specimen in aluminum, possibly a die trial or pattern, is known for each denomination.

The 1920A coinage was shipped to East Africa, however, with the exception of a very few specimens, the shillings were not put into circulation. The coins were returned to the Royal Mint in 1921 and were melted down.

The coinage is of good quality and is well struck from presses suitable for coining. There is no recorded breakdown of the dies as in the Gaunt coinage. This coinage, however, appears to be the sole coinage issue for Acroyd & Best Ltd.

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HENRY STEVENS - THE BOWSMAN RIVER BANKER

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

There was great dismay in Bowsman River when the Bank of Montreal announced the closure of its branch office in 1933. This town of about 200 people, which is located twelve miles north of Swan River, Manitoba, had been served by the Merchants Bank of Canada after World War I until 1923 when bad loans caused the Merchants Bank to be sold to the Bank of Montreal. This feeling of dismay was far exceeded by the sentiment of the community when Henry Stevens announced his retirement as the town's banker effective May 1, 1965.

His work as a private banker began when Henry Stevens, in the absence of any banking facilities, offered to cash grain cheques as a convenience for the local farmers. The cheque cashing service expanded, as did the confidence of the community, and soon Stevens was accepting deposits for safekeeping. Then he commenced to make loans and utilizing his sound judgment he was soon providing his customers with full banking services. Over the years, this last of Manitoba's private bankers earned the confidence of the chartered banks and his cheques were readily accepted by them. Henry Stevens financial acumen became well known to Manitoba bankers, many of whom visited with him when in Bowsman and sealed their approval with an invitation each year to the Bankers Curling Bonspiel.

Stevens was born at Oak Lake, Manitoba and served with the Cameron Highlanders in France during World War I. He joined the Merchants Bank of Canada after the war and worked in a number of branches before going to Bowsman River in 1921 as a relief teller. He left the Bank in 1923 to become the accountant for Burrows Lumber Company. About 1931, Stevens gave up the lumber business to become a general insurance agent and realtor, and then two years later became a banker again. Incidentally, his office was in the Bank building, providing him with a sound vault.

Henry Stevens always contributed to his community. He was a member of Jubilee Lodge, A.F. & A.M., Royal Canadian Legion Branch No. 51, Secretary of the Red Cross, Secretary-Treasurer of St. Paul's Anglican Church and he was honoured to receive one of Manitoba's Golden Boy awards in November, 1963. And yes, Stevens did arrange for the Toronto-Dominion Bank to provide two day a week banking service in Bowsman after his retirement.

Sources - The Swan River Star and Times and correspondence with Henry Stevens.

BOWSMAN, MAN., 19.....

HENRY STEVENS, BOWSMAN, MANITOBA
GENERAL INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

PAY TO.....OR ORDER \$.....
.....DOLLARS
100

TRAVELLERS OILS LTD.



Other than the Clancy's Joy Parlor tokens, the Alberta piece which generates the most notice is the advertising token of Travellers Oils Ltd. which was struck by The Greenduck Co. of Chicago.



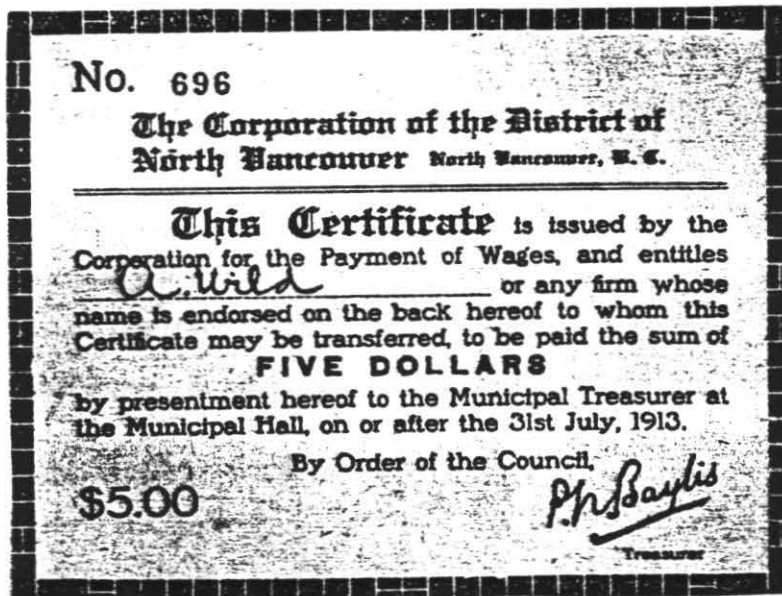
Chas. A. Shepard and his brother Stanley were attracted to Calgary by the real estate boom and operated the National Land Company until the beginning of World War I, which brought it to an immediate halt. They then took part in the oil

boom which began in 1915 and founded Travellers Oils Ltd. It is said that they left Calgary for New Orleans about 1920. A sister is also said to have lived in Alberta at Bowden.

D. M. Stewart, December, 1985.

NORTH VANCOUVER PAY CERTIFICATES

by Ruth McQuade F.C.N.R.S.



J.G. Farmer was a North Vancouver District Clerk and Collector from July 1910 - Sept. 1924. In 1913 he needed some assistance from the banks to pay wages, but help did not come from the banks. J.G. Farmer conceived the idea of printing scrip and making arrangements with storekeepers to accept the scrip which was printed in denominations of \$1, \$5 and \$10, until such time as some municipal debentures could be disposed of in England.

Some stores were approached for this purpose but they looked with misgiving on the venture until David Spencer's Ltd. recognized the merit of the scheme and they promised to extend credit by accepting this scrip to the extent of \$50,000. This made the other storekeepers think again and they decided to acknowledge the scrip, which they accepted.

Mr. Farmer, on 24 hrs. notice left for London, England to arrange to float a bond issue. In less than 48 hrs. after his arrival in England he had 180,000 copies of the prospectus printed and distributed over the provincial cities, paid for his advertising and disposed of \$500,000 of debentures. In three weeks he was back in Lynn Valley, North Vancouver, where he paid off all debts, redeemed the scrip and still had a good balance in the bank.

Information:

Vancouver Sun April 6, 1924

North Vancouver District Public Library

Vancouver the way it was - Whitecap Books, 1984

Vol. 20 No.2 The "Shopping Coin" of David Spencer - R.Greene Transactions

GUELPH STREET RAILWAY

Ross W. Irwin

About 1897, George Sleeman built the Guelph Street Railway and was operated by him for several years, eventually being taken over by the city in 1903. The city emphasised it was not a proposition to make money but rather they wanted possession of the franchise to gain control of the city streets, and felt it would be of indirect value by giving service to outlying sections of the city as well as to manufacturers and employees, and would offset any loss on the operation. A series of tokens were used on the railway at this time.

The agreement with Sleeman, dated April 1, 1895, was for a 30 year period of operation. The Guelph Radial Railway Co. was formed in 1903, with power to extend its operation to Puslinch Lake and to Hespeler. Fortunately the by-law was defeated in 1919.

The Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario took over the operation of the line and continued it into the 1930's.

The employee's pass, or ticket, used during this time is shown below. It was usable within the city, or on the suburban line to the agricultural college.

In 1929 the railway owned six street cars which seated about 35 and were electrically heated.

Token illustrations courtesy of Ken Palmer

Aluminum, with copper W insert used by workmen at reduced rate.

| HYDRO-ELECTRIC RAILWAYS | |
|--|-------------|
| R.O. 25 | Book Ticket |
| A 4935-2 | |
| 1 | 17 |
| EMPLOYEE'S PASS | |
| NOT TRANSFERABLE | |
| 2 | 18 |
| 3 | 19 |
| On City Lines | |
| Employees will tear this | |
| Pass across. Along the line | |
| above the date and hand the | |
| portion torn off to the Con- | |
| ductor. | |
| 4 | 20 |
| 5 | 21 |
| 6 | 22 |
| 7 | 23 |
| 8 | 24 |
| 9 | 25 |
| 10 | 26 |
| 11 | 27 |
| On Interurban Lines | |
| Pass books must be handed | |
| to Conductor who will dispatch | |
| portion of pass | |
| 12 | 28 |
| 13 | 29 |
| 14 | 30 |
| 15 | 31 |
| Employee must sign at foot and fill in | |
| starting point and destination. | |
| UPPER Portion of Pass must be handed | |
| in when getting a fare book | |
| From _____ | |
| To _____ | |
| Name _____ | |
| R.O. 25 | Book Ticket |
| A 4935-2 | |



Aluminum, with copper S insert used by school children at a reduced rate.

Aluminum token, general fare Common reverse, one obverse bears a star type maple leaf



Small fortress fails to protect British American from \$1 coin

By KIMBERLEY NOBLE
Globe and Mail Reporter

OTTAWA — Formidable front gates and three sets of locked doors separate British American Bank Note Co. from passersby. Cameras zoom in automatically the instant anyone steps off the sidewalk toward

the two-story, red-brick building.

The cameras can show the licence number of a car driving past at 2 a.m. And the building's walls are so thick, according to the ex-Mountie who guards British American's narrow front lobby, that it took a crew of

workmen four days just to cut through one to install a door a few years ago.

But the small fortress that houses the company's headquarters and main printing plant cannot protect British American Bank Note from the most serious threat management has seen in the company's 120-year history.

British American and a competitor, Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., also of Ottawa, have the contracts to print paper currency for the Bank of Canada. A federal proposal to introduce a new \$1 coin and gradually phase out production and circulation of the \$1 bill would snatch away as much as 15 per cent of sales before the end of the decade.

For the bank note companies, making money is very serious business — a business that both have spent most of this century keeping quietly to themselves. Information about their operations has remained as well guarded as their premises and the precious inventory they produce.

"We are under strict guidance from the Bank of Canada" not to talk about company business unless it is with customers, said Shirley Arends, Canadian Bank Note's corporate secretary. "The low profile the bank note companies have enjoyed over the last century has not been achieved without effort."

But the prospect of closing a major part of their operations has made secrecy somewhat less important — temporarily — to the two companies. This threat prompted representatives from both companies to speak before a special House of Commons committee that listened to testimony on the proposed \$1 coin for two weeks in April. In an effort to teach committee members about the sensitive nature of the bank note business, executives and special advisers presented information usually kept confidential, providing a unique peek at money-making operations.

British American, founded in 1866 to produce bank notes and securities for the two dozen

Teller machines boost popularity of \$20 bill

The \$20 bill has become the workhorse of Canadian currency.

Use of the \$20 bill has been climbing for the past 10 years, partly because of the proliferation of automatic teller machines. Inflation has made \$5 and \$10 bills less popular. The Bank of Canada did not print any \$5 bills last year.

Other currency facts:

□ Of the 662 million notes produced in 1984, 243 million were \$1 bills — mostly because the smallest denominations get most of the wear and tear, and must be replaced regularly. In fact, 90 per cent of annual paper currency production replaces notes already in circulation.

□ "The RCMP always stresses that good, clean money is the best way to detect counterfeiting," Bernard Latham, general manager of British American Bank Note Co. of Ottawa, said in an interview. Counterfeiters became so proficient at copying the 1954 design for \$50 and \$100 bills that at one time even Government-run liquor stores would not accept them. Despite the design change in the late 1970s, many people still refuse to carry \$50 or \$100 notes.

□ The \$2 bill has always been rejected in Western Canada. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta these notes come back to Bank of

Canada agencies as fast as they are issued, at the rate of about five million notes a year. Some think the \$2 bill brings bad luck — although one financial fable says that westerners have been reluctant to be seen with one ever since the days when \$2 bought the services of a prostitute. Another theory is that the western provinces are following the example of the "\$2 syndrome" in the United States. Although a U.S. \$2 bill does exist — 600 million notes were printed for the bicentennial in 1976 — almost nobody uses them.

□ In 1984, 1.03 billion paper notes were circulating in Canada, compared with 747 million in 1977. They represent a total of \$15.2-billion, compared with \$8.6-billion.

□ There were 308 million \$1 bills in circulation last year, 122 million \$2 bills, 95 million \$5 bills, 122 million \$10 bills, 306 million \$20 bills, 38 million \$50 bills, 43 million \$100 bills and 593,000 \$1,000 bills.

□ The Bank of Canada spent \$26.4-million in 1984 on production, transportation, research and development of bank notes; in 1977 it spent \$14-million.

□ Dollar bills have an average lifespan of one year, as do \$2 and \$5 notes; \$10 bills average 1½ years; \$20 bills last 2½ years and \$50 bills 4½ years; \$100 notes are replaced after 8½ years.

● From Page B1

Canadian banks in existence at the time, is now owned by Bell Canada Enterprises Inc. of Montreal. Following its successful bid for all British American's public shares last year, BCE folded the company into its printing and packaging group.

Canadian Bank Note was established in 1897 as the Canadian branch of American Bank Note Co., which became a subsidiary of International Banknote Co. Inc. of New York. It is now privately owned by two Toronto businessmen, including

company president Douglas Arends, who bought the parent company's interest in 1979.

The Bank of Canada divides currency contracts equally between the two companies, although each turn out different amounts of different denominations. Canadian Bank Note, for instance, currently prints all \$5 and \$10 notes.

Both companies also print bond and share certificates, postage stamps, cheques, travellers cheques and lottery tickets. British American earned \$3.92-million on sales of \$80-million in 1983, the last

year it broke out its own financial results. It expects comparable sales this year, following a reshuffling of company assets by BCE.

Canadian Bank Note earned \$1.57-million on sales of just more than \$19-million in 1980, the latest year for which figures were available.

Dollar bills make up about 40 per cent of the paper currency printed each year — out of 662 million notes printed for the Bank of Canada in 1984, 243 million were \$1 bills. British American estimates bank note printing now accounts for 12.5 per cent of its business;

sales would drop by 40 to 43 per cent if the \$1 bill is phased out, the committee was told.

Canadian Bank Note, however, said it would lose as much as 15 per cent of annual revenue if the bill goes out of production.

"The production of bank notes involves many trades applied to highly specialized technologies," said Robert Hutton, senior vice-president of Canadian Bank Note.

The occupations include paper makers, ink technicians, engravers, printing plate makers, lithographers, intaglio and letterpress printers, bindery personnel, quality control inspectors, lab technicians, chemists, engineering and research personnel, accountability system specialists, security guards and other support staff, he said.

"Not including Bank of Canada staff, over 100 people are employed directly or indirectly in producing dollar notes on a continuing basis." While British American said it would lose 12 workers at its Ottawa plant, which employs 250 to 300 people, Canadian Bank Note officials said they would lay off as many as 35 to 50.

Also affected would be Domtar Inc. of Montreal, which manufactures 700,000 pounds of a special brand of cotton rag-based paper to the Bank of Canada's specifications. This represents sales of about \$1.75-million for Domtar's mill in Beauharnois, Que.

Although the bank note companies now derive as much as one-third of their business from printing lottery tickets and travellers cheques, money itself is not a growth industry. "There is not

enough growth in either bank notes or our other products to compensate for the loss of the \$1 bill," Mr. Arends said.

The companies warned that despite claims that substituting a \$1 coin — made from nickel coated in bronze — for the paper note would save the federal Government millions of dollars in currency production costs, this will be somewhat offset by higher prices that must be charged by bank note makers.

It is difficult for bank note manufacturers to cut costs, they say. "Our overhead doesn't change," said Bernard Latham, general manager of British American.

To protect both the building itself and the final product from being broken into or copied, the guards, security systems, equipment and labor-intensive methods must remain the same, Mr. Latham explained.

"If not for the security aspect of the business, we could contract a lot of it out," Mr. Latham said. "But everything has to be done here."

Printers weather change during 100-year history

Bank note printers have weathered a lot of changes in their 100-year history. The lobby of British American Bank Note Co. displays an enormous collage assembled for the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 — tiny, thumb-sized portraits of Queen Victoria and other dignitaries on bank notes, stamps and bonds.

The collection shows how much the business has changed since Confederation, an evolution with "a close relationship with the financial progress of Canada," according to company literature. Before 1900 British American printed money for as many as 62 privately owned banks, including The Molson's Bank, The Bank of Hamilton and The Eastern Townships Bank in Quebec.

Business fell drastically at the turn of the century, by which time half the private banks had failed — most of them without paying their printing bills. The First World War helped by bringing in business to print war bonds, and during the 1920s the company had its hands full printing certificates for the booming stock market.

Needless to say, sales fell quickly at the end of the decade.

The number of customers declined dramatically again in 1934 when the federal Government established the Bank of Canada as the sole issuer of Canadian currency. However, British American and its counterparts around the world kept their machines running for the next 10 years with orders from China, where a half-dozen different political factions each required their own currency supply.

In 1948 British American expanded into its present plant. Former premises on Wellington Street are now occupied by the Bank of Canada.

The company worried that the incorporation of the Canadian Depository for Securities in 1970 — a central registry for stock certificates — would bite into security printing, but this fear soon passed, said general manager Bernard Latham. "We are still printing as many stock certificates this year as five or 10 years ago."

The demise of the \$1 bill, however, would have "a direct, immediate impact," he said.

ADDENDUM TO 1985 TRANSACTIONS

p.119 the following articles by W.N. Clarke in the London Numismatic Society Bulletin.

Weight Adjustments of the English Coinage, 1412-1422.

LNS 37

Two "Restoration" Coinages. LNS 44

Monetary Policy and Circulation in 15th Century England. LNS 58

Introduction of the Groat, Europe During the Middle Ages.

LNS 65

Suppliers of British Copper for Early American Coinage. LNS 97

p.62 Submitted by Jerry Remick

C 29 Mintage 2,500, by Pressed Metal Products, Vancouver.
In brass.

R 9 In nickel (not steel), mintage 20,000.

Also, in gold plated nickel, 10,000 issued only in a series of 15 gold plated trade dollars in a booklet at a price of \$100.

Jerry also listed the following Newfoundland trade dollars in nickel with smaller quantities in gold plate and bronze plate, a very few in silver. 33 mm.

Channel/Port aux Basques: 1983, 84, 85; Cornerbrook: 1981-1985;

Gander: 1982-1985; Grand Falls: 1982; Labrador City: 1974, 1982;

St John's: 1982-1985; St Anthony: 1985. All above are nickel bonded steel by Sherritt Mint except the 1974 Labrador City which is 38 mm struck by Pressed Metal Products.

p. 102 1985 medals were in antique finishes of copper, gold-plated copper and silver plated copper, some antique pure silver. Set of 3 base metals was \$15

"We are informed that Mr. Gerald E. Hart, who has for a number of years been general manager of the Citizens Insurance Company of Canada, is about to sever his connection with that company. While we have not been always able to agree with Mr. Hart's views or methods as an underwriter, we can assuredly give him credit for industry and for loyalty to his company. The Citizens has had during the last dozen years tribulation enough to try the pluck of any manager, and Mr. Hart has done his share in keeping up heart of grace in the face of disheartening losses, and inspiring his agents with faith and hope. We trust that he may find an easier and happier berth than that of a fire underwriter in Canada."

R.G. Graham

Monetary Times, Dec. 20, 1889, p.785

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITIONS OF NEW WESTMINSTER

by Larry Gingras



This is but one of many awards donated by those who supported the Provincial Exhibitions in New Westminster, British Columbia. You will notice the obverse of this medal is identical to the die-struck 14 K gold medals the Hudson's Bay Company donated to the Vancouver Pioneers in the 1920's as well as the medal they donated to the British Columbia Musical Festival from 1923 to 1931.

A few brief words regarding these annual fall exhibitions may be in order but it is very difficult to come up with precise data on its evolution because most of the early records were destroyed in the great fire of 1898. However, there is enough data extant to give us a fair idea of just how it did evolve and went on to become the largest and most important fall exhibition west of Toronto.

These fall exhibitions had their origin in 1861 in New Westminster, which at that time was the capital of the Crown Colony of British Columbia. This first show was held in the building which later housed the British Columbia Mint and Assay Offices, where the very rare 1862 gold coins first saw the light of day, and was opened by Col. Moody of the Royal Engineers.

The second show appears to have been held two or three years later in the old drill shed on McKenzie Street, but got off to a very tragic start. The cannon, used for the opening ceremonies, exploded prematurely and killed the man in charge of reloading.

The third show was held in 1865 at the same location.

By this time the citizens of Victoria were anxious to hold an exhibition in their own community and an agreement was reached with New Westminster whereby the Annual Provincial Exhibition would alternate between both communities. Under this agreement, the 1866 exhibition was held on Fort Street in Victoria.

By 1872 it was quite evident the old drill shed was much too small for the increasing number of exhibits and this led to the erection of a much larger building.

The fall exhibitions were drawing numerous entries from various communities within the province and some communities began to hold their own small fairs.

The British Columbia Agricultural Society came into being around this time and under its auspices the main fall exhibitions continued to alternate between New Westminster and Victoria. However, under pressure of the members from Chilliwack (some 60 miles east of Vancouver), it was decided to hold the 1887 annual exhibition in their community. This meant New Westminster had to relinquish their turn, and under the alternating agreement, the 1888 exhibition was held in Victoria.

Although the 1889 exhibition was again held in New Westminster they did not appreciate relinquishing their turn two years before and were determined they would never step aside again. Moreover, they took steps to assure the main fall exhibition for the province would be held each and every year thereafter in New Westminster, in spite of the alternating agreement made with Victoria. To accomplish this they erected a larger building in Queen's Park with adequate facilities for recreation and exhibits, and put on an extensive campaign to increase membership and arouse enthusiasm. Among the added attractions for 1890 was a lacrosse match, held for the first time.

Victoria did not take too well to these latest developments and decided to terminate their agreement with New Westminster. They incorporated in 1890 under the name British Columbia Agricultural Association but were disbanded within a few years.

In the meantime, New Westminster had incorporated under the name Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia, and under the auspices of the Society they continued, for many years thereafter, to hold successful annual fall exhibitions in their city.

Harmony was soon restored within the many communities that had taken part in the fall exhibitions and they again united to make the Provincial Exhibition in New Westminster the main fall show in the province, although some communities, as well as individual organizations specializing in a particular craft, did continue to hold their own small fairs.

The 1891 exhibition, held September 22 to 26, and the 1892 exhibition which began on September 24 were opened by Governor Nelson.

The 1893 exhibition held September 26 to 29 was opened by Lt. Gov. George Dewdney.

Future fall exhibitions were held a week or two later in the year in order not to interfere with the farmer's harvesting.

These annual fall exhibitions continued in New Westminster until the summer of 1929 when a fire destroyed the main exhibition buildings and the citizens voted to abandon the annual event. There was some talk in 1967 about reviving the New Westminster exhibitions but nothing came of it.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Larry mailed the above article to me on January 25, 1986. He died February 11, 1986. Larry was a founder of the Society and was the Editor of the Transactions for the first 10 years. Canadian numismatics owes him a revered place in its history.

CANADIAN BANKCARDS

by L. Wojtiw, *FENRS*.

Many Canadian banks used postal stationary cards (now commonly referred to as bankcards) from the early 1870's till around World War I as a means of communication between the banks and their clients. The lower mail rate of 1 cent within Canada (from 1871 to 1887) was only 1/3 rd of the regular letter rate and served as a cheap means for banks to inform their clients of the transactions. The cards were specially printed by the Bank note companies for the particular branches of the banks and contain the bank name and a standard reply message on the back either printed or imprinted with a rubber stamp.

The post card was an American invention, being copyrighted as early as 1861 by John P. Charlton of Philadelphia, Pa (Boggs, 1975). However, the idea was not adopted in United States until 1873 following acceptance and use by many countries of the world. In 1865 Dr. Stephan, Director of the Post of Germany, proposed correspondence cards with space for an adhesive stamp to pass in the mail at a low rate, with the address on one side, the message on the other. This was the idea of our present postal card. Nevertheless, the idea for one reason or another, was not adopted in Germany at that time. The lack of success in accepting this concept in Germany, inspired Prof. Emanuel Hermann of the Military Academy at Weinerneustadt, Austria to make a proposition of the same nature to the Administration of the Austrian Posts. The idea was accepted. As a result the post card was first introduced in the posts of Austria and placed on sale the first of October 1869. Canada was progressive enough to adopt the post card and by June 1871 the first Canadian card appeared. Canada was the eleventh country to issue post cards, preceding the United States and Newfoundland by 3 years.

The Postmaster-General's report for June 1870 mentions the proposed introduction of a government-printed post card in the following abstract (Boggs, 1975):

The introduction of what are known as "post cards" in the United Kingdom, and the convenience which is stated to have attended their use, have induced the Department to make arrangements for the manufacture of similar post cards for the use of the public in Canada. These post cards will be sold at one cent each, and may be posted for any address within the Dominion—and will be conveyed to destination, and be delivered in like manner with letters—the one cent covering the cost both of the card and of postage.

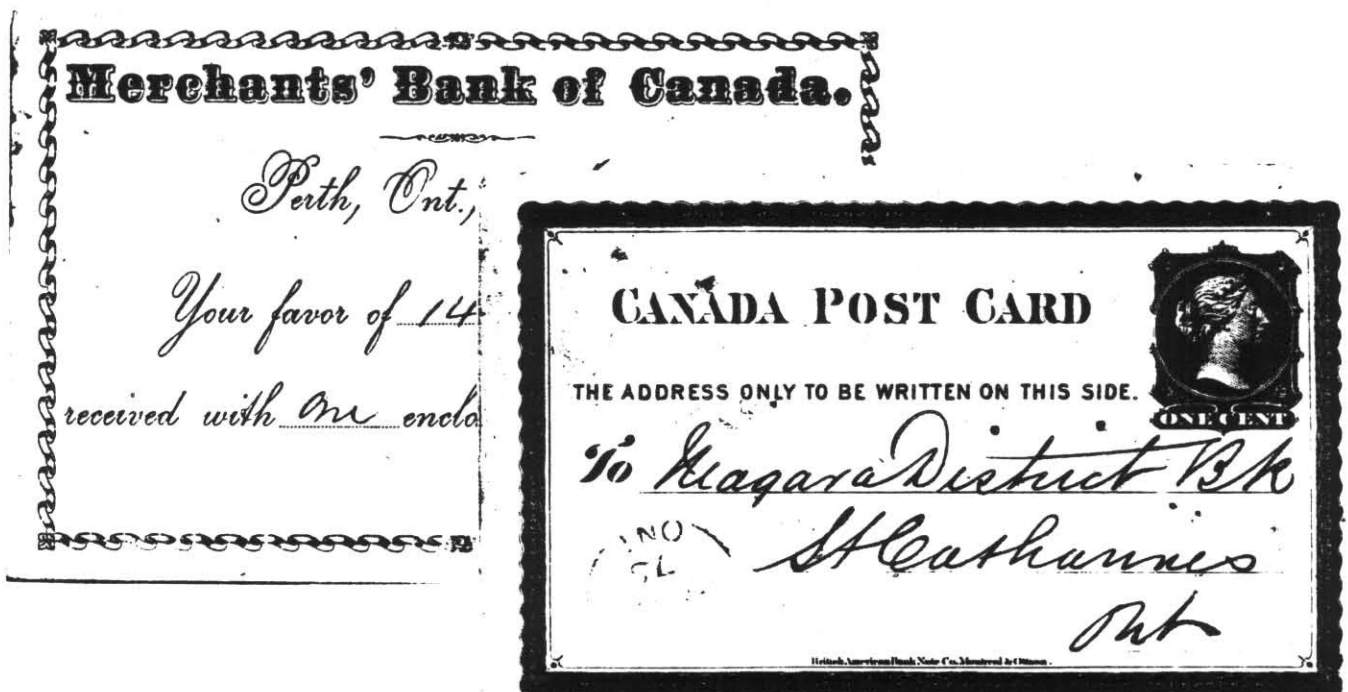
They may be used for any communications, which can advantageously be written and sent by such a medium; and, it would seem unquestionable, must, in Canada as in England, prove to be extremely convenient for many objects and purposes.

The Postmaster General's report for 1871 mentions that Post Cards were issued in June, 1871 (actual data was May 1, 1871) and that by the end of December 1,470,600 cards had been issued.

The post cards are classified under a number of types, and within these types the various banks cards can be stratified under two main groups: (a) printed cards (P), and (b) rubber stamped cards (S). The printed cards were specially printed with standard message before receipt at the bank branches, and only required a few handwritten phrases for completion. In the stamped cards, the back of the cards were blank upon receipt at the branch, afterwhich the employees overstamped the back with a standard phrase and/or the bank's name. Handwritten cards also exist, but these are not included in this article. To date, 10 different type of Canadian postal cards have been identified as being used as bankcards. These different types (identified by Webb number) correspond to different periods of usage, and are described next.

1.0 First Type (P1): 1871-1879

The first card (identified as Webb number P1) was produced by the British American Bank Note Co., of Montreal and Ottawa. These cards were line engraved, printed in sheets of nine (3 X 3), and cut into single cards before distribution to the post offices. Late in 1876 "Ottawa" was dropped from the imprint, otherwise the card shows little variation, although the border shows evidence of re-working. These cards were line engraved and

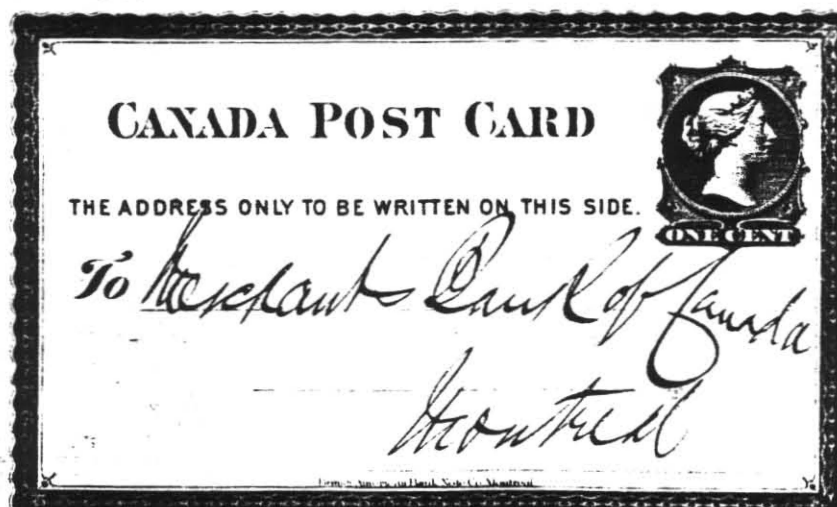


are known with various re-entries. These cards were cut to a size approximately 4 5/8 by 3 inches (116 by 75 mm). The design consists of an engine turned border set about 3-16 of an inch in from the edge, with the stamp in the upper right corner of the enclosed space. This stamps shows a medallion bearing the head of Queen Victoria that appears on the "large" cents issue of 1868, surrounded by a frame that makes a roughly rectangular outline. Several plates were used (at least 2). This first card was issued in May 1871, and was printed in Ottawa only until late 1874, then in Montreal until early 1876. It cost the Post Office \$1.25 per 1000 pieces for printing these cards. All observed cards to date were printed and the banks using these cards are listed below:

- 1.1 Canadian Bank of Commerce (P)
- 1.2 Eastern Township Bank (P)
- 1.3 Federal Bank of Canada (P)
- 1.4 St. Lawrence Bank of Canada (P)
- 1.5 Merchants' Bank of Canada (P)
- 1.6 Bank of Montreal (P)
- 1.7 Bank of New Brunswick (P)
- 1.8 Ontario Bank (P)
- 1.9 Royal Canadian Bank (P)
- 1.10 Union Bank of Lower Canada (P)

2.0 Second Type (P 2): 1877-1883

The second card is similar to the first except that the imprint at the bottom reads "British American Bank Note Co. Montreal", and was first issued in June 1876 and printed only in Montreal. This card was also line engraved and cost \$1.25 per 1000 pieces for engraving and printing.



- 2.1 Dominion Bank (S)
- 2.2 Federal Bank of Canada (S)
- 2.3 Imperial Bank of Canada (P)
- 2.4 Bank of Liverpool (overwritten Nova Scotia) (P)
- 2.5 Merchants' Bank of Halifax (P)
- 2.6 Bank of Montreal (P and S)
- 2.7 La Banque Nationale (P)
- 2.8 People's Bank of New Brunswick (P)
- 2.9 Bank of Yarmouth (P)

3.0 Third Type (P 5): 1882-1887

Beginning in 1882 a cheaper and more rapid method of manufacturing post cards was introduced, namely typography. The appearance of typographed cards was so different from the line engraved cards, that a detailed circular was issued by the Postmaster General on 1 April 1882 describing the manufacture. Since 1882, nearly all Canadian post cards have been typographed. These cards were printed by the British American Bank Note Co. in sheets of 40 (5 by 8), at a cost of \$1.25 per 1000 pieces, and were first released for public usage on 11 April 1882. These cards

Maclellan & Co., Bankers.

St. John, N. B., 10 June 1886.

We are in receipt of your favor of _____

~~with enclosure as stated~~ Yours truly

*John Mc
lev*
175
174.56
044



*Maritime Bank
Fredericton
A.B.*

increased in popularity by the banks as is evident by the observed number of banks using these cards for communication. The frame of the card is now omitted, the design consisting simply of a curved banderole bearing the words CANADA POST CARD with the instructions beneath, and at the right the oval stamp which, from now on, corresponds to the contemporary stamp of the newspaper wrapper. The stamp impression was in blue or in untramarine on a very light buff card of stout quality and cut to 5 1/8 by 3 inches (129 by 75 mm).

- 3.1 Canadian Bank of Commerce (P and S)
- 3.2 Exchange Bank of Canada (P)
- 3.3 Federal Bank of Canada (P)
- 3.4 Federal Bank (P)
- 3.5 Bank of Hamilton (S)
- 3.6 Imperial Bank of Canada (P)
- 3.7 Bank of London in Canada (P)
- 3.8 Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada (P)
- 3.9 Merchants' Bank of Canada (P and S)
- 3.10 Merchants' Bank of Halifax (P)
- 3.11 Molsons Bank (P and S)
- 3.12 Bank of Montreal (P)
- 3.13 Bank of Nova Scotia (P and S)
- 3.14 Ontario Bank (P)
- 3.15 Quebec Bank (P)
- 3.16 Bank of Toronto (P)
- 3.17 Traders Bank of Canada (P)
- 3.18 Union Bank of Canada (P)
- 3.19 Union Bank of Lower Canada (P)
- 3.20 Maclellan & Co. (Private Bankers-St. John, N.B) (P)
- 3.21 J.A. Halsted & Co. (Private Banker-Shelburne, Ont) (S)
- 3.22 Hay's Banking House (Private Banker) (P)
- 3.23 Squire & Boughner (Private Banker-Bothwell, Ont) (P)

4.0 Fourth Type (P 7): 1887-1902

This card can be distinguished from the previous type by the scroll work around the numerals and was likewise engraved and printed by the British American Bank Note Co. in sheets of 40 (5 by 8 cards). This card was typographed, cost \$1.25 per 1000 pieces for production, and was released for public use in March of 1887. Most of these cards were used by banks from 1887 to 1892, and the list of observed banks using these cards follow:

- 4.1 Canadian Bank of Commerce (P)
- 4.2 Central Bank of Canada (S)
- 4.3 Bank of Hamilton (P)
- 4.4 Imperial Bank of Canada (P and S)
- 4.5 La Banque Jacques Cartier (S)
- 4.6 Merchants' Bank of Canada (P)
- 4.7 Bank of Montreal (S)
- 4.8 La Banque Nationale (P)
- 4.9 Ontario Bank (S)
- 4.10 Quebec Bank (P)
- 4.11 Standard Bank (S)
- 4.12 Bank of Toronto (P)
- 4.13 Western Bank of Canada (S)
- 4.14 Banking House of M. Fleming (Private Banker-Sarnia, Ont) (P)

A. GABOURY, PRÉSIDENT. F. LAFRANCE, CAISSIER.
LA BANQUE NATIONALE
 Québec, 26 FEB 1892
 Votre lettre du 22 Fev. a été
 reçue avec son contenu tel que mentionné. Le montant est placé au crédit
 de votre compte 100.⁰⁰

Imperial Bank of Canada,
 Ingersoll, 30 July 1890
 Your letter of 29th Feb
 is received with stated enclosure.

CANADA POST CARD
 THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.
 M. J. L. Savoie
 Procureur
 Percé.

Manager.
 22001

5.0 Fifth Type (P 9): 1890-1893

This type is very similar to the fourth type except that it contains a rosette under the numerals. Also engraved and printed by British American Bank Note Co, in sheets of 40, and typographed. The price to the Post Office of production decreased by 25 cents to \$1.00 per 1000 pieces printed. This type was first issued to the public on December 1891. From the 1890's the printing of cards by the banks decreased in usage, with the majority of the banks oversteamping the backs of the postal cards rather than specially ordering the cards. Also fewer banks continued using these cards as a means of communication. The banks using this type of postal card includes:

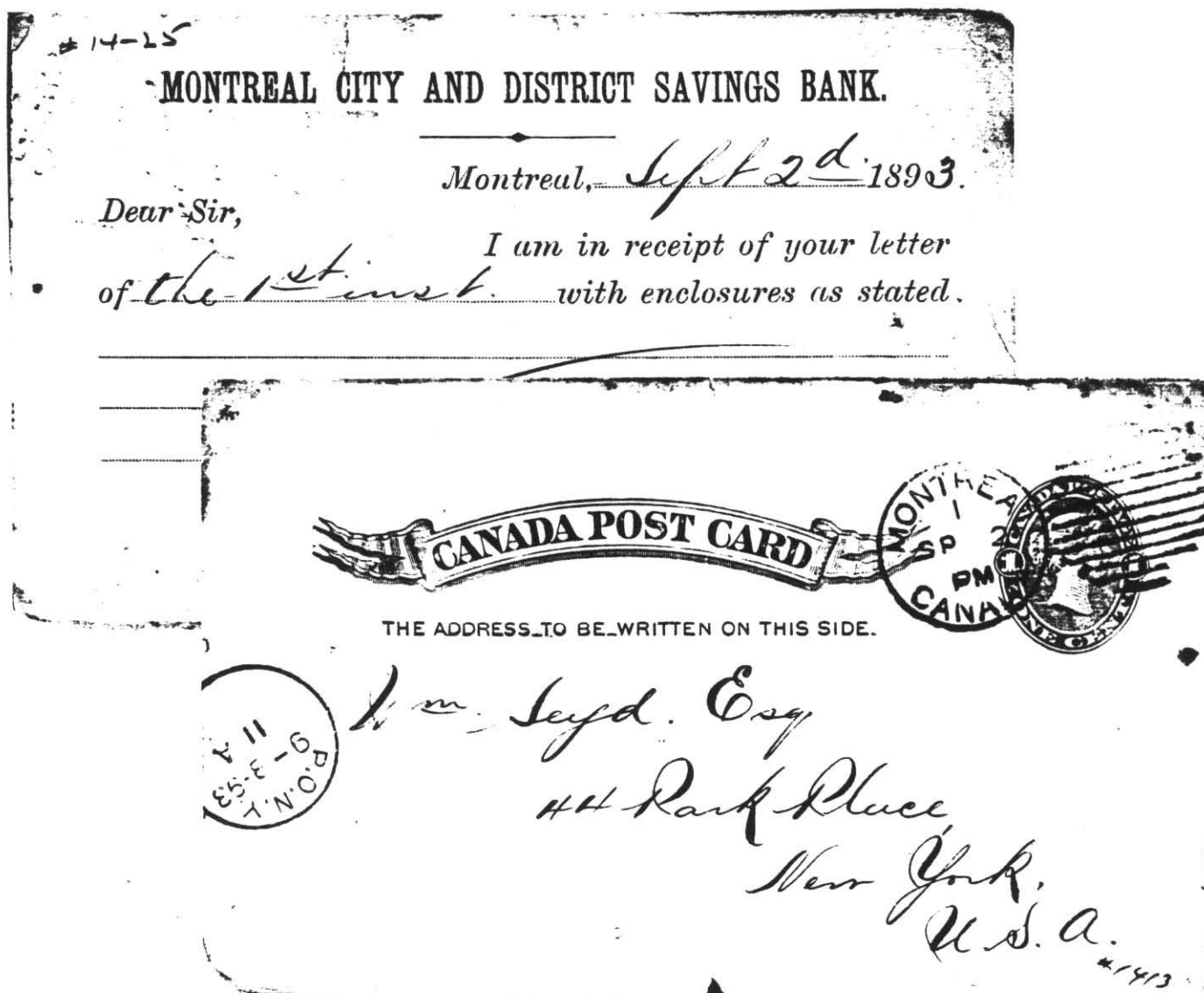
- 5.1 Bank of Hamilton (S)
- 5.2 Imperial Bank of Canada (P)
- 5.3 Molsons Bank (S)
- 5.4 Ontario Bank (S)



6.0 Sixth Type (P 13): 1893-1896

This type of card can be distinguished by the larger size (6 by 3 5/8 inches) (152 by 92 mm) for business purposes, with a rosette under the numerals. This type was engraved and printed by the British American Bank Note Co. in sheets of 40, typographed, and released for use on 17 February 1893. The cost to the post office was \$1.00 per 1000 pieces printed. The number of large sized cards received from the manufacturer was 5,396,000 with 4,983,900 being issued. The remaining 412,100 unsold cards were probably destroyed. To date, only one bank has been observed using this card:

6.1 Montreal City and District Savings Bank (P)



7.0 Seventh Type (P 14) : 1894-1897

This type of card also has a rosette under the numeral, but is smaller in size than type six (5 1/2 by 3 3/8 inches) (140 by 86 mm). This card was also engraved and printed by the British American Bank Note Co, in sheets of 40, typographed, but released for public use a year later (February 1894). It may be of interest to note here that on the 1 st January, 1895, regulations went into force in Canada providing for the admission to the mails of advertising cards with a 1 cent stamp attached. This was very likely due to the failure of the Canadian Postal Department's large sized card which was intended to fill such a want. Three banks have been observed using bank cards of this type:

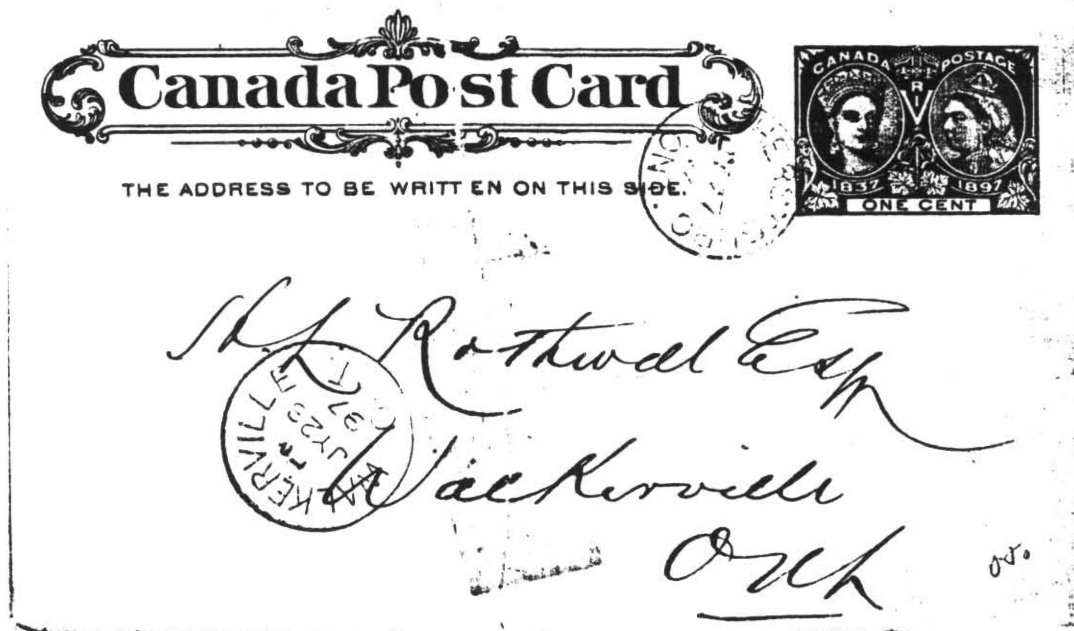
- 7.1 Imperial Bank of Canada (S)
- 7.2 Merchants' Bank of Canada (S)
- 7.3 Quebec Bank

8.0 Eight Type (P 16): 1897

This type (known as the Jubilee Issue) was issued to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria on the throne of England. In 1897 the American Bank Note Company, Ottawa began printing the post cards, the rates to the post office were 80 cents per 1000 cards printed. Originally it was intended to issue 7 million of these cards, but only 4,240,000 were delivered by the manufacturers. This card was officially released on 19 June 1897 for public use. The stamp is a reproduction of the 1 cent adhesive of the Jubilee issue, but engraved for typographic printing. "Canada Post Card" is enclosed in a fancy frame at the left and the usual instructions are found beneath it. The usage of postal cards for

communication by the banks seems to have diminished drastically after the 1890's and by 1897 only a few banks were using this means.

8.1 Cuddy-Falls Company (Private Banker-Amherstburg, Ont) (S)



9.0 Ninth Type (P 17): 1899-1904

The Maple Leaf postal card (P 17) was printed and engraved by the American Bank Note Co, Ottawa and released first for public use in December 1897. The price to the post office for the printing of this card remained at 80 cents per 1000 pieces (even at these low rate the post office was losing money when compared to the amount made on postage stamps). The bank cards that have been observed thus far are listed below:

- 9.1 Bank of British Columbia (S)
- 9.2 Canadian Bank of Commerce (S and P)
- 9.3 Bank of Hamilton (P)
- 9.4 Merchants' Bank of Canada (S)
- 9.5 Bank of Nova Scotia (S)
- 9.6 Standard Bank of Canada (S)
- 9.7 Traders Bank of Canada (P)
- 9.8 Union Bank of Canada (P)

CANADA POST CARD

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE



BANK OF HAMILTON.

DUNNVILLE, *21/8/04* 190.....

DEAR SIR.:

I BEG TO ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF YOUR FAVOUR

OF *307/8/04* INSTANT, WITH ENCLOSURE AS STATED.

YOURS TRULY,

A. W. HAUN, AGENT

10.0 Tenth Type (P 22); 1903-1908

This card with the Edward VIII stamp imprinted on the card was designed and printed by the American Bank Note Co., Ottawa, and released for public use in August of 1903. The majority of the cards observed were over stamped and it would seem that banks no longer considered printing the cards to be practical. Banks using this type included:

- 10.1 Canadian Bank of Commerce (P)
- 10.2 Bank of Hamilton (S)
- 10.3 Merchants' Bank of Canada (S)
- 10.4 Bank of Nova Scotia (S)
- 10.5 Quebec Bank (S)
- 10.6 Bank of Toronto (S)

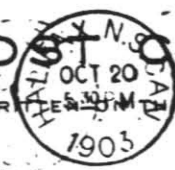
Merchants Bank of Canada,

Renfrew, 15th Sept. 1908.

Your letter of 14th inst. received with stated enclosure. We will withhold payment of drafts until a have no will at your c.

CANADA POST CARD

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE



BANK OF HAMILTON,

Barrow St. Branch, Hamilton

Ont. 21st

For about 30 years (1874 to 1904) postal cards were extensively used by banks to inform their customers of financial transactions. The collecting of these cards provides collectors an opportunity to obtain bank memorabilia which has a philatelic connection. The banks listed are a preliminary listing of what has been recorded to date from several collections, and no doubt other banks not listed above may have employed these cards.

References:

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ARMY & NAVY

Dept. Store

C. C. TANNAHILL

The Nor-West Farmer, September 20, 1921

Wholesale and Retail

Write for Price List No. J 9, Out Soon
Many New Lines Will be Advertised



SELLING AGENTS FOR CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SURPLUS WAR SUPPLIES
44 HASTINGS STREET WEST, VANCOUVER, B.C.—NOTE OUR ADDRESS

PUBLIC SALE OF SURPLUS

NAVAL SUPPLIES

THE most startling and important bargain event ever published in this newspaper! Official orders have been issued at Ottawa to release to the Army and Navy Store at Vancouver, B.C., thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of brand new naval supplies, which are to be sold direct to the public at prices that will amaze and bewilder the bargaining public of Western Canada. A few prices, picked at random from this immense stock, are listed below. A big new list is now being prepared and will be ready very shortly—mailed free upon request. Do you value money and appreciate real, dependable merchandise (government standard)? If so, send your order in at once. This sale will set all Canadians with buying enthusiasm. ORDER TO-DAY! References:

Merchants Bank of Canada, Dominion Government, Ottawa, Better Harry!

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| Raincoats Unimproved Waterproof Raincoat, men's double breasted, worth \$12.00, sale price \$4.95 Khaki Raincoat, 10c Red Gaiters, with web, 25c Medium, pure wool, for 95c St. Mary's Long Mosquito Veils: made of a quality curtain fabric; large size to fit over double bed; new material; worth \$7. Sale \$1.25 Boots and Shoes pair of Genuine Horse Hiding boots, old leather (best quality), with all the heavy material for wear in snow. Size 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Each pair \$4.95 Best Quality | Sweater Coats U.S. Khaki Sweater Coats all sizes, New \$1.65 U.S. Sweater Coats, Heavy Wool Wash, New \$1.95 U.S. Sweater Coats, Midweight all sizes, all colors, sale price \$2.98 Navy Heavy Jumper Knit Sweater Coats, 100 per cent, pure wool, highest quality, size 34 to 42, sale price \$5.25 Sweater Coats of all sizes, values to \$2.00, sale price \$1.95 Army Sweater Coats \$1.10 Pure Wool Sweater, worth \$1.20, size 34 to 42, extra low quality, \$2.95 sale price | Army Tunics U.S. All-Weather Army Uniform Coats (Khaki, serge lined), size 34 to 42, all sizes, ready to wear, sale price \$1.25 New \$1.25 Wool Knitting Sweater (U.S. mark) \$2.50 All sizes \$2.50 Cotton Knitting Sweater, and (U.S. mark) just to wear \$3.00 Cambric and Heavy Knit Sweater Coats, (U.S. mark), size 34 to 42, \$5.00 Navy Bath Towels Extra Large Turkish Bath Towels, finest extra heavy Egyptian navy linen, worth \$1.36, New \$1.25 Army Bath Towels, heavy, New \$1.00 40c Wool Underwear Army Wool Underwear | New Abandonment Army Issue Warm Sweater, New \$2.50 Leather Army Sandal (large leather, surplus issue), worth \$2.00, New \$1.00 Leather Legging (Officers' Aviation), Corded, mid plastic, New \$1.95 Army Socks, large size, New \$1.00 U.S. Army Ties, all colors, size 44, with heavy metal clasp, \$2.00 Special \$1.00 Heavy Tan Army Socks (to fit over work boots), all sizes, \$1.00 Pair open toe \$1.00 Work Shirts Khaki or Gray Drill Work Shirts \$1.00 all sizes, Reg. U.S. New \$1.00 Extra Heavy Khaki or Medium Weight Khaki Army Shirts, all sizes |
|---|--|--|---|

READ CAREFULLY
 Our names are on every pair of shoes we sell. We guarantee the quality of our shoes. If you are not satisfied, we will refund your money. Write for our catalogue. It is free. Our only address is 44 Hastings Street W.

NAVAL WHITE BLANKETS Size 66x72, extra heavy, made of all new pure wool, without any admixture of any description. This is the first opportunity the public has ever had to get genuine Navy Wool Blankets, worth at least \$25.00 a pair. Our price, each \$5.95
 Not over four pairs to one customer.

F. O. S. VANCOUVER
 All goods listed are the F.O.S. Vancouver, B.C. brand. Send the following stamps for our catalogue or program. There are also other orders, newspapers and magazines.
 Up to \$10 75c
 \$10 to \$25 \$1.00
 \$25 to \$50 \$1.25
 \$50 to \$100 \$1.50

SELLING AGENTS FOR CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SURPLUS WAR SUPPLIES

ARMY AND NAVY STORE
 40-42-44 HASTINGS ST. W. VANCOUVER B.C.
 40, 42, 44 HASTINGS STREET WEST, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Samuel J. Cohen started up in a little store at 44 Hastings Street West, Vancouver in 1919. By 1921 he had expanded the store to include 40 & 42 Hastings Street West (as shown in the advertisement of the Nor-West Farmer, September 20th, 1921)

In 1924, Samuel Cohen moved to Regina and started the British Army Goods Store at 2006-11th Avenue. (Exact dates are not known as very little history of the company is on file at the Head Office)

While Samuel Cohen started an Army & Navy Store at Vancouver he was prevented from doing so in Regina as Jacob Rosentzweig had started his Army & Navy Store several years previous. The 1924 directory lists -: S.J.Cohen, mgr. British Army Store, res. King's Hotel: Army & Navy Store, Jacob Rosentzweig, prop. Second-hand dealer, 1625 Broad Street.

The 1925 directory shows -:
Army & Navy Store, Frank Powl & Ben Selenslak, props. clothing -
1615 Broad Street.

British Army Store, S.J.Cohen, mgr. men's furnishings, 2006-11th Ave.
Samuel J. Cohen, mgr. British Army Store, res. 2119 Albert Street.

The 1926 directory lists -:
British Army Store, S.J.Cohen, mgr. 2006-11th Avenue
Samuel J. Cohen, mgr. British Army Store, res. 2800 Albert Street
Army & Navy Store (whse) 2125 South Railway
No mention is made as to the manager or owner of the Army & Navy Store this year but there is no Frank Powl listed and Ben Selenslak is listed as at the Blue Store, prop. 1657 Broad Street.

The 1927 directory does not list a British Army Store but lists the Army & Navy Store, S.J.Cohen, prop. 2008 - 11th Avenue: (whse) 2125 South Railway.

On June 30th 1927 the first advertisement appears in the Regina Leader showing the Army and Navy Department Stores, successors to "British Army Store".

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|--|
| <p>HAVERSACKS Regimental heavy waterproof army haversack, 16-inch size. Complete with leather handle flap straps and straps for carrying at side with elastic adjustment for making the strap fit around length. Reinforced with canvas. 79c</p> |  | <p>CORD BREECHES Cord breeches were first used during the World War and have been turning over every year. These are made of cord twill fabric and are made in all sizes. Most approved styles and colors. All made. Sale Price \$2.85</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>SMALLER SIZE HAVERSACKS As an extra for school books. 49c</p> | <p>TENTS FOR CAMPERS AND TOURISTS These are all made of heavy canvas and are made of double and heavy army duck. They are all made to order and the price is set to suit the size of the tent. Further we provide all delivery charges. Main Part ALL PRICES ARE DELIVERED <table border="1"> <tr><td>W. A. Tent 10x12</td><td>12.50</td></tr> <tr><td>W. A. Tent 12x12</td><td>15.00</td></tr> <tr><td>W. A. Tent 14x12</td><td>17.50</td></tr> <tr><td>W. A. Tent 16x12</td><td>19.50</td></tr> <tr><td>W. A. Tent 18x12</td><td>21.50</td></tr> <tr><td>W. A. Tent 20x12</td><td>23.50</td></tr> </table> While for price on special store set listed here, the other Army Tents, Umbrella Tents, Mobile Tents, Canvas Tents and other Tents. All tents and covers listed here are expertly made in our Regina factory where new perfected machinery and government surplus duck make them the best possible. In this store standard canvas merchandise.</p> | W. A. Tent 10x12 | 12.50 | W. A. Tent 12x12 | 15.00 | W. A. Tent 14x12 | 17.50 | W. A. Tent 16x12 | 19.50 | W. A. Tent 18x12 | 21.50 | W. A. Tent 20x12 | 23.50 | <p>OFFICERS' LEATHER LEGGINGS These beautiful dark leather breeches or "leather leggings" are quarter lined with genuine leather and equipped with spring buttons and adjustable straps at the ankles. Sale Price \$2.49</p> |
| W. A. Tent 10x12 | 12.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W. A. Tent 12x12 | 15.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W. A. Tent 14x12 | 17.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W. A. Tent 16x12 | 19.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W. A. Tent 18x12 | 21.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W. A. Tent 20x12 | 23.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>GREY ALL-WOOL BLANKETS These are made of the finest wool and are of a heavy weight. They are made in all sizes and are of a heavy weight. \$3.98</p> | <p>MEN'S BATHING SUITS These are made of the finest wool and are of a heavy weight. They are made in all sizes and are of a heavy weight. 79c</p> | <p>BOYS' BATHING SUITS These are made of the finest wool and are of a heavy weight. They are made in all sizes and are of a heavy weight. 59c</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>RAINCHECK COMBINATIONS These are made of the finest wool and are of a heavy weight. They are made in all sizes and are of a heavy weight. 69c</p> | <p>Gold Medal Folding Chairs These are made of the finest metal and are of a heavy weight. They are made in all sizes and are of a heavy weight. \$1.19</p> | <p>MEN'S DRESS BOOTS These are made of the finest leather and are of a heavy weight. They are made in all sizes and are of a heavy weight. \$2.99</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>MEN'S CASHMERE BATHING SUITS These are made of the finest cashmere and are of a heavy weight. They are made in all sizes and are of a heavy weight. \$1.99</p> |  <p>GOLD MEDAL CAMP COTS These are made of the finest metal and are of a heavy weight. They are made in all sizes and are of a heavy weight. \$4.95</p> | <p>FINE TAN OXFORDS These are made of the finest tan leather and are of a heavy weight. They are made in all sizes and are of a heavy weight. \$3.98</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>MEN'S UNION SUITS These are made of the finest union suit fabric and are of a heavy weight. They are made in all sizes and are of a heavy weight. 98c</p> | | <p>MOLESKIN PANTS These are made of the finest moleskin fabric and are of a heavy weight. They are made in all sizes and are of a heavy weight. \$2.85</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |

If Unable to Visit This Store, Send Your Orders by Mail—We Prepay Delivery Charges

— Army and Navy Department Stores —
2008 11th Ave. Successors to "British Army Stores" Regina, Sask.

In 1928 the directory shows the Army & Navy Department Stores at 2008 - 11th Avenue - Mail Order 1730 Scarth and two wholesales outlets at 1900 Dewdney Avenue and 2125 South Railway Avenue. John Leslie appears as a steno for the Army & Navy Stores.

In 1929 the Army & Navy Department Store moved to 1810 - 11th Avenue (where it has remained). The mail order is still at 1730 Scarth and the two wholesales at 1900 Dewdney and 2125 South Railway. Alvin William Chadwick appears as manager of the mail order and John Leslie as secretary of the mail order.

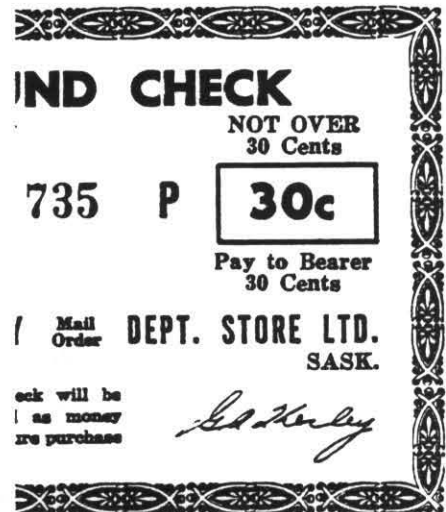
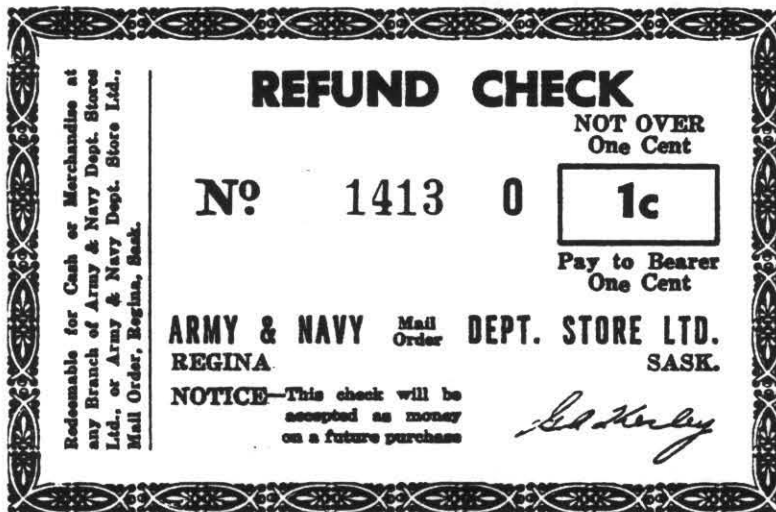
In 1930 the listing is the same except the wholesale at South Railway is gone. In 1931 it shows the Army & Navy Store at 1810 - 11th Ave. and the mail order has moved to 1162 Osler with the wholesale office still at 1900 Dewdney. A.W.Chadwick is listed as Department manager of the Stores and John Leslie , head checker.



In 1932, John Leslie is listed as the Department Manager of the Army & Navy Mail Order and it is assumed that his signature on the above coupon started at this time. He signed these coupons in red ink. These coupons were sent to every customer that ordered goods from the mail order, for every dollar spent they would receive one coupon. Each customer received a booklet listing the many items that could be obtained free with these coupons.

The Head Office of the Army & Navy Department Stores do not have any record as to when these coupons started or were discontinued, but the only coupons viewed to date all have the signature of J.A.Leslie. John Leslie is listed with the company in 1941 but does not appear in the 1942 directory.

For the first few years of operation of the Mail Order division, when a refund was sent to the customer they used the Post Office small cheques but in 1931 they started using their own scrip.



This scrip has varied slightly over the years in the coloring of the paper used but the denominations have remained the same. At the time of writing they are using the following -:

1¢ - 2¢ - 3¢ - 4¢ - 5¢ - 6¢ - 8¢ and 9¢ all light green paper

7¢ - 10¢ - 15¢ and 25¢ on pink paper

20¢ in light yellow

30¢ in blue.

The present scrip is all signed by Gordon A. Kerley, head buyer for the stores and the mail order, he started signing the scrip in 1948.

The Company now has branches at Vancouver, New Westminster, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and the Head Office in Regina. They still have their store on 11th Avenue and the Mail Order Office is still on Osler..

As of 1984 the President of the Company is Garth Kennedy, who was appointed to this office in 1972. Samuel J. Cohen resided at 2800 Albert Street until 1942 when he moved to Vancouver, he passed away in 1966.

Thanks to Ralph Burry who started me on this some time ago by sending me a copy of the Army & Navy coupon asking my help to obtain some information on it. I called the Head Office and found very little information. This interested me and after finishing the project I was on, started to work on this. The Head Office and the Mail Order had very little data on the early workings of the company so had to resort to the Regina Leader and here I found out that Mr. Cohen was not the original founder of the Army & Navy Stores in Regina, on relaying this information to Officers of the Army & Navy they were surprised and wanted a copy of this for their records.

COPYRIGHT IN CANADA

by

WILLIAM H. MCDONALD

INTRODUCTION

In Canada, copyright subsists in the case of every original literary, dramatic, musical, photographic or other artistic work, if the author, at the time the work is created was a Canadian citizen. By extension, Canadian copyright is recognized if the author was a British subject, a citizen of a country belonging to the Berne Copyright Convention; also a country which belongs to the Universal Copyright Convention or grants to Canadian citizens the benefit of its copyright statute on the same terms as its own citizens. "Literary work", besides books, pamphlets and other writings, includes maps, charts, plans, tables and compilations.

COPYRIGHT

Copyright covers a range of activities more or less defined as the sole right to produce or reproduce the work or any substantial part thereof in any form whatsoever. Generally the term of copyright protection in Canada is for the life of the author, or last author in the case of joint authorship plus fifty years, although there are some exceptions. Canadian copyright is valid and enforceable in countries which belong to either the Berne Copyright Convention or the Universal Copyright Convention - this includes most industrialized countries.

OWNERSHIP

The author of a work is the first owner of the copyright, although work contracted for valuable consideration or performed for an employer may be an exception. Upon the death of a copyright owner, the copyright will form part of his or her estate. Copyright may be sold or assigned but any assignment must be in writing. It may also be licensed for specific or limited use but this does not involve a transfer of ownership.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT

Subject to certain exception, an infringement of copyright takes place when any person, without the consent of the owner, does anything which the owner had the sole right to do. One of the exceptions is "fair dealing" which is the quotation from or reproduction of minor excerpts of a copyright work provided they are for bona fide purposes of private study, research criticism, review or newspaper summary. The line between fair dealing and infringement is difficult to define. There are no guidelines as to how much of an author's work can be used without permission - in many cases only a court can rule on whether or not an infringement has occurred.

The remedy for infringement, provided the action is commenced within three years, in Canada, includes granting the owner of the copyright an injunction, damages or other legal remedies. The owner may claim possession of copies produced. An injunction may restrain the defendant from further publishing, printing, selling or otherwise dealing with the infringed copyright material.

REGISTRATION OF COPYRIGHT

While the right to copyright exists without registration, it is desirable to register thus establishing unquestioned ownership. A copyright certificate is accepted in Canadian courts as proof of ownership. Registration is simple and inexpensive. One registration suffices for all editions of a periodical work or serialized material. Assignments and licenses also may be registered which establish the priority of ownership of the transfer or other rights granted where more than one assignment or license exists. Registration is effected by completing a one page application (Form CCA - 775 or 776) and sending it to

Copyright and Industrial Design Branch,
50 Victoria St.,
Place du Portage, Tower 1,
Hull, Quebec.
K1A 0C9

A copy of the literary or artistic work is not required to be sent with the application - only a single fee of \$35.00 (as at August, 1985). It should be observed, however, that the National Libraries Act requires that two copies of every book published in Canada be sent to the National Library. Further information may be obtained by writing to the National Library of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont., K1A 0N4.

Under the Canadian Act, it is not necessary to show that a literary or other work is copyrighted. However to ensure protection is retained in countries such as the United States under the provisions of the Universal Copyright Convention, all copies of a work should be marked with a small "c" in a circle, the name of the copyright owner and the year of first publication (e.g. © W. H. McDonald, 1986).

COPYRIGHT ACT

There are a number of special provisions in the law relating to copyright. These include compulsory granting of licenses to publish books, special sections relating to records, tapes and other devices, and requirements relating to Performing Rights Societies, etc. If these or other technical matters are encountered, especially those related to infringements, a lawyer should always be consulted.

REFERENCES

The Copyright Act, R.S.C. c.55, §1

The Copyright Rules, P.C. 1954-1854

Copyright: Questions and Answers

- Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Ottawa

Anger's Digest of Canadian Law by F. R. Hume

HANITOBA TRACTOR COMPETITIONS

Ross W. Irwin

Horses were the source of energy for farming in western Canada from its settlement to the first war. The steam traction engine had been developed in the 1880's and the first light tractor in 1902. By 1908 both steam engines for plowing prairie and the light tractors had improved to the extent that fast easterners were selling anything on wheels to the western farmer.

Burness Grieg, an Englishman disappointed over the failure of British agricultural machinery manufacturers to develop a Canadian trade, persuaded the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association to sponsor plowing contests to draw attention to the opportunities for using more mechanical power in the plowing of western Canada.

Winnipeg was the gateway to a vast agricultural empire where the soil was heavy and the sod tough, and where huge steam tractors were regarded as essential to raising wheat.

The agricultural motor contest was held in Winnipeg the summer of 1908. The contest soon took on an international proportion with entries and judges from the United States. The competition included a number of categories for which medals were awarded. The need for the contest changed as branch plants from eastern Canada were established in Winnipeg. The contest was abandoned after the 1913 trials.

Companies winning a prize at the trials capitalized on the advertising value. Two forms of this advertising showing the medals won are below.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER.

MEDALS WON BY AVERY MACHINERY

AT THE 1909 BRANDON AND WINNIPEG AGRICULTURAL MOTOR CONTESTS



Silver Medal won by Tractor at Winnipeg.

Gold Medal won by Tractor at Brandon.

Gold Medal won by 30 h.p. Undermounted Engine at Brandon.

Sweepstakes Medal won by 30 h.p. Undermounted Engine at Brandon.

Silver Medal won by 20 h.p. Undermounted Engine at Brandon.

Bronze Medal won by 30 h.p. Undermounted Engine at Winnipeg.

Another proof of the superiority of Avery Machinery

The six Medals represented above record as many **FACTS** in the construction and work of the **EVERY STEAM TRACTION ENGINES** and the **NEW AVERY GASOLINE TRACTOR**

They show that an Avery 30 h.p. Double Undermounted Engine won the First Prize at the Brandon, Canada, Agricultural Motor Contest, and besides this the Sweepstakes over the entire field. The Avery 20 h.p. Undermounted Engine also won the Silver Medal at Brandon, and the 30 h.p. Engine the Bronze Medal at Winnipeg.

The Avery Gasoline Tractor was the winner of the Gold Medal at Brandon and the Silver Medal at Winnipeg. It won these medals against machines of larger sizes and in competition with Gasoline Engines which have been on the market for years.

These contests were the greatest of their kind ever held in this country. They brought together more manufacturers of agricultural machinery than any other similar contest. Every machine entered by the Avery Company won a medal—one being the Sweepstakes, and two others being the Gold Medals.

These medals are real evidence to show you what Avery Engines and Tractors will do compared with others. Do you know of any other Company that can show you such evidence as this about their machines?

Medal Winner

**Steam
Engine
Class**

Latest

*Industrial Exhibition
1904*

Gold Medal



*Presented to the J. S. Case Plowing Machine Co.
Preserve - Wisconsin
For Water Competition, Steam Engine, Over 75 h.p.
Class 231
A. H. Vandecave
President
Entry
Answer
Manager*

*Case 32 Horse Power
Simple Steam Plowing
Engine wins the Gold Medal
and First Prize at the Winnipeg
Industrial Exhibition over its com-
petitors using the double cylinder
and compounded plowing engines. The design
ease of handling, accessibility of parts, the
amount of work accomplished and economy in the*

E. O. DENISON - PRIVATE BANKER - MINNEDOSA, MANITOBA

By Donald M. Stewart, F.C.N.R.S.

When the Union Bank of Canada opened the first bank in Minnedosa on September 17, 1897, it was a proud day for E. O. Denison, the new manager. It is likely that it was also tinged with some sadness, as it marked his withdrawal from the E. O. Denison & Co. private banking business, leaving the junior partner, V. H. Pickering, to carry on alone.

Little is known to us about the early life of Edward Oliver Denison. It is recorded that when the North West Rebellion broke out in 1885, he was quick to join Ephrem Brisbois and others in forming a Home Guard to protect Minnedosa, accepting the rank of Sergeant in No. 2 Company. Fortunately, the Home Guard saw no action but one patrol was "scared out of their seven senses" at 3:00 A. M. by nine Indians in breech clouts passing through town, until it was learned that they had lost their blankets and clothing in a gambling game. (This was the Capt. Brisbois of the N.W.M.P. who established Calgary in 1875 and temporarily gave the settlement the name Fort Brisbois.)

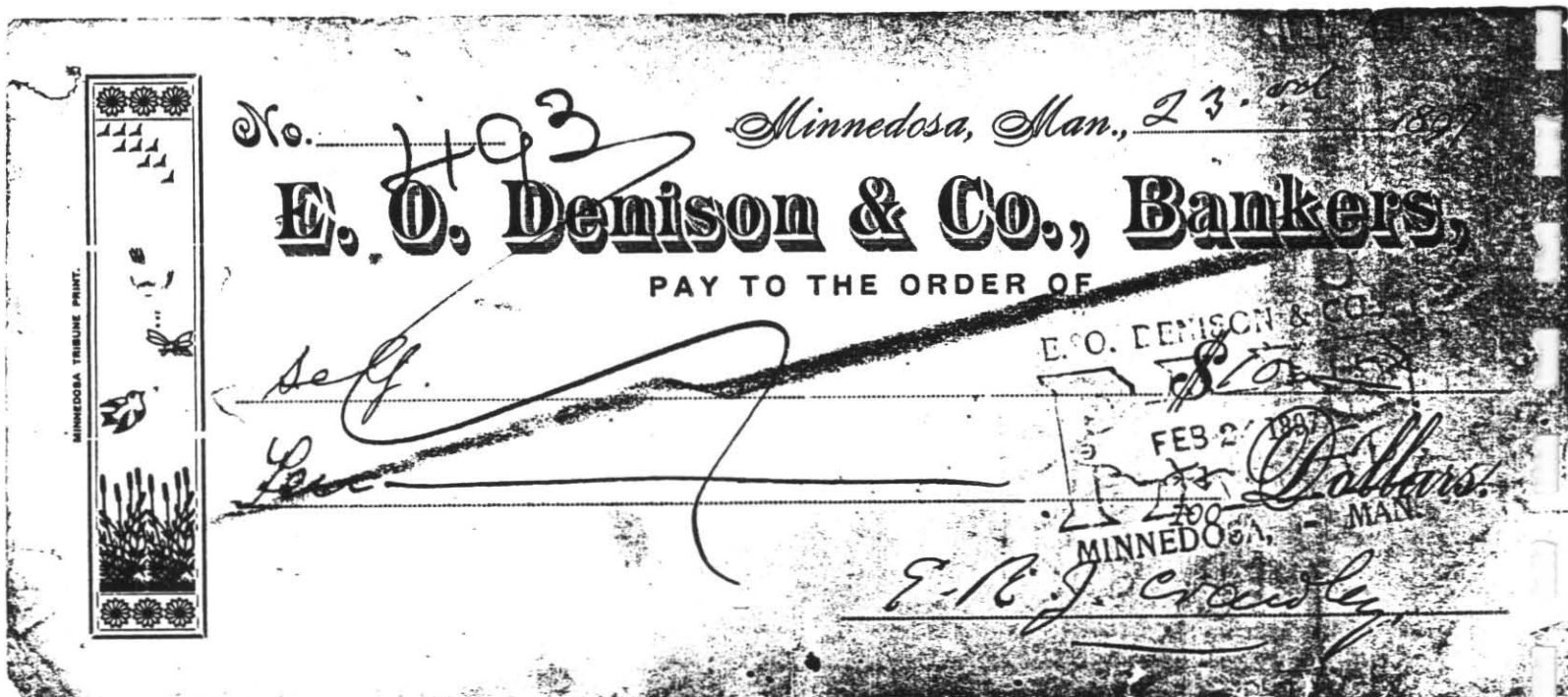
In 1887, Denison was a partner in the Minnedosa firm of general merchants, Denison & Darroch and a year later the store is listed in his name alone. He was a City Councillor in 1886, and a member of the executive of the Minnedosa Mutual Improvement Society, and became a Lieutenant in the new fire brigade formed in 1888. With his standing in the community, it is not surprising that as a service to local residents, he would be called upon to carry out various banking activities which might gradually lead him into offering a complete banking facility.

His service to the community continued and he is listed as a trustee until 1908, a director of the Board of Trade, a director of the Rifle Association Militia, one of the founders of the creamery in February, 1895 and also active with the curling and bowling clubs. Mrs. Mary Denison, his wife, was the first telephone operator in 1899.

The Denisons had two sons who served in the armed forces during World War I. Mr. E. O. Denison is believed to have died during the early years of the war.

E. R. J. (John) Crawley, who drew the illustrated cheque, was born in Kent, England in 1871. He came to Canada in 1889 and learned farming techniques near Clanwilliam. In 1897 he purchased a homestead near Minnedosa and in June of that year he married Ethel Averill. They had six children and many grandchildren. John retired from active farming about 1935 and passed away in 1966.

The assistance of the Minnedosa Regional Library in making available much of this information from the Minnedosa Valley Views Centennial History Book, the unpublished History of Minnedosa by Newfeld and other sources is gratefully acknowledged.



Speed the Plough, the inscription on the P.E.I. token (Ler. 357) and similar tokens was thought to be a political statement of the time similar to Success to the Fisheries.

The Christian church recognized four great agricultural festivals based on the major phases of farming - ploughing and sowing, growing of corn at Rogationtide, the first fruits at Lammas, and the final harvesting.

A pagan ceremony involved dragging ploughs through the streets and invoking the blessings of heathen gods upon them. The Monday after the feast of Epiphany in January was called Plough Monday. The ceremony was attended by members of the Plow Guild, one of the great trade guilds of medieval times. At the ceremony would be the blessing "God spede the plow". Is this the origin of the inscription on the P.E.I. token?

Ross W. Irwin

Research Note

Saw a reference in the Public Record Office, London, entitled Upper Canada Bank - importation of copper coin by
Ref: T2:211 "B" 1850, file 12634 dated June 20, 1850.

Also,

Ref: T2:215, file 13967 dated July 3, 1851, title British North America Bank, re issue of notes.

Don Stewart sends in the following rubbing of a medal by Bellings Mfg Co., Toronto, and asks for details. It is in bronze, 40 mm. with a loop and ring.



Theses

The Commercial Bank of Canada - G. Tulchinsky - Queens MA, 1979

La Banque de St. Hyacinthe - L. Lapointe - 1976

AN OLD NEWFOUNDLAND SAVINGS HOARD

by R. J. Graham

The importance of Spanish, and particularly Spanish-American, gold and silver coin in the British North American colonies, including Newfoundland, is well known. In his recent and valuable statistical compilation, A. B. McCullough explains that British and American coin, and subsequently Newfoundland's own domestic coinage, replaced first the Spanish-American dollars and, later, their fractions. He records the virtual disappearance of Spanish-American coin from circulation in Newfoundland by 1880.⁽¹⁾

This does not imply that every such coin had fled the country. The evidence presented below makes clear that some Spanish-American coin had been hoarded by the inhabitants in small, commercially inactive settlements. Further, the hoard in question contained a surprisingly large component of more recent, in fact almost contemporary, European coin. The *Monetary Times* suggests that the latter had been introduced by immigrants, but the author is of the opinion that trading (often clandestine) with the foreign fishing fleet is more likely the source.

An insurance agent working for Mutual Life of New York, although accustomed to encountering a great variety of money when collecting premiums in Newfoundland, was so astounded by the form one such payment took that he made it the subject of a letter, and included a memorandum of the coins received. Although imperfect, these provide a somewhat detailed analysis of a savings hoard which, by 1894, was considered exceptional in its variety. It is notable that over three-fourths of the value of the hoard was to be found in the coins, mainly gold, of Spanish-American origin.

The agent reported as follows:

"Dear Sir,-We are apt to receive a good many kinds of money in some of the remote places here in Newfoundland. Having canvassed one man until I had almost given up, on his plea that he had 'no money', he said at last (turning to his wife), 'You may as well bring down the stocking', and when that stocking came with its shining mass of stuff poured out on the table, I wondered if I could tell whether I had enough for the premium or not. Attached please find memo. different kinds of specie paid me for the premium. I hardly knew whether I had \$30 or \$60. I invested in a small pocketbook to put the premium in, to show the friends how business is done here. Will keep it until I return."

The accompanying memorandum, reproduced verbatim⁽²⁾, shows how the premium was paid:

| | Value in American Money | Date of Coin |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 doubloon | \$15.50 | 1788 |
| 1 half doubloon | 7.75 | 1780 |
| 3 quarter doubloons, at \$3.80 | 11.40 | 1788 |
| 1 eighth doubloon | 1.90 | 1841 |
| 2 ten marks at \$2.38 | 4.76 | 1872 |
| 1 American gold piece | 2.50 | 1851 |
| 1 Newfoundland piece | 2.00 | 1870 |
| 5 Spanish pieces at 20c | 1.00 | 1778 ⁽³⁾ |
| 1 Spanish piece | .25 | 1801 |
| 2 Greek drachma, at 19.3c | .36.6 | 1822 |
| 2 two francs, one Italian, one French at 36c | .72 | 1871 |
| 1 crown | .26.8 | 1875 |
| 1 mark | .23.8 | 1876 |
| 3 half francs at 8c | .24 | 1887 |
| 1 8d. | .16 | 1822 |
| 1 twenty centime | .05 | 1867 |
| 1 ten centime | .02 | 1868 |
| 4 two centime | .04 | 1878 ⁽⁴⁾ |
| 3 halfpennies | .01.5 | 1861 |
| | <hr/> | |
| | \$49.19.7 | ⁽⁵⁾ |

FOOTNOTES

1. A. B. McCullough, *Money and Exchange in Canada to 1900* (Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1984), pp. 217-221

2. There is an obvious error of 2c in stating the value of the Greek drachmas, although the final total is correct. The date given for these coins is also dubious, and may be another typographical error.

3. Presumed to be two reales coins.

4. The French ten centimes, corresponding approximately to the British penny, was logically taken as two cents. But the two centimes piece evidently passed as a cent, leading to the unexpected conclusion that eight centimes in this coin had double the purchasing power of ten centimes represented by a single coin.

5. *The Monetary Times, Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle*, 30 Nov. 1894, p.712..

ROLPH, SMITH AND COMPANY, TORONTO

Ross W. Irwin

The Rolph, Smith & Co. lithographic house was established in 1857 by Joseph T. Rolph. He started in the Rossin House block as a copper plate engraver and was the pioneer in Toronto in this trade as well as lithography. These were the two branches of the companies business.

About 1895 he added die sinking, embossing, commercial engraving and lithography. He kept about 100 employees - first class designers, artists and engravers.

With J.T. Rolph were Frank Rolph, David Smith and Frank A. Rolph. The factory was located at 49 Wellington St. by 1886, the year the company entered exhibits in the Industrial and Colonial Exhibition of 1886.

As inferred above, this company did not engrave medals. The die sinking and engraving was for wood cuts and printing on paper. Leroux 1818 shows the City of Toronto commemorative medal of 1884 bearing the name, Rolph, Smith & Co. The company did the design for the medal; however, the medal was produced by the P. L. Ellis Company.

DIRTY BANK BILLS MUST BE WITHDRAWN

Ottawa, May 10.—The day of the dirty dollar is passing. The new Bank act will be brought down almost immediately upon the re-assembling of Parliament, and in it there will be a provision under which it will be the duty of the banks not to reissue soiled or faded notes. The banks have already a standing request from the Department of Finance to return for exchange all soiled Dominion notes which come into their possession. The old "shin-plaster" or 25-cent note is likely to disappear in a short time, as it is understood the Minister of Finance does not favor it.

The new Dominion five-dollar notes the first of that denomination issued by the Government of Canada, will soon be ready for issue by the Finance Department to the public. Last year, on account of the heavy demands upon the note circulation of

the Dominion, it was found necessary to issue four dollar bills. This note, however, has never been popular and is likely to be confused with notes of the other denominations. The Minister of Finance decided to make an issue of five-dollar Government bills, and the objectionable fours will thus in time be drawn from circulation.

There is being prepared under the direction of the Finance Department, a new design for the two-dollar note. It will bear upon its face vignettes of their Royal Highness, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. This will be the first bill to bear the image of the new Royal Governor-General and his consort. Work of this kind requires extreme care and considerable time for execution, by the most expert engravers.

A big consignment of the new gold coins was sent out this afternoon and the public will be able to obtain them at once. They were issued to the banks at Ottawa today and to extent of \$7,000.

Canadian Post, Lindsay, May 17, 1912

HISTORY AND NUMISMATIC ISSUES OF J.A. MOISAN GROCER, QUEBEC CITY

Jerry Remick

J.A. Moisan, Quebec City's oldest grocery store, having been in continuous operation since 1871, has probably issued more different numismatic items than any other Canadian commercial firm. To date, the firm has issued 29 different trade notes and 10 different trade tokens. A series of 3 trade notes, dated October 14, 1982, constitutes the store's first numismatic issue. During the period of issue specimens were given to store customers at the rate of 1% of the value of goods purchased. There is no expiry date and the tokens may be redeemed at any time.

This article describes and illustrates these numismatic issues and traces the history of the firm. The firm's owner, Boris Maltais, designed all the numismatic items.

THE J.A. MOISAN GROCERY STORE

The J.A. Moisan grocery store consists of two red brick, 3-storey houses, at the corner of rue Sainte Jean and Cote Sainte Genevieve, about one half mile west of the stone wall of Quebec City.

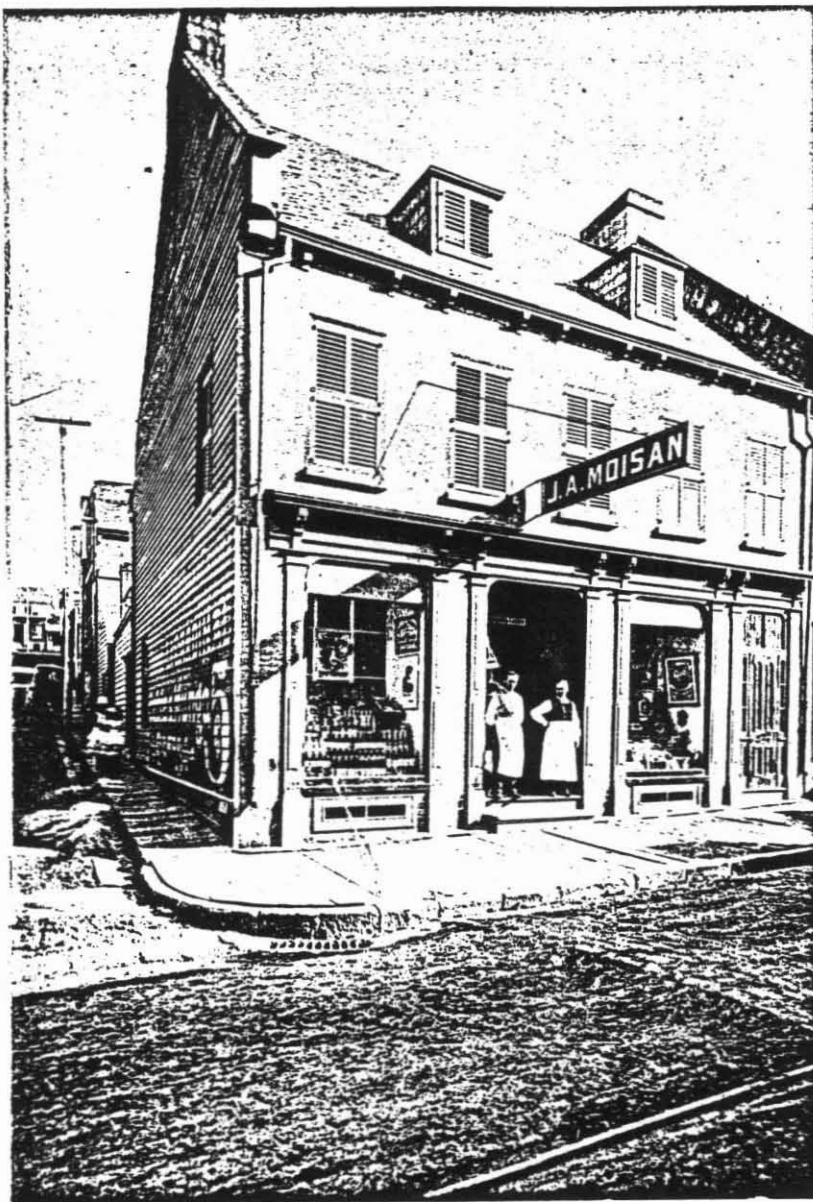
Sometime between 1759 and 1784 a one-storey house with limestone walls was built at this site. It is shown on a 1784 map of Quebec City surrounded by forest and spacious grounds. The present house used this foundation, however an intermediate building burned in 1845. The present houses were built after the 1845 fire and reflect the architecture of Quebec City in the mid-19th Century.

The house that forms the east part of the store was purchased by Captain John Dick in 1869 as a home. Jean Alfred Moisan opened a store on the opposite corner in May 1871. This 3-storey building still stands and is now a restaurant. Moisan moved his store to the present site on rue St. Jean in 1885 and modified Captain Dick's home by installing large display windows and a central double door. Moisan and his family occupied the second and third floors above the store. Subsequent owners also lived over the store until 1985.

J.A. Moisan bought the adjacent house in 1921 and also installed display windows and large doors to match his original store. The space was rented by the Quebec Liquor Board.

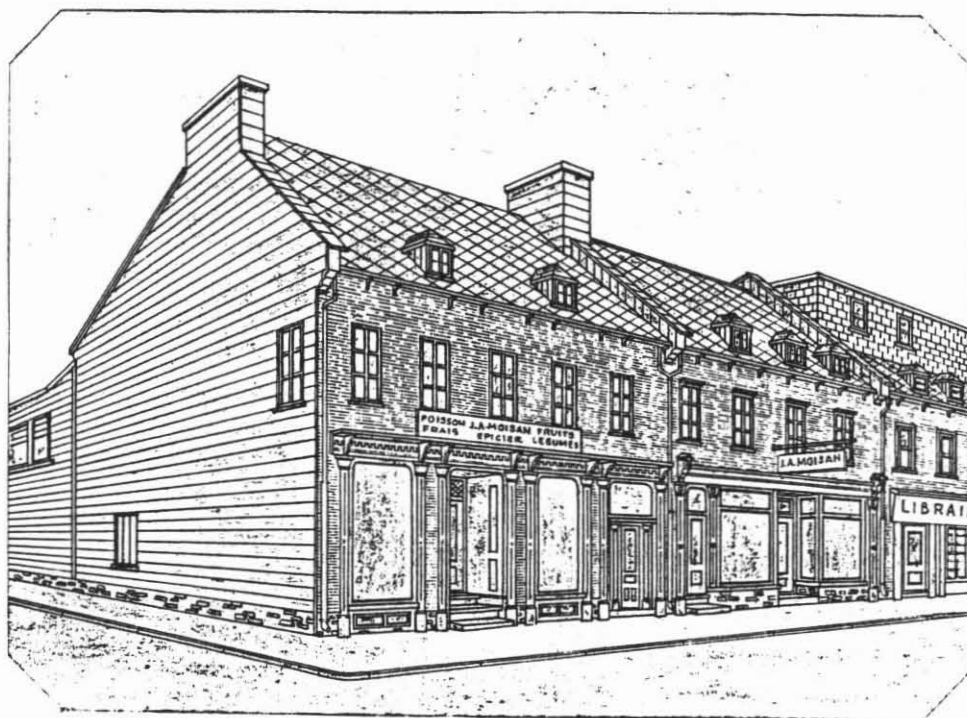
Jean Alfred Moisan died April 14, 1927, leaving the store to his son Joseph Elzear Moisan. Due to poor management the store was bankrupt in 1939. James Ernest Beaudin, a former employee, bought the store from the creditors. He only made minor renovations.

Beaudin retired in 1978, after nearly 30 years of service, selling the business to Boris Maltais, a former government employee. Maltais, a skilled carpenter, proceeded to reconstruct the store to the way it looked a century before, particularly the old shelving,



J. A. Moisan grocery store sometime before 1900. In the doorway, Mr. J. A. Moisan (right) and his son Mr. J. E. Moisan (left). The original sign shown on the storefront is now preserved on a wall inside the store.

An artist's sketch, made in 1984, showing the enlarged premises of J. A. Moisan grocery store and part of the book store next door.





Mr. and Mrs. Jean Alfred Moisan. Mr. J.A. Moisan
 founded the J. A. Moisan grocery store in 1871
 and ran and owned it until his death in 1927.



Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Elzear Moisan. Mr. J. E. Moisan,
 son of J. A. Moisan, owned and ran the grocery store
 from 1927-1939.



Mr. James Ernest Beaudin (left) and his son Edgar right. Mr. James E. Beaudin owned the grocery store from 1939-1978, starting to work in the store in the 1920's. The sign in French to the right of the head of Edgar shows Mr. Beaudin's opinion of giving credit. It reads:

Toi, te fache
 Moi, donne credit
 Toi, paie pas
 Moi, me fache
 Mieux, toi te fache

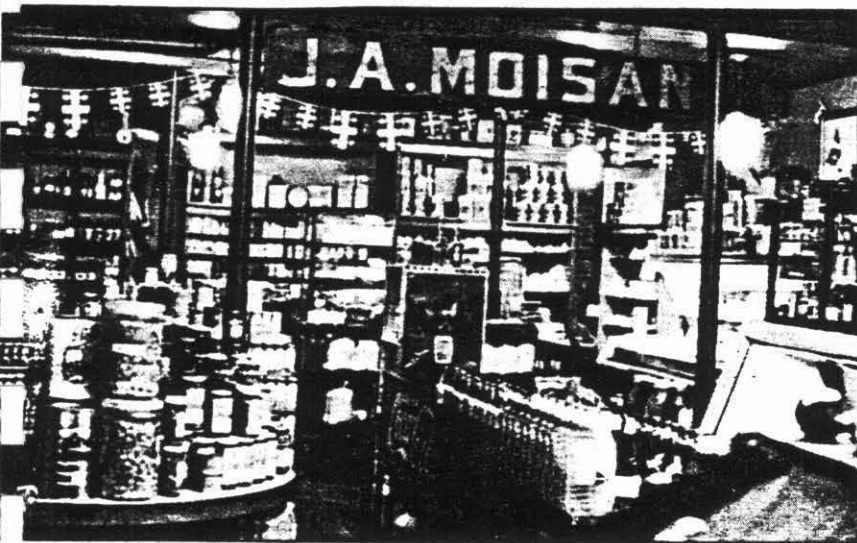
Translation
 You, get angry
 I, give credit
 You, do not pay
 I, get angry
 Better, you get angry



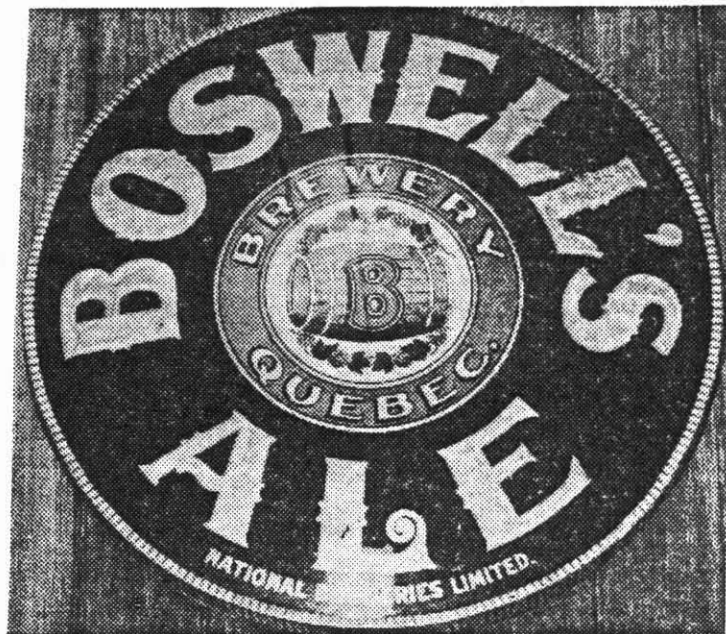
The owners of J. A. Moisan grocery store since 1978, from left to right: Claude Doiron, Boris Maltais (president), and Robert Bertrand. Photo Aug. 1985.



A photo of the interior of J. A. Moisan grocery store taken June 20, 1986. The original J. A. Moisan sign that once hung outdoors since the store was founded in 1871, is seen to the rear of the photo.



Interior of J. A. Moisan grocery store taken August 1985.



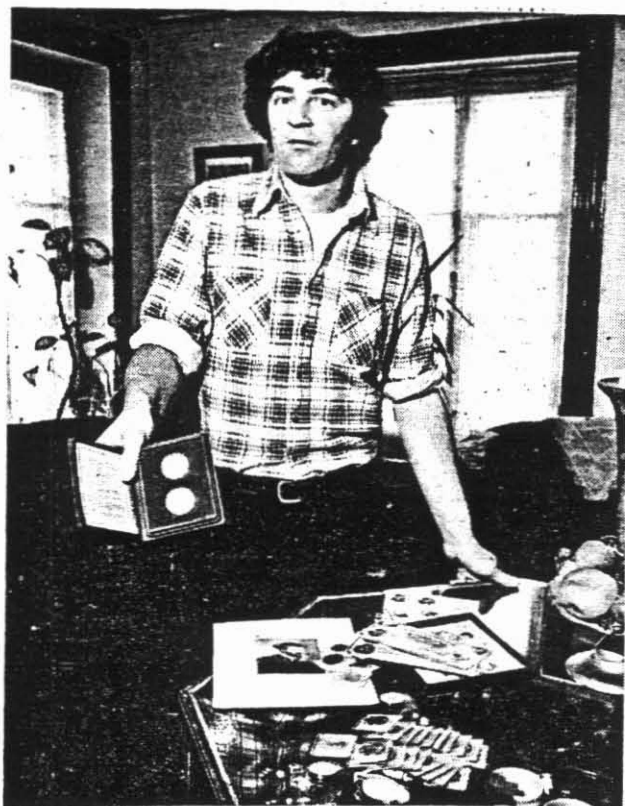
A sign from yesteryear of Quebec's Boswell's Ale (no longer made) that hangs in the J. A. Moisan store



Boris Maltais viewing his exhibit of Loto Quebec lottery tickets at the May 5-6, 1985 Club de Numismates du Bas St. Laurant Exposition held at Rimouski (Quebec)



Boris Maltais awarded the "Friends of Heritage Certificate" by a representative of the Quebec City government for his contribution to the 1984 Jacques Cartier festival (Quebec '84) in the form of his issue of Cartier tokens and trade notes and also for keeping some of Quebec's past alive in the Yesteryear atmosphere displayed in his J. A. Moisan grocery store.



Boris Maltais holding a boxed set of 2 of his J.A. Moisan Cartier tokens (Dec. 31, 1983).



Boris Maltais with an album from his coin collection (November 28, 1983).

counters, oak drawers for tea, coffee, and other bulk goods. By 1982 the store was finally enlarged to include the adjacent building but with the old wooden stairway between. The Moisan store is now a historic site in Quebec City.

BORIS MALTAIS

Boris Maltais, the fourth owner of the J.A. Moisan grocery store during its 115 year history, and the designer of the stores numismatic issues, was born June 25, 1952, at Sillery, Quebec. He is an 8th generation Quebecer.

The Maltais family traces its roots from the 1600's when their ancestors left Italy for France. Boris is a 7th generation decendent of Jean Baptiste Malteste (born Jean-Mary Malteste in 1725) in Sainte Cybard in the diocese of Pointiers (Paitou, France). Jean emigrated from France in 1740 on the ship Le Comte de Matignon, and was employed in the household of a wealthy land owner. He married Marie Joseph Gagnon in 1753 at Eboulements. She was a widow of 33 with 6 children. They moved to Isle aux Coudres. They had 2 sons and 1 daughter.

Boris' father, Auguste Maltais, wed Marguerite Quillet in 1943. He was a Conservative M.P. representing Charlevoix County at Ottawa from 1948 to 1960.

Boris completed high school and took a course in industrial design. He was employed by the Quebec Department of Industry and Commerce prior to purchasing the store in 1978. He is a noted student of numismatics. His collecting interests include coins and paper money of the world, including Canadian coins, tokens and paper money. He has a fine collection of Loto Quebec tickets. His other interests range from bottle collections, books, porcelain, etc. He is a member of CNA, CATC, TAMS, APNA, SNQ, ANFC and two other clubs. He was named Numismatist of the Year in 1983 by SNQ and is now vice-president of the Society.

STORE TOKENS

J.A. Moisan store tokens, all designed and issued by Boris Maltais, reflect his interest in, and enthusiasm for the history and culture of Quebec, particularly during the French Regime. The denominations are the monetary units of that time, being sous and ecu. (30 sous = 25 cents; 1 ecu = 50 cents).

Ten issues of store tokens have been released. All tokens were struck by the Sherritt Mint of Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. The base metal tokens were issued in flippet envelopes, one pocket of the envelope containing a certificate of mintage and background data on the issuivere. Pure silver tokens were sold in presentation boxes with the base metal issue and a certificate giving the mintage and background of the issue. Silver issues for Pope John Paul II were accompanied by specimens in gold plate, antiqued copper and the copper currency issue. Technical data is in Table I.

The stores policy is to sell and distribute each issue as soon as it is ready so issues have a short life. Tokens and/or trade



notes are given to each customer to a total of 1% of the sale and are redeemable on any future purchase of goods. Only a few tokens are redeemed.

The first issue of trade tokens was released in October 1983 to commemorate the 450th anniversary (1984) of the first voyage of Jacques Cartier to Canada. The portrait of Cartier, leaning on the rail of his ship, with the mountains of the north shore of the St. Lawrence River in the background. The portrait is a design of a 19th century Quebec artist. The legend reads PREMIER VOYAGE DE JACQUES CARTIER AU QUEBEC 1534.1984. Inscriptions on all tokens are in French. On the reverse is the J.A. Moisan store with the value 30 sous. The inscription reads EPICERIE J.A. MOISAN * 699, RUE DE ST-JEAN, A QUEBEC *. Valeur de 30 sous au magasin is inscribed below the store. Above, on a ribbon, Dans le temps depuis 1871. This design is used as the reverse for all J.A. Moisan tokens, except for the denomination.

The second issue of trade tokens was released in November 1983 to commemorate the 375th anniversary of the founding of Quebec City by Samuel de Champlain in 1608. A portrait of Champlain, with sail and view of Quebec City in the background. The obverse inscription reads SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN * FONDATEUR DE QUEBEC ***1608-1983***. The standard reverse, with value 30 sous, is used.

The visit of Pope John Paul II to Quebec City on September 9, 1984, is commemorated on the third issue of trade tokens released in May 1984. The obverse shows the Pope giving a blessing with his right hand. In the background is a view of the walled city of Quebec. The inscription reads VOYAGE DE JEAN-PAUL II A QUEBEC 1984/A-TOTUS TUUS-n (alpha. all yours. omega). The standard reverse with 30 sous value is used for this issue. This issue was struck in copper; all others are in white metal.

Governments failed to issue medals to commemorate the above visits hence Maltais felt strongly that the events warranted the issue of a token. The Jaques Cartier die was loaned to L'Associations des Marchands de Grande Allee so they could strike a token to commemorate Jaques Cartier.

Store tokens of 30 sous (33 mm) and 1 ecu (38 mm) dated 1985 and of identical design, except the value, were issued in June 1985. A shield of arms with 3 fleur-de-lis and above it the crown of the French Monarchy is on the obverse. This design was also used as the reverse of many French coins that circulated in the French Regime. The inscription BENEDICTUM SIT NOMEN DOMINI (Be blessed in the name of the God) is separated by the date 1985. A "Q" with fleur-de-lis is at the base. The reverse is of the Moisan store, two values and two diameters. A 26 mm piece of similiar design and 15 sous denomination was issued in October 1985. The mintage is larger than normal (3,000) so specimens would last for several years use.

On June 12, 1986 pieces of 15 sous (26 mm), 30 sous (33 mm), and 1 ecu (38 mm), and of the same design as 1985, were issued.

The 100th anniversary of the Parish of Saint Jean Baptiste, the parish in which the store is located, is commemorated on a 38 mm 1 ecu token issued June 21, 1986. The obverse shows the Saint Jean Baptiste church with houses and a Martello Tower fortification as well as a sun, clouds and birds. The design is very detailed. The inscription reads PAROISSE SAINT-JEAN BAPTISTE DE QUEBEC * 1886 100^{eme} ANNIVERSAIRE 1986 *. Maltais undertook this issue on behalf of the church. Silver specimens were prepaid.

The 150th anniversary of the 1837 rebellion in Quebec was commemorated on a 38 mm 1 ecu token and will be issued in 1987.

TRADE NOTES

Twenty-nine different trade notes have been issued by the J.A. Moisan grocery store, beginning with the first three dated 14 October 1982. The present set of 12 denominations ranging from 3 sous through 1 piastre may well be the longest set of merchant trade notes issued in Canada.

J.A. Moisan trade notes have greater circulation than the trade tokens. Like the tokens they are issued for a total of 1% of sales in the store, and may be redeemed at any time. About a one-inch high stack of notes are redeemed daily. Each note bears a serial number and are signed by Boris Maltais, president of J.A. Moisan.

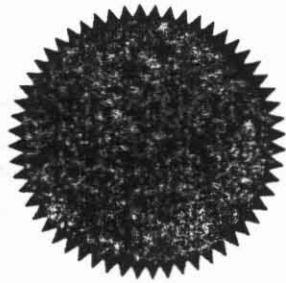
The first four series of notes issued, and the 11 October 1985 S.N.Q. issue of 12 sous notes were offset printed by Composition Laval of Quebec City.

The Jacques Cartier, Pope John Paul II and Store notes of 3 December 1984 were printed from engraved plates on high quality bond-type paper containing tiny coloured discs by J.A. Deschamps Inc., Security Printers, Quebec. The plates were engraved by the company. The notes are printed on 7 x 19 paper with two rows of notes, each containing three notes. The notes are the same size as Canadian banknotes.

Maltais felt that the 375th Anniversary of Quebec City, 450th Anniversary of the Voyage of Jacques Cartier, and the visit of Pope John Paul II should be commemorated. No one was interested so he did so himself, providing all the designs.

The technical data for each series are summarized in Table II. The data on the parchment specimens are in Table II-A. A few comments are made here with the notes shown at one-half size.

The first issue of trade notes, dated 14 October 1982 are of 5, 10 and 15 sous. The type was set by Boris Maltais from odd type found around the store. The obverse is identical for all denominations, the reverses are different. The 5 sous advertises dry foods and fresh fish; the 10 sous fresh vegetables and herbs; and the 15 sous dairy products, poultry products and cereals.



Moi Mallon

Depuis 1871 Émission du 2 mai 1983 375ième anniversaire de Québec N° 0022

Payable à

QUEBEC

5 SOUS

En tout temps chez

J.A. MOISAN

Sur tout achat sauf eau de vie et tabac

Samuel de Champlain fondateur de QUEBEC 1608

Moi Mallon
Boris Mallon, président

Toute reproduction est interdite: J.A. Moisan Inc. 1983.

5 SOUS 375ième anniversaire de Québec **5 SOUS**

POISSON FRAIS
THÉ - CAFÉ - TISANES
DÉPÔT DE
FARINES - GRAINES
ÉPICES

ARBITATION DE QUEBEC

RUE DE ST-JEAN, 699
A QUÉBEC
Tél.: 522-8268
GROS ET DÉTAIL

Première habitation de Québec 1608

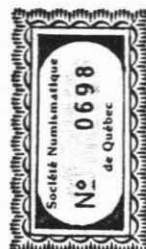
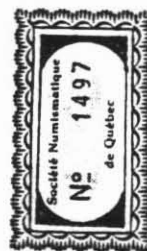
Photocopy at half size of the 1983 5 sous note on parchment



An uncut sheet of notes without serial numbers

The first 50 numbered specimens for each denomination for the first issue were printed on a white parchment-like paper which is double the width of the currency note. Numbering on the currency issues begin at 51. The upper part of the parchment notes is hand signed by Maltais and bears a red seal of the store, with the year 1982, in the centre. The issue was sold to collectors.

The second issue, dated 2 May 1983, marks the 375th Anniversary of the Founding of Quebec City in 1608, by Samuel de Champlain and consists of 5 sous and 1/4 piastre denomination. The Moisan store is to the left on the obverse. Champlain is shown on the right of the 5 sous note and the statue of Frontenac on the 1/4 piastre note. The reverse of the 5 sous note shows the first habitation at Quebec



0022 Émission du 14 octobre 1982 **5 SOUS**

Payable à **QUEBEC** chez **J.A. MOISAN**

En tout temps **5 SOUS**

Sur tout achat sauf eau de vie et tabac

Boris Malter
président

Depuis 1871

5 SOUS

RUE DE ST-JEAN 699 QUÉBEC
TÉL.: 522-8268
GROS ET DÉTAIL

DÉPÔT DE
FARINES
GRAINES
ET
ÉPICES

5 SOUS

THÉ
CAFÉ
TISANES
PRODUITS NATURELS

POISSON FRAIS

0022 Émission du 14 octobre 1982 **10 SOUS**

Payable à **QUEBEC** chez **J.A. MOISAN**

En tout temps **10 SOUS**

Sur tout achat sauf eau de vie et tabac

Boris Malter
président

Depuis 1871

10 SOUS

RUE DE ST-JEAN 699, QUÉBEC
TÉL.: 522-8268
GROS ET DÉTAIL

FRUITS
&
LÉGUMES
COURGES

10 SOUS

CHAMPIGNONS
&
TRUFFES
HERBES
Condimentaires

0022 Émission du 14 octobre 1982 **15 SOUS**

Payable à **QUEBEC** chez **J.A. MOISAN**

En tout temps **15 SOUS**

Sur tout achat sauf eau de vie et tabac

Boris Malter
président

Depuis 1871

15 SOUS

RUE DE ST-JEAN, 699, QUÉBEC
TÉL.: 522-8268
GROS ET DÉTAIL

PRODUITS LAITIERS
FROMAGES QUÉBÉCOIS
aussi FROMAGES IMPORTÉS DE DIFFÉRENTS PAYS

15 SOUS

PAIN NATURE DE BLÉ ET DE CÉRÉALES DE TOUTES SORTES
OEUF BRUNS ORGANIQUES

75

Tous droits réservés. Épiceries J.A. Moisan Inc. 1982

Tous droits réservés. Épiceries J.A. Moisan Inc. 1982

Tous droits réservés. Épiceries J.A. Moisan Inc. 1982

Tous droits réservés. Épiceries J.A. Moisan Inc. 1982

5 Depuis 1871 Émission du 2 mai 1983 375ième anniversaire de Québec N° 0022 5

Payable à

QUEBEC

5 SOUS

En tout temps chez

J.A. MOISAN

Baris Muller
Baris Muller
président

Samuel de Champlain
fondateur de
QUEBEC
1608

Sur tout achat sauf eau de vie et tabac

Toute reproduction est interdite: J.A. Moisan Inc. 1983.

5 SOUS 375ième anniversaire de Québec 5

POISSON FRAIS
THÉ - CAFÉ - TISANES
DÉPÔT DE
FARINES - GRAINES
ÉPICES

ABITATION DE
QUEBEC

RUE DE ST-JEAN, 699
À QUÉBEC
Tél.: 522-8268
GROS ET DÉTAIL

Première habitation de Québec 1608.

25 Depuis 1871 Émission du 2 mai 1983 375ième anniversaire de Québec FRONTENAC Gouverneur 25

N° 0022 Payable à

QUEBEC

1/4 DE piastre

En tout temps chez

J.A. MOISAN

Baris Muller
Baris Muller
président

de QUEBEC
(1672-1698)

Sur tout achat sauf eau de vie et tabac

Toute reproduction est interdite: J.A. Moisan Inc. 1983.

375ième anniversaire de Québec

1/4 DE PIASTRE
RUE DE ST-JEAN, 699
À QUÉBEC
Tél.: 522-8268
GROS ET DÉTAIL

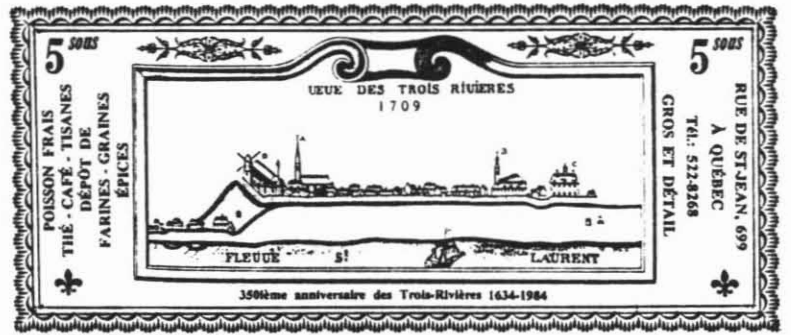
HUILES ESSENTIELLES
HERBES MÉDICINALES
CRÈME DE BEAUTÉ
SAVONS & SHAMPOINGS
NATURELS

1/4 DE PIASTRE

Québec, vu du Nord Ouest au 17e siècle



Toute reproduction est interdite: J.A. Moisan Inc.



Toute reproduction est interdite: J.A. Moisan Inc.





TABLE I. J.A. MOISAN STORE TOKENS

| TOKEN ISSUE | YEAR ISSUE | METAL | DIAMETER (mm) | MINTAGE | FACE VALUE | ISSUE PRICE |
|---|---------------|-------|------------------|---------|---------------|----------------|
| 450th Anniversary of Jacques Cartier First Voyage to Quebec | 1983 | N | 33 | 4600 | 30 sous | \$1.00 |
| | | G | 33 | 200 | 30 sous | \$5.00 |
| | | B | 33 | 200 | 30 sous | \$4.00 |
| | | S | 33 | 51 | 30 sous | \$30.00 |
| Samuel de Champlain Founder of Quebec City 1608 - 1983 | 1983 | N | 33 | 4600 | 30 sous | \$1.00 |
| | | G | 33 | 200 | 30 sous | \$5.00 |
| | | B | 33 | 200 | 30 sous | \$4.00 |
| | | S | 33 | 51 | 30 sous | \$30.00 |
| Visit of Pope John Paul II to Quebec 1984 | | C | 33 | 4400 | 30 sous | \$2.00 |
| | | G | 33 | 300 | 30 sous | \$5.00 |
| | | A | 33 | 300 | 30 sous | \$4.00 |
| | | S | 33 | 110 | 30 sous | \$45.00 |
| | | N | 33 | 5000 | 30 sous | \$1.00 |
| General Store Issue | 1985 | C | 33 | 1000 | 30 sous | \$1.50 |
| | | S | 33 | 125 | 30 sous | \$20.00 |
| General Store Issue | 1985 | CN | 38 | 1000 | 1 ecu | \$2.50 |
| | | S | 38 | 125 | 1 ecu | \$30.00 |
| General Store Issue | 1985 | N | 26 | 3000 | 15 sous | \$1.00 |
| General Store Issue | 1986 | N | 26 | 1000 | 15 sous | \$1.50 |
| General Store Issue | 1986 | Ni | 33 | 1000 | 30 sous | \$2.00 |
| General Store Issue | 1986 | Ni | 38 | 1000 | 1 ecu | \$2.50 |
| 100th Anniversary Parish of Saint Jean Baptiste | 1986 | Ni | 38 | 1000 | 1 ecu | \$3.25 |
| | 1986 | S | 38 | 35 | 1 ecu | \$50.00 |

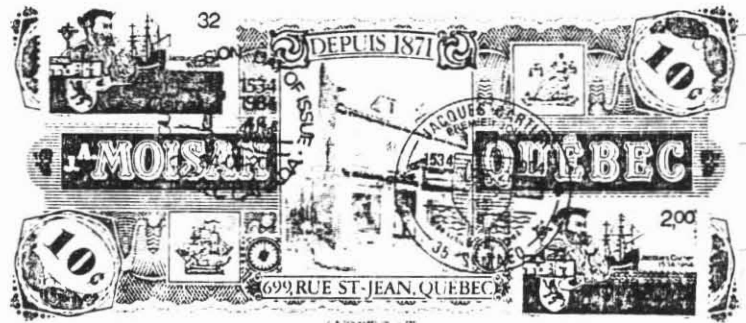


TABLE II — J.A. MOISAN STORE TRADE NOTES

| Trade Note Issue and Sale Price of Issue To Collectors | Denomination | Date of Issue On Note | Color of Paper | Color of Ink on Reverse | Dimensions in mm | Number Printed |
|--|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| General Store Issue \$3.00/ set | 5 sous | 14 October 1982 | Yellow | Black | 90 X 165 | 9,950 |
| | 10 sous | | Green | Black | | 8,950 |
| | 15 sous | | Red | Black | | 4,950 |
| 375th Anniversary of Quebec City \$2.00/ set | 5 sous | 2 May 1983 | Yellow | Black | 90 X 165 | 6,950 |
| | 1/4 piastre | | Blue | Black | | 950 |
| Societe Numismatique de Quebec Not offered for sale | 10 sous | 22 October 1983 | Green | Black | 64 X 100 without stub | 2,000 |
| 350th Anniversary of Trois Rivieres 1984 \$1.00 | 5 sous | 2 January 1984 | Yellow | Black | 77 X 160 | 1,500 |
| 450th Anniversary of the Arrival of Jacques Cartier In Quebec \$5.00/ set | 3 sous | 21 February 1984 | White | Red | 70 X 152 | 40,000 |
| | 5 sous | | | Yellow | | 30,000 |
| | 10 sous | | | Green | | 12,000 |
| | 50 sous | | | Blue | | 1,500 |
| | 1 piastre | | | Brown | | 1,500 |
| | 2 piastres | | | Orange | | 1,500 |
| Jacques Cartier 10 sous with Canada 32¢ and French 2 Franc Cartier stamps on reverse and cancelled. First Day of Issue 20 April 1984 \$2.50 | 10 sous | 21 February 1984 | White | Green | 70 X 152 | 240 |
| Voyage of Pope John Paul II to Quebec in 1984 \$2.00/ set | 5 sous | 18 July 1984 | White | Yellow | 70 X 152 | 6,000 |
| | 10 sous | | | Green | | 6,000 |

TABLE II -- J.A. MOISAN STORE TRADE NOTES

| Trade Note Issue and Sale Price of Issue To Collectors | Denomination | Date of Issue On Note | Color of Paper | Color of Ink on Reverse | Dimensions in mm | Number Printed |
|--|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| General Store Issue \$6.00 / set | 3 sous | 3 December 1984 | White | Red | 70 X 152 | Maximum of 99,000 for each denomination for Series A. After that Series B will start with No.1. |
| | 5 sous | | | Blue | | |
| | 7 sous | | | Orange | | |
| | 10 sous | | | Forest Green | | |
| | 12 sous | | | Yellow | | |
| | 15 sous | | | Azure Blue | | |
| | 20 sous | | | Olive Green | | |
| | 25 sous | | | Purple | | |
| General Store Issue (continued) | 40 sous | 3 December 1984 | white | Bottle Green | 70 X 152 | |
| | 50 sous | | | Brown | | |
| | 75 sous | | | Blue grey | | |
| | 1 piastre | | | Black | | |
| Societe Numismatique de Quebec Not offered for sale | 12 sous | 11 October 1985 | Yellow | Black | 64 X 100 without stub | 3,000 |

TABLE II-A -- PARCHMENT SPECIMENS OF J. A. MOISAN STORE NOTES
SOLD AT A PREMIUM TO COLLECTORS

| Trade Note Issue and Sale Price of Issue to Collectors | Denomination | Date of Issue on Note | Color of Paper | Color of Ink | Dimensions in mm | Number Printed |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| General Store Issue \$9.00/ set | 5 sous | 14 October 1982 | White | Black | 165 X 168 | 50 |
| | 10 sous | | | | | 50 |
| | 15 sous | | | | | 50 |
| 375th Anniversary of Quebec City \$5.00 / set | 5 sous 1/4 piastre | 2 May 1983 | White | Black | 165 X 168 | 50 50 |
| 350th Anniversary of Trois Rivieres \$3.00 | 5 sous | 2 January 1984 | White | Black | 152 X 162 | 50 |

City, whilst the reverse of the 1/4 piastre note shows a view of the city in the 17th Century from the river. Most of the type used was from old store advertisements. The first 50 notes were also printed on parchment and sold to collectors at a premium.

A small 10 sous note dated 22 October 1983 was made for the monthly meetings of the S.N.Q. It was not sold, nor issued in the store but can be redeemed at the store.

When printed, the note consisted of 2 parts: the main part and a detachable stub. Both bore a red serial number. At each meeting the member retained the major part and the stub was used for door prizes. Specimens with stub attached are rare. The logo of the S.N.Q. is featured on one side. The logo is the crest of the City from 1832 to 1949, and was designed by Quebec artist Joseph Legare. The logo also appears on the 1852 Quebec Bank tokens of 1/2d and 1d. The Moisan store is shown on the reverse. A new supply of these notes were printed in 1985 with a value of 12 sous. They are still in use.

A small issue (1,500) of 5 sous notes dated 2 January 1984 was issued to commemorate the Anniversary of the Founding of Trois Rivieres in 1634 by Sieur de LaViolette, whose portrait is shown on the reverse. Fifty hand-signed parchment specimens were issued but the currency notes begin with 1.

The first series of notes printed from engraved plates marked the 450th Anniversary of Jacques Cartier's first Voyage to Quebec City. The issue is dated 21 February 1984 and consists of 3, 5, 10 and 50 sous and 1 and 2 piastres. Notes are identical except for the denomination. The serial number is in red.

Jacques Cartier appears on the obverse, at left, and his ships near the centre. A turn of the Century view of the Moisan store is shown on the reverse. J.A. Moisan and his son are in the doorway. This reverse design was used for the next two issues. Each denomination was printed in a different colour for the obverse background. The serial number is in red and the lettering is black.

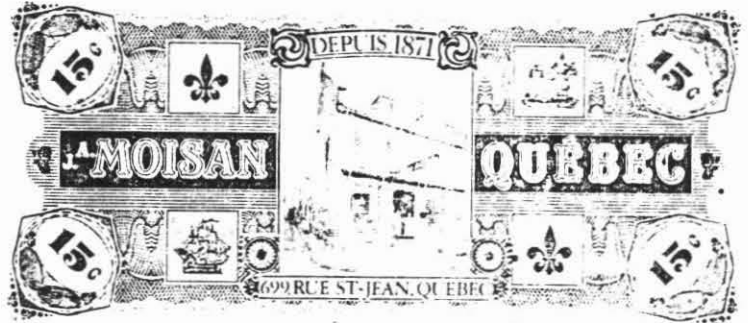
Maltais went to the Post Office, April 10, 1984, and affixed 32 cent Jacques Cartier commemorative stamps, and the 2 franc identical French stamp, to the reverse of 240 of his 10 cents trade notes. These were hand-cancelled with the respective cancellation and were sold to collectors.

The visit of Pope John Paul II to the city on September 9, 1984, is commemorated on trade notes of 5 and 10 sous dated 18 July 1984. The obverse of each note is identical. Pope John Paul is shown at right and a view of the Chateau Frontenac hotel is shown near the centre. The reverse is the same as the previous issue.

The current issue of 12 denominations of general store notes bears the date 3 December 1984. Designs are the same except for the view near the centre of the obverse. J.A. Moisan is shown at the right of the obverse.



The Store Issue 3 December 1984 (half size photos)



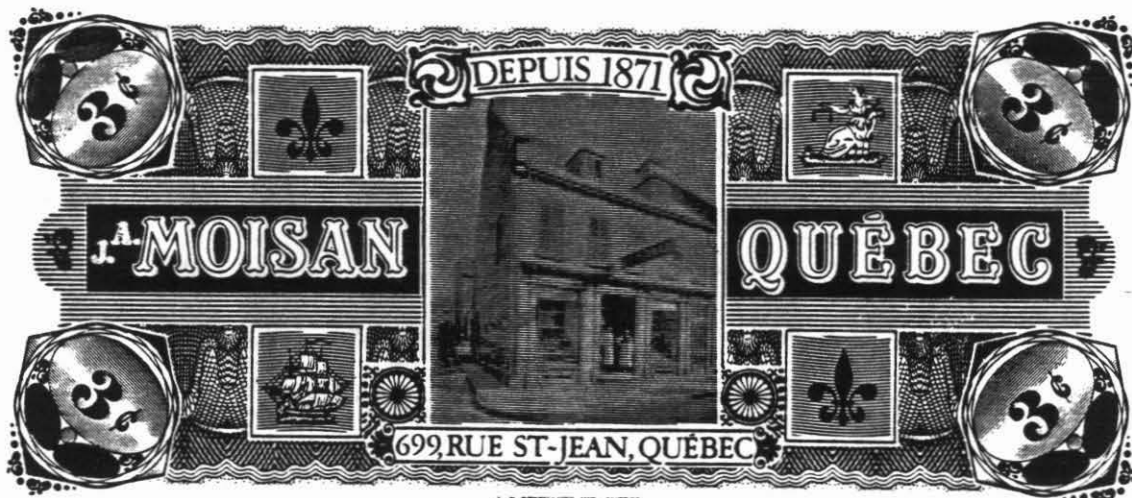
The Store Issue 3 December 1984 . (half size photos)



The Store Issue 3 December 1984 (half size photos)

- 3 sous - St. John Gate of the walled city.
- 5 sous - View of the city from the river, Chateau Frontenac.
- 7 sous - old Quebec bridge, still in use.
- 10 sous - Martello tower
- 12 sous - Montmorency park
- 15 sous - Statue of Samuel de Champlain
- 20 sous - Notre Dame Basilica
- 25 sous - Quebec Parliament Buildings
- 40 sous - Military drill hall
- 50 sous - Monument of the Brave
- 75 sous - Statue of Quebec Indians
- 1 pia - Coat of Arms of French America

The red serial numbers are printed to 99999, which completes Series A. The Series A number is encircled in red to the right of the portrait of Moisan. It will begin with "B" when the series A notes are used. The Moisan store is shown on the reverse, as used with the two previous issues.



Actual Size of Engraved Trade Notes

PERSONALIZED MEDALS ISSUED BY BORIS MALTAIS

A series of eight personalized, 38 mm, medals, each having the same reverse design has been issued. A hand-operated, 15th Century, coining press is the centre design for the reverse with the inscription BORIS MALTAIS.NUMISMATE above and QUEBEC below. Two fleur-de-lys separates the word groups. The accent on QUEBEC was omitted from the first two issues.

The obverses are listed in Table III, with the number struck. Boris Maltais designed the dies for the 25th Anniversary of the S.N.Q. Medals were struck by Pressed Metal Products, Vancouver, B.C.

Editor's Note: Boris Maltais, 699 rue St. Jean, Quebec City, Quebec, G1R 1P7, does not speak English. The editor visited his very fine, and very busy, general store when in Quebec City in August. The store is listed by the Tourist Bureau, and is indeed worth a visit.

TABLE III. PERSONALIZED MEDAL ISSUES OF BORIS MALTAIS

| MEDAL ISSUE | YEAR | METAL | DIAMETER (mm) | MINTAGE | ISSUE PRICE |
|---|------|-------|------------------|---------|----------------|
| Joyeux Noel 1984 | 1984 | AS | 38 | 30 | \$3.00 |
| Soc. Num. de Quebec | 1984 | AC | 38 | 100 | \$3.00 |
| Num. du Bas St.Laurent Club | 1985 | AC | 38 | 125 | \$3.00 |
| Assoc. Personalized Medal Issuers | 1985 | AC | 38 | 25 | \$3.00 |
| Soc. Num. de Quebec 25th Anniversary | 1985 | AC | 38 | 30 | \$3.00 |
| 450th Anniversary of Jacques Cartier Voyage to Quebec | 1985 | AC | 38 | 35 | \$3.00 |
| La Fete Nationale du Quebec | 1985 | AC | 38 | 30 | \$3.00 |
| La Fete Nationale de Quebec | 1986 | AC | 38 | ?? | \$3.00 |



BORIS MALTAIS
PERSONALIZED
REVERSE DIE



JOYEUX NOEL
1984



SOCIETE
NUMISMATIQUE
DE QUEBEC



CLUB NUMISMATES
BAS ST. LAURANT



ASSOCIATION
PERSONALIZED
MEDAL ISSUERS



SOCIETE NUMISMATIQUE
DE QUEBEC
25TH ANNIVERSARY



JACQUES CARTIER'S
450TH ANNIVERSARY
1985



QUEBEC DAY
1985

ST.CATHARINES COIN CLUB

Ross W. Irwin

The St. Catharines Coin Club was formed in August, 1968, and is still a very active coin club. Meetings were held at the Davis Lumber Yard. This lumber yard featured a totem pole in front of their office. This totem pole was adopted as the club badge. The year after their formation the club had a membership of over 90. The club has struck two medals.

St.C.C. 1. Obverse: The crest of the City of St. Catharines within an annulus inscribed 1867 CITY OF ST. CATHARINES 1967 CANADA'S CENTENNIAL.

Rev: The totem pole crest, with ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB above and AWARD below. A ribbon at the base is to engrave the recipients name.

Circular, 38 mm; struck by Wellings Mint, Toronto, 25 gold plated, 25 nickel-silver, 25 .999 silver, 200 bronze and 200 antique bronze. The design was by Lloyd Dorsey of the club.

The medals were struck for the club's 1967 annual banquet coin display, although the medals were offered for sale.

The obverse design had been used for the St. Catharines Centennial medallion in 1967.

St.C.C. 2. Obverse: The crest of the club, with ST. CATHARINES above and COIN CLUB below.

Reverse: The inscription 9TH ANNUAL BANQUET/AND/COIN CONVENTION/19TH OCTOBER 1968.

Circular, 31 mm; struck in nickel-silver by Wellings Mint, Toronto. 100 struck. Design by Lloyd Dorsey of the club, for the 9th annual St. Catharines Coin Club banquet and coin exhibition.





<*****+*****>

Medals to British North America

Ref: Public Record Office, London
Mint 16/81, letter dated February 26, 1879
Letter from Leonard C. Wyon to Sir C.W. Fremantle

My Dear Sirs

After a careful search among my old dies I am sorry that I cannot find any relating to the British Possessions in North America. I have a medal, the device on the obverse of which may be roughly described as "The French Eagle watched by the British Lion, waiting its opportunity to pounce upon the Canadian Beaver". Inscription "Upper Canada Preserved". In the centre of the reverse, the words "For Merit" surrounded by a wreath outside of which, in the circumference, is "Presented by a grateful country". The medal, 2 inches in diameter, is by Thomas Wyon, and though it is without date, I think it must have been engraved about 1814.

My father must have engraved of 1840, but his account books are not sufficiently explicit, and I cannot find any allusion to such medals unless it be 3 pair of medal dies, large, middling and small charged to "The Lords of the Treasury" under date Sept. 21, 1840.

Head of the Queen on the obverse, Royal Arms on the reverse. I have a medal of the largest size, but there is no inscription on the reverse, and that on the obverse merely gives the name of the Queen. There is no clue to its use. I believe, however, that these medals of 3 different sizes were intended to be given to friendly native chiefs and I have a clear recollection that some were bestowed on the Gambia chiefs. The absence of any particular inscription makes me think that these medals were not confined to them but were intended for general application.

If you desire to see the two medals which I have described I will gladly send them to you on the next opportunity, and regret much that I am unable to give a better answer to your enquiry.

Most truly yours
(Leonard C. Wyon)

The Hon. C.W. Fremantle

THE DUNTULM JERSEY DAIRY of SIDNEY, B.C.



by Ralph R. Burry, F.C.N.R.S.



As you come to Vancouver Island by way of Tsawwassen by the British Columbia ferry you land on the Saanich Peninsula at Swartz Bay, and coming to Victoria via the Pat Bay highway you travel about a mile, then notice the first small farming area on your right side. This area and the area on the side of the highway was once a large farm owned by a Mr. Alex McDonald. The highway cut this farm in half when the road was built. McDonald Park road and McDonald Provincial campgrounds in the the area was named after this man. McDonald Park road was the original East Saanich Road.

In the early 1920's a Major Alastair Douglas MacDonald bought a fairly large piece of this farm from Mr. Alex McDonald and started a dairy of Jersey cows numbering about 30. The Major was not a relation of Alex McDonald and was born in the James Bay area near the Outer Wharf in Victoria. He was the son of Senator MacDonald, who lived in a large home that was called MacDonald Park. This old home is torn down now and where it was is now called MacDonald Park. Major A.D. MacDonald married a Miss Olive Bryden, who was a grand-daughter of James Dunsmuir, who was a famous coal merchant of V.I. and later became Lieutenant Governor of B.C. They had three children, all girls: Elizabeth, Jean and Kathrin. Two are still alive.

Major MacDonald called his farm, The Duntulm Jersey Farm, after the small town in the U.K. where his father came from. He started to produce milk and being one of a Co-op shipped his milk into Victoria with the other dairymen of the area. The milk went each day in cans and driven into Victoria by trucks. This was done up to about 1932 when he decided to sell milk from door to door by himself. It was at this time that his aluminum tokens were introduced. His routes were in Sidney and out as far as Deep Cove. The milk of the Duntulm Dairy was much sought after as it was very rich and clean. Major MacDonald continued to sell milk until about 1945, when he sold the farm to another farmer. The Duntulm Jersey Farm Dairy then came to an end.

Major Alastair Douglas MacDonald lived until late 1948 and he died in Sidney at an age over 70. Mrs MacDonald sold the rest of the farm to a Mr. John Barkley and moved to a house in the Gordon Head area, which is a suburb of Victoria. She lived only a couple of years there and she quietly passed away.

Senator MacDonald came out from the U.K. to seek gold in the now famous Cariboo Gold Rush, but it is said he never left Victoria. It is believed he went into the real estate business for a while, then became part of the juridical system of Victoria and V.I. and ended up as a Senator from B.C. He first came out to B.C. as a clerk of the H.B.C. in 1858 but never served too long.

I must thank Mr. Harold B. Starck of North Saanich, who worked many years for Major MacDonald, first as a farmhand and later as the foreman. He was just a boy when he started at the farm. It was he who gave me most of the story and also for a small lot of the told tokens of the dairy he had saved after all those years. Mr. Starck is now well over 70.

There are only eight tokens known and are made of aluminum and square and 23 mm. This is one of many stories that have been hidden for so many years and with a little digging has again surfaced and is now to be written up in our Journals for posterity.



THE CANADIAN
NUMISMATIC RESEARCH
SOCIETY

NUMISMATIC RESEARCH AWARD

PRESENTED TO

Warren Baker

In recognition of his
well-researched article on a Canadian
numismatic subject published in
a NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

during the year 1985

Given at TORONTO
this 26 day of July 1986

Ruth McInnes
PRESIDENT

SENATOR McInnes is doing admirable work in agitating for a Canadian Mint. He recently addressed a meeting of the Ottawa Board of Trade on the question and made an excellent impression. The idea is a very good one and appeals to the business instincts and patriotic sentiment of the people. It is to be hoped that the government will see its way clear to act upon the suggestion. Let us have Canadian gold converted into Canadian coins at a Canadian mint.

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST
May 25, 1897, pp 5

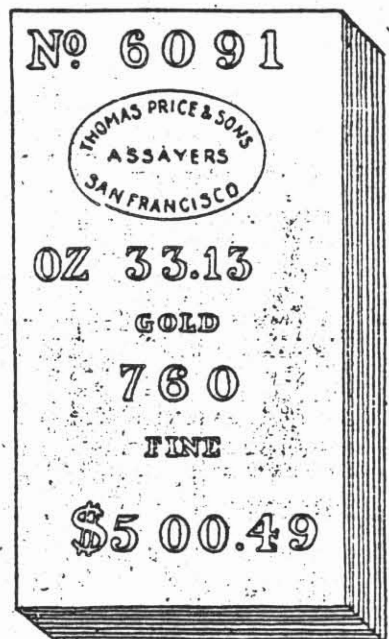
May 24 1897

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST

THE FIRST BRICK.

It Marks the Commencement of Alberni's Contribution to the Output of Gold.

The first gold brick turned out by the Alberni Consolidated mine, though not a very large one, has a historic value far beyond the worth of the yellow metal in it, for it marks the beginning of the Alberni quartz mines output. It is a visible sign that Vancouver Island is just getting ready to take her place among the gold producing districts of the province and for that reason, no doubt, people will appreciate the cut that is here given, a facsimile of the brick.



The little bar of metal contains 33.13 ounces, 760 fine and worth \$500.49. It was refined by Thos. Price & Sons, of San Francisco, from amalgam taken from the plates and battery of the Alberni Consolidated stamp mill.

It will not be long now before the present little mill is replaced by a large one, and then the bricks turned out will be far more weighty than the one here represented, but though people will appreciate the golden returns they will after a while be looked upon more as every day affairs than the little pioneer brick.

THE STADACONA BANK

by Ruth McQuade, F.R.N.S., F.C.N.R.S.

Henry Joseph was born in England in 1775. When he was a young man his uncle, Aaron Hart, persuaded him to come to Canada, pointing out the possibilities for an ambitious man. Joseph's first job was with the commissariat of the British troops stationed at Sorel. Sometime later he gave up this position and moved to Berthier on the other side of the St. Lawrence. Berthier was the chief town in the county of Berthier. In 1895 the population of the county was 19,836.



\$5.00 No. 0001 One of the first notes issued by the Stadacona Bank

Henry decided to start his own business. He realized it would be profitable to supply the needs of the settlers and also engage in general trade. With his father-in-law he collected several canoes and sent them, with Indian and French voyageurs, to take goods to trading posts. Henry also owned two vessels and he decided to carry on trade with England as well. Henry and his wife were pious Jews but there were no other Jews in his part of the country. During the war of 1812 he saw active service.

It was not long before Henry opened a branch in Quebec. He had started his business with hay, mill stones and local produce but he progressed with the times and increased his assortment of goods. Quebec was a garrison town and a landing port for immigrants. Henry made frequent visits there. On March 6, 1807, a meeting was called at the Union Hotel to consider the establishment of a bank, but nothing was done at the time. It was thought that the agitation helped to lead to the opening of the Bank of Montreal in 1817. Henry also carried on business in Montreal.

In 1832 cholera caused many deaths including his own. He was survived by four sons and four daughters. The sons distributed the interests of the family business. Jacob and Jesse became active in the Montreal business. Abraham took charge of the Quebec business and Gershom became a member of the bar in Quebec and was later appointed a Queen's counsel.



\$4.00 note #11905 dated April 2, 1874 Overprint St. Sauveur
 signed W.R. Dean A. Joseph



\$5.00 note, same as on page #1 No. 0456



ABRAHAM JOSEPH
President Stadacona Bank

In 1856 Abraham Joseph was appointed Belgian Consul in Quebec. He was President of the Quebec Board of Trade, Director of La Banque Nationale, Member of the Quebec City Council

Abraham helped to develop the firm of Joseph & Co. He became a major in the Quebec light infantry. Diaries were popular at the time and much has been learned from Abraham's diary.

Abraham took an active part in the organization of the Stadacona bank. The bank was incorporated in 1873 with an authorized capital of one million. It was chartered and opened March 9, 1873. They had agents in Montreal, New York, Chicago and London, England.

Capital authorized - one million

Subscribed capital - one million

Paid up capital 971,330.

The Directors were A. Joseph, President; A. P. Caron, Vice President, Hon. P. Garneau, Wm. Drum, T. H. Grant, T. LeDroit, John Ross, Joseph Shehyn and the Cashier was Wm. R. Dean.

In 1874 four notes were issued - \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$10.00. These notes were produced by the British American Bank Note Co. Montreal. Notes have been seen with the overprint St. Sauveur, P and N. The \$6.00 note seen was a proof.

References:

The House of Joseph in the Life of Quebec by E.C. Woodley

Congress Bulletin Canadian Jewish Congress May, 1959

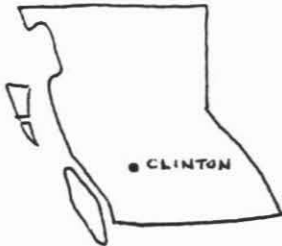
S. S. Carroll notes

A BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIAN CHIEF MEDAL

THE PAUL AND SPINTLUM AFFAIR

by Ronald Greene

One of the rarest of Canadian medals is the Indian Chief Medal awarded some seventy years ago by the Province of British Columbia. The story of this medal, also known as the Paul and Spintlum Medal, started on July 7, 1911 with the discovery of the body of William White in what was called, "Suicide Valley," a few miles south of Clinton. Clinton is a small community at the south end of the Cariboo region of British Columbia in cattle ranching country. The victim, William White, was last seen by a Chinese named Ah Wye in the company of Charlie Haller, a half-breed, and Moses Paul, a 31 year-old Indian. The subsequent investigation by Constable John McMillan of the British Columbia Provincial Police discovered some of White's effects hidden in the attic of Paul's house. Consequently, both Haller and Paul were arrested. On August 12th Haller was released, for lack of evidence connecting him to the murder, but Paul was again remanded in custody.



On August 15th Moses Paul escaped. Constable McMillan discovered that Paul had escaped using a file smuggled into him. Further investigations revealed that a friend of the escapee, Paul Spintlum, recently had purchased a large quantity of ammunition and groceries. When questioned, Spintlum hotly denied that he had seen Paul. When threatened with being tossed into jail himself Spintlum reacted with some rather strong language about the police, and then suddenly broke away into the woods. McMillan made no attempt to follow Spintlum into the woods, knowing that it would be a waste of time. Attempts were made to locate the two men but they were considered expert woodsmen and evaded capture.

On September 29th, Ah Wye was found murdered. Following this discovery it was realized that these two men were dangerous fugitives who probably would not hesitate to murder again. On October 20th the government posted a reward, \$1,000 for Moses Paul and \$500 for Paul Spintlum. The fugitives were seen from time to time and in response to these sightings the police organized several search parties. Local Indian bands refused to cooperate with the police and were suspected of aiding the fugitives, giving them supplies and warning when police parties were headed their way.

On May 3rd, 1912 the pair were spotted by Charles Truran, a man employed on Pollard's Ranch. He was out looking for some stray horses when he came across the pair of fugitives some distance from the 51 mile post. Although he recognized the men he kept his wits and asked them to help find the horses, offering to pay more than the usual rate for such assistance. They agreed to help and rode off in the direction that Truran suggested. He turned as if to continue to search for the horses in another direction. Only when he was certain that he was out of range of the pair did he set his horse into a mad gallop and head for town.

In Clinton that day the Spring Assizes were about to start. Constable Alex Kindness, who had recently taken over from Constable McMillan, was acting as Clerk of the Court. Upon Truran's arrival at the Courthouse a posse was formed immediately. This time the posse was close to the pair and spotted the

two horses Charles Truran had seen being ridden by Paul and Spintlum. As the posse approached the animals, three shots rang out from behind a log about 22 paces away. Constable Kindness was shot through the heart and pitched from the saddle, dead before he struck the ground. One of the other shots slightly injured a second member of the party, Deputy Constable Forrest Loring. More shots were exchanged but to no effect and an Indian of the same build as Spintlum ran off.

The reaction to this, the third murder in the series, was swift. The reward was increased to \$3,000 for the pair.

"For the capture, dead or alive, of the Indians, Moses Paul and Paul Spintlum, who murdered Provincial Constable A. Kindness on the 3rd Day of May, 1912, near Clinton, B.C.

The Government of the Province of British Columbia hereby offers a reward of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$3,000) as above stated, or ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED dollars (\$1,500) for the capture, dead or alive, of either Moses Paul or Paul Spintlum.

By Order,

Provincial Police Office,
Victoria, B.C. 6th May, 1912

Colin S. Campbell,
Superintendent, Provincial Police"

Furthermore, the police sent Chief Constable Fernie from Kamloops and within 24 hours of Constable Kindness's death he had started on the trail with a determined posse. Led by expert trackers, the posse followed the trail for months, sometimes losing it, but often just minutes behind the fugitives. At the Trial it was said that the trackers followed the direct trail of the fugitives some 400 miles (650 kilometers) during the three weeks following the Constable's murder and much more than that afterwards. As the trail was followed it was obvious that Paul and Spintlum were getting assistance from their relatives, so the police locked up the relatives. This action flushed Paul and Spintlum out of the immediate area, but still the pair managed to avoid capture in the chase which then spread over an area more than 100 miles (160 kilometres) in length. At one point the trackers were within minutes of catching the outlaws, only to lose the tracks when Paul and Spintlum encountered a band of wild horses which they drove before themselves to hide their tracks.

In November 1912 the Superintendent of Indian agencies in British Columbia, Thomas Cumiskey, called several chiefs to a meeting at which he explained the government's loss of patience and the need to uphold law and order. He then requested their cooperation. Another meeting was held in mid December and certain conditions were set for handing over Paul and Spintlum. The agent went to the Bonaparte Reserve, near Ashcroft, on December 27, 1912 and there in the presence of six chiefs Cumiskey accepted the surrender of Moses Paul and Paul Spintlum.

The first trial held in Vernon, in May 1913 resulted in a hung jury, but the second trial held at the New Westminster Assizes resulted in the conviction of Paul Spintlum for the murder of Constable Kindness. Paul Spintlum was executed on December 12, 1913. Moses Paul was tried as an accessory, found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment. He died in the B.C. Penitentiary on March 16, 1917.



HARRY GREENBERG - Machinery & Equipment Div. of Murphyboro
1
2
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HARRY GREENBERG - Machinery & Equipment Div. of Murphyboro
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PRESENTED TO
CHIEF JOE MOSES
of High Bar
IN RECOGNITION OF
VALUABLE SERVICE
RENDERED THE GOVERNMENT
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
in connection with
the capture of Moses Paul
and Paul Spintium on the
27th Dec. 1912

THE MEDALS

Six medals were prepared to reward the chiefs assisting in the surrender. Struck in sterling silver by Henry Birks & Sons, the medals were extensively engraved on the reverse, with the name of each intended recipient. However, it appears that the chiefs were promised that Paul and Spintlum would not suffer the death penalty. The Inland Sentinel of Kamloops for December 12, 1913 stated that the chiefs refused to accept the medals because of the sentence passed on Paul Spintlum. And, in fact, four of the six medals are in the Provincial Archives in a box marked "never accepted." Those medals were for:

Chief Bob Shelqua of Pavilion
Chief Dick Bazil of Bonaparte
Chief Louis of Kamloops
Chief Major Churchilst of Leon Creek

A fifth piece was illustrated in an article published in the B.C. Police magazine, The Shoulder Strap, in Feb. 1942. That medal was awarded to:

Chief Jimmy Retasket of Lillooet

The whereabouts of this fifth medal is not currently known to the author.

The sixth medal was obviously accepted and worn for the original watered blue silk ribbon has been crudely replaced by a strip of green material. This piece was awarded to:

Chief Joe Moses of High Bar

In the late 1950's, Allan Klerman arranged for several restrikes to be made using dies owned by Birks. Among the restrikes he had made were a few copper strikings of this medal. These strikings were on very heavy planchets quite unlike the originals. One piece had a hanger added, but again not in the style of the originals.

Sources

The Vernon News, issues of May 22, May 29 and June 5, 1913.

Green; Edward, "The Cariboo Search for Paul and Spintlum," in the Shoulder Strap, Winter Edition (February 1942), pp 67-77.

Smith; Dorothy Blakey, "Paul and Spintlum," a research paper held on file at the Provincial Archives. The paper is not signed, but has Dr. Smith's initials and is fully in keeping with her very thorough research style. Where names differ from Green's account, or the newspapers, I have relied upon Dr. Smith's spelling.

June 27, 1986

RICHARD EDWARDS & CO., CANNINGTON, ONTARIO
PRIVATE BANKER

Ross W. Irwin

Richard Edwards was born at Manilla, Ontario, May 13, 1834, a son of Edward Edwards who emigrated to Manilla from Wales in 1832. In 1853 he opened a general store in the village which he continued to operate for 20 years. He married Amelia Victoria Gibbs, a daughter of John Gibbs who settled near Cannington in 1826, November 30, 1863.

Edwards moved to Cannington in 1873 to become treasurer of the township of Brock, a position he held for 20 years. The treasurer position was part time and low pay so Edwards opened a private banking business.

Edwards opened a branch bank in the Campbell block, 21 N. King St., Woodville, in 1892, placing his only son Frederick R. Edwards as manager. In 1894 the bank was moved to the corner of King and Agnes streets. The Woodville branch was closed upon the death of Richard Edwards, February 14, 1916, of diphtheria.

Frederick R. Edwards continued the Cannington bank into the 1920's. Below is a promissary note of this private bank.

David Annis is listed as a money lender and private banker in Woodville in 1881. It is doubtful if he established any formal place of business in the village.

The St. Lawrence Bank opened an agency in Cannington in 1874. The first manager was John Houston who lived in the village for 30 years. It became the Standard Bank in 1876. Below is a stock certificate and promissary note of this bank.

References:

Call Them Blessed, History of the Village of Cannington, 1971, Lambert.

Mariposa, The Banner Township, 1984, Irwin.

Woodville, The Friendly Village, 1984, McKague & Lamb

Lindsay Post, February 25, 1916.



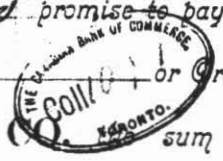
Cannington, June 13 1878
 Three Months after date I promise to pay
 to the Order of John Colouston
 Standard
 at The St. Lawrence Bank,
 seventeen ^{this is my money} ¹⁰⁰ DOLLARS.
 Value Received. Steven X Jeffrey
 Witness John Colouston
 No. — DVB



The St. Lawrence Bank.

STOCK CERTIFICATE
 No. 96
 This Certifies that James Spraul Esq
 Cannington
 is entitled to Four Shares
 in the Capital Stock of The St. Lawrence Bank at
 One Hundred Dollars per share, the full amount whereof amounting to the sum of
 Four hundred Dollars
 is hereby acknowledged to have been received. The said Shares being transferred
 on the Books of the Bank only by him or his Attorney duly constituted.
 Dated at Toronto 30th March 1878
 Witness my hand John Houston
 Treasurer

65 1504
 Cannington 25th June 1892
 Three Months after date I promise to pay to
 Henry Avery
 at the office of R. EDWARDS & CO. sum of
 Sixty five ¹⁰⁰ Dollars
 Value received. Richard Harrison



THE DOMINION OF CANADA MEDAL

Ross W. Irwin

Ref: Public Record Office, London. Mint 16/48

Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner in London, wrote Horace Seymour, Deputy Master, Royal Mint, on December 6, 1899 "our people in Canada are thinking of doing something to encourage the Schools of the United Kingdom to dedicate a little more attention to the geography, history and resources of Canada. Propose a competition in each School prepared to take up the matter, and offer a silver medal to be presented to successful scholars on behalf of the Dominion Government". It was thought about 2,000 schools might compete and Strathcona was looking for details on the design and cost of the medals.

Seymour replied December 7, stating there was not sufficient information regarding size, pointing out that if it were military size it would take one ounce of silver and cost £400 for 2000. Strathcona replied the following day (note the excellent mail service) suggesting the medal should be the size of a half crown with a ring for a ribbon, pointing out the "value is the inscription that it is from the Dominion Government".

Seymour replied on the 12th the cost would be £250, but in bronze would be £100 less. Strathcona then asked for a price of leather cases.

The project was delayed and on August 15, 1900, Strathcona wrote Seymour asking for a sketch, suggesting Her Majesty on one side and the Arms of Canada on the other; with, "Presented by the Canadian Government, 1900". "School Competition, 1900, The Dominion of Canada". To be in bronze with a ring and a ribbon, and in a leather case. The size to be a bit larger than a penny and double the thickness. He enclosed a sketch of the Arms of Canada.

Seymour wrote August 29 that the Royal Mint was too busy to do the work that fall. On the 22nd Strathcona pointed out it was a small order and hoped the Mint might do it, pointing out they wanted the medals by the end of January 1901.

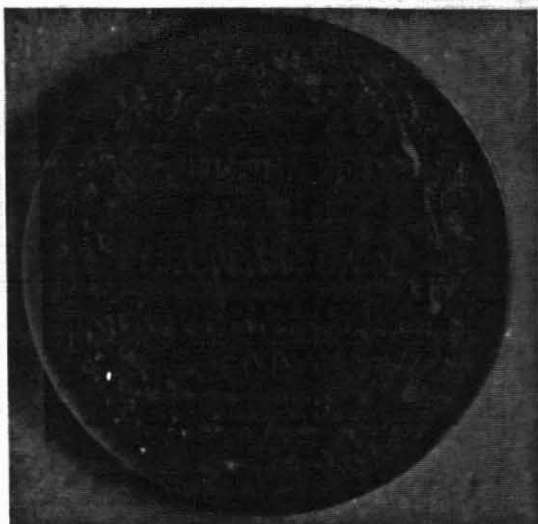
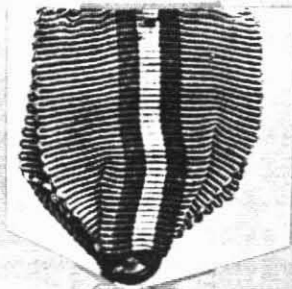
A.J. Pope wrote G.W. DeSaulles on September 3, 1900, asking about the design. He replied the next day "Intended to write as soon as I had some ideas for a suitable design, at present none have occurred to me".

On September 13, 1900, with the problems at the Royal Mint, Strathcona let the contract to the Mint, Birmingham, for 1,000 to 1,500 medals. The Queen's effigy was dropped as "not a favourable consideration".

The above correspondence struck a familiar note with me. I often buy strange items for which the use and identity is not known and remembered buying a school competition medal, just because it looked nice and was cheap. I illustrate the medal below. It is in bronze, 39 mm in diameter, with a ring suspender. The ribbon is gold with red, white and blue central stripes.

Obv: The Arms of Canada with 7 provinces, surmounted by a Royal Crown. The inscription reads: SCHOOL COMPETITION 1900. SUBJECT "THE DOMINION OF CANADA".

Rev: The inscription: PRESENTED/BY THE/CANADIAN/GOVERNMENT/1900, within a single branch of maple leaves.



-A LISTING OF UNLISTED TOKENS & MEDALS OF NEWFOUNDLAND. Ralph R. Burry.

No matter how hard the listers of tokens of any part of Canada tries to complete the ones known there are always a lot of new ones that surface. The listing of tokens of any part of Canada is endless and that's why you will always find new listings.

The first Medal I want to list is a very old scarce one commemorating the laying of the second Trans Atlantic cable from Valencia Harbor in Ireland and landing at Bay of Bulls in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland and the first message transmitted. There wasn't a ship large enough to carry the complete cable to span the distance so the cable was layed from both sides of the Atlantic and spliced somewhere in the middle of the Atlantic. This cable failed 1 day short of 4 weeks and was considered a failure. It was not until the Great Eastern carried and layed the last cable and landed at Hearts Content, Newfoundland in 1865.

The medal is made of Silver plated Pewter and is round and is 31 mm.



Obverse: Atlantic Telegraph/Successfully/Laid/5th of/August/1858. Reverse depicts two men holding a Lightning bolt and the man on the left (John Bull) says: How are you Johnathan and the man on the right says: Perty well old feller, how's yer self. I don't at this point know who Johnathan is.

The next piece I want to list is a very old and scarce token from St Johns. I know very little about this piece but it must be listed. The token is of White Metal and measures 20 mm. This token is all incused.

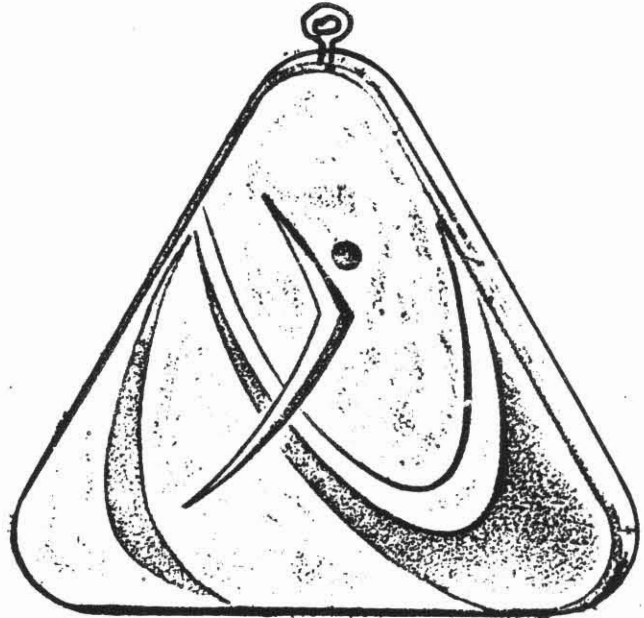
Obverse: Saint Johns/Academia/Newfoundland. The Reverse has a number 2 in the center.

The next piece is a Variety of The Cashin Company token in as much this is a new denomination, namely: 1/8 Ton.



NEWFOUNDLAND MEDALS & TOKENS (page 2)

The next piece that I want to list is a modern Sports Medal and it was awarded at the Canada Games, held in St Johns, Newfoundland in 1977. The medal is very large and was awarded in Bronze, Silver and Gold. The last two were plated on Bronze. They had a suspension ring for a ribbon. The medal measured across the flat to the point 75 mm.



I would now like to list the Masonic Pennies and the Royal Black Knights Pennies that are known to date by me.

1. Milley Chapter No 23 R.A.M. R.N.S./Cornerbrook, Nfld.
2. Olive Branch R.B.P. 361 Burin, N.F.
3. Rose Sharon R.B.P. 216 St Johns, Nfld.



NEWFOUNDLAND MEDALS & TOKENS (page 3)

Next token is a modern Kentucky Fried Chicken one with the province of issue on it. I don't know if this piece was used in the island but was used in Labrador. The token is round and measures 32 mm. The token is w.m.

Obverse: Kentucky Buck/pic of a store /Redeemed at/Kentucky Fried Chicken Stores/In Newfoundland/No Cash Value.
Reverse: Kentucky Buck/pic of the Colonel/One Kentucky Buck/Per Purchase/Kentucky Fried Chicken.

Next Token is a private issue by the Newfoundland & Labrador Credit Union. This is a modern piece and is made of W.M. and 32 mm.

Obverse: Newfoundland & Labrador Credit Union/pic union Logo/Your a part of it all/25 Years of Progress.

Reverse: Silver Anniversary/1957.1982/pic of office of Comp./Good For \$1.00 at any branch of/The Nfld&Labrador/Credit Union/Expires Sept. 30 1982/Commemorative Dollar

I won't attempted to list the Trade Civic Dollars as they are listed in other publications.



The next tokens that I want to list are the modern amusement tokens. Some are stock tokens and some are local in Newfoundland. The Fun Villa token was used in Cornerbrook in a local shopping mall. The Funland token was used in St. Johns and was specially ordered by a Mr. O, J, Ferneaux. The design in the center of the obverse is made of his initials. Both of these tokens are Brass and are 23 mm.



The next series of tokens are from the Coin Shop of Mr Knight and the tokens are not that plentiful. I will give the descriptions.

Obverse: Knights Coin Shop/25th Anniversary/1949-1974/Topsail Newfoundland Canada. Reverse: Good For/denomination:/in Trade.

Good For/10¢/In Trade-----Alum:R:22.5mm

Good For/25¢/In Trade-----Alum:R:26mm

Good For/50¢/In Trade-----Alum:R:29mm

NEWFOUNDLAND MEDALS & TOKENS (page 4)

Knight's tokens concluded.

Good For/\$1.00/In Trade-----Brass:R:26mm.
 Good For/\$2.00/In Trade-----Brass:R:29mm.
 Good For/\$3.00/In Trade-----Brass:R:29mm.



All the Knight tokens are the same design so I picture One.

The next piece is an advertising spinner and it advertises a very old Newfoundland beer: This piece is made of Aluminium and is round and 32mm.



The next two pieces are counterstamped and as far as I know have not been listed. The first piece is Rutherford Bros. token of 1846 of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland and has the counterstamp "J.MILLS" on both sides of the token.

The next counterstamp appears on a 1873 Newfoundland 50¢ piece, and also on a Newfoundland 1876-H 20¢ piece. The counterstamp is N.O. and is under the Queen's Bust. A lot of research has been done and the conclusion is this is a piece that was struck by a Nicholas Ohman of St. Johns, Newfoundland. The Dun's directory of Canada has Mr. N. Ohman in partners with a Mr. Linstrom as Jewellers in St. Johns. The Bradstreet Directory of Canada of 1893 has Nicholas Ohman as a jeweller by himself. I have seen several of these pieces over the years so they must be like many jewellers who punched their initials in coins and tokens somewhat like the fairly modern G.O.P. dollars of B.C. These were struck by a Joseph Oliva Patenaude, a jeweller of Nelson in British Columbia.



NEWFOUNDLAND MEDALS & TOKENS (page 5)

The next token that I'm listing is an American base in Argentina Newfoundland. The Americans came to Argentina at the beginning of W.W.2 and built a large Navy base to accommodate their fleets in the north Atlantic. During the construction and for a short time after there was built for the recreation, a canteen club called "The Blue Jacket Club" and it was used a dance hall, and the people of the town, usually the young ladies came as hostesses very similar to the U.S.O. canteens. Liquor and Beer was served and this is one of the tokens used for the purchase of a bottle of beer. This canteen was called the Blue Jacket club for a short time when the name was changed the "Seaman's Club".

The token is made of Brown Fiber and is Incused and is 45mm. I wrote the story of this token in the Canadian Token, Vol.15 Jan.86.



The two tokens shown below are modern drink tokens and they are made of modern Plastic. The Elk's Convention token was used in St. Johns at their 1978 Convention and was used for a complimentary drink. It is of White Plastic: Round and Purple printing and is 42.5 mm. The other Plastic token is from Labrador West and was issued by the local Kinsmen. This token is in two colors, Red and Blue, one was for Liquor and the other was for bottled Beer. The tokens are printed in Gold letters and are Round and 42.5 mm. They are uniface.

I'm also going to include a drink token put out by the Kinsmen of St. Johns, Newfoundland to give to visitors during their 1968 meet. This token is made of wood but I think at least it should be recorded. The token is round and some are painted silver and some are natural wood and the lettering is Black and measures 38mm.



NEWFOUNDLAND MEDALS & TOKENS (page 6)

ADDENDA

The Religious medal R.1 in the Currency and Medals of Newfoundland: Cathedral of St John's, 1841 was also struck in Bronze and the only two that I know of are one in the National Collection and a specimen in my collection.

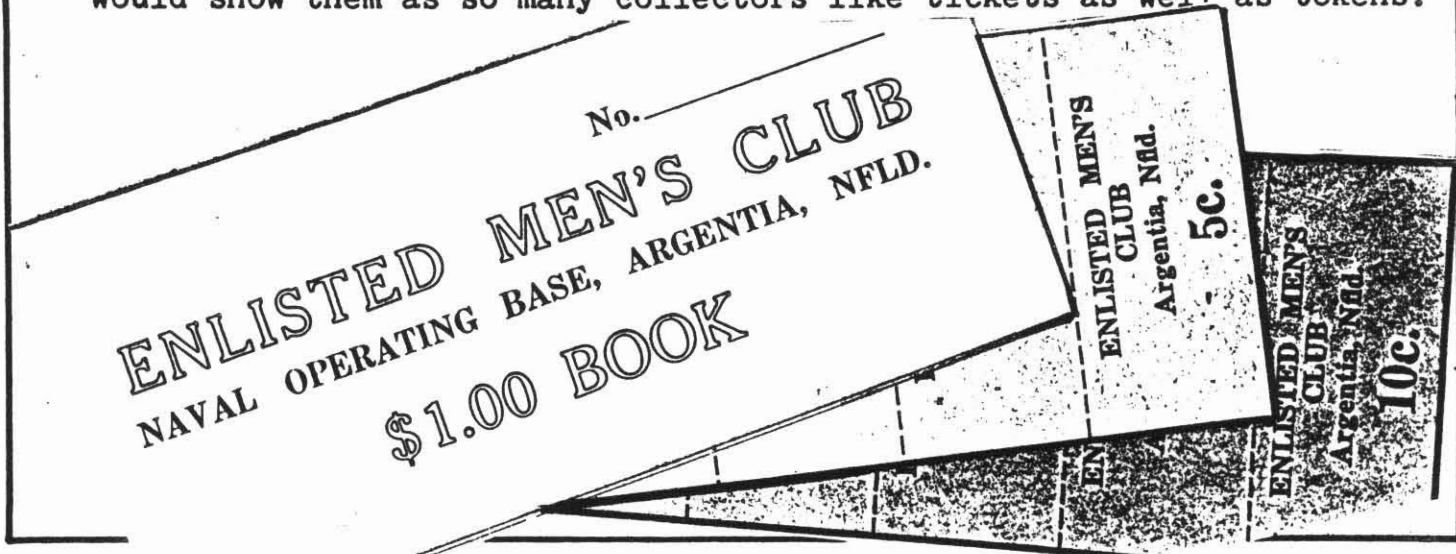
There are also two more counterstamps on Newfoundland coins and I have depicted one on page 4 of this article namely the word CROOK on a 1880 Newfoundland 20¢ piece and R. Watson on a 1872H 50¢ Newfoundland piece. The 1876 20¢ piece with the initials N.O. is made into a love token and the coin is belled out to form a button or a broach and has the beautiful engraved initials E.H. entwined. Only a jeweler could make such a piece.

The next tokens that I will list are two modern drink tokens issued by the Elk's Lodge #310 of Gander, Newfoundland and they are in two colors: one for beer or wine and the other for hard liquor. These tokens are:

1. Gander/Lodge/No.310.rev:B.P.O.E.Elk logo--Pl(W) R:38.5mm and has purple lettering.
2. Gander/Lodge/No.310.rev:B.P.O.E.Elk logo--Pl(B) R:38.5mm and has white lettering.



The next illustration although not tokens are a part of the past at the U.S. Base in Argentia, Newfoundland and I thought that I would show them as so many collectors like tickets as well as tokens.



NEWFOUNDLAND MEDALS & TOKENS. (page 7)

This is a Chapter Penny from the Shannon Chapter No.9R.N.S. of St. Johns, Newfoundland. In the center of the Obverse is the Star of David and the Reverse is the stock one of most Masonic Pennies.



Recognition Notes.

I would at this time thank Mr. John Cheramy for rubbings of a few pieces and also the information regarding Nicholas Ohman and as he said this is an enigma, but an educated decision. I would also like to thank Mr. Ronald Greene for his researching of the laying of the Atlantic Cable.

RALPH R. BURRY, F.C.N.R.S.



R.R.B.

There are a series of Aluminium Dairy tokens used in St. Johns and the dairy was called the Island Dairies. I have never seen these tokens and I surely would like a set for my collection. I believe there are at least six different tokens. Some of the ones that I know are:

- Island Dairies/Limited. Good for $\frac{1}{2}$ Pint/Chocolate-T shaped Alum.
 - Island Dairies/Limited/Good for $\frac{1}{2}$ Pint/Cream T shaped Alum.
 - Island Dairies/Limited. Good for 1/Pint Triangle Alum.
- The first are Tee shaped and anodized different colors.

Ralph R. Burry 9359 Village Way Sidney, B.C. V8L-4K8.



Montreal Numismatic Society

By Barry Uman
Research Chairman
Montreal Numismatic Society
1954-1974

As interest resumed in numismatics in the 1950s, some of the leading collectors in the Montreal area decided to establish a club entirely devoted to this hobby.

These collectors, under the guidance of Fred Bowman, then curator of the Chateau de Ramezay Museum, founded the Montreal Coin Club. At the preliminary meeting on Oct. 21, 1954, 22 interested hobbyists elected Fred Bowman as president, J. B. Parker as vice-president, W. H. Rawlings as secretary-treasurer and R. H. Mullins as historian.

The name Montreal Coin Club was officially accepted at a meeting held on Dec. 1, 1954. However, in 1964, the name was changed to the Montreal Numismatic Society to better reflect the changing interests of the members.

The insignia of the club was chosen from a design submitted by Fred Bowman. It resembles the "Bouquet Sous" tokens of 1837, and it appears on the club's medals and jewelry.

Two successful "Coin Day" exhibitions were held at the Queen Elizabeth hotel in Montreal during 1958 and 1960. A brass 45-millimeter "Souvenir Token" was struck for the 1958 show. Etched on the obverse under "Montreal Coin Club" is the "Bouquet Sous" design, while the reverse explains its use.

An exhibition took place in 1960, jointly sponsored by the English-speaking Montreal Coin

Club and the then existing French-speaking Association des Numismates de Montreal. A gilded aluminum 38-mm. medal was struck, picturing the "Bouquet Sous" for the English club and a replica of the token issued for the "Banque du Peuple" (Breton 716) for the French club. Also in silver.

The club hosted the first annual convention of the "Province of Quebec Numismatic Association" at the Queen Elizabeth hotel in 1962. Four hundred and fifty guests, plus 1200 visitors, contributed to the success of this founding affair.

A 37-mm. commemorative medal was issued in bronze and silver. The obverse shows a different club symbol, which is very similar to the one used by the City of Montreal and the Bank of Montreal. It pictures a round shield having a rose, thistle, shamrock and a beaver divided by St. Andrew's cross, while below on a scroll is "Montreal Coin Club." The reverse details its commemoration.

The Canadian Numismatic Association held one of its most successful conventions in Montreal, hosted by the Montreal Numismatic Society, in 1965. Thousands of visitors attended this affair and many have called it the best CNA convention ever.

A dual commemorative medal was made for the 12th annual convention. The obverse pictures an outline of the city surrounded by the inscription "Canadian Numismatic Association 12th Annual Convention, Montreal Numismatic Society 1965."

The reverse pictures the Chateau de Ramezay (1705), surrounded by the inscription "First

Canadian Numismatic Society, Founded Montreal 1862." This 44-mm. medal was made by Scully, Montreal, and struck in bronze and silver.

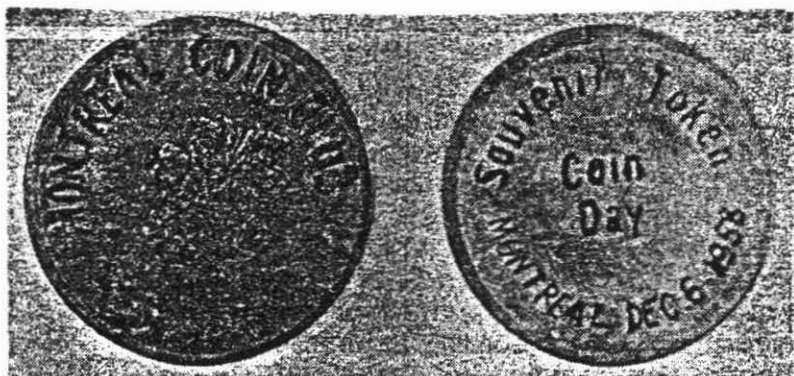
At the Sheraton Mountain Royal hotel in Montreal on March 4, 1973, the club under its president, Peter Broeker, sponsored an "Olympic Symposium" consisting of a display of Olympic coins and a slide show pertaining to Olympic coins from antiquity to the present. Its purpose was to demonstrate that a small country could afford to stage the Olympics by selling its commemorative coins to collectors throughout the world, thereby raising funds to pay for the Games.

This affair attracted many distinguished guests, including the mayor of Montreal, Jean Drapeau, and the commissioner-general of the 1976 Olympics, Roger Rousseau, plus both television and newspaper reporters.

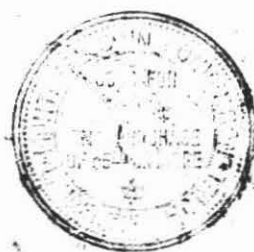
During 1974, the Montreal Numismatic Society will celebrate its 20th anniversary. The club will hold a commemorative reception at the Chateau de Ramezay Museum, where distinguished numismatists will recall the club's history and some of its prominent members.



The Canadian Numismatic Association convention of 1965 hosted by the Montreal Numismatic Society, which changed its name from a coin club the year before, has been called "the best . . . ever." For the occasion a 44-mm. dual commemorative medal was struck by Scully of Montreal in bronze and silver. The obverse, featuring a cityscape, commemorates the 12th annual CNA convention, while the reverse features the Chateau de Ramezay, 1705, in commemoration of the First Canadian Numismatic Society, founded in Montreal in 1862.



The brass Souvenir Token struck for the 1958 "Coin Day" exhibition of the Montreal Numismatic Society, then called the Montreal Coin Club, bears the "Bouquet Sous" design on the obverse. This design, submitted by Fred Bowman and inspired by the "Bouquet Sous" tokens of 1837, appears on all the club-society medals and jewelry.



An exhibition was jointly sponsored in 1960 by the English-speaking Montreal Coin Club and the then-existent French-speaking Association des Numismates de Montreal. The "Bouquet Sous" of the English club and a replica of the "Banque du Peuple" token (Breton 716) for the French club appeared on each side of the 38-mm. gilded aluminum medal struck to honor the event.



A 37-mm. commemorative medal was issued in both bronze and silver for the first annual Province of Quebec Numismatic Association convention, hosted by the Montreal club in 1962. A different club symbol, similar to that of the City of Montreal and the Bank of Montreal, depicts an oval shield bearing rose, thistle, shamrock and beaver, all divided by St. Andrew's cross.

HISTORY AND NUMISMATIC ISSUES OF J.A. MOISAN, GROCER, QUEBEC CITY

Corrections and Additions

By Jerry Remick

CNRS Transactions, Fall issue, 1986.

p. 63, last para, line 1, "Beaudin retired in 1978, after nearly 58 years of service,

p. 79, The tokens of Pope John Paul II
N 33 4400 30 sous \$1.00
C 33 1000 30 sous \$2.00

Add:

| | | | |
|----|------------------------|----|-----------------|
| N | nickel bonded steel | S | silver |
| Ni | nickel | C | copper |
| G | gold plated | A | antiqued copper |
| B | antiqued bronze plated | CN | copper-nickel |

p. 72, second para, first line, "The 150th anniversary of the 1837 rebellion in Quebec will be....

p. 86, add at top of page, "The view shown in the centre of each obverse is given below:"

p. 87, add after 2nd para, "Boris Maltais designed the logo for the 25th anniversary of the Societe Numismatique de Quebec and the crest for the Association of Personalized Medal Issuers. PRESSED METAL PRODUCTS, Vancouver, cut dies for both and made issues of personalized medals for a number of collectors.

p. 87, add: AS antiqued silver plated copper
AC antiqued copper

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN COIN CLUB

The South Saskatchewan Coin Club was organized at Limerick, Saskatchewan, in 1960. The club met for awhile in LaFleche but failed about 1975. In 1970 the club issued an aluminum medallion to celebrate their tenth anniversary.

Obv: Three prairie lilies, with the words PRAIRIE-LILY below.
Rev: The words SOUTH SASK. COIN CLUB. LIMERICK.SASK.
Circular, 32 mm, aluminum. No information on number struck.



Information from Frank Harding

MOOSE JAW COIN CLUB

The Moose Jaw Coin Club was organized in 1962. John Johnson was President and Edith Maynard, Secretary. There were seven people at the organization meeting but charter membership was 15. The club disbanded in 1972.

The club issued medallion in 1967 and 1968. Members had their membership number engraved on the medal.

Obv: MOOSE JAW COIN CLUB. 3rd ANNUAL COIN-A-RAMA NOV. 4 1967., around the outside, with the head of a moose, looking left, and the words THE FRIENDLY CITY, below. The members number is engraved below this slogan, most medals are plain.

Rev: A map of Canada, with CANADA above and 1867-1967, below. Circular, 39 mm, bronze. Struck by Canadian Art. Dies. Obverse design by Edith Maynard and John Johnson. Reverse design by Rene R. Gaudry. 1000 struck.

Obv: Similar to the above except the lower inscription reads FOURTH ANNUAL COIN-A-RAMA 1968.

Rev: A montage showing farming, the Canadian Forces Base at Moose Jaw, and potash mining. Legend reads MOOSE JAW / CENTER OF CANADA.

Circular, 39 mm, bronze. Struck by Canadian Artistic Dies, Sherbrooke. Designers as for the 1967 medal. 1000 struck in bronze and 10 in silver. Bronze medals sold for \$4.00.

CONFEDERATION COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL, 1867

Ross W. Irwin

An article was written on this medal by the author, and was published in the Canadian Numismatic Journal, vol. 12, pages 247 and 267. This article is an update on this historic medal (Br 90, Le 1185), the first medal issued by the Dominion of Canada.

The dies for our 1867 commemorative medal celebrating the Confederation of the Provinces have come home. Through the generosity of the firm of medallists, John Pinches of London, successors to the Wyon firm, the dies will now be on display in the exhibit hall of the Royal Canadian Mint. Bronze specimens of this beautiful medal may be seen at the Ontario Archives Building, Toronto and the Public Archives collection at Ottawa.

The March issue of COINS AND MEDALS contains an advertisement by the John Pinches firm offering reproductions of this medal paired with their new Centennial Confederation medal. The issue was to be limited to 25 pairs in gold and 100 pairs in silver at £550 and £72 respectively. The reproductions are deeply engraved with the date 1967 on the rim and an issue number.

The obverse of the Confederation medal by J. S. Wyon shows the bust of Queen Victoria, diademed, veiled and with a pearl necklace. The legend reads VICTORIA D:G:BRITT:REG:F:D:.

The reverse by J. S. and A. B. Wyon shows Britannia seated with a lion receiving homage of four young females representing the four Provinces entering Confederation. Britannia holds a scroll with the word CONFEDERATION. The legend reads JUVENTAS ET PATRIUS VIGOR, CANADA INSTAURATA 1867. The piece measures 72mm. in diameter.

The most complete description of the origin of this commemorative medal is to be found in the Canadian Antiquarian for 1876 and was reprinted in the October, 1960 Canadian Numismatic Journal the text of which follows:

Sir John A. Macdonald apparently saw to the production of these Medals while he was in England in 1867. Lord Monck, our then Governor General, suggested the firm of J. S. and A. B. Wyon, Chief Engravers of the Royal Seals, as most suitable and arranged an interview for Macdonald with them. The Duke of Buckingham provided the motto: JUVENTAS ET PATRIUS VIGOR: CANADA INSTAURATA 1867. Designs were approved by Sir John and also by the Queen, who consented to pose for her likeness to appear on the Medal.

On April 16, 1867, Wyon's gave the cost of engraving dies for a model three inches in diameter as 350 guineas; Medals in bronze could then be prepared at £63 for 100; Medals in silver would be £300 per 100; Medals in gold, £63 each; and morocco cases, £25 a hundred. Macdonald had promised to send a definite order by telegraph, besides a 50% down payment, but despite several letters from the Wyons nothing further happened until June 3, 1868, when an Order in Council authorized payment of \$2,000 to J. S. and A. B. Wyon for the Confederation Medals. The Memorandum which obtained official approval stated that the Delegates to England in 1867 had agreed that a Medal should be struck to commemorate Canadian Confederation, and asked Prime Minister Macdonald to make arrangements to this end with J. S. and A. B. Wyon.

The \$2,000 payment was deposit on an order for one gold Medal, fifty of silver, and five hundred in bronze. The amount approved for payment came to slightly less than the customary 50% down. A further instalment of £300 received official sanction on 26 April 1869 (P.C. 257), and the remaining £350 likewise on 18 September 1869 (P.C. 680), when the rest of the Medals were delivered.

Generally speaking, distribution was as follows: A Gold Medal for the Queen. Silver Medals for the sixteen Delegates to the London Conference, 1866-1867, the four members of the Cabinet not included in the above, a list of fourteen individuals including the Prince of Wales, the Governor General, the Colonial Secretary, each of the Premiers of the three first Provinces to enter Confederation, and one specimen placed in the Library of Parliament. Bronze Medals for each of the 181 Members of the House of Commons, the 72 Senators. Delegates at the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences not previously considered, to all local representatives in the Provincial Governments of the time and for deposit at each of 75 named institutions.

In January 1872 a further distribution occurred, with eleven silver and four bronze medals awarded. These medals were for the Indian Treaty of 1872 and an 11mm. band of pewter was added to the Confederation medal. The obverse of the band read DOMINION OF CANADA CHIEF'S MEDAL 1872 and the reverse INDIANS OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

This commemorative medal would be the pride of any collection of Canadian numismatics.



Information not fully covered in the above mentioned article includes the fact that Joseph Shepard Wyon modelled the obverse and Joseph and Alfred Benjamin Wyon the reverse. The four allegorical figures represent the confederating provinces of Canada West (Ontario), with a sickle representing agriculture; Canada East (Quebec) with a fleur-de-lis on her sleeve and a paddle in her hand representing commerce; Nova Scotia with a shovel representing mining, and New Brunswick with an ax representing forestry. The four major industries of the founding provinces.

The Duke of Buckingham suggested the motto for the reverse. The medals are 76 mm in diameter, the bronze weighing 266 g. and the silver 248.7 g. The statement concerning the distribution in 1872 is misleading inasmuch as the Indian Treaty medals were a separate order.

C.F. Longley described the 1967 reproduction in these Transactions in 1981.

The medals were received from London in November, 1869, and by the end of 1872 the single gold medal and all the silver medals had been distributed, as well as about 425 bronze medals.

Further distributions were made to honour political and judicial service in 1885 when 43 were distributed and in 1886 and 1893 when 15 and 6 were awarded. Single medals were awarded in many of the years up to 1898. About five medals remained with the Secretary for State.

A file in the Public Record Office, London, (Mint 20/582), indicates that the government proposed to reissue the Canadian Confederation medal in 1917 as one part of the Golden Jubilee. The Royal Mint replied, August 31, 1916, that they did not know the medal, but confirmed they could strike a three inch medal.

"If the dies are held by Mr. Allan Wyon, 2 & 3 Longham Chambers, All Souls Place; who is the successor of Messers J.S. & A.B. Wyon, he is not likely to part with the dies without the authority of the owners. Suggests the Canadian government should ascertain the location of the dies as a first step and authorize delivery to us." (W.J.H.)

Thomas Mulvey, Under Secretary of State wrote Dr. Bonner and suggested the Confederation medal be reissued for the semi-centennial, in gold, silver and bronze. He suggested there had been two in gold (for Queen Victoria and the Governor General). He suggested modifying the die to recognize the semi-centennial. He enclosed a bronze medal but asked that it be returned.

After viewing the medal Bonner wrote Mulvey and asked if the Ottawa Branch Mint could keep the medal for their collection. He also stated the work could not be done in Canada. Bonner then wrote Sir Thomas Elliott, KCB, Deputy Master, Royal Mint, who in turn wrote Allan Wyon on September 5, 1916, asking if he held the dies. Wyon confirmed that he held the dies and that the Wyons had struck the original medals.

Elliott then asked Wyon whether the dies belonged to him or his family, or, if not, to whom do they belong. On the 8th Wyon confirmed the dies "are the property of the Government of Canada and he held them at their disposal".

Elliott then wrote Bonner on September 11, 1916, stating they did not hold the dies, nor a medal; confirmed they could strike the medal; that the dies were held by Wyon and suggested the Canadian government ask Wyon to send them to the Royal Mint for inspection. He asked for a copy of the bronze medal for their collection.

Mulvey, upon the order of the Governor General, authorized the Secretary of State to present one bronze Confederation medal to the Royal Mint collection. This was acknowledged by Elliott on October 17, 1916. This is also the end of the file. It appears that the proposal to reissue the Confederation medal for the 1917 semi-centennial was dropped.

THE NEW \$4 BILL *6/10/11* DENOTES PROSPERITY

Have you a \$4 bill in your pocket? There are a great many new 24 bills in circulation just now. These new bills are an evidence of the unusually prosperity this country is enjoying. The fact of their being in circulation means that business in Canada has expanded to such an extent that the banks have reached the limit of the note circulation allowed them under the Bank Act, and have been forced to buy Government notes to supply the country's demand for currency. The bank note circulation is one of the best barometers of the condition of business in the country. When the note circulation is large the country is always in a healthy business condition. The fact that the note circulation has reached its limit and that the Government had to be called on for new currency shows that business in Canada has experienced an enormous expansion this year. It shows business conditions to be in an unusually healthy state.—Orillia Packet

NEW DOMINION *11/8/11* \$1 BILL HERE

The new Dominion one-dollar bill has reached Lindsay and several citizens have the new pieces of paper money. It has been issued at this particular moment to make sure the Governor-General and his gracious lady, who are completing their term did not miss the compliment intended for them. Their portraits appear in the centre of the bill instead of the sides as was the case of the last one in 1903 upon the face of which Lord and Lady Aberdeen appeared. The picture of the log jam and the bold preavy men on the river has been superseded by large portraits.

The new dollar bill somewhat resembles the four-dollar bill of 1902, though there is really no danger of mistake. This latter note has a picture of the lock at Sault St. Marie in the centre. A curious fact about this issue is that it was a correction of the \$4. issued in 1900, which carries a picture of the American Sault instead of the Canadian, as intended.

Few people are aware of the exact distinction between Dominion bills and ordinary bank notes. The Dominion Government issues the coin currency, and the one, two and four dollar bills. The banks are only permitted to put out fives and multiples of fives. The Dominion notes are legal tender, the banks notes and checks are not, technically speaking. The Government also issues \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 bills.

Theses Noted

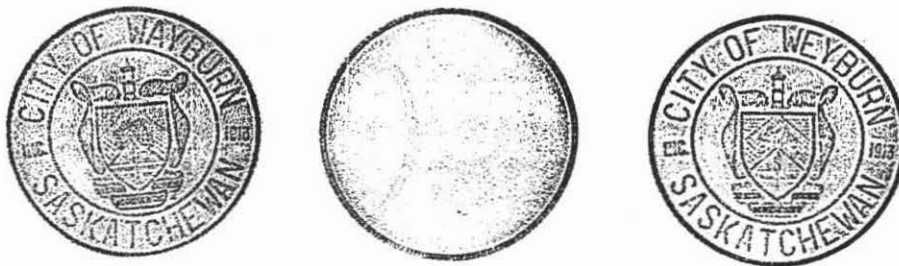
Breckenridge, Rocliff Morton. The Canadian Banking System, 1817-1890.
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PhD Thesis, Iowa Univ., 1927. Nat. Lib. Ref. 1429.

Research Note

A microfilm, reel T-1145, can be borrowed on Interlibrary loan from the Public Archives of Canada. The actual PAC reference is: RG7 G21 Vol 132 File 240, containing correspondence and reports on the Ottawa Branch Mint for the period 1901 to 1931. The microfilm contains the Annual Report of the Royal Mint, 1912 - 1931, which includes the Ottawa Branch Mint. Also noted the correspondence associated with the striking of Newfoundland coins in 1917-18 and 1919. For anyone interested in some research in your local library in Canadian decomal coins, I recommend you borrow it.

R.W. Irwin



THE CITY OF WAYBURN MEDALLION by FRANK HARDING FCNRS.

When I was in Toronto to the C.N.A. Convention, I was able to obtain a CITY OF WAYBURN Medallion. I had heard that there was such a thing before but had never seen one. I think there must have been several made as trial pieces that the City of Weyburn refused until the word Weyburn was changed to the correct word. I was able to see two pieces and each had a slightly different finish to the other. It is the same as the Weyburn piece put out in 1967 except for the word Weyburn. Both have blank reverses as above. I was told that it was struck by Universal Emblems of Calgary, Alta.

GILT: Rd. 32mm.