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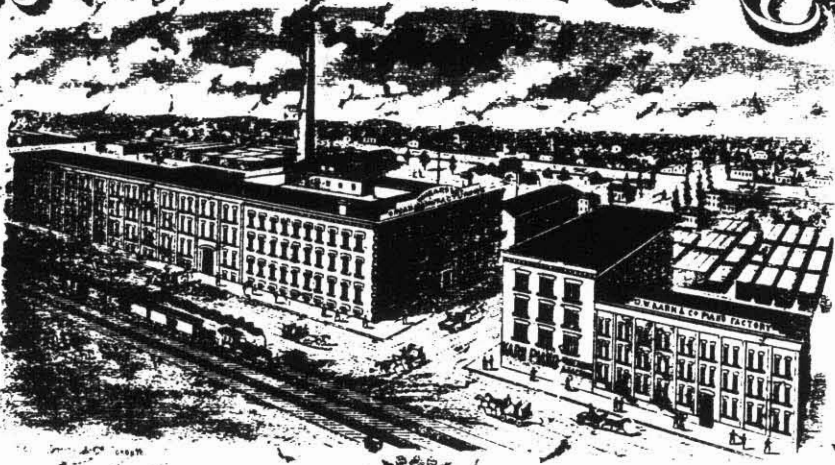
EDITOR - H. N. JAMES

SECRETARY-TREASURER - R.A. GREENE

D. W. FURRY & CO.

Organ
MANUFACTURERS

FOREIGN AGENCIES
 ZURICH, SWITZERLAND.
 SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.
 CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.
 YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
 MADRAS, INDIA.
 BARCELONA, SPAIN.
 ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.
 PORT ELISABETH, AFRICA.



Piano
MANUFACTURERS

HEAD OFFICE & FACTORY
 WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO, CANADA
 FOREIGN BRANCHES,
 LONDON, ENGLAND.
 3 NEWMAN STREET, LONDON, V
 HAMBURG, GERMANY.
 FREIHAFENGEBIET, KEHRWIEDER 5



Woodstock, Ont. Canada.

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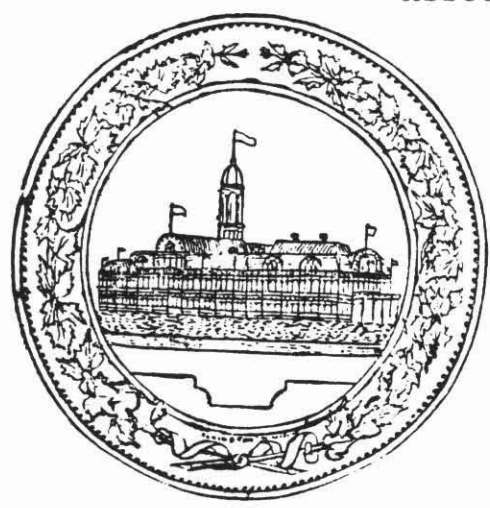
Medals as illustrated by LeRoux:



LeR 1460
 Dominion of Canada Exhibition



LeR 1466
 Industrial Exhibition
 Association of Toronto



LeR 1464
 Industrial Exhibition
 Association of Toronto

In Josphe LeRoux's "Canadian Coin Cabinet" of 1892, he lists several medals struck for and given out by various fairs and exhibitions throughout Canada.

Many of these were won by manufacturers who received them as awards of excellence for their products which would be exhibited at industrial exhibitions at various places throughout the country.

The receiving of these medals could greatly enhance the prestige of a company, and it was not uncommon for many Canadian manufacturers to attend exhibitions all over Europe, and America as well as locally. It was quite common for companies to have these medals displayed on their advertising or letterheads as proof of the superior quality of their product.

Recently I came across the letterhead of D. W. Karn & Co., organ and piano manufacturers from Woodstock, Ont. The letterhead depicts a view of the factory with a train in front, several horse drawn wagons coming into and out of the factory, a street running between two of its buildings, the one on the left being its organ manufactory, the other being the piano manufactory. This street runs into the background which shows part of the city of Woodstock. Below the factory scene, eleven medals are displayed. Some of these are easily identifiable, being listed by LeRoux.

The medals are from left to right:-

1. The International Exhibition, Jamaica, of 1891.
2. The Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, England, 1886.
3. The Industrial Exhibition of Toronto with the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise on the obverse. (LeR 1466), The 9th medal could be a depiction of the reverse of this.
4. An English exhibition medal showing the likeness of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, from London, England in 1886.
5. The Dominion of Canada Exhibition Medal (LeR 1460). The company won a Dominion Exhibition medal in St. John, N.B., in 1883.
6. Another Jamaica medal.
7. A medal from Barcelona, Spain.
8. Unknown
9. Possibly the reverse of No. 3, however, it could also be either LeR 1464, or 465.
10. Possibly the reverse of No. 5, LeR 1460

11. This medal is similar to the reverse of LeR 1463, 1464, and 1465, as well as the obverse of 1468, however it is dated 1878. This could be an artists error, or there is the possibility that it is an issue that was not listed by LeRoux.

It is known that the Karn Manufactory won a silver medal at the Dominion Exhibition in St. John, New Brunswick, in 1883, as well as a bronze medal at the Industrial Exhibition in Toronto, in 1882, and a silver medal at the same exhibition in 1881.

Dennis Karn was born in Oxford County in 1843. His interest in music led him into partnership with an organ manufacturer by the name of John Miller. They operated under the name of Miller and Karn. By 1870 he was operating the business alone and it became known as D.W. Karn & Company. The business started out relatively small in a small buliding on Dundas St. Expansion brought a move to larger quarters on Dundas St. West. In 1879, fire destroyed this site which was rebuilt only to be again destroyed by fire in 1886. He rebuilt again and his business became the largest industry in Woodstock. Karn bought the Woodstock Hotel and enlarged it. In this he built his organs. The pianos were made in a large building he had erected on land he purchased on the opposite side of the street. This site would be the factory depicted on the letterhead.

Besides being a successful businessman, Mr. Karn was active in politics. He was elected as mayor of Woodstock in 1889, and ran twice unsuccessfully in provincial elections.

Dennis Karn retired in 1909, and although there were several changes in the company ownerships over the years, pianos were still being made with the Karn name until 1961.

This information from various issues of the Woodstock Sentinel Review and from DOWNRIGHT UPRIGHT, A History of the Canadian Piano Industry by Wayne Kelly. Published by Natural Heritage/Natural History Inc. Toronto.

Two Dairies of Grand Forks, B.C.

Glanville's Dairy



G5260a



G5260b



William Bedford Glanville was born at Mallahide, Elgin County, Ontario in 1880. At an early age he accompanied his parents when they moved to England. He returned to Canada before the age of twenty, first stopping at Montreal and then moving to Winnipeg where he lived and worked for a year on the small dairy farm of an uncle, John Newby. Newby had two brothers living in the Grand Forks area and early in 1900 they wrote stating the opportunities that they believed were opening up. In the company of his uncle John, Glanville arrived in Grand Forks in February 1900 where he was to spend the rest of his life. From another uncle, Len Newby, he bought a piece of land which was located up the North Fork of the Kettle River, at the top end of Smelter Lake. This took all his money so he found a job with George W. Floyd of Rose Hill Dairy. Later he worked at the Granby Smelter. He also hauled powder up to the old Union Mine at Franklin Camp and cut wood at the Denver Fraction and had several other jobs over the next few years.

Glanville married Caroline Utas in 1907 and went to live on his land. He started operating the dairy from that time. Until he acquired a horse Bill Glanville carried two cans of milk to make his deliveries. In 1921 he was able to obtain a Model T Ford and in 1923 another one. His son, Jim, can remember his father coming home from the milk route, butchering a steer from 10:30 until 11:00 am and then delivering the meat in the afternoon.

About 1913 the Glanville's house caught fire. They were visiting the Forresters, another dairy family, who lived at the other end of Smelter Lake and saw the flames from there. They were burnt out and until the new house was ready in 1915 the family lived in the chicken house. The Glanvilles had five children, Ranulph, Laura, Jim, Jean and William, of whom the latter three were born after the fire.

When William Glanville retired in 1941 Jim and the youngest brother, Bill, took over the farm. Glanville passed away in 1966 and his wife in 1978. Jim and Bill ran the farm for a year or two until Jim bought his brother out. Bill subsequently moved to François Lake and cleared Ootsa Lake. During the war the Glanvilles also planted some onion seed. The dairy herd was largely composed of Holstein and some Shorthorn cross. Jim Glanville milked approximately 20 cows. He introduced the tokens after he was married to Alice Clark in 1943 and used them until he gave up delivering in 1951. The routes were sold to Sunshine Valley Dairy. He continued to produce milk for two or three years after he stopped retailing. The milk was shipped to Sunshine Valley Dairy and also to the United Dairy of Trail.

Two Dairies of Grand Forks, B.C.

In the winters they would put up forty tons of ice cut from Smelter Lake. The ice on the lake was up to 26 inches thick. Smelter Lake was drained in 1948 and the Glanvilles were able to purchase 300 acres of the lake bottom in 1953. Previously they had sixty acres, twenty in farmland and forty in sidehill or bush. In the 1930's William Glanville had lost the timber land to taxes.

The Glanvilles switched to beef cattle about the time they added to the farm and ran beef cattle until 1961 also having 100 acres in alfalfa towards the end. They sold the farm and moved closer to Grand Forks where they built their present home in 1963. As this is being written (January 1995) Jim and Alice Glanville are enjoying a very busy retirement. Both are active in the Boundary Historical Society and Alice is the president of the British Columbia Historical Association.

Sources: Jim Glanville interview of April 19, 1992
William Glanville, "The Glanville Story," in the Fifth Report of the Boundary Historical Society, 1967. pp 37 - 40.

Greenside Dairy



G5410a



G5410b



Alan Ramsay Mudie started up the Greenside Dairy some time before 1922. His son, Gordon "Micky" Mudie, remembered his mother taking milk into town and she died in 1922. The farm was located to the south east of town, known as the East End.

Mudie originally delivered milk into town using a horse and buggy, but later used a model T. Micky remembered delivering milk before school, but on those days he wouldn't get to school before 10:00 am. They supplied milk to the school. It was sold raw, i.e. not pasteurized. When Mr. Mudie died in 1942 another son, Tom, carried on until about 1950.

The farm was about fifty acres and the Mudies ran up to 15 head. Alan Mudie cleared the land, which was extremely hard work. Later he was assisted by Tom. They used dynamite to lift the stumps out which Tom would drag away with a team. During the war Tom planted onion seed, which turned out to be more hard work weeding.

Source: Interview with Gordon "Micky" Mudie, April 20, 1992
Rubblings courtesy of Leslie C. Hill

file: Glanvill.sam

THE DENTAL COLLEGE.

The New Licentiates of Dental Surgery and the Successful First-year Men

The Board of Examiners Of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons during the past week held their annual meeting for the transaction of business and examination of students. There were present Drs. Chittenden, Hamilton; Wood and Rowe, Coburg; Fisher, Wiarton; Martin, Ottawa; Nelles, London; and J. B. Willmott, Toronto.

By the kindness of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy the dental examinations were held in their new and convenient convocation hall.

FOR FINAL EXAMINATION

twenty candidates presented themselves, of whom the following passed successfully, and received the title of Licentiate of Dental Surgery:- J.G. Roberts, Brampton; G.A. Swann, DDS, Toronto; A.A. Martin, Aylmer; S.W. Coyne, Wardsville; J.L. Henry, DDS, Oshawa; Alex Stackhouse, Prince Albert, N.W.T.; C.H. Ziegler, Parkhill; D. Baird, Port Perry; H.L. Billings, Toronto; J.J. Foster, Berlin; S. McPhee, Toronto; W. H. McDonald, Brussels; M. McKay, BA, Pembroke; W.A. Piper, London; A.H. Allen, Mount Forest.

FOR PRIMARY EXAMINATION

eighteen gentlemen presented themselves, all of whom passed successfully, as follows:- G.H. Cooke, Eden Mills; D. Clark, Guelph; J.A. Shannon, Georgetown; W.E. Willmott, Toronto; C.E. Dean, Port Hope; R.A. Marr, St. Thomas; R. McKnight, Alliston; C.A. Risk, Wardsville; F.J. Capon, Toronto; E. Cunningham, Ottawa; J.A. Robertson, Ottawa; W.J. Trotter, Galt; B.B. Morries, Brussels; J.W.B. Topp, Toronto; J. Mills, Toronto; R.T. Winn, Waterloo; R.H. Winn, Nassagaweya; G. McDonald, Arnprior.

HONORS

G.A. Swann, Toronto, faculty gold medallist, and college silver medallist, J. G. Roberts, Brampton; college gold medallist, C.H. Ziegler, Parkhill.

from: The Daily Globe - Toronto - Monday, March 7, 1887

contributed by H. N. James

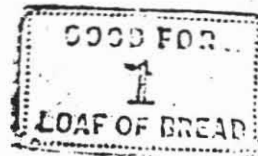
SPRINGFIELD, ONT.

Springfield is a small village in Malahide Township at its extreme north end and slightly jutting into South Dorchester. It is a few miles north and east of Aylmer.

There is a bread token from this place which I have not been able to find much information on. Although there are families in the area with the same name today, none claims any relationship. The token was used in the business of H. W. Nigh.

Obverse - H.W. Nigh/Baker/&/Confectioner/Springfield, Ont.

Reverse - Good For/1/loaf of bread Alum-rectangular-32½X20 mm



ST. THOMAS, ONT.

St. Thomas, is the principal city of Elgin County and is located almost in the centre of the county in Yarmouth Township. It is about 10 miles north of Pt. Stanley.

There are several different tokens which saw use here over the last 100 years.

The earliest numismatic item that I know of is a business card issued by Richard Horsman in about 1868. Richard Horsman started in business in St. Thomas in 1867. His business sign was a giant horse shoe. By 1869 the firm was known as Horsman and Horsman. They were in St. Thomas until 1876 when they were bought out by G. I. Walker & Co of Aylmer. At approximately the same time there was a similar business being operated in Guelph, Ont., also under the Horsman name. This business was located at the corner of Talbot St. and Metcalfe.

Obverse - RICHARD HORSMAN/ST. THOMAS/IMPORTER OF BAR IRON/HARDWARE/PAINTS OILS GLASS LAMPS/AND/HOUSE FURNISHINGS/SIGN OF THE/HORSE SHOE

Reverse - This is a copy of an 1868 "Seated Liberty" U.S. silver dollar.



REVERSE . ENLARGED

There were two hotels in St. Thomas which made use of tokens. The Queen's Hotel, which was built in 1878 and destroyed by fire in 1967 was using a token which was good for 5¢ at the bar, as early as 1892. It was listed by LeRoux in "Coin Cabinet" issued in that year. It was also listed by Breton in his "popular Illustrated Guide" printed in 1894. (Br. 851). Unlike the hundreds of Queen's Hotels in this country which were named for Queen Victoria, this business was named for its builder and first owner, B. Frank Queen. It was one of 134 buildings erected in St. Thomas in 1878, because of the boom caused by the coming of the railroads. Frank Queen died in 1905 and the hotel was bought by a veteran hotel keeper by the name of George S. McCall. It changed hands several times over the years until the fire brought its history to an end.

Obverse - Queen's Hotel/St. Thomas,/Ont.

Reverse - Good For/5/Cents/At The Bar brass-round-24 mm 992-D-E



The Park House - Arthur Leakey's Tokens

The Park House located on the corner of Wilson Avenue and Elm St. in St. Thomas is the second hotel business here to have made use of tokens.

This business was originally the Abdallah House and was in business as early as 1886. The building housing the Abdallah House was split in two portions, one becoming a freight shed for the Pere Marquette Railroad, and the other which was moved slightly north to the corner of Ada St., became the Park House.

The first person listed in connection with the Park House was a Mr. Harry Langs. He operated the house from about 1898 or 99 until 1905. In that year the business was purchased by a Mr Arthur Leakey. He ran the house until 1918 and sold to a George Vowel. In 1972 it was remodeled into a modern tavern and renamed the Chessie Cat. Over the last few years it has been operated under the name of Stop 95 Tavern.

Arthur Leakey made use of two different tokens when he was the owner. Both tokens are round, made of aluminum, and 24 mm's in diameter. The one token was good for 5¢ with the return of a bottle, and the second, good for 5¢ at the bar.

Obverse - ARTHUR LEAKEY/PARK HOUSE/ST. THOMAS.

Reverse - GOOD FOR/5¢/WITH BOTTLE

Obverse - ARTHUR LEAKEY/PARK HOUSE/ST. THOMAS

Reverse - GOOD FOR/5¢/IN TRADE/AT THE BAR



* * * * *

At least four tobacco and billiards hall proprietors made use of tokens in St. Thomas.

Colin A. Hammond was one of about ten persons operating tobacco and billiards hall businesses around the turn of the century.

He was born in Oro Township in East Simcoe County in the year 1860. When he was ten, he and his family moved to New York State. When he was twenty he came to St. Thomas as a yard switchman on the Canada Southern Railway. The following year he returned to New York, working for the Lehigh Valley Railway in Auburn. In 1883 he again came to St. Thomas, this time as a brakeman on the Michigan Central. In 1890, Mr. Hammond was severely injured in a train wreck and he gave up the railroad for good.

In 1893 he entered the wholesale and retail tobacco business. It is probable that he also had a billiards hall in connection with his business, which was located at 601 Talbot St. He was married in 1900 and the following year was operating the Oakes Cigar Store at 586 Talbot St. In 1902 he is listed at 581 Talbot where he remained until 1907. In 1908, he again moved to 633 Talbot at the corner of John St. It was while at this address, he made use of a token good for 5 cents. It was of brass, round, and 21 mm's in diameter. His business and home continued at this spot until he sold out to a Mr. Wm. Martin in 1913. Mr. Hammond entered the real estate business in 1914 and ~~was~~ elected as an alderman the same year.

Wm. Martin continued the tobacco and billiards business until his death about 1925 or 26. In 1927 Lemon's Drug Store was established there and they continued at the site until they were burned out in 1967. The building is now empty having had a succession of businesses, mainly restaurants operating there from time to time

Obverse - C.A. HAMMOND/633/TALBOT/ST.

Reverse - GOOD FOR/5¢/IN TRADE brass-round-21 mm's



* * * * *

R. Walter McQueen's Tokens

In 1901, Robert Walter McQueen was a clerk for C. A. Hammond in his billiards hall at 563 Talbot St. About 1903 or 04, he owned this business, Mr. Hammond having located further east on Talbot. In 1915 he moved his business into the back of the Talbot Hotel which was on the north east corner of Talbot and St. Catharines Sts. Mr. McQueen died in 1922. The business changed hands a few times until it was purchased by Mr. Robert Coffey in 1936. During the second world war the billiards section of the business was discontinued to make room for a beverage room. The tobacco business remained, becoming Coffee's News Depot. This business is well known in St. Thomas and is now located on the north west corner. There were three tokens used in connection with the billiards business of McQueen. The tokens were made of brass, round and were 21 mm's in diameter. They were good for 5¢, 10¢, and 15¢.

Obverse - . R.W. McQUEEN./TOBACCONIST with a central design.

Reverse - GOOD FOR/5¢/IN TRADE brass round 21 mm's.

Obverse - same

Reverse - GOOD FOR/10¢/IN TRADE brass round 21 mm's

Obverse - same

Reverse - GOOD FOR/15¢/IN TRADE brass round 21 mm's.



C. O. STANLEY - CIGAR STORE

In 1901, Charles O. Stanley was a cigar maker for B. F. Honsinger. By 1906, he was the manager of a cigar, tobacco and billiards establishment owned by an L. E. Smith, at 375 Talbot St. In 1908 he was listed in the St. Thomas directory as the owner of the business which was now at 347 Talbot. This was probably the same place as there was a numbering change on Talbot St. during that year. The years 1912 through to 1915 again list him as a manager for Mr. Smith. In 1915 he was managing the business for a Mr. G. M. Stanley. (probably a relative). In 1917, the business was back in his own name. He apparently sold out to a Mr. J. W. Boughner in 1921. The business was moved across the street to 360 Talbot at the corner of Elgin St., in 1932 and Geo. H. Boughner became the owner. He sold out to Mr. Max Kendall in 1945. Mr. Kendall eventually got rid of the two remaining tables but continued the smoke shop until about 1967.

Mr. Stanley used a 5¢ token in connection with the business when he was owner. His tokens had a small centre hole which probably enabled them to be hung on a wire or string.

Obverse - C.O. STANLEY CIGAR STORE (the letters going completely around the token)

Reverse - GOOD FOR/5¢/IN TRADE centre hole white metal
round and 21 mm's



GEORGE W. ARMITAGE - TOBACCOS & BILLIARDS

G. W. Armitage is first mentioned in the St. Thomas City Directory of 1898-99. His business was then at 419 Talbot St. In 1907 he listed at 461 Talbot. The directory for 1908 puts him at 509 Talbot which is possibly the same place as there was a numbering change for Talbot St. in that year. It was while at this address, that he made use of a 5¢ token.

Mr. Armitage died about 1914 but the business was continued under his name, being managed by a Mr. John Foley and later Mr. C. W. Hewson, until 1923.

Over the next few years it changed hands several times. In 1924 it became Johnson & Creighton. Apparently Creighton dropped out of the partnership after about a year. In 1927, a well known St. Thomas cigar manufacturer, B. F. Honsinger, took over the business. Honsinger moved his business from there in 1936 but the business of tobacco & billiards continued there under different ownerships until 1943. Several types of businesses have operated there, until

1943. Several types of businesses operated there until 1965 when the Rendezvous Restaurant occupied the premises.

The token is listed by Mr. Bowman in his "TRADE TOKENS OF ONTARIO" as no. 992-E-E. It is round, made of brass, and is 21 mm's in diameter.

Obverse - G.W. ARMITAGE/CIGAR STORE/509 TALBOT ST.

Reverse - GOOD FOR/5¢/IN TRADE brass round 21 mm's



E.H. Flach, Jeweler and Optician - St. Thomas

E. H. Flach retired from business about 1945, bringing to an end one of the oldest retail businesses in St. Thomas. The jewellery and optical business had been started by his father in 1880, and Edgar joined his father in the store in 1887.

The original store was just west of the Empire Hotel on the south side of Talbot. By 1894 it was located at 377 Talbot St, which was its final location.

Edgar Flach made use of two tokens in his business. The tokens were good for 25¢ on a \$5 cash purchase. The tokens differed only with the styling of the lettering on the obverse, one token being a subsequent issue of the other.

Obverse - E.H. FLACH/JEWELER/&/OPTICIAN/ST. THOMAS,ONT.

Reverse - GOOD FOR/25¢/ON A/\$5.00/CASH PURCHASE Alum-round-24mm's

Obverse - E.H. FLACH/JEWELER/AND/OPTICIAN/ST.THOMAS,ONT.

Reverse - same but smaller lettering.



R. H. & J. DOWLER TOKEN -

Robert H. and Johnathon Dowler came to St. Thomas, Ont. from Guelph in 1902. Here they opened a clothing store, on Talbot St. In 1903 they made use of an advertising token which was issued to commemorate the centennial of the Talbot Settlement. The token had no monetary value.

By the end of the second world war, the firm had developed into a small chain with stores in London, Windsor, Sarnia, Walkerville, Kitchener, Chatham and Stratford. This chain was sold in 1954 to the Jack Fraser Company.

Obverse - COMPLIMENTS/OF/R.H. & J. DOWLER/EXPERT MERCHANT/CLOTHIERS/
AND/GENTS FURNISHERS.

Reverse - TALBOT SETTLEMENT/CENTENNIAL/1803...1903/ST. THOMAS/
MAY 23, 24, 25./1903.

These tokens were issued in both aluminum and bronze, were round and 34 mm's in diameter.

Unfortunately, - No illustration.....

* * * * *

The Atwood 795 description of the H.C.R.R. token is not quite correct. As shown below the description is as follows:

OBV: ♣ ONTARIO ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION ♣ around the edge. In the centre -o- RAILWAY / HISTORICAL -o-.

REV:: ♣ HALTON COUNTY RADIAL RAILWAY around the edge. In the centre -o- ONE / FARE -o-.

Ross Irwin



* * * * *

In August 1994 the Governor General Ray Hnatyshyn announced a new medal "Emergency Medical Services Exemplary Service Medal". This is the fifth in the Canadian honors system series - others are for police, corrections, fire, and Canadian Coast Guard Service. The medal is awarded to persons who was an emergency medical services employee on or after October 31, 1991, and who completed 20 years of service with a minimum of 10 years performing duties involving risk. Nominations are through the Canadian Confederation of Ambulance Service Associations. rwi

AN EARLY AGRICULTURAL MEDAL

Ross W. Irwin

The Agricultural Association of Upper Canada was organized in July 1846. Local associations held meetings and fairs to generate a higher standard of agricultural practice. This article describes a very early agricultural medal awarded by the Johnstown District Agricultural Society in 1851.

William Hutton, of Belleville, was 49 years old in 1851. He wrote a 40-minute essay on agricultural practice which he read before a meeting of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada at the Provincial Exhibition at Brockville in September 1851. The essay was published in *The Canadian Agriculturalist* in January 1852.

The Johnstown District Agricultural Society presented a gold medal as a prize for the best essay on agriculture.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MEDAL

Obv:- Engraved within an annulus around the edge *Provincial Exhibition of Upper Canada held at Brockville in September 1851.* ♦ In the centre the words:- *Presented/to/ WILLIAM HUTTON / of Belleville, C.W. / for the best essay on / Agriculture as a pursuit, / by the / Johnstown District / Agricultural Society.*

Rev:- An annulus engraved with the rose, shamrock and thistle in a wreath. In the centre a scene depicting a man plowing, a house and barn in the distance, cattle, pigs and sheep with maple and cedar trees on each side. Above, a sheaf of wheat in the word CANADA.

Detail:- Circular, 64 mm, fine gold, weight - 1 oz. 7 dwts. The medal was designed by Dr. Reynolds of Brockville and was produced by a Mr Townsend of Montreal.



During the depression years in Canada, some people were willing to do almost anything to make a buck. A few people took this expression too literally and found that the punishment for making your own money was pretty harsh.

The headlines of the Monday, March 25th, 1935 issue of the St. Thomas Times-Journal reads as follows:

BOGUS COIN PLANT FOUND HERE

4 in Jail Charged With Turning Out
Fifty Cent Pieces.

Detective Robert McMaster, of the Toronto stolen car detail had acquired information concerning the counterfeiting of Canadian coins during an investigation of a stolen car from Toronto.

Toronto and St. Thomas police raided the home of John Rick, 18 St. George St., and uncovered a counterfeiting plant. Arrested besides John Rick, were Frederick Craig, James Crandall, and Herbert Millard. All were well known to police and Mr. Craig, age 62 was an ex-con who had served time in Kingston Penitentiary.

A complete outfit for the manufacture of Canadian 50¢ pieces was found in the basement along with 75 to 100 coins. The coins were a very good imitation of the genuine article both in design and weight. They also had a good ring when thrown on a table. There were nine plaster of paris molds and a machine for grinding off the rough edges, along with another machine for milling the edges and a bottle of polishing liquid. The coins exhibited by the police all had rough unmilled edges, and were all dated 1929.

Each mold was made in two parts which were clamped together. An impression of the king's head was on one side and the reverse on the other. There was a groove on one side of the mold in order to pour metal in. The metal they used is believed to be an alloy of some nature, probably containing babbitt and some aluminum to give the coins a smooth silvery appearance.

Frederick Craig was sentenced in March to four years in prison for counterfeiting.

In the issue of Monday, July 15, 1935, the following heading appeared, although this time not making the headlines:

Police Locate Second Set of Apparatus
For Making of Counterfeit Silver

The second case of counterfeiting in this county came

to light the latter part of last week and resulted in the arrest of R. McGaw of Pt. Burwell for having in his possession several molds upon which were impressed the likeness of a 1920 fifty-cent piece, and also a 1920 5¢ piece. The molds were found under the floor boards of a woodshed at the residence McGaw shared with his father and sister in Pt. Burwell.

There was evidence found that McGaw was also trying to make 25 and 10 cent pieces as well.

This counterfeiting plant was fairly crude, especially when compared to the one found earlier in St. Thomas. The coins he made were of very poor quality, and he had no machinery for milling the edges. One coin turned up in a Pt. Burwell grocery, and two more were found on the road going into Pt. Burwell. McGaw denied learning the trade while being incarcerated in the Kingston Penitentiary, but did admit to knowing Frederick Craig there. He was sentenced to four years for his deed.

Another issue of the St. Thomas Times-Journal of the same month had to do with yet another counterfeiter.

THREE YEARS FOR COUNTERFEITER

\$50 Worth of Bogus 25 Cent Pieces
Found in Cell

Hamilton March 16, (CP) Norman Pettit, 22, pleaded guilty in magistrate's court to charges of making and uttering counterfeit money in the form of 25 cent pieces, and was sentenced to 3 years on each charge, the terms to run concurrently.

About \$50 worth of bogus coins were found in a cell in the Brockville jail, where Pettit had been lodged recently. The accused man was arrested here when found with counterfeit money in his possession.

From the Friday March 1st, 1935 issue of the St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Public Is Warned Against Bogus Bills

Counterfeiters May Try To Take
Advantage of New Issue

Ottawa, March 1.- Warning against counterfeits of the new Bank of Canada currency will be issued to the public a few days prior to its issue on March 11, it was stated today by Graham Towers, governor of the bank.

"We have no definite knowledge that such counterfeiting will take place," said Mr. Towers today, "but past experience has shown that counterfeiters try to take advantage of a new issue of notes"

As the old bills come into the banks they will be forwarded; the old Dominion notes to the Bank of Canada, the old chartered bank bills to their respective officers. The Bank of Canada will macerate the old bills and turn them into pulp; the chartered banks will stuff theirs into the furnace.



Crémerie Des Trois-Rivières Trois-Rivières, Qc.

The T.R. Dairy began operating in 1908 when an important conflagration destroyed the city at the beginning of the century. Raoul Duhaime bought the T.R. Dairy in 1949. His son Paul Duhaime is now the president of this small industry. Before him, his grand-father and his father, Raoul 83, now pensionned, built this familial enterprise.

His two children, Eric and Nathalie joined the compagny, located on Radisson Street, after their studies in management. Eric is the product director: his sister is in charge of the information systems.

Paul Duhaime is glad to mention that he has been président of the dairy council for two years. His father Raoul had the same job on the 1970's. It is the first time that a father and his son are presidents of this organization.

The challenges are great for this industry that buys 15 millions of liters each year from the milk producers. Its profits come from the transformation industry. The dairy puts a lot of energy in its frozen products that represent 25% of its transformation activities. The T.R. Dairy, now aged of 85 years old, is looking forward to the future and is independant still.

Source: Journal de Montréal 1994

Pierre Brouillette F.C.N.R.S.

Crémerie Des Trois-Rivières Trois-Rivières, Qc.

La Crémerie des Trois-Rivières existe depuis au moins 1908 car un incendie a ravagé la ville au début du siècle. Raoul Duhaine avait acheté la Crémerie des Trois-Rivières en 1949. Son fils Paul Duhaime est l'actuel président de la PME, il n'est pas un nouveau-venu dans l'industrie. Avant lui, son grand-père, puis son père, Raoul âgé de 83 ans et à la retraite, ont bâti cette entreprise familiale.

Ses deux enfants, Éric et Nathalie, qui se sont joints à l'entreprise de la rue Radisson après avoir fait leurs classes en gestion et en production. Éric est directeur de production, sa soeur Nathalie s'occupe des systèmes d'information.

Paul Duhaime souligne avec fierté qu' il a été président du conseil de l'industrie laitière pendant deux ans. Son père Raoul l'a aussi été dans les années 70. C'est la première fois qu'un père et son fils sont présidents de cet organisme.

Les défis sont nombreux pour cette entreprise qui achète pas moins de 15 millions de litres de lait, chaque année, chez les producteurs laitiers. L'usine de transformation de Trois-Rivières fait ses profits par la vente du lait. La crémerie déploie des efforts importants pour la mise en marche de ses produits glacés, qui représentent 25 pour cent de ses activités de transformation. La Crémerie des Trois-Rivières vieille de plus de 85 ans a pris le virage technologique au cours des dernières années et demeure indépendante.

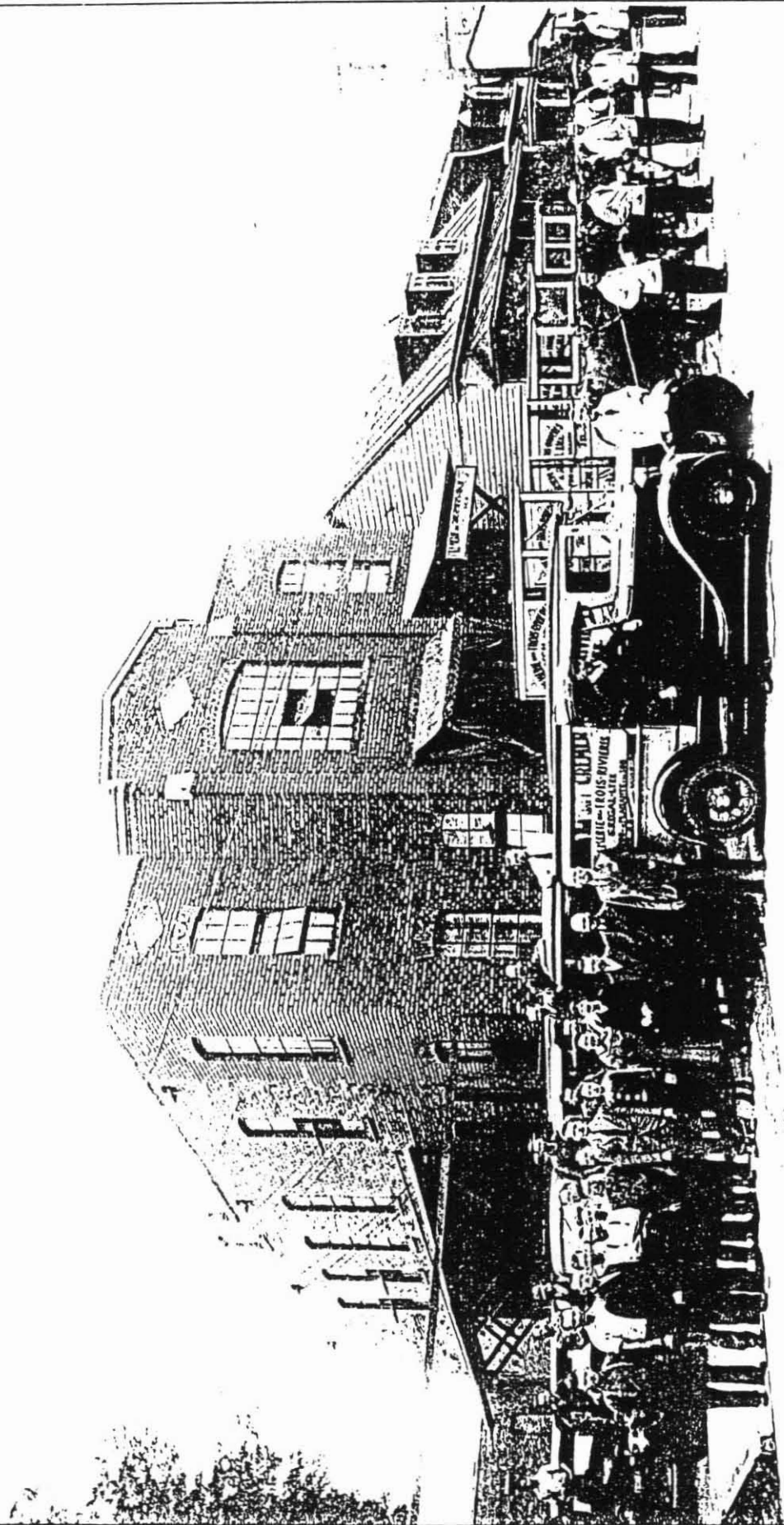
Source: Journal de Montréal 1994

Pierre Brouillette F.C.N.R.S.



Cremerie des trois-rivieres, 1928.

Archives du seminaire de Trois-Rivieres.



Cremerie des Trois-rivières, 1935.
Archives du séminaire de Trois-Rivières.

TROIS - RIVIERE

2500A CREMERIE / DES / TROIS - RIVIERES
2500B BON POUR / 10 / CENTINS
BON POUR / 5 / CENTINS

A : R : 25
A : OC : 22

2501A CREMERIE / DES / TROIS / RIVIERES
10C

A : R : 25



2501A



CANSO CAUSEWAY

contributed by H. N. James

The Canso Causeway connects Cape Breton Island with mainland Nova Scotia. This vital link for transportation incorporates a railway and a highway, and includes a canal to enable shipping to operate through the Strait of Canso.

Beginning on September 16, 1952, over ten million tons of rock fill from nearby Cape Porcupine were used to build this, the world's deepest causeway. The Canso Causeway has created one of the finest ice free harbours in the world, capable of handling the largest super-tankers now built since the canal reaches a depth of 217 feet. Its length across the Strait of Canso is 4500 feet, its surface width is 80 feet, and the swing bridge is 308 feet long. On May 20, 1955, the first vehicular traffic went across Canso Causeway; the first commercial vessel went through the canal on September 9, 1955.

In order to help pay for building the causeway, and for its upkeep, the Province of Nova Scotia placed a toll station on the mainland side of the causeway. One had to pay to get onto the island, but the return trip was free. Cape Bretoners have always said that it is right that people should pay to get to "God's Country".

I believe that the cost of the toll towards the last days of the toll collection was \$1.50. Frequent travellers could buy a package of tokens which greatly reduced the cost. A bag of 25 tokens cost \$5.00. The toll booth has been dismantled and it is now free to get onto the island.

The tokens were brass, about 16 mm's in diameter and round.

Obverse - PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA/CLASS/2/2700KG/OR LESS/
CANSO CAUSEWAY



Reverse - same as obverse

Information from - "Vacation Cape Breton", published by Walt Wheeler publications, Charlottetown, P.E.I. 1988 edition. and Edwina Ann (Wyrwas) James, formerly of Cape Breton Island who also owns the token.



Transactions

of the

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CANADIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE TOKENS/MONNAIE SCOLAIRE

by

BARRY UMAN

INTRODUCTION:

THIS REVISED AND ENLARGED LISTING OF COLLEGE BUSINESS TOKENS ORIGINATED WITH MY FIRST LISTING IN VOLUME 9 NUMBER 6 PAGE 218 AND VOLUME 11 NUMBER 1 PAGE 22 IN 1980 AND 1982. I HAVE EXPANDED IT TO INCLUDE ALL KNOWN CANADIAN BUSINESS TOKENS BUT THE VAST MAJORITY ORIGINATE FROM QUEBEC.

SOME ADDITIONAL NEW BOOKS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION HAVE ENABLED ME TO REVISE THIS LISTING AND CORRECT SOME PREVIOUS ENTRIES. THE PRIME SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS LISTING IS FROM;

- 1] BUSINESS COLLEGE METALLIC TOKENS&BUSINESS COLLEGE CURRENCY BY SHELDON S.CARROLL IN THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC RESEARCH SOCIETY.
- 2] TOKENS OF QUEBEC [1972] & TRADE TOKENS OF ONTARIO [1972] BY FRED BOWMAN, WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO TRADE TOKENS OF ONTARIO [1982] BY C.A.T.C. AND A SUPPLEMENT TO TRADE TOKENS OF QUEBEC BY J.D.FERGUSON IN THE TRANSACTIONS.
- 3] McCOLL'S SALE LIST OF CANADIAN MEDALS AND BUSINESS CARDS [1903].
- 4] THE TOKENS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON COMPILED BY LESLIE C.HILL AND RONALD A.GREENE [1969 & 1973].
- 5] ALBERTA TRADE TOKENS [1987] BY DONALD M. STEWART.
- 6] ATTRIBUTED CANADIAN MAVERICK TOKENS [1979] COMPILED BY CECIL C.TANNAHILL.
- 7] THE CANADIAN TOKEN EDITED BY KEN PALMER ,JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS ,ISSUED FROM 1972-1993.
- 8] AN INTRODUCTION TO CANADIAN EDUCATIONAL CURRENCY BY J.C.LEVESQUE IN THE C.T.- VOLUME 8 NUMBER 2 PAGE 23 [1979].
- 9] COLLEGE CURRENCY [1993] BY H. & M. SCHINGOETHE ,EDITED BY NEIL SHAFER.
- 10] SALE LISTS OF TOKENS, MEDALS AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS FROM WARREN BAKER, ISSUED FROM THE 1960'S TO EARLY 1990'S AT MONTREAL.
- 11] A PRELIMINARY LIST OF NOVA SCOTIA TOKENS BY A.M.MACDONALD IN THE TRANSACTIONS [C.N.R.S.] WITH A SUPPLEMENT BY GEOFFREY G.BELL IN THE C.T.-VOLUME 9 NUMBER 3 PAGE 102 [1980].
- 12] A PRELIMINARY LISTING OF NEW BRUNSWICK TRADE TOKENS/REVISED LISTING OF NEW BRUNSWICK TRADE TOKENS/SUPPLEMENT TO NEW BRUNSWICK TRADE TOKENS BY GEOFFREY G.BELL IN THE C.T.-VOLUME 4 NUMBER 1 PAGE 4 [1975] /VOLUME 9 NUMBER 2 PAGE 63 [1980] /VOLUME 8 NUMBER 1 PAGE 4 [1979].

THE LATEST SOURCE OF INFORMATION CAME FROM A NEW BOOK DEVOTED SOLELY TO COLLEGE CURRENCY, TOKENS, STAMPS, REWARDS OF MERIT, TOY MONEY, ETC. BY HERB AND MARTHA SCHINGOETHE. THIS MASSIVE BOOK IS A PRIORITY FOR ANYONE WHO WANTS TO COLLECT IN THIS FIELD OF NUMISMATICS. "COLLEGE CURRENCY" NOT ONLY LISTS COLLECTABLE ITEMS BUT IT ALSO GIVES A HISTORY OF BUSINESS COLLEGES AND THE MANY ITEMS RELATED TO IT. IT OFFERS BEAUTIFULL PICTURES, MANY OF WHICH ARE IN COLOUR. THE MAJORITY OF THE BOOK IS DEVOTED TO THE UNITED STATES BUT THERE ARE 26 PAGES ON CANADA AND 3 PAGES ON OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES. THE CANADIA/ SECTION CONCENTRATES MAINLY ON THE PAPER CURRENCY BUT THERE ARE SOME TOKENS LISTED WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR SOURCE. THE TWO MAIN SOURCES ARE FROM AUCTIONS AND FROM LISTING AND COLLECTION OF THE LATE DR. JOHN A. MUSCALUS.

THERE A NUMBER OF DISCREPANCIES THAT I HAVE DISCOVERED WITH THE SOURCE MATERIAL. THE FIRST DISCREPANCY INVOLVES THE RECORDING OF THE SIZE WHERE THE TOKENS EXCEED THE EXACT MILLIMETRE BUT HAVE BEEN REPORTED 1 MM MORE OR LESS. LIKEWISE, A SECOND STRIKING OF THESE TOKENS MIGHT RESULT IN A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN THE DIAMETER. THEREFORE, ALLOW A 1 MM DIFFERENCE IN SIZE ON THIS LISTING.

THE SECOND DISCREPANCY LIES WITH THE METALLIC COMPOSITION. I HAVE SIMPLIFIED THIS BY REPORTING COPPER AS BRONZE AND YELLOW COLOURED BRONZE AS BRASS. WHITE METAL IS USED TO DESCRIBE GERMAN SILVER, NICKLE AND COPPER-NICKLE.

I HAVE CHANGED SOME OF THE KNOWN INCORRECT LISTINGS AND ALTERED THOSE THAT SEEM TO BE WRONG. TOKENS THAT I HAVE ACTUALLY EXAMINED ARE INDICATED BY AN ASTERICK FOLLOWING THE DESCRIPTION. A QUESTION MARK INDICATES INCOMPLETE INFORMATION OR DESCRIPTION IS AVAILABLE OR IT IS CONFLICTING AND CONFUSING.

MANY OF THE TOKENS STRUCK WERE MADE BY PRITCHARD AND ANDREWS OF OTTAWA. THEIR FULL NAME OR AN ABBREVIATED VERSION APPEARS ON MOST OF THEIR TOKENS. THE QUALITY AND STRIKING OF THEIR TOKENS ARE SUPERIOR TO THE OTHERS. THEY OFTEN USED SYMBOLS AND INTRICATE DESIGNS ON THEIR TOKENS. THEY MADE MOST OF THE TOKENS FOR HULL, LACHINE, MONTREAL, QUEBEC CITY AND TROIS RIVIERES. THE COMPANY BEGAN IN 1873 BUT DOES NOT STRIKE TOKENS OR MEDALS TODAY. THE TOKENS FOR CHATHAM AND THE FEDERATED BUSINESS COLLEGES WERE MADE BY J.K. CRANSTON OF THE CRANSTON NOVELTY COMPANY [1898-1930] OF GALT, ONTARIO. SOME OF THE OTHER TOKENS ESPECIALLY THE SIMPLE INCUSED PIECES WERE PROBABLY MADE BY THE LOCAL MACHINE SHOP. THE TIN TOKENS FOR MONTREAL AND QUEBEC CITY WERE MADE IN BELGIUM. I HAVE BEEN ABLE TO RECOGNIZE SOME MANUFACTURERS BY THEIR WORKMANSHIP BUT I AM UNABLE TO DETERMINE THE SOURCE UNTIL I EXAM ALL THE TOKENS. ONLY THOSE INDICATED BY AN ASTERICK HAVE BEEN CHECKED.

EXCEPT FOR THE MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE TOKEN NONE ARE LISTED IN BRETON OR LEROUX. McCOLL IN HIS MASSIVE SALES LIST OF 1903 DOES LIST SOME TOKENS. MOST OF THE EARLY BUSINESS TOKENS DUPLICATED THE CURRENT CANADIAN COINS IN THEIR SIZE. LARGE SIZE ONE CENT PIECES WERE STRUCK BEFORE 1920 WHILE SMALL ONE CENT PIECES WERE STRUCK AFTER THAT DATE. SIMILIARITY, SMALL FIVE CENT PIECES WERE STRUCK BEFORE 1921 AND LARGER ONES AFTER THIS DATE. THE INTRICATE TOKENS WERE MADE EARLY IN THE 1900'S. THE LATER PIECES WERE OF SIMPLE DESIGN OFTEN HAVING THE SAME INSCRIPTION ON BOTH SIDES OR ONE SIDE ONLY WITH NO MANUFACTURERS NAME.

MOST OF THESE TOKENS ARE VERY SCARCE. THEY WERE STRUCK IN SMALL NUMBERS FOR A VERY LIMITED MARKET, i.e., A BUSINESS COLLEGE OR SCHOOL. THEY PROBABLY DISAPPEARED OR WERE DESTROYED AFTER A FEW YEARS USE. THE RARITY OF THESE TOKENS CAN BEST BE DETERMINED BY THE LOW FREQUENCE THAT THEY ARE OFFERED

FOR SALE OR AUCTION. THEY DO APPEAR OCCAISIONLY ON THE MARKET AND SELL FOR REASONABLE PRICES DUE TO THE LACK OF INTEREST OR THE SMALL MARKET. EXCEPT FOR THE TOKENS OF THE MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE, THESE TOKENS ARE UNDER PRICED AND SOME ARE RARELY SEEN.

AS WITH ALL LISTINGS THERE WILL BE PROBABLY BE ERRORS, OMISSIONS, SPELLING MISTAKES, ETC. BECAUSE I HAVE ONLY EXAMINED SOME OF THESE TOKENS ,I WOULD EXPECT THIS TO HAPPEN. IF YOU KNOW OF ANY UNLISTED TOKENS OR ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR ANY ERRORS, PLEASE WRITE TO ME AT THIS ADDRESS;

*BARRY UMAN
201 STILLVIEW ROAD
POINTE CLAIRE, QC. .
H9R 2Y4*

GUIDE:

ALL TOKENS ARE ROUND. THE DIAMETER IS MEASURED TO THE NEAREST MILLIMETRE. IT MAY VARY BY 1 MM. AN ASTERICK SIGNIFIES THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THE TOKEN. A QUESTION MARK SIGNIFIES INCOMPLETE OR CONFLICTING INFORMATION. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS SUPPLIED WITHIN BRACKETS. TWO LETTERS DESCRIBE THE METALLIC COMPOSITION AS SUCH;

AL-ALUMINUN
BS-BRASS
BZ-BRONZE
LD-LEAD
ST-STEEL
TN-TIN
TN/CB-TIN AROUND CARDBOARD
WM-WHITE METAL

? -INCOMPLETE/UNKNOWN/DOUBTFUL

* -ACTUALLY SEEN

P&A-PRITCHARD AND ANDREWS [OTTAWA]

CRAN.-CRANSTON NOVELTY COMPANY [GALT, ONTARIO]

CAR.-CARON FRERES [SUCCESSORS TO G.LAMOND & FILS OF MONTREAL]

LYM.-M.E.LYMBURGER [MONTREAL]

BEL.-MADE IN BELGIUM

LOCATION	METAL/SIZE	MFG.	DESCRIPTION
----------	------------	------	-------------

QUEBEC

HULL

		?	COLLEGE DE HULL [incused]
*	BS/27MM		ONE / CENT [between branches/incused]
	WM/16MM		5 [between branches/incused]
	WM/19MM		10 [between branches/incused]
*	WM/25MM		25 [between branches/incused]
		P&A	HULL ACADEMY BANK/ONE/CENT
*	BS/28MM		PRITCHARD-ANDREWS CO. OF OTTAWA LIMITED
			HULL ACADEMY BANK/5/CENTS
*	AL/15MM		PRITCHARD&ANDREWS-OTTAWA
			HULL ACADEMY BANK/10/CENTS
*	AL/18MM		STERLING/OLMSTEAD&HURDMAN
	AL/18MM		PRITCHARD&ANDREWS,OTTAWA
	AL/18MM		THE PRITCHARD&ANDREWS CO./OTTAWA/CANADA
			HULL ACADEMY BANK/25/CENTS
*	AL/25MM		PRITCHARD&ANDREWS,OTTAWA
			HULL ACADEMY BANK/50/CENTS
*	AL/30MM		[blank]
			HULL ACADEMY BANK/\$1.00
*	AL/35MM		[blank]

LACHINE

		P&A	LACHINE COLLEGE/BANK/ONE/CENT
*	BZ/28MM		[beaver]
			LACHINE COLLEGE/BANK/5/CENTS
	AL/16MM		[beaver]
	AL/15MM		[blank]
			LACHINE COLLEGE/BANK/10/CENTS
	AL/18MM		[beaver]
			LACHINE COLLEGE/BANK/25/CENTS
*	AL/26MM		[beaver]
			LACHINE COLLEGE/BANK/50/CENTS
	AL/30MM		[beaver]

MONTREAL

	BEL.?	BANQUE SCOLAIRE/44 RUE COTE/MONTREAL/1/SOU VEN. MERE D'YOUVILLE/CANADA [nun]
TN-CB/19MM		
		BANQUE SCOLAIRE/44 RUE COTE/MONTREAL/5/SOUS VEN. MERE BOURGEOYS/CANADA [nun]
TN-CB/19MM		
		BANQUE SCOLAIRE/44 RUE COTE/MONTREAL/10/SOUS ST.JEAN DE BREBEUF/CANADA [bust]
TN-CB/23MM		
	BEL.?	BANQUE SCOLAIRE/DROITS RESERVES/25/SOUS/984, RUE COTE,MONTREAL
*	TN-CB/23MM	ST.JEAN-BAPTISTE DE LA SALLE/1651-1719 [man] [black on white]
	BEL.?	CAISSE SCOLAIRE/949 RUE COTE MONTREAL/1/SOU STE ANNE/PATRONNE DU CANADA [bust]
*	TN-CB/17MM	[red on white]
		[all CAISSE SCOLAIRE tokens made of tin have "Made In Belgium" on the border]
	BEL.	CAISSE SCOLAIRE/949 RUE COTE MONTREAL/1/SOU ANGE GARDIEN/PROTEYEZ-NOUS [bust]
*	TN/11MM	[blue on cream] [green on cream] [lime on cream]
		CAISSE SCOLAIRE/949 RUE COTE MONTREAL/5/SOUS MODELE DES VERTUS/JESUS [bust]
*	TN/18MM	[red on cream] [burgundy on cream]
		CAISSE SCOLAIRE/949 RUE COTE MONTREAL/10/SOUS MODELE DES VERTUS/JESUS [bust]
TN/20MM		
*	TN/20MM	CAISSE SCOLAIRE/949,RUE COTE MONTREAL/10/SOUS ITE AD JESUM/PER MARIAM [bust] [shades of blue (3) on cream]
		CAISSE SCOLAIRE/949,RUE COTE MONTREAL/25/SOUS NOTRE PERE/QUE VOTRE REGNE ARRIVE [bust]
*	TN/22MM	[black on cream]
	BEL.?	CAISSEE SCOLAIRE/DROITS RESERVES/25/SOUS/984, RUE COTE,MONTREAL
TN-CB/24MM		ST.JEAN-BAPTISTE DE LA SALLE/1651-1719 [man] [black on white]
	P&A	MAISONNEUVE COLLEGE BANK/ONE/CENT [blank]
BS/26MM		

AL/15MM	MAISONNEUVE COLLEGE BANK/5/CENTS PRITCHARD & ANDREWS OTTAWA
AL/17MM	MAISONNEUVE COLLEGE BANK/10/CENTS [blank]
AL/25MM	MAISONNEUVE COLLEGE BANK/25/CENTS PRITCHARD & ANDREWS OTTAWA
AL/28MM	MAISONNEUVE COLLEGE BANK/50/CENTS [blank]
	LYM.? THE/MONTREAL/BUSINESS/COLLEGE/DAVIS & BUIE/ PROPRIETORS
BS/30MM	ACTUAL BUSINESS/50/DEPARTMENT
LD/30MM	ACTUAL BUSINESS/50/DEPARTMENT
WM/30MM	ACTUAL BUSINESS/50/DEPARTMENT
	[this college operated from 1864-1927]
	? MT.ST.LOUIS INSTITUTE [floral-like design]
BS/26MM	ONE/CENT [[branches]
WM/15MM	5 [branches]
WM/19MM	10 [branches]
WM/24MM	25 [branches]
	[all these have plain borders and incused legends]
	? MT.ST.LOUIS INST [maple leaf]
AL/14MM	5
	MT.ST.LOUIS INSTITUTE
AL/18MM	10 [branches]
AL/29MM	50 [branches]
	MT.ST.LOUIS INSTITUTE/CANADA
AL/24MM	25 [branches]
	[all these have beaded borders on both sides and incused legends]
	[the historic Mont St. Louis building is located at 244 Sherbrooke St. East and is used as a condominium]
	CAR. PAROISSE ST.JOSEPH/1/OFFICE EXTRA/MONTREAL
WM/15MM	[uniface]
BR/15MM	[uniface]
	PAROISSE ST.JOSEPH/2/BASSE MESSE/MONTREAL
AL/18MM	[uniface]
BR/18MM	[uniface]
	PAROISSE ST.JOSEPH/5/GRAND MESSE/MONTREAL
AL/20MM	CARON FRERES/MONTREAL
	[these are college merit tokens]

NICOLET

	?	PENSIONNAT DES SRS. DE L'ASSOMPTION/NICOLET [3 leaves] BON LANGAGE/1/A.M.D.G.
AL/20MM		
		[this is a college merit token]

OUTREMONT

***** **

	?	GUY DRUMMOND SCHOOL/OUTREMONT [blank] [blank]
BS/17MM BS/21MM		
		[the exact use of these tokens is unknown]

QUEBEC CITY

***** **

	P&A	ACADEMIE SAINT-ROCH/QUEBEC/S.R. [monogram] CLASSE D'AFFAIRES/BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/SOU/1/ CENT
BZ/26MM		
AL/23MM		CLASSE D'AFFAIRES/BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/SOUS/ 25/CENTS
* AL/30MM		CLASSE D'AFFAIRES/BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/SOUS/ 50/CENTS
	P&A	ACADEMIE SAINT-ROCH/QUEBEC [beaver] CLASSE D'AFFAIRES/BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/SOUS/ 5/CENTS [fleur de lys]
AL/15MM		
AL/18MM		CLASSE D'AFFAIRES/BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/SOUS/ 10/CENTS
	P&A	ACADEMIE ST.JOSEPH/QUEBEC/S.J. [monogram] PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/ONE/CENT/1916 PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/5/CENTS/1916 PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/10/CENTS/1916 PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/25/CENTS/1916 PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/50/CENTS/1916
* BZ/26MM AL/15MM AL/18MM AL/24MM AL/30MM		
	P&A	ACADEMIE ST.SAUVEUR/QUEBEC/S.T.S. [monogram] PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/ONE/CENT/1917 PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/10/CENTS/1917 PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/25/CENTS/1917 PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/50/CENTS/1917
* BZ/26MM AL/18MM AL/26MM AL/30MM		
	P&A	ACADEMIE ST.SAUVEUR/QUEBEC [fleur de lys] PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/5/CENTS/1917
AL/16MM		

AL/18MM		PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/10/CENTS/1917
* TN-CB/17MM	BEL.?	BANQUE SCOLAIRE/1/SOU/2,RUE COOK,QUEBEC SAINTE ANNE/PATRONNE DU CANADA [bust] [blue on white]
* TN-CB/19MM		BANQUE SCOLAIRE/5/SOUS/2,RUE COOK,QUEBEC VEN. MERE BOURGEOYS/CANADA [bust] [orange on white]
* TN-CB/22MM		BANQUE SCOLAIRE/10/SOUS/2,RUE COOK,QUEBEC BX JEAN DE BREBEUF/CANADA [bust] [red on white/narrow or wide rim]
TN-CB/23MM		BANQUE SCOLAIRE/DROITS RESERVES/25/SOUS/ NO.2 RUE COOK QUEBEC ST.JEAN-BAPTISTE DE LA SALLE/1651-1719 [colour unknown] [bust]
* BZ/26MM	P&A	COMMERCIAL ACADEMY BANK/ONE/CENT/1913 [beaver]
* AL/15MM		COMMERCIAL ACADEMY BANK/5/CENTS [beaver]
* AL/18MM		COMMERCIAL ACADEMY BANK/10/CENTS [beaver]
* AL/25MM		COMMERCIAL ACADEMY BANK/25/CENTS [beaver]
* AL/30MM		COMMERCIAL ACADEMY BANK/50/CENTS [beaver]
* BZ/26MM	P&A	COMMERCIAL ACADEMY/QUEBEC/C.A. [monogram] PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/ONE/CENT/1915
* A/16MM		COMMERCIAL ACADEMY/QUEBEC/C.A. [monogram] PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/5/CENTS/1915
* A/18MM		COMMERCIAL ACADEMY/QUEBEC/C.A. [monogram] PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/10/CENTS/1915
* A/23MM		COMMERCIAL ACADEMY/QUEBEC/C.A. [monogram] PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/25/CENTS/1915
A/30MM		COMMERCIAL ACADEMY/QUEBEC/C.A. [monogram] PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/50/CENTS/1915
* BZ/28MM	P&A	COMMERCIAL CLASS/BANK/ONE/CENT [beaver]
* AL/15MM		COMMERCIAL CLASS/BANK/5/CENTS [beaver]
* AL/18MM		COMMERCIAL CLASS/BANK/10/CENTS [beaver]
* AL/26MM		COMMERCIAL CLASS/BANK/25/CENTS [beaver]
AL/30MM		COMMERCIAL CLASS/BANK/50/CENTS [beaver]

[Commercial Academy was located adjacent to the

Quebec City hall]

BS/20MM ? ECOLES CHRETIENNES/10
SIGNUM FIDEI [6 pointed star]

[this may be a college merit token]

AL/19MM ? ST.ANN'S COMMERCIAL COURSE/5
AL/25MM [biface]
[same but "25"]

TROIS RIVIERES

P&A ACADEMIE DE LA SALLE/TROIS-RIVIERES/DLS
[monogram]

* BS/26MM PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/ONE/CENT/1915
BZ/26MM PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/ONE/CENT/1915
* AL/23MM PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/25/CENTS/1915
AL/30MM PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/50c/1915

AL/15MM P&A ACADEMIE DE LA SALLE/TROIS-RIVIERES [beaver]
PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/5/CENTS/1915
AL/18MM [fleur de lys]
PRACTICAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT/10/CENTS/1915

BS/28MM P&A DE LA SALLE ACADEMY/BANK/ONE/CENT
BS/28MM PRITCHARD & ANDREWS-OTTAWA
[beaver, beaded, no mfg. name]
AL/16MM DE LA SALLE ACADEMY/BANK/5/CENTS
PRITCHARD & ANDREWS-OTTAWA [no beads]
AL/18MM DE LA SALLE ACADEMY/BANK/10/CENTS
PRITCHARD ANDREWS CO./OTTAWA/CANADA

* AL/18MM [beaver, beaded, no mfg. name]
AL/18MM DE LA SALLE ACADEMY/BANK/25/CENTS
* AL/25MM PRITCHARD & ANDREWS, OTTAWA
AL/25MM [beaver, beaded, no mfg. name]
* AL/30MM DE LA SALLE ACADEMY/BANK/50/CENTS
[blank]

VARENNES

AL/18MM ? COLLEGE ST.PAUL/CLASS/COMMERCIAL/VARENNES
AL/21MM GOOD FOR/1c/IN/MERCHANDISE
AL/22MM GOOD FOR/5c/IN/MERCHANDISE
AL/25MM GOOD FOR/10c/IN/MERCHANDISE
AL/30MM GOOD FOR/25c/IN/MERCHANDISE
GOOD FOR/50c/IN/MERCHANDISE

BZ/26MM ? S.P. [legend incused]
 ONE/CENT [wreath]
 [Bowman lists this piece for Montreal ?]

GENERAL

	?	MONNAIE SCOLAIRE/JE ME SOUVIENS [Quebec shield]
		1 [maple leave wreath]
*		5 [maple leave wreath]
		5 [maple leave wreath]
		10 [maple leave wreath]
		25 [maple leave wreath]
		25 [maple leave wreath]
		25 [maple leave wreath]
*		50 [maple leave wreath]
		50 [maple leave wreath]
		100 [maple leave wreath]
*		100 [maple leave wreath]

[these are generic tokens; the "5" in steel is unusual
 and was probably struck during the war]

ALBERTA

LOCATION METAL/SIZE MFG. DESCRIPTION

CALGARY/LETHBRIDGE

BS/?	?	BETTER THAN GOLD/IS A/COURSE/IN THE/GARBUTT/ BUSINESS COLLEGE/CALGARY &/LETHBRIDGE. ? [swastika] [this is really an advertising token]
------	---	---

COCHRANE

BZ/19MM	?	COCHRANE/PUBLIC/SCHOOL/BANK/COCHRANE, ALTA
AL/32MM		COLLEGE/1/CURRENCY
		COLLEGE/50/CURRENCY
		[other denominations may exist]

CURRENCY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA 1863 - 1872

In 1862-63, two Englishmen, Viscount Milton and Dr. Cheadle, undertook to cross the continent to the Pacific coast, by land. After the hazardous and difficult journey was completed, mostly on horseback, they published a book entitled, *The North-West Passage By Land* ⁽¹⁾ detailing their adventures and observations. Note was taken of the vegetation and geology, and when civilization was reached, the currency used by the population received incidental mention. It is this latter aspect which interests us numismatists, of course.

In the gold rush country of the Cariboo, there was little coin of any kind in circulation. Transactions were settled in gold dust, which was carried in a small pouch. The tale is told of the extravagances of a miner who had "struck it rich", arriving in Victoria with pockets full of \$20 gold pieces, the proceeds of the sale of his gold bullion. (Having a large amount left over after spending as much as possible on the patrons of a bar room, our hero embarked on an orgy of destruction, soon found himself broke and eventually took employment as a labourer.)

Among the gold and black sand emptied from the sluice boxes were found several shillings and quarter dollars, the latter having fallen out the men's pockets only to be recovered with the gold. We conclude that in the early 1860's, although coin was scarce in British Columbia, there was a mixture of British and American silver, and American gold coins. Prices were so high that there was no need for small change under a quarter dollar.

In 1872 another expedition was undertaken, headed by Sandford Fleming, in connection with the CPR survey. Unlike the Englishmen who preceded them, Fleming's group took an all-Canadian route, north of Lake Superior. One of the party, Rev. George Grant (better known as the Principal of Queen's University) acted as the diarist, and his account was published under the title, *Ocean to Ocean* in 1873⁽²⁾. Their observations on the currency were somewhat similar to those of Milton and Cheadle.

On the Cariboo trail, Grant wrote, salmon were so abundant that they were sold at 10¢ to 25¢ each. Ten cents in British Columbia was equivalent to a "penny" elsewhere, and the ten cent piece was the smallest coin in the province. Victoria was described as a wonderfully pleasant place. (That, at least, has not changed.) "Like the whole colony it is a poor man's paradise. Everyone seems to have plenty of money; and every kind of labour receives enormous prices." Again, Grant commented on the absence of copper coin, and declared that the smallest coin was a "bit", either a ten cent piece or an English sixpence. The difference in value of these two coins was not considered significant, the sixpence being two and one-sixth cents more. "Bits" were of so little consequence that they were given to children, or put in church-door plates, "as cents or coppers are in all other countries". They were not, however, offered to beggars as there were none! "The merest trifle costs 'a bit'; and though there are 25 and 50 cent pieces in currency, yet, if anything is worth more than a bit, with a lofty indifference to the intermediate coins, the price is generally made a dollar."

Mocking scorn was reserved for those who would divide a bit, thinking it too much to pay for a few pins or a piece of fruit. There were two classes of the population sufficiently careful of their money to brave this attitude - Chinese labourers and Eastern Canadians. It was the latter who were mocked most, and were known among the locals as "North American Chinamen".

This carelessness with money was derived from the first few months of the Cariboo gold rush, when miners would come to town with their gold and disburse it with the most improvident liberality, as noted above. Grant wrote of miners buying up the champagne supply of a hotel, just to wash their feet in it. £10 notes were disposed of in several ingenious ways. As might be expected the miners used them to light their pipes, but they also swallowed the notes compressed into pills, or ate them in a sandwich with a slice of pork! However the gold did not remain in the colony, and its progress was thus hindered. As the stream of gold diminished, deflation was rapid. Lots in Victoria once selling for ten or twenty-five thousand dollars could be had for \$350.

Still, the hopes for the return of a chance to get rich quick died slowly, and many idly hoped for something to turn up when they would have been better to engage in business or industry, in pursuit of an adequate livelihood. As Grant eloquently wrote, "the balloon has been accustomed to gas, and is easily inflated again". Of course, with the coming of the CPR, British Columbia enjoyed another boom, but this one was centred in Vancouver, not Victoria.

1. The full title is, *The North-West Passage by Land, Being the Narrative of an Expedition from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Undertaken With the View of Exploring a Route Across the Continent to British Columbia Through British Territory, by one of the Northern Passes in the Rocky Mountains*, by Viscount Milton, MP., F.R.G.S., F.G.S. &c., and W. B. Cheadle, M.A., M.D. CANTAB, F.R.G.S.
2. The full title is, *Ocean to Ocean. Sandford Fleming's Expedition Through Canada in 1872. Being a Diary Kept During a Journey from The Atlantic to The Pacific With the Expedition of the Engineer-In-Chief of the Canadian Pacific and Intercolonial Railways.*

SUDBURY MASONIC CHAPTER PENNIES

By Jeff Fournier



commemorative medals issued by the Grand Lodge of Canada in 1955 for its 100th anniversary and in 1980 for its 125th anniversary, as well as a medal issued by the Orange Grand Lodge in 1967.

These medals were issued as commemorative pieces, unlike the chapter pennies which were issued to individuals joining the Masons.

Upon joining the Masons, the new member chooses a design to go on a "Penny" which will serve as his personal identification piece. This design goes into the "book of coins" which every chapter has on premis. All local chapters have their own issue of "pennies" which are inscribed with this personal identification mark. If the member is in a strange town and in need of assistance or a friend, he merely presents the medal to another Mason as proof of his identity and affiliation with the Masons.

At least two different Masonic penny designs have been used for issues in the City of Sudbury. These are illustrated here. Both are 32 millimeters in diameter and are composed of copper.

The Sudbury Masonic Temple is located on Temple Court in the city of Sudbury, behind Memorial Hospital. The Temple has a display of Masonic pennies - also known as chapter pennies - issued by Temples throughout Canada and the United States.

Included in the display, which is located in the lower level of the Temple in the Sudbury-Manitoulin District Masonic Library - are



SUDBURY WOODS

By Jeff Fournier

At least three wooden pieces have been issued in Sudbury, Ontario. The first was issued in 1967 to commemorate Canada's Centennial and features a miner in the center of one side. Canada's flag is in the center on the other side. It measures 37 millimetres in diameter.

To commemorate their 3rd annual show, the Nickel Belt Coin Club issued a wooden piece. An inscription with the show date - April, 26, 1969 is on one side and a buffalo is on the other. Two varieties of this wood are known to exist. The first has the city's name - Sudbury - improperly spelled as "Sunbury". The second piece is identical to the first except the correct spelling of "Sudbury" has been used. Both are 37 millimetres.

The final wooden piece known to have been issued in Sudbury was produced for a well-known local coin dealer (now deceased) - Chuck Martin. His portrait is on one side of the wood and his business address is on the other. This piece is also 37 millimetres.



SUDBURY Y.M.C.A. MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

By Jeff Fournier

On November 5th, 1964, the Sudbury Young Men's Christian Association (Y.M.C.A) rewarded the efforts of one of its staunchest supporters for his 25 years of dedicated service to the organization.

Retiring chairman of the Board of Trustees, past president of the YMCA and active worker - Harold B. Wood was awarded the Sudbury Y.M.C.A Meritorious service award medal.

The actual medal wasn't ready for presentation to Wood on November 5th/64, so an exact replica, made in wood and accompanied by a card cover bearing the original artwork of the designer, and a letter of appreciation was presented to Wood. The wood replica measures 148mm in diameter and is 16mm thick.

The actual award was presented a short time later to Wood. It is made of solid copper and is 127 mm in diameter and 13mm thick, weighing just under 1 kilo.

The top third of the obverse has an engraved image of the Sudbury YMCA building (as it still appears today), with the words "MERITORIOUS SERVICE" above. The bottom two thirds has a large inverted triangle with busts of a male adult and male and female youth within, along with the words "SUDBURY Y.M.C.A." at the sides.

The reverse has an engraved small ore tram car at the top and the old Copper Cliff smelter with three stacks at the bottom. The legend in the centre reads: "HAROLD B. WOOD/ IN RECOGNITION OF 25 YEARS OF/ CONTINUOUS AND LOYAL SERVICE TO / YOUTH THROUGH THE SUDBURY/ YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION".

(Thanks to Russ Wood for supplying me with the information about his late father's award!)





Young Men's Christian Association

P.O. BOX 720
185 ELM STREET EAST
SUDBURY, ONTARIO
674-0743: 674-0744

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

G. A. DICK,
President
GEO. GRACE,
Vice-President
G. C. JONES,
Vice-President
G. W. HEWSON,
Treasurer
ALEX GODFREY,
Recording Secretary
G. M. SMITH,
Past President
L. H. BURGESS,
General Secretary

MR. HAROLD B. WOOD,
S.S. KRESGE CO., LIMITED,
26 ELM STREET EAST,
SUDBURY, ONTARIO.

DEAR HAROLD:

WE HAVE READ YOUR LETTER OF RESIGNATION FROM OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AS CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND THE EXTENSION COMMITTEE, AND IT IS WITH A DEEP SENSE OF PERSONAL AND CORPORATE LOSS THAT WE ACCEPT IT OFFICIALLY AT THIS TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUDBURY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

ON THIS OCCASION, WE CANNOT HELP BUT REMIND OURSELVES THAT WE ARE LOSING ONE OF OUR MOST VALUABLE LAYMAN, WHO FOR NEARLY TWENTY-FIVE YEARS HAS ACCEPTED ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY MAJOR POSTS OF RESPONSIBILITY IN THIS Y.M.C.A. MOVEMENT.

IT IS, PERHAPS, INTERESTING TO NOTE, THAT OUR EARLIEST RECORD OF YOUR WORK IN THIS ASSOCIATION WAS A PARTICULARLY EFFICIENT JOB DONE IN THE FIRST CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS FOR Y.M.C.A. WAR SERVICES OF WORLD WAR II IN THE SPRING OF 1940.

THE LATE STANLEY JAMES AND THE LATE ROBERT BROWN LOST NO TIME IN RECRUITING YOU FOR OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS. THEY WERE MEN OF VISION.

IN THE TWENTY-FIVE YEAR PERIOD INTERVENING, YOU HAVE BECOME AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE LIFE OF OUR ASSOCIATION. WE HAVE SEEN YOU ASSISTING IN A GREAT MANY PROGRAM EVENTS SUCH AS OUR FIRST NORTHERN ONTARIO HI-Y CONFERENCE IN 1942 AND AS AN OFFICIAL IN OUR SWIM MEETS WHICH WERE INAUGURATED IN 1941. IT WAS YOU WHO ENGINEERED THE BURN-THE-MORTGAGE CAMPAIGN IN 1943, WHICH PROBABLY DID MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE TO GUARANTEE THE CONTINUANCE OF THE Y.M.C.A. IN SUDBURY. YOU WERE INVOLVED DEEPLY IN THE PROJECT TO EXPAND OUR FACILITIES THAT PRODUCED OUR PRESENT BUILDING, ACTING AS CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL CANVASS SECTION IN THE 1947 BUILDING FUND CAMPAIGN AND AS

PAGE 2 - MR. H.B. WOOD

CHAIRMAN OF THE TWO LATER CAMPAIGNS IN 1951 AND 1953 WHICH ALLOWED US TO OPEN THE NEW BUILDING DEBT FREE.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED TOO, THAT YOU HAVE BEEN CHAIRMAN OF THE EXTENSION COMMITTEE SINCE 1954 WHEN OUR COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK WAS BEGUN, AND WHICH NOW EXTENDS TO EIGHT COMMUNITIES AND TO OUR Y-LAND CAMP.

IN VIEW OF ALL THIS, IT SEEMS APPROPRIATE, INDEED, THAT YOUR FINAL SERVICES IN THIS ASSOCIATION SHOULD BE THE CHAIRING OF THE 1964 FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN, WHICH WILL ENSURE OUR PROGRAM FOR YOUTH IN THE YEAR AHEAD AND, WE HOPE, LIQUIDATE OUR CURRENT OPERATING DEBT.

THOSE OF US WHO HAVE KNOWN YOU THROUGH THESE YEARS ARE WELL AWARE THAT YOUR CONSTANT ASSOCIATION WITH THE Y.M.C.A. DID NOT PREVENT YOU FROM TAKING AN ACTIVE PART IN THE AFFAIRS OF YOUR CHURCH, THE SUDBURY ROTARY CLUB, IN VARIOUS CIVIC RESPONSIBILITIES - INDEED, GIVING STRONG LEADERSHIP IN ALL OF THESE ENDEAVOURS - AND AT THE SAME TIME FINDING TIME AND ENERGY TO BUILD UP ONE OF THE MOST THRIVING BUSINESSES IN THIS CITY FOR THE S.S. KRESGE CO.

SO WE, OF THE PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE 30,000 BOYS AND GIRLS AND YOUNG PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE Y.M.C.A. DURING YOUR YEARS HERE, EXPRESS TO YOU OUR GRATITUDE AND APPRECIATION FOR YOUR LOYALTY, ENTHUSIASM, AND ENERGETIC LEADERSHIP. AND WE MUST INCLUDE IN THIS NOTE OF APPRECIATION, MRS. WOOD WHO MUST SURELY HAVE ENCOURAGED YOU THROUGH THE YEARS AND WHO OBVIOUSLY SHARED WITH US MANY HUNDREDS OF HOURS OF YOUR TIME. WE ARE GRATEFUL TO HER.

FINALLY, WE EXTEND TO YOU, A FINE CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN, OUR VERY BEST WISHES FOR CONTINUED SUCCESS AND HAPPINESS AS YOU MOVE ON TO ANOTHER CITY AND A NEW RESPONSIBILITY WITH YOUR COMPANY. MAY GOD BE EVER PRESENT WITH YOU.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Graham A. Hill
PRESIDENT, BOARD OF DIRECTORS

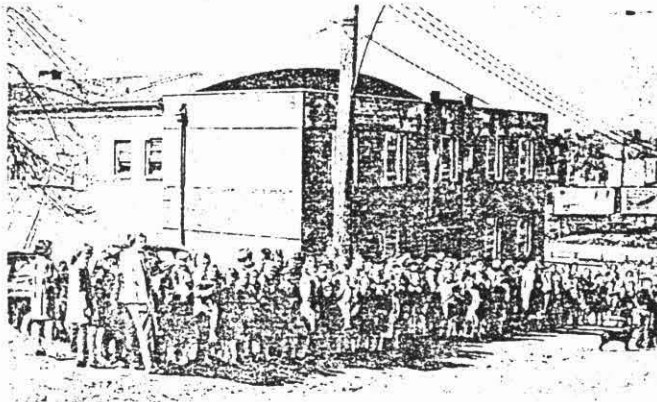
Lionel H. Burgess
SECRETARY, BOARD OF DIRECTORS.



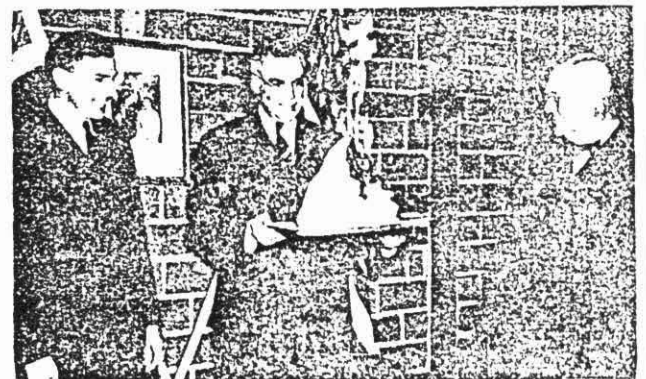
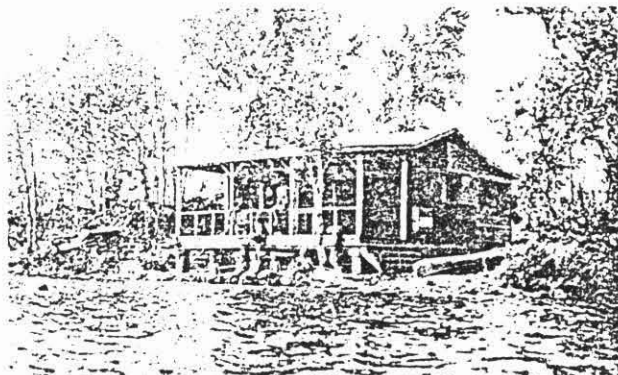
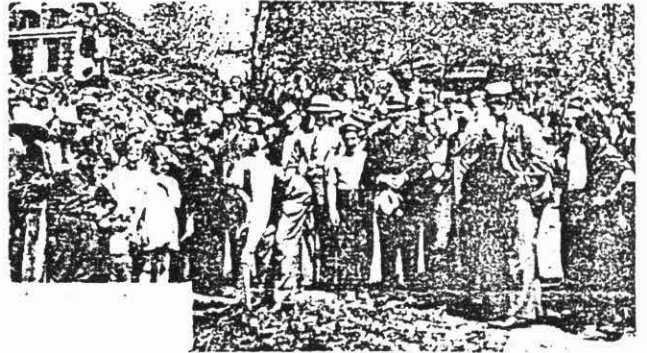
↑ LOCATING A SITE FOR A YMCA BUILDING

TURNING THE SOD →

IN FIVE YEARS PROGRAM OVERRAN OUR FACILITIES



30,000
 youngsters and young people are grateful to
 YOU
 for your 25 years of loyal and energetic
 leadership.

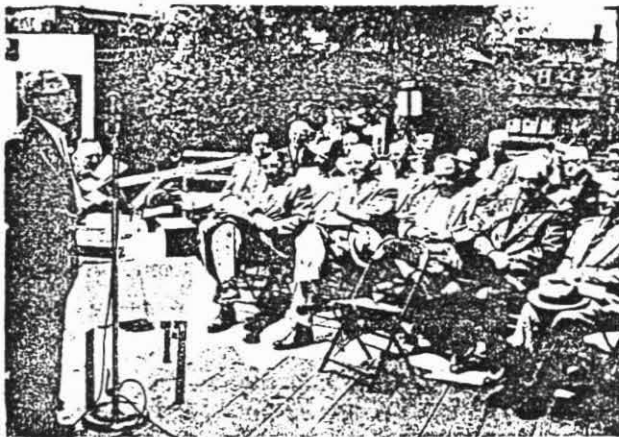


DAY CAMP STARTED ON SMALL ISLAND ON LAKE RAMSAY

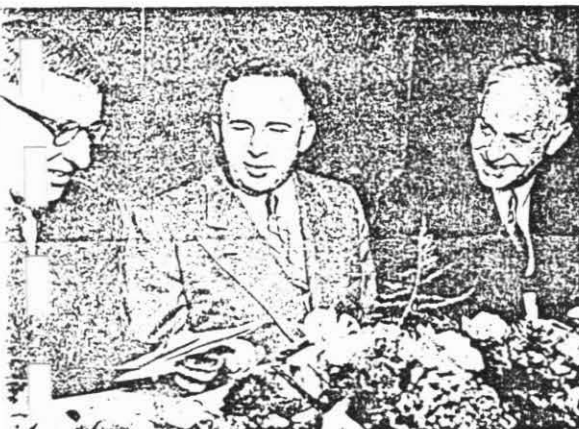
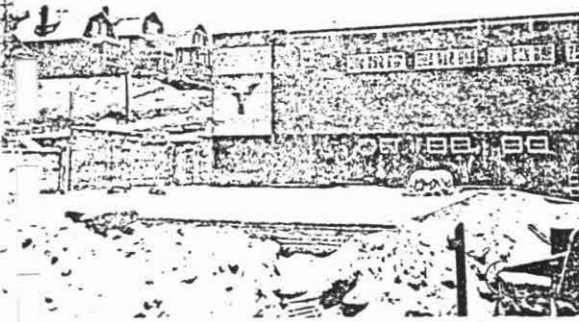
FINALLY DEBT FREE -- MORTGAGE BURNED

YOU set the pace for
extending our Y services.

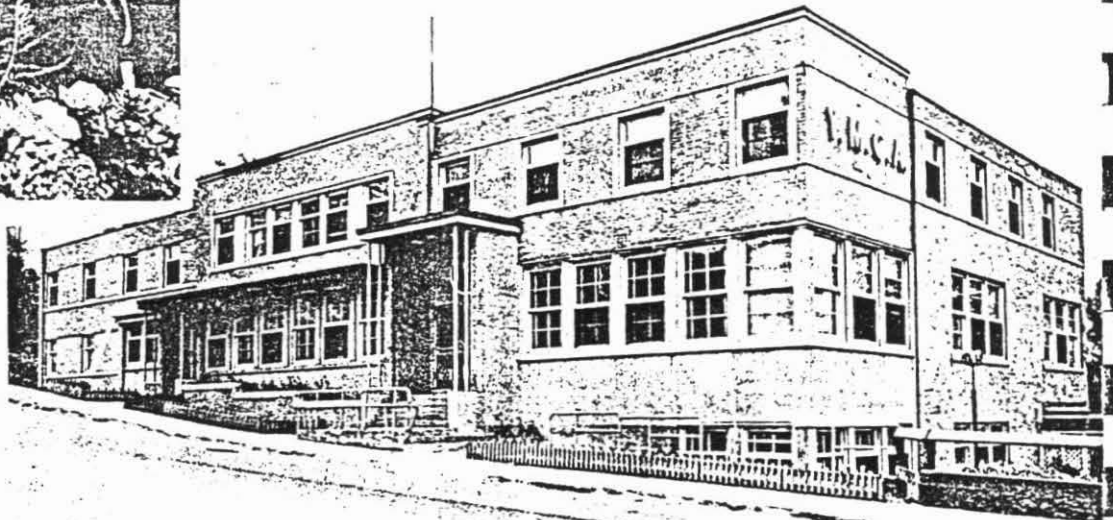
← NEW FOUNDATION FOR EXPANSION



← CORNER STONE CEREMONY



THE DEDICATION DINNER —
FIRST EVENT IN THE NEW
D G
NEW YMCA BUILDING →



← A CAMP TO ACCOMMODATE
100 CHILDREN
AT JOHN ISLAND



→ BEGAN COMMUNITY
SERVICES REACHING
8 COMMUNITIES



← A CAMP AT Y-LAND
TO ACCOMMODATE
56 CHILDREN



→ WITH MARVIN
LUDWIG FROM
ETHIOPIA —
SHARING IN THE
WORLD WIDE
MOVEMENT



SOME UNLISTED NUMISMATIC ITEMS

RALPH R. BURRY



NOBLETON(ONT.) R.J.7 MACTAGGART/10c/
NOBLETON. ALUM:RECT.22mm by 28mm
uniface and incused.

I was told by the old gentleman that gave me the token it was used for either bread or milk. He wasn't sure.



The/Dominion Travelling/Bag
Registry/Limited/Head Office/
Hamilton/922(incuse).//1915 1916/
\$100/Reward/To Finder/On Return-
ing/This Tag To/An Express Office/
Not Valid After/Earliest Date/
Indicated By/Punch Marks/On Margin
Around the edge are the months/
Alum.:H.S.39 by 46MM.





Stevenson Limited/General/
Merchants/Shanavon,/Sask./
G.F./5c/I.M.Alum:R:20½MM.



This token is gone.



MEDAL

Regina Boy's Fair/pic Man Winning
His Laurels//Gymnastics.Bz:R:33½MM. Made by Trophycraft.



Royal Canadian/Legion/Willow
Bunch/Sask. #287 P1(b)Gold letters
42½ MM.(unifac)

All these items are for sale
as I don't collect them.

YOUR COMMENTS AND SUGGESTION INVITED ON MY CHECK LIST

BY TYPE FOR CANADIAN AND PROVINCIAL DECIMAL COINS

by Jerry Remick

In reply to Brian Cornwell's most interesting suggestion made in his letter of March 15, 1995 to CNRS members, I am asking our editor, Perry James to photocopy for this issue of the TRANSACTIONS my article entitled A CHECKLIST BY TYPE FOR CANADIAN AND PROVINCIAL DECIMAL COINS, which was published in the March 1995 issue of the CN Journal.

In large type I have corrected errors and added omissions I should have originally had, had I done a better job of proofreading.

I ask that those members that have the time and interest to look over my listing of type coins and send me any suggestions for additions or deletions that they feel should be made. Please read the text first in the printed article.

I personally feel that it is very important to provide new junior collectors and beginning collectors with a simplified guide that they can use to form a collection by type of Canadian and later on Newfoundland decimal coins. So many beginners have no idea where to begin their collection of Canadian coins or what to collect as there is a lot of material in our date collection from 1858-1995. So, most start on a date series of one denomination. They get bogged down with the rare and so expensive dates and bored seeing a collection where the majority of coins show only a difference in date. Some quit because of this.

I believe part of the answer to keep the new collector interested in collecting is variety and for this he needs a guide. If the new collector can put together a collection by type of our decimal coins 1¢ through \$1.00, showing one of each of the different basic designs, changes in metal, changes in size, and changes in shape for all denominations, he has a variety. In most cases, he has a wide selection of dates to choose from and so can get a particular type coin in quite nice condition by choosing a common date. There are a few "toughies" like the 1911 type coin, a single date coin for all denominations.

So what I tried to do was to provide the new collector with a checklist of type coins he could follow and check off as he got them. The list of type coins is relatively short in comparison to the list of date coins for the 1¢ through \$1.00 denominations from 1858-1995. A collector can collect the type coins of just one denomination or one monarch to start with.

I have excluded from the check-list presented herewith very minor changes in silver content, which are not apparent to the eye of collectors and can be left till later, once the collector gets experience in our decimal coins.

So what is needed is a meaningful and accurate list of Canadian decimal type-coins for our collectors to follow. I ask your aid in making such a list. I would be glad to hear from you: Jerry Remick, Box 9183, Sainte Foy, Quebec, G1V 4B1.

To aid and encourage collectors to assemble a type collection of Canadian one cent through \$1 coins and, if they wish, a type collection of decimal coins for Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, a checklist by type coin is presented in this article.

It is impossible for nearly all collectors to assemble a complete date collection of these coins in respectable condition and so a type collection is the next best thing and avoids the monotony of a date collection, where the only difference between most coins of any one denomination is a change in date.

The best detailed data on type coins is in the latest edition of *Coins of Canada* by J.A. Haxby and the late R.C. Willey.

A type collection of Canadian coins, as well as those of the provinces, gives a broad overall view of all basic designs and design changes and also of major metal changes and changes in shape and size in Canadian coinage from the first decimal coin issued in 1858 to date. Thus, it presents a great deal of variety to the collector and also to the viewers of the collection at a reasonable initial cost.

As a starter, especially for young collectors or collectors new to the hobby, I recommend putting together a small basic type collection by collecting a specimen of each denomination of Canadian decimal coins from one cent through the \$1 coin for each of the five British monarchs (Victoria, Edward VII, George V, George VI and Elizabeth II) whose portraits appear on Canadian coins. Then, following the checklist given in this article, start a type collection either of one denomination (perhaps the one cent denomination) or of all denominations for one monarch (perhaps Elizabeth II). When this is completed, continue your type collection with the type coins of another denomination (perhaps the five cent denomination) or all denominations for another monarch (perhaps George VI). And so on. Once your collection of Canadian decimal type coins is completed, you can collect the relatively small number of coins to form a type collection of Newfoundland coins or those of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

At the end of the Canadian listing, I have added the 1912-1914 \$5 and \$10 gold coins, as these coins did circulate.

The gold sovereigns struck at the Royal Canadian Mint from 1908 through 1919 with the C mint mark on their reverse side did not circulate in Canada and so they are not on the checklist. These coins were shipped abroad.

The 1967 Canadian 10 cent and 25 cent coins were minted for currency in both .800 and .500 fine silver; both metals being common for both denominations. These two metal varieties are not included in my checklist as distinctive type coins, as the difference in metal content is not really that significant to be of major importance and they are hard to tell apart by some collectors. However some collectors may wish to add them to their collection of Canadian type coins.

Proof specimens in silver of the 12 1992 25 cent coins are not included in the list of type coins, as they were not issued for circulation, but were sold at a premium. However, some collectors may wish to collect them as they differ in metal from the currency version in nickel.

The various types of busts for Queen Victoria that appear on the decimal coins of Canada and Newfoundland are not included in the checklist presented with this article. These varieties would certainly make an interesting addition to a type collection. Good photos and a date listing for the various bust types for Queen Victoria are catalogued in *Coins of Canada* by J.A. Haxby and the late R.C. Willey.

I have included the silver dollar coins issued from 1971 to date, the 1987 nickel dollar and the 1992 25 cent coin with caribou in the checklist presented in this article. It should be noted that these pieces were not issued for currency at face value, but were sold at a premium above face value and so are not true currency coins. However, inclusion of them in a type collection completes the type collection of design changes for all denominations from one cent to \$1. All other coins listed in the checklist presented with this article were issued at face value.

If desired, a type collection of Canadian decimal coins can be expanded by collecting by type the higher denominations in silver, gold and platinum; as well as silver, gold and platinum bullion coins. It should be noted that none of these coins were issued at face value for circulation and so they did not circulate.

Collect each coin in the best condition you can afford. Few collectors will be able to get all the coins in a type collection in Uncirculated condition. I would recommend forming a type collection with specimens in a good Very Fine condition in Uncirculated condition. The scarcer and more expensive coins can be collected in Very Fine condition or better and the others in as near Uncirculated condition as you can afford. Where there is a large date range for a single type coin, you can select a common date and get it at a relatively inexpensive price for a high grade specimen.

I urge readers to send me any suggestions they may have for modifications of the checklist presented with this article (Jerry Remick, Box 9183, Sainte Foy, Quebec, G1V 4B1). I will present such suggestions at a later date.

I would like to thank Jeff Fournier for his great aid in providing the descriptive terms to go with each date entry in the checklist.

Dates for Monarchs on Canadian Decimal Coinage

Queen Victoria: 1858-1901
King Edward VII: 1902-1910
King George V: 1911-1936
King George VI: 1937-1952
Queen Elizabeth II: 1953 to date

A CHECKLIST OF CANADIAN TYPE COINS OF ONE CENT TO \$1

ONE CENT

- 1858-1859 Victoria, Laurel wreath in hair
- 1876-1901 Victoria crowned
- 1902-1910 Edward VII
- 1911 George V without DEI GRATIA
- 1912-1920 Large size with DEI GRATIA
- 1920-1936 Small size
- 1937-1947 George VI with ET IND: IMP:
- 1948-1952 Without ET IND: IMP:
- 1953-1964 Elizabeth II, laureate
- 1965-1966 1968-1978 Tiara in hair of Elizabeth II
- 1967 Commemorative *
- 1979 Smaller portrait
- 1980-81 Thinner coin, round
-) 1982-1989 12 sided, tiara portrait
-) 1990-1991, 1993 to date, crowned portrait
-) 1992 Commemorative 1867-1992

FIVE CENTS

- 1858-1870 Victoria, wide rim
- 1870-1881, 1890-1901 Narrow rim, 21 leaves
- 1882-1889 22 leaves
- 1902 Edward VII, St. Edward's crown on reverse
- 1903-1910 Imperial crown on reverse
- 1911 George V without DEI GRATIA
- 1912-1921 With DEI GRATIA, silver
- 1922-1936 Nickel
- 1937-1942 George VI, nickel
- 1942 Tombac metal
- 1943 Tombac, morse code on reverse
- 1944-1945 Steel
- 1946-1947 Nickel with ET IND: IMP:

- 1948-1950 Nickel without ET IND: IMP:
- 1951 Commemorative
- 1951-52 Steel, George VI
- 1953-1954 Elizabeth II, steel, round
- 1955-1962 Nickel, 12 sided
- 1963-64 Nickel, round
- 1965-1966, 1968-1978 Nickel, Elizabeth II with tiara
- 1967 Nickel, commemorative
- 1979-1981 Nickel, small portrait
- 1982-1989 Copper-nickel
- 1990-1991 New portrait with crown
- 1992 Commemorative 1867-1992
- 1993 to date Beads around outer part

TEN CENTS

- 1858-1901 Victoria
- 1902-1909 Edward VII, Victorian leaves reverse
- 1909-1910 Broad leaves on reverse
- 1911 George V without DEI GRATIA
- 1912-1913 With DEI GRATIA, broad leaves
- 1913-1936 Small leaves
- 1937-1947 George VI with ET IND: IMP:
- 1948-1952 Without ET IND: IMP:
- 1953-1964 Elizabeth II, laureate
- 1965-1966, 1968 Elizabeth II with tiara, silver
- 1967 Commemorative, silver
- 1968 Nickel, V shaped grooves on the edge, Ottawa Mint
- 1968 Nickel, U-shaped grooves on the edge, Philadelph. Mint
- 1969-1978 Smaller ship on reverse
- 1979-1989 Smaller portrait
- 1990-1991 New portrait with crown
- 1992 Commemorative 1867-1992
- 1993 to date Beads around the outer part

TWENTY CENTS

- 1858 Victoria

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

- 1870-1901 Victoria
- 1902-1906 Edward VII, small crown reverse
- 1906-1910 Large crown reverse

- 1911 George V without DEI GRATIA
- 1912-1936 With DEI GRATIA
- 1937-1947 George VI with ET IND: IMP:
- 1948-1952 Without ET IND: IMP:
- 1953-1964 Elizabeth II, laureate
- 1965-1966, 1968 Elizabeth II with tiara, silver
- 1967 Commemorative, silver
- 1968-1972, 1974-1978 Nickel
- 1973 Commemorative
- 1979-1989 Smaller portrait
- 1990-1991 New portrait with crown
- 1992 Caribou reverse
- 1992 Alberta reverse
- 1992 British Columbia reverse
- 1992 Manitoba reverse
- 1992 New Brunswick reverse
- 1992 Newfoundland reverse
- 1992 Nova Scotia reverse
- 1992 Prince Edward Island reverse
- 1992 Ontario reverse
- 1992 Quebec reverse
- 1992 Saskatchewan reverse
- 1992 Northwest Territories reverse
- 1992 Yukon reverse
- 1993 to date Beads around outer part

FIFTY CENTS

- 1870-1901 Victoria
- 1902-1910 Edward VII
- 1911 George V, without DEI GRATIA
- 1912-1936 With DEI GRATIA
- 1937-1947 George VI with ET IND: IMP:
- 1948-1952 Without ET IND: IMP:
- 1953-54 Elizabeth II, laureate
- 1955-1958 Reduced size for coat of arms
- 1959-1964 New design for coat of arms
- 1965-1966 Elizabeth II with tiara
- 1967 Commemorative, silver
- 1968-1976 Nickel
- 1977 Modified design on both sides

- 1978-1989 Smaller portrait
- 1990-1991 New portrait with crown
- 1992 Commemorative 1867-1992
- 1993 to date Beads around the outer part

SILVER DOLLARS

- 1935 George V, commemorative obverse, canoe reverse
- 1936 Canoe

1937-1938, 1945-1947 George VI ET IND: IMP:

- 1948, 1939 Commemorative
- 1950-1952 Canoe, without ET IND: IMP:
- 1949 Commemorative
- 1953-1957, 1959-1963 Elizabeth II, laureate, canoe
- 1958 Commemorative
- 1964 Commemorative
- 1965-1966 Canoe, Elizabeth II with tiara
- 1967 Commemorative
- 1971 Commemorative
- 1972 Canoe, new portrait
- 1973 Commemorative
- 1974 Commemorative
- 1975 Commemorative
- 1976 Commemorative
- 1977 Commemorative
- 1978 Commemorative
- 1979 Commemorative
- 1980 Commemorative
- 1981 Commemorative
- 1982 Commemorative
- 1983 Commemorative
- 1984 Commemorative
- 1985 Commemorative
- 1986 Commemorative
- 1987 Commemorative
- 1988 Commemorative
- 1989 Commemorative
- 1990 Commemorative
- 1991 Commemorative
- 1992 Commemorative
- 1993 Commemorative
- 1994 Commemorative
- 1995 Commemorative

NICKEL DOLLARS

- 1968-1969, 1972
- 1975-1976 Canoe
- 1970 Commemorative
- 1971 Commemorative
- 1973 Commemorative
- 1974 Commemorative
- 1977 Canoe, reverse modified
- 1978-1987 Canoe, modified obverse and reverse
- 1982 Commemorative
- 1984 Commemorative

AUREATE PLATED NICKEL DOLLARS

- 1987-1989 Loon

1990-1991, 1993 to date New portrait of Queen

- 1992 Commemorative
- 1992 Loon, Commemorative 1867-1992
- 1994 Commemorative
- 1995 Commemorative

FIVE DOLLARS

- 1912-1914

TEN DOLLARS

- 1912-1914

A CHECKLIST OF NEWFOUNDLAND DECIMAL TYPE COINS

ONE CENT

- 1865-1896 Victoria
- 1904-1909 Edward VII
- 1913-1936 George V
- 1938-1947 George VI

FIVE CENTS

- 1865-1896 Victoria
- 1903-1908 Edward VII
- 1912-1929 George V
- 1936-1947 George VI

TEN CENTS

- 1865-1896 Victoria
- 1903-1904 Edward VII
- 1912-1919 George V
- 1938-1947 George VI

TWENTY CENTS

- 1865-1900 Victoria
- 1904 Edward VII
- 1912 George V

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

- 1917-1919

FIFTY CENTS

- 1870-1900 Victoria
- 1904-1909 Edward VII
- 1911-1919 George V

TWO DOLLARS

- 1865-1888

A Checklist of New Brunswick Decimal Type Coins

HALF CENT

- 1861 Victoria

ONE CENT

- 1861-1864 Victoria

FIVE CENTS

- 1862-1864 Victoria

TEN CENTS

- 1862-1864 Victoria

TWENTY CENTS

- 1862-1864 Victoria

A CHECKLIST OF NOVA SCOTIA DECIMAL TYPE COINS

HALF CENT

- 1861-1864 Victoria

ONE CENT

- 1861-1864 Victoria

A CHECKLIST OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DECIMAL TYPE COINS

ONE CENT

- 1871 Victoria

REFERENCES

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 Haxby, J.A. and R.C. Willey. *Coins of Canada, 12th Edition, 1994.* The Unirade Press, 91 Tycroft Dr., Toronto, ON M6B 1W3, telephone (416) 787-5658
 Krause, Chester L. and Clifford Mishler. *1995 Standard Catalogue of World Coins, 22nd Edition.* Krause Publications, 700 East St., Iola, Wisconsin 54901, telephone (715) 445-2214

CORRECTIONS:

- Under ONE CENT - Second last line to read () 1990-1991, 1993-1995, crowned portrait, bronze
- ADD - () 1996 to date, copper plated steel
- Under FIVE CENTS - Last line to read () 1993-1995 Beads around the outer part, copper-nickel
- ADD - 1996 to date, nickel plated steel
- Under TEN CENTS - last line to read () 1993-1995 Beads around the outer part, nickel ADD () 1996 to date, nickel plated steel
- Under TWENTY-FIVE CENTS - Last line to read - () 1993-1995 Beads around outer part, nickel ADD () 1996 to date, nickel plated steel
- Under FIFTY CENTS - Last line to read () 1993-1995 Beads around the outer part, nickel ADD () 1996 to date, nickel plated steel
- ADD - TWO DOLLARS () 1996 to date, bi-metallic

NUMISMATICALLY ELGIN

(part four)

St. Thomas continued:

Spot Cash & Co.

Another clothing store in St. Thomas that used a token was that of Robert Stirling, known as the "Spot Cash & Co." Mr. Stirling started his own clothing business in 1913 after managing a store for a Mr. Cummings. He was in business until 1960 when ill health forced him to retire at the age of 87. He died in 1961.



Obverse - Good Luck/To All/ Who Buy/From/Spot Cash & Co./ Robt. Stirling/Prop./St. Thomas, Ont.

Reverse - Good For/25¢/On A \$5.00/Cash Purchase/Of Dry Goods/Mens/Furnishings/Or Notions.

Another clothing business in St. Thomas which used tokens was the Oak Hall Clothing Store, which had its head office in Hamilton. The tokens which were issued in 1899, were good in Hamilton, London, Windsor, St. Catharines, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont. There were two issues, one being good for 25¢ before Oct. 15, 1899, and the other before Nov. 15th 1899. This business ended about the end of the first world war.

Obverse - Oak/Hall/Only One Medal Allowed On Each Purchase (An acorn)

Reverse - Good For/25¢/Before Oct. 15, 99/At Oak Hall/Toronto/Hamilton/London,Windsor/St. Catharines/St. Thomas/When Buying \$5 Or Over

aluminum round 19 mm's.

Obverse - same

Reverse - same but dated Nov. 15, 99.



At least three bakery businesses used tokens in St. Thomas. The bakery of John T. Palmer dates back to 1878. It was in this year that Mr. Palmer came to St. Thomas from England. He had a two story brick building built which housed his bakery, grocery and provisions business. He was located at 707 Talbot St. His business moved a few times until 1897 when he was located at 711 Talbot. It was from here that he issued his token. By 1908 he had moved to 803-805 Talbot and he retired that same year after 30 years. Mr. Palmer died in 1921. The last site of his bakery is the location of Medlyn's Hardware.

Obverse - J.T. Palmer/711/Talbot St./St. Thomas

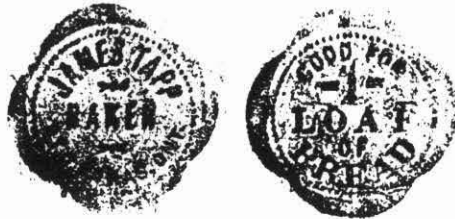
Reverse - Good For/One/Loaf/Bread Alum-Scallopped 4-28 mm's



James Tapp was another baker who used a token. His token is similar to Palmer's being also aluminum, scalloped shaped with 4 scallops and 28 mm's in size. James Tapp was an uncle of Gordie Tapp, the popular country singer.

Obverse - James Tapp/Baker/St. Thomas, Ont.

Reverse - Good For/-1-/Loaf/of/Bread Alum-Sc4-28mm's



A third baker, J. T. Stevens made use of a token which was also similar to the last two. It was also aluminum, scalloped shaped with four scallops and 28 mm's. This business also used a token good for 5 loaves. This was oblong in shape.

A token good for one small loaf was used by Stephens' Bakery in St. Thomas. This token which appears to be older than the other Stephens pieces could be an earlier issue of the same firm.



St. Thomas continued:

The St. Thomas City Dairy made use of tokens, as did many hundreds of dairies throughout Ontario and the rest of Canada. I know of four which were probably used 35 to 45 years ago. Three are in the shape of a cow's head and vary in colour according to the type of milk they were good for. The fourth is in the shape of a bull's head.

Obverse - ST. THOMAS/CITY DAIRY/LTD/ONT.

Reverse - GOOD FOR/ NON 1 FAT/QUART alum-cow's head-red

Obverse - same

Reverse - GOOD FOR/1/QUART/JERSEY MILK alum-cow's head-orange

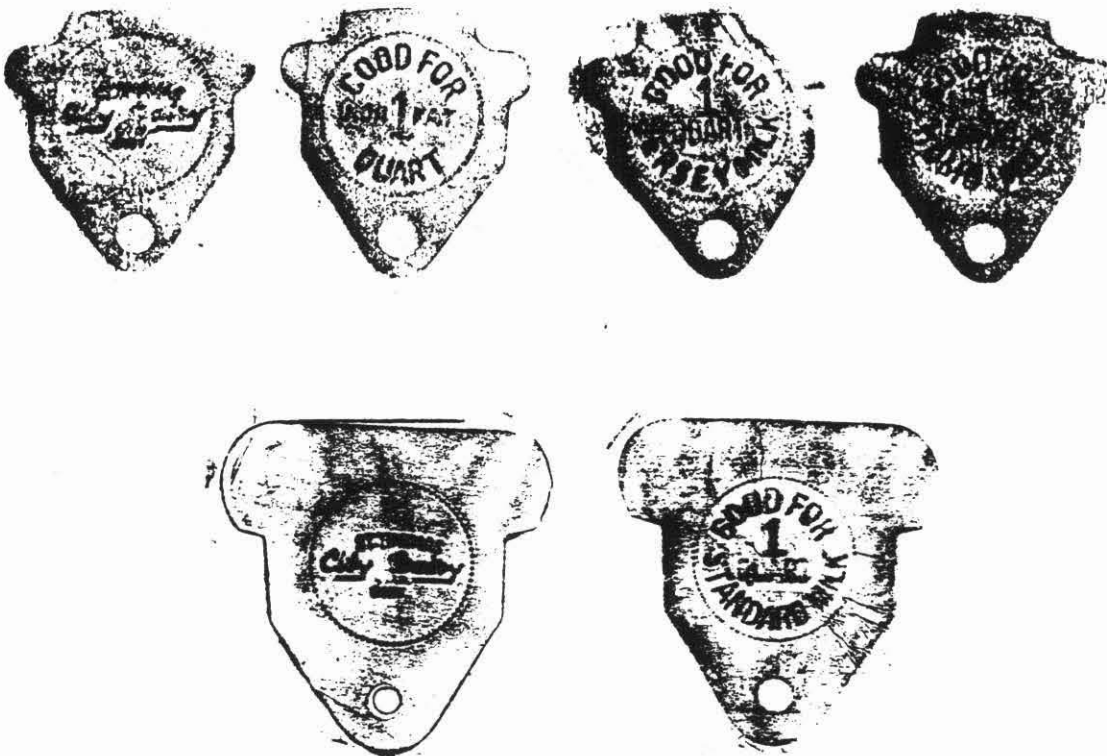
Obverse - same

Reverse - GOOD FOR/1/QUART/HOMO MILK alum-cow's head-green

Obverse - same but on larger token

Reverse - GOOD FOR/1/QUART/STANDARD MILK alum-bull's head-red

All of these tokens are holed at the bottom for suspension.



W. S. Stoner ran an amusement business in Pinafore Park. He used a token which was good for 5¢ in the shooting gallery portion of the amusement park. Disaster hit his business sometime in the 30's when his Swan Boat (two boats joined together in the shape of a swan) overturned in Lake Pinafore and some St. Thomas children were tragically drowned. His token was made of brass and was 21 mm's in diameter with a six pointed star cut out from the middle.

Obverse - W.S. STONER/Shooting Gallery

Reverse - GOOD FOR 5¢ IN TRADE brass-round-21 mm's centre star



It will soon be seventy years since St. Thomas has had a municipal railway system. On February 12, 1926, the last street car made its final run. The rail line was originally privately owned and the first cars were drawn on tracks by horses. The first run was in 1879. In 1898 the railway was electrified, the first electric street car making its run in July of that year. The material for the railway was completely Canadian made. The rails were made in Hamilton, the dynamos in Peterborough, and the cars in Ottawa, while the engine was made in Amherst, N.S. The city took over ownership in 1904. The railroad had fallen into considerable disrepair by this time and because of the expenses of getting it into shape were so huge, the first year netted the city a \$4,000 loss. It was never very profitable and it was decided during a municipal election held on Dec. 7, 1925 to discontinue the railway.

There were two tokens issued for use with this railroad. The first was used when it was under private ownership. It is listed by Dr. LeRoux in his COIN CABINET of 1892. This token is reddish brown in colour, made of vulcanite, and is 22 mm's in diameter.

The second piece is made of aluminum, round and also 22 mm's in diameter with an "S" cut out of the centre.

Information concerning this railway was gathered from the July 25, 1905 edition of the St. Thomas Journal; W.C. Miller's Vignettes of St. Thomas, published in 1967; and the History of Hydro Electric Power in St. Thomas by P.R. Locke, commissioner of the P.U.C., Sept. 1966.



The St. Thomas Collegiate Institute was a grand red brick building which was built in 1878 on Elysian Street overlooking the Athletic Park. This had been the location of a grave yard prior to the school's construction. In June of 1967 the old school was closed and a Centennial reunion was held that year. It was later torn down and now Valley View Home for the aged is located on the site. A large bronze medallion was struck for the reunion.

Obverse - a portait of the school - ST. THOMAS COLLEGIATE
INSTITUE/ANIMI CULTUS EST PRETIOSIOR AURO/1878-
: 1967

Reverse - Centennial Symbol - S.T.C.I. CENTENNIAL REUNION/
held to commemorate the/closing in June 1967
of the/St. Thomas Collegiate/Institute/August,
4,5,6,7 - 1967



The Weatherhead Company was responsible for two advertising medallions. The first is a 32 mm size spinner. The obverse has the company symbol surrounded by the words THE MARK OF QUALITY/ THE WEATHERHEAD CO. the reverse - ROUND & ROUND/SHE GOES/ YOU PAY (in an arrow)/WHERE SHE/STOPS/NOBODY KNOWS. This medallion is of bronze.

The other is a bi-facial aluminum piece also 32 mm's. It also has the company symbol which is surrounded by WEATHERHEAD/ HYDRAULIC PRODUCTS/ N.I.P.S./1967



A Ross St. business, Harris Bros. Grocers, used a cardboard advertising piece which held a one cent piece in the middle. This was a cardboard ring, 42 mm's in diameter and red in colour. This advertising piece was redeemed at full face value of one cent at the store. This was a cute gimmick which was used by several businesses.

Obverse - In white letters on a red background
PUT-A-PENNY COIN/PUT-A-PENNY CO. REG. TORONTO
CAN/value with coin inserted one cent- pat Can
354336 - 1935/INSERT ONE CENT/RETURN TO STORE
FOR/VALUABLE REDEMPTION/DELIVERED WITH PURCHASES
& REDEEMED ANY TIME AT STORE ADDRESS HEREON.

Reverse - In black letters on a red background
Harris Bros/Grocer & Butcher/Phone 1234/St. Thomas

Alfred W. and David E. Harris opened up their store at 217 Ross St. in 1936. The store which had been vacant for the previous two years had been operated by Wm. Carroll Ltd. By 1951 it was known as Harris Market and only David Harris is listed with the business. By the mid 50's the store was no longer running.

A business on Wellington St., Please Electric made use of an advertising token. I have seen a rubbing of the token but unfortunately am unable to give a description of it.

THE MERCHANT'S TOKENS OF STRAFFORDVILLE, ONT. (Bayham Township)

Straffordville is a friendly little place situated on Highway 19 about half way between Tillsonburg and Pt. Burwell. The main corner consists of the Highway and Talbot Rd. E.,

Although small, Straffordville is rich with trade tokens. Merchant's tokens were issued by the following: Darwin Ostrosser, Charles Walsh, W.G. Mitchell, Harry Brady, Brady & Neuert and W.A. Jones.

The Ostrosser and Brady & Neuert tokens stem from the same store which although empty, is still standing. It is situated on the north east corner of the Talbot Rd. and the highway intersection. Originally this building was built as a hotel. When it was built, and when it first became a general store, I am not sure. However, Mr. Darwin Ostrosser was one of the earlier merchants in the store. He was in business probably about the turn of the century and his tokens are probably the first issued in Straffordville. After him, the store was run by a Mr. Hubbard. Either he or his son sold the business to Harry Brady and Lawrence Neuert in 1914. Between then and 1916, they issued their set of tokens. In 1916 John W. McQuiggan bought Neuert's interest and Harry Brady sold out to him in 1918. Harry Brady operated a second store in what was once Billy Magee's barber shop. He moved in there in 1918 where he issued tokens again in his own name alone. In 1919, he sold out to Wm.G. Mitchell.

W.A. Jones was another general merchant operating a business in Straffordville at this time and he issued tokens some time prior to 1920. He was bought out in 1920 by Wm. Mitchell, who moved his business into Jones' old store. Mr. Mitchell's tokens must have been issued some time after 1919. Jones opened a store in Tillsonburg. Neither of the stores occupied by Jones and Mitchell is standing today.

The Walsh store is still standing. It is opposite the Ostrosser store on the south east corner. It was built in 1857 by Mr. Robert I. McNaughton who operated a mill and lumber business on the Little Otter Creek about a mile west and north of Straffordville. October 31st of the same year, he sold the store to John Brown and John I. McKenzie, merchants who had come from Hamilton, Ont... In 1866, it was bought by another Hamilton merchant by the name of Thomas Cockburn Kerr. He ran the store until his death sometime in 1882. October 31st, 1882, Mary Desire McConkey of Straffordville purchased the store from his estate.

In 1888 she sold to a Mrs. Victoria Elizabeth Johnson, who then sold it to Jacob A. Griffin in 1892. He had the store until 1912 when it went back to the Johnson family along with a Mr. C. Beesley, who was later sole owner until 1919.

Mr. John McQuiggan across the street, bought the stock in 1920. In 1921, Mr. Charles Walsh bought the store and set up a harness shop along with the general store. Charles Walsh's tokens were issued in 1922. Charles and his son Lyle operated the store together until 1959, when Lyle bought his father out. In 1962, the store was again sold to a Mr. Norm Bates who operated it until 1973 when it went back to Mr. Lyle Walsh who has since sold to Mr. Matt Schafer of Straffordville. The store has been empty since 1973.

The original building still stands with very little change. In the 1920's there was a large veranda with a railing on the second story level. There were hitching posts in front which later gave way to gas pumps. As far as known, the business was that of a general store throughout all its years of operation. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh remember when housewives traded eggs and butter and even dried apples and chestnuts for merchandise. The old cracker barrel occupied a prominent place along with the pot-bellied stove. Candles were replaced by kerosene lamps before the time of electricity.

Now in Straffordville, there is a large "I.G.A." which supplies the needs of the area making the old general stores obsolete.

I wish to give my sincere thanks to all the guys at the barber shop, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Walsh and Mr. and Mrs. Croft Garnham, all of Straffordville, for their time and valuable information.

Below is a list of tokens issued in Straffordville.

1. Harry Brady/General/merchant/Straffordville-Ont.

(a) Good for/50¢/in/trade	A-R-32
(b) " " /25¢/ " "	A-R-28
(c) " " /10¢/ " "	A-R-25
(d) " " / 5¢/ " "	A-R-22

(not certain if 1¢ issued)

2. Brady & Neuert/general/merchants/Straffordville, Ont.

(a) Good for/50¢/in/trade	A-Sc10-33
Brady & Neuert/General/merchants/Straffordville/Ont.	
(b) Good for/25¢/in/trade	A-Sc9-28
Brady & Neuert/General/merchants/Straffordville, Ont.	
(c) Good for/10¢/in/trade	A-Sc8-25
(d) Good for/1¢/in trade	A-Sc6-20

(I don't believe a \$1.00 token was issued and the 5¢ token has not been seen)

3. W.A.Jones/General/merchant/Straffordville, Ont.

(a) Good for/25¢/in merchandise	A-0c-25
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4. W.G.Mitchell/General/merchant/Straffordville, Ont.

(a) Good for/\$1.00/in/trade	A-R-35
(b) Good/for 50 cts./trade	A-R-31
(c) Good for/25¢/in/trade	A-R-27
(d) " " /10¢/ " / "	A-R-25
(e) Good/for 5 cts./trade	A-R-22

(I don't believe a 1¢ token was issued)

5. Darwin Ostrosser/general/merchant/Straffordville,Ont.

(a) Good for/1¢/ in trade	A-R-19
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(I presume other denominations of Ostrosser tokens exist but haven't been seen)

6. Chas. A. Walsh/Gen./merchant/Straffordville/Ont.

(a) Good for/\$1.00/in/merchandise	A-R-30
(b) " " /50¢/in/merchandise	A-R-28
(c) " " /25¢/in/merchandise	A-R-25
(d) " " /10¢/in/merchandise	A-R-22
(e) " " /5¢/in/merchandise	A-R-20

(no 1¢ token was issued by Mr.Walsh)

GENERAL MERCHANTS "DUE BILLS"
OF
STRAFFORDVILLE, ONT.



Editor's note - This article was originally written in 1978. Since that time all of these stores have been torn down.

Tokens are also known to have been used in the business of Johnson & Beesley as well.

embossed shell card of W.C. Hoag

VIENNA

Vienna is a hamlet of about 380 people located in Bayham township on Highway 19 about three miles north of Lake Erie.

Fred Bowman in his TRADE TOKENS OF ONTARIO, lists a due bill token issued by C.O. Gardner. The token was good for 5¢ and was made of aluminum, being round in shape. A round 1¢ token, also of aluminum is known from the same business. Charles Gardner was not in Vienna very long, but he was known to have been in business there from 1906 to 1908. He is known to have run stores in Merlin and West Lorne and probably other locations as well. Apparently he made as much money buying and selling stores as he did in operating them.

The store in Vienna was built in 1850 and the first merchant was Mr. George Suffel, who eventually became reeve of Vienna and later warden of Elgin County. The store changed hands several times until about 1924 or 1925 when Mr. Fred Brown bought the business. It was operated by his son until 1975. The store still stands and has a business operating in it today.

When Fred Brown operated the store, he also used a token which was good for three loaves of bread. It was aluminum, octagonal and 21 mm's in diameter.

Obverse - C.O. GARDNER/GENERAL/MERCHANT/THE PEOPLES STORE

Reverse - GOOD FOR/5¢/IN TRADE alum-round-19 mm's

Obverse - C.O. GARDNER/GENERAL/MERCHANT/THE/PEOPLES STORE

Reverse - GOOD FOR/1¢/IN TRADE alum-round-19 mm's

Obverse - BROWN'S/GROCERY/VIENNA,ONT.

Reverse - GOOD FOR/3/LOAVES/BREAD alum-octag-21 mm's



WALLACETOWN:

The hamlet of Wallcetown is located in Dunwich Township about eighteen miles west of St. Thomas on Highway No. 3. On the corner of the highway and Currie Road, a Mr. Robert Blackwood built a store in 1852. This was rented to S.S. Burwell who operated it until 1854. In 1855, the business was either rented or sold to a Mr. John McKillop. After his death two of Blackwood's sons operated it for awhile.

It was sold in 1882 to Peter Cameron. Eventually his brother John A. Cameron took the business over. John Cameron operated the store until 1935 and since then it passed through the hands of Alex White of Scotland and later Robert Giles from West Lorne. He operated the store until 1971. The store, now empty is still standing.

Trade Due Bills were used in the store by J.A. Cameron. The tokens were of brass and were octagonal in shape. They ran from 1¢ to \$1.00.

Obverse - J.A. CAMERON/GENERAL/MERCHANT

Reverse - GOOD FOR/1¢/IN TRADE brass-octag-17 mm's

Obverse - same

Reverse - GOOD FOR/5¢/IN TRADE brass-octag-22 mm's

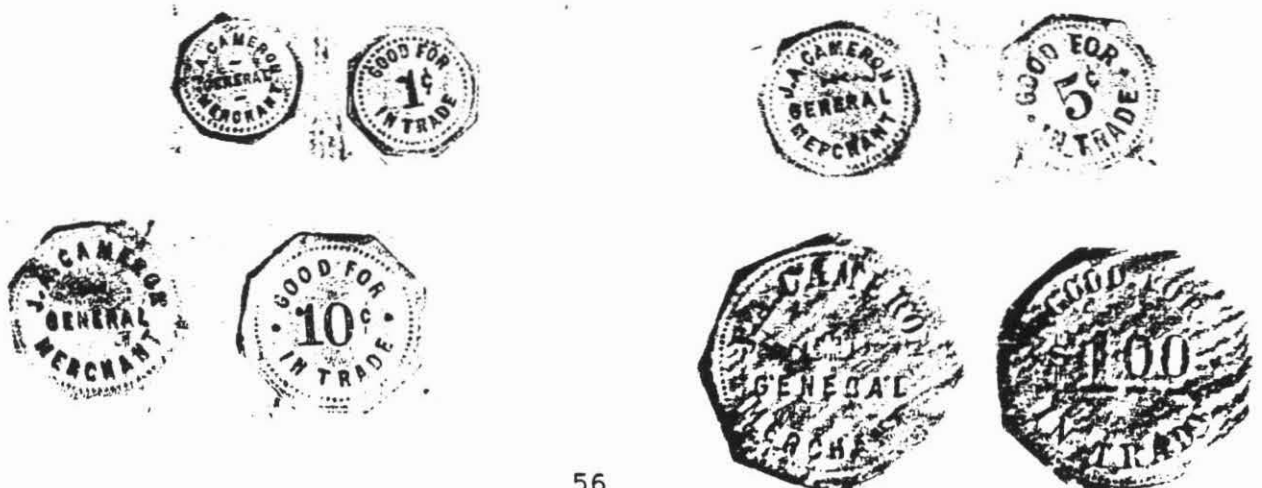
Obverse - same

Reverse - GOOD FOR/10¢/IN TRADE brass-octag-26 mm's

- 25¢ and 50¢ tokens not seen

Obverse - same

Reverse - GOOD FOR/\$1.00/IN TRADE brass-octag-36 mm's



WEST LORNE

West Lorne is located in Aldborough township, in the very west end of Elgin County. Originally West Lorne, as we know it now, was two villages. The portion of the town located on the north side of the tracks was known as Bismark, and the section to the south was Lorne. It has been known as West Lorne since 1905.

On June 15th, 1900, a Mr. Russell Roome and a Mr. Albert Cole started a business partnership under the name of Roome & Cole. Their business was that of general merchants. In April 1904 the partnership was dissolved and for a short while Mr. Cole continued the store by himself. Shortly after his brother Norman joined him and they operated under the name of Cole Bros.

The Cole brothers sold to Mr. Joseph T. Lemon in 1912. Mr. Lemon expanded the business handling both groceries and dry goods. His son Victor E. Lemon, who was associated with the store since his father purchased it, was still operating the business until recently, having spent well over 60 years in the store.

The Cole Bros. used "Due Bill" tokens in the denomination of 1¢ through to \$1.00. These would have to have been in use sometime between 1905 and 1912. V. E. Lemon (Now deceased) told me that his father used the same tokens when he had the store and had them counterstamped with his initials "J.L.".

Another business using "Due Bills" in West Lorne was that of T.F. Robinson, another general merchant. My history of this business is scanty but he was advertising in the "Elgin Sun" of that town as early as 1905. At that time he was in partnership with a Mr. G. W. Thompson. By 1914, T. F. Robinson was advertising in the Rodney Mercury, having a store both in Rodney and in Thamesville. The Robinson tokens are probably a set of 1¢ to \$1.00, although only a 2¢ and a \$1 token are known.

A third merchant using "Due Bills" was Lindenman, another general store. F. J. Lindenman was advertising in the West Elgin Mercury as early as 1887. This Lindenman is from the same family as the Lindenman in Eagle, Ont. A token good for 1¢ is known from this business.

Another merchant who is known to have used tokens in Vienna, Ont. had a store for a while in West Lorne as well. This was C. O. Gardiner who operated a business known as the "PeoplesStore". He used this name with his business in Vienna as well. This man seems to have operated stores in several locations in Ontario, and it is probable that he used his tokens in more than one location as the town name is omitted from them.

In addition to these businesses, there was a bakery which made use of a token as well. This was the bakery of J. Kiefer and his token was good for one loaf of bread.

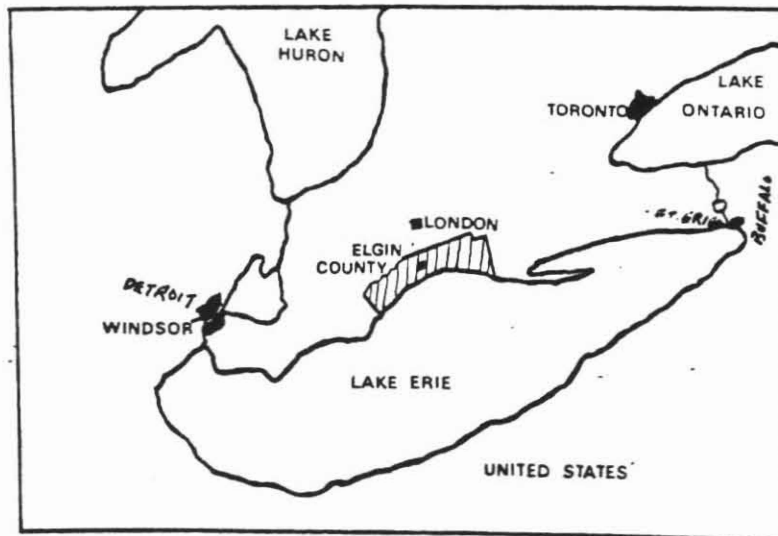
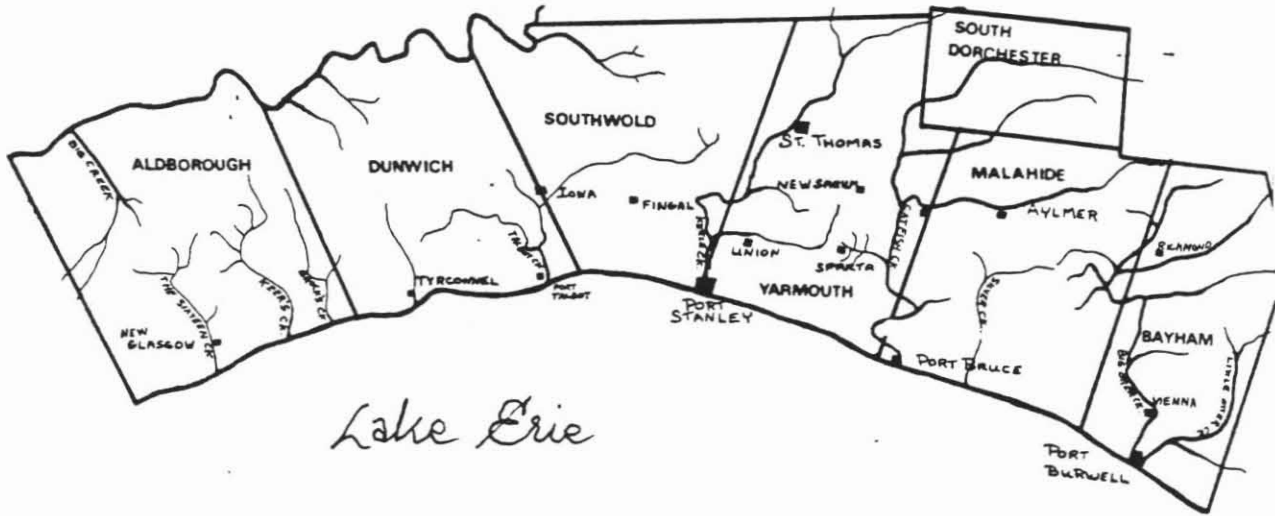
- Obverse - COLE BROS./GENERAL/MERCHANTS/WEST LORNE, ONT.
- Reverse - GOOD FOR/\$1.00/IN TRADE alum-round 35 mm's
- Obverse - same
- Reverse - same but for 50¢ (not seen but reported by Mr. Lemon)
- Obverse - same
- Reverse - same but for 25¢ (not seen but reported by Mr. Lemon)
- Obverse - same
- Reverse - same but for 10¢ (not seen but reported by Mr. Lemon)
- Obverse - same
- Reverse - same but for 5¢ (not seen but reported by Mr. Lemon)
- Obverse - Same
- Reverse - same but for 2¢ alum-octagonal-21 mm's
- Obverse - same
- Reverse - same but for 1¢ alum-round-19 mm's
- Obverse - T.F. ROBINSON & CO./GENERAL/MERCHANT/WEST LORNE/ONT.
- Reverse - GOOD FOR/\$1.00/IN TRADE brass-round-30 mm's
- Obverse - same
- Reverse - GOOD FOR/2¢/IN MERCHANDISE brass-round-20 mm's
- Obverse - LINDENMAN'S/GENERAL/STORE/WEST LORNE/ONT.
- Reverse - GOOD FOR/1¢/IN TRADE alum-round-19 mm's
- Obverse - J. KIEFER/WEST LORNE/ONT.
- Reverse - GOOD FOR/ONE/LOAF/BREAD alum-octag-22 mm's

Although I have not seen any, Mr. Lemon reported that all of the Cole Bros. tokens were counterstamped with the initials "JL".



This concludes the series on Elgin County tokens. Starting in the Fall Issue of the TRANSACTIONS Ross W. Irwin's NUMISMATIC ISSUES IN WELLINGTON COUNTY will begin in serial form.

TOWNSHIPS OF ELGIN COUNTY



Transactions

of the

Canadian Numismatic Research Society

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FALL 1995

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ARE B.C. PENITENTIARY TOKENS BOGUS?

Leslie D. Copan.

(Several former Corrections Officers who provided information asked to not be identified as such. They believe that to be identified would pose a security risk to their families. In response to their concern some names have been deleted.)

During 1987 a series of tokens, purported to have been used in the inmates canteen at the British Columbia penitentiary, were offered to collectors in British Columbia.

These tokens are denominated at 5 cents; 10 cents; 25; 50; 1 dollar; 2.00; 1 INMATE HAIRCUT; and a single token inscribed 5220/ALICK/AUSTEN.

All are crudely made using single letter or number punches. Various sized worn bronze or copper coins were used as planchets for some of the tokens. Others are on aluminum discs. All are badly corroded as from being buried in earth for a long period of time.

Mr. Leslie C. Hill, F.C.N.R.S. described these tokens in an article published in the spring 1990 issue of Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society. In that article Mr. Hill stated "..... that tokens had been utilized in the inmates canteen from around 1920 until 1949.

On studying the illustrations accompanying Mr. Hill's article several factors caused me to question the authenticity of these tokens.

First: The high values attributed to the several tokens considering the time frame claimed for their use. Even during the prosperous 1920s would a convict be able to make a purchase in the amount of one or two dollars?

Second: The token denominated "1 INMATE HAIRCUT". Would an inmate in a federal penitentiary be required to pay for a haircut? How does that token relate to a series of tokens used in an inmate canteen?

Third: The token inscribed "5220/ALICK/AUSTEN". If the tokens were an official issue, what would be the purpose of this token?

Finally: If these were an official issue, why are they so crudely struck? It would seem that had these been authorized they would have had a more professional appearance.

In his article Mr. Hill credits John Cheramy, Brian Denman, John Hatniuk, and H.K. Rickards for information quoted.

The first three named above are prominent numismatists and/or numismatic dealers. None of them was able to provide concrete proof that the tokens were official or had actually been used at the B.C. Penitentiary. All had relied on information supplied by Rickards.

Further enquiries brought forth a letter, addressed to John Cheramy, a Victoria, B.C. coin dealer, dated June 27, 1987, signed by Herbert K. Rickards.

Portions of Mr. Rickard's letter states "These two Inmate Canteen tokens were used at the old B.C. Penitentiary from the mid 1920s to early 1950s".

"(1)..\$1.00 Token was found by myself while Metal Detecting near the ravine at the old B.C. Pen on June 13 1987".

"(2)..25cent Token was given to me by an Ex B.C. Pen Officer (deleted) who told me that the tokens were dun (sic) away with in the early 1950s when the inmates were using (sic) them to gamble with."

"Mr. Radford informed me that all the tokens were turned in and then dumped into the ravine were (sic) the (sic) rest today just waiting for some one to find them all one day."

I contacted Mr. Rickards and during a lengthy telephone conversation he told me of his involvement with these tokens. At some time prior to 1987, during a conversation with several token collectors someone wondered if tokens had ever been used at the B.C. Pen.

An ardent treasure hunter, Mr. Rickards learned that for many years a ravine alongside the penitentiary grounds had been used as a garbage dump. During a metal detecting expedition at the ravine he located tokens.

Next I contacted Gunther Gropp, a numismatist and part time coin dealer who has some knowledge of prison currencies. Mr. Gropp told me that during 1987 he had been approached by Mr. Rickards who showed him tokens and asked his opinion as to the authenticity of them. Mr. Gropp was unable to ascertain that the tokens had been used at the B.C. Penitentiary and told Mr. Rickards he believed them to be bogus.

During 35 years employment as a longshoreman at the Port of Vancouver I came to know several men who had served prison sentences at the B.C. Penitentiary during the latter ten years of the time frame claimed for the tokens. I contacted two of these men who both emphatically stated there was not an inmate canteen operating at the penitentiary during those years. They also stated that during the periods of their incarceration no tokens of any sort were used, either officially or unofficially.

Attempting to find a correction officer who had worked at the prison prior to 1950 I contacted Correctional Service Canada. I was referred to Mr. A.C. Knight, President of the Correction Officers Pensioners. Following a telephone conversation with Mr. Knight I wrote him outlining the type of information I required. Mr. Knight forwarded my letter to Mr. A.E. Martin, a historian of the British Columbia Penitentiary.

Mr. Martin wrote me on September 19, 1993. The following quotes are from Martin's letter.

"Tokens were NOT used at the B.C. Penitentiary inmates canteen. Tokens were used in the inmate canteens at many Federal Penitentiaries but not in the period mentioned in your letter. They were used in the early to mid seventies but not at any institution in the Pacific Region (i.e. B.C.)".

Mr. Martin included a memo circulated to officers at the B.C. Penitentiary, dated January 2, 1935, headed: Re-Remuneration for Convict Labour. and signed by the Deputy Warden for the Warden. The memo details a system of payment for convict labour commencing January 2, 1935.

Quoting from Mr. Martin's letter "In January 1935 a remuneration allowance system was initiated and a part of the instructions stated "Neither the whole, nor any part, of any remuneration allowance may be given out, paid out, or expended on

any convict, at any time before his release from the Penitentiary, except as hereinafter authorized".

"At this time the allowance was 5 cents per day and each convict was allowed one package of tobacco and cigarette papers per week which was charged against this allowance, however this was all done by ledger entry and no money or tokens changed hands.".

"A further indication that these tokens are phony is the dollar amounts and the fact that inmates never paid for haircuts.".

Following receipt of Mr. Martin's letter I discussed it with several of the people named above who originally obtained tokens and/or provided information. None were prepared to accept that the tokens were bogus. All insisted they believed the tokens are genuine.

On July 29, 1994 I addressed a letter to the Commissioner, Correctional Service Canada, Ottawa, Ontario requesting any information on such tokens. On October 11, 1994 Mr. John Edwards replied.

After apologizing for the delay Mr. Edwards stated as follows:

"I noted that Mr. Martin has already responded to your concerns. Mr. Martin, who is considered a historian of the British Columbia Penitentiary, did in fact work at that penitentiary from 1958 to 1972. When he received your request for information about the tokens, he contacted other former British Columbia Penitentiary officers, some who worked there as early as 1933, and no one could recall that tokens were ever used at the British Columbia Penitentiary."

"Therefore, I refer you to Martin's letter in which he states that tokens were not used at the British Columbia Penitentiary."

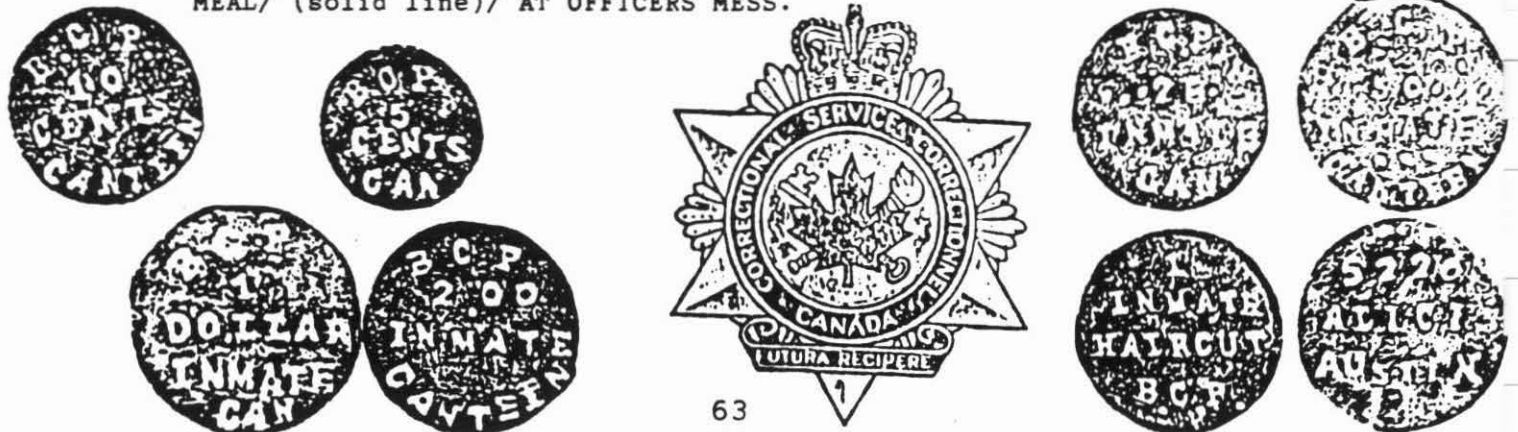
What more can be said? Although I am firmly convinced, and the evidence supports that belief, that the tokens are bogus, one question remains.

Who manufactured the tokens and for what purpose?

No one has claimed numismatic credit for the discovery of a previously unlisted token. Mr. Rickards who states he found the tokens is not a numismatist and simply says "I found the tokens and Mr. (deleted) provided the information".

Additionally, the monetary return from the sale of the tokens was minimal.

An interesting note is that there is a token which was used at the B.C. Penitentiary. It was not used by inmates but authorized a meal at the Officers Mess and was issued to visitors or corrections officers who, when working overtime, required an additional meal. The token is red cardboard, 85mm. X 44mm., with black lettering. Mr. Martin kindly provided one of these tokens which describes as follows: BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY/(solid line)/ GOOD FOR ONE MEAL/ (solid line)/ AT OFFICERS MESS.



Recognizing the Best

NSERC offers several awards annually in recognition of exceptional contributions to research in the fields supported by the Council.

■ Canada Gold Medal for Science and Engineering

In 1994, the Canada Gold Medal for Science and Engineering, NSERC's highest award, was presented in June to Dr. Alan Davenport, a University of Western Ontario researcher who pioneered the study of the wind forces that act on structures within the atmosphere's turbulent boundary layer (the first 1000 metres of air above ground level).

His seminal papers formed the basis for the development of wind engineering, and in particular for the application of boundary layer wind tunnels to the design of buildings, bridges and a wide range of other structures. He was also among the very first to recognize the importance of computers and statistical methods in this field.

In 1965, Dr. Davenport founded the University of Western Ontario's Boundary Layer Wind Tunnel Laboratory. Under his directorship, this facility has become the premier international centre for wind engineering. Over the last few decades, Dr. Davenport and his collaborators have figured prominently in the design and performance modelling of many of the world's major buildings and bridges.

The Canada Gold Medal honours outstanding, sustained, lifetime contributions to Canadian research. Nominations are open to individuals from all sectors concerned with the advancement of research — the academic community, business, industry and government.

Natural Sciences and Engineering
Research Council
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NSERC's Steacie Fellowships recognize rising international stars in science and engineering. Nominations are submitted by universities from across Canada, and four awards are made annually. The fellowships provide the recipients with the opportunity to focus on research full-time, free from teaching and administrative duties for up to two years. Fellowships are awarded in memory of Edgar William Richard Steacie, former President of the National Research Council (1952-62) and a Canadian research pioneer. The 1994 winners were:

Dr. Peter Boag, an ecologist at Queen's University, who pioneered the integration of molecular genetics, especially DNA fingerprinting, with ecology. His ideas have contributed to a major reevaluation of a number of the classic ideas about animal ecology and animal social systems;

Dr. Mark Lautens, of the University of Toronto, who has developed a reputation as one of Canada's finest young synthetic organic chemists. His methods, which show great potential for the synthesis of novel materials and medically important natural products and drugs, have captured the attention of scientists and industry around the world;

Dr. David B. MacFarlane, of McGill University, who is recognized as one of Canada's brightest stars in experimental high energy physics. He is a leading authority in the physics of heavy-quark states and his work made possible the design of new international experiments to answer some of the most fundamental questions in physics; and

Dr. Christian Roy, of Laval University, who single-handedly developed the field of vacuum pyrolysis, which promises to create new products out of environmental wastes. He has demonstrated a remarkable ability to take scientific developments from the laboratory to sizable pilot scale operations. A new company, Pyrovac International Inc. has been formed to commercialize his work.



■ NSERC Doctoral Prizes

The NSERC Doctoral Prizes honour outstanding doctoral research and potential for a research career. Winners receive \$5,000 each and a silver medal. The 1994 winners were:

Dr. Wei Kong, of the University of Waterloo, who has attracted international attention for building an instrument that has allowed the direct study of the excited states of molecular ions. Her instrument is challenging key assumptions about ionized states:

Dr. James Owen, of McGill University, who solved one of the "Grand Challenges" of Control Theory by providing an exact method of computing feedback to controllers for systems that are easily destabilized. The problem has preoccupied many top researchers since the 1960s:

Dr. Marc Soucy, a Laval University graduate, who presented a revolutionary approach to modelling objects using data from three-dimensional cameras. His work could have a major impact in such fields as artificial vision and computer-aided design; and

Dr. François Tropper, of the University of Ottawa, who devised methods for the efficient and highly precise synthesis of glycoconjugates — complex molecules that have great potential for the study of cell surfaces and for use as vaccines and screening antigens.

Reaping Success Worldwide

Canada's scientists and engineers are recognized worldwide for the excellence of their work in all fields of scientific endeavour. Across the country, our university-based scientists and engineers produce a steady stream of research that not only pushes the boundaries of scientific knowledge, but offers many other payoffs.

Some discoveries move quickly from laboratory to commercial production, thereby providing useful products and processes that strengthen our economic base. Others, while not immediately transferable to commercial markets, contribute to humanity's ongoing pursuit of knowledge in areas as vast as the unsolved mysteries of the universe, or as focused as a specific aspect of a pollution problem. Whatever the goal, ultimately the discoveries these men and women make, and the technologies that result, enhance the quality of life, not only for Canadians, but for people everywhere. NSERC is proud to play a role in this exciting sector of Canada's intellectual resource base.

Each year, we like to highlight some of the many areas in which Canada's researchers excel by describing just a few of the successes that have emerged from their NSERC-supported work.

! **New enzyme improves brain's retention of anti-cancer drugs**

Thanks to Dr. Richard Béliveau and his team of researchers at the University of Quebec at Montreal, researchers may soon overcome a major deterrent to the effectiveness of brain cancer medication: keeping the medication in the brain long enough to attack cancer cells. Dr. Béliveau's team identified the molecular properties of an enzyme, P-glycoprotein, which works like a pump to distribute elements in the blood to the brain. It is this reaction that shortens the time anti-cancer drugs have to attack cancer cells. By studying P-glycoprotein, researchers hope to find a way to temporarily block that enzyme's mechanism of expelling medication, thereby enabling the drugs to remain in the brain for a longer period. Children suffering from brain tumours, especially, will benefit from this new approach to delivering medication.

PARKWOOD HOSPITAL MAKES USE OF PARKING TOKENS:

H.N. James

Most hospitals, including the one in which I work, have been forced to raise money by various means, including charging for parking. The various parking lots of the hospital have a large arm which controls entry and exiting from the lots. These arms are moved upwards and away from a vehicle by either depositing money or by use of a computerized card. Most staff members prepay their parking privileges and are issued a card which can be inserted into a slot which will lift the arm. A few staff members, especially those working part time prefer to pay for each entry and can deposit coins to lift the parking arm. The cost at Parkwood is \$2.00 for each entry. In the case of the visitors' lot, the \$2.00 is deposited before exiting to allow a visitor to get the proper change for the parking arm.

Although there is a little bit of grumbling, most employees and visitors are used to the idea of paying for parking privileges and the system works quite smoothly. However, not everyone coming and going to and from the hospital every day is either a paid staff member or a visitor. Parkwood, as well as almost all hospitals in Ontario rely on a large group of dedicated volunteers. It would not really be fair to charge these people who are devoting many hours of their time and expertise to the hospital for parking. To get around the problem of opening the parking gates the volunteers are issued parking tokens. These tokens are available from the security department.

Parkwood gets their tokens from a supplier but does not have tokens which are specifically made for them. There are at least three different types of tokens being used in the parking gates at the moment. The first type is actually a games token of the type usually met with in a pinball arcade. The obverse has a large maple leaf surrounded by the words GAMES TOKEN+NO CASH VALUE+NO REFUND+ and the reverse has a clown head. A second type appears to have been used by a specific parking lot before its use at Parkwood Hospital. The obverse reads FEDERAL/APD/FARMINGTON HILLS, MICH. The reverse - GOOD FOR/PARKING/ONLY. These two tokens appear to be made of brass or bronze. A third token in use on the machines is a stock parking token of American design with an old car on the obverse surrounded by the words PARKING TOKEN. The reverse has an American Eagle surrounded by stars. This is either nickel or nickel plate.

My thanks go to Mike Bessegato and Sean Doe of Parkwood Security, who kindly provided me with the tokens for illustrations.



BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCATION METAL/SIZE MFG. DESCRIPTION

VANCOUVER

***** **

	?	VOGELS COLLEGE/5
AL/19MM		[bifacial]
AL/24MM		[same but "10"]
AL/27MM		[same but "25"]

VICTORIA

	?	ST.ANN'S COMMERCIAL COURSE/5
AL/19MM		[bifacial]
AL/25MM		[same but "25"]
		[other denominations may exist]

NEW BRUNSWICK

LOCATION METAL/SIZE MFG. DESCRIPTION

MONCTON

	?	MONCTON BUSINESS COLLEGE/MONCTON,/N.B.
AL/19MM		COLLEGE/1/CURRENCY
AL/21MM		COLLEGE/5/CURRENCY
AL/25MM		COLLEGE/10/CURRENCY
AL/29MM		COLLEGE/25/CURRENCY
AL/32MM		COLLEGE/50/CURRENCY
AL/?		\$1.00 ?

NOVA SCOTIA

LOCATION METAL/SIZE MFG. DESCRIPTION

HALIFAX

? MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE/HALIFAX/N.S.
 COLLEGE/1/CURRENCY
 COLLEGE/1/CURRENCY
 COLLEGE/1/CURRENCY [variety I]
 COLLEGE/1/CURRENCY [variety II]
 COLLEGE/5/CURRENCY [variety I with dots]
 [CURRENCY with inverted "N"]
 COLLEGE/5/CURRENCY [variety II with stars]
 COLLEGE/10/CURRENCY [variety I with dots]
 [CURRENCY with inverted "N"]
 COLLEGE/10/CURRENCY [variety II no dots]
 COLLEGE/25/CURRENCY
 COLLEGE/25/CURRENCY
 COLLEGE/50/CURRENCY [variety I no dots]
 COLLEGE/50/CURRENCY [variety II with dots]

* BZ/18MM
 * BZ/25MM
 * AL/25MM
 * AL/25MM
 * AL/16MM
 * AL/16MM
 * AL/18MM
 * AL/26MM
 * BZ/26MM
 * AL/30MM
 * AL/30MM

ONTARIO

LOCATION METAL/SIZE MFG. DESCRIPTION

??????????

AL/?	CRAN.	FEDERATED BUSINESS COLLEGES OF ONTARIO ? [list of colleges ?]
BS/28MM		[list of colleges ?]
BZ/?		[list of colleges ?]
WM/?		[list of colleges ?]
AL/?	CRAN.	FEDERATED BUSINESS COLLEGES OF ONTARIO ? WISHING YOU A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR, 1902/[turkey]/1903 ?
BS/?		[same]
BZ/?		[same]
WM/?		[same]

[these are advertising tokens, McColl indicates that
 12-25 were struck in each metal]

CHATHAM

CRAN.? CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE/GO TO/THE/BEST/

- * BS/18MM CHATHAM/ONT.
GOOD FOR/1/BANKING DEPARTMENT
- * AL/21MM CRAN.? CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE/GOOD FOR/5/BANKING
DEPT./CHATHAM,ONT
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE/CANADA'S/GREATEST/
BUSINESS/SCHOOL/D.MCLACHLAN & CO/
CHATHAM,ONT.
- AL/24MM CRAN.? CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE/GOOD FOR/10/BANKING
DEPT./CHATHAM,ONT
WRITE FOR OUR HANDSOME/WE PAY/RAILWAY/FARE/
UP TO \$8.00/CATALOGUE
- * AL/29MM CRAN.? CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE OF CHATHAM,ONT./
GOOD FOR/25/IN COLLEGE/CURRENCY/IN THE/
BANKING/DEPT.
WRITE FOR HANDSOME CATALOGUE/EVERY WORTHY/
GRADUTE/ASSISTED/TO A/POSITION/D.MCLACHLAN
& CO. CHATHAM,ONT.
[3 varieties exist; "POSITION" may be straight
slightly curved & fully curved]
- * WM/30MM CRAN.? CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE OF CHATHAM,ONT./
GOOD FOR/50/IN COLLEGE/CURRENCY/IN THE/
BANKING DEPT.
WRITE FOR MAIL COURSE CIRCULAR/BOOKKEEPING/
SHORTHAND/AND/PENMANSHIP/THOROUGHLY/
TAUGHT/BY MAIL/D.MCLACHLAN & CO.CHATHAM,OI
AL/30MM [same as above]

HAMILTON

- AL/25MM ? CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE/HAMILTON/ONT.
COLLEGE/1/CURRENCY
[other denominations may exist]
- AL/16MM ? MCMASTER UNIVERSITY/LIBRARY/1
AL/23MM [biface]
AL/29MM [same but "5"]
[same but "10"]
[these may be commercial tokens]

OTTAWA

P&A INSTITUT CANADIEN FRANCAIS is a political club;
[see "INSTITUT CANADIEN FRANCAIS D'OTTAWA" by
Sheldon S. Carroll in the "Transactions" of the
C.N.R.S.]

TILSONBURG
***** **

AL/?

? TILSONBURG BUSINESS COLLEGE ?
?

[listed in W.R.McColl's 1903 sales list;
other denominations may exist]

TORONTO

AL/?
BS/?
BZ/?
WM/?

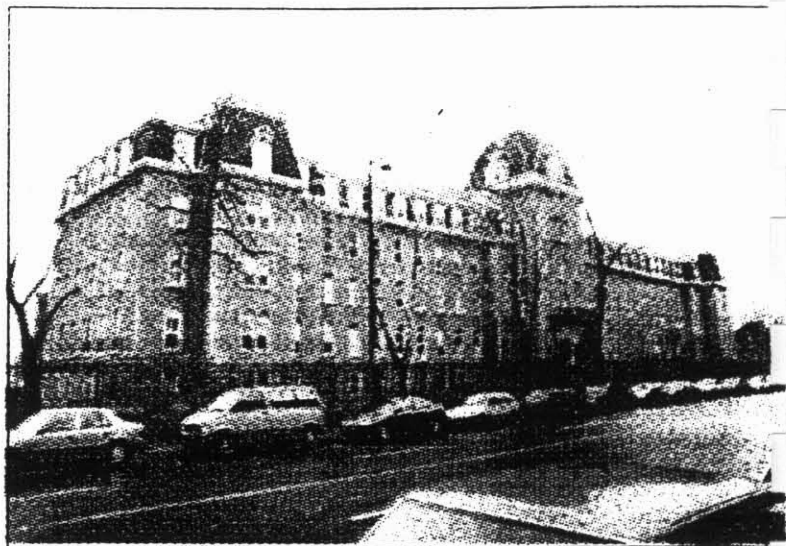
? BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE ?
[maple leaf ?]
?
?
?
?

[listed in W.R.McColl's 1903 sales list; he indicates 12
struck of each metal but he does not list denomination]

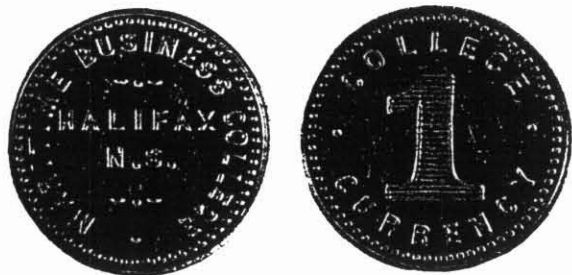
College de Hull



PQ-200-.01 1 cent ND. Brass token, with all design and wording incuse. Diameter 26mm. [R-7]

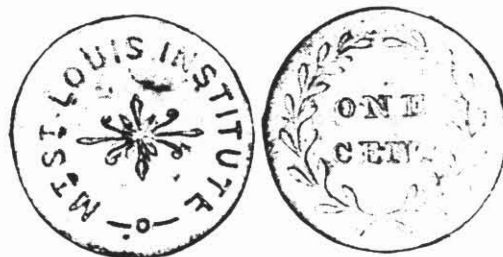


Loft condo is located in historical building.



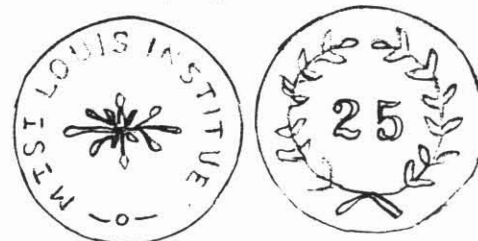
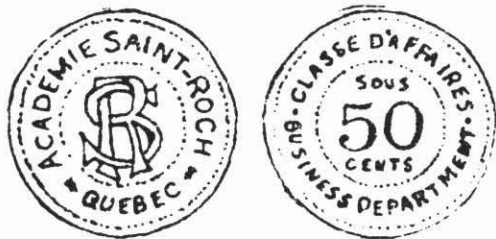
Mount St. Louis Institute Bank

Token Issue



PQ-540-.01 1 cent ND. Brass token, all design and wording incuse. Diameter 26mm. (Title does not have the word "Bank.") [R-7]

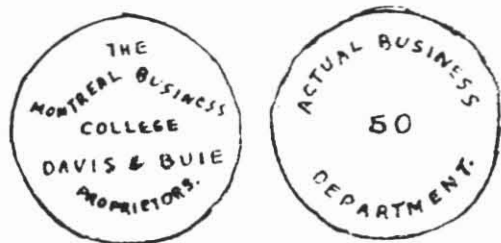
PQ-540-.05 5 cents [R-7]



PQ-540-.25 25 cents Nickel. [R-7]

PQ-540-.50 50 cents [R-7]

The Montreal Business College



PQ-475-.50 50 (cents) ND. Brass token. Obverse: The/Montreal Business/College,/Davis & Buie,/Proprietors. Reverse: Actual Business/50/Department. Diameter 30mm. [R-7]

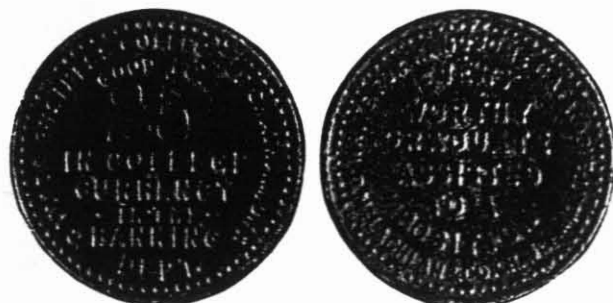
Chatham

Canada Business College

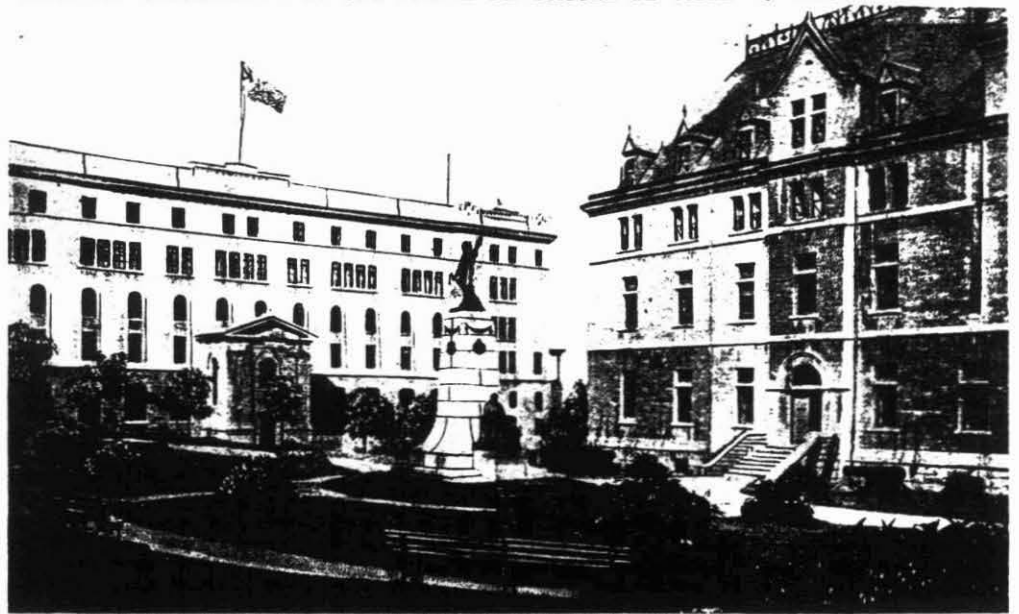
Metal Token Issue



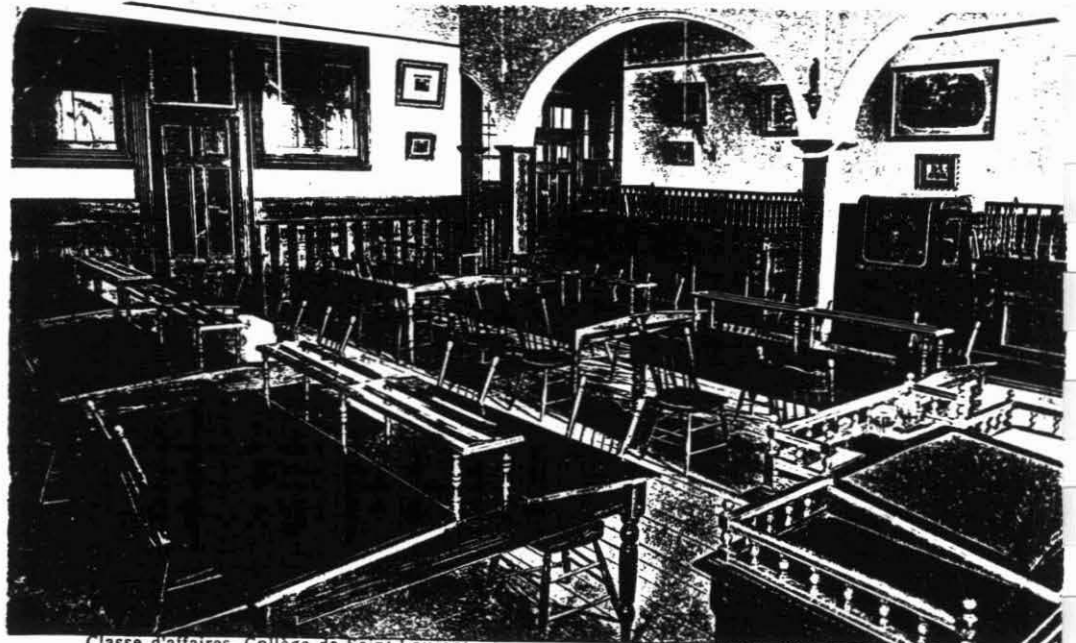
ON-150-.01 1 cent ND. Brass. Obverse: Canada Business College/Go To/The/Best/Chatham,/Ont. Reverse: Good for/1/Banking Department. Diameter 19mm. [R-7]



ON-150-.25 25 cents ND. Aluminum. Obverse: Canada Business College of Chatham, Ont./Good for/25/in college/currency/in the/Banking/Dept. Reverse: Write for handsome catalogue/Every/worthy/graduate/assisted/to a/position/D. McLachlan & Co. Chatham, Ont. Diameter 28mm. [R-7]

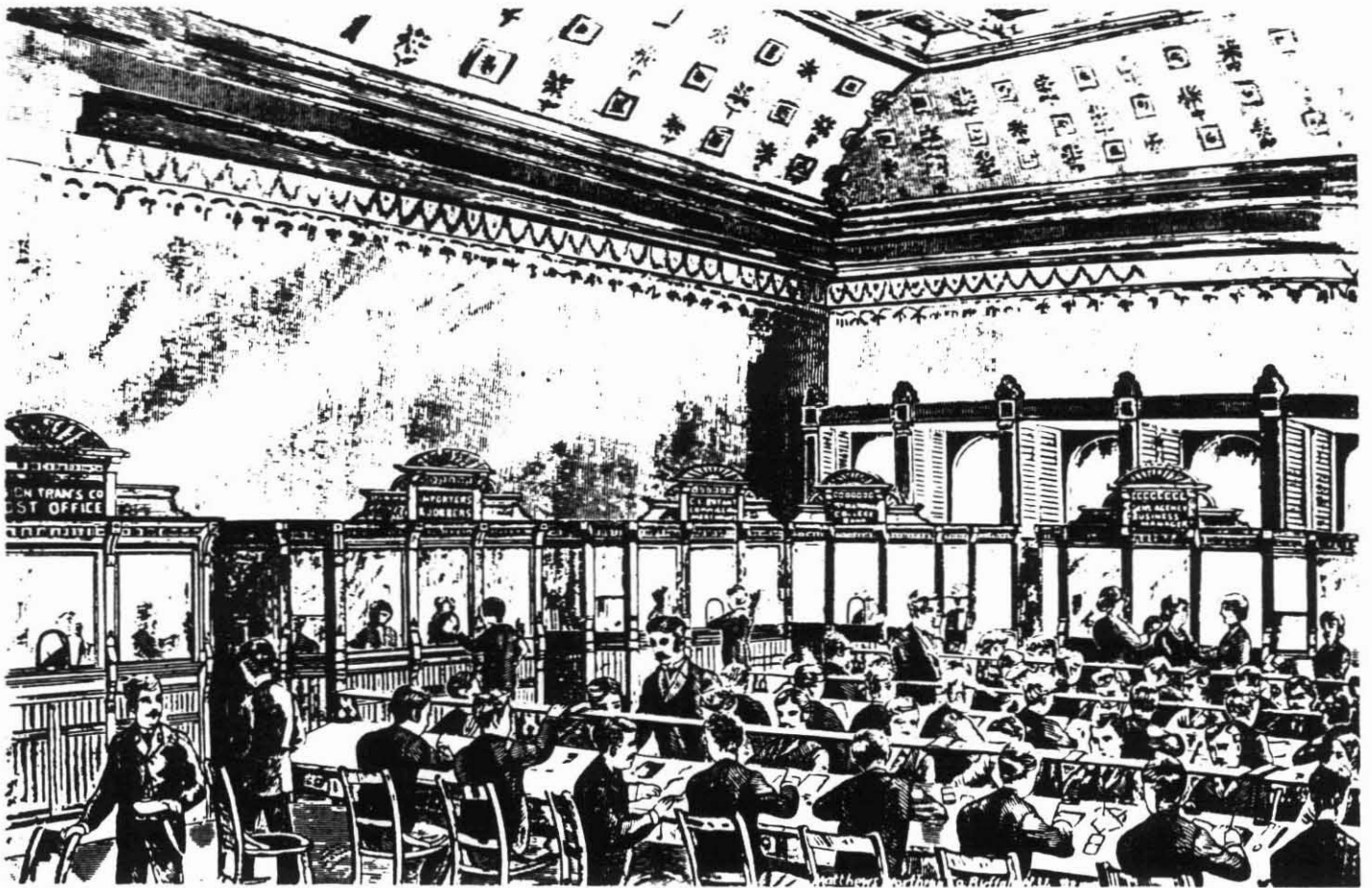


COMMERCIAL ACADEMY AND PORTION OF CITY HALL, QUEBEC



Classe d'affaires, Collège de Saint-Laurent,
près de Montréal, Canada

Business Dept., College of St. Laurent,
near Montreal, Canada



This large hall was called a typical classroom in Bryant and Stratton literature.

208

CONFÉDÉRATION.

(1867-1888)

CONFEDERATION.

ACADÉMIE COMMERCIAL

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.



1100



1100, Avers: Tête à gauche. EDWARD MURPHY, DONOR. FOUNDED A. D. 1873. J. S. & A. B. WYON. Rev.: Guirlande de feuilles d'érable, castor et 3 trèfles. CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY. MONTREAL. FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. Diamètre 29, rareté 5.

1100, Obv.: Head to the left. EDWARD MURPHY, DONOR. FOUNDED A. D. 1873. J. S. & A. B. WYON. Rev.: Wreath of maple leaves, beaver and 3 shamrocks. CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY. MONTREAL. FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. Size 29, rarity 5.

Dutch Fare Tokens used in Canada
by Leslie C. Hill

The City of Vancouver celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1986, having been incorporated on April 6th, 1886. Expo '86 was the feature attraction of the year, however some smaller events took place which are worthy of mention, one of these being the erection of Castle Vancouver near the corner of Georgia & Howe streets by the Coevorden Society. The structure was a slightly smaller scale replica of the van Coevorden Castle in the Dutch province of Drenthe near the eastern border with Germany, where the ancestors of Captain George Vancouver made their home. When the celebrations were over the castle was acquired by William Vander Zahm (Premier of B.C. 1986-1991) and moved to his property on Lulu Island in Richmond just south of Vancouver. The City was named after Captain George Vancouver, 18th century navigator and explorer.

A carrousel or merry-go-round was in operation for a few months as part of the display outside of the castle. The carrousel dates back to the mid-1800's and has been operated by the Vermolen family since prior to World War I. After the celebrations were over the carrousel moved to the New Westminster Quay, then to the Guildford Mall in Surrey, since then we have lost track of its movements.

Celluloid fare tokens originally used in Holland were made use of by the operators. These sold for \$1.50 each and were good for a ride.

Illustrations

Translation

JAC. VERMOLEN.
's-Hertogenbosch
tel. 073-412727
goed voor een rit
DRAAIMOLEN

the owners name
a City south of Utrecht
telephone number
good for one ride
carrousel

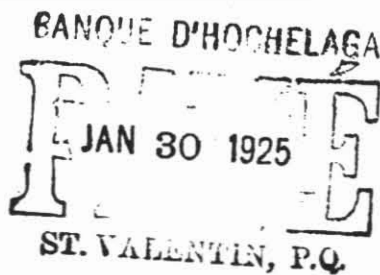
J. VERMOLEN
carrousel
goed voor een rit
ROSMALEN
04192-17385

owners name
carrousel
good for one ride
small town north of 's Hertogenbosch 3-km
telephone number

These fare tokens are listed as BC-9230 under the General section of B.C. Trade Tokens. A number of minor variations are known due to the periodic re-ordering of the tokens as the supply diminished. These may be described as Cy/k-Re-50x35, or yellow celluloid with black lettering, rectangular in shape and 50x35 millimetres.

We are indebted to Duff Malkin for supplying us with samples of the tokens and to Fred G. van den Haak for the translation.

LA BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA



By Michael Curry

Some years ago I acquired two interesting banking tools.

One a "PAYE" stamp of the subject bank illustrated above, was for the St. Valentin, PQ Branch. The other was a brass seal for LA BANQUE NATIONALE also for their St. Valentin Branch office.

As both banks were merged into the BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE I believe that a number of duplicate branches were also combined. Those in St. Valentin being one.

What is significant is that the cancellation stamp bears the date of Jan 30, 1925. The Banks were merged in 1924. It is probable that it took some time for the new tools to be sent out and the old ones would have been used in the interim. Perhaps February 1 was the change over date, hence the end of January setting.

I have since disposed of both items but thought their combined provenance should be recorded.

As a follow up to Norman E. Wells article on the LAY READER MEDAL engraved by Stanley Hayman I can offer the following information on the older Lay Reader Medal of the Diocese of Ottawa.

The earliest record of Lay Readers in the Diocese of Ottawa is in 1902 when Archbishop Hamilton reported to Synod that he had licensed one. Four years later twelve were recorded and in 1908 The Lay Readers Association is first mentioned.

It should be mentioned that Lay Readers are licensed by the Bishop and can take services such as Morning Prayer as well as distributing the Reserved Sacrament. They are not able to perform consecration, oblessing or absolution. In conducting services in the absence of a priest they perform a valued role for many parishes.

On February 23, 1915 The Right Reverend John Charles Roper, DD

was elected the Second Bishop of Ottawa. On June 22, 1915 he presided at his first Synod. He did not deliver a charge having just arrived in the Dioces.

I mention these facts because the Obverse of the Old Ottawa Diocesan Lay Readers Medal is an impression of the male seal of Bishop Roper. It is of an ecclesiastical shape about 2 1/2 inches long and 1 5/8 at its widest. The inscription in gothic lettering reads " The Seal of John Charles Roper DD Bishop of Ottawa". Below the mitred version of the earlier Diocesan coat of arms is the date 1915.

The reverse has the words OTTAWA DIOCESAN LAY READERS ASSOCIATION. I have handled five specimens of these medals which seem to come in two thicknesses. The first was a quite worn specimen suspended from a ring on a broad purple ribbon which appeared together with a group of military medals. The second through fourth are single pieces without the ring two of which are of a thinner thickness. The fifth specimen is in the Ottawa Diocesan Archives and is in its original case.

Having handled many of the firm of Pritchard-Andrews work I had surmized that these medals might be their workmanship. It was pleasant surprise to find that the archives cased specimen bore the printing on its inner liner "The Pritchard-Andrews Company of Ottawa Limited. The velvet was also purple.

This specimen was lacquered and the brazing of the suspension ring clearly visible.

It is not surprising that Pritchard-Andrews did this work as they possessed the largest striking press in Ottawa and did fine work for many federal Government departments.

I believe that they used Bishop Roper's Ecclesiastical Seal die for the obverse and created a reverse die for this work. Most specimens are not fully struck up in the middle of the reverse legend.

I have been unable to determine when they were struck though I imagine as Bishop Roper licensed a number of Lay readers from the earliest period of his Episcopate it must

have been soon after his taking office. I believe that the thinner specimens were later strikings and perhaps as the founder of the Ottawa Diocesan Association they may have continued to use his seal for lay readers after his resignation in 1939. Bishop Roper had been elected Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Ontario in 1933. Archbishop Roper died on January 29, 1940 and was buried in Ottawa.

As a leader and Christian gentleman it is fitting that his name is associated with the Ottawa Lay Readers medal.

A mention was found in an early Synod journal that the Ottawa Diocesan Lay Readers Association was the "outcome of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and was to be established as a Guild". I have been unable to ascertain when the newer medals were first presented nor how many of the older pieces were struck.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew was established in the 1880's as a Men's fellowship group under the Rev. J. S. Lauder. There is a picture of Mr. E. F. Hitchman, a long standing member of the Cathedral Choir wearing his lay readers medal

in R. H. Hubbard's book "Cathedral in the Capital".

I would welcome any additional information on lay reader's medals as the only other one I have ever noticed was in a English Auction Catalogue. It was filigree openwork silver and for the Diocese of London.

* * * * *

A NEW SERIES OF MERCHANT SCRIP

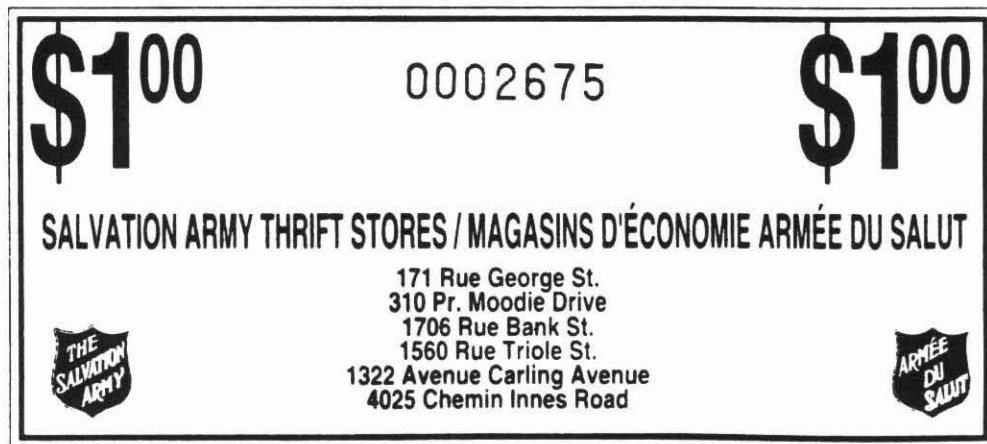
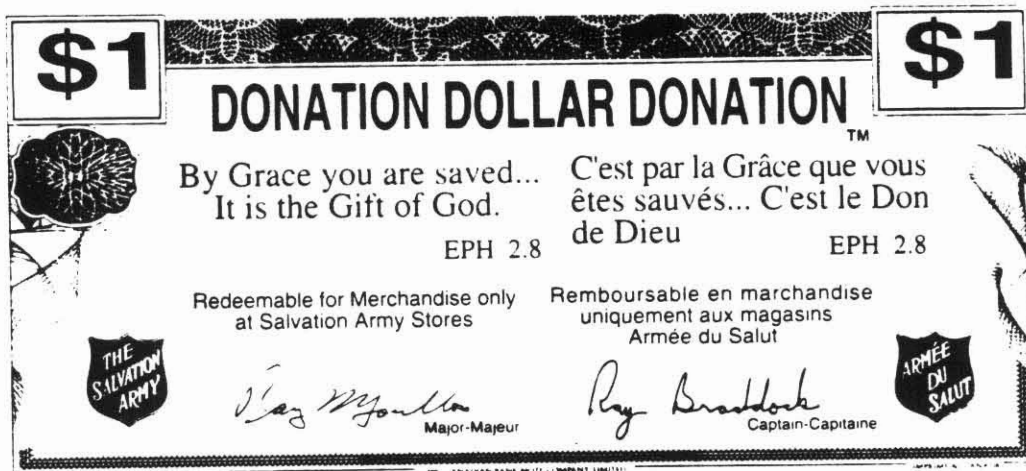
by Michael Curry

In the greater Ottawa area one organization which is undertaking charitable work is the Salvation Army.

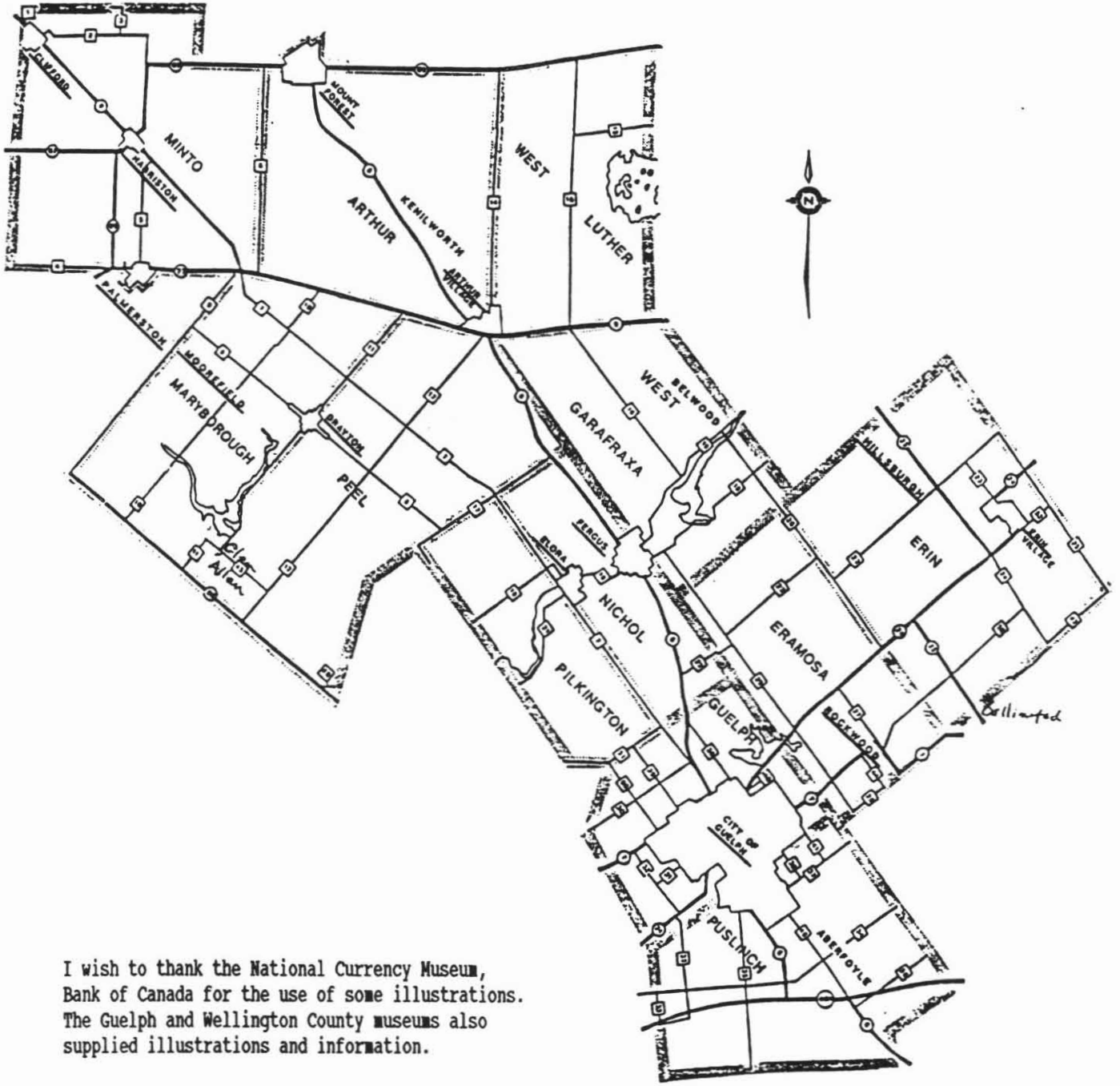
They operate a number of thrift stores and regularly seek donations. Recently upon taking in a bag of material I was given a finely printed DONATION DOLLAR. It is signed by the local Major and Captain and is redeemable at any one of their six stores.

The printing was done by the Canadian Bank Note Company and though I have only seen them in the last few months it is dated 1983 in the steel engraving. So far only the \$1.00 denomination has been issued. They are all serial numbered. Mine is in the low thousands though I have seen numbers close to 100,000.

The security printing, planchets and redemption at a broad number of locations ranks these with Canadian Tire Money. Captain Braddock is now in Toronto, so perhaps we shall see series from other centres in Canada.



County of
WELLINGTON



I wish to thank the National Currency Museum, Bank of Canada for the use of some illustrations. The Guelph and Wellington County museums also supplied illustrations and information.

WELLINGTON COUNTY NUMISMATICS

Ross W. Irwin, FCNRS

The word numismatics means any coin-like object or paper coupon which can be exchanged for goods. The word also extends to medals and medal-like items. In this listing I have taken some liberties with the word, for which I apologize.

Some of the abbreviations used are:- A, aluminum; C, copper; B, brass; W, white metal; R, round; O, octagonal; Sc, scalloped with number of lobes.

MERCHANTS TOKENS IN WELLINGTON COUNTY

There are many different groups of tokens, tickets, and passes which had no monetary significance but which are important local records in other respects and because they are metallic and are often coin-like in form they do form an interesting area around the fringe of conventional numismatics. For example, communion tokens were a check on church attendance. Some tokens were given out for work completed and were eventually exchanged for wages or goods in lieu. Others were an admission to play an amusement game, some are discount checks, and others are merely advertising counters.

At the turn of the Century and for another 20 years many rural town general merchants adopted "due bill" tokens in their businesses. To understand the use of these tokens in the agricultural economy we must first have an appreciation of how business was conducted at the time.

The towns and villages of the county were the shopping centres of the period and supplied most of the needs of the town people, villagers and local farmers. The village general store was the centre for daily commerce and of social activity where men loafed around the large pot-bellied stove telling stories and playing checkers.

The General Store

A large portion of the early buying of family needs was done by the trade and barter system. Most of the eggs and butter were sold to the local storekeeper, and household needs purchased, without the need to pass any of the nation's currency. The shopkeeper who bought the farm housewives produce, and paid for it only in trade, was expected to stock all the needs of the average farm household. The number of items stocked increased with time as more money became available for non-essential goods. The numerous wholesale travelling salesmen kept the merchant abreast of new and hopefully fast moving items for his stock.

Everything came on the train. Bread was sold unwrapped in three pound loaves. Butter was sold in 32 pound boxes. Rolled oats was bagged up by the merchant. The storekeeper primarily bought produce and groceries in bulk and resold it from the bulk storage:- barrels of sugar, vinegar, and molasses; chests of tea; bins of flour and oatmeal; boxes of soap, starch, cigars and tobacco. These, along with the aroma of prunes, raisins, fresh fruit and vegetables were mingled with the aroma of turpentine and coal oil.

Cheeses were displayed in the shape of large cylinders resting on a heavy circular wooden block. A large knife was mounted on a pivot suspended over the centre of a cheese. By pulling down on the knife the proprietor cut a wedge from the cylinder of cheese. The cheese and knife were covered by a glass lid.

The store shelves were laden with imported fine silks, velvets, laces and other textiles and accessories; paper hangings; boots and shoes; hats and caps; ready-made clothing; confectionaries; hardware; china and glassware; medicines; and groceries. The dry goods counter was marked off in yards and inches, scissors to cut the cloth from the bolt were anchored by a string. All clothes were made at home. The millinery department was only open for 3 months each spring and in fall.

Patent medicines included Dr Williams Pink Pills for Pale People, Radway's Ready Relief "good for man or beast", Epsom salts, castor oil, senna tea, liniment and of course Peruna at 98¢ a bottle. Peruna was 68 percent alcohol.

In the boot and shoe department work shoes were 98¢ to \$1.98; and then there were hats and caps; some ready-made clothing; groceries; confectioneries; paper hangings; hardware, paint, tools, and stoves; clocks, lamps, china and glassware and many other items used by the community.

A storekeeper could not be certain of attracting customers to the store unless he hired a person to travel with a horse and wagon in summer, and a sleigh in winter, calling at farms for miles around buying eggs, live produce and crocks of butter. This route salesman driving the "egg wagon" would also take orders for groceries and other items which he would deliver on his next trip the following week.

The Farm Economy

On the farm the housewife seldom had "a dollar to call her own". The husband was not only the head of the household, but he was chancellor of the exchequer as well. Any cash was for land, stock, and seed, etc; not for the house. The revenue from butter, eggs, live and dressed poultry belonged to the housewife.

Farm wives would bring to the store 10 or 20 pound crocks of butter, crates of eggs, barrels of apples and other produce and trade them for meat and groceries. A few would barter for imported stuffs. Others took the produce to the local Farmer's Market where there was a better chance of obtaining cash. Eggs would be packed in grain so they would not break during the trip over rough roads.

Prices paid to farmers for their produce varied during the year. Some typical prices were 5c/lb for mutton; 12 - 15c/lb for butter; 9 - 14c/doz for eggs; 20c/lb for wool; lard was 15c/lb; geese were 5c/lb and chickens 40 - 50c a pair. Wood was often \$3.00 a cord. Tea was 37c/lb. A person had to work 3.5 days at 50c a day to buy 75 lbs of flour. If the farmer's wife expected cash for her produce she was given less (say 2c/dozen for eggs) than if she took it in trade for sugar, spices and other necessities.

Practically all the storekeepers business was on credit. Many farmers bought their farm supplies in the spring and paid for them in the fall after harvest. A further supply of goods was purchased for the winter and a bill run up over the summer. Storekeepers did not have a cash register, just a drawer till for small amounts of cash.

Eggs were expected to be fresh, and butter suitable for resale. Rocks buried in butter often were returned in a bag of sugar. In later years the name of the farm wife was printed on the butter paper to control quality.

Use of Credit

When a farm wife brought produce to the store, or sold it to the route salesman, a "due bill" was made out in her name. A "due bill" was like a "charge account" in reverse. All transactions of sales and purchases were entered on small bills and held in a master register. Tokens were used to keep the due bills in balance, like change, and for payment for small quantities of produce.

Tokens exist because they filled a local monetary need. They circulated narrowly and became money in an economic sense. Tokens, unlike other forms of currency remained where they were issued and could not be used outside the boundaries of their limited scope. It was useless to hoard tokens as they frequently lost their economic value.

Tokens served several purposes. These include: as a means of credit, to assure sufficient change, to provide a discount, for gift purpose, to force customer to deal at one place, and as an aid in a barter based economy. Small change was usually scarce in rural areas so tokens circulated freely as money in the town and village. The primary purpose was an exchange medium for farm produce, mostly eggs. With a complete mercantile line stocked by a general store the family's egg money was pretty much held capture within the village. By the

1930's the eggs were collected by larger firms using a truck and paying "cash on the barrel head" to outbid local firms. The influence of tokens declined sharply.

Tokens and due bills served a worthwhile purpose in the country but created peculiar situations such as a resident of Arthur having found herself in Fergus with a purse full of Fergusons' tokens or due bills and yet unable to buy needed household articles.

In most village stores the goods were not priced and the customer did not know the price of many items until the merchant had peeked at the cost symbol, calculated how he would come out with what was in the trade, and reviewed the credit status of the customer. He had the opportunity to haggle over the price to cut one or two cents off for good customers. The margin of profit in a village store was about 20 percent but varied with the article. The merchant had to resell the produce either to village customers or to the Toronto wholesaler.

Farm wives would bring to the store 10- or 20-pound crocks or firkins of butter, crates of eggs, barrels of apples and other produce and trade them for meat and groceries. A few would barter for imported stuffs. Eggs were expected to be fresh and butter suitable for resale. Rocks buried in butter often were returned in a bag of sugar. In later years, the name of the farm wife was pre-printed on the butter paper to control quality.

Others took the produce to the Farm's Market where there was a better chance of obtaining cash. Eggs would be packed in grain so they would not break during the trip over rough roads.

Use of Credit

Practically all the storekeeper's business was on credit. Farmers bought their farm supplies in the spring and paid for them after harvest in the fall. A further supply of goods was purchased for the winter and a bill run up over the summer. Storekeepers did not have a cash register, just a drawer till for small amounts of cash.

When a farm wife brought produce to the store, or sold it to the route salesman, a "due bill" was made out in her name. A due bill was like a charge account in reverse. Records of all sales and purchases were entered on small bills and held in a master register. The account was never closed. A final settlement usually meant the customer no longer intended to do business with the merchant. Tokens were often used to keep the due bills in balance, like change, and as payment for small quantities of produce.

In a village about 75 percent of the people bought on credit. The other 25 percent were villagers who were paid in cash every month. Due bills for a month were never considered to be credit.

In early spring cows give birth to calves and begin to produce milk but dried up in fall and stopped producing. Some people paid on the bill in spring from money made from logging or maple syrup.

Use of Due Bill Tokens

Due bill tokens existed because they filled a local monetary need. They circulated narrowly and became "money" in an economic sense. Tokens, unlike other forms of currency, remained where they were issued and could not be used outside the boundaries of their limited scope. It was useless to hoard tokens as they frequently lost their value when a store changed ownership.

Due bill tokens served several purposes. These included: as a means of credit; to assure sufficient change; to provide a discount; for gift purposes; to force customers to deal at one place; and as an aid in a barter-based economy. The primary purpose was as a medium of exchange for farm produce, mostly eggs.

The farmer did the haggling about grain and livestock, but the household shopping was left to the wife.

Below is an example of the use of a 25¢ due bill token from one transaction.

Produce received:		To merchandise:	
2 pairs chickens	.25 .50	Buttons	.05
1 duck	.25 .25	Tea	.55
5 lb. butter	.25 1.25	Sugar	.50
3 lb. pork	.10 .30	Currants	.18
1 goose	.73 .73	Cornstarch	.20
	\$3.03	Coal oil	.30
		1.5 yds cashmere	.45
		MacDonald chewing tobacco	.55
By token.....	\$.25		\$2.78

Small change was usually scarce in rural areas, so tokens circulated freely as money in the town and village. With a complete mercantile line stocked by a general store the family egg money was pretty much held captive within the village. By the 1930's with improved roads and transportation eggs were collected by firms using trucks and paying "cash on the barrel head" to outbid local stores. The farm wife was no longer hostage to the village store and the influence of tokens declined rapidly.

A number of storekeepers in Wellington County paid their customers for produce with tokens. The merchant's name was stamped on one side and the value of the token on the other. The size often reflected the value. Most were of light weight aluminum or white metal. Tokens were of value only in the store which issued them or to any local citizen who was willing to accept them at "face value".

Typical tokens were usually round, of aluminum or bronze, with the name and location of the issuing merchant on the obverse and sometimes additional advertising. The reverse bore the value of the token. Each denomination was usually a different diameter.

The first line is the obverse of the token with bars(|) showing each line. The second and other lines which are indented are the reverse of the token. For example the Reid token of Alma has a common obverse but the reverse of each token is different in value and sometimes wording. The code is the metal, shape and diameter in mm.

Alma

William and Robert Reid took over the store on the south-west corner of Alma from Gale after 1894. He sold the business to Currie in 1926.

R.J. REID	-.	GENERAL		MERCHANT	-.	ALMA, ONT.
GOOD FOR		1¢		-IN-		MERCHANDISE A-0-19
GOOD FOR		5		-IN-		MERCHANDISE A-0-21
GOOD FOR		10		-IN-		MERCHANDISE A-0-23
GOOD FOR		25		-IN-		MERCHANDISE A-0-26
GOOD FOR		50¢		-IN-		MERCHANDISE A-0-30
GOOD FOR		\$1.00		-IN-		MERCHANDISE A-0-35



Arthur

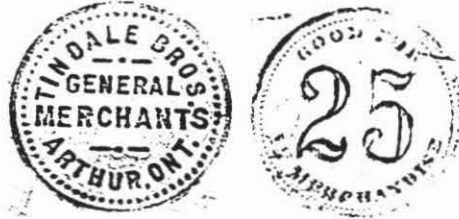
Hugh Ferguson was in business around the turn of the century, at least from 1891 to 1910.

FERGUSON'S CHEAP STORE		DRY GOODS		MILLINERY,		MANTLES		BOOTS, SHOES		CROCKERY		&		GROCERIES		ARTHUR.
GOOD FOR		1		IN		MERCHANDISE		A-R-18								
GOOD FOR		5		IN		MERCHANDISE		A-R-20								
GOOD FOR		10		IN		MERCHANDISE		A-R-25								
GOOD FOR		25		IN		MERCHANDISE		A-R-28								
GOOD FOR		50		IN		MERCHANDISE		A-R-30								
GOOD FOR		1.00		IN		MERCHANDISE		A-R-35								



Tindale Brothers operated a general store at least between 1895 and 1915.

TINDALE BROS.	-o-	GENERAL	MERCHANTS	-o-	ARTHUR, ONT.
GOOD FOR	1	IN	MERCHANDISE		B-R-18
GOOD FOR	5	IN	MERCHANDISE		B-R-20
GOOD FOR	10	IN	MERCHANDISE		B-R-25
GOOD FOR	25	IN	MERCHANDISE		B-R-28
GOOD FOR	50	IN	MERCHANDISE		B-R-30
GOOD FOR	1.00	IN	MERCHANDISE		B-R-35



Ballinafad

F.W. Betts operated a general store from 1899 to 1910

E.H. BETTS	THE BIG	DEPARTMENTAL	STORE	BALLINAFAD
GOOD FOR	1¢	IN	MERCHANDISE	A-R-18



E.H. BETTS	GENERAL	MERCHANT	BALLINAFAD.	
GOOD FOR	5¢	IN	MERCHANDISE	A-R-25

Clifford

Thomas Smith was in business from 1890 to about 1915.

AT	T. SMITH & SONS	DRY GOODS	STORE	-o-	CLIFFORD, ONT. (J.K.C.)
GOOD FOR	50	IN	MERCHANDISE		A-R-34
GOOD FOR	1.00	-IN-	MERCHANDISE		A-R-35



GOOD FOR ONE CENT IN MDSE	AT	SMITH & SONS	DRY GOODS	STORE	CLIFFORD	1¢
THE CRANSTON	1¢	J.K.C. GALT, ONT.	TRADE DUE BILL			A-R-18

Similar for	5¢			A-R-21
Similar for	10¢			A-R-23
Similar for	25¢			A-R-28
Similar for	50¢			A-R-32



Donald McEachern was a general merchant from 1886 - 1900

D. McEACHERN	-o-	GENERAL	MERCHANT	
GOOD FOR	1	-IN-	MERCHANDISE	A-R-18
GOOD FOR	5	-IN-	MERCHANDISE	A-R-21
GOOD FOR	10	-IN-	MERCHANDISE	A-R-23
GOOD FOR	25	-IN-	MERCHANDISE	A-R-25
GOOD FOR	50	-IN-	MERCHANDISE	A-R-30
GOOD FOR	1.00	IN	MERCHANDISE	A-R-35



Drayton

The business opened as Schneider and Luntz about 1890. John Luntz purchased the general store about 1900 and continued past 1915.

DRY GOODS IMPORTER	AND	GENERAL DEALER	JOHN LUNZ	DRAYTON
GOOD FOR	5	IN	MERCHANDISE	A-R-19
GOOD FOR	10	IN	MERCHANDISE	A-R-25
GOOD FOR	25	IN	MERCHANDISE	A-R-28
GOOD FOR	1.00	IN	MERCHANDISE	A-R-35

C.A. Markle was a barber and owned the Markel Hotel from 1890 to 1900. He previously worked in Elora and later in Guelph.

AT MARKLE'S | DRAYTON
GOOD FOR | ONE | SHAVE B-R-23

Elora

William Campbell operated a general store in Elora from 1855 to 1897. His son took over in 1897 and operated the store to 1909 when it was sold to Donale Bell.

AT | CAMPBELL'S | STORES | ELORA, ONT.
GOOD FOR | 1 | IN MERCHANDISE B-R-18
GOOD FOR | 1 | -IN- | MERCHANDISE A-R-18
GOOD FOR | 2 | -IN- | MERCHANDISE B-R-20
GOOD FOR | 5 | IN MERCHANDISE A-R-22
GOOD FOR | 10 | IN MERCHANDISE A-R-25
GOOD FOR | 25 | IN MERCHANDISE A-R-27
GOOD FOR | 50 | IN MERCHANDISE A-R-30
GOOD FOR | 1.00 | IN MERCHANDISE A-R-34



The Campbell obverse was muled with a Reid obverse as below.

R.J. REID | GENERAL | MERCHANT | ALMA, ONT. B-R-21 (mule)

Erin

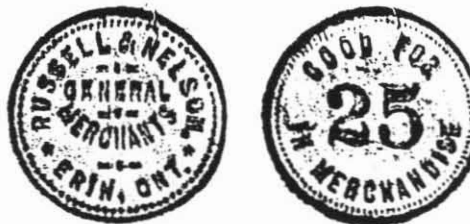
T.J. Hamilton were general merchants in Erin from before 1891 to after 1918.

T.J. HAMILTON & CO. | GENERAL | MERCHANTS | ERIN, ONT.
GOOD FOR | 5¢ | IN MERCHANDISE B-R-20
GOOD FOR | 25¢ | IN MERCHANDISE B-R-28
GOOD FOR | \$1.00 | IN MERCHANDISE B-R-35



D.C. Russell operated a grocery store in Erin from before 1906 to after 1910.

RUSSELL & NELSON | -o- | GENERAL | MERCHANTS | -o- | ERIN, ONT.
GOOD FOR | 1 | IN MERCHANDISE A-R-18
GOOD FOR | 5 | IN MERCHANDISE A-R-20
GOOD FOR | 25 | IN MERCHANDISE A-R-28
GOOD FOR | 50 | IN MERCHANDISE A-R-31
GOOD FOR | 1.00 | IN | MERCHANDISE B-R-31



Glenallan

A.B. Snyder operated a general store in Glenallan from about 1900 to after 1918.

A.B. SNYDER | GENERAL | MERCHANT | GLENALLAN, ONT.
GOOD FOR | 2 | IN MERCHANDISE A-Sc8-21
GOOD FOR | 5 | IN | MERCHANDISE A-Sc8-24
GOOD FOR | 10 | IN | MERCHANDISE A-Sc8-28
GOOD FOR | 25 | IN MERCHANDISE A-Sc10-31
GOOD FOR | 50 | IN MERCHANDISE A-Sc11-35
GOOD FOR | 1.00 | IN | MERCHANDISE B-Sc11-35

Guelph

Albert Ziemman operated a tinware store on the West Market before 1900 but moved to 14 McDonnell St by 1905. He later moved to 21 Norfolk St where the business was taken over by H. Occomore Co by 1912.

AT | ZIEMAN'S | STORES, | TINWARE | HARDWARE | MARKET ST. | GUELPH
GOOD FOR | 10¢ | ON A DOLLAR | PURCHASE A-R-25



F. HURNDALL | THE | PHOTOGRAPHER | 95 | UPPER WYNDHAM | ST. | GUELPH, ONT.
ONE COIN GOOD FOR | 50¢ | ON ONE DOZEN | CABINET PHOTOS | AT |
HURNDALL'S | STUDIO A-R-30



W.F. Neubauer was a merchant tailor about 1895.

W.F. NEUBAUER | MERCHANT | TAILOR | OPERA HOUSE BLOCK | GUELPH
GOOD FOR | 1-¢ | ON PRESSING | AND | CLEANING | YOUR SUIT
A-R-25



Kandy Kitchen Ice Cream parlour was established in 1899 by Chas. Yeates and Joshua Thomas at at 27 Lower Wyndham St in 1926.

KANDY KITCHEN | ICE CREAM | WATER ICES | AND | SODAS | GUELPH, ONT.

Numeral 5	A-Sc8-29
Numeral 10	A-Sc8-29
Numeral 15	A-Sc8-29
Numeral 20	A-Sc8-29



George Williams operated a general store and bakery at 107 Wyndham St.

-AT- | GEO. WILLIAMS | - | GUELPH, | ONT.
GOOD FOR | 10¢ | IN MERCHANDISE

A-R-25



Harriston

Aaron Wenger started a butter storage plant at the corner of Margaret and Younge Streets in 1893 but was forced to sell in 1900 to Donald Gunn and brothers of Toronto who meat packers. They continued the butter and egg business from 1902, and eventually amalgamated with Canada Packers in 1927. This token represented the piece work price for candling 1 frame of eggs. A frame was 36 eggs in a 15 or 30 dozen crate which had five layers or frames. The period of use was from 1902 to 1916.

GUNNS | LTD | HARRISTON
GOOD | FOR | 1 | FRAME

A-R-25



The McCrimmon and Henry dry goods store operated at the turn of the century.

R.J. HENRY & CO.	THE	UP TO DATE	DRY GOODS	HOUSE	HARRISTON, ONT.
GOOD FOR	1	-IN-	MERCHANDISE	A-0-18	
GOOD FOR	5	-IN-	MERCHANDISE	A-0-20	
GOOD FOR	10	-IN-	MERCHANDISE	A-0-22	
GOOD FOR	25	-IN-	MERCHANDISE	A-0-25	
GOOD FOR	50	-IN-	MERCHANDISE	A-0-30	
GOOD FOR	1.00	IN	MERCHANDISE	A-0-30	
GOOD FOR	1.00	-IN-	MERCHANDISE	B-0-30	



ARTHUR, ONT.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS.

MONEY LOANED AT A REASONABLE RATE OF INTEREST ON APPROVED NOTES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to those wishing to send money to any place in Canada or United States. The cheapest and best way to send money is by Bank Draft, which we can give payable without charge any place in Canada. In sending money this way it is also a receipt for the party sending the money. *~ ~ ~ ~ ~*

SALE NOTES CASHED OR COLLECTED.

[OVER]

Transactions

of the

Canadian Numismatic Research Society

ISSN 0045-5202



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CANADA 125 MEDAL

Jeff Fournier

During Canada's centennial year in 1967, hundreds of communities issued medals and tokens commemorating the event. Many of these were struck featuring the official centennial symbol - eleven equilateral triangles representing the ten provinces and the Canadian North, arranged to form a stylized maple leaf.

When Canada celebrated its 125th birthday in 1992, a small number of communities issued municipal tokens, but few of them marked the anniversary of our country.

The Bank of Montreal, who also celebrated an important anniversary that year - its 175th - issued a commemorative medal which featured the official "Canada 125" logo. This was one of the few medals to be issued in 1992.

Disappointed by this, the author decided to issue a medal commemorating this landmark anniversary.

A total of 120 medals were made: 40 each in antique bronze plate, gold plate and silver plate. They were produced by a local Sudbury company - Winners Circle Awards - and were cast, as opposed to being struck. Each is 31 millimeters in diameter.

The obverse side of the medal features the "Canada 125" logo (a stylized maple leaf), while the reverse side (designed by the author) features a triangular logo with a view of science North, a nickel refinery, steam engine and maple leaf. These symbols represent tourism, mining and the railway, respectively - the city's major industries of the past and present. The maple leaf is emblematic of Canada and the triangle which encircles all four represents the strength and unity which exists in the municipality of Sudbury.

The medals were issued, through mail order at \$21.00 for the set of three.

An additional 10 uniface medals were also struck - 5 featuring the "Canada 125" logo and 5 featuring the Sudbury logo. These were not offered for sale.

SPECIFICATIONS

<i>COMPOSITION</i>	<i>DIAMETER</i>	<i>MINTAGE</i>
Antique bronze plate	31 millimeters	40
Antique silver plate	31 millimeters	40
Antique gold plate	31 millimeters	40
Antique bronze plate (uniface obverse)	31 millimeters	5
Antique bronze plate (uniface reverse)	31 millimeters	5



NBCC SCRIP

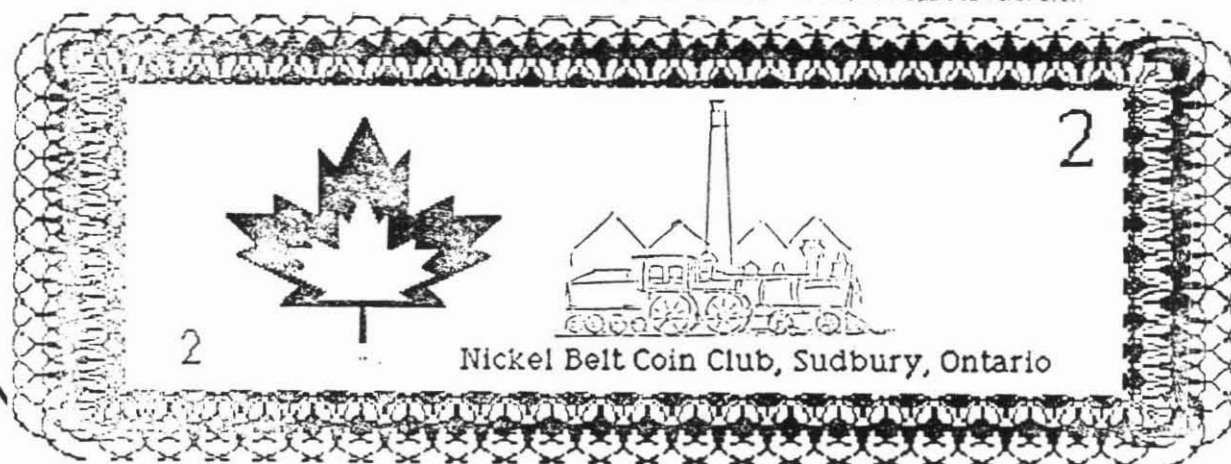
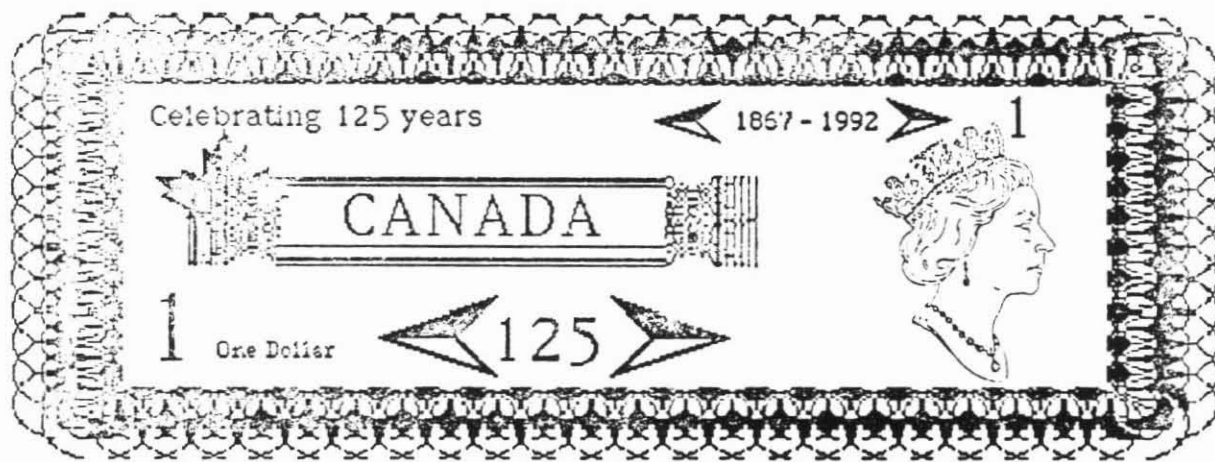
By Jeff Fournier

In March of 1992, the Nickel Belt Coin Club issued a \$1 paper note to commemorate Canada's 125th anniversary. A limited number of these "nickel bucks" were designed and produced by Jeff Fournier using a personal computer.

The notes feature Queen Elizabeth II and a number of symbols, as well as the denomination, "One Dollar" on one side. On the other side is the Nickel Belt Coin Club logo and a maple leaf. Specimens were sold for 50 cents each.

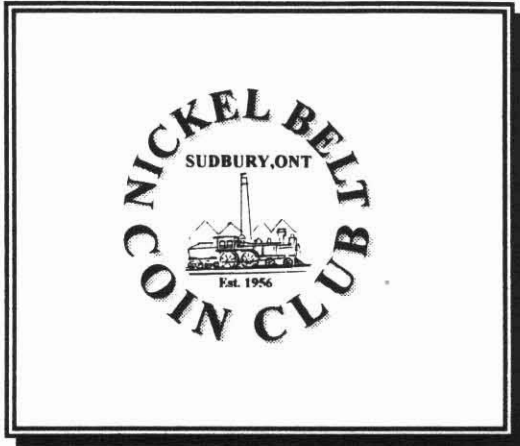
The notes were printed on blue paper and measure 163 mm X 64 mm.

The \$1 notes were quickly sold out and many orders could not be filled so, the club issued a second, almost identical note, but this time with a \$2 denomination and printed on green paper. They were also priced at 50 cents each and in a short time the 125 which were made, sold out.



THE NICKEL BELT COIN CLUB

By Jeff Fournier



In 1955, four gentlemen conceived the idea of forming a club for coin collectors in the city of Sudbury; these were Mr. Harold Jensen, Mr. J.P. Kirwan, Mr. C.F. (Chuck) Martin and Mr. R. Butler. Two or three meetings followed and in 1956 an ad was placed in the Sudbury star with the help of J.P. Kiwan to publicize a meeting for those interested in forming a club in the city. Shortly after, the inaugural meeting was held and the Nickel Belt Coin Club was formed.

Two of the men who responded to the advertisement were Mr. R.C. (Bob) Willey and Mr. George Furchner, who assisted in drawing up the constitution and by-laws

for the club.

Chuck Martin was elected as the club's President and Ethel Marciniwe was installed as Secretary.

Martin was interviewed by the Sudbury Star in 1956 about the aims and progress of the new club, at which time he forecast that perhaps the club might grow to have 10 or 12 members. Within a short time, however, club membership numbered close to 100.

Originally, the club met twice each month, but since 1965 has been meeting once per month. In the beginning, National Coin Week was the big annual promotion for the club with displays shown in various businesses throughout the city, and special guest speakers were called upon to commemorate the event. As membership increased along with the club's finances, it was decided to hold a coin show - the first of which was held in 1967. After that date, shows were held along with the Sudbury Stamp Society.

In 1971, the club hosted the annual convention of the Ontario Numismatic Association, which was held from April 24th to 25th at the President Motor Hotel on Elm Street in Sudbury. This was definitely one of the club's highlights up to this point. A medal was issued for this event, with the familiar rendition of the Inco complex and smokestacks as it appeared at the time.

In more recent years, the club has set up displays at local malls and libraries, visited schools and given talks to children about coin collecting and produced a commemorative note in 1992 to Commemorate Canada's 125th anniversary.

The club's official logo was approved in January of 1990. The design is significant in that it pays tribute to the industries of mining and railway, which first helped spur growth in the area. It was designed by Father Roger Lavoie, with modifications by Jeff Fournier.

The Nickel Belt Coin Club still meets once per month, on the 3rd Sunday (every month except July and August) in room C-11 at Sudbury's Civic Square from 1:00pm to 4:00pm. Meetings feature a monthly coin auction of 65 lots, guest speakers, displays and so forth. The official club newsletter (Nickel Belt Coin Club News) is distributed free to all paid-up members. Membership in the club is \$10.00 per year and offers privileges such as the newsletter, meetings, door prizes, draws and use of the club library. Members can also buy or sell coins in the monthly auctions. For more information about the club you can write NBCC, P.O. Box 593, Sudbury, Ont., P3E 4R6.

A CANADIAN TAEKWONDO MEDAL

by Frank Fesco F.C.N.R.S.

Here is a sketch of the Canadian Taekwondo Medal awarded in the National Championship Meet held in the Woodroffe Campus gymnasium of Algonquin College in Ottawa, on Saturday, June 1, 1991:



LOCAL	
Taekwondo	
Tae E. Lee Tourney	
At Algonquin College	
Saturday Results	
Blackbelt Sparring Winners	
WOMEN	
Alison Poole, Ottawa	
MEN	
Fly (110-119): Harry Brewer, Ottawa	
Bantam (119-127): Won Bok Choi, Toronto	
Feather (127-141): Tino Santos, Toronto	
Light (141-154): Joe Dee, Toronto	
Welter (154-167): Jae Choon Lee, Toronto	
Middle (167-183): Ken Blackburn, Ottawa	
Heavy (183 and over): Matthew Chong, Toronto	
Exhibition: Won Young Chung fought David Backs of Ottawa, no winner is declared in exhibition matches	

This large, thick, heavy medal was struck by the KEUM POONG Company of Seoul, Korea, in the three standard award metals, Gold, Silver and yellow Bronze, for 1st, 2nd and 3rd place winners, and in toned Copper for other sparring competitors.

It has some coloured enamelling, outlined by metal ridges. On the obverse, two athletes are shown in white on a red maple leaf with a blue background. The legend is in raised letters without enamel.

On the reverse are the two balanced halves of the EUM-YANG 음양 (Chinese: YIN-YANG 陰陽), the dual interacting cosmic forces that appear on Korea's flag. The upper YANG element is in Red, and the lower EUM is in Blue. In the centre there is an unenamelled design of a high kicker on half of a maple leaf, on a globe within a legend band.

In the Yang field and on the central band are the characters, 태권도 TAE KWON DO, in Korean Hangeul script. This is the name of the modern chivalrous codified athletic activity that has evolved from Korean unarmed combat, and is gaining recognition as an official international sport, while still retaining its personal defensive role. This is ironic, because the opposite gladiatorial effect is happening to some occidental contact sports.

An engraved date bar has been affixed in a frame below the central motif. And below this are the characters: 무도정신 MU DO JEONG SIN, "Martial Arts Spirit". This is the spirit of self-control,

discipline and moral principles of behaviour, bearing and attitude that are taught as part of TAEKWONDO training programs.

The medal is 59.4 mm in diameter, 5.1 mm thick, and the copper type weighs 101.73 grams, which includes a suspending bar and neckband ribbon that is 75 cm long and 40 mm wide. Ribbon colours are red, white and blue, equally, and in that order.

Competition in the first half of the Meet was for demonstration of individual skill "patterns", and in the second half, of ability in paired sparring bouts, by weight class and belt colour category groups. In between there were shows of female capability, the features of other Far Eastern Martial Arts, and an outstanding display of skill and discipline by expert TAEKWONDO competitors.

Most of the hundreds of competitors were from Toronto and Ottawa. Canada's highest qualified instructor - 8th Dan (level) Black Belt Master, Tae Eun Lee, B.A. M.B.A., is in Ottawa. However, Toronto's larger population base showed in the top category competitive results reported in the Local amateur sports' news of The Ottawa Citizen newspaper, shown above.

Ottawa's TV Channel 22 (MacLean-Hunter) taped the highlights - the shows and black belt events. But the Korean Ambassador, Mr. KUM WOO PARK, witnessed the complete display, for which so many Canadians have this fine medal to show for their efforts.

TAE KWON DO AWARD

by Frank Fesco, F.C.P.N.S.



On Saturday, 29 May 1993, a TAE KWON DO championship competition took place in the Algonquin College gymnasium among competitors from Ottawa, Peterborough, Montreal, Cornwall and Kingston. Gold, Silver and Bronze medals were awarded in three categories: (i) Patterns - formal motions against imaginary opponents; (ii) Combat - between two equally qualified opponents; and, (iii) Team - point scores by groups.

The medal sketched above is of the silver award for patterns. It came with a 30-inch loop of 1-inch wide ribbon with equal width longitudinal stripes of red, white and blue. It was earned by Mark Beston, an engineer from Kingston, who has progressed through the stages of competence recognized by white, yellow, orange, blue, blue with red stripe, to his present red belt. This is just two degrees below the prized black belt, which in turn has nine grades (Dans).

The medal is actually made of a white metal alloy. It is 63.8 mm in diameter, is 5.2 mm thick, and weighs 117.35 gms. The obverse has two combatants on a maple leaf in a central circle. These are in a framed crest with TAE KWON DO above, and TAE EUN LEE OTTAWA SCHOOLS below. The crest is in a wreath and ribbon below with the Korean Hanoul inscription: 태권도 (TAE KWON DO). All is surrounded by a framed border bearing the legend: TAE E. LEE CUP above; and CANADIAN TAEKWONDO CHAMPIONSHIPS below. A loop is affixed at top, for suspension. The reverse has three Hanoul characters 국기원 (KUK KI WON), the name of the World Training Centre for Black Belts in Seoul, Korea, which is shown in the centre. In a rectangular frame, below, is an adhesive label bearing: Date Plate May 29, 1993. At the bottom is the legend: MADE IN KOREA.

TAE KWON DO (Hanoul 태권도; Hanja 跆拳道) is the Korean sport of empty-handed defence that evolved from an earlier martial art using hands and feet. It has integrated the mental and spiritual principles of Taoism and Zen Buddhism with physical skills. This is evident from the Hanja DO which is the same as the Japanese DO and the Chinese TAO (Pinyin DAO), the fundamental principle of Taoism and Buddhism.

This art trains the suspension of the rationalizing and calculating functions of the mind, so that the mind and body can react simultaneously as a unit to changing situations of combat. When this state is perfected, the everyday experience of subject and object vanishes, which can only be achieved by practice and experience.

TAE KWON DO emerged as a sport only in 1955, but it already has international recognition by sports bodies of more than 130 countries. Clubs exist now in all ten Canadian provinces and the N.W. Territories; and Canada ranks 4th in the world! To a large extent this success is attributable to Ottawa's 8th Dan Black Belt, Tae Eun Lee, who has launched and directed several clubs in Canada, and is an international representative. He officiated at Saturday's event, which was attended by the Korean ambassador, the Canadian military officer for TAE KWON DO training in the Armed Forces, and various local officials.

Unfortunately this sport has received scant publicity to date. The financial obscurity and physical mayhem of gladiatorial "sports" is more seductive. Unfortunately also, these medal awards have had little numismatic investigation. Here is a real challenge!

1993 06 03

1994 TAE KWON DO Medal

by Frank Fesco, F.C.R.N.S.

It is interesting to observe the swing from European, to American, to Asian influence on Canadian customs and beliefs. Western traditional religious standards seem to be abandoned in favour of power and wealth, and its associated violence and greed. This has produced concern by some who seek self-protection skills and personal confidence to cope with this trend. As a result, Asian *Martial Arts* of unarmed combat, or their athletic and philosophical derivatives, have attracted an increasing number of Canadian participants in recent decades.

Perhaps the most popular martial art that has been inherited from Korea and modified to suit the gentler occidental outlook, is TAE KWON DO. In Korean Hangul script 태권도 a literal translation might be "behaviour fist principle". In Korean Hanja script 跆拳道 T'AI CHUAN TAO, a literal Chinese translation might be "trample fist way". The TAO shows the link with the ancient oriental philosophy, Taoism, in the training of mind, body and spirit.

The modified version of TAE KWON DO is MOO DONG, which was developed by Grand Master TAE EUN LEE, an 8th Dan Black Belt, now settled in Ottawa. Its stated goal is "...to encompass philosophical, spiritual, moral ideals and physical aspects of the Korean Martial Art of TAE KWON DO."

It is mainly due the efforts of this instructor, promoter, organizer, author, consultant of military and political officials and international representative of this growing activity, that the sport has grown so popular in Eastern Canada.

Grand Master Lee has experience in several martial arts: Judo, Karate, Hapkido, Bu Moo Sul, Chang Moo Kwan and in instructing Tae Kwon Do for the Korean Army. He came to Canada in 1976 and in less than two decades has opened several schools and organized annual Canadian championship matches in addition to his Olympics and related activities.

This year, the Canadian Tae Kwon Do Championships were held in the Montpetit Hall of the University of Ottawa, on Saturday 28 May 1994. Eight rings were active simultaneously throughout the day by competitors from Peterborough, Kingston, Cornwall, Vimont and Ottawa. Political, military and ambassadorial representatives were in attendance.

Two types of competition were held, one in which individuals demonstrate their skill at techniques (Patterns) against imaginary opponents, and the other in which they compete in restrained combat (Sparring) with others of comparable grade. There were male and female classes and several belt colour grades in each. Teams competed for the Tae Eun Lee Cup; also, special advanced acts were performed.



Red Bronze

Diameter 51.0 mm

Thickness 3.8 mm

Weight 48.65 gm
(less ribbon)

Above is sketched a bronze medal that participants in the 1994 competition received. It was suspended by a long loop ribbon, 26 mm wide with red sides and a white centre with two yellow stripes on it.

The obverse of the medal features a crest with an athlete in kick flight being parried by a standing competitor, overlaid on a maple leaf in a circle within a bordered crest. In the border is TAE KWON DO / TAE EUN LEE / OTTAWA SCHOOL. The shield is in a laurel wreath, with a lower ribbon, bearing TAE KWON DO in Hangul script.

The reverse legend is: * TAE E. LEE CUP. TAEKWONDO CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS. In the centre is the old Asian YIN-YANG symbol. On the heraldic red upper lobe is TAE EUN LEE, and below it, TAE KWON DO, in Hangul script. At the bottom of the lower white lobe is MADE IN KOREA, above which is an adhesive label bearing the date, May 28 1994.

The medal's raised features, shown dark here, have a polished mirror finish, and the backgrounds have a sandblasted matte finish. This is opposite to our Canadian cameo proof medallion coins.

1995 TAE KWON DO MEDAL

by Frank Fesco, F.C.N.R.S.



Obverse

The 1995 University TAE KWON DO 태권도 (Korean martial arts sport) Championships were held at the University of Ottawa on 19 March. Approximately a hundred competitors took part, from Ottawa, Trent and Queen's Universities, the Royal Military College, and the Chiropractic Institute. Medals were awarded in the two categories: patterns (skills and form against imaginary opponents); and, sparring (between pairs of comparably qualified competitors).

The medal won by ^{my}daughter, Elisabeth, is sketched above. Coincidentally, her husband, Mark, also won such a medal. And, they both have their black-stripe belts, one step below the black belt class. How's that for equality?!

This gold-coloured medal is 63 mm in diameter (excluding the suspension loop), 3.6 mm thick, and weighs 63.63 gms. Numerologists note!

The central EUM-YANG (음양) symbol appears on both its faces. It represents the Asiatic symbol for the eternal cycling of negative and positive forces in Nature. The lower half is enamelled in blue (-) and the upper half in red (+). The legends and parts shown dark are in polished relief, and the border back-ground is in brushed matte finish.

In the obverse field are the overlaid initials, UO, the abbreviation for the UNIVERSITE D'OTTAWA, that appears in French at the lower border. TAE KWON DO CHAMPIONSHIPS is at the upper.



Reverse

The reverse is more varied. Overlaid in the centre of the EUM-YANG is a triangle that represents the three aims of the sport—to develop success at: (1) home and family; (2) work or school; and, (3) TAE KWON DO. This philosophy was introduced into the traditional art by Grand Master TAE EUN LEE, 8th Dan Black Belt - Canada's most qualified exponent - who lives in Ottawa. He named it after his birthplace, MOO KWANG 무광

The inner legend at the top, in English, is: TAE E. LEE MOO KWANG TAEKWONDO, and at the bottom is: March 19, 1995.

The outer border legends are in Korean HANGUL 한글 script. At the top is: 무광 태권도 MOO KWANG TAE KWON DO, and at the bottom is: 사부님 이래은 SA BOO NIM LEE TAE EUN, "Grand Master TAE EUN LEE".

The medal was suspended from a ring through the medal loop, by a 75 cm long ribbon that had three equal width 7 mm stripes of red, white and blue.

TAE KWON DO Medals from previous years were reported in earlier C.O.C.C. Journals. Each was of this same attractive Korean workmanship. They demonstrate the Korean's outstanding skills and ability in alloying, casting and metal-working. This was developed over centuries of producing numerous brass and bronze charms, BOO CHAWG 부적.

1995 07 01

ILLUSTRATIONS OF TWO MEDALS submitted by Ross W. Irwin

No. 1. has the LeRoux 1465 obverse and the reverse is described: A 2 cent Canadian postage stamp with a postman in the foreground. The words IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE is above and the year 1899 below. I believe this was one of the Canadian National Exhibition medals.

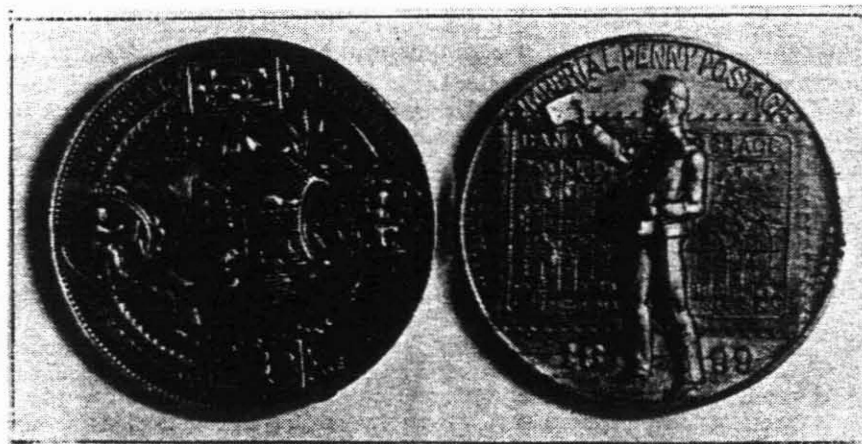
No. 2. CAPEX was the Canadian International Philatelic Exhibition which was held in Toronto June 9 to 18, 1978. These medals were awarded in the exhibit program.

Obv: Toronto City Hall, with TORONTO/9-18 VI 1978 to right. Below, a postage stamp with CAPEX'78.

Rev: Canadian/International/Philatelic Exhibition/1978 above and Exposition/Philatelique/Internationale/Canadienne/1978 below. Two maple leaves are in the design. There is space for an engraved name in the field.

Medal designed by Harry Markwart, Toronto. Struck by Interbranch International Mint, Malton.

1



2



NUMISMATIC PINS by Michael Curry

At the risk of turning the Transactions into something which will list - " belt buckles of famous bus conductors " I think readers might be interested in the following items.

I recently obtained a small blue and gold enamelled pin as in the illustration with the following legend.

"CANADIAN BANK NOTE GIRLS CLUB" the reverse is inscribed "Trophy Craft" a noted pin manufacturer.

Judging from the quality and it's clasp; I venture its date at around the Second World War Naturally nobody knows anything about it. The Bank Note companies did have a lot of female employees in their production facilities, so it is natural that they would have had recreational organizations.

The second item is lovely black enamel and 10K gold pin of the Bank of Canada. It bears the familiar stylized representation of the original bank facade on Wellington street. It was issued for 25 years service. While not old it is rare to find one on the market.

As the used book trade uses the expression printed ephemera for associated literary/printed items; perhaps the above items could be classified as " numismatic ephemera ".



* * * * *

The following illustration should have been included with my article on the "OTTAWA DIOCESAN LAY READERS ASSOCIATION which was printed in the last issue of the "TRANSACTIONS".



AN INTERESTING SERIES OF LEATHER TOKENS by Michael Curry

I recently obtained a series of leather tokens issued by the Tandy Leather Company of Ottawa. Being unsure as to whether or not they have been recorded, I can offer the following details. They are of a uniform size, slightly smaller than a silver dollar and varying colour. The tokens are for 1, 5, 10, 25 cents and 1Dollar denominations.

The obverse and reverse of all are the same, as in the illustration, with the exception of the denomination.



In checking with the firm, no one can recall when they were issued, other than the fact that it was while they were at their BANK Street location and just prior to moving to their present Merivale Road location.

The firm was established in Ottawa in 1967 and moved to the Merivale Road store in 1972. They guessed the issuance was in 1971.

What was interesting was that they were mailed out to selected customers with some receiving differing denominations. Only good customers were chosen. The tokens were ordered from the then American parent firm, who supplied them with the smooth gold printing on the obverse. The reverse impressed printing was done at the Ottawa store.

Naturely no stocks exist and the present staff do not even have a sample themselves.

These items certainly join a select group of leather numismatic items issued in Canada and the world.



Editor's note - Larry Laevens recently supplied me with a gold lettered blue leather 25¢ token used by the Tandy Leather Co. in Hamilton. They are similar but the reverse

has GOOD ONLY AT 317 KING ST. E. HAMILTON, ONT.

FAST FOOD OUTLETS OFFER INTERESTING NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

Over the last few years, several major fast food chains have been making use of tokens. These should not be ignored by the collector today. Numismatically they are at least as important as the "due bills" and other advertising tokens of 75 to 100 years ago. Although there are probably many more, I have illustrated a few here which I have recently come across. It would be appreciated if anyone knowing of others, would send me a rubbing and description.

The large Dairy Queen \$1.00 or free sundae token I actually got at a Dairy Queen outlet. The outlet was offering a meal deal which included a hamburger, fries and a sundae. For anyone unable to eat the sundae at the time of purchase, a token was offered which could be exchanged for the sundae at a later date. It could also be used instead for \$1 off the price of any royal treat.

Obverse: Large Dairy Queen token, as illustrated - plastic, round brown, gold lettering. 47mm

Reverse: same but in French.



Obverse: 10441 YONGE/DAIRY QUEEN (in symbol)/brazier/RICHMOND HILL, ONT.

Reverse: 10¢ OFF ON PURCHASE AT/DAIRY QUEEN/10441 YONGE ST./RICHMOND HILL/ONT.

wood, round, blue lettering. 38mm's.



Obverse: Humpty Dumpty Potato Chip symbol surrounded by
MONNAYUS BONUS/HUMPTY DUMPTY

Reverse: 1\$ surrounded by - NON MONNAYABLE.NO CASH VALUE./DATE
EXPIRATION.31/08/94 EXPIRATION DATE.

eleven sided grey token. 32 mm's

These came in bags of Humpty Dumpty potato chips.



Obverse: McDonald's golden arch symbol over a large \$1 OFF
BIG MAC. below in box OFFER ENDS/SEPT. 30,1990.
below this SEARS CANADA INC. surrounded by REDEEMABLE
AT PARTICIPATING McDONALD'S IN CANADA LIMIT ONE
PER PURCHASE.

Reverse: Same but \$1 OFF McCHICKEN SANDWICH. 12 sided plastic
available in grey or brown. 32 mm's



Obverse: large letters A & W in symbol surrounded by WHERE
THE GOOD FOOD IS/ALL ACROSS CANADA - below this,
a chick (another symbol of A & W), and below
LUCKY DECISION MAKER

Reverse: A circle divided into three portions - at the
left, a maple leaf. at the right, the words DO
IT - below A & W in a symbol, all surrounded by
the words LUCKY DECISION MAKER. FLIP ME.
aluminum, round, 35 mm's



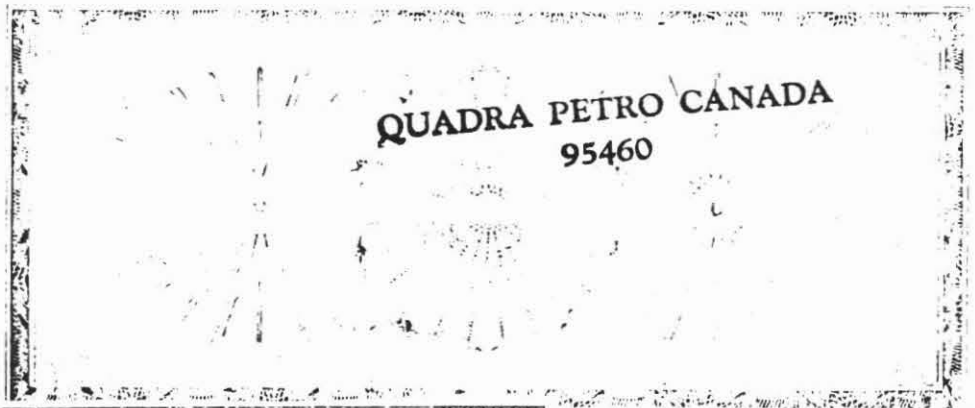
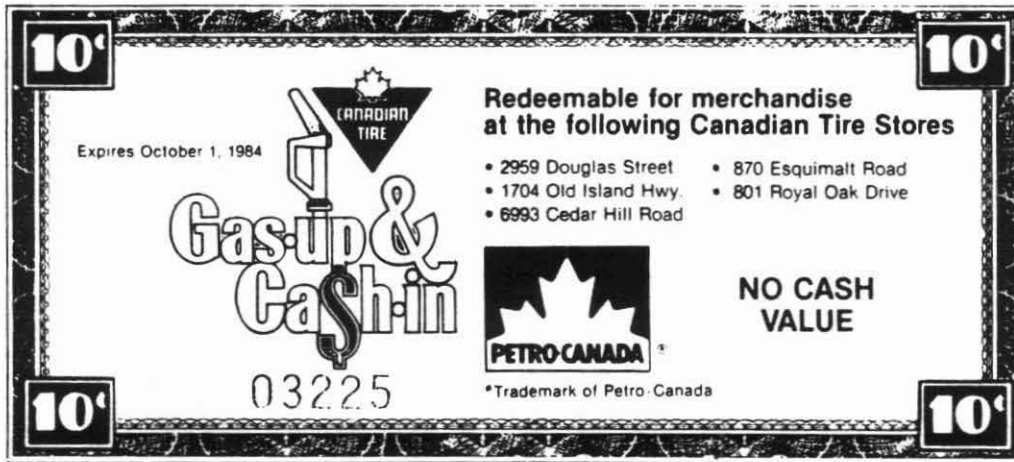
NEW OLD CANADIAN TIRE COUPONS

Ross W. Irwin

While in Victoria, BC, recently I acquired some CTC coupons among which were these strange items. I thought they were current issues until I saw the fine print which states "EXPIRES OCTOBER 1, 1984". The front of the coupon shows five locations where they could be redeemed. It appears that they were issued by PETRO CANADA and were redeemable in the several CTC stores.

The back of the coupon is a fancy design without printing. My coupon is rubber stamped with the issuing gas bar.

The 10¢ coupon has an orange red back and front with black letters. The 25¢ coupon is a light green with black letters. I wonder if there are other denominations?



HOARD OF COINS FOUND

Ross W. Irwin

The Lennox and Addington Historical Society Newsletter of November 1995 contains a rather interesting and speculative story on a find of old coins. The article is reprinted below.

A cache of coins, tokens and buttons from a site on the Napanee River has been installed in the display area. The coins provide some interesting insight into the early settlement of Lennox and Addington.

The number of George III coins [1775] suggests that they were lost on the tavern site by Loyalists when the Bay of Quinte area was settled at the end of the 18th century. The coins reveal activity inland from the Lake Ontario front, confirming that Loyalist settlers were locating along the Napanee River very early. The River was a natural site for settlements as indicated by the building of saw and grist mills at Napanee Mills [Napanee] in 1796. Before the development of roads, a tavern on the River was well placed to take advantage not only of north-south traffic from North Fredericksburgh to Richmond but also east-west travel from Napanee to the Bay of Quinte. In later years, schooners, steamers and smaller vessels followed the course of the River, moving goods, produce and people, making the river an active centre of commerce. The large quantity of coinage minted for North America suggests that the tavern's traffic was mainly local inhabitants, Loyalists and their sons and daughters in the early years.

The oldest coin is a 1723 Spanish Reale. From 1763-1850s, no official coinage was produced for British North America. A hodge-podge of foreign coins and tokens were in circulation. Among coins in common use were Spanish-American mints.

Included are examples of Brock and Wellington tokens. During the Peninsular Campaign of the Napoleonic War, a series of copper tokens, showing a bust of the Duke of Wellington appeared in England. Some pieces were brought to the Canadian Colonies, probably by troops sent out in 1814 to fight the Americans. The Brock Series of halfpenny tokens was struck in memory of General Sir Isaac Brock, Commander of the British forces in Upper Canada. On October 13, 1812, Brock was killed during an American invasion at Queenston, Upper Canada. The first tokens appeared around 1813.

W.S. Walley operated a fry goods store from about 1905 to the 1930's

WHALEY & CLARKE	DRY GOODS & CLOTHING	HARRISTON, ONT.
GOOD FOR	5¢ IN MERCHANDISE	A-R-21
GOOD FOR	10¢ IN MERCHANDISE	A-R-25



Hillsburg

GOOD FOR | \$1.00 | ON CASH SALE ON | A SUIT OR OVERCOAT | OR 25¢ ON | A PAIR OF PANTS | W.G. WATSON | HILLSBURG, ONT.

BRITISH-BOER WAR | PEACE | SOUTH AFRICA | OCT. 11, 1899 TO MAY 31, 1902. (clasped hands)
A-R-25

Same	C-R-25
Same	B-R-25
Same	W-R-25



Moorefield

Walter Innes moved to Moorefield about 1895 and started a general store about 1906. The store was sold in 1910 and Innes moved to Saskatchewan.

W. INNES & SON	GENERAL MERCHANTS	MOOREFIELD, ONT.
GOOD FOR	.10. IN MERCHANDISE	A-O-22
GOOD FOR	10 CENTS IN MERCHANDISE	A-O-22
GOOD FOR	.50¢. IN MERCHANDISE	A-O-27

A.E. Welsh operted this general store about 1905. He was financially backed by W.W. Scott, auctioneer.

SCOTT & WELSH	GENERAL MERCHANTS	MOOREFIELD
GOOD FOR	1 IN MERCHANDISE	A-R-18
GOOD FOR	5 IN MERCHANDISE	A-R-20
GOOD FOR	10 IN MERCHANDISE	A-R-23
GOOD FOR	25 IN MERCHANDISE	A-R-28
GOOD FOR	50 IN MERCHANDISE	A-R-31
GOOD FOR	1.00 IN MERCHANDISE	A-R-35
GOOD FOR	2.00 IN MERCHANDISE	A-R-35



All tokens are c/s, or cut "--" above the value

Mount Forest

John Wadell was a general merchant in Mount Forest and Holstein. He died in 1924 but operated the store from before the turn of the century.

JOHN WADDELL'S	GENERAL STORE	MT. FOREST.
GOOD FOR	1 IN MERCHANDISE	A-R-18
GOOD FOR	5 IN MERCHANDISE	A-R-20
GOOD FOR	10 IN MERCHANDISE	A-R-25
GOOD FOR	25 IN MERCHANDISE	A-R-28
GOOD FOR	25 IN MERCHANDISE, csp VOID	A-R-28
GOOD FOR	50 IN MERCHANDISE	A-R-30
GOOD FOR	1.00 IN MERCHANDISE	A-R-34



James and Robert Scott started a store in 1867 as the J & R Scott Co. When James sold out it became R.Scott & Co. The name was used to 1938 when it was sold to Wakler Stores.

R. SCOTT & CO.	DEPARTMENT	STORE	MOUNT FOREST.
GOOD FOR	10	CENTS	IN MERCHANDISE
	A-0-22		
GOOD FOR	25	IN MERCHANDISE	A-0-24
GOOD FOR	50	IN MERCHANDISE	A-0-27
GOOD FOR	\$1.00	IN MERCHANDISE	B-0-27



James H. Addison was in business from 1890 to 1937.

J.H. ADDISON	THE	TIE, SHIRT, HATTER	&	MENS MAN	MT.FOREST
GOOD FOR	25¢	ON A	\$5.00	CASH PURCHASE	
					A-0-24



T.G. Allan operated a shoe store in Mount Forest and Drayton in the 1890's and early 1900's.

THE ALLEN SHOE CO.	WEAR OUR	SHOES	MT.FOREST	&	DRAYTON
GOOD FOR	5 PER CENT	DISCOUNT	ON A CASH	PURCHASE	
Same					A-R-24
Same					B-R-24
Same					C-R-24
Same					W-R-24



This token exists in the 4 metals shown but with a British Boer War reverse as per the Watson, Hillsburg, token.

Palmerston

D. SCHOFF	SPORTING GOODS	AND	BICYCLE	REPAIRER	PALMERSTON.
GOOD FOR	\$1.00	ON A BICYCLE			A-R-27

Rockwood

AT	FORDS	SHOE STORE	YOU GET THE	BEST VALUE	IN	ROCKWOOD, ONT.
GOOD FOR	5¢	ON YOUR	NEXT	CASH PURCHASE		
						B-0-23



USE OF DAIRY TOKENS

The Dairy Industry

Many people in Guelph and the villages kept a cow which they let roam on the streets. They used the milk for themselves and sold the balance. Local dairies started when a farmer or local resident had two or three cows and sold the milk to a few customers. I remember mother sending me to pick up milk in a tin honey pail.

The City Dairy, Toronto, began modern milk distribution in Canada in 1900. Originally milk was distributed in crocks and metal cans. Glass milk bottles were introduced in 1900. Bottles took a long time to be accepted because of the problem in keeping them clean. It became the standard method of distribution.

The high point for small local dairies was the 1920's. Government regulation, in the name of good health, put the industry out of business. There is no doubt the industry needed regulation as it was said that a water shortage put the milkman out of business. Almost everyone diluted milk. Bacteria infection was also a serious problem.

In 1920 the Ontario government passed The Cream and Milk Purchase Act which first decreed that cream was to be bought based on fat content as measured by the Babcock test. In 1927 The Milk and Cream Act set out regulations for the care of cows and the care of milk and cream. Also with the use of the words "Certified and Pasteurized".

Homogenized milk was introduced in Canada, April 8, 1927, by the Laurentian Dairy, Ottawa, and by 1932 was in general use in the major cities. In 1934 The Milk Control Act was passed which established the Milk Control Board of Ontario. All persons dealing in milk had to be licensed under The Milk Control Act. Additional regulations in 1936 and 1937 controlled the manufacture of milk.

Compulsory pasteurization of milk took effect in 1938, although many towns had passed by-laws requiring milk be pasteurized a decade before. The expense of installing this equipment was the demise of the small dairy in Ontario. At this time 20 cows was a large operation with the dairy having about 100 customers.

The Ontario commercial dairy industry was fragmented and slowly became controlled by large corporations - for example Silverwoods bought out many smaller dairies.

The Delivery System

The common form of home delivery system was a single horse and wagon. The horse knew the route as well as the salesman and stopped at each customer. The horse was usually tethered with a rope and weight to keep him from moving off to fast. The milk salesman used a wire basket, with handle, which held 6 or 8 bottles of milk to carry from the wagon to the house.

Many of us purchased milk from small local dairies who used no-name brand glass milk bottles. Larger dairies used bottles which had the name of the dairy embossed on them from the 1920's. Coloured labels were also used on bottles from this time and were particularly popular in the 1930's. About 1950, dairies converted from an embossed bottle to square silk screened enamelled bottles. In 1956, the move toward the 3 quart plastic jugs and cash and carry milk from larger stores ended the few remaining local dairies.

Milk bottles were in several sizes, as were the neck size and caps. The early quart bottles had a 1-3/4 inch bottle cap. This size was reduced to 1-1/4 inch bottle cap in the late 1940's when the cream top bottle was introduced. There were also pint bottles, 1/2 pints for cream and the smallest was a 1 inch bottle top for restaurant creamers.

Dairy Tokens

The purpose of dairy tokens was to replace cash which was easily stolen from milk bottles left outside of the door, usually on the front porch. They also served the purpose of making an order without writing it as the tokens were marked with the quantity and type of product required.

Milk was 6¢ a quart or 4¢ a pint in 1931. By 1942 the cost of a quart of milk had increased to 11¢ plus 2¢ tax, or 13¢. Customers usually paid for the milk by droppin 1¢, 5¢ or 10¢ coins in the neck of the bottle. This money was frequently stolen, even by children of the house.

Housewives always took particular pride and care to wash the bottles well before putting out to be picked up and be replaced by a filled bottle. The money froze to the wet bottom of the bottle in winter months. People also hated to see cash money go out of their control, or they may not have the right change. Tokens and tickets were an alternative.

The first dairy tokens were made of aluminum and were often rectangular, round, octagonal or scalloped in shape. These were dropped into the bottle, just like the cash. In the winter the driver-salesman would often break bottles removing the token or money which was frozen to the bottom. Many salesmen carried a small gas heater in the wagon to melt the ice. It often cracked the base of the bottle.

Diaries used paper tickets. These were sold in strips of 10. Many looked upon tickets as being somewhat unsanitary. They were more of a problem to recover from the bottle when frozen.

In the late 1940's, Jack Cooper of Dundas, began to make milk tokens. These tokens sat suspended in the neck of the bottle. The shapes included hearts, bull's heads, bells, "T" shapes, and triangles. Many tokens had perforated holes so the tokens could be kept on a wire in the kitchen. Dairy distributing companies such as DeLaval sold these milk tokens to local dairies.

The aluminum was often anodised and coloured in green, red, copper, etc. Many tokens faded from hot water rinsing or acquired a residue of milk powder. There were a few plastic milk tokens.

DESCRIPTION OF DAIRY TOKENS

The first line is the obverse, the second line is the reverse of the token. The code is the metal, shape and size. Re, rectangular; Tr, triangular; Size is width x height.

Arthur

Karl Hill started bottling milk in the mid 1940's and was bought out by Walkerton Dairies in 1960.

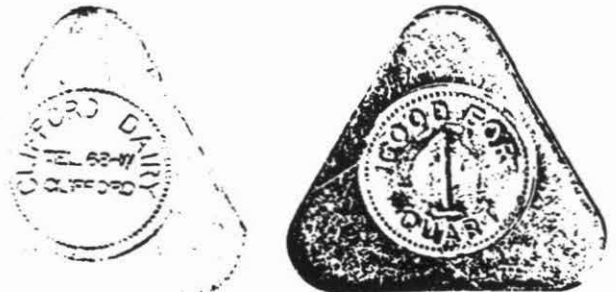
ARTHUR DAIRY | ARTHUR
GOOD FOR | 1 | QUART OF MILK



Clifford

CLIFFORD DAIRY | TEL. 68-W | CLIFFORD
GOOD FOR | 1 | QUART
GOOD FOR | 1 | QUART (T.H.)
GOOD FOR | 1 | QUART (B.L.H.)

A-Tr-41x37



Elora

Angus Lindsay operated this dairy in the 1940's.

LINDSAY'S | DAIRY | ELORA
GOOD FOR | 1 | PINT

A-Re-32x19

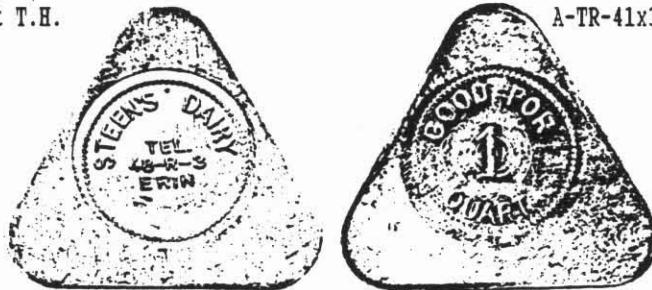


Erin

Fred Steen bought the Wright Creamery in 1943 and developed a milk trade. He started to use tokens about 1955. After a few years he added the coloured tokens. The dairy never produced 2 quart sizes and these tokens are Jack Cooper's trial strikes.

STEEN'S DAIRY | TEL. | 48-R-3 | ERIN
GOOD FOR | 1 | QUART
Similar but T.H.

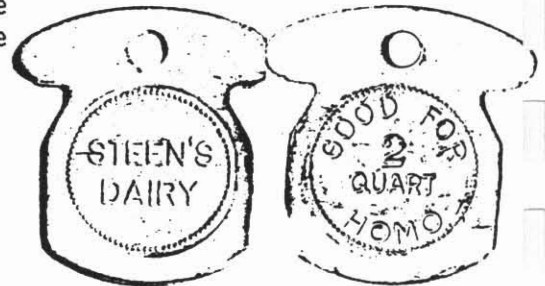
A-TR-41x37
A-TR-41x37 red



STEEN'S DAIRY

GOOD FOR	2	QUART	HOMO	T.H.
GOOD FOR	2	2%		T.H.
GOOD FOR	3	QUART JUG	HOMO	T.H.
GOOD FOR	3	QUART JUG	2%	T.H.

A-MC-35x37 beige
A-MC-35x37 purple
A-MC-35x37 blue
A-MC-35x37 blue

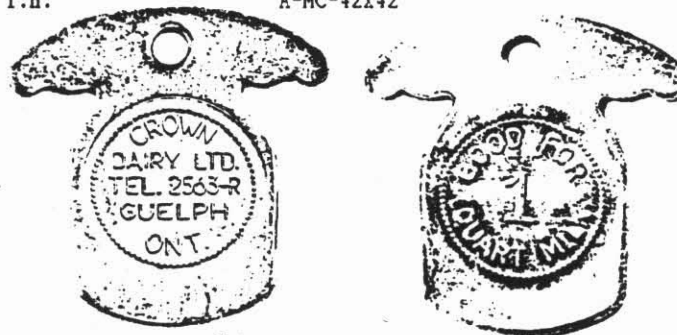


Guelph

Crown Dairy was formed by Sanford King at 147 Ontario St. in 1925. Maxwell R. Robertson purchased the dairy in 1943 and moved to 26 Toronto St.

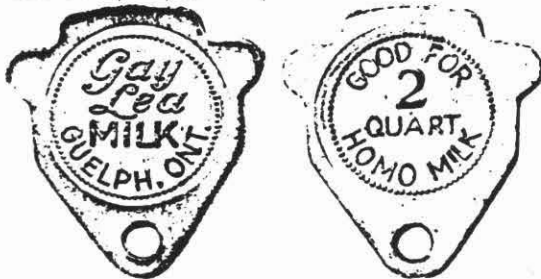
CROWN | DAIRY LTD. | TEL. 2563-r | GUELPH | ONT.
GOOD FOR | 1 | QUART MILK | T.H.

A-MC-42x42



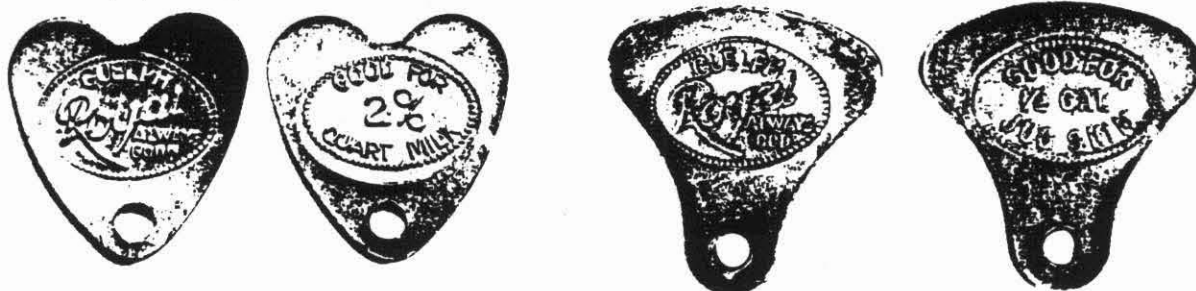
United Farmer's Cooperative established a creamery at 32 Baker St in 1927. About 1948 they bought the Victoria Dairy and built a new processing plant on Speedvale Ave. The name was changed to Gay Lea Dairy.

Gay	Lea	MILK	GUELPH, ONT.		
GOOD FOR	1	QUART	HOMO MILK	B.H.	A-CH-33x37 blue
GOOD FOR	1	QUART	OF 2% MILK	B.H.	A-CH-33x37 gold
GOOD FOR	1	QUART	SKIM MILK	B.H.	A-CH-33x37 purple
GOOD FOR	1	QUART	CREAM TOP MILK	B.H.	A-CH-33x37 red
GOOD FOR	2	QUART	HOMO MILK	B.H.	A-CH-33x37 yellow
GOOD FOR	2	QUART	2% MILK	B.H.	A-CH-33x37 green
GOOD FOR	2	QUART	SKIM MILK	B.H.	A-CH-33x37 plain



Charles M. Yeates established a dairy at 8 Paisley St. in 1922. It was named the Royal Dairy. The business was purchased by Donlands, Toronto, and distributed Neilson's milk.

GUELPH	ROYAL	ALWAYS	GOOD	(name within a small oval)	
GOOD FOR	1	QUART	MILK	B.H.	A-HS-31x33 plain
GOOD FOR	2%	QUART	MILK	B.H.	A-HS-31x33 gold
GOOD FOR	NON 1 FAT	QUART		B.H.	A-HS-31x33 green
GOOD FOR	JER 1 SEY	QUART		B.H.	A-HS-31x33 blue
GOOD FOR	1	PINT	MILK	B.H.	A-HS-31x33 blue
GOOD FOR	1/2 GAL	JUG	HOMO	B.H.	A-MR-36x38 green
GOOD FOR	2%	1/2 GAL	JUG	B.H.	A-MR-36x38 yellow
GOOD FOR	1/2 GAL	JUG	SKIM	B.H.	A-MR-36x38 naive



GUELPH	ROYAL	ALWAYS	GOOD	(name within a circle)	
QUART	3 JUG	2%		T.H., C.H.	A-MC-33x32 brown
QUART	3 JUG	HOMO		T.H.	A-MC-33x32 red
QUART	3 JUG	2%		T.H.	A-MC-33x32 brown
QUART	3 JUG	HOMO		T.H., C.H.	A-MC-33x32 red

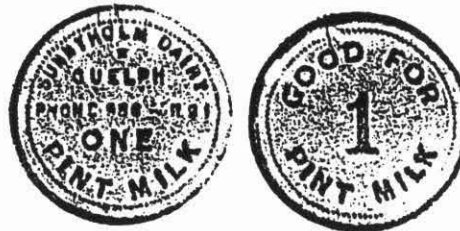


GUELPH	ROYAL	ALWAYS	GOOD	(name within a large oval)	
GOOD FOR	1	QUART	MILK		A-HS-31x33 plain
GOOD FOR	1	QUART	MILK	B.H.	A-HS-31x33 plain
GOOD FOR	2½	QUART	MILK	B.H.	A-HS-31x33 plain
GOOD FOR	2½	QUART	MILK	B.H.	A-HS-31x33 gold
GOOD FOR	NON 1 FAT	QUART		B.H.	A-HS-31x33 plain
GOOD FOR	NON 1 FAT	QUART		B.H.	A-HS-31x33 green
GOOD FOR	1	GUERNSEY	QUART	B.H.	A-HS-31x33 red



Sunnyholm Dairy was established in 1933 by H.O. Almas

SUNNYHOLM DAIRY	*	GUELPH	PHONE 986-R21	ONE	PINT MILK	
GOOD FOR	1	PINT	MILK			A-R-29
BLANK						A-R-29



SUNNYHOLM DAIRY	PHONE	986	R-21	GUELPH	
GOOD FOR	1	PINT	MILK		A-R-29

Victoria Dairy was established at 119 Ontario St. by George Woods. In 1942 he sold the dairy to H. Harner. The business was sold to the United Cooperatives in 1948.

VICTORIA DAIRY	TEL.	819	GUELPH	
GOOD FOR	1	QUART	B.H.	A-BH-41x38 plain
GOOD FOR	1	QUART	GUERNSEY	A-BH-41x38 blue
GOOD FOR	NON 1 FAT	QUART		A-BH-41x38 red



Mount Forest

Sanlac Dairy was operated by Howard Robinson. He built a new plant in 1956 but in 1960 he discontinued processing milk and became a distributor for Silverwoods. Waxed cartons were no longer available and equipment to make plastic coated cartons was too expensive. There had been a price increase in 1952 and in 1957 a quart of milk was increased to 21¢ for pasteurized, 22¢ for homo and 15¢ for skim.

SANLAC DAIRY	TEL.	154W	MOUNT FOREST	
GOOD FOR	1	QUART		A-TR-41x37
Similar	B.H.			
Similar	L.T.H.			
Similar	R.T.H.			



James Lennox operated the Dickson Dairy from 1921 to 1927. He died in 1942.

J. LEHNOX	MOUNT FOREST	DAIRY		
GOOD FOR	1	PINT	OF MILK	A-Sc8-25
GOOD FOR	1	QUART	OF MILK	A-Sc8-29