

# Transactions

of the

## Canadian Numismatic Research Society

ISSN 0045-5202



VOLUME 33

SPRING 1997

- |    |  |                    |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 1  | Medals of the Royal Canadian Humane Society - Capt J. Boddington       |                    |
| 6  | The Canadian Banks' Law Enforcement Award - Capt Jack Boddington       |                    |
| 8  | Carnegie Hero Fund Commission Life Saving Medal - J. Boddington        |                    |
| 11 | Le Jeton Bibliothèque du Y.M.C.A./The Quebec Y.M.C.A. Library<br>Token | Jean-Luc Giroux    |
| 14 | Jeton Souvenir du Y.M.C.A./Souvenir Token of the Y.M.C.A.              | Jean-Luc Giroux    |
| 15 | Jeton "Le Canada"/The "Le Canada" Token                                | Jean-Luc Giroux    |
| 19 | W.J. Pendray, Bapco Paint and White Swan Soap - Ronald Greene          |                    |
| 25 | Encased Postage Stamps   | Pierre Brouillette |
| 28 | Numismatic Issues in Wellington County (part 7) - R.W. Irwin           |                    |

PRESIDENT - *CHRIS FAULKNER*

VICE PRESIDENT - *BILL CLARKE*

EDITOR - *HARRY N. GAMES*

SECRETARY-TREASURER - *R.A. GREENE*

## MEDALS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

By: CAPT. JACK BODDINGTON

The Royal Canadian Humane Association was formed in Ontario, Canada, in 1894, with permission being granted by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, to use the prefix "Royal".

The R.C.H.A. is an organization whose sole aim is to recognize deeds of heroism. Executive administration is carried out by a small group who volunteer their services. All expenses in connection with the work, chiefly the purchase of medals and certificates as awards, are met from grants made by Dominion and Provincial governments and from occasional donations and bequests by charitable citizens grateful for the work being done.

The Association was originally chartered in the Province of Ontario, but since has operated under a Dominion charter, although the executive headquarters remains at Hamilton, Ontario.

The Royal Canadian Humane Association was originally devised as a central organization to band together local humane associations then functioning independently in Canadian towns and cities. The founder was Mr. Adam Brown, a prominent citizen of Hamilton, Ontario who devoted over thirty years to the Association's work as President. Mr. Brown, almost seventy years of age when he took up the cause, was active at the Association's helm until his death just before he reached his one-hundredth birthday.

At the inaugural meeting of the Association, Mr. Brown suggested that the recognition of bravery by suitable means should be an important aim of the new organization. His suggestion was readily agreed to, and, shortly after, it was decided to present medals of gold, silver and bronze, and certificates of parchment.

A prized possession of the Association is the original minute book, which has appended to it various letters from such historical figures as the Marquis of Ripon and the Earl of Aberdeen. Both these dignitaries lent their efforts to promoting the organization and securing for it Royal Patronage and favour.

The minute book shows the gradual development of the Association to the form it takes today. It is the story of an organization adapting itself to the changing needs of changing times. At first the Association's fields of effort were many and diverse. As individual facets enlarged to the point where they demanded undivided attention, they were turned over to hands willing to concentrate on that particular aspect of humanitarian work. Eventually the Association came to its present form, able to concern itself wholly with the rewarding of acts of bravery.

It is recorded that the first case brought to the Association's attention for recognition was that of the Rev. Dr. John Ramsey, of Ballymoney, Ireland, who, several years before, had saved a woman's life at the Niagara Falls suspension bridge. "The reverend gentleman had been told that he would have a medal when the Humane Association for the Dominion had been established," the minute book relates, "but, to date, there was no funds with which to buy him a medal."

The reverend gentleman later got his medal—the first issued by the Association. It was a Sanford gold medal, one of those donated each year until his death, by the late Senator W. E. Sanford, a well-wisher to the Association. Today all the medals are purchased from the Association's funds, the basic design having remained the same throughout.

The high standards associated with the awards of the Royal Canadian Humane Association are rigidly maintained. Gold medals are rarely given except where the deed of bravery has cost the hero's life. The silver and bronze medals are only given when the recipient has shown extraordinary disregard for personal safety in saving, or attempting to save, the life of another. Parchment certificates are awarded in lesser cases, and even these are a highly prized distinction, whilst certificates of merit are awarded for meritorious action and presence of mind in the saving of life.

Sometimes it is the heroism and endurance of a whole community which is recognized and the incidents recorded forever. In 1959 the Association awarded a gold medal to the citizens of Springhill, Nova Scotia, and their friends who came to their aid in the mine disaster which so stirred the emotions of Canadians everywhere.

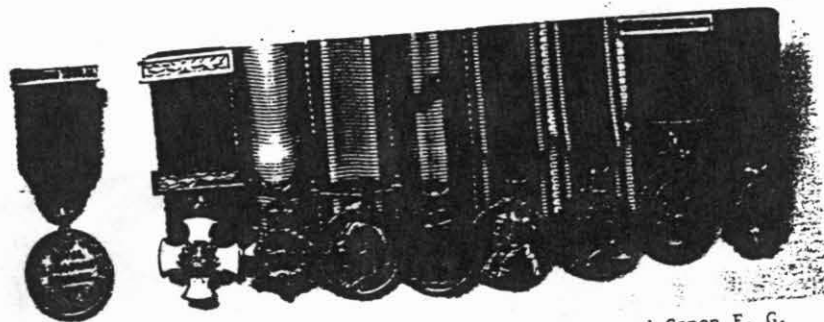


Since its inception, the Royal Canadian Humane Association has granted over five thousand medals and parchments, recognizing acts of bravery which have been responsible for saving far more than that number of lives. These awards include approximately:

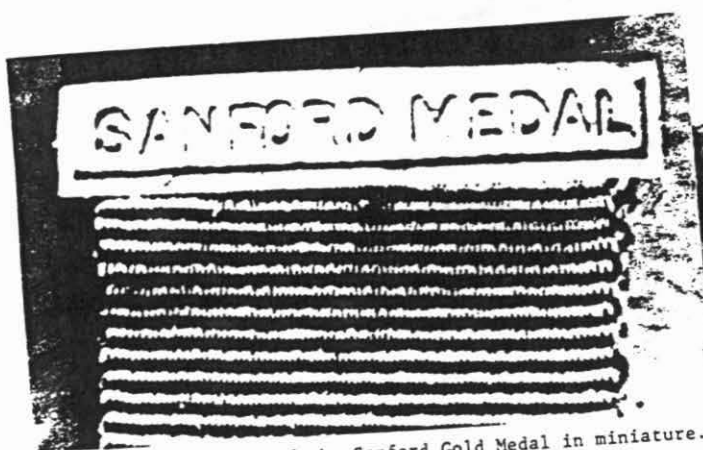
- 2,200 Certificates of Merit
- 1,600 Parchment Testimonials
- 1,000 Bronze Medals
- 260 Silver Medals
- 20 Gold Medals

One man won the Association's bronze medal three times. He was the late William 'Red' Hill, well known Niagara riverman. Today the Association makes provision for the granting of a bar to the original medal for each occasion where the award of an additional medal would have been merited.

The records show, amongst the better known persons honoured, the late Rev. F. G. Scott, of Quebec, beloved Padre of World War 1, who received the Sanford Gold Medal for saving life in Quebec, on the 10th of October, 1897; and the late Right Rev. L. W. R. Broughall, Bishop of Niagara. Both Bishop Broughall and his wife were awarded medals for a brave rescue of six persons from a burning launch in Muskoka Lakes. It is the only occasion where man and wife have been so honoured together.



Miniature medal group of nine medals to the Reverend Canon F. G. Scott, including a named Sanford Medal (separate, for wear on the right breast) and the D.S.O.; 1914-15 Star; British War Medal; Victory Medal with Mention in Despatches; Geo. V. Jubilee Medal; Geo. VI Coronation Medal; Colonial Forces Decoration and the Palmes Academiques of France.



Top suspension bar of the Sanford Gold Medal in miniature.



OBVERSE



REVERSE

Inscription reads:

AWARDED TO  
REV. F. G. SCOTT  
QUEBEC  
10th OCT. 1897

Sanford Gold Medal in miniature as worn by Cannon Scott.

The medals of the Royal Canadian Humane Association are amongst the very few non-military medals which members of the armed forces are permitted to wear on the Queen's uniform. The dark blue ribbon, worn on the right breast opposite service medals and decorations, is accorded the highest respect among service men.

Association medals have been produced, since the Association was founded, by Lees of Hamilton, Manufacturing Jewelers. The parchments were—until 1969—produced by Rolph, Clark, Stone, Lithographers of Toronto, but are now produced by Glen Gray Ltd., a Hamilton lithographing company.

The gold, silver and bronze medals are of identical design, differing only in the type of metal. The medal is circular, 1 3/8" in diameter with a fixed loop, attached by a small ring to a larger ring through which the dark blue, 1 3/8" wide, watered ribbon is passed. The ribbon is suspended, in turn, from an ornamental bar with the word "BRAVERY" embossed thereon. Whilst the Sanford Gold Medal was being issued this top bar carried the words "SANFORD MEDAL".

The obverse has the words "ROYAL CANADIAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION" in four lines, surmounted by a crown and encircled by a wreath, open at the top with a ribbon tied at the bottom. The wreath is half of maple leaves and half of laurel leaves. The first issues (between 1894 and about 1910) were of a larger type with a scroll suspender which had a straight bar to take the ribbon unfolded.

The reverse is plain for engraving, which usually consists of the name of the recipient, the location of the rescue incident and the date of the incident.

Medals of the Royal Canadian Humane Association are not often found in the collectors' field, the silver being rare and the gold excessively rare, primarily because of the general practice of only awarding the gold medal posthumously.



OBVERSE



REVERSE

Inscription reads:

CAPTAIN J. BODDINGTON  
DAVIDSON, SASK.  
(Saskatchewan)  
AUGUST 9, 1974

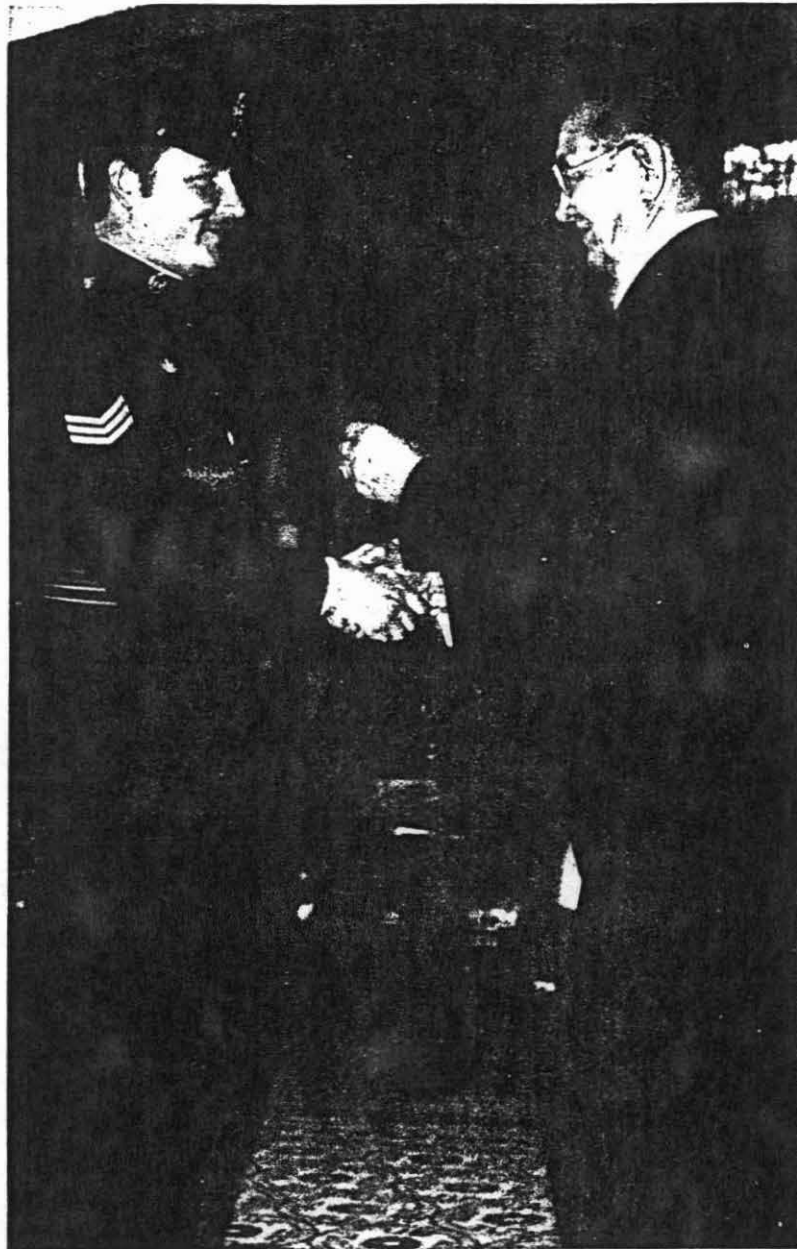
Royal Canadian Humane Association Silver Medal for Bravery awarded to the author in 1974. The design is identical for all three grades of award (gold, silver and bronze).

Specimen citations for the gold, silver and bronze medals of the Royal Canadian Humane Association follow:

BRONZE MEDAL FOR BRAVERY:

Sgt. Robert Krewenchuk, City of Edmonton Police Department, Edmonton, Alberta.

On January 25, 1977, Robert Krewenchuk, an off-duty policeman, observed smoke coming from an Edmonton residence. He entered the burning building and, with the assistance of a civilian, carried three persons from the house. Although unconscious, due to smoke inhalation, all three persons were eventually revived and detained in a hospital for observation.



Sergeant Robert Krewenchuk of the City of Edmonton Police Department receiving the Bronze Medal for Bravery from the Patron of the Alberta Section of the Royal Canadian Humane Association, His Honour Ralph G. Steunhauer, O.C., K.St.J., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta, at an Investiture of Life Saving Honours held at Government House, Edmonton, Alberta, on January 3, 1978. (Note the Investiture clip on Krewenchuk's right breast, ready to have the medal suspended therefrom.)

In recognition of his bravery, presence of mind and quick action in saving the lives of three persons, the Royal Canadian Humane Association is pleased to award Sgt. Robert Krewenchuk the Bronze Medal for Bravery.

**SILVER MEDAL FOR BRAVERY:**

Mrs. Florence Collins, Dunnville, Ontario.

On February 23, 1966, Mrs. Florence Collins was passing the home of Larry MacDonald, when she noticed that the house was on fire. Mrs. Collins forced her way into the house where she found Mrs. MacDonald and two children, Donna May, nineteen months, and Larry James, five months, asleep in the kitchen. Mrs. Collins aroused them and assisted them out of the house. On learning that the eighty-eight year old father-in-law of Mrs. MacDonald was still inside the house, Mrs. Collins rushed back into the house and assisted the aged man to safety. Immediately upon their reaching safety, the roof collapsed, and the house subsequently burned to the ground.

By her presence of mind and complete disregard for her own safety, Mrs. Collins saved the lives of four persons at great risk to her own life. In recognition of her act of bravery, the Royal Canadian Humane Association is pleased to award Mrs. Florence Collins the Silver Medal for Bravery.

**GOLD MEDAL FOR BRAVERY:**

Mrs. Anna Adelaide Steacey McCormick, Ottawa, Ontario.

On July 30, 1964, the Beacon Arms Hotel, Ottawa was engulfed by fire which eventually gutted the entire building.

Mrs. Anna McCormick, aged sixty-four years, Senior Switchboard Operator, and an employee of the hotel for seven years, remained at her post, warning hotel guests and personnel throughout the building of their danger and thus enabled them to escape to safety. By remaining at her post, Mrs. McCormick sacrificed her own life.

In recognition of her selfless devotion to her own high sense of duty and her sacrificial courage in saving the lives of scores of persons, most of them strangers to her, even at the cost of her own life, the Royal Canadian Humane Association is pleased to award posthumously the late Mrs. Anna Adelaide Steacey McCormick, the Gold Medal for Bravery.

Note: For this action, Mrs. McCormick was also awarded the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct and the Bronze Medallion of the Carnegie Hero Fund Trust, both posthumously.



The medals of Mrs. Anna Adelaide Steacey McCormick consisting of the Gold Medal for Bravery of the Royal Canadian Humane Association with the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct attached (not the usual method for wear of the Queen's Commendation) and the Carnegie Hero Fund Bronze Medallion.

# THE CANADIAN BANKS' LAW ENFORCEMENT AWARD

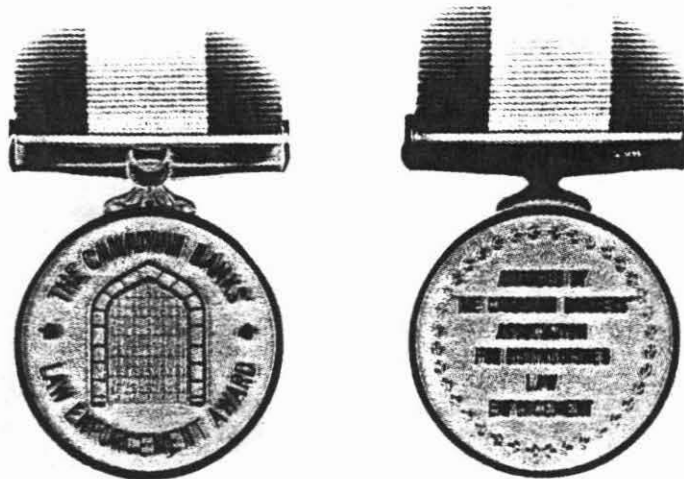
By Capt. Jack Boddington

Extensive discussion between the Canadian Bankers' Association and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police resulted, in 1971, in the establishment of the Canadian Banks' Law Enforcement Award, which consists of a gold medal and a citation. The medal was first awarded in 1972 and since that time, up to and including 1976, fifty-six awards of the medal have been made.

Although essentially a project of the Canadian Bankers' Association, the award programme is supported by the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, which hosts the presentation ceremony at its annual convention, held in a different Canadian city each year.

Recommendations for the award are submitted by banks, but are endorsed by the police department to which the officer belongs, and must be made relative to "outstanding police action in combatting crimes against banks".

The gold medal, as illustrated, is suspended from a light grey ribbon with wide maroon edge strips. The medal may also be issued, where appropriate, in French.





The type of actions for which the medal may be awarded is illustrated by the official citation covering the awards to Detective L. Daniel and Constable J. Martin of the Winnipeg Police Department -

"In January 1975, two armed men held up a Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce branch, and fled with approximately \$3,500.00. A female employee immediately ran into the street, and notified two police officers, who gave chase and eventually caught one of the robbers. The stolen money was recovered but the second bandit escaped. Two days later, police learned where the suspect was staying and staked out the property. They knew him to be armed and dangerous. Somehow the man sensed the police surveillance and tried to escape. Detective Daniel exchanged gunfire with the suspect and was later joined by Constable Martin in charge of police dog Axel. Constable Martin also exchanged shots with the suspect who ran down a lane. When Constable Martin next saw the man, he was standing pointing his gun directly at him. Police dog Axel suddenly attacked the bandit, pulling him to the ground. Several times the bandit tried to aim at Constable Martin, but Axel's attack prevented him from firing. During the struggle, the bandit again raised the gun and while it was near his head it fired, killing him instantly. Constable Martin feels that he would have been shot but for Axel's timely action."

The medal, although highly prized and held in great regard, is not approved for wear on police uniform.



Constable J. Martin (left) and Detective L. Daniel of the Winnipeg Police Department, with Police Dog AXEL.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION LIFE SAVING MEDAL

by

CAPT. JACK BODDINGTON

---

"GENTLEMEN: We live in an heroic age. Not seldom are we thrilled by deeds of heroism where men or women are injured or lose their lives in attempting to preserve or rescue their fellows; such are the heroes of civilization. The heroes of barbarism maimed or killed theirs.

I have long felt that the heroes and those dependent upon them should be freed from pecuniary cares resulting from their heroism."

These words were written by Andrew Carnegie to the Hero Fund Commission in 1904 when this great philanthropist initiated what is today an extremely active organization whose duty it is to present life saving medals and pecuniary bequests to individuals risking their lives to save the life of another. Today, the Commissions and Funds organized by Andrew Carnegie function actively in North America, Great Britain, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and France.

In North America the tragedy that convinced Andrew Carnegie of the needs for recognized deeds of life saving valour was the day that Allegheny County had its worst mine disaster, on January 25, 1904. More than 180 miners died in a gas explosion at the Harwick Mine near Cheswick, Pennsylvania.

Shortly after the explosion occurred several men who had not been in the mine when the blast took place volunteered to go in and try to rescue any survivors. We know the name of only one of these men. He was Dan Lysie, and Dan went into the mine, even though he knew it was filled with deadly gas, and brought out one man - the only survivor of the explosion. But Dan did not stop there. He went further back into the mine to search for others, and it was then that he was overcome and killed by the poisonous gas fumes.

Well, that was of course a terrible tragedy, and one that brought extreme sorrow and suffering to the families of the miners who were killed, and certainly to the family of Dan who had a wife and four children. However, as sometimes happens with events of this type, there was something fine and worthwhile that grew out of it. For it was this tragic explosion more than any other thing that was responsible for the founding of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission. Mr. Carnegie had thought for some time of setting up a fund for heroes and their families, but it was Dan Lysie's heroic act that inspired him to carry out his plans. Not more than two months after the explosion occurred the Commission was formed, and a trust fund was established from which gifts of money could be given to the wives and families of men who were killed while trying to save the life of another. Furthermore, Mr. Carnegie specified that a medal, and a sum of money, if desirable, be awarded to any man or woman, boy or girl who voluntarily risks his or her life to an extraordinary degree in saving, or attempting to save, the life of another. In more recent years the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission announced the award of its gold medal, the Commission's highest honor, in recognition of the many acts of heroism in the disaster in

a mine of a subsidiary company of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited, at Springhill, Nova Scotia, Canada, on October 23, 1958.

Altogether a total of 379 men participated in the rescue operations under hazardous conditions. Through their tireless efforts ninety-nine of the one hundred and seventy-four miners trapped by the underground convulsion survived.

Since the Commission found it impossible to single out any individual for citation for heroism, it was decided that recognition should apply equally to all officials and workmen of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited, and to the Springhill doctors who risked their lives to an extraordinary degree to save the entombed miners.

This award was the first gold medal granted by the Commission since 1923. Another gold medal issued by the Commission in memory of the heroes and heroines of the Steamship Titanic, lost off the banks of Newfoundland on April 15, 1912, is on exhibit in the United States National Museum in Washington. In addition to these two awards, 19 other gold medals have been awarded to individuals by the Commission since it was established in 1904 as compared to over 500 silver medals and almost 4,000 bronze medals.

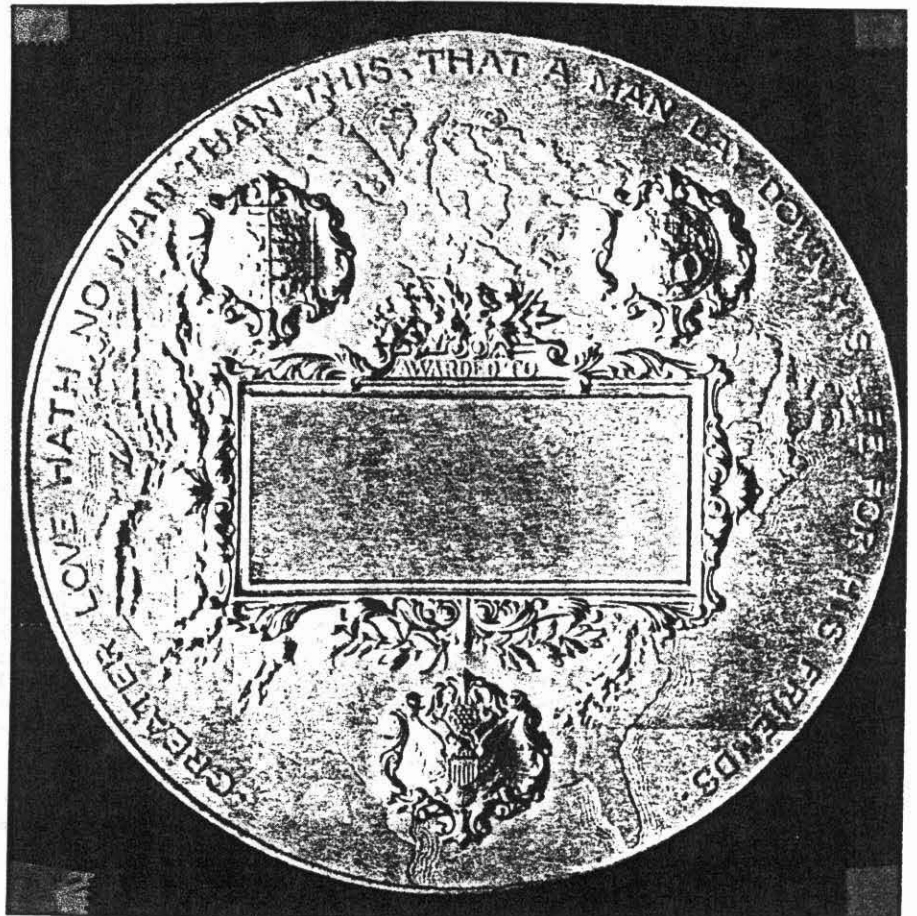
The solid gold medal awarded for the Springhill disaster is mounted at the top of a tablet on which will be embossed a resolution adopted by the Commission commemorating the acts. The medal and tablet was presented to the Provincial Museum of Nova Scotia in Halifax for permanent display.



Carnegie Hero  
Fund Commission  
of North America

Obverse

Reverse



The medals may be awarded in bronze, silver or gold and are 75 mm. diameter with no suspension. The obverse shows Andrew Carnegie's profile in relief with the words "Carnegie.Hero.Fund." on the top of the medal and the words ".Established April 15th 1904." on the lower edge. In low relief on the reverse side are shown the geographical outlines of the United States and Canada, the countries to which the Fund applies. In higher relief the coats of arms of these countries are shown, with United States below the inscription plate, and Canada and Newfoundland, which became a Province of Canada in 1949, at the top left and right of it respectively.

Relief work surrounding the inscription plate upon which is engraved the name of the recipient with the date and details of the act, reveals a sprig of laurel underneath and sprigs of ivy, oak, and thistle at the top. Laurel typifies glory; ivy, friendship; oak, strength; and thistle, persistency. The thistle also is the emblem of Scotland, the native country of Mr. Carnegie. The motto surrounding the reverse is from St. John XV13 and reads:

"GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN THAN THIS, THAT A MAN LAY  
DOWN HIS LIFE FOR HIS FRIENDS." St. John XV 13.



Constable R. E. McIntyre of the City of Edmonton Police

recipient of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission Bronze Medal for Life Saving - the medal can be seen embedded in the block of lucite, the current type of award.



# Le Jeton «Bibliothèque du Y.M.C.A.» The Quebec Y.M.C.A. Library token

by Jean-Luc Giroux



Bowman 4030a en Al. dia. 34 mm

Lorsqu'une idée prend son envol ...

...si elle est généreuse, si elle émane d'une volonté de servir, et d'agir pour servir, rien ne peut l'arrêter.

Depuis 1844 jusqu'à aujourd'hui, depuis Londres et désormais partout dans le monde, c'est une volée de bénévoles qui suivent et poursuivent la voie tracée par Georges Williams, fondateur du mouvement Y.M.C.A. Tant et si bien que l'Association philanthropique à qui il a donné son essor s'active sur les cinq continents, dans 124 pays, via 12,500 organismes regroupant plus de 24 millions de participants. Voilà pour la force d'une idée et l'étendue de son parcours.

## Ses préceptes

- Le développement harmonieux de chacun sur les plans spirituel, intellectuel et physique.
- La responsabilité de chacun dans la recherche et l'atteinte de cet équilibre pour soi et pour la société globale.
- L'interdépendance et les interrelations entre l'évolution personnelle et l'évolution sociale.
- L'égalité d'accès aux services devant générer cet équilibre, pour tous les individus sans considération d'âge, de sexe, de race, de croyance ou de rang social.

When an idea takes flight ...

if it is generous, if it emanates from a will to serve, if it acts to serve, nothing can stop it.

From 1844 to today, starting in London, and henceforth across the globe, benefits have followed the steps traced by George Williams, founder of the Y.M.C.A. movement. To such a good purpose that the philanthropic association he founded has become active on five continents, in 124 countries and has more than 24 million participants through 12,500 centres. Such is the force of the idea and the extent of its spread.

## Its precepts

- The harmonious development of everyone, spiritually, intellectually and physically.
- The responsibility of everyone in the search and attainment of a balance between one's self and a global society.
- The interdependence between personal and societal development.
- The equality of access to services that will generate this balance for all individuals without consideration of age, sex, race, belief or social rank.



### **Sa mission**

- Faciliter l'implication des bénévoles dans une perspective où le bénévolat pourra atteindre sa pleine signification: la responsabilité sociale dans un idéal de service auprès des familles, des jeunes et des démunis par le biais d'activités éducatives, sportives, récréatives et humanitaires.
- Former de jeunes "leaders" de la bienfaisance, capables de combiner efficacité, productivité et responsabilité sociale, leadership et travail en équipe.

### **Ses Assises**

- Une gestion dynamique et productive parce que rationnelle, souple et d'une grande adaptabilité.
- Un partenariat enraciné sur plus de 140 ans d'entraide et de complicité entre l'organisme et les groupes sociaux, les donateurs privés ou encore les divers paliers de l'administration publique.
- Un modèle de participation où professionnels et bénévoles partagent les responsabilités d'orientation et de gestion de l'organisme tout en assumant les tâches et en jouant des rôles clairement définis et fonctionnellement complémentaires.

Voilà pour le mouvement Y.M.C.A.

En 1994, le Y.M.C.A. de Québec a eu 140 ans. Cent quarante ans de service auprès de tous et pour tous. C'est un hymne à la bienfaisance, à la persévérance et à l'humanité. C'est aussi la consécration du courage et du don de soi: qualités qui sont à l'origine du mouvement dans la Ville de Québec, qui lui ont permis de grandir et de s'affermir malgré les périodes de grands troubles que furent celles de la Crise et des deux conflits mondiaux, entre autres.

### **Its Mission**

- To facilitate maximum benefit from volunteer efforts: social responsibility in an ideal of service close to the family, youth, and the disadvantaged by indirect means, educational, sport, recreational and humanitarian.
- To shape young leaders capable of combining efficacy, productivity, social responsibility, leadership and teamwork.

### **Its Foundations**

- A dynamic management which is rational, flexible and adaptable.
- A partnership rooted in more than 140 years of mutual aid, and a complicity between the organization and social groups, private donors, and the various levels of public administration.
- A model of participations in which professionals and volunteers share the responsibility of guidance and management of the organization, and assume the tasks, performing the roles clearly defined and functionally complimentary.

Thus, is the Y.M.C.A. movement.

In 1994 the Y.M.C.A. of Québec was 140 years old. One hundred forty years of service to the community and for all. It is a hymn of charity, to perseverance and humanity. It is also the consecration of courage and a gift of one's self: qualities which were in the origins of the movement in the City of Québec, which permitted the society to grow and strengthen despite the periods of great troubles which included, amongst others, two world wars and the Crisis.

En 1871, le Y.M.C.A. est situé au 9, de la Fabrique, M. Henry Fry en est le président, il occupera ce poste jusqu'en 1878.

En 1879, l'association chrétienne des jeunes protestants "Y.M.C.A." fait construire un édifice de trois étages du côté nord de la rue St-Jean, au coin de la rue des Glacis. C'est une vaste maison de 90 pieds de long, elle est bâtie en pierre de taille au rez-de-chaussée et en pierre à bossage aux étages supérieurs, le toit est couvert en ardoises de diverses couleurs. Des boutiques de marchands occupent le bas, le haut est occupé par la bibliothèque, la salle de lecture, la salle de réunion ainsi qu'un gymnaste et une piscine.

En 1879, lors de l'inauguration de ce nouvel édifice, c'est monsieur J.-C. Thomson qui est président du Y.M.C.A.

En 1893, un jeton en aluminium est émis pour annoncer la réouverture de la bibliothèque, plus précisément le 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1893. Cette bibliothèque aurait été fermée pour une période de temps indéterminée et dont j'ignore les raisons. Ce jeton permettait l'accès à la bibliothèque et à la salle de lecture au deuxième étage de l'édifice.

Le Y.M.C.A. a occupé cet édifice, situé au 150 rue St.-Jean pendant près de 70 ans, soit jusqu'en 1947. Depuis ce temps le Y.M.C.A. a occupé quelques édifices et ceci à différents endroits de la Ville de Québec.

L'édifice construit en 1879, a été amputé d'une vingtaine de pieds au début des années cinquante, pour faire place au cinéma de Paris.

Il est bien entendu que depuis le début de cet édifice, il y a eu une foule de commerces différents qui ont occupés le bas de cet immeuble, entre autres: il y a eu la Banque de Montréal, une pharmacie, une tabagie, etc...

In 1871 the "Y" was situated at 9, de la Fabrique street, and Henry Fry was the president, a position he occupied until 1878.

In 1879 the Christian Association of Young Protestants built a three storied building on the north side of St. Jean street, at the corner of des Glacis street. It was a large building ninety feet long, built of stone, ashlar style [even cut stone] on the ground floor and random course stone work for the upper stories, the roof was covered with various colours. Various shops occupied the lower part, the upper part was occupied by the library, the reading room, the meeting room, a gymnasium and a pool.

In 1879 from the time of the opening of the new building J.C. Thomson was the president.

In 1893 an aluminum token was issued to announce the reopening of the library, more precisely May 1, 1893. The library had been closed for an undetermined period, the reason for which we don't know. This token allowed the holder access to the library and reading room on the second floor.

The Y.M.C.A. occupied this building, situated at 150 St. Jean street for nearly 70 years, until 1947. Since then the Y.M.C.A. has occupied several buildings in different parts of the city.

The building built in 1879 had some twenty feet cut off at the beginning of the 1950's to make room for the Paris Cinéma.

Since the opening of this building there have been many different businesses which have occupied the commercial space: A Bank of Montreal, a pharmacy, a tobacco shop, etc...

Description du jeton Y.M.C.A.

Description of the Y.M.C.A. token

Avers/Obverse: Quebec / Y.M.C.A. / Library / Re-opened / May 1 / 1893  
(avec une guirlande sur le pourtour) (surrounded by a wreath)

Revers/Reverse: A good book is the precious blood of a master spirit / G.W.L.P.

## Jeton Souvenir du Y.M.C.A. Souvenir Token of the Y.M.C.A.

by Jean-Luc Giroux



Uniface, en bronze, dia. 25 mm

En 1904, l'équipe de basket ball du Y.M.C.A. a remporté le championnat midget à Québec. À cette occasion, pour souligner cet événement, un jeton médaillon souvenir a été émis. C'est une pièce uniface illustrant un jeune joueur de basket ball tenant un ballon dans ses mains.

Depuis 1993, la Y.M.C.A. Vieux-Québec, situé sur l'avenue Laurier, abrite le siège social du Y.M.C.A. de Québec.

L'année 1994 a été une année de commémoration, car le Y.M.C.A. de Québec a eu 140 ans. Aujourd'hui, le Y.M.C.A. de Québec, riche de ses réalisations et de ses acquis passés et actuels, s'engage sur la voie de la consolidation pour maintenir son action humanitaire et assurer la constance de cette action. À l'aube un peu trouble du troisième millénaire, le Y.M.C.A. croit que consolidation est synonyme de durée et cette conviction orientera son itinéraire futur.

In 1904 the basketball team of the Y.M.C.A. won the midget championship of Quebec. On this occasion, to celebrate the event, a souvenir medallion was issued. This was a uniface piece illustrating a young player holding a ball in his hands.

Since 1993 the Y.M.C.A. of Old Quebec, situated on Laurier avenue, has sheltered the head office of the Quebec "Y."

The year 1994 was a year of commemoration because the Y.M.C.A. of Quebec celebrated its 140th year. Today the Y.M.C.A., rich in its achievements, is engaged in consolidation to maintain its humanitarian activities and to ensure the continuation of these activities. At the dawn of an uneasy third millenium the Y.M.C.A. believes that consolidation is synonymous with an enduring existence and this belief is directing its future course.

## Jeton «Le Canada» The "Le Canada" token

by Jean-Luc Giroux

Bowman 4012d en Al. dia. 25 mm

Fred Bowman dans son ouvrage sur les jetons de la Province de Québec, édition 1972, a répertorié le jeton 4012d à la Ville de Québec. Donc à partir de cette indication j'ai entrepris des recherches afin de savoir s'il y avait eu à Québec un journal qui avait porté le nom de *Canada*. J'ai découvert qu'effectivement, dans la deuxième demie du 19<sup>ème</sup> siècle, il y avait eu un journal qui s'intitulait: *Le Courrier du Canada* et avait été publié de février 1857 à avril 1901. Alors à ce moment là je me suis posé une question: Pourquoi le mot *Courrier* n'apparaissait pas sur le jeton? Il y avait seulement le mot *Canada*. J'ai pensé qu'il pouvait s'agir d'une erreur, ou tout simplement d'une omission.

Je procède quand même à des recherches sur ce journal. Quelques semaines plus tard, je parle de ce jeton à mon bon ami Jean-Pierre Paré et lui explique la situation. Il me dit qu'il ignorait l'existence de ce jeton. Après vérification il m'informe qu'il y avait eu à Montréal, un journal intitulé *Le Canada* et avait été publié d'avril 1903 à novembre 1954. Alors ce fut pour moi la confusion totale, étant spécialisé dans les jetons de la Ville de Québec; je me retrouvais donc devant la possibilité que ce soit un jeton de la Ville de Montréal. Face à cet imbroglio, je fais appel à monsieur Warren Baker, un grand spécialiste des jetons de Montréal qui effectivement, me confirme que c'est bel et bien un jeton de Montréal. Ce jeton aurait été émis pour faire de la promotion pour le journal *Le Canada* et était bon pour 10 cents en paiement de petites annonces au *Canada* possiblement émis vers 1903 au début de ce journal.



In his work on the tokens of the Province of Quebec, published in 1972, Fred Bowman attributed the Le Canada token to the city of Quebec. From this I had undertaken research to learn if there had been a newspaper with this name in Quebec. I discovered that in the second half of the 19th century there had been a newspaper which was named *Le Courrier du Canada*, which had been published from February 1857 to April 1901. The question which arose was why did the word *Courrier* not appear on the token? It had only the word *Canada*. I thought that it was possibly just an error, or simply an omission.

Just the same I continued my research on this newspaper. Some weeks later I spoke of this token to my good friend Jean-Pierre Paré and explained the situation to him. He told me that he was unaware of the existence of this token. After he did some checking he told me of a Montreal newspaper with the name of *Le Canada* which had been published from April 1903 to November 1954. This left me in total confusion, specializing as I do, in the tokens of the City of Quebec. I found myself facing the possibility that this was a token from Montreal. Faced with this situation I called Warren Baker, a great specialist of the tokens of Montreal who confirmed that the token was well and truly a Montreal piece. This token would have been issued for a promotion for the newspaper, *Le Canada*, and was good for 10 cents on the price of a want ad, possibly issued about 1903 for the launching of the newspaper.

I permit myself to rectify an error made by Fred Bowman, the *Le Canada* token,

Je me permets donc de rectifier l'erreur de Fred. Bowman, le jeton 4012d doit être répertorié à la Ville de Montréal. Tout ceci m'amène à vous dire qu'il faut être très prudent avant d'entreprendre des recherches; il est bien évident que personne n'est à l'abri de l'erreur.

Ayant déjà quelques renseignements sur *le Courrier du Canada*, exceptionnellement vous allez être doublement informés. Je vais vous dire quelques mots sur ces deux journaux, *le Courrier du Canada*, et *Le Canada*, le jeton étant étroitement lié à ce dernier.

### *Le Courrier du Canada*

En 1849, Jean-Docile Brousseau se fait connaître à Québec en exploitant avec son frère Léger, un important commerce d'imprimerie, de librairie et de reliure, situé au 7, rue Buade. Il fut le fondateur-propriétaire du journal *le Courrier du Canada*. Il est publié pour la première fois le 2 février 1857, le *Courrier* voulait exprimer et défendre les intérêts des canadiens français. Organe de la bourgeoisie, le *Courrier* est avant tout axé sur l'idéologie du Parti Conservateur et du Clergé sans être pour cela toujours traditionaliste. Ses premiers rédacteurs Hector H. Langevin et Jean-Charles Taché, étaient considérés parmi les meilleurs de l'époque. Ils innovaient en présentant des articles signés. Cette attitude suscita de vives protestations, et peu à peu on revint à l'usage, c'est-à-dire à l'anonymat.

Six mois après son lancement, le journal est en pleine crise financière, Brousseau se retire. Des ecclésiastiques et des laïcs généreux relèvent le *Courrier* pour en faire selon "le vœu du Clergé" un journal "catholique et indépendant" ce qui signifie non neutre en politique. Ici, il faudrait analyser le rôle réel du Clergé et de l'Évêque dans cette réorientation du *Courrier*. Elle coïncide avec l'apparition le 3 août 1857, de Bureau et Marcotte qui signent éditeurs-propriétaires. À cette époque, ce

Bowman 4012d belongs to the city of Montreal. All this leads me to say that it is necessary to be very careful before undertaking any research; it is very evident that anyone can make a mistake.

Having already some information on the *Courrier du Canada*, the reader will be doubly informed. I will give you a few words about both these newspapers, the *Courrier du Canada* and *Le Canada*, the token clearly relating to the latter.

### *The Courrier du Canada*

In 1849, Jean-Docile Brousseau was well known in Quebec, operating with his brother Leger an important business as printer, bookseller and bookbinder, situated at 7 Buade street. He became the founder-proprietor of the newspaper *Le Courrier du Canada*. It was published for the first time February 2, 1857, wanting to express and defend the interests of the French Canadians. An organ of the middle class, the newspaper was oriented to the ideology of the Conservative Party and of the clergy, without always being traditionalist. The first editors, Hector H. Langevin and Jean-Charles Taché, were considered among the best of their period. They innovated in presenting signed articles. This attitude aroused some lively protestations, and little by little the paper reverted to the normal usage, which is to say anonymous editorials.

Six months after its launching the paper was in the midst of a financial crisis. Brousseau withdrew. Some clergy and generous laymen revived the *Courrier* to follow a line more in keeping with the vows of the clergy, a newspaper "catholic and independent," which really meant not politically neutral. Here, it would be necessary to analyze the real role of the clergy and the Bishop in this reorientation of the *Courrier*. This coincided with the appearance



journal était un trihebdomadaire c'est-à-dire publié, le lundi, le mercredi et le vendredi. Le coût d'un abonnement annuel était de \$4,00.

Le 26 mai 1858, Bureau et Marcotte sont remplacés par J.D. Brousseau qui rachète la totalité des parts. Son frère Léger en devient l'éditeur à compter du 2 août 1861. J.D. Brousseau en resta le propriétaire jusqu'à l'incendie de 1872 dans lequel il perdit \$50,000.. C'est alors seulement qu'il le céda à son frère Léger. Ce journal est devenu un quotidien à partir du 11 juin 1877.

En 1892, l'Honorable Thomas Chapais devient le nouveau propriétaire du *Courrier* tandis que Léger Brousseau en est l'éditeur. En 1897, le *Courrier* était imprimé sur les presses de l'Évènement situé au 30 de la Fabrique. Alors que le premier s'adressait à la bourgeoisie, le second visait la masse. Le *Courrier* disparut le 11 avril 1901, faute de s'être adapté à l'évolution de la presse et à ses transformations: goût de la nouvelle à sensation, nécessité de l'illustration, etc.. La Presse du 11 avril 1901 saluait en ces termes la disparition de ce journal: "Le dernier lien entre le vieux et le nouveau journalisme est disparu, l'Évènement, sur qui était tombée la tâche de remorquer comme une arche chargée de souvenirs et de reliques, le *Courrier du Canada* a dû couper l'amarre et la malheureuse caravelle est allée rejoindre sur les mêmes récifs, le Journal de Québec et la Minerve.

Il est bon de mentionner que J.D. Brousseau fut maire de Québec du 3 mai 1880 au 1er mai 1882. Fort de son expérience dans le journalisme, dès son accession au pouvoir, le maire Brousseau fait voter une résolution admettant les journalistes aux délibérations du Conseil et des Comités.

### Jeton *Le Canada*

Le journal *Le Canada* a été publié à Montréal du 4 avril 1903 au 1er novembre 1954. Ce journal naquit d'un mouvement de

on August 3, 1857 of Bureau and Marcotte as editor-proprietors. At this time the paper was a thrice weekly publication, coming out Monday, Wednesday and Friday. An annual subscription cost \$4.00.

On May 26, 1858 Bureau and Marcotte were replaced by J.D. Brousseau who repurchased all the shares. His brother, Leger, became the controlling editor from August 2, 1861. J.D. Brousseau remained the proprietor until the fire of 1872 in which he lost \$50,000. It was only from that time that he gave up control to Leger. The newspaper became a daily from June 11, 1877.

In 1892 the Hon. Thomas Chapais became the new owner while Leger Brousseau remained the editor. In 1897 the *Courrier* was printed by the presses of l'Évènement, situated at 30 Fabrique street. While the first addressed itself to the middle class, the second incarnation aimed at the masses. The *Courrier* disappeared April 11, 1901, unable to adapt to changes in the press, the taste for sensationalism, the need for illustrations, etc. *La Presse* on that day saluted the loss of the *Courrier* in the terms of being the last tie between the old and the new journalism; upon l'Évènement had fallen the task of towing this ancient vessel, full of old memories and relics, and cutting it loose onto the reef to join the Journal de Québec and the Minerve.

It is worth mentioning that J.D. Brousseau was Mayor of Quebec from May 3, 1880 to May 1, 1882. Due to his own journalistic experience, when he gained power he carried a vote to admit journalists to the deliberations of the Council.

### The *Le Canada* Token

The newspaper, *Le Canada*, was published in Montreal from April 4, 1903 until November 1, 1954. The paper was born of a

révolte de l'aile gauche libérale contre Israël Tarte. En 1930, *Le Canada* était financé par les Sénateurs F.-L. Béique, Marcelin Wilson et Donat Raymond. Le journal était alors publié au 33 est, de la rue St-Jacques. Godfroy Langlois premier rédacteur en chef, définissait ainsi les objectifs du journal dans le premier numéro: "Le Parti Libéral par la voie de ses chefs, a confié à notre journal, la tâche d'être son organe auprès de la population de notre Province, d'exposer au corps électoral ses vues et ses idées, de diriger l'opinion dans le sens des réformes qu'il veut opérer et de l'impulsion qu'il désire donner aux affaires du Pays... Justice égale pour tous, respect de la liberté religieuse, affirmation de la liberté civile, tels ont été depuis l'avènement du Parti Libéral, les termes de son programme moral auquel nous entendons strictement nous en tenir."

Le "motto" original du journal reprenait une maxime chère à l'auteur: "Le Canada d'abord, le Canada toujours, rien que le Canada." On le remplaça en 1944 par: "Le Canada pour tous les canadiens."

*Le Canada* a toujours été à l'avant-garde de l'opinion libre. Il a mené plusieurs campagnes retentissantes, notamment: En faveur de l'enseignement gratuit, des mesures de sécurité sociale, de la nationalisation de la Montréal Light, Heat and Power. Un groupe de libéraux, dont Marler et C.D. Howe, relancèrent *Le Canada* sous le titre *Le Canada Nouveau* dont on confia à Jean-Louis Gagnon la rédaction. Il soutint Lucien Croteau à la présidence du Comité exécutif de Montréal. *Le Canada* a duré du 24 mai à octobre 1954, organe du Gouvernement Fédéral St.-Laurent, anti-union-nationale. Du 1er octobre au 1er novembre 1954, il porta à nouveau le titre *Le Canada*. Le tirage de ce journal fut de 9,803 copies en 1903, de 18,000 en 1905 et de 15,242, copies en 1940. Le déclin était déjà amorcé.

movement of revolt by the liberal left wing against Israel Tarte. In 1930, *Le Canada* was financed by Senators F.-L. Beique, Marcelin Wilson and Donat Raymond. The paper was published at 33 E. St. James Street. Godfroy Langlois was the principal editor, defining thusly the paper's objectives in its first number: The Liberal Party by the vision of its leaders has confided to our paper the task to be its voice to the population of our Province, to expose its views and ideas to the electors, to direct opinion towards the reforms that it wishes to bring to the operation of the country. Equal justice for all, freedom of religion, affirmation of civil liberties, such has been since the inception of the Liberal Party, we intend to hold ourselves to the program.

The original motto recaptured a maxim dear to the author, "Canada first, Canada always, nothing but Canada." In 1944 this motto was replaced by "Canada for all Canadians."

*Le Canada* was always in the avant-garde of liberal opinion. It led many campaigns, notably in favour of free education, social security measures, the nationalization of Montreal Light, Heat and Power. A group of liberals of which Marler and C.D. Howe were included relaunched the newspaper under the title of *Le Canada Nouveau*, confiding in Jean-Louis Gagnon the editorial direction. It backed Lucien Croteau for the presidency of the Montreal council. The newspaper survived from May 24, 1954 until October of that year, an organ of the St. Laurent federal government, and anti Union Nationale. From Oct. 1 to Nov. 1, 1954 it carried the name *Le Canada* once again. The circulation of the paper was 9,803 copies in 1903, some 18,000 in 1905 and 15,242 in 1940. The decline had already begun.

## **W.J. Pendray, Bapco Paint and White Swan Soap**

Two advertising pieces are related to W.J. Pendray and his companies. These are a good luck token from British America Paint Co. Ltd. (or "Bapco") and a fob from the makers of White Swan Soap.

The founder of the companies, William Joseph Pendray, was born in Cornwall August 15, 1846. He emigrated to California in 1867 or 1868 via the Isthmus of Panama,<sup>1</sup> first going to Grass Valley, Nevada where he worked for wages for eight months and recognized that he was not going to get wealthy that way. Hearing of opportunities in the Cariboo district of British Columbia, he came north to Victoria. Pendray carried on to Mosquito Creek in the Cariboo where he became one of the owners of the Willow and Minnehaha mines.<sup>2</sup> The Willow turned out to be a very rich mine and Pendray did so well that he was able to retire to England a wealthy man after only a few years. However, gold fever is a difficult disease to overcome. Investing in South African gold mines Pendray managed to lose most or all of his fortune. In need of an income and perhaps restless in England, after three years he returned to North America, showing up in Virginia City, Nevada. He was there when a bank failure brought many hundreds to ruin. This time, fortunately, Pendray was able to recover or retain his money. In 1875, with his stake intact, he came to Victoria. His uncle, W.J. Jeffree, was in the clothing business in Victoria and wanted Pendray to come into the business, but Pendray found that the business did not appeal to him. While walking about the city he ran across a soap factory that had been closed since the death of its owner.<sup>3</sup> He decided to take the opportunity and rented the vacant factory. He started in the soap manufacturing business, with but one man to help him.

The company prospered and the 1882 Directory stated:

" PENDRAY & Co.'s SOAP FACTORY. This is the only soap factory in British Columbia. It is situated on Humboldt street, and comprises very extensive and substantial buildings, the factory itself being 60 x 40 feet, the warehouse 60 x 30 feet, and the store-house 20 x 16 feet. The amount of tallow used per week is about 3,000 pounds. On the ground floor there is an 8 horse power boiler for supply steam. The various kinds of soap manufactured are Indian soap, made with oil, whale oil soft soap, ordinary household soap, of which 12 kinds are made; toilet soaps, of different scents and colors; carbolic, shaving and glycerine. The quantity of household soap manufactured per week is about 10,000 pounds and there is also a large demand for toilet soap. Pendray & Co. deserve all praise for their energy."<sup>4</sup>

By 1891 the factory consisted of two boilers, each with a capacity of 20,000 lb. of soap stock and two smaller boilers, one of 4,000 lbs. and one of 1,000 lbs. There were also two soap presses, one soap powder mill, a bluing grinder, a nine horsepower and a seven-horsepower engine. At that time the average week's production was 40,000 lb. of soap, both toilet and laundry soap. The plant also made bluing, stove polish and blacking, washing soda, etc.<sup>5</sup> The main brand of soap was called *White Swan Soap*.

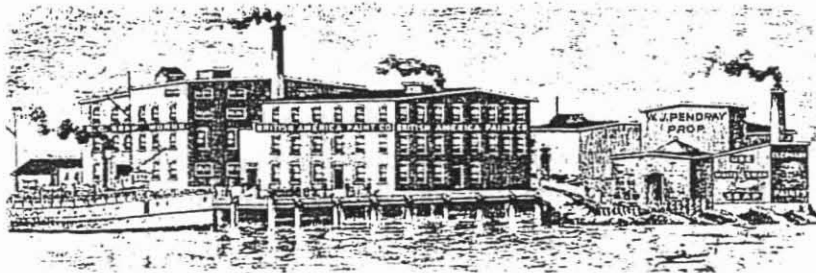
Cable Address: "Pendray" Victoria  
A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions

Established 1875

## The British Columbia Soap Works

*Manufacturers of*

*"White Swan" Laundry and Toilet Soaps,  
Blueing, Sal Soda, Tree Spray, etc.*



## British America Paint Company

*Manufacturers of*

**"ELEPHANT BRAND"**

*Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Laquers & Dry Colors,  
White Lead Grinders, Oil Boilers and Refiners*

W. J. Pendray,  
*Proprietor*

J. Carl Pendray,  
*Manager*

LAUREL POINT, BELLEVILLE and MONTREAL STREETS

*Telephones 230 and 1230*

*Warehouses at 540 Beatty St., Vancouver, B. C. and Calgary, Alta.*

Advertisements which appeared in the 1908 Henderson's City of Victoria Directory

The Humboldt Street site backed onto the mud flats of James Bay. Shortly after the turn of the century a coffer dam was built and the mud flats were filled. Today we know the coffer dam as *The Causeway* and the Empress Hotel sits on the former mud flats.

By 1877 Pendray felt that he was successful enough that he could ask Amelia Jane Carthew, a young lady whom he had met during his three year return to Cornwall, to become his wife. In April 1877 Amelia sailed from Liverpool to New York, crossed the continent by rail to San Francisco and then sailed up the coast to Esquimalt where she was met by her fiancée. The following day, May 23, 1877, Amelia and William Joseph Pendray were married at the residence of W.J. Jeffree. Between 1878 and 1891 the Pendrays had four sons, Ernest Carthew, John Carl, Herbert Jeffree and Roy Trevena.

The Jacob Sehl house had stood on Laurel Point, at the entrance to Victoria harbour until it had spectacularly burnt to the ground in January 1894.<sup>6</sup> Pendray subsequently purchased the property<sup>7</sup> although he continued to operate on the Humboldt site. The Pendrays built a house on Belleville Street in 1895 which was notable for the ceiling frescoes painted by German artisans and the topiary garden that he developed. The house was located just one block from the Laurel Point site. The house was sold after Mrs. Pendray's death in 1937 and for a number of years it served as a home for a group of nuns. During this period the building was known as Loretto Hall. It later became a restaurant known as the Captain's Palace. The house and topiary still exist.

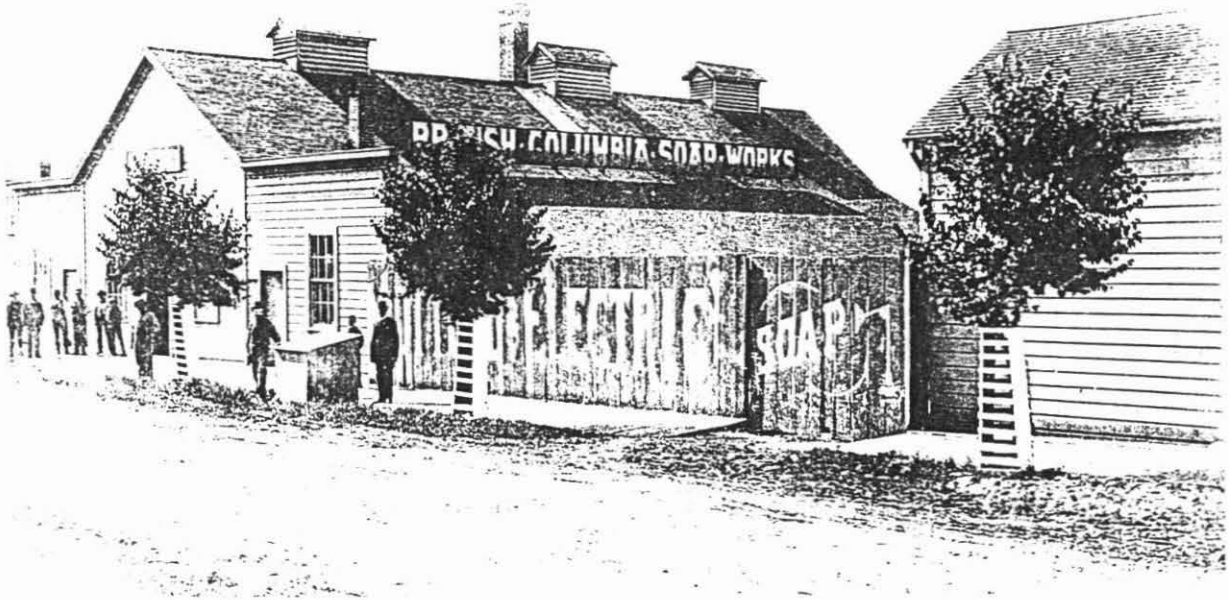
Of peripheral interest is that in 1880 W.J. Jeffree and W.J. Pendray installed the first two telephones in Victoria. The company exhibited at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in 1886 and in the early 1890's won a number of medals at the British Columbia Agricultural Association annual exhibition in Victoria. The awards were made for various products, laundry soap, toilet soap, paper boxes, sal soda, stove polish, blacking, vinegar and bluing.

As one might expect, just operating a successful soap works was not quite enough to keep an energetic man such as W.J. Pendray busy. He also purchased, in April 1899, the British Columbia operation of the Canada Paint Co. Ltd. which had established in Victoria about 1893. Pendray called his new acquisition the British America Paint Company and moved it to Humboldt Street beside the soap manufactory. The move to Laurel Point took place some time about May 1906.<sup>8</sup> The Humboldt Street property was sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway which opened the Empress Hotel in 1908. A portion of the 1929 wing of the hotel occupies the former Pendray property.

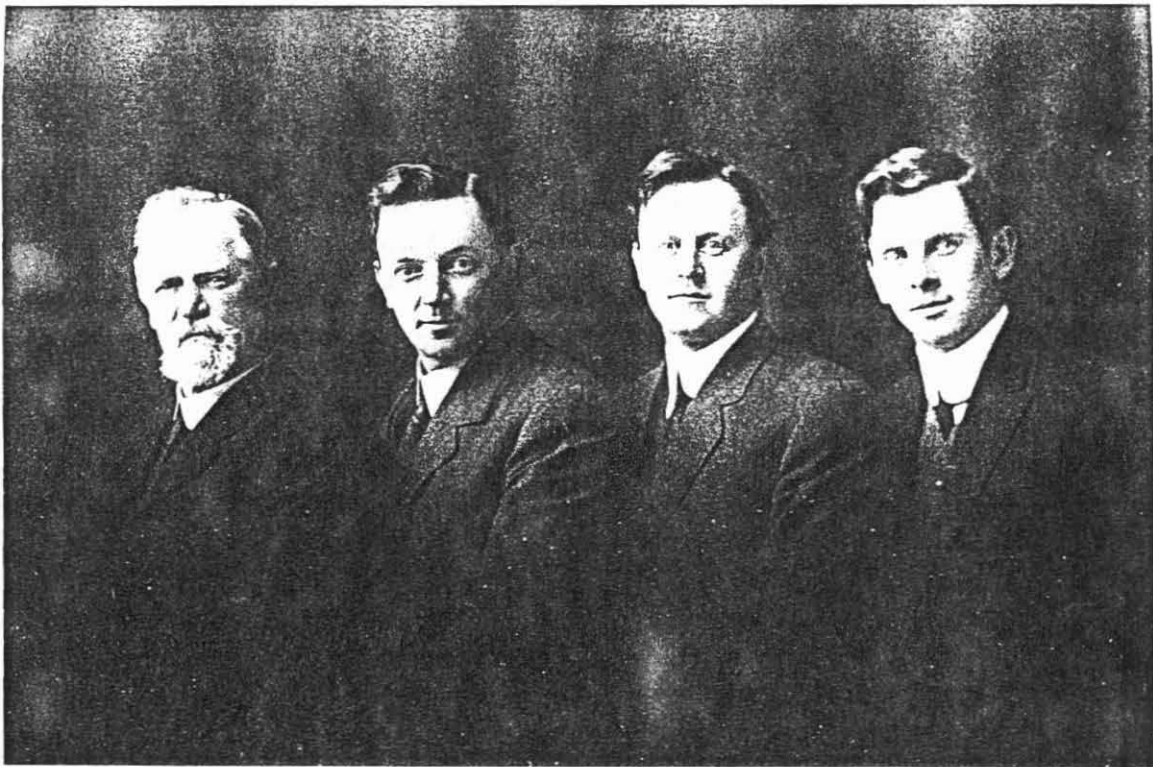
Disaster struck the family towards the end of 1908. The eldest son, Ernest, was driving a buggy along Belleville Street, almost in front of the family home, when the horse bolted and Ernest was thrown from the buggy and killed instantly. He left a widow and two small children.

Prior to the establishment of W.J. Pendray & Sons, Ltd. on October 18, 1909, the soap works and the paint company were proprietorships of W.J. Pendray. Phyllis Manning says that Lord Leverhulme<sup>9</sup> wanted to expand to North America and called upon W.J. Pendray, anxious to purchase the White Swan Soap business. This may have been the case, but before a sale could take place the family suffered another grievous loss. On September 27, 1913, William J. Pendray





British Columbia Soap Works; White Swan Soap's first plant on Humboldt Street, Victoria, B.C.



From left to right: W.J. Pendray, J.C. Pendray, H.J. Pendray and R.T. Pendray

was inspecting the new large water tank and fire protection system at the paint factory when a pipe fell from high up, striking him on the head with fatal results. He was just 67 years of age. The eldest surviving son, J. Carl Pendray, missed being present -- and possibly injured -- when he was delayed by a customer who called on him just as the two Pendrays were leaving the office to inspect the project. J. Carl succeeded his father as president of the company.

The agreement for the sale of the soap company to Royal Crown Soaps Ltd was made on the 21st of October 1913.<sup>10</sup> At the time of the sale the company was operating in Victoria, Vancouver and Calgary, having opened in Calgary by 1912. The soap works was closed by its new owners in 1926.

Herbert, the third son, (1883-1956) became the vice-president of the paint company. He and his wife never had any family. They travelled quite a bit and their life centered around the Metropolitan United Church. He left a bequest to the church which was used to build Pendray Hall.

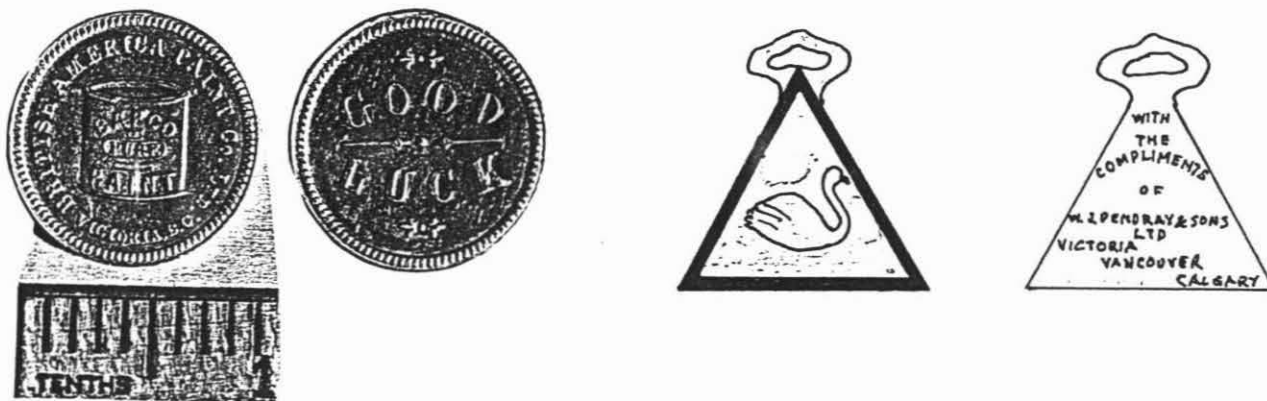
Roy, the youngest son, (1891-1932) moved to Calgary to manage the prairie operations. He died of pneumonia in 1932 at age 41. He left a widow and four daughters.

Carl (1879-1961) managed the company until his retirement in 1948. He was very civic minded and served four one year terms as mayor of the City of Victoria in the mid 1920's. Upon his retirement his son, Allan, became president of the company. Carl passed away while in California in February 1961.

The company was sold to Canadian Industries Ltd. in late 1965, effective January 1, 1966. By this time the company had been known as Bapco paint for many years, from its brand of paint. On April 30, 1968 the name was officially changed from British America Paint Co. Ltd. to Bapco Paint Ltd. A few years later, in 1973, the company moved its factory from Victoria to Surrey, a move resulting in a modern plant and major savings in freight, for the raw materials did not have to be shipped to the island, and the bulk of the finished product shipped back to the mainland. Some years later the CIL paint division was sold to St. Clair Paint and in turn it has very recently been sold to ICI Paint Canada.<sup>11</sup> Today, Laurel Point is the site of a luxury hotel.

### **The Advertising Pieces**

The White Swan piece is probably a fob. It is made of copper, and the bottom of the triangle measures 34 mm. It was enamelled but the only available specimen has lost most of its enamel. We have drawn the piece because it is quite dark and difficult to photograph. There is a long line of either dots or tiny letters on the obverse ("Compliments" side) which may be a maker's name but it is indecipherable, even under a glass. The token probably dates to about 1912-1913 in the short period between the time when the company name of W.J. Pendray & Sons Ltd. was introduced, Calgary was opened and the company was sold. The Bapco *Good Luck* advertising token, or commercial medal was introduced before 1926. This according to two long term employees.<sup>12</sup> The piece is made of aluminum and measures 24 mm. For clarity it is shown oversize.



- <sup>1</sup> The two main sources used differ here. Phyllis Manning says 1867 and the much earlier Colonist article says 1868.
- The Victoria Daily Colonist, September 18, 1913, p. 5 and *The Pendray Pioneers in Early Victoria, British Columbia*, by Phyllis Manning. Mrs Manning, a daughter of J. Carl Pendray and a grand-daughter of W.J. Pendray, refers to the Colonist article and the 1867 date may have been a correction.
- <sup>2</sup> Wm Pendray was listed in the 1871 B.C. Directory at Mosquito Creek *First Victoria Directory Third Issue and B.C. Guide ... 1871*, Victoria, B.C. 1871 p. 54
- <sup>3</sup> This is the story related by the 1913 newspaper article and Phyllis Manning. The firm of Robinson & McDonnell (S. Robinson and R.J. McDonnell) was listed in the 1871 directory as running a soap manufactory. It was not listed in the 1874 directory, nor was S. Robinson, and the only R.J. McDonnell was shown with a different occupation. There are no appropriate obituaries in the newspaper index in the period 1870 to 1875 so we cannot confirm the story. An advertisement for *Robinson's Celebrated Magic Soap* appeared in September 1870.
- <sup>4</sup> *The British Columbia Directory for the Years 1882-83*, R.T. Williams, Victoria, 1882 p. 20.
- <sup>5</sup> *Victoria Illustrated*, Ellis & Co., Victoria, B.C. p. 84
- <sup>6</sup> Victoria Daily Colonist, January 16, 1894, p. 8
- <sup>7</sup> Manning says 1890, but the date is unlikely as it was four years before Sehl's house burnt.
- <sup>8</sup> Victoria Daily Times, 75th Anniversary Issue, June 8, 1959
- <sup>9</sup> Manning, p. 41, However, William Lever, founder of Port Sunlight and later Chairman of Lever Bros. (Limited) did not become Baron Leverhulme until 1917.
- <sup>10</sup> The agreement for sale was one of the items that the author was able to salvage when approximately five truck-loads of old records were taken to the city dump for disposal following the sale of the paint company. He heard about this after the first truck load had gone and obtained permission to go through the remaining records in the vault with the understanding that the family were to check anything to be saved. This was accordingly done. It was a very quick salvage job under severe time limitations.
- <sup>11</sup> November 1996
- <sup>12</sup> Andy Stewart started in 1926 and was the advertising manager in the 1960's. He knew of the tokens but said they were from before his time. Walter Laing was another long term employee involved in sales who made some enquiries for the author.

### Encased Postage Stamps



#### One of the Most Interesting Series of "Necessity Money Ever Issued"

New York City was the birthplace of this peculiar sort of money, which was formed by placing the regular United States postage stamps in flat, circular brass cases, with the faces protected by a thin sheet of mica. The encased stamps consist of the denominations of 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30 and 90 cents, and this method of protecting the stamps so that they could withstand the wear of circulation was the invention of John Gault, who did business at Park Place, in New York City. He manufactured many varieties to be used by business houses in lieu of small change, and the badly mutilated and worn postage stamps that answered the purpose of practical money for a while at the beginning of the war. Many of the encased stamps bore the name of the issuing firm on the back, and not only served the purpose of a fractional currency, but advertised the firm of issue in a thorough and yet inexpensive fashion.

The patent dated from July and August, 1862, and the stamps used in the metallic cases were the regular postage stamps of the period -- the one-cent blue, and the three-cent orange, showing the portrait of Franklin; the five-cent brown bearing Jefferson's portrait; and the ten-cent green, twelve-cent black, twenty-four cent violet, and ninety-cent blue, all with the portrait of Washington.

Collectors of both stamps and coins regard this series of necessity currency as being one of the most

interesting of the numerous issues of United States, which has been especially conspicuous for its various freakish circulating mediums, and some of the premiums now paid for these homely substitutes for real money actually exceed those commanded by any of the far more pretentious and hand-some coins struck at the United States mints during and since the war.

Some firms issued the encased stamp pieces of nearly every one of the denominations mentioned above, while others are credited with but a single one. Often the latter specimens are the rarest and command the highest premiums as not infrequently they were but little more than samples and were issued in quite limited number. In nearly every instance it is found that the denominations of twelve, twenty-four, thirty and ninety cents are the rarest, and in the case of the highest denominations it is thought their rarity is due to the fact that some of the firms ordered but a single specimen each of the denominations above ten cents, and before deciding upon their issue the law was passed forbidding the use of anything of the semblance of money by private persons.

An interesting specimen of the encased stamp money is one of the old denomination of nine cents. There being no postage stamp of this value the denomination was produced by placing three three-cent stamps in an oblong copper case, with the usual covering of mica. The back bore no name, but the piece evidently was intended for circulation in New York City, for the reverse bore an embossed representation of an eagle and snake, the same as that shown by the New York cents struck in German silver by Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger of New York City, which were issued in 1837. Around the central device was scroll work. Nothing is known of the piece's history but it is thought to have been a product of Gault, on account of the New York device.



Another equally interesting piece associated with the encased postage stamp money is an essay for a five-cent piece. In a frame of silver had been placed a stamp cut from a five-cent note of the first issue of the postage currency. This was protected by mica both back and front.



During the U. S. Civil War, there was such a shortage of small change that many merchants used postage stamps in brass frames with a mica window. The only Canadian examples are those put out by Weir and Larminie; they are found with 1, 3, 5, and 10¢ stamps.

Source: The Star, 1930.

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

COMMERCIAL BANK PAPER AND PAPER MONEY

Commercial Banks

Collectable financial paper specific to Wellington County would include cancelled cheques, bank drafts and other items bearing the bank and branch names. Those items which have been used such as cancelled cheques are of greater significance. Some Wellington County branches would be very scarce. Banknotes with a GUELPH overprint are very rare. Photocopies shown below are from the Bank of Canada collection.

The Bank of Montreal was chartered in 1822. A branch was established in Guelph in 1845 (76 Wyndham). Very rare bank notes of 1859 in the \$1.00 and \$2.00 denominations have an overprint GUELPH. Only one of each denomination are known. Branches were later established at Elora from 1941; and Mount Forest 1906.

The face of the \$1.00 unique banknote includes Queen Victoria, the Crest of the Bank and Ceres. The issuing branch was TORONTO and GUELPH is at each end. It is in black with a tint of green. The back is lathework and the bank name. The face of the \$2.00 unique banknote includes Victoria and Albert, St. George slaying the Dragon and the Crest of the bank. The offices are WATERLOO and GUELPH for redemption of the note.



The Bank of Nova Scotia was founded in 1832. The branch in Guelph was opened (57 Wyndham) in 1914 when the Metropolitan Bank was taken over.

The Gore Bank was chartered in 1835 and was absorbed by The Bank of Montreal in 1870. Branch in Guelph 1845-1868 on Carden St.

The Bank of Toronto was chartered in 1855. It amalgamated with The Dominion Bank in 1954. Sub-branch out of Freelton at Morrision from 1919 to 1955.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce was chartered in 1867. Branches were established at Guelph, 1868 (59 Wyndham); Harriston 1928 - 1933; Moorefield 1923 - 1933; Arthur, Belwood, Fergus.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce bank note issue of 1867 is shown below. The face of this well-circulated unique banknote includes a woman on a shell pulled by dolphins, and a small Indian maiden. The back is lathework with the name of the bank and the denomination. The back is green, the face is black with a green tint. The note was issued from 1867 to 1871. GUELPH is the branch office for redemption of the note. It is overprinted in blue.



Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce established on amalgamation with The Imperial Bank of Canada on June 1, 1961. Branches at Guelph; Arthur; Fergus.

The Ontario Bank was chartered in 1857 and amalgamated with The Bank of Montreal in 1906. An Ontario bank note of the 1861 series has the GUELPH overprint on both one and two red sheet number varieties, only a few are known. Branches at Guelph 1862-1906 (89 Wyndham); Mount Forest 1873-06.

The banknote issued in 1861 shows an agricultural scene on its face. It is black with a green tint. The back is lathework with the name of the bank and the denomination. The overprint GUELPH is in red. A single red serial number is at the base. A \$2.00 note exists in the series and has two red serial numbers in blue.



The Royal Canadian Bank was chartered in 1864 and wound up in 1876. Branch at Fergus 1868-1869; and, Guelph 1864-1875.

The Merchants Bank of Canada was chartered in 1868 and was sold to The Bank of Montreal in March 1922. Branches at Elora 1869-76 and 1899-1908; Fergus 1871-1876; Guelph (69 Quebec and 10 Wyndham)

The St. Lawrence Bank was founded in 1872 and in 1876 changed its name to The Standard Bank of Canada. Branch established at Harriston 1874-1876.

The Sterling Bank of Canada was founded in 1905 and merged with The Standard Bank of Canada December 31, 1924. Branches were at Palmerston 1905-1924; Harriston 1924-1924; Arthur 1912-1924.

The Standard Bank of Canada was the former St. Lawrence Bank which took the new name in 1876. In 1924 The Standard Bank acquired the assets of The Sterling Bank of Canada. The Standard Bank united with The Canadian Bank of Commerce November 3, 1928. Branches were at Harriston 1876 - 1928; Palmerston 1924-1928; Arthur 1924 - 1928.

The Bank of Hamilton was chartered in 1872. In 1923 the Bank of Hamilton amalgamated with the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Branches were at Palmerston 1898-1923; Mount Forest 1892-1896; Drayton 1919-1923; Moorefield 1904-1923; and Guelph (11 Wyndham).

The Imperial Bank of Canada was established in 1873. The Imperial Bank amalgamated with the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1961. A sub office of the Fergus branch was open in Belwood from 1905 to 1933. Branches were at Fergus 1878 - ; and Guelph 1900's-1961.

The Dominion Bank was chartered in 1869. The Dominion Bank amalgamated with the Bank of Toronto in 1955 to become The Toronto-Dominion Bank. Branches were established in Guelph 1888-1955 (12 Wyndham); Mount Forest 1919-1955; Morriston 1955-1974.

The Toronto-Dominion Bank after amalgamation in 1955 had branches at Guelph; Elora 1972-; Mount Forest; Arthur; and Morriston to Aug. 15, 1974.

The Central Bank of Canada was formed in 1883 but failed in 1887. Branch at Guelph 1884-1887.

The Federal Bank of Canada was established in 1874 but was wound up in 1888. Branch at Guelph 1875-1888 on Upper Wyndham.

The Metropolitan Bank was formed in 1902 and amalgamated with The Bank of Nova Scotia in 1914. Branch in Guelph (57 Wyndham) 1902-1914.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada was formed in 1901 and was liquidated in 1908. Branches in Guelph 1902-1908; Mount Forest 1904-1908.

The Traders Bank of Canada was formed in 1885. The Traders Bank united with The Royal Bank in Sept. 3, 1912. Branches were established in Arthur 1900-1912; Clifford 1902-1912; Drayton 1889-1912; Elora 1904-1912; Fergus 1908-1912; Guelph 1890-1912 (91 Wyndham); Harriston 1906-1912; Mount Forest 1908-1912; Moorefield 1908-1912; Rockwood 1908-1912.

The Union Bank of Canada was formed in 1886. The Union Bank united with The Royal Bank in 1925. Branches were established in Erin 1903-1925; Hillsburgh 1905-1925; Orton 1900's; Guelph 1920 (91 Wyndham and 79 Ontario to 1920).

The Royal Bank of Canada began as The Merchants Bank of Halifax in 1869 but changed to The Royal Bank in 1901. Branches were opened in Alma from about 1909 two or three days a week out of the Elora branch but closed in 1933; Arthur 1912- ; Clifford 1912- ; Drayton 1912- ; Elora 1912- ; Fergus 1912-1941; Guelph (90 Wyndham) 1906- ; Harriston 1912- ; Mount Forest 1912-1942; Palmerston ? - 1933; Rockwood 1912- ; Kenilworth 1906-1909.

Other financial institutions in Guelph include:- Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society (39 Wyndham) 1876- ; Guelph and Ontario Trust; Guelph Trust; Canada Trust, with branch at Fergus; Ontario Savings Office (67 Wyndham) 1935- ; Province of Ontario Savings Office; Huron and Erie Trust; Royal Trust; First City Trust; Dominion Permanent Loan Co. (1 Wyndham); Central Guaranty Trust; Montreal Trust (9 Wyndham); Standard Trust; General Trust; Municipal Trust; Victoria and Grey Trust; National Trust (42 Wyndham); North American Trust (97 Wyndham).

IF NOT DELIVERED IN FIVE DAYS  
RETURN TO  
**THE DOMINION BANK**  
GUELPH, ONT.



AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO  
**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
GUELPH, ONT.



SAVE  
YOUR MONEY  
LEND IT TO YOUR  
COUNTRY



**John A. Bruce & Company**

IF NOT CALLED FOR IN FIVE DAYS PLEASE  
RETURN TO  
**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE**  
AT POINT OF MAILING



USE  
POST OFFICE  
MONEY ORDERS



**A. P. Malone, Lt-Col.**

If not called for in 5 days  
RETURN TO  
**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
GUELPH.



RETURN IN 5 DAYS  
TO  
**TRADERS BANK OF CANADA**

*At Colonel W. H. Bruce*

IF NOT CALLED FOR IN TEN DAYS  
RETURN TO  
**Trader's Bank of Canada,**  
GUELPH, ONT.



**Federal Bank of Canada.**

OFFICE—UPPER WYNDHAM STREET, GUELPH.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS DONE.

"SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT in connection, in which interest will be allowed according to agreement. Six per cent. per annum allowed on deposits subject to three months' notice. Open every Saturday evening, from eight to nine o'clock, to receive deposits.  
T. J. GREET, Manager.



# Transactions

of the

## Canadian Numismatic Research Society

ISSN 0045-5202



VOLUME 33

SUMMER 1997

- 32 - Arthur Leakey and His Park House Tokens - St. Thomas, Ont.  
by Harry N. James
- 33 - Jeton "Thomas Larue Laitier"/The Thomas Larue Milk Token  
by Jean-Luc Giroux
- 36 - The Duncan Bakery, Duncan B.C. Tokens of James Marsh and  
Arthur Page  
by Ronald Greene
- 39 - Jeton Brasserie "Fox Head"/The "Fox Head" Brewery Token  
by Jean-Luc Giroux
- 41 - Bons et carte du Magasin Genest Enr. by Jean-Luc Giroux
- 44 - La Tabagie St-Jean/St. Jean Tobacconists by Jean-Luc Giroux
- 50 - Numismatic Issues in Wellington County (part 8) by R.W. Irwin

**PRESIDENT - CHRIS FAULKNER**

**VICE PRESIDENT - BILL CLARKE**

**EDITOR - HARRY N. JAMES**

**SECRETARY-TREASURER - R.A. GREENE**

Arthur Leakey and His Park House Tokens - St. Thomas, Ont.

There are two tokens known to have been used in conjunction with the Park House Hotel in St. Thomas, Ont. They were both issued by Arthur Leakey, one being good for 5¢ with bottle, and the other good for 5¢ in trade at the bar. They are both round, aluminum and 24 mm's in diameter. The Park House came into being about 1898 or 99 and the original operator was a gentleman named Harry Langs. His business was located at the corner of Wilson Avenue and Elm St. The building was one portion of what had been originally the Abdalla House which had been located on the corner of Wilson and Elm St in what was then the extreme south tip of St. Thomas. The Abdalla was in existence at least as early as 1886 but the building was sold, split in two portions, one of which became a freight shed for the Pere Marquette Railroad and the other, the Park House, which had been moved slightly to the north.

In 1905, Harry Langs sold the Park House to Mr. Arthur Leakey. Mr. Leakey had a variety of jobs before becoming owner of the House, including being

a butcher, a groom, a teamster and eventually a livery manager before taking over the Park House.

Leakey had the House until 1918 when it was taken over by a George Vowel. The Park House changed hands many times over the next many years. It became a favourite drinking spot for many of the railroaders, and in its more recent years it was the site of some good bar room brawls. In 1972 it was remodelled into a modern tavern and renamed the Chessie Cat. It is now known as Stop 95.

At the moment, both tokens used by Arthur Leakey must be considered as quite rare. I know of only one specimen of the token which is good for 5¢ with a bottle, and only two specimens of the other. I would appreciate hearing from any other collector, who has or knows of any others.



by Harry N. James

## Jeton "Thomas Larue Laitier"

### The Thomas Larue Milk Token

par Jean-Luc Giroux



non listé: en carton, dia. 47 mm  
not listed: cardboard, 47 mm diameter

(une chopine = a half litre mug)

En 1903, Thomas Larue est gantier, il réside au 84, 3ième Rue dans le quartier Limoilou. En 1904, il se lance dans un domaine complètement différent, il est maintenant laitier. Il possède un petit troupeau de vaches laitières qu'il fait paître à l'arrière de sa résidence sur un vaste terrain jusqu'à la rivière St-Charles.

Comme il n'y a que très peu d'informations de disponible sur le jeton Thomas Larue, voici un peu d'histoire pour nous reporter à cette époque. Au cours du XIXième siècle de petits villages apparaissent sur la rive nord de la St-Charles, ils sont surtout peuplés d'ouvriers travaillant aux chantiers navals et dans les industries connexes (corderie, voilerie, commerce du bois, etc...). L'Histoire d'Hedleyville commence à la fin du XVIII siècle, lorsque Antony Anderson acquiert du shérif les 180 arpents qui constituent aujourd'hui le coeur de Limoilou. La prospérité des chantiers naval de St-Roch a eu un effet d'entraînement du côté de Limoilou, qui à l'époque, constituait la banlieue nord de la ville de Québec. De plus, en 1845, l'incendie du quartier St-Roch en jetant de nombreuses familles sur le pavé, a créé un climat propice à l'expansion de Québec.

C'est alors que William Hedley Anderson décide de rapprocher ses employés de leur lieu de travail en fondant le village d'Hedleyville. Les lots qu'il cède pour la

In 1903 Thomas Larue was a glove maker who resided at 84, Third Street in the Limoilou district of Quebec City. In 1904 he started in a totally different line, becoming a dairyman. He had a small herd of milk cows which he pastured at the back of his residence, on a large field reaching the St. Charles river.

As there is very little information available on Thomas Larue, here is a little history to report about the area at that time. Through the 19th century small villages appeared on the north bank of the St. Charles river. They were largely populated by workers in the shipyards and related industries (ropemakers, sailmakers, woodworkers, etc). The history of Hedleyville began at the end of the 18th c. when Antony Anderson acquired 180 arpents [roughly equal to 180 acres] which constitute today the centre of Limoilou. The prosperity of the shipyards of St. Roch carried over to Limoilou which at the time constituted the northern suburbs of the city of Quebec. Moreover, a fire in St. Roch in 1845 which threw a number of families onto the street created a favourable climate for the expansion of the City of Quebec.

It was then that William Hedley Anderson decided to bring his employees closer to their work by founding the village of Hedleyville. The lots that he assigned for the creation of his village are concentrated to the south of Third Street, between 4th and 6th Avenues, in

création de son village sont concentrés au sud de la 3<sup>ème</sup> Rue, entre la 4<sup>ème</sup> et la 6<sup>ème</sup> Avenues, à proximité de son commerce tandis que sa résidence et les bâtiments agricoles se trouvent au nord de cette même rue.

À l'époque de la fondation d'Hedleyville, trois autres villages sont créés de part et d'autre du domaine d'Anderson et de celui appartenant aux religieuses de l'Hôtel-Dieu. Comme Hedleyville, ces agglomérations sont nées de l'essor de la construction navale, du contexte économique et des problèmes de logement des sinistrés de St-Roch. Il s'agit de **Smithville**, **Parkville** et **New Waterford**. Deux villages tirent leur nom des propriétaires qui fournissent les terrains: Thorton Rodolphe Smith pour Smithville et George Holme Parke pour Parkville. Le propriétaire de New Waterford, Jones choisit plutôt de rappeler le nom d'un port Irlandais.

Si ces villages ont la même origine, leur destin varie considérablement. En 1885 il ne reste aucune trace du village de Parke, qui était situé près du monument Cartier-Bréboeuf et dont l'industrie principale était un moulin à scie. New Waterford connaît une destinée comparable: pour permettre l'expansion du réseau ferroviaire, une partie du village déménage un peu plus au nord en 1889, le reste connaîtra le même sort en 1911. Il ne resterait qu'une petite maison de New Waterford, située en bordure du boulevard des Capucins près de l'industrie d'Adélard Laberge Ltée., ce serait le dernier vestige de New Waterford.

Quant à Smith il permettait aux entreprises industrielles de s'installer sur les berges de la St-Charles, au moment du déclin de la construction navale, cette flexibilité permettra à Smithville (plus tard appelé Stadacona) de continuer de se développer jusqu'à la fin de XIX<sup>ème</sup> siècle.

Quant à Hedleyville, il subit les contre-coups du déclin de la construction navale. William Hedley Anderson et sa famille rentrent

close proximity to his business, such that his residence and the agricultural buildings are both found on the north side of this same street.

At the time of the founding of Hedleyville, three other villages were created in the land belonging to Anderson and that of a religious order. Like Hedleyville these villages were born from the success of the shipyards, in an economic context and the problems of relocating the victims of St. Roch. These villages were Smithville, Parkville and New Waterford. Two of them take their names from the proprietors who provided the land. Thorton Rodolphe Smith for Smithville, and George Holme Parke for Parkville. The owner of New Waterford, Jones, chose rather to name his place for an Irish port.

Even though these villages had similar origins, their destinies varied considerably. By 1885 there remained no trace of the village of Parke, which was situated near the monument of Cartier-Breboeuf and of which the principal industry was a saw-mill. New Waterford knew a similar destiny. To permit an expansion of the railway a part of the village was moved farther north in 1889 and the rest of the village was similarly moved in 1911. There remains only a small house in old New Waterford, situated on the border of the Capucin Boulevard, near the factory of Adélard Laberge Ltd. and this is the last vestige of New Waterford.

As to Smith, he permitted industrial operations to set themselves up on the banks of the St. Charles, just at the moment of the decline of the shipyard, this flexibility permitting Smithville, later called Stadacona, to continue its development until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> c.

As to Hedleyville it succumbed to the decline of the shipyards. William Henry Anderson and his family returned to England in 1867 leaving a representative to take care of their interests.

en Angleterre en 1867 laissant à un représentant la garde de leurs biens.

Alors en 1896, la Rive Nord de la St-Charles fut détachée de la paroisse St-Roch et l'on fonda la paroisse St-Charles de Limoilou, autour des anciens villages de New Waterford, d'Hedleyville, et la Canardière.

Au tournant du siècle, en 1911, l'abolition des péages sur les chemins régionaux et sur les ponts de la rivière St-Charles, stimule le développement économique et démographique de Limoilou. En 1909 Limoilou est annexé à Québec et devient dès lors l'un des beaux quartiers de la Ville de Québec. Saviez-vous qu'il a déjà existé une rue du nom Hedley en souvenir de Hedleyville devenu Limoilou, alors cette rue Hedley est devenue en 1899 la 5ième Avenue.

En 1912, Thomas Larue est toujours laitier, il est situé au même endroit sauf que l'adresse change. C'est maintenant 176, 3ième Rue, Limoilou. Il pratiquera son métier de laitier jusqu'à son décès survenu en 1938; car en 1939, dans l'annuaire de la Ville, l'on retrouve maintenant à cette adresse, Madame veuve Thomas Larue.

C'est un jeton uniface, en carton blanc, l'impression du lettrage est noir, le pourtour du jeton est de métal blanc. Le jeton est perforé d'un trou de 4 mm dia. probablement pour qu'il soit enfilé dans une broche ou un anneau.

Finally, in 1896, the north bank of the St. Charles was detached from the Parish of St. Roch and a new parish, St. Charles de Limoilou was founded around the former villages of New Waterford, Hedleyville and la Canardière.

At the turn of the century, in 1911 the abolition of tolls on the regional roads and the bridges over the St. Charles river stimulated the economic and demographic development of Limoilou. In 1909 Limoilou was annexed to the City of Quebec and became one of the lovely districts of the City. Be advised that at one time there was a street named Hedley in memory of Hedleyville, but that this street became 5th Avenue in 1899.

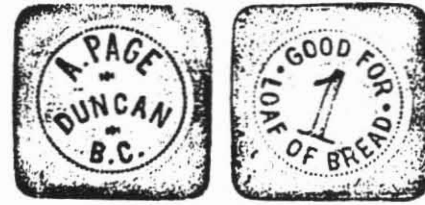
In 1912, Thomas Larue was still a dairyman located at the same location but the name of the address had changed, then being 176, Third Street, Limoilou. He continued at his work as a dairyman until his death came in 1938. His widow was listed in 1939 at the same address.

The token is uniface, made of white card, with black letters. The perimeter of the token is made of white metal. The token has a 4 mm diameter hole, probably so that it can be held on a spike or a ring.



**The Duncan Bakery,  
Duncan, B.C.  
Tokens of James Marsh and Arthur Page**

by Ronald Greene



D9060a  
A:S: 26 mm



D7560a  
A:R:24 mm  
("I" is an error)

D7560b  
A:R:24 mm

D7560c  
A:O: 25 mm  
Rubbings courtesy of Leslie C. Hill

I first heard about these tokens in April 1971 when I was told that a bottler digger had dug up a small tin of tokens in the old Duncan dump site. I was able to acquire the hoard only after a few of the tokens had been dispersed. The diggers believed that some of the bottles found at the same level indicated a date of about 1912. The hoard contained four different tokens, all aluminum and the majority had acquired a heavy coat of aluminum oxide incorporating a rust red colour which had been picked up from the tin in which they were buried. Three of the tokens carried the name *Marsh* and read *Duncan Bakery*. The fourth token read *A. Page/Duncan B.C.* Duncan is a small city just less than an hour's drive north of Victoria.

I checked through city directories but unfortunately between 1905 and 1918 there are very few directories available. In the next few months I was able to get to the Provincial Archives (now the B.C. Archives and Records Service) and I tried to read through the Duncan newspaper. However, the file was far from complete and missing three critical years. I contacted the newspaper in question, the *Cowichan Leader*, only to be informed that they had just moved six months before and had put their old files away for storage as their new location did not have any suitable fireproof storage.

The directories had shown that the tokens were pre 1912 and not much else could be done, so I put my notes away. In the intervening years the newspapers in British Columbia have been microfilmed and the films contained many, but not all, of the newspapers which were missing from the Archives' files back in 1971-72. Also in January 1997 the Province of B.C. became the first province to have its Vital Statistics records put on line. Actually what is on-line is the index to deaths over twenty years old, marriages over 75 years old and (soon) births over 100 years. These periods are set, presumably to protect the privacy of the individuals, although I believe them to be excessive. By contrast in the U.S. once you are dead your records are made available. However, at least now certain records are available without high fees -- most recently \$50.00 for a search and certificate, and no refund if no record was found, so you can see that research has become significantly cheaper. Once the record number and microfilm number are found from the

index, it is an easy matter to visit the Archives and pull the appropriate reel of film. Recently I decided to revisit the Duncan Bakery file and see if I could finish an article.

The earliest newspaper in Duncan is the Cowichan Leader and the earliest issue on the film is Volume 1, No. 2, for May 5, 1905. In this issue there was an advertisement for E. Fry, Cowichan Bakery. The name of the bakery is the same in the issue of December 22, 1906. Unfortunately there is a five month gap in the file and the next issue is May 25, 1907 which has an advertisement for the Duncan Bakery, E. Fry, proprietor. There was a Cowichan Bakery also advertising in this issue, with Louis Barrett as the proprietor. Did Fry sell the Cowichan Bakery and then re-enter the business as the Duncan Bakery? We don't know.

The issue of October 31, 1908 notes,

*"Business change. Mr. James Marsh has purchased the business of the Duncan Bakery from Mr. Eli Fry and took charge of the business on Monday last. Mr. Fry is of the opinion that after four and a half years in business there is a holiday coming and intends to spend the winter in the states after which he will resume work at his trade in some other field."*

An ad in the October 27, 1910 issue read,

*"J. Marsh, Propr. / Duncan Bakery / Established 1900 / Breads, Pies, Cakes of all descriptions / Fresh Every Day / Phone L18 / Opposite Post Office."*

Thursday July 27, 1911, under the "Local and Personal" column was the announcement,

*"The news of the retirement from business of the Duncan Bakery of Mr. James Marsh will be received with regret by all fellow townsmen, and residents in Duncan. Mr. Marsh has disposed of his business to Mr. A. Page who will take it over at an early date."*

James Marsh had been born in England in 1871. He emigrated to the United States and in January 1894 he married Lillian McDonell of Los Angeles. In 1898 Marsh came to British Columbia and for a time was employed at the Lenora and Tyee mines on Mount Sicker, just north of Duncan. When these mines closed he farmed for a time on Lake Cowichan Road.<sup>1</sup> At various times in Duncan he ran a meat market, the bakery for which he issued the tokens, a livery stable, a garage and a second hand furniture business. Marsh was also said to have operated a stage line to Victoria. He retired in 1929 but served on the Duncan City council for 13 years, from 1925 to 1937. The Marshes had ten children, four predeceasing their parents. Mrs. Marsh died in 1941 and failing health forced Mr. Marsh into a Victoria nursing home some 18 months before his death from Parkinson's Syndrome in April 1944. Three of his children died in 1911 and one wonders if that had any influence on Mr. Marsh giving up the bakery in that same year.

Arthur Page had not appeared in any directory listing prior to 1911. An ad in December of 1911 read "A. Page / Baker & Confectioner / ... / Store on Station Street beyond K.P. Hall". At the time Duncan was town of 750 persons. An earlier advertisement had stated, as had Marsh's ad, that the business was opposite the post office. The phone number 68 was given. Arthur Page only ran the bakery for little over a year and in turn sold the business in September 1912 to Messrs David Plaskett and Eli Fry. The announcement of that sale read,

*"The Duncan Bakery which was sold recently by Mr. Page to Messrs David Plaskett and E. Fry intends to move shortly into the new Masonic Block on*

*Front Street. This firm employs no local agents and its goods can be bought only from headquarters."*

Plaskett had earlier been a butcher, operating the City Meat Market, although he had disposed of that during 1911. Another name to note is that of P.W. Lansdell, who had been listed as a baker for A. Page in 1912. We shall return to Arthur Page a little later. Fry and Plaskett ran advertisements under their own names, not using a company name, until April 3, 1913. In that issue we read that,

*"We understand that Mr D. Plaskett has purchased the shares of his partner Mr. Fry in the City Bakery business and will henceforth continue in the bakery alone."*

This would certainly imply the name City Bakery had already replaced Duncan Bakery. Plaskett's ads gave the address as being in the Masonic Block on Front Street. An August 1914 ad for the City Bakery gave the phone number 68, the same number as the old Duncan Bakery when Page had the business. To confuse matters even more the City Bakery was offered for sale in September 1914 and acquired by Page and Lansdell. Only six months before the acquisition Lansdell had opened a bakery at Cobble Hill [a few miles south of Duncan]. In later years Plaskett returned to the meat market business.

Arthur Page was a master baker, born in Liverpool, England, who probably came to Canada shortly before buying the shop in Duncan. We say probably because his death certificate says that he had been in Canada 13 years and in Duncan 14 years, which would have him entering the country at least three years after he took over the Duncan Bakery -- the joys of relying on statements made by informants who don't necessarily know. In May 1924, an announcement was made:

*"Messrs Page & Lansdell, of the City Bakery, Duncan, have opened a branch store on Yates Street, Victoria, opposite the Dominion Hotel. Mr. P.W. Lansdell, who is taking charge has removed to the capital city with his wife and family."*

Arthur Page died of cancer of the pancreas in April 1928, leaving a widow and five children, the eldest of whom was fifteen years of age.<sup>2</sup> Mrs Page carried on the Duncan business for some years after Arthur Page died.

With regard to the tokens, The Marsh tokens had to have been issued between October 1908 and July 1911 and the Page tokens likely between July 1911 and September 1912 when he was working on his own. It is probably safe to say that the tin of tokens was likely thrown out in 1912 when Plaskett and Fry took over the Duncan Bakery. The quantity of tokens is as follows:

	D7560a	D7560b	D7560c	D9060a
Acquired	18	27	30	19
Estimated Total	25	35	38	25

<sup>1</sup> This biography is made up of directory listings, information from his death certificate and an obituary article which appeared in the Cowichan Leader, April 6, 1944, p. 10

<sup>2</sup> Cowichan Leader, April 26, 1928

## Jeton Brasserie "Fox Head"

### The "Fox Head" Brewery Token

Jean-Luc Giroux



Déjà en 1885, Michel Gauvin était dans le domaine de la bière, il était embouteilleur des produits "Porter Atkin" et de la bière "O'Keefe" rue St-Paul à Québec. La Brasserie Fox Head a été établie en 1886 par Côté & Amyot. Dix-huit mois plus tard, elle devenait la propriété de Amyot & Gauvin. L'Honorable Georges-Élie Amyot demeure le principal actionnaire, tandis que Michel Gauvin en est le gérant. Cette Brasserie était située à l'angle des rues Arago, Sauvageau et Colbert dans le quartier St-Roch. Michel Gauvin avait sa résidence au 29 rue Des Ramparts. Voici quelques notes sur cette Brasserie: Les bâtiments occupés pour les opérations de la Brasserie Fox Head ont une étendue de 400 x 120 pieds et la Brasserie proprement dite en occupe au moins la moitié. La Brasserie Fox Head a une capacité de 35,000 barils par année. Elle produit l'Ale, le Porter et le Lager B.B.B. qui est devenu à juste titre si populaire et que l'on en vend en quantités considérables, non seulement à Québec mais dans toute la province. La Brasserie a de 25 à 40 hommes à son service, elle paye en salaires environ 25 000\$ par année et fait annuellement des affaires pour 150 000\$.

Michel Gauvin demeura gérant pour la Brasserie Fox Head jusqu'en 1914, car à l'occasion de la fusion de plusieurs brasseries sous le nom de "National Breweries Ltd.", Michel Gauvin en devient le gérant des ventes.

Concernant ce jeton de la Brasserie Fox Head, Michel Gauvin en tant que gérant des ventes, a fait frapper ce jeton bon pour un verre de bière pour, c'est le case de le dire, faire mousser la publicité de cette Brasserie. La date demeure inconnue mais c'est possiblement au début du siècle.

Already by 1885 Michel Gauvin was working with beer, being a bottler of "Porter Atkin" and "O'Keefe" on St. Paul street in Quebec City. The Fox Head Brewery was established in 1886 by Cote and Amyot. Eighteen months later it became the property of Amyot and Gauvin. The Hon. George-Elie Amyot remained the principal shareholder, but Gauvin was the manager. This brewery was situated in the angle between Arago, Sauvageau and Colbert streets in the St. Roch quarter of the city. Michel Gauvin had his residence at 29 Des Ramparts street. Here are some notes on the brewery. The buildings occupied by the operations of the Fox Head brewery covered some 400 x 120 feet and the brewery itself was said to occupy at least the majority of the that. The brewery had a capacity of 35,000 barrels per year. It produced Ale, Porter and B.B.B. Lager which became so popular that it was sold in considerable quantities, not only in the city, but throughout the province. The brewery had 25 to 40 men employed, paying salaries of about \$25,000 per year, and had sales of about \$150,000.

Michel Gauvin remained the manager for the brewery until 1914 but on the occasion of an amalgamation of several breweries under the name of National Breweries Ltd, Mr. Gauvin became the sales manager.

As to the token of the Fox Head Brewery, while Michel Gauvin was the sales manager he had struck this token, good for a glass of beer, to publicize this brewery. The date that it was made remains unknown but it is possibly at the beginning of the century.

Ce jeton demeure assez rare car on ne le voit pas souvent à ce que je sache. Monsieur Michel Gauvin décéda à Québec, le 1er juin 1920, il était âgé de 62 ans.

The token remains quite rare, to my knowledge it is seldom seen. Mr. Gauvin died at Quebec on June 1st, 1920, at the age of 62.

Description du jeton:

Avers (Une tête de renard dans la partie centrale du jeton)  
Brasserie FOX HEAD/avec les/compliments de/M. Gauvin/gérant.  
Revers Bon pour un verre de / 5¢ / bière / FOX HEAD

Token Description:

Obverse Brasserie FOX HEAD/(head of a fox, facing left)/avec les/  
compliments de/M. GAUVIN/gerant.  
Reverse Bon Pour Un Verre De/5¢ / Bière/FOX HEAD



## Bons et carte du *Magasin Genest Enr.*

Épicier et boucher, spécialité Fruits et Légumes  
Grocer and butcher, specialising in fruits and vegetables  
96, rue de la Couronne, Québec

par Jean-Luc Giroux

En 1929-30, le nom de G. Ernest Genest paraît pour la première fois dans les annuaires de la ville de Québec. C'est un comptable de profession, il habite chez sa mère veuve Étienne Genest, au numéro 67, de la 4<sup>ième</sup> Rue, dans le quartier Limoilou. Quelques années plus tard, soit en 1935, il fait l'acquisition d'une des succursales des magasins Guy Inc., celle qui était située au 96, rue de la Couronne. Il transforme donc ce commerce en épicerie et boucherie avec la spécialité de fruits et légumes.

L'année suivante, question d'attirer de nouveaux clients, Ernest Genest fait imprimer une série de bons en carton de couleurs et de valeurs différentes, variant de 5¢ à 2,00\$ qu'il distribuait en proportion des achats effectués à son magasin, ces bons étaient par la suite échangeables contre des primes. À ma connaissance, il existe au moins quatre séries de ces bons, les dimensions et inscriptions variant légèrement d'une série à l'autre.

Ces bons auraient été en usage durant une couple d'années, car par la suite question de simplifier le système et d'éviter la manipulation de ces bons, il fait imprimer vers 1938, sa fameuse carte *Lucky Clover Card* de couleur jaune avec un lettrage vert; les dimensions de cette carte sont de 4" x 2" des chiffres 5/10/15/25 apparaissent sur le pourtour de la carte.

Les chiffres étaient poinçonnés selon un pourcentage des achats effectués, le total de ces chiffres représentait 10,00\$. Le revers de cette carte était de couleur rougeâtre et on y lisait ceci:

*Pas De Carte Nulle -  
Primes Valant Jusqu'à \$10.00*

In 1929-1930 the name of G. Ernest Genest appeared for the first time in the directory for the city of Quebec. He was a bookkeeper, living with his mother, the widow of Etienne Genest at 67 Fourth street, in the Limoilou section of the city. Some years later, that is in 1935, he acquired a branch of the Guy Inc. which was situated at 96 de la Couronne Street. He transformed this location into a grocery and butcher shop, with a specialty in fruits and vegetables.

The following year, in an attempt to attract new clients, Ernest Genest had printed a series of card scrip, with different colours and values, from 5¢ to \$2.00 which he gave out in proportion to the amount of any purchase made in the store. The scrip was exchangeable for free gifts (premiums). To my knowledge there are at least four series of the scrip, with the dimensions and inscriptions varying slightly from one series to the other.

The scrip had been used for several years when he decided to simplify the system and eliminate the need to handle the scrip. About 1938 Genest introduced his famous *Lucky Clover Card*, of a yellow colour with green printing. The dimensions of the card were 4" x 2" and the numbers 5/10/15/25 appeared around the perimeter of the card.

The numbers were punched according to the percentage of the purchases made, the total of the numbers totalling \$10.00. The reverse of the was a reddish colour which read as follows:

No Value  
Gifts having a value to \$10.00

*Ces primes sont données en appréciation de votre patronage. Quand cette Carte sera complètement poinçonnée, présentez-nous là intacte, nous ouvrirons le Panneau Secret. Vous recevrez absolument GRATIS, la prime telle qu'imprimée. CETTE CARTE DEVIENT NULLE si vous l'ouvrez vous-même. Faites tous vos achats chez-nous. Vous serez peut-être le gagnant d'une grosse prime. MAGASIN GENEST ENR., épicerie-boucheries fruits et légumes ...*

Ce commerce a été en opération durant cinq ans seulement, car en 1940 au 96, rue de la Couronne, l'on retrouve maintenant Joseph Ferland épicier.

Monsieur Ernest Genest étant retourné à profession de comptable, il résidait à cette époque at 145, rue de la Reine dans le quartier St-Roch. Bien sûr que par la suite une foule de commerces différents ont opérées au 96, de la Couronne. En 1941, c'est le magasin de Cadeux Comfort, en 1943, c'est Arcade Amusement propriété de M.L. Dohau jr., en 1945, c'est Émile Létourneau marchand de chaussures et bien d'autres par la suite.

En 1948, monsieur Ernest Genest est maintenant voyageur de commerce, en 1952 son nom disparaît des annuaires de la ville de Québec, possiblement qu'il a quitté pour l'extérieur de la Ville. C'est donc la courte histoire du Magasin Genest Enr., et de ses bons échangeables contres des primes.

These gifts are given in appreciation of your patronage. When this card is completely punched, present it to us intact, we will open the Secret Panel. You receive absolutely FREE, the gift printed there. This card becomes void if you open the panel yourself. Make all your purchases with us. You might be able to win a grand prize. Magasin Genest Enr., grocers-butchers, fruits and vegetables.

This business was in operation only for five years, for in 1940 at the same address we find Joseph Ferland, grocer.

Mr. Genest having returned to his profession of bookkeeping, was residing at this time at 145 de la Reine Street in the St. Roch quarter. Following Mr. Ferland a crowd of different businesses operated at 96 de la Couronne. In 1941 the Cadeux Comfort, in 1943, Arcade Amusement run by M.L. Dohau jr, in 1945 Emile Letourneau shoes, and many others after that.

By 1948 Mr. Genest was a travelling salesman. In 1952 his name disappeared from the Quebec City directory, possibly because he had left to live outside the city. This is the short history of the Magasin Genest Enr. and its gift scrip.



**La Tabagie St-Jean**

**St. Jean Tobacconists**

**Carte Rabais "Bon Pour \$0.25 Cents"**

**25 Cent Discount Card**

par Jean-Luc Giroux



Une carte de couleur rose avec lettrage imprimé en noir, les dimensions sont de 92 x 52 mm avec coins arrondis.

À l'automne 1995 lors d'une de mes tournées de reconnaissance habituelle dans un des marchés aux puces de la région de Québec qui soit dit en passant, sont des endroits où l'on peut trouver toutes sortes de choses assez intéressantes. Effectivement, j'ai fait l'acquisition d'une carte donnant un rabais de 25¢.

Les numismates qui connaissent Jean-Luc Giroux, savent que je suis un spécialiste des jetons de la Ville de Québec. Règle générale, je collectionne seulement les jetons métalliques mais pour des raisons dont je ne saurais expliquer, j'ai quand même fait l'acquisition de ce bon. Il suscita en moi un intérêt spécial, peut-être avais-je le pressentiment que je découvrirais des choses intéressantes concernant ce sujet-là et c'est effectivement ce qui s'est produit dans les semaines qui suivirent.

Alors comme je ne me contente pas de collectionner seulement des jetons, moi ce qui m'intéresse davantage c'est de connaître l'histoire du commerce concerné ainsi que la raison de l'émission du jeton et dans ce cas-ci

A pink card with black printing, measuring 92 x 52 mm, with rounded corners

In the fall of 1995 in one of my regular visits to the flea markets around Quebec City, which in passing it can be said that they are places where you can find all sorts of interesting things. In fact, I acquired a 25 cent discount card.

The collectors who know Jean-Luc Giroux know that I am a specialist in the tokens of the City of Quebec. Generally speaking I collect only metallic tokens, but for reasons which I cannot explain I acquired this piece of scrip. It created within me a special interest. Did I perhaps have a premonition that I would discover something interesting concerning this piece? As it turned out, in the weeks following, I did discover some interesting information on it.

I am not content to just collect the tokens, to me it is more interesting to know the history of the business concerned and the reason for the issue of a piece. In my opinion that is what makes collecting such tokens so valuable towards increasing our knowledge of the businesses which have operated in the City.



du bon en question. C'est ce qui donne à mon avis un cachet particulier à une telle collection en plus d'enrichir nos connaissances sur des commerces qui ont opérés à Québec.

En premier lieu, mon enquête débuta en me rendant à la Tabagie St-Jean Enr. qui est d'ailleurs toujours en opération, sise au 620, rue St-Jean, du côté nord entre la rue Ste-Marie et la Côte Ste-Geneviève.

Je me présente et je montre ce bon pour 25 cents au propriétaire actuel de la tabagie, il en prend connaissance et me dit qu'il en ignorait l'existence. Par contre, il me dit que ce devait être possiblement du temps où M. Langlois en avait été propriétaire et il ajouta que malheureusement M. Langlois était décédé. Cela me déboussa un peu mais j'avais un élément intéressant, je savais qu'il y avait eu dans le passé un monsieur Langlois qui en avait été le propriétaire.

C'est à partir de ce seul indice que j'ai intensifié mes recherches aux archives de la Ville de Québec. Cela m'a permis de découvrir beaucoup de choses intéressantes entre autres, le prénom de l'épouse de M. Langlois (Jeanne). Une lueur d'espoir m'est apparue à ce moment-là et en espérant que cette madame Langlois soit toujours de ce monde, sinon l'affaire devenait pratiquement une mission impossible à réaliser.

J'ai fait mon "petit Colombo" et à partir d'une hypothèse, j'ai pris note des numéros de téléphone des Langlois qui résidaient dans le secteur Haut de Ville de Québec éliminant tous ceux qui habitent en banlieue. Je ne sais pas si vous le savez mais ce n'est pas évident, des Langlois il y en a dans le bottin téléphonique. De plus, plusieurs sont identifiés par une initiale seulement, alors ma liste se résuma à 5 ou 6 numéros. Croyez-le ou non, j'ai eu vraiment un coup de chance car le premier numéro que j'ai composé m'a permis d'entrer en communication avec la véritable madame Langlois que je recherchais.

In the first place my enquiry took to the the St. Jean Tobacconist which remains in operation at 620 St Jean street, on the north side between Ste. Marie and the Cote Ste. Genevieve.

I introduced myself and showed the discount card to the present day proprietor of the shop. He looked at it and told me that he had been unaware of its existence. But he told me that it possibly belonged to the time when Mr. Langlois had been the proprietor of the shop, but unfortunately he was deceased.

This threw me off a bit, but at least I learned that a former operator of the business had been a Mr. Langlois. Starting from this single bit of information I stepped up my research at the archives of the City of Quebec and discovered that Mr. Langlois' wife was named Jeanne. A ray of hope appeared to me and hoping that this woman was still alive, for otherwise this would be a "mission impossible".

I did my little "Colombo" act and extrapolating from a certain hypothesis I noted all the telephone numbers for Langloises who resided in this particular area of Quebec City, eliminating all those who lived in the suburbs. I don't know if you realize just how many Langloises listed in the telephone book are identified by only a single initial. This resulted in a list of some five or six numbers. Believe it or not, it was my good fortune to find the Mrs Langlois for whom I was searching, on the very first call.

It thus gives me great pleasure to be able to share the fruit of my research concerning the story of the St. Jean Tobacconists, and the 25 cent discount card.

The building sheltering this business was built in 1923. It is a structure of three stories and at the summit of the facade, in dead centre, is something quite outrageous. I am convinced that there are very few people who have remarked on it, but it is a sculpture of an owl, perhaps a horned owl, that is quite



Il me fait donc extrêmement plaisir de vous faire part du fruit de mes recherches concernant l'histoire de la Tabagie St-Jean Enr., ainsi que sur le bon pour 25 cents.

L'édifice abritant ce commerce a été construit en 1923, il s'agit d'un bâtiment de trois étages et au sommet de la façade en plein centre il y a une chose d'assez inouïe, je suis convaincu qu'il y a très peu de gens qui ont déjà remarqué cela, il s'agit d'une sculpture d'un duc ou d'un hibou c'est tout à fait spécial. Lorsque vous passerez sur la rue St-Jean, vous regarderez cela. Il est bien évident qu'au cours des années, il y a eu des modifications ou rénovations apportées à la façade des commerces et possiblement aussi à l'intérieur.

En 1924, c'est monsieur Jules Trudel marchand de chaussures qui occupe pour la première fois le 372, rue St-Jean. Ce commerce n'a duré que deux ans seulement. En 1926, le local demeure inoccupé. De 1927 à 1928, l'on retrouve "Au Très Parisien Enr.". En 1929-30, c'est L. Brochu & Cie, marchand de peinture et de tapisserie. De 1931 à 1935 c'est le magasin Guy Store, succursale de "Groceria".

C'est en 1935 que l'on trouve pour la première fois au 372, rue St-Jean une tabagie. Il s'agit de J.M.P. Côté, marchand de tabac; il était un des fils de Jos. Côté qui à cette époque détenait 14 succursales de tabagie à Québec, dont trois situées sur la rue St-Jean.

Après quelques années d'opération, pour des raisons personnelles ce commerce montrait des signes de décadence et se dirigeait possiblement vers une faillite. C'est à ce moment-là que monsieur Pierre Lévesque, le beau-père de J.M.P. Côté a pris en main ce commerce, question de redresser la situation financière et de relancer sur la bonne voie cette tabagie. Alors en 1939, ce commerce devient "Tabagie St-Jean Enr.", 372, rue St-Jean, tél. 2-5923. C'est monsieur Yvan Langlois qui en est le gérant, ce dernier résidait au 103, rue d'Aiguillon, tél. 3-0788.

extraordinary. When you pass along St. Jean street, you can observe that. It is also very evident that over the course of the years that there have been modifications or renovations carried out on the facade of the building and possibly also to the interior.

In 1924 it was Jules Trudel, a shoe merchant who was the first to occupy 372 St. Jean street. But his business was only there for about two years. In 1926 the store was vacant. From 1927 to 1928 one found *Au Très Parisien Enr.* there. In 1929 and 1930 it was *L. Brochu & Cie*, merchants of paintings and tapestries. From 1931 until 1935 it was a branch of the *Guy Store*, a groceria.

It was in 1935 that we find, for the first time, a tobacconist at 372 St. Jean street. This was J.M.P. Cote, son of Jos. Cote who at the time had a chain of fourteen tobacco shops in Quebec, of which three were situated on St. Jean street.

After some years of operation, for personal reasons this business showed signs of decaying and was heading for a possible collapse. It was at that time that Pierre Lévesque, J.M.P. Cote's father-in-law, took over the business, straightening out its finances and redirecting it towards better corporate health.

In 1939 the business became *Tabagie St-Jean Enr.*, at 372 St. Jean street, telephone 2-5923. It was Yvan Langlois who was now the manager. He lived at 103 Aiguillon street, telephone 3-0788. In 1940 Langlois married Miss Jeanne Drouin, an only daughter. This union resulted in four children, two boys and two girls. After managing the business for five years, Yvan Langlois had the desire to go out on his own. Conscious of the long hours that a tobacconist's shop required, that it was necessary to work from morning to evening for seven days a week he took up the challenge and in February 1943 he became the new proprietor of the *Tabagie St-Jean Enr.*

En 1940, il épouse mademoiselle Jeanne Drouin, fille unique. De cette union naîtront quatre enfants, deux garçons et deux filles. Après avoir été gérant de cette tabagie durant 5 ans, monsieur Yvan Langlois a le goût de se lancer en affaires. Conscient que ce genre de commerce est très captivant à cause des longues heures de travail qu'il faut y consentir, ceci du matin au soir et sept jours par semaine, relève le défi et en février 1943, il devient le nouveau propriétaire de la "Tabagie St-Jean Enr.". Au beau milieu de la seconde grande guerre mondiale, ce n'est pas facile d'être en affaires, c'est une période de rationnement et les gens ont peu d'argent. Comme me le mentionne madame Langlois, les premières années n'ont pas été faciles. Dans cette tabagie en plus de trouver tous les produits sur le tabac, monsieur Langlois avait l'agence des pipes B.B.B. Peterson, ainsi que la fameuse pipe Dunhill et un assortiment de belles pipes en écume de mer. On y trouvait aussi journaux et revues de toutes sortes et au fond de la tabagie, il y avait un comptoir lunch en forme de fer à cheval. À la fin de la guerre en 1945, question de revigorer les affaires, monsieur Drouin le beau-père d'Yvan, fait imprimer des cartes rabais; il s'agit du fameux bon pour 25 cents en cigarettes, cigars et tabacs.

À cette époque la pratique religieuse était encore assez forte, alors le dimanche matin après la grand-messe, les gens allaient prendre un café à la tabagie et monsieur Drouin profitait de cette occasion pour faire de la publicité, il s'installait au centre du comptoir lunch et procédait au tirage de quelques-uns de ces bons. C'est la raison pour laquelle l'on retrouve sur ce bon les mots:

*Échangeable immédiatement.*

Le bon n'était pas valide les autres jours de semaine. Malheureusement, madame Langlois ignore la quantité émise de ces bons que son père aurait fait imprimer, elle pense que c'est 500 au maximum. C'est une hypothèse très plausible car à ce que je sache,

In the middle of the Second World War it was not easy to be in business. It was a period of rationing and a time when people had little money. As Mrs Langlois told me, the first years were not easy. In addition to the tobacco products Mr. Langlois also had an agency for B.B.B. Peterson pipes, the very famous Dunhill pipes and an assortment of Meerschaum pipes. He also carried newspapers, magazines of all sorts, and in the back, a lunch counter in the shape of a horseshoe. At the end of the War in 1945, with the idea of revigorating the business Langlois' father-in-law Mr. Drouin, had printed the discount cards, good for 25 cents in cigarettes, cigars or tobacco.

At the time the practice of religion was very strong, and after mass on Sunday morning people would have a coffee at the shop and Mr. Drouin took advantage of the opportunity to produce a little publicity and he would draw some of the discount cards. That was the reason for the wording, *exchangeable immediately*. The cards were not valid the other days of the week. Unfortunately Mrs Langlois did not know the quantity issued of these cards that her father had printed, but she thought that it was 500 at the most. It is an hypothesis that is very plausible because I know a number of people who have these cards in their possession and all the numbers are under 500. The majority of the cards have been destroyed, and Mrs. Langlois doesn't even have an example of one as a souvenir. Possibly some 50 of these cards have escaped destruction, having been kept as souvenirs. The one that I possess is no. 301 (illustrated).

To return to the lunch counter of this tobacconist's shop, Mrs Langlois gave me a photocopy of a menu which was dated to 1946. It is truly amusing to see the prices; here are some examples: various soups to 20 cents, sandwiches at 10 cents, beverages; coffee, tea or milk 5 cents, a club sandwich 25 cents, a hot dog or a hamburger 10 cents. One of the specialities was oysters and also mentioned

je connais quelques personnes qui sont en possession d'un tel bon et le numéro est inférieur à 500. La majorité de ces bons ont été détruits, madame Langlois n'en a même pas un exemplaire comme souvenir. Possiblement qu'une cinquantaine de ces bons auraient échappés à la destruction, ayant été gardés comme souvenir. Celui que je possède porte le numéro 302.

Pour revenir au comptoir lunch de cette tabagie, madame Langlois m'a remise une photocopie du menu qui était en vigueur en 1946, c'est vraiment amusant de voir les prix, voici quelques exemples: soupes assorties à 20 cents, les sandwiches à 10 cents, breuvages: café, thé ou lait 5 cents, le club sandwich coûtait 25 cents, hot dog ou hamburger 10 cents. Une des spécialités était les huîtres, on y mentionnait aussi essayez nos fèves au lard "Home Made" avec pain et beurre pour 20 cents seulement, il y avait aussi le spaghetti avec pain et beurre pour le même prix. Comme desserts, il y avait tartes assorties à 10 cents et les sundaes à 15 cents. Il faut dire aussi qu'à cette époque, les salaires n'étaient pas très élevés, le petit paquet de 5 cigarettes se vendait 10 cents.

De 1943 à 1950, monsieur Langlois résidait près de la tabagi, soit au 22 rue Ste-Marie. En 1951, il résidait sur la rue Bougainville et ceci pour une période de près de 30 ans.

En 1958, la Ville de Québec procède au changement de numérotation civique de certaines rues, alors l'adresse de la Tabagie St-Jean devient 620, rue St-Jean. En 1976, pour raison de santé, monsieur Langlois songe à se retirer des affaires et à prendre une retraite bien méritée, il en est de même pour madame Langlois qui y a travaillé aussi pendant près de 33 ans, en plus de faire la comptabilité et la tenue des livres. Comme aucun des enfants ne se montrent intéresser de prendre la relève, et pour cause, ayant vu leurs parents y consentir tellement d'énergie et d'heures de travail, ne

were *Home Made* pork and beans, with bread and butter for only 20 cents. Spaghetti was also available for the same price. As to desserts, there were pies at 10 cents, and sundaes at 15 cents. It is necessary to say that at the time salaries were not high. A small packet of five cigarettes sold for 10 cents.

From 1943 to 1950 Mr. Langlois lived near the shop, at 22 Ste. Marie street. In 1951 he moved to Bougainville street and lived there almost 30 years.

In 1958 the City of Quebec changed the numbering of certain streets, one of which was St. Jean and the address of the shop became 620 St. Jean street. In 1976 for health reasons, Mr. Langlois retired from business and took a well earned rest. It was the same for Mrs. Langlois who had worked for almost 33 years, doing the book keeping. None of the children showed any interest in taking over the business, for good cause, having seen their parents putting their lives and energy into such long hours. Thus in 1976 Mr. Lagnlois sold the shop to a frenchman, Jacques Furlanty, who operated it for eight years. Only two years after he retired, in 1978, Yvan Langlois died. He was only 65 years old.

In 1984 Pierre Dumais became the new proprietor of the *Tabagie St-Jean Enr.* Since 1992 he has held a Canada Post concession, so that in addition to being able to buy tobacco products, newspapers and magazines, the full range of postal services is offered.

And thus we have the history of this tobacconist's shop that issued the discount card for 25 cents. In closing I would like to thank Mr. Dumais, the current owner, for having provided the key that permitted me to do the research and Mrs Langlois for the valuable information that she furnished. It is obvious that without their support this article could not have been written with any precision. Again, thank you.

voulant pas se faire mourir dans un tel commerce. Donc en décembre 1976, monsieur Langlois vend la tabagie à un français monsieur Jacques Furlanty qui lui, l'a opérée durant 8 ans. En 1978, à peine deux ans après pris sa retraite, monsieur Langlois décède. Il est âgé de 65 ans seulement.

En 1984, c'est monsieur Perre Dumais qui devient le nouveau propriétaire de la Tabagie St-Jean Enr.. Depuis 1992, il détient une concession de la Société Canadienne des Postes, donc en plus de pouvoir se procurer les produits sur le tabac, journaux et revues, toute la gamme des services postaux y est offerte.

Alors ceci résume l'histoire de cette tabagie ainsi et que le récit du bon de 25 cents qui a été émis. En terminant je tiens à remercier monsieur Dumais l'actuel propriétaire de la tabagie de m'avoir fourni l'indice clé, ce qui m'a permis d'orienter mes recherches ainsi que madame Langlois pour les précieuses informations qu'elle m'a fournies. Il est bien évident que sans son apport, cet article n'aurait pu être rédigé avec autant de précision. Encore une fois, merci beaucoup.

**PRIVATE BANKS**

Private bankers were popular in the towns and villages of Wellington County from about 1870 to 1900. This was before the chartered banks had established a branch system. Private bankers were associated with a chartered bank for transfer of monies however they loaned money, took deposits and produced a paper record of these transactions. Private bank paper such as cheques and drafts are collectable but quite scarce. Below is a simple listing of private bankers. See Steve Thorning in Wellington County History, Vol 7. 48-71 for a complete review of private banking in Wellington County.



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.



*J. Sherritt,*  
Banker.

*Drayton & Arthur, Ont.*

AGENTS:

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

J. A. HALSTEAD & CO., BANKERS.

MOUNT FOREST Feb 24, 1892

Your favor of 22 Inst received

with enclosures as stated: Re Edwards - I have continued to promptly pay \$1. - per month, as will be satisfied with that

Yours truly,

J. A. HALSTEAD & Co.



**Arthur**

J.H. Hanns & Co 1878-1886  
J.M. Irwin 1882-1886  
Lillico's Banking House - Peter Lillico 1881-1890  
Jeremiah Skerritt 1890-1906  
R. T. Smith 1892-1896  
Kirby's Banking House - P.M. Kirby 1896-1910

**Clifford**

J.W. Scott 1881-1902

**Drayton**

Lillico's Banking House - Peter Lillico 1880-1884  
Jeremiah Skerritt 1899-1901 (of Arthur)  
Whealy & Schwerdeman 1884-1896

**Elora**

Farmers' Banking House - Walter P. Newman 1873-1881  
Johnston, Gale, Tisdall - 1881-  
Gale and Archibald - 1883-  
W.W. Farran 1891-  
Farran and Archibald 1891-  
W.W. Farran, banker 1897 - 1904

**Erin**

Erin Village Banking Co. 1882-1883  
Alex Richardson, Grand Valley, 1899-1903

**Fergus**

Beattie's Banking House - John Beattie 1870-1897

**Guelph**

Harvey D. Morehouse - 1871-1874  
Howitt & Kerr - 1878-1880  
Kerr & Mackellar - 1880-  
Guelph Banking Co. - E.S. Cox 1882-1888  
Howitt Banking Office - Chas E Howitt 1888-1899  
G.A. Oxnard - 1890-1895  
Walter H. Cutten

**Harriston**

The Bank of Harriston - Robinson and Robertson 1879-1884  
Samuel Robinson and Son - 1884-1885  
White's Banking House - W.H. White 1885-1889

**Hillsburgh**

Alex Richardson 1902-1905

**Mount Forest**

Robinson and Robertson - 1881-1884 (of Harriston)  
J. A. Halstead - 1877-1904  
Thos Clarke & Co - 1896-1906

**P. M. KIRBY,**

Banker, Broker, Conveyancer, Financial & Insurance Agent

A General Banking Business Done. Drafts Issued. Notes Discounted.

Collections Made with Prompt Returns.

ARTHUR. - 1904 - - - ONT.

W. W. FARRAN.

JAMES ARCHIBALD.

**FARRAN & ARCHIBALD,**

**BANKERS,** 1896

ELORA, - - - ONTARIO.

**JOHN BEATTIE,**

Clerk of the County of Wellington,

**BANKER, BROKER, &c.**

FERGUS, - - - - - ONTARIO.

**Howitt's Banking Office.**

(NOT INCORPORATED.)

Chas. E. Howitt, Real Estate, Conveyancer, Insurance, &c

**GUELPH, ONT. 1888**

<b>BANKING HOUSE</b>
—OF—
<b>ROBINSON &amp; ROBERTSON</b>
<b>MOUNT FOREST and HARRISTON.</b>
<small>Money Landed on Approved Notes. Drafts Issued and Collections made on all Banking Tutors in Canada and the U.S. Interest allowed on Temporary and Special Deposits, according to arrangement. Money Loaned on Farm and Town Property at Best Rates. Special attention given to the Safe Investment of Private Funds.</small>
<small>Offices:—Opposite the Market Square, Harriston, and Next Door to the Post Office, Mount Forest.</small>

Palmerston  
 J.W. Scott - 1879-1908  
 White's Banking House - W.H. White 1881-1889  
 Anderson & Scott - 1890-1902

C. W. ANDERSON.

E. K. SCOTT.

**Anderson & Scott,**  
**BANKERS,**  
**PALMERSTON, - ONTARIO.**

A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections  
 Made at Usual Bank Rates. Drafts Issued. Interest  
 Allowed on Deposits . . . .



**PETER LILLICO, BANKER**  
 ARTHUR AND LISTOWEL. 3705  
 Arthur, Ont. *Nov 19<sup>th</sup> 1890.*  
 Received from *J. B. Nales* for  
 the sum of *One hundred* Dollars  
 which will be repaid to the said *J. B. Nales*  
 with interest at *Five* per cent per annum on receiving *fifteen* days notice.  
 No interest will be allowed unless the money remains not less than *one* month.  
 This Receipt to be given up when payment of either principal or interest is required.  
*\$100<sup>00</sup>*  
*P. Lillico* Mgr.

**P. LILLICO,**  
**BANKER.**  
 ARTHUR AND LISTOWEL. 1888

A general banking business done. Money to lend on approved notes at short  
 or long dates. Drafts issued payable in Canada or the United States. Col-  
 lections promptly attended to. R. E. LILLICO, Manager, Arthur.

**CUELPH AND ONTARIO**  
**Investment and Savings Society**

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.  
 Deposits from \$1.00 up, taken. Highest current rates  
 allowed.  
 J. E. McLEDDERY, Sec. Treas.

MOUNT FOREST ESTABLISHED 1877 SHELburne.

**J. A. Halsted & Co.,**  
**BANKERS**

MOUNT FOREST, ONT., DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Agents in Canada, The Merchants' Bank of Canada

J. W. Scott, Listowel.

J. A. Halsted, Mount Forest

**KERR & MACKELLAR**  
 (Late Howitt & Kerr.)

**BANKERS,**  
 Brokers, Exchange and Insurance.

**ARE PREPARED TO LOAN**  
 money on approved notes at short dates  
 make collections at all accessible points.  
 Deposits received, and interest allowed at 5,  
 6 and 7 per cent per annum, according to agree-  
 ment.  
 Office—Wellington Hotel Block, Upper Wynd-  
 ham street.

This concludes Ross Irwin's series on Wellington County Numis-  
 matic Issues. I am hopefully going to start a series on Lambton  
 County tokens in the near future.

# Transactions

of the

## Canadian Numismatic Research Society

ISSN 0045-5802



VOLUME 33

FALL 1997

- 53 - P. T. Légaré - by Jean-Luc Giroux
- 56 - The Lincoln & Welland Regiment Bicentennial Commemorative Medal - by Ross W. Irwin
- 57 - New Guelph Parking Token - by Ross W. Irwin
- 59 - R. D. Delamarre, French Medal Sculptor - Toronto Star contributed by - Ross W. Irwin
- 60 - Numismatically Oxford (Part 1) - by Harry N. James

**PRESIDENT - CHRIS FAULKNER**

**VICE PRESIDENT - BILL CLARKE**

**EDITOR - HARRY N. JAMES**

**SECRETARY-TREASURER - R.A. GREENE**

All the Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society are copyrighted. A blanket release is allowed for non-profit purposes where credit to the author and the Transactions is given, except where marked "All rights reserved".

## P.T. Légaré

Jean-Luc Giroux



L'empire P.T. Légaré Ltée "L'Homme et l'Oeuvre"

Bowman 3900A

Aluminium 31 mm diameter

Bowman 3901A

Pierre-Théophile Légaré est né à Charlesbourg en 1851. Son père est cultivateur, une tradition dans la famille et c'est sur la terre paternelle que le jeune Légaré s'initie aux durs travaux des champs tout en se familiarisant avec le commerce, son père touchant la mise en marché de machines agricoles.

Après des études au Séminaire de Québec et au Collège Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, il se marie une première fois en 1876 adoptant après coup 15 enfants; deux autres naîtront d'une seconde noce en 1903.

En 1877 il a 26 ans, il quitte définitivement la terre paternelle et débute seul comme représentant de la compagnie Cossitt Brothers, de Brockville, Ontario. Favorisé par le succès des ventes de produits en grande demande au tournant des années 1880, il s'associe à R.-J. Latimer de Montréal, une maison spécialisée dans la même domaine et dans les voitures à cheval sous l'étiquette Latimer & Légaré.

Alors c'est au début du siècle qu'il fit fabriquer ce jeton en aluminium illustrant bien sûr une voiture à cheval, et au revers on pouvait y lire *Magasin du cultivateur*.

Devenu seul propriétaire en 1895, Légaré amorce le développement rapide de l'entreprise aidé dans son projet par J.-H. Fortier de St-Gervais de Bellechasse qui deviendra vite, vice-président du commerce. P.T. Légaré Ltée acquiert en 1911 la Dominion

Pierre-Theophile Legare was born at Charlesbourg in 1851. His father was a farmer, a tradition in the family and it was on the family farm that the young Legare was introduced to hard work in the fields. While doing so he familiarized himself with business while his father started to use agricultural equipment.

After studies at the Seminary at Quebec and at the College Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, he married for the first time in 1876. He and his wife adopted fifteen children. Two others were born to a second marriage in 1903.

In 1877, when he was 26, Legare finally quit farming and became the representative of Cossitt Brothers of Brockville, Ontario. Favoured by success in sales of these products which were in great demand at the beginning of the 1880's he associated with R.-J. Latimer of Montreal, a house specializing in the same field (agricultural equipment) and in carriages, under the name Latimer & Legare.

Sometime about the turn of the century he had this aluminum token struck. It illustrates a carriage and on the reverse the words *Magasin du Cultivateur*: (Farm implement store).

Becoming the sole proprietor in 1895 Legare began rapidly building the business, assisted by J.-H. Fortier of St-Gervais de Bellechasse who quickly became the vice-president of sales. P.T. Legare Ltd. acquired

Carriage Co. Limited de la métropole, une industrie spécialisée dans la fabrication et le montage de transport à cheval d'été et d'hiver.

Au début des années 1920, la publicité montre une très vaste usine présentée comme "la plus important du continent américain dans la fabrication des voitures."

En même temps, Légaré et Fortier, associant d'autres membres de la famille, mettent sur pied, "The Légaré Automobile & Supply Co. Limited" à l'ère naissante de la voiture automobile en pleine conquête des marchés, le riche marchand enclanche la transition de son commerce de voitures à cheval en érigeant deux gigantesques salles de montre, garages et magasins de pièces au 375 de la rue Ontario Est à Montréal et au 61-73 rue St.-Vallier à Québec. L'entreprise offre en exclusivité les marques Hudson, Chevrolet et Franklin.

En 1921, au moment de ses 70 ans, Pierre-Théophile Légaré règne sur un véritable empire commercial national; ses marchandises sont offertes dans quatre grands magasins, 25 succursales, 16 entrepôts et par 1325 représentants locaux. Le siège social du complexe loge à Québec sur la rue St-Paul et le magasin de meubles est installé sur la rue St-Joseph. Les villes de Montréal, Sherbrooke, Victoriaville, Rimouski, Chicoutimi, Beauceville, Lac Mégantic, Montmagny, Plessisville, Rivière-du-Loup, St-Georges de Beauce, Trois-Rivières et bien d'autres composent un vaste réseau lié par catalogue.

L'importance du service postal de Légaré se traduit bien en chiffres. Au début des années 1920, le siège social de Québec reçoit ou expédie quotidiennement de 6500 à 9000 lettres ou commandes.

Pierre-Théophile Légaré meurt en pleine gloire commerciale en 1927, il a 75 ans. Pour son magasin général développé avec passion et énergie, l'horizon s'assombrit. Les puissants marchands torontois vendant presque

the Dominion Carriage Co. Ltd. in 1911, a firm specializing in the building and assembling of horsedrawn vehicles, for summer and winter.

At the beginning of the 1920's company advertising showed a vast factory presented as the most important vehicle factory on the american continent.

Simultaneously with the dawning of the automobile era, Legare and Fortier, in association with other members of the family started The Legare Automobile & Supply Co. Ltd. to lock onto the transition from carriages to automobiles. They built two large show rooms, garages and sales rooms at 375 Ontario Street East in Montreal and at 61-73 St. Vallier Street in Quebec. The enterprise carried the following lines; the Hudson, Chevrolet and Franklin.

In 1921, at the age of 70, Pierre-Theophile Legare oversaw a virtual national commercial empire; his merchandise being offered from four large stores, twenty-five branches, sixteen warehouses and 1325 local representatives. The head office of this complex was located at Quebec City on St Paul Street, and sales room was located on St. Joseph Street. The cities of Montreal, Sherbrooke, Victoriaville, Rimouski, Chicoutimi, Beauceville, Lac Megantic, Montagny, Plessisville, Rivere-du-Loup, St Georges de Beauce, Three Rivers and many others comprised a vast web, tied together by catalogue.

The importance of the mail order business of Legare can be seen from the numbers. At the beginning of the 1920's the head office daily received between 6500 and 9000 letters or orders.

Pierre-Theophile Legare died in 1927 at the age of 75, at the height of commercial success and glory. For his business, developed with passion and energy, the horizon was to darken in the coming years. Strong Toronto merchants, selling almost exclusively by mail for some decades to customers along the St.



tout par commande postale, forts actifs depuis quelques décennies dans la vallée du St-Laurent, s'implantent à Montréal dans de véritables palais du commerce. L'année même du décès de l'homme d'affaires, Eaton ayant pignon sur rue dans la métropole, commence à distribuer partout son attrayant catalogue en français cette fois. La Maison Dupuis & Frères force la ronde en renouvelant sa dynamique de vente, multipliant à son tour les imprimés et rendant la marchandise alléchante.

Le Québec est passé de la ruralité à l'urbanité. Tout le monde a acquis le nouvel outillage agricole, l'automobile amène de plus en plus les gens des campagnes directement dans les grands magasins tout neufs.

La grande dépression guette la planète. Légaré Meubles, une étiquette commerciale toujours vivante mais passée en d'autres mains, loin du capital francophone, appartient au vestige de cet empire ébranlé d'abord par certain conflits de familles.

P.T. Légaré Meubles opère à Québec au 600 rue St-Joseph devenu en 1972 le Mail St-Roch. Il y a probablement d'autres magasins dans la province qui fonctionnent encore sous cette étiquette.

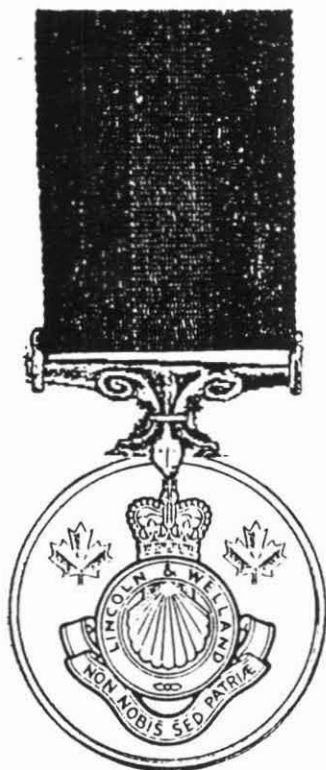
Lawrence established a physical presence in Montreal. The same year as Legare's death, Eaton's, having set up shop in Montreal, started to distribute a french language catalogue. The firm of Dupuis & Freres forced a round of renewal with its dynamic sales methods, greatly increasing its catalogues and offering alluring merchandise.

Quebec had passed from the rural community to an urban community. Everyone had acquired the new agricultural tools and implements, the automobile allowed more and more of the country people to go to town to shop.

The great depression was rapidly approaching. Legare Furniture, a commercial trade name still alive, but passed into other hands, far from the francophone capital, survives as a vestige of the empire, shaken apart by certain family conflicts.

P.T. Legare Furniture still operates in Quebec City, at 600 St. Joseph Street, which became in 1972 the St. Roch Mall. It is probable that there are other stores in the province which still carry the name.

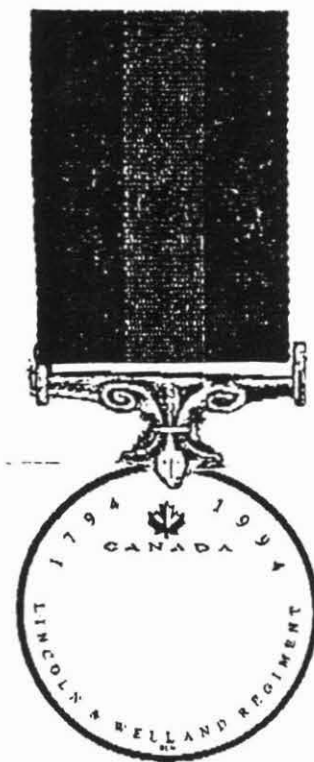
**.999+ Fine Silver medals  
Gold Plated Copper Medallions**



THE LINCOLN & WELLAND REGIMENT  
BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL

\*\*\*\*\*

REGULATIONS GOVERNING  
THE COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL FOR  
THE 200th ANNIVERSARY OF  
THE LINCOLN & WELLAND REGIMENT



1. Short Title: These Regulations may be cited as the L&W R 200th Anniversary Medal Regulations.
2. Description:
  - (1) The Medal shall be circular in form, 38 mm in diameter, edge hallmarked as containing .999+ Silver(one Troy ounce),
  - (2) bearing on the obverse the Lincoln & Welland Regiment Badge,with two Canadian Maple Leaves, one for each one hundred years,
  - (3) bearing on the reverse, at the top the circumscribed dates 1794 and 1994 separated by a Canadian Maple Leaf, with CANADA in a straight line under the Canadian Maple Leaf, at the bottom circumscribed with LINCOLN & WELLAND REGIMENT.
  - (4) The Medal shall be suspended with a straight suspender of sterling silver, from the Lincoln & Welland Regiment authorized medal ribbon 32 mm wide,dark blue and a red stripe 10 mm wide down the centre.
  - (5) A Medallion following the above description will also be minted except there will be no suspender and its metal will be gold plated copper.
3. Wearing of Medal:
  - (1) This commemorative medal is not authorized for wear on any Canadian Forces past or present uniform.
  - (2) This commemorative medal may be worn on the right breast of civilian dress, on appropriate occasions.
4. Administration:
  - (1) A computer alphabetic listing, a Medal Roll, with date of application will be maintained during the period of availability.
  - (2) Upon termination of the period of availability, a certified copy of the Medal Roll will be lodged with the Regimental Museum.

# NEW GUELPH PARKING TOKEN

Ross W. Irwin

A new token has been issued by participating downtown merchants in the city core to encourage shoppers to visit their store. The token was introduced December 1, 1996. Merchants purchase a roll of 40 tokens for \$10 and offer a token to each customer. The token is worth 25 cents, which purchases 15 minutes of time. The hourly parking charge 75 cents in the main parking lot.

Description of the token:

OBV: CITY OF GUELPH / PARKING TOKEN, with PARK / DOWNTOWN within a rectangle at the centre.

REV: PARKING VALUE / 25 / CENTS / DOWNTOWN / GUELPH with an unidentified logo.

Circular, 24 mm, polished brass appearance, material not known.

Number purchased: 27,000. Obtained from the Lombardo Mint, Sherbrooke, QC.



**PARKING TOKEN PROGRAM**

**DOWNTOWN GUELPH**

בנות ו'בנות

בזרה ונהן

בנות ו'בנות

בנות ו'בנות

בנות ו'בנות !



## How it works

### PARK

Park at any meter or parking lot when you come downtown.

### SHOP

Each Participating Store or Service you visit or make a purchase, will have their own Parking Token promotion.

Watch for

Posters, Counter Cards, Window Decals indicating Participating Stores and Services.

### USE THE TOKEN

The Parking token is accepted at any Downtown Meter or Parking Lot. Each Token is worth the equivalent of 25¢ (15 minutes). Token has no cash value.

### ON THIS OR YOUR NEXT VISIT DOWNTOWN

The Parking Token is available from Participating Downtown Merchants to help make your Downtown Shopping trip or Visit more enjoyable when shopping for Christmas, going to dinner, using any Downtown service, or making your Doctor, Lawyer, Dentist appointment.....

*FOR ANY INFORMATION on Downtown Christmas events, contact The Downtown Board of Management, 42 Wyndham Street, North, Suite 202. Phone 836-6144*

## Upcoming Events

(88)

### CHRISTMAS HEADQUARTERS FREE GIFT WRAPPING

\*Look for our bus in the Activity Court, St. Georges Square (courtesy Guelph Transit)

### WIN A SHOPPING SPREE DOWNTOWN GIFT CERTIFICATES

Ballots are available at participating Downtown merchants and can be deposited at Christmas Headquarters or Downtown Board Office.

PRIZES: 1st: \$500 2nd: \$300 3rd: \$200  
Draw to be held on December 20th.

### STORYTIME...

THE GUELPH PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
Main Branch Children's Department  
Check out the line-up of Children's Stories during December.

...AT THE MERIDIAN COFFEE HOUSE  
"Christmas around the World" with stories, songs and games by Nora Savage.  
December 5, 12 & 19. 10am - 11am

### EATON CENTRE GUELPH "SANTA WORKSHOPS"

During December, visit the Eaton Centre Guelph, Saturdays from noon to 3:00pm. Share a special moment with Santa in his Workshop.

### CHRISTMAS STORE HOURS

Downtown Merchants will offer longer store hours during the Christmas Season.



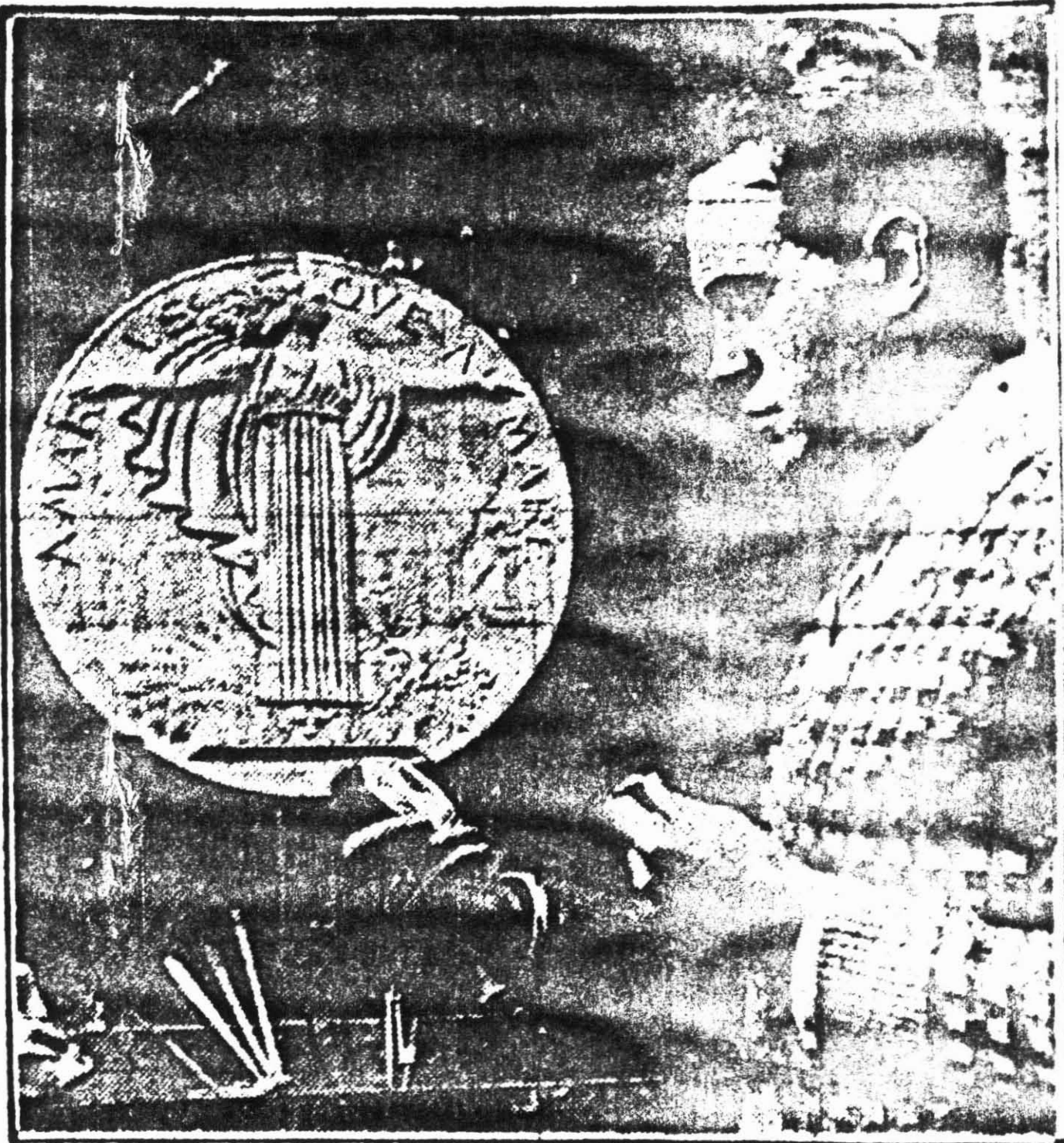
ERS

With

DAY

birth

which  
pector  
n was  
trial  
ny.  
ld the  
at he  
Michl-  
olt. He  
on, his  
ed the  
before  
being  
wanted



### CANADA PRESENTS MEDAL TO THE KING

Premier King will present a medal to His Majesty the King to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Confederation. One side of the medal has been designed by an English artist, and was struck in England. It bears an effigy of the King. The other side, to be struck in France, is the work of R. J. Delamarre, the French sculptor, who is here seen with his work.

ve par-  
thought  
assiat.  
ed who  
Guthrie  
ow of."

on it?"

Bill and

# LIQUOR BOARD SCORES



## NUMISMATICALLY OXFORD (Part 1)

by Harry N. James

Numismatics is not just the simple collecting of dimes, nickels, pennies etc., by date and storing them in a folder. Numismatics can also be the collecting of little bits of local history. Many general stores, pool halls, bakeries, dairies, canneries, implement businesses or what have you practically come back to life as one researches the stories behind the many early tokens and metal business cards used by the literally hundreds and hundreds of businesses that used them. Oxford county is as full of these little numismatic mementoes as any place.

Oxford county is located in southwestern Ontario, and is surrounded by the counties of Perth, Waterloo, Brant, Norfolk, (now Haldimand-Norfolk), Elgin and Middlesex. Oxford is divided into eleven townships. They are: East Nissouri, West Zorra, East Zorra, Blandford, Blenheim, North Oxford, West Oxford, East Oxford, Dereham, North and South Norwich.

In the very early days, travel to and from or through Oxford was difficult. The county is inland with no major river connecting it to Lake Erie. The land from Hamilton and all the way to Detroit was still mainly forest. Indian trails were the highways of the day. The first road of any consequence passing through Oxford was a widened Indian trail from Hamilton, passing through Ancaster, Brantford, Burford, Ingersoll and from there onto Deleware and Chatham. A more direct route, the Governor's Road (now Dundas Street), was built around 1805. By the 1830s, there were several passable roads.

Towns and villages eventually sprang up on the main thoroughfares. Some have grown and thrived, while others are now mere memories. The coming of the railroads in the 1870s profited the settlements on the lines, and crippled

or eliminated many that they by-passed.

The focal point in many of these early villages was the general store. Here the populace not only procured the necessities of the day, such as sugar, molasses, tea, flour, oatmeal, tobacco etc., but also local news, politics and general gossip were exchanged there. Often the first post office or telephone exchange for a district would be located in a general store.

Right up into the first quarter of this century, transactions in many of these stores were still conducted by a partial barter system. Farmers would bring their eggs, butter, nuts, apples, chickens etc. to a general merchant and would use these goods as a credit towards purchases. Often the merchant would travel by wagon with his goods to the farms in the district and exchange for produce right at the farm.

A system of credit kept these stores afloat. The farmer or his wife would not usually have cash until the crops were in and sold. After the harvest outstanding debits could be cleared off.

The debit wasn't always on the side of the customer. There were times when the goods brought in would exceed in value, the cost of purchases. When this happened, the merchant, instead of paying cash for the balance, would often give a "due bill" for the amount owing. These "due bills" were often written by hand on paper showing the amount and signature of the merchant. Later, especially for smaller amounts, a merchant would give a metal "due bill" representing the amount of credit.

The "due bills" were usually in denominations of from one cent to one dollar. They were sometimes made from bronze or brass, but more often aluminum. They usually had very little artistic merit, with the obverse bearing the merchant's

name and location. The reverse would show a denomination such as, 25¢ in trade, or 10¢ in merchandise.

In most stores they circulated alongside of cash. Necessity and not a small amount of trust made their use possible.

"Due bills" were only one of several types of tokens being used at this time. Bakers would often pre-sell loaves of bread which was usually delivered to the customer's door. A customer would buy tokens good for one, two or sometimes even five loaves of bread.

Milk was sold in a similar manner. The tokens could be left on the porch or even on the kitchen table, as many people didn't bother to lock their doors. The exchange could be made even if the customer wasn't home.

Besides being a symbol of credit, these tokens also acted as advertising pieces, bearing the business name. Many businesses made use of tokens which had no monetary value, but were used strictly for advertising. These were somewhat in the line of our modern business card.

Most of these tokens have long since lost their usefulness, but they have become an extremely popular collectors' item. Locating a specific merchant or business can prove to be a real challenge. Some of the old businesses are still being run by descendants of these early token issuers, however, many more are closed up or torn down.

Today much pleasure can be derived by the collector driving over the green rolling countryside of Oxford. The roads are good and the villages and farms are a pleasure to visit most of the year.

There is a lot of history to be gathered up and, with

a lot of luck, a collector might run across a new find in an unlisted merchant or bakery.

There are a lot of tokens listed in various publications, but there are probably at least as many tokens not known to the collector as we can find Bowman's "Trade Tokens of Ontario" or the pages of the "Cee Tee".



### Drumbo, Ontario

Drumbo is located in Blenheim township of Oxford county, a few miles north of highway 2. According to a booklet put out for an "Old Home Week" in 1913, it is midway between Toronto and London on the C.P.R. line, and midway between Buffalo and Goderich on the Grand Trunk.

As early as 1862, a Mr. R. S. Mann was operating a dry goods and grocery business in a building known as the Blenheim House. On the 5th of June that year the store and contents were destroyed by fire which also decimated Drumbo's business section. Damage to Mann's business was set at \$15,000 which was a small fortune in those days.

By the 1890s, a Mr. Silas Dawson was running a general store in the Blenheim House. He was followed by a Robert

McGraw and later Robert McCool. M. W. Binkley bought the building about 1900. He operated the general store with an addition of a millinery department. He had a horse drawn delivery wagon supplying merchandise to the country folk. He added a two story addition to the west side of the store for his living quarters.

In 1922 Binkley sold the business and moved to Stratford, although he retained ownership of the building. The store was rented to W. Stewart Murray who carried on for about twenty-five years. In 1946 Murray engaged in tobacco farming, giving up his interest in the store. At that time Binkley sold the building to Willis Hildred, who with his wife Edna, carried on as general merchants for 22 years. In 1969 Earl Tabor bought the business but soon closed it as he had a similar store not far from the vicinity. This ended 107 years of there being a general merchandise business at this location.

Both Binkley and Murray used "due Bill" tokens in their businesses.

Binkley had two issues of tokens. The one read - M.W. BINKLEY,/DRUMBO on the obverse, with the denomination on the reverse. The second set had - M.W.BINKLEY/GENERAL/MERCHANT/DRUMBO,ONT. on the obverse. A 5¢ token of this series had been counterstamped "JES" apparently for J. English Shosenberg.

The Binkley tokens were round, made of aluminum and ranged in size from 19½ to 34 mm. They ran from 1¢ to \$1.

Murray's tokens were octagonal, made of aluminum and ranged in size from 19½ to 35 mm. They also ran from 1¢ to \$1.

Binkley's tokens had to have been used between 1900 and 1922. Although Murray didn't buy his business until 1922, he was in business in Drumbo at another location before this. His tokens could have been in use before he moved into the Blenheim House.



M.W. BINKLEY, DRUMBO

2 Stars Obverse



No Stars Obverse



M.W. BINKLEY, GENERAL MERCHANT, DRUMBO, ONT.

2 Stars Obverse



No Stars Obverse



COUNTERMARKED :  
J E - J. English  
S - Shosenberg



2 Stars Obverse



Plain Obverse



# Transactions

of the

## Canadian Numismatic Research Society

ISSN 0045-5202



VOLUME 33

WINTER 1997

- 66 - Documents Relating to a Canadian Numismatic Transition -  
by Wayne L. Jacobs
- 77 - Conserves de Rouville, St-Césaire, Québec - Pierre Brouillette
- 81 - A Review of Medals of the Royal Canadian Legion - J. Boddington
- 89 - The Insignia and Medals of the Military and Hospitalier  
Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem in Canada - Jack Boddington
- 99 - Life Saving Medals of the Boy Scout Association (Canada)  
by Jack Boddington
- 103 - Numismatically Oxford (Part 2) Harry N. James

PRESIDENT - *CHRIS FAULKNER*

VICE PRESIDENT - *BILL CLARKE*

EDITOR - *HARRY N. JAMES*

SECRETARY-TREASURER - *R.A. GREENE*

All the Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society are copyrighted. A blanket release is allowed for non-profit purposes where credit to the author and the Transactions is given, except where marked "All rights reserved".

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO A CANADIAN NUMISMATIC TRANSITION.

Wayne L. Jacobs.

As a Dominion, Canada first issued coinage in 1870. A fairly substantial mintage, it was a response to the dual purposes of a mark of sovereignty as well as a means of replacing part of the circulating American silver coin, at the time in surfeit to the amount of some five million dollars' worth.<sup>1</sup> Once started, Canadian coinage became ongoing and even more was ordered from the Royal Mint in 1871. However, the Mint was unable to fully comply and part way through the year, the rest of the contract was passed on to Ralph Heaton & Son, Birmingham. In fact, all of Canada's coinage would subsequently be struck at this private mint up to and including the year 1883. Why this was so requires an explanation.

The Royal Mint had been "state of the art"<sup>2</sup> in 1810 when first equipped by Boulton & Watt. However, very little in the way of major improvement was carried out over the next six or more decades and by 1870, the Royal Mint was technologically backward in comparison with most of the rest of Europe. One official observed that "even the Turks" had a better mint.

One noticeable shortcoming was the retention of the old Boulton & Watt steam-operated "balancier-type" coining presses. These were becoming worn out as well as badly out-moded. Power transfer was through a large wooden cog and the stripping of the teeth closed the whole Mint for three months in 1871 and for a full half-year in 1876.

In contrast, an entirely new press had been available since the period 1839-45: the Uhlhorn/Thonnelier. Much more compact and entirely of iron, its power was delivered by a heavy vertical flywheel. The big advantage, though, was in the actual striking operation: whereas the old B&W presses struck with a crash, the new one used a very rapid, powerful squeezing action - much easier on the dies as well as the press itself. Mint conservatives were quick to point out that the old presses resulted in a surface on the finished coin somewhat harder than that of the new but this was a slight tradeoff in comparison to the obvious advantages inherent with the Uhlhorn/Thonnelier. Oddly, the colonial mint in Sydney, Australia, was so equipped in 1853, thus technologically eclipsing the mother mint, at least in this respect.

But major improvement was not cost-efficient seeing that there was every intention of the Mint, badly overcrowded and cramped at its present location, being moved and rebuilt. Bills to this effect were introduced in the House of Parliament in 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1880 and 1881, each time defeated by influential forces who cited increased traffic, noise and refinery smells attendant with the Mint; a case of "not in my neighbourhood". Finally in about 1881, property values had dropped at Little Tower Hill itself so that the Mint was able to expand and modernise at approximately its then-current location.

In the meantime all was "stop-gap", a matter of overcoming each crisis as it arose. Unfortunately, it was at precisely this time that coinage demands sharply rose: more than 25-million pieces being coined at the Royal Mint in 1870 and more than double that in 1872. During the 1870s, the Mint first rented, then bought, four of the new coining presses from Heaton's in an

attempt to cope with the flood of orders. During this period, the Mint concentrated on the coinage of Britain itself as well as the production of dies for all British Empire coinages. The big winner was Heaton's who became standard contractor for such coinages as the Mint was unable to take on - including all those of Canada.

Finally, by 1884, the new modernized Mint was again ready to more or less accomodate all comers and coinage subcontracts became markedly fewer.

Canada's coinage of 1884, then, was an early issue from the new Mint - a transition from the Heaton issues of the past thirteen years.

#### Canada's 1884 Coinage: An Overview.

There has always been a certain amount of mystery attached to the silver issue of this year. Although of an admittedly small mintage, they have always been much more rare than the figures indicate. Under his continuing "column", "New Canadian Coins", McLachlan<sup>3</sup> could note the 1884 cent but neither of the other two in January, 1885; in April, a few 5-cent pieces were showing up and by July, he had also seen the ten-cent piece as well as the 5- and 10-cent pieces of 1885. At this point, he had heard of, but not seen, an 1885 quarter. In the July number, he also noted that in discussion with the Deputy Receiver's office in Montreal, he was informed that they had received no coinage in 1884 and none thus far in the new year.

The other discrepancy lies with the official Royal Mint figures for die use which are reproduced below from the the 1982 CNJ article by J.C. Levesque.<sup>4</sup> On the face of it, only a single set of dies was used to produce some 200,000 5-cent pieces, a figure at least three or four times the average. In fact, for the five years 1885-9 inclusive, 188 upper (the most frequently used) dies were required for a total mintage of some 5.4-million "fishscales", an average of only 28,723 coins per upper die. Despite the official figure of a single reverse die having been used, two ( the "near 4" and "far 4") have been detected and there may be more.<sup>5</sup>

The official published Royal Mint figures are:

Year/Denom.	Number Pieces Coined	Number Obv. dies	Number Rev. dies	Number Good Pieces Cnd.
1884 1¢	2,523,955	35	37	2,500,000
5¢	200,861	1	1	200,000
" 10¢	152,428	2	2	150,000

#### The 1884 Royal Mint Documents.<sup>6</sup>

A few years ago, the Royal Mint supplied the National Archives of Canada with microfilm copies of such documents as pertain to our country. Such as exist are reproduced below in their entirety.

In order to understand them, it is necessary to note the sequence of Canada's ordering coins. From the various Deputy Receivers-General in Canada, the Minister of Finance compiled the amounts and denominations of the needed

coins. By the year in question, this was transmitted to the High Commissioner of Canada in London who was responsible for carrying out the project. He more or less simultaneously made application to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury via the Colonial Office for a "Treasury Authorization" permitting the striking of the issue as well as inquiries to the Royal Mint regarding it. Upon receipt of the authorization, an order was placed with the Mint and, upon completion, the High Commissioner was also responsible for the shipping of the coin as well as paying the various invoices.

Until the office of High Commissioner of Canada was created in 1880, the financial aspects of this position - especially as regards the ordering and shipping of Canadian coin - was somewhat more quasi-official. For the coinages of 1870/1, at least, these duties were discharged by John (later Sir John) Rose, former Finance Minister of Canada to 1869 who then went on to a London banking partnership in the firm of Morton, Rose & Co. His position could best be described as "Canada's financial agent in Britain" but his responsibilities were much the same as the subsequent High Commissioner on financial matters.

These are the documents by order of date:

(1) 18 Sept., 1884. From the High Commissioner of Canada to the Colonial Office.

"Sir,

I have the honour to state that I have received directions from the Minister of Finance of Canada to arrange for the preparation of Silver coinage of the value of fifteen thousand dollars in ten cent pieces, and of ten thousand dollars in five cent pieces; and I beg to request that the Earl of Derby will be so good as to move the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to direct the authorities of the Mint to prepare this coinage, if they are in a position to do so.

I have to add that the Canadian Government are urgently in need of the coinage in question, and they desire therefore that its preparation may be proceeded with as early as may be convenient.

I have, &c  
(Sd) Charles Tupper"

(2) 23 Sept., 1884. From the Colonial Office to the Treasury.

"Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a copy of a letter from the High Commissioner for Canada, applying on behalf of the Dominion Government for the supply of silver coinage of the value of fifteen thousand dollars in 10 cent pieces, and of ten thousand dollars in 5 cent pieces.

Lord Derby would be glad if their Lordships would authorise the Deputy Master of the Mint to comply with this request, should no objection exist.

(sgnd) John Bramston"



- (3) Mint Ledger. Treasury Authorization No. 1866 was granted for this coinage on 30 Sept., 1884.
- (4) 3 Oct., 1884. Draft letter from the Royal Mint to Charles Tupper, High Commissioner of Canada in London.

"Sir,

I am to inform you that he has recd authority from the Lords & for the execution of a silver coinage for the Govt of Canada of the nom. val. of \$25,000 in ten & five-cent pieces, and to state that he will cause the silver required for this coinage to be procured from Messrs Mocatta & Goldsmid, the bullion brokers of the Mint, upon receipt of which the coinage will be commenced at once.

I am to add that Messrs Mocatta & G's account will be forwarded to you for payment on the day the silver is delivered at the Mint.

(In margin: "18,680 oz")

(signature indecipherable but probably Robert Suft's initials)"

- (5) 4 Oct., 1884. From the office of the High Commissioner of Canada in London to R.F. Suft at the Royal Mint.

(In top margin: "The silver cost £3974.2.0")

"Sir,

I have the honour by direction of the High Commissioner, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., informing him that the Master of the Mint has received authority from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the execution of a Silver Coinage for the Canadian Government of the nominal value of \$25,000 in ten and five cent pieces, and stating that the silver required for the coinage will be procured from Messrs Mocatta and Goldsmid, the bullion brokers for the Mint, whose account for the same will be forwarded to the High Commissioners for payment when the Silver has been received at the Mint.

I am to request, as the Canadian Government are urgently in need of the Coinage, that its preparation may be expedited as much as possible.

With regard to the packing and forwarding, I am to state that the High Commissioner is advised that the Coinage is to be dispatched as follows:

	10-cent pieces	5-cent pieces
Assistant Receiver-General, Toronto	\$5,000	\$5,000
do Halifax	5,000	2,500
do St. John	5,000	2,500
	<u>\$15,000</u>	<u>\$10,000</u>

There will, it is imagined, be nothing to prevent the various consignments being dispatched independently, as soon as they may be complete, and it will be a convenience if you would be so good as to give the High Commissioner a few days notice in the case of each parcel, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for their collection and shipment.

(sgnd) Jos. G. Colmer,  
Secretary to the High Commissioner."

- (6) 10 Oct., 1884. To the High Commissioner of Canada from R.F. Suft, Royal Mint. Draft copy.

"Sir,

With ref. to my letter of the 4th inst, I am to inform you that Messrs M & G have this day delivered at the Mint 16 bars of silver on account of the Canadian Govt, and I am to request that you will be so good as to hand the bearer, who is M. Mocatta's clerk, a cheque for £3,900 (Three thousand nine hundred pounds) on account of this silver.

I am, Sir (RFS initials)"

- (7) 10 Oct., 1884. Office of the High Commissioner of Canada to Robert Suft, Royal Mint.

"Dear Sir,

As requested by you, I have transmitted, by direction of the High Commissioner, a cheque for £3,900 to Messrs Mocatta & Goldsmid, the cost of certain Silver purchased by them for the Canadian Government.

I have requested them to forward, with the receipt for the money, an account in duplicate shewing how the amount in question is made up.

Faithfully, Jos. G. Colmer, Secretary"

- (8) 22 Oct., 1884. Office of the High Commissioner of Canada to Robert F. Suft, Royal Mint.

"Sir,

I am to acknowledge the receipt from the Royal Mint, today, of invoices of the packing of the boxes containing the Coinage of Silver, in Ten and Five cent pieces, of the nominal value of \$25,000, for the Government of Canada and to inform you that the necessary arrangements are being made for the collection of the Coin from the Mint, and for its conveyance to its destination.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant, Jos. G. Colmer, Secretary"

(Postscript: "I will advise you further in a day or two")"

- (9) 27 October, 1884. From the Office of the High Commissioner of Canada to R.F. Suft, Royal Mint.

"Sir,

Referring to my letter of the 22nd instant, I am directed by the High Commissioner to inform you that the necessary arrangements have been made with the Canadian Express Company, 61 Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, Liverpool for the conveyance to its respective destination by the S/S "Polynesian" sailing from Liverpool on the 6th proximo(?) of the Coinage of Silver which has been executed for the Canadian Government by the Royal Mint.

As in the case of the Coinage of Copper prepared by the Mint for the Dominion Government at the commencement of this present year, the Canadian Express Company will make the arrangements that may be necessary with the London & North Western Railway Company for the collection of the Coin from the Mint and for its conveyance to Liverpool, in sufficient time to ensure its shipment by the Steamer I have mentioned.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant, Jos. G. Colmer, Secretary"

- (10) 3 November, 1884. From the office of the High Commissioner of Canada to Robert F. Suft, Royal Mint.

"Sir,

I am directed by the High Commissioner to transmit to you, herewith, the account received from Messrs Mocatta & Goldsmid, for the purchase by them of the Silver required for the Coinage recently executed for the Canadian Government by the Royal Mint, and to request that you will be so good as to certify as to its correctness.

I am to add that a payment of £3,900 on account of the purchase of the Silver in question, was made to Messrs Mocatta & Goldsmid on the 10th ultimo, in accordance with the request contained in your letter of that date.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant, Jos. G. Colmer, Secretary.

(In margin is written: "£3,964.14.5 / duplicate")"

- (11) 4 November, 1884. To J.G. Colmer, office of the High Commissioner of Canada from Robert F. Suft, Royal Mint.

"Sir,

I am directed by the Master of the Mint to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant and to return to you, duly certified, Messrs Mocatta & Goldsmid's accounts for the Silver Bullion purchased by them for the coinage recently executed at the Mint for the Canadian Govt.

I am, Sir, &c &c R.F.S.

(Below:

Mem.  
16 Bars 10 Oct 84

Gross Weight	17390	Stg	18724.18	
Returned to(?) Mint			44.18	
			<u>18680. -</u>	
			@ 50 7/8 (d per oz.)	£3959.15. 5
			Brokerage	4.19. -
				<u>£3964.14. 5</u>

(12) 7 November, 1884. To High Commissioner of Canada, London, from Robert F. Suft, Royal Mint.

"Sir,

I am to transmit herewith an Account of Expenses in Connection with the Silver Coinage of the nom. val. of \$25,000 recently executed in this Dept. for the Dominion of Canada and to request that you will cause the amount, £157. 2. 2, to be paid to the Cash Account of the M. of the Mint at the Bank of England.

I am also to enclose Mr. L. Wyon's Acct for engraving, amtg to £2.2.0, wch can be paid direct to that gentleman.

I am, Sir, &c &c, RFS

(Amounts of £157.2.2 and £2.2.0 entered again in margins)

(Attached:) Mr. Wyon's Acct.

Oct 1884. Work on three punches for the Canadian  
coinage. Ten cent obverse, Ten and Five  
Reverse - - - - - £2. 2s. 0

(Sgnd "Robert A. Hill", Examined & Approved "Rob. Fra. Suft"

(13) 7 November, 1884. To Government of Canada from Robert F. Suft, Royal Mint.

"For expenses of a Silver Coinage in Ten and Five Cent pieces of the nominal value of \$25,000, executed pursuant to Treasury Authority dated 30 Sept 1884.

- - - - -

Mint Charge for manufacture, including boxes,	
bags, assays &c	£154. 2. 2
1 Obverse and 2 Reverse Punches	3. 0. 0
	<u>£157. 2. 2</u>

Examined & approved. R.F. Suft."

- (14) 17 November, 1884. To R.F. Suft, Royal Mint from Charles Tupper, High Commissioner of Canada in London.

"Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, transmitting, by direction of the Master of the Mint, an Account of the Expenses in connection with the Silver Coinage of the nominal value of \$25,000, recently executed in the Royal Mint for the Government of Canada, and to state, in reply, that I have the pleasure in forwarding to the Bank of England, in the manner requested, a cheque for £157.2.2 in settlement thereof.

I beg to request that the account which is enclosed herewith, may be returned to me, in duplicate, duly receipted.

A cheque for £2.2.0 has also been sent to Mr. Leonard Wyon in payment of his charge for engraving.

I desire to take the opportunity of asking you to convey to the Master of the Mint the appreciation of the Canadian Government of the prompt attention which has been given to the matter.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant, Charles Tupper"

- (15) 19 November, 1884. To High Commissioner of Canada in London from R.F. Suft, Royal Mint.

"Sir,

I am directed by the Master of the Mint to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and have the pleasure to return herewith the Mint account for expenses in connection with the Canadian Coinage recently executed in this Department, duly receipted, together with a duplicate, in accordance with your request.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your Obedient Servant, R.F.W. Suft"

\* \* \* \* \*

Although the writer has not as yet located written correspondence concerning the Canadian 1-cent bronze issue of 1884 (aside from the passing mention above), it is included in the entry of the Mint Ledger for that year. This will be reproduced following that of the Silver Coinage.

- (16) "Silver Coinage (of 1884) - \$25,000 in 10 and 5 cents.  
(Treasury Authority of 30 Sept, 1884 - No. 1866)

Silver cost £3964.14. 5



Extra Receipts:

1 obv. Punch for Ten-cent (£1)  
2 rev. do do & Five-cent (£2) - - - - - 3. 0. 0

Mint Charge 3 per cent, taking Dollar at \$4.86 2/3  
to £ Sterling (Treas. Auth. 21 Aug. '71)  
Nom. Val. £5136.19.10 - - - - - 154. 2. 2  
£157. 2. 2

(Mr. Wyon's A/c to be paid direct to him  
was £2. 2. 0)

(Paid:)

Nov. 13, 1884. By cash, for High Commissioner of  
Canada - - - - - £157. 2. 2

(17) "Canadian Coinage of \$25,000 in Bronze Cents, Nom. Val. £5136.19.10

Treasury Authority No. 1329. 27 December, 1883.

(Charges:)

Jan 28, 1884. To cash paid Messrs. Heaton for  
Bronze Metal - - - - - £1,028.17. 7

Extra Receipts:

1 "Reverse" punch for 1 Cent 3. 0. 0  
Mint Charge: 10% on £5136.19.10 513.13.11  
(Taking the Dollar \$4.86 2/3  
to the pound Sterling. See  
Treas. Authy 21 Aug, '71;  
Recd. Bk. I, p.276 - - - - - 516.13.11  
£1,545.11. 6

(Mr. Wyon's acct £4. 4. 0 paid direct to him  
by Agent for Canada)

(Payment:)

Feb. 29, 1884. By Cash for High Commissioner for  
Canada - - - - - £1,545.11 6

Addendum & Observations.

It seems that the simple hubbing of a working die resulted in the latter appearing undated until the digits were punched in by hand. Such dies are recorded only by the number used in the Mint Reports and were included as part of the "Mint Charges": 3% on the face value of silver coin, 10% on the face value of bronze at this time.

The payments made to Leonard Wyon for "punches" were something else again since these would be entirely new master dies. The "obverse punch" for the 1884 10-cent piece is borne out by experience, Haxby-Willey's "Portrait 4" 7 appearing in that year. But the other three "punches" for which Wyon was paid

- one each for the reverses of the 1-, 5- and 10-cent pieces - implies that a new hub was raised for each of these from the master die. If done properly, the coins struck from the working dies sunk from these new hubs would be indistinguishable from the old, and that seems to be the case here. That leaves the new "Portrait 4" appearing on the 10-cent piece as a minor mystery since the Wyon charges for a new master die is much too low: from other documents it appears that his typical charge was a minimum of £10 each, depending on the complexity. Therefore, it is the writer's suggestion that the "Portrait 4" in question is nothing more than the result of Wyon's having touched up the old "Portrait 3" master die, making enough minor changes that the end result is detectable today as a slightly "new portrait". In this way, he would have done little more than simply raise another hub and charge accordingly.

Notable is the "profit" that Canada made on these coinages, being the difference between face value and the total costs to the Mint door; out of these "profits", of course, must come the cost of shipping and distribution - an unknown figure but which must have been fairly moderate considering the typical charges of the time. These were:

<u>Silver Coinage:</u> Face Value \$25,000	or	£5136.19.10
Less silver cost & mint charges		4123.18. 7
Profit to Mint door		<u>1013. 1. 3</u>
Equal to Canadian		\$4930.27
Or Percentage "profit"		19.7%

The weight of the shipment would have been 1557 Troy pounds, according to the Mint charges for silver (in sterling fineness) which is the equivalent of only about 417 kg, Shipping charges for this relatively minor weight must have been minimal.

Also notable is the cost of the silver, given as being 50 7/8-pence per Troy ounce of Sterling fineness (.925 fine). This means that pure silver sold at an even 55d per Troy ounce (or \$1.11½ Canadian), a figure that was very close to 10% less than it had been during the past few decades. The price would continue to spiral downwards with new mining methods swelling Mexico's already large production and major U.S. deposits such as the giant Comstock Lode coming on line. This general trend would continue until WWI, briefly reverse in 1920 and then plummet again during the Depression. The nadir - so far as the writer can find - was reached in 1938 when the Royal Mint was costing out Sterling Silver at 19d per Troy ounce, about 38½-cents Canadian. ¢

<u>Bronze Coinage:</u> Face Value \$25,000	or	£5136.19.10
Less metal costs & mint charges		2578. 9. 1
Profit to the Mint door		<u>2558.10. 9</u>
Equal to Canadian		\$12,451.63
Or percentage "profit"		49.8%

At 80 to the Avoirdupois pound, this shipment of 2,500,000 cents would have weighed 31,250 pounds or approximately 14 Avoirdupois Tons (there being 2240 pounds to the ton). There was obviously a good profit in bronze cents.

\* \* \* \* \*

Although the writer has privately speculated on possible solutions to the mysteries surrounding the 1884 5-cent piece, he will not do so here,

merely recording the documents as they appear. Hopefully, the above will prove useful as a springboard for others in unravelling the inconsistencies surrounding it and ultimately result in a coherent account of the "transitional" 1884 Canadian coinage, the year it returned to a new and improved Royal Mint.

\* \* \* \* \*

FOOTNOTES.

1. Shortt, Adam. "History of Canadian Currency & Banking, 1600-1880", rpt 1986 from a series in Canadian Banker's Journal, ca 1900
2. This section from Sir John Craig's "The Mint" (1953) and H.G. Stride's "The Royal Mint: Its Evolution & Development" from Seaby's Bulletin, 1954-9 - especially Chapter XXXI, Apr., 1959.
3. McLachlan, R.W. "New Canadian Coins" in Canadian Antiquarian & Numismatic Journal. Jan., Apr. and July, 1885 numbers.
4. Levesque, J.C. "A Review of Mintage and Dies of Canadian and Newfoundland Coins From 1884-1912", CNJ, Oct. 1982.
5. Private correspondence with Brian Cornwell; the varieties have also been listed in several recent dealers' auction/pricelists.
6. National Archives of Canada, Ottawa. File "Mint 13".
7. Haxby, J.A. & Willey, R.C. "Coins of Canada", various editions.
8. Rowe, C.F. & Haxby, J.A. & Graham, R.J. "The Currency and Medals of Newfoundland", 1983, pp 75.

My thanks to the staffs of: The National Archives of Canada, Ottawa; The National Library of Canada, Ottawa; Malaspina College, Nanaimo, B.C.

\* \* \* \* \*

WANTED: Text-copy, photostat, etc. of any documents, published regulations, newspaper accounts, &c of any pre-Confederation Canadian metallic currency. Also, accounts, illustrations, etc of mints, minting techniques or minting machinery from before 1850. Will reciprocate from my files to the best of my ability.

Wayne L. Jacobs, 3449 Hallberg Rd., RR#1, Ladysmith, B.C. VOR 2E0

## Conserves de Rouville, St-Césaire, Québec

En 1943, Jean-Paul Létourneau fit l'acquisition de Conserves Rouville avec J.W. L. assonde, son associé. L'entreprise avait été fondée en 1925 par Napoléon Ouimet et ses associés. Conserves Rouville a permis le développement de la culture maraîchère, alors peu connue dans notre région. Cela constitue une excellente source de revenus pour les agriculteurs. En 1959, quand Jean-Paul Létourneau devient le seul propriétaire de Conserves Rouville, 430 fermes y vendent leurs produits. Cette entreprise fournit du travail saisonnier à 125 hommes et femmes de la région.

Jean-Paul remplace progressivement la machinerie désuète de sorte que l'équipement est entièrement renouvelé en 1968. Il fait l'acquisition d'une des premières récolteuses à fèves au Québec ainsi que trois récolteuses à maïs.

En 1972, Conserves Rouville a un chiffre d'affaires de 3/4 de million et produit annuellement 220,000 caisses de conserves qui sont vendues en Allemagne de l'Ouest, en Angleterre, en Ontario et dans l'ensemble des provinces canadiennes, principalement sous les marques "Red Boy" et "Blue Boy".

Fervent amateur de base-ball, il dote Saint-Césaire, durant les années 1940 et 1950, d'une équipe, qui fait le tour du Québec et se mesure avec beaucoup de succès aux meilleurs joueurs semi-professionnels de l'époque. Afin de souligner l'engagement de celui-ci dans le développement de ce sport, la Ville de Saint-Césaire a nommé l'un de ses deux terrains de balle, du nom: Terrain Jean-Paul Létourneau.

Source: Histoire de St-Césaire par Diane Leblanc

Pierre Brouillette

## **Conserves de Rouville, St-Césaire, Québec**

In 1943, Jean-Paul Létourneau bought the Conserves Rouville with his associate, J. W. Lassonde. Napoléon Ouimet and his associates founded the company in 1925. Conserves Rouville allowed the development of farming culture, not well known in this region. It was a good source of revenues for farmers. In 1959, when Jean-Paul Létourneau became de sole owner of Conserves Rouville, 430 farms were selling its products. This company provides seasonal work to 125 men and women of the region.

Jean-Paul replaces progressively the old equipment so that by 1968, all machinery is new. He acquires one of the first bean machine in Quebec as well as three corn machines. In 1972, Conserves Rouville has a turnover of 3/4 of a million and yearly produces 220,000 crates of canned food sold in West Germany, England, Ontario and Canadian provinces, mainly under the labels "Red Boy" and "Blue Boy".

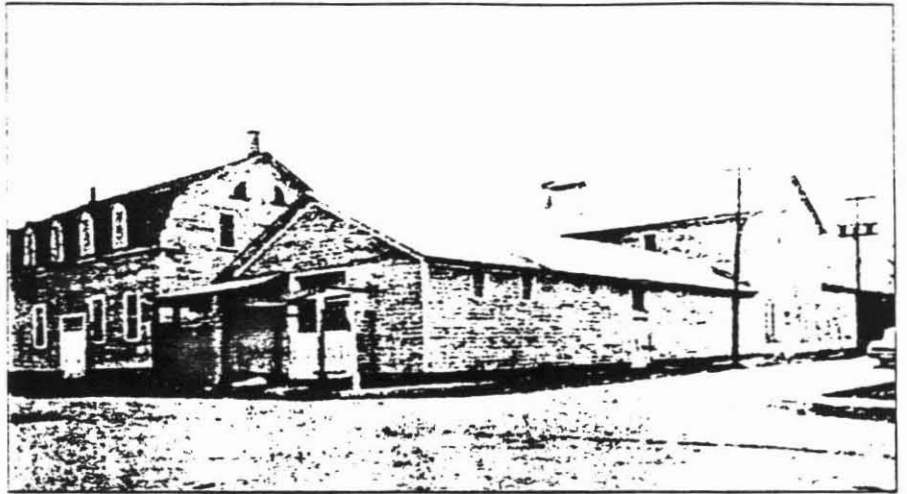
As a devoted baseball lover, he equips St. Cesaire, during the 40's and 50's, with a team that goes all around the province of Quebec and that obtains great success with its semi-professional players. To commemorate his commitment in this sport, the Town of St. Cesaire has given the name of Jean-Paul Létourneau to one of its playing field.

Source: Histoire de St-Césaire par Diane Leblanc  
Pierre Brouillette

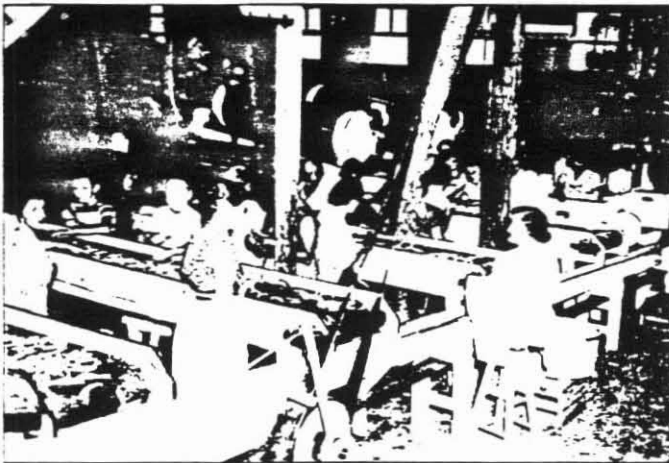




Jean-Paul Létourneau at his desk.  
Jean-Paul Létourneau, à son bureau.



Conserves Rouville in 1952.  
Conserves Rouville en 1952.



Yellow beans inspection.  
Inspection des fèves jaunes.



Baseball team in 1953.

L'équipe de base-ball en 1953.

**CONSERVES/DE/ROUVILLE**

BON POUR/1/2/SEAU TOMATES

A:OV: 26 X 18



**CONSERVES/DE/ROUVILLE**

BON POUR/1/SEAU TOMATES

A:HX: 26

BON POUR/1/SEAU TOMATES C/S 15

A:HX: 26

BON POUR/1/SEAU TOMATES C/S 22

A:HX: 26

BON POUR/1/SEAU TOMATES C/S 23

A:HX: 26

BON POUR/1/SEAU TOMATES C/S 24

A:HX: 26

BON POUR/1/SEAU TOMATES C/S 25

A:HX: 26



## A REVIEW OF MEDALS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION

by Jack Boddington

With some editing and additions, this article is based in the main on "MEDALS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION" by J. P. LeBlanc, taken, with permission, from the Journal of the Military Collectors' Club of Canada.

## MEDALS of the ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION

- by J. P. LeBlanc # 251

The Royal Canadian Legion has instituted several medals for award to it's deserving members and the Ladies' Auxiliary for Meritorious Service and Past Service. All of the medals are of the same design; that is, in the form of the Legion Crest with various finishes, such as gold or silver, with enamelled portions. The extensive use of bars is quite evident on some of the medals.

Several special medals have been issued and will also be dealt with where known.

Legion Medals, worn on the right chest, are always mounted and ribbons are not worn separately. Miniature medals are not worn.



1

### 1. "LEGION"

#### "MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARDS"

Meritorious Service Medal: This is the highest award that can be granted to a member. Approval of this award rests with the Dominion Command standing Committee on Honours. Medal is of heavy gold plate. Top bar suspender is of blue enamel with "FOR MERIT" in gold letters. For subsequent awards, a bar is awarded in the form of a gold Palm Leaf. A lapel badge and certificate accompany the medal. (Fig. 1) Ribbon is Legion Blue with a wide centre flanked by two narrow yellow stripes.

### "PAST SERVICES AWARDS"(General)

A number of past office awards and bars have been approved for award to Legion members at all levels. To be eligible for a past office award the member must have completed at least one full term of office. Where a full term has not been completed because of the inability to carry on by reason of transfer, ill health or other valid reason, the Command may approve the award. One medal only can be awarded at any one level regardless of whether the member may have held more than one office at that level. Where a member has held more than one office at the same level, the subsequent offices are indicated by bars to the "Past Officer" medal.

### "PAST PRESIDENT MEDALS"

Only one "Past President" medal will be awarded at each level (Dominion, Provincial/State, Branch/Post) notwithstanding that the member may have been in office for more than one term, consecutively or non-consecutively. A Past Provincial President who during his term in that office was also a member of the Dominion Executive Council will not be eligible for a "Past Officer" medal in recognition of his service on a Council; instead, he will be eligible for a gold bar to his Provincial "Past President" medal marked "Councillor".

### "BARS TO PAST OFFICE MEDALS"

Only one bar can be awarded for a specific office at each level, notwithstanding that the member may have held the same office for more than one term, consecutively or non-consecutively. The Maple Leaf bar to the "Past President Medal" can be awarded only for completion of two or more non-consecutively held terms in office. A past member of the Dominion Executive Council who is also a past member of a Provincial Executive Council for the same period, will be eligible only for an award in recognition of the Dominion Executive Council service as this is the senior award.

### "SPECIAL SECTIONS"

A Past Dominion President of a Special Section who has been, during the same period of service, a member of the Dominion Executive Council as a representative of his Special Section, will be entitled only to a gold bar to his "Past President" medal marked "Councillor".

A representative of a Special Section on the Dominion Executive Council who is not at the same time Dominion President of that Special Section will be eligible to receive a "Past Officer" medal with a bar marked "Councillor" at the expiry of his term of office on the Dominion Executive Council.

A Past Provincial President of a Special Section, who during his term of office was also a member of the Provincial Executive Council as a representative of his Special Section, will be eligible only for a silver bar to his "Past President" medal marked "Councillor".

A representative of a Special Section on the Provincial Executive Council who is not at the same time Provincial President of his Special Section will be eligible only for a "Past Officer" medal with a bar marked "Councillor".

**"DOMINION COMMAND LEVEL"**

- 1) Past President Medal: Heavy gold plate medal. Top bar is blue enamelled with "Past President" in gold letters. (Fig. 2). Ribbon is solid blue 1½" wide.
- 2) Past Officer Medal: Heavy gold plate medal. Top bar is blue enamelled with "Past Officer" in gold letters. (Fig. 3) Ribbon is legion blue with 3 narrow gold stripes at each border.

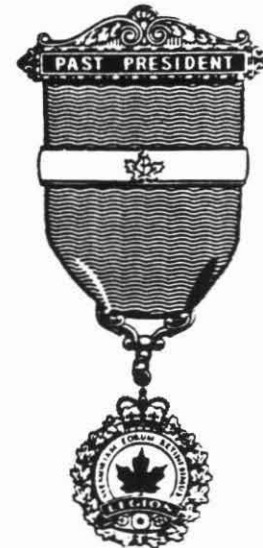
Following blue enamelled bars can be awarded:

- 1) 1st Vice President
- 2) Vice President
- 3) Treasurer
- 4) Chairman
- 5) Vice-Chairman
- 6) Chaplain

- 3) Past President Tuberculosis Veterans Medal: Bright sterling silver medal. Top bar is blue enamelled with "Past President" in silver letters. Also a blue enamelled bar with "T. V. S." in silver is awarded. Ribbon is medium blue 1½" wide.

- 4) Past President Imperial Section Medal: Bright sterling silver medal. Top bar is blue enamelled with "Past President" in silver letters. Bar is blue enamelled with "Imperial Division" in silver letters. Ribbon is 1½" wide, red, white, and blue in equal parts.

- 5) Past Dominion Executive Councillor Medal: Bright sterling silver medal. Top bar is blue enamelled with "Past Officer" in silver letters. Bar is blue enamelled with "Councillor" in gold letters. Ribbon is legion blue with 3 narrow gold stripes at each border.



2



3



"PROVINCIAL AND STATE COMMAND LEVELS"

- 1) Provincial Past President Medal: Bright sterling silver medal. Top bar is blue enamelled with "Past President" in silver letters. An intermediate bar for serving two or more non-consecutive terms in office is awarded. This bar is in the shape of a sterling silver bar with a maple leaf in the centre. (Fig. 3). Solid blue 1½" wide ribbon.
- 2) State Past Commander Medal: Bright sterling silver medal. Top bar is blue enamelled with "Past Commander" in silver letters. A sterling silver bar with a maple leaf in the centre is awarded for serving two or more non-consecutive terms. Suspended by a solid blue 1½" wide ribbon.
- 3) Provincial or State Past Officer Medal: Bright sterling silver medal. Top bar is blue enamelled with "Past Officer" in silver letters. (Fig. 3) Ribbon is blue with 3 narrow gold stripes at each side. Following blue enamelled bars with office shown in silver letters can be worn on ribbon:
  - 1) 1st Vice President
  - 2) Vice-President
  - 3) Honorary Secretary
  - 4) Honorary Treasurer
  - 5) Chairman
  - 6) Vice-Chairman
  - 7) Councillor
  - 8) 1st Vice-Commander
  - 9) Vice-Commander
  - 10) Finance Officer
  - 11) Adjutant
  - 12) Chaplain
  - 13) Service Officer
  - 14) Secretary Treasurer
  - 15) Executive CommitteeAlso the following bars in French:
  - 1) 1er Vice-President
  - 2) Vice-President
  - 3) Secrétaire Honoraire
  - 4) Trésorier Honoraire
  - 5) Président Des Débats
  - 6) Conseiller
  - 7) Officier de Bien-Etre
- 4) Provincial or State Past Executive Councillor Medal: Bright sterling silver medal. Top bar is blue enamelled with "Past Officer" in silver letters. A blue enamelled bar with "Councillor" in silver letters can be awarded. Ribbon is legion blue with 3 narrow gold stripes at each edge.
- 5) Past President Imperial Section Medal: Oxidized silver medal. Top bar is blue enamelled with "Past President" in silver letters. Bar is blue enamelled with "Imperial Division" in silver letters. Red, white and blue ribbon 1½" wide.

**6) Past President Tuberculosis Veterans Section Medal:**

Oxidized silver medal. Top bar is blue enamelled with "Past President" in silver letters. Bar is blue enamelled with "T. V. S. " in silver letters. Medium blue ribbon 1½" wide.

**"DISTRICT AND ZONE LEVELS"**

All of the medals issued for past service at District and Zone levels are of oxidized silver.

1) District Past Commander Medal: Top bar is blue enamelled with "Past Commander" in silver letters. A silver oxidized bar with a maple leaf in the centre is awarded for two or more non-consecutive terms. Ribbon is legion blue with 3 narrow gold stripes at each border.

2) District or Zone Past Officer Medal: Top bar is blue enamelled with "Past Officer" in silver letters (Fig. 3). Ribbon is legion blue with 3 narrow gold stripes at each edge. Following blue enamelled bars with office shown in silver letters are awarded:

- 1) District
- 2) Zone
- 3) Honorary Secretary
- 4) Deputy Commander
- 5) Chairman
- 6) Executive Committee

Also the following bars in French:

- 1) District
- 2) Secretaire Honoraire
- 3) Commandant Adjoint

3) Zone Past Commander Medal: Top bar is blue enamelled with "Past Commander" in silver letters. Zone past commanders who serve two or more non-consecutive terms are awarded an oxidized silver bar with a maple leaf in the center. Ribbon is blue with 3 narrow gold stripes at each border.

**"AWARDS IN RECOGNITION OF PAST SERVICE AT BRANCH AND POST LEVELS"**

All of the medals awarded are of bronze green gold color.

1) Past President Medal: Top bar is blue enamelled with "Past President" in gold letters. A bar is awarded for serving two or more non-consecutive terms. (Fig. 2) Ribbon is solid blue, 1½" wide.

2) Post Past Commander Medal: Top bar is blue enamelled with "Past Commander" in gold letters. For two or more non-consecutive terms a bronze green gold bar with a maple leaf in the center is awarded. (Fig. 2) Ribbon is 1½" wide - solid blue.

3) Branch or Post Past Officer Medal: Top bar is blue enamelled with "Past Officer" in gold letters (Fig. 3) Ribbon is legion blue with 3 narrow gold stripes at each border. Following bars can be awarded:

- 1) 1st Vice-President
- 2) Vice-President
- 3) Hoorary Treasurer
- 4) Honorary Secretary
- 5) Honorary Secretary Treasurer
- 6) Chairman
- 7) 1st Vice-Commander
- 8) Vice-Commander
- 9) Finance Officer
- 10) Adjutant
- 11) Chaplain
- 12) Sgt.-at-Arms
- 13) Service Officer
- 14) Secretary Treasurer
- 15) Executive Committee

Also the following bars in French:

- 1) 1er Vice-President
- 2) Vice-President
- 3) Tresorier Honoraire
- 4) Secretaire Honoraire
- 5) President Des Debats
- 6) Sgt. D'Armes
- 7) Officier de Bien-etre

## 2. "LADIES AUXILIARY"

"Meritorious Service Award": This is the highest award which can be awarded to members of the ladies Auxiliary who have rendered outstanding meritorious service to the cause of the Royal Canadian Legion. Approval rests with the Dominion Command Standing Committee on Honours and Awards. A brooch and certificate accompanies the medal. Medal is bright sterling silver. Top bar is red enamelled with "FOR MERIT" in silver letters. Subsequent awards are denoted by a gold plated Palm Leaf. (Fig. 1) Ribbon is crimson with a wide center stripe flanked by two narrow grey stripes.

## "PAST SERVICE AWARDS"

### "PROVINCIAL AND STATE COMMAND LEVELS"

- 1) Provincial or State Past President: Bright sterling silver medal. Top bar is red enamelled with "Past President" in silver letters. Two or more non-consecutive terms of office are denoted by the award of a bar of sterling silver with a maple leaf in the center (Fig. 2) The ribbon is 1½" wide - solid crimson.
- 2) Provincial or State Past Officer Medal: Bright sterling silver medal. Top bar is red enamelled with "Past Officer" in silver letters. Ribbon has a crimson center with 3 narrow grey stripes at each edge.

The following red enamelled bars with office shown in silver letters can be awarded:

- 1) 1st. Vice-President
- 2) Vice-President
- 3) Honorary Treasurer
- 4) Honorary Secretary
- 5) Chairman
- 6) Vice-Chairman
- 7) Secretary Treasurer
- 8) Executive Committee

Also the following bars in French:

- 1) 1er Vice-President
- 2) Vice-President
- 3) Tresorier Honoraire
- 4) Secretaire Honoraire
- 5) President Des Debats

#### "DISTRICT OR ZONE LEVELS"

- 1) District or Zone Past Officer Medal: Oxidized silver medal. Top bar is red enamelled with "Past Officer" in silver letters. Two red enamelled bars can be awarded: "Zone" and "District" in silver letters. Ribbon is crimson with 3 narrow grey stripes at each edge. (Fig. 3).

#### "POST LEVEL"

- 1) Branch or Post Past President Medal: Bronze green gold medal. Top bar is red enamelled with "Past President" in gold letters. A bronze green gold bar with maple leaf in the center denotes two or more non-consecutive terms. (Fig. 2) Ribbon is solid crimson 1½" wide.
  - 2) Branch or Post Officer Medal: Bronze green gold medal. Top bar is red enamelled with "Past Officer" in gold letters. (Fig. 3) Ribbon is crimson with 3 narrow grey stripes at each edge. Red enamelled bars with office shown in gold letters are as follows:
    - 1) 1st Vice-President
    - 2) Vice-President
    - 3) Honorary Treasurer
    - 4) Honorary Secretary
    - 5) Chairman
    - 6) Honorary Secretary Treasurer
    - 7) Sgt. -at-Arms
    - 8) Secretary Treasurer
    - 9) Executive Committee
- Also the following bars in French:
- 1) 1er Vice-President
  - 2) Vice-President
  - 3) Tresorier Honoraire
  - 4) Secretaire Honoraire
  - 5) President Des Debats
  - 6) Sgt. D'Armes

## "MISCELLANEOUS AWARDS"

- 1) Vimy Pil grimage Medal: This medal was awarded to members who took part in the pil grimage to Vimy Ridge in 1936. Medal and top suspender bar are silver coloured. Ribbon is blue, yellow gold, blue in equal parts. For complete details on this award see MCC of C Journal of March, 1972, page 23. (Fig. 4).
- 2) Service Medal: This medal is only being issued during the Golden Anniversary year (Nov 1975 - Nov. 76) to recognize any member or Ladies Auxiliary who deserve special consideration during the Golden Anniversary year for service rendered to the Legion. The Medal is suspended by a green ribbon. Top bar is gold with "SERVICE" inscribed. A small circular bar is worn on the ribbon.
- 3) Golden Anniversary Medal: Members who have 50 years service in the Royal Canadian Legion or the Great War Veteran's Association combined are eligible for this medal. The top bar suspender is gold with "Royal Canadian Legion/Legion Royale Canadienne". Ribbon is silk material and gold in colour.



4

Also from a more recent issue of the Journal of the Military Collectors' Club of Canada, by the author:

## THE DIAMOND JUBILEE COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL of the Royal Canadian Legion

*by Captain Jack Boddington (No. 1)*

1986 was the 60th Anniversary of the Royal Canadian Legion.

To commemorate this auspicious date the Legion authorized the issue of a commemorative medal, to be granted to those members of the Legion who had rendered noteworthy service at the Branch, Command or Dominion levels.

The medal, although the criteria of service was adhered to, was issued on a fairly liberal basis.

As with other Royal Canadian Legion medals, the Diamond Jubilee Commemorative Medal is worn on the right breast, for those recipients in Legion uniform.





THE INSIGNIA AND MEDALS OF THE MILITARY AND HOSPITALLER

ORDER OF ST. LAZARUS OF JERUSALEM IN CANADA

by Jack Boddington

The Order of St. Lazarus was traditionally formed in the year 125 B.C. by John Hyrcan who, in that year, was called upon to rule Jerusalem.

One of his first acts was to found a hospital for lepers outside the walls of Jerusalem and between the towers of Tancred and St. Etienne. From this beginning the Order of St. Lazarus was born and has, since that time, worked as a military and hospitaller Order in the fight against leprosy and related afflictions.

In 1961 the Order established a Commandery in Canada, but in 1967 a schism occurred which split the Order in two - both of these factions operated in Canada as "The Grand Priory of Canada of the Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem".

The insignia and medals used by both factions is similar and denotes ranks within the Order and recognizes services to the Order and its aims and objectives.

The ranks of the Order, according to precedence are:

MEMBERS OF THE ORDER

Knight Grand Cross (G.C.L.J.)  
and  
Dame Grand Cross (D.G.L.J.)

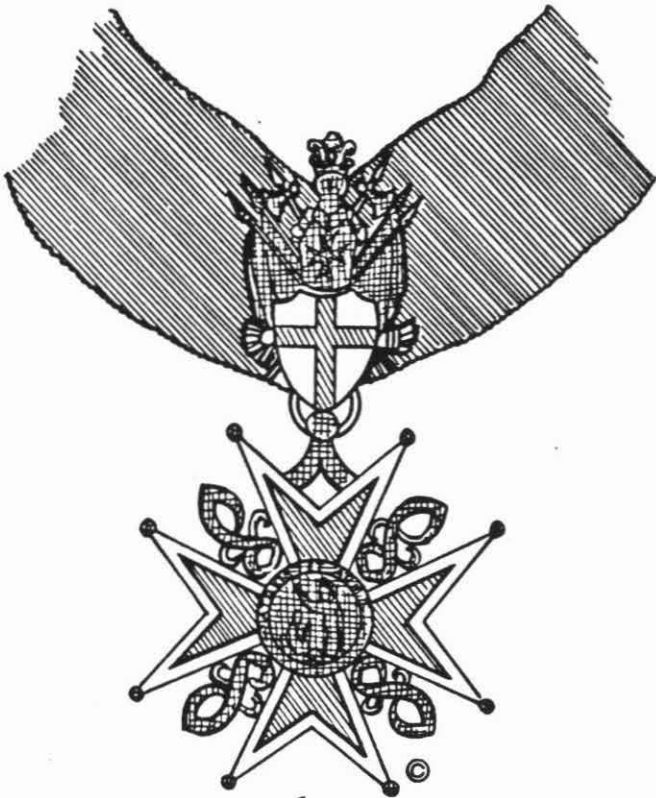
The cross, in gilt and enamel, bearing the letters S & L intertwined between the arms, suspended by a military trophy, is worn from a green sash, passing over the right shoulder to the left hip. These ranks wear, in addition, the Star of the Order in gilt and enamel on the left breast.

Knight Commander (K.C.L.J.)  
and  
Dame Commander (D.C.L.J.)

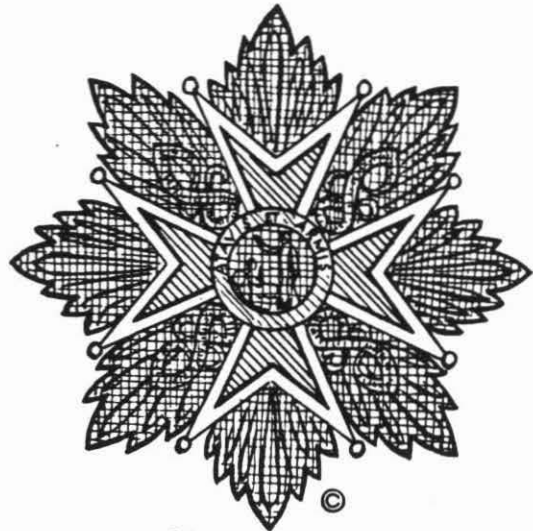
Identical insignia to the Knight and Dame Grand Cross is worn except the green sash is edged in purple.

Knight (K.L.J.)  
and  
Dame (D.L.J.)

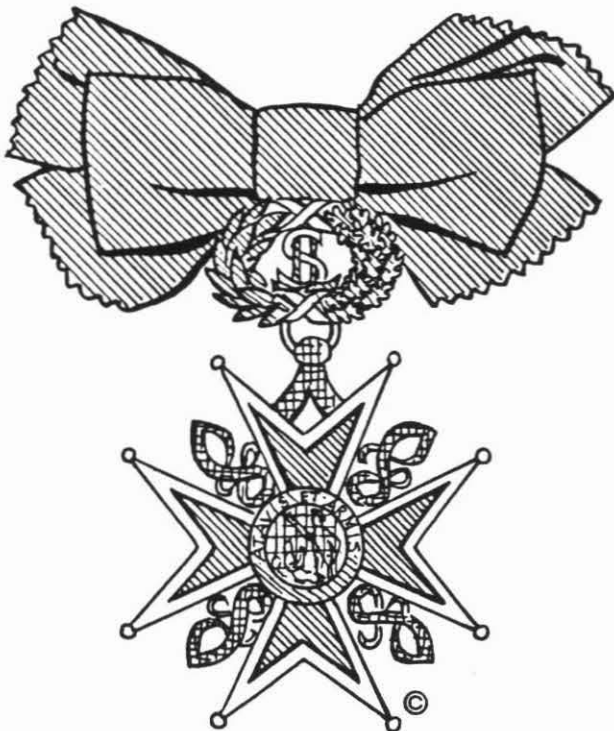
As for the Knight and Dame Grand Cross except the cross is worn suspended from a neck ribbon for Knights and a bow for Dames.



*Knight (K.L.J.)  
Cross from Collarette*



*Knight (K.L.J.)  
Plaque or Star*



*Dame (D.L.J.)*

In the case of Chaplains or Clergy, the military trophy is replaced by a crown of laurels, in gold, encircling the letters S and L, where applicable according to rank.

On the following page the insignia for the grades of Commander, Officer and Member are illustrated:

Commander Companion (C.L.J.)

The cross only, suspended from a neck ribbon (for gentlemen) or a bow (for ladies) of green ribbon.

Officer Companion (O.L.J.)

The cross, suspended from a green breast ribbon (for gentlemen) or a bow (for ladies) with a green rosette affixed.

Member Companion (M.L.J.)

The cross suspended from a plain green ribbon (for gentlemen) or a bow (for ladies).



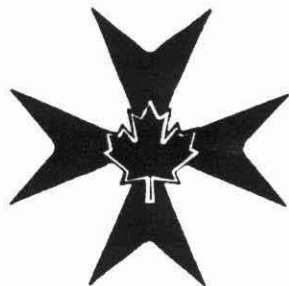
Commander Companion  
(C.L.J.)  
Cross from Collarette



Member Companion  
M.L.J



Officer Companion  
O.L.J



The badge of the Grand Priory of Canada of the Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem.

In addition to the various insignia struck to designate different classes of membership in the Order, a "Companionate of Merit" was established to confer awards for merit on members of the Order and other deserving individuals outside of the Order.

There are five classes of the Companionate of Merit as follows:

Class I (G.C.M.L.J.)

A gold medal comprising of a Maltese cross, enamelled green within a circle bearing the inscription "SOCIUS SANCTI LAZARI", suspended from the antique crown of the Order, enamelled black, suspended from a sash or neck ribbon green edged with purple.

Class II (K.M.L.J.)

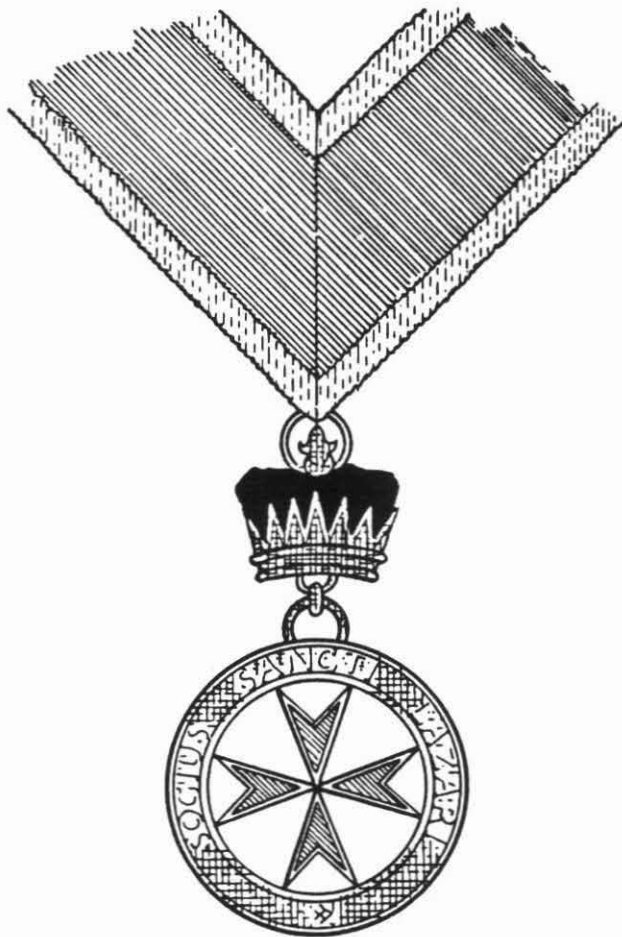
A gold medal comprised of a Maltese cross, enamelled green within a circle bearing the inscription "SOCIUS SANCTI LAZARI", suspended from a neck ribbon of green with purple edges.

Class III (C.M.L.J.)

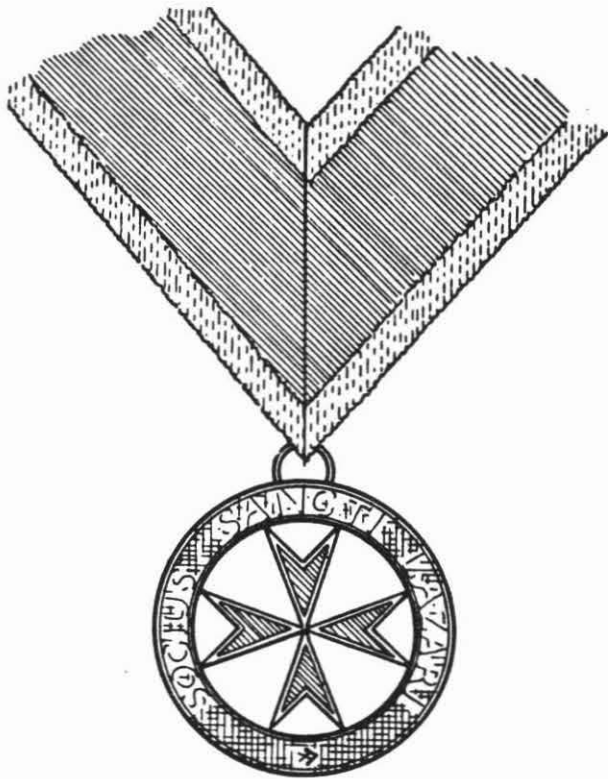
A silver medal comprised of a Maltese cross, enamelled green within a circle bearing the inscription "SOCIUS SANCTI LAZARI", suspended from a neck ribbon of green with purple edges.

Class IV (O.M.L.J.)

A silver medal comprised of a Maltese cross, enamelled green within a circle bearing the inscription "SOCIUS SANCTI LAZARI", suspended from a breast ribbon of green edged with purple with a rosette affixed.



*Companionate of Merit  
Class I. - GCMLJ*



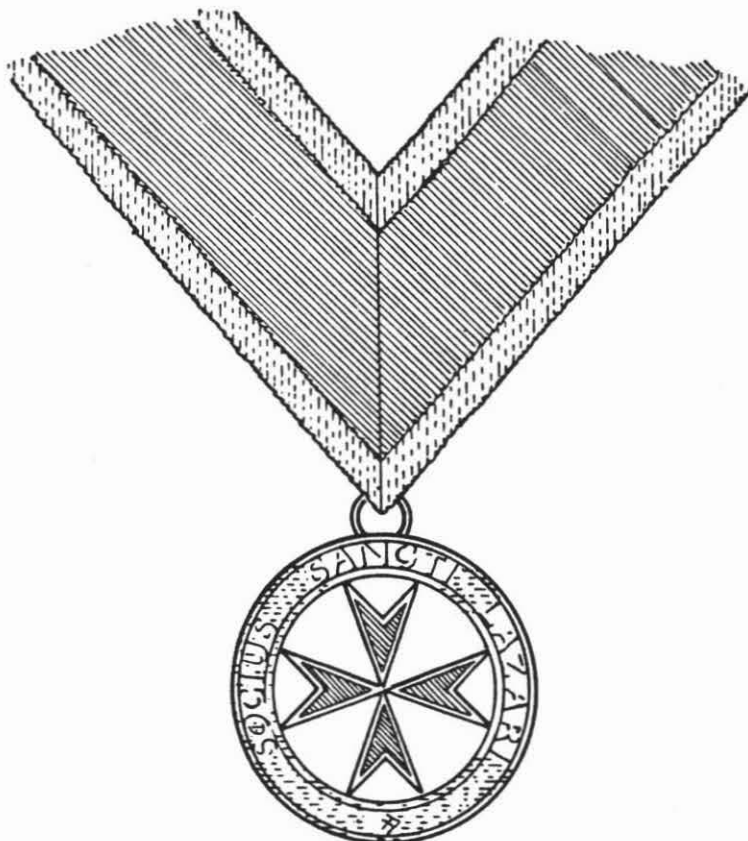
*Companionate of Merit  
Class II - KMLJ*

**Class V (M.M.L.J.)**

A silver medal comprised of a Maltese cross, enamelled green within a circle bearing the inscription "SOCIUS SANCTI LAZARI", suspended from a breast ribbon of green edged with purple.

In subsequent years this insignia changed to a cross flory with a centre medallion showing the green enamelled cross of the Order on a white enamelled background.

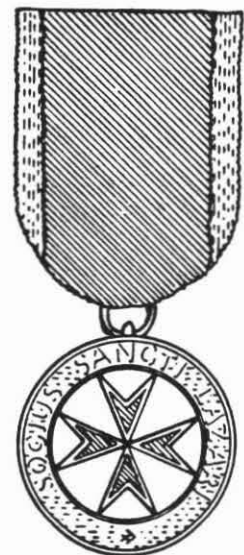
The cross is plain for ladies and embellished with crossed swords for gentlemen.



*Companionate of Merit  
Class III - CMLJ*



*Class IV - OMLJ*



*Class V - MMLJ*

*Companionate of Merit*

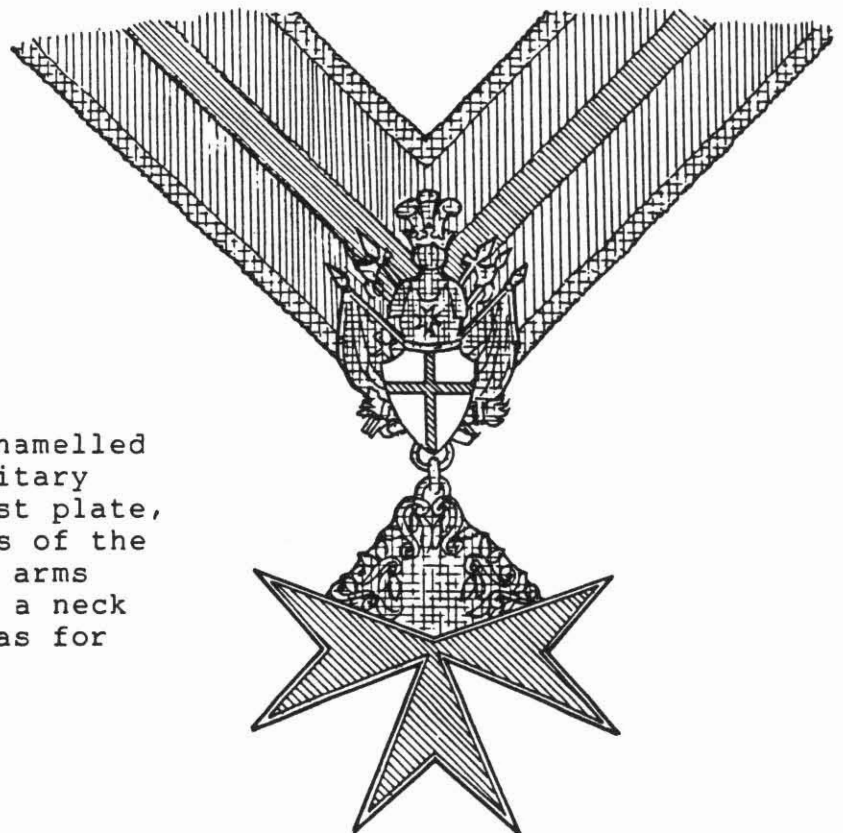




*DONAT-Class I*

Donat Cross Class II  
(DC/2nd.C)

A three armed gold cross, enamelled green, suspended from a military trophy comprising of a breast plate, escutcheon bearing the cross of the Order, helm and an array of arms and banners, suspended from a neck ribbon in the same colours as for Class I.



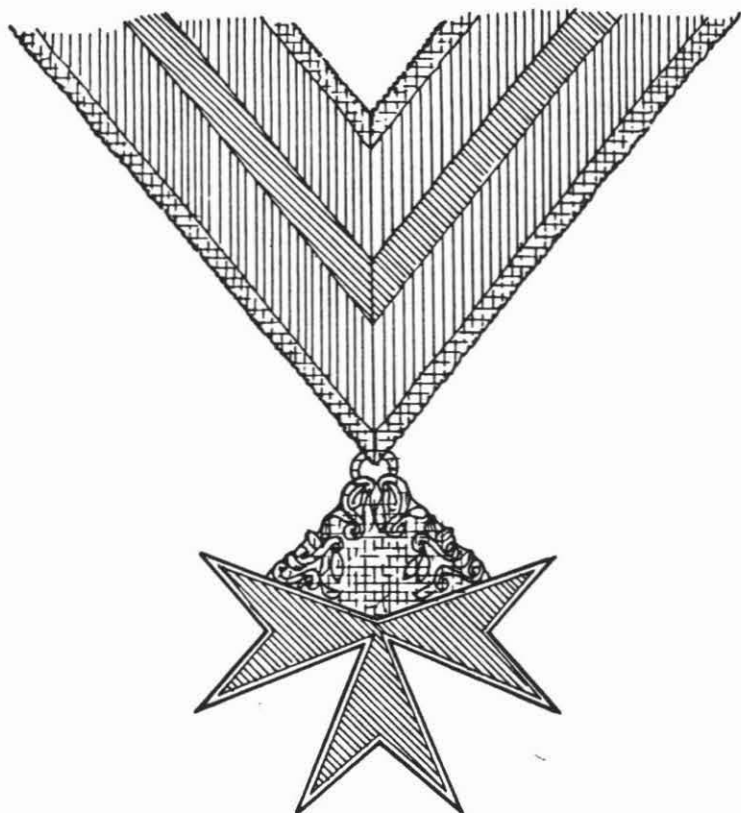
*DONAT-Class II*

DONAT CROSS: This three class honour may be awarded for substantial financial support to the Order. It is open to those whose "munificence has been of signal assistance" in the charitable works of the Order.

The three classes follow in order of precedence:

Donat Cross Class I  
(DC/1st.C)

A three armed gold cross, enamelled green, suspended from a gold antique crown of the Order enamelled black, suspended from a neck ribbon of amaranthine red with a narrow green stripe down the centre and edged with gold.



Donat Cross Class III  
(DC/3rd.C)

A three armed gold cross, enameled green, suspended from a neck ribbon in the same colours as for Class I.

*DONAT - Class III*

The Cross of Merit is a meritorious award restricted to members of the Order. There are three classes of the Cross of Merit which follow in order of precedence:

Cross of Merit Class I (G.Cr.L.J.)

A gold Maltese cross enameled green, in the centre of which is a circular medallion bearing the letters S and L intertwined. The cross is suspended from a triangular folded ribbon of amaranthine red with a green stripe on either side.

Cross of Merit Class II (S.Cr.L.J.)

This cross is the same as the Ist. Class except it is in silver.

Cross of Merit Class III (B.Cr.L.J.)

This cross is the same as the Ist. Class except it is in bronze.



**CROSS OF MERIT**  
1st Class - Gold  
2nd " - Silver  
3rd " - Bronze

The Medal of Merit, in three classes, may be conferred upon members of the Order and those performing meritorious conduct in any of the volunteer corps, clinics, leprosaria and hospitals affiliated with the Order.

Obverse: a circular medal showing a mounted knight in typical galloping fashion with shield and raised sword with the following inscription surrounding: "ORDO.MILIT.S.LAZARI.HIEROSOL.RESTITUS." (upper), with "REGE ASSERTORE ET SUMMO DUCE M.D.C.I.XXII" (lower).

Reverse: A Maltese cross with surrounding inscription: "ORDRE MILITAIRE ET HOSPITALAIRE DE SAINT LAZARE DE JERUSALEM".



obverse



reverse

Medal of Merit Class I  
(G.M.L.J.)

Medal as described above in gold suspended from a green breast ribbon.

Medal of Merit Class II  
(S.M.L.J.)

As described above but in silver.

Medal of Merit Class III  
(B.M.L.J.)

As described above but in bronze.

INAUGURATION CASTELLO LANZUN MEDAL

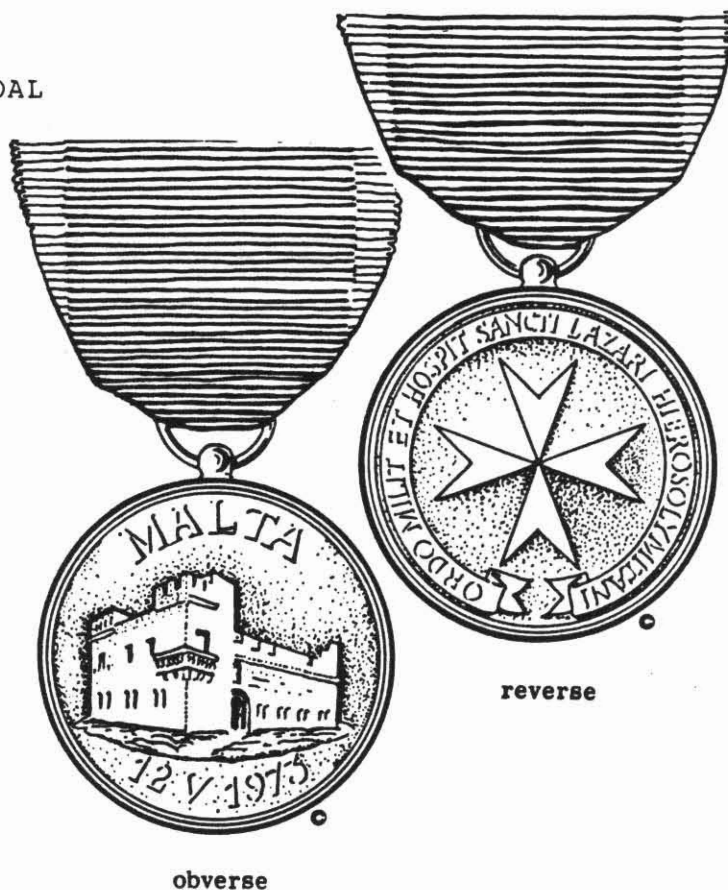
This medal was issued to commemorate the inauguration on 12 May 1973, of the Castello Lanzun (Castle of the Lance), the headquarters of the Order on Malta.

The medal was available to all members of the Order.

Obverse: A circular medal in bronze depicting the Castello Lanzun with the inscription "MALTA" at the top and "12 V 1973" below.

Reverse: The Maltese cross of the Order with the words: "ORDO MILIT ET HOSPIT SANCTI LAZARI HIEROSOLYMITANI" surrounding.

The ribbon is purple edged with green.



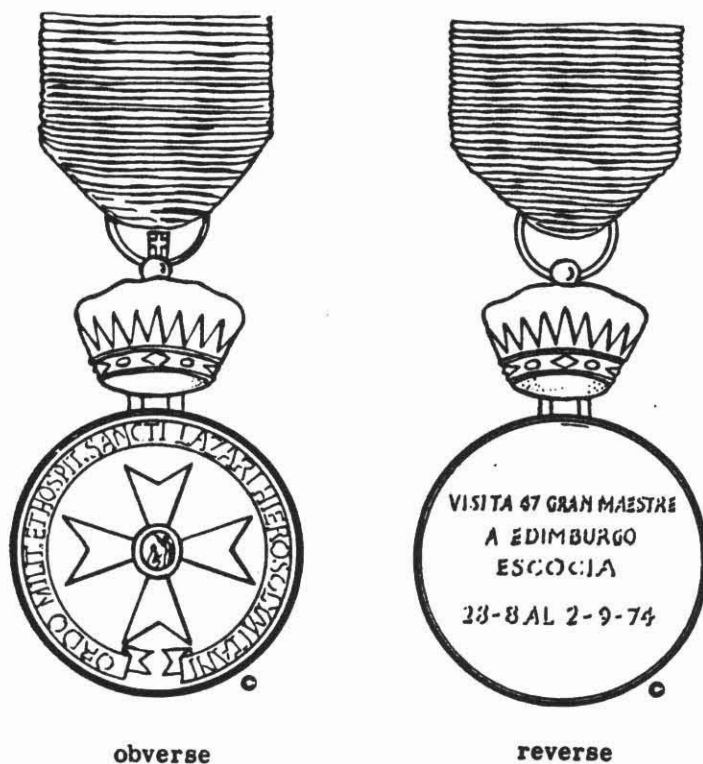
GRAND MASTERS VISIT TO EDINBURGH MEDAL

This medal was struck to honour the visit of the 47th. Grand Master to Edinburgh, Scotland for the Grand Magistral Council in September 1974, and was issued to all members in attendance.

Obverse: A circular gilt medal with the cross of the Order in the centre surrounded by the words: "ORDO MILIT ET HOSPIT. SANCTI LAZARI HIEROSOLYMITANI".

Reverse: Plain with the inscription: "VISITA 47 GRAN MAESTRE A EDIMBURGO ESCOCIA 28-8 AL 2-9-74".

The medal is suspended from a green ribbon by the antique crown of the Order.



THE 1975 TURKU CONGRESS COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL  
OF THE PRIORY OF FINLAND



This medallion was struck by the Priory of Finland to commemorate the Congress of the Order in Turku, Finland in May 1975.

The medallion represents the Grand Master Prince Don Francisco Enrique de Borbon y Borbon, Duke of Sevilla, and the medieval heraldic emblem of the Congress town, a great "A" (for Aboa; Turku in Latin) and four small fleur-de-lis, which here conveniently stand for the Borbon fleur-de-lis also.

The reverse shows the coat of arms of the Order. Among the words of the text can be seen the two heraldic emblems of the Order and of the Republic of Finland (a Maltese cross for the Order and a heraldic rose for Finland).

This table medallion was struck in gold, silver and bronze.



LIFE SAVING MEDALS OF THE BOY SCOUT ASSOCIATION (CANADA)

by Jack Boddington



**CORNWELL SCOUT BADGE —  
BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION**

The Cornwell Scout Badge is awarded throughout the British Commonwealth by the National Boy Scout Council of the appropriate country. The Badge, which was instituted in 1916, commemorates Boy Jack Cornwell, V.C., of the Royal Navy.

Obverse —

Pin back badge, bronze.

A fleur de lis within a surround of the letter "C".

Reverse —

Plain with a pin back.

An extract of the conditions of award of the Cornwell Scout Badge are as follows — "Article iii — To obtain the Cornwell Scout Badge the person . . . . . must — (a) (ii) Hold an award for bravery for having saved life under exceptional circumstances".



**GALLANTRY CROSS — Type 1 —  
BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION**

The Gallantry Cross of the Boy Scouts Association is awarded throughout the British Commonwealth, with minor variations, on an identical basis, in three classes — gold (gilt), silver and bronze. The design shown was in effect from the institution of the award until approximately 1925. The date of institution of the awards are as follows — Silver Cross (formerly called the Silver Medal) — 23rd. December 1908; Bronze Cross

(formerly called the Bronze Medal) — 7th. June 1909; Gilt Cross (formerly called the Badge of Merit) — 21st. October 1909. From the outset the crosses, which are awarded in Canada by the National Boy Scout Council, were classified as follows — 1st. Class — Bronze Cross (as a tribute to the bronze Victoria Cross, the highest gallantry award in the Commonwealth); 2nd. Class — Silver Cross; 3rd. Class — Gilt Cross.

Obverse —

Bronze, silver or gilt, cross pattee, ring suspension.

A cross pattee with a Fleur de Lis in the centre and the motto of the Boy Scouts — "BE PREPARED" — on a ribbon below. The words "FOR SAVING LIFE" are carried on three of the arms of the cross — upper, left and right respectively. A raised border surrounds the cross.

Reverse —

Plain for engraving.

Bars —

Bars may be awarded for subsequent rescues. The bar is in the appropriate metal of the cross and is completely plain.

Ribbon —

The ribbon is 1½" wide, in the following colours —

Bronze Cross — red

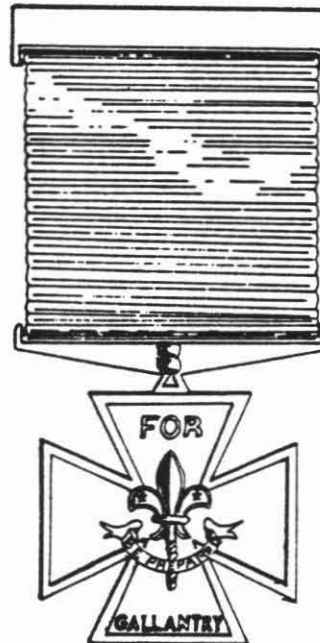
Silver Cross — blue

Gilt Cross — red and blue halved.

Specimen citation —

*Scout William Coughlin — Silver Cross — September 9th. 1919.*

*Scout Coughlin was a member of the 4th. Ottawa Boy Scout troop and he received the Silver Cross for saving a boy from drowning — Coughlin was aged 13 years at the time.*



### GALLANTRY CROSS — Type 2 — BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

The Gallantry Cross of the Boy Scouts Association is awarded throughout the British Commonwealth, with minor variations, on an identical basis, in three classes — gold (gilt), silver and bronze. The design shown was in effect from approximately 1925 to the present date. The dates of institution are identified in the preceding paragraph. Initially the classes were identified as follows — 1st. Class — Bronze Cross; 2nd. Class — Silver Cross and 3rd. Class — Gilt Cross. In 1970 this classification system was changed to — 1st. Class — Gilt Cross; 2nd. Class — Silver Cross and 3rd. Class — Bronze Cross.

**Obverse —**

A cross pattee, bronze, silver or gilt, fixed bar suspension.

A cross pattee, suspended from a fixed bar, with a Fleur de Lis in the centre and the motto "BE PREPARED" below on a ribbon. The words "FOR GALLANTRY" appear on the upper and lower arms of the cross. A raised border surrounds the cross.

**Reverse —**

Plain.

**Bars —**

Bars may be awarded for subsequent acts. The bar is in the appropriate metal of the cross and is completely plain.

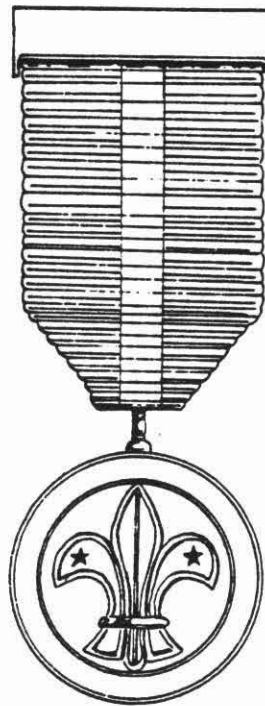
**Ribbon —**

1½" wide — Bronze Cross — red; silver cross — blue and gilt cross — red and blue halved. This colour scheme was changed in 1970 to — Gilt Cross — red; silver cross — blue and bronze cross — red and blue halved.

**Specimen citation —**

*The Silver Cross for Gallantry was awarded to Terry Press of Edmonton, Alberta; August 1961 at Jasper National Park.*

*For his hazardous journey through rough and difficult country infested with bears in semi-darkness and darkness to get assistance — a journey certainly involving considerable risk to himself.*



**MEDAL OF MERITORIOUS CONDUCT —  
BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION**

The Medal for Meritorious Conduct of the Boy Scouts Association is awarded throughout the British Commonwealth — in Canada by the National Boy Scout Council. The medal, which is in one class only, was instituted on the 23rd. April, 1946.

**Obverse —**

Gilt, circular, ring suspension.

A Fleur de Lis (Scout Arrowhead) surrounded by a plain circle.

Reverse —  
Plain.

Bars —  
A plain gilt bar may be awarded for subsequent acts.

Ribbon —  
1¼" wide, a narrow red stripe running down the centre of a green ribbon.

Specimen citation —  
*To Robert Benee — Jasper National Park — 10th August, 1961.  
Medal for Meritorious Conduct is awarded for his presence of mind in applying mouth to mouth respiration which could not be done by any other present.*

THE LIFE SAVING MEDAL  
OF THE  
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA  
by Jack Boddington



HEROIC SERVICE AWARD OF THE  
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS  
OF CANADA

The Heroic Service Award is a special recognition given to Y. M. C. A. members (Y. M. C. A./Y. W. C. A.) who have displayed conspicuous bravery in effecting or attempting a water rescue at considerable risk to themselves. The award, which was instituted in 1926, is granted on the recommendation of the Aquatic Committee of the National Council of Y. M. C. A.'s of Canada, and may be awarded in three classes — gold, silver and bronze.

Obverse —

Circular; gold, silver or bronze; no suspension.

The symbolic figure of a rescuer drawing a victim out of the water, within a wreath at the upper half of the medal and a ribbon below with the words "FOR HEROIC SERVICE".

Reverse —

Plain.

There are no bars or ribbon. The award is given very sparingly, having been awarded less than twenty times in all classes since its inception.

## NUMISMATICALLY OXFORD

(Part 2)

### Braemar

Braemar, Ontario is located about six miles north-west of Woodstock on the intersection of Oxford County Road 16 and the 9th concession of West Zorra. The community which can now be considered a ghost town, at one time had a hotel, two stores, a meeting house, a blacksmith shop and a cheese maker. Almost none of this exists today. It has been now over 45 years since there was a store in Braemar. There is no road sign indicating that there was ever any type of community there at all. The road maps of Ontario don't show that it ever existed.

Braemar got its name from the beautiful rolling hills which are so similar to Braemar, Scotland from where many of the original settlers came. It is surrounded by many well kept century farms and many of the names are the same as were listed a century ago.

The first store and post office was located in a log house opposite the Braemar Hall. A second one located on the north-west corner. The last existing store was located on the north-east corner. It was originally built as a hotel by a Mr. Robert Forbes, but was never used for this purpose. It was sold to Mr. Andrew McKay who turned it into a store. The following have been store keepers at this location: Riley, Miller, Dickinson, Jim Murray, Ward McMillan and a Mrs. Sharpe. Mrs. Sharpe closed the store about 1950 and there has not been a store in Braemar since.



R.O. Miller and his wife operated the store sometime during the 1920s and maybe a bit before. They handled everything from a toothpick to a harness. Mr. Miller used to gather eggs throughout the community and at the same time would deliver groceries to his customers.

During this time most articles came in bulk, such as granulated and yellow sugar, raisins, currants, and dates. Vinegar and molasses came in barrels and the customer brought his container to be filled. The Millers also kept a good supply of dry goods.

Mr. Miller used "due bill" tokens in connection with his business. They were made of aluminum and octagonal in shape. A 50¢, 25¢, 5¢ and a 1¢ token are listed and a 10¢ token definitely existed. The dollar denomination is not known.

Information From:

Mrs. Herb Howe, article from Tweedsmuir Records, written in 1946.

Mrs. Herb Howe, personal interview, February, 1980.

Illustrations of Mr. Miller's tokens are not available.