

NUMISMATICA CANADA

Combining the Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society and the Cee Tee of the Canadian Association of
Token Collectors – est'd 2002

A Quarterly Publication for Students of Canadian Numismatics

CANADA'S LEADING NUMISMATIC PUBLICATION

Transactions est'd 1963 – Cee Tee est'd 1972

Volume 18, No. 2 – June, 2019 - Issue No. 70



NUMISMATICA CANADA

Officers of the C.N.R.S.

President.....Stan Clute
Vice-president..... David Bergeron
Secretary-treasurer..... Ron Cheek



Officers of the C.A.T.C.

President.....Harry N. James
Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O.,
204 First Ave.,
St. Thomas. ON Canada N5R 6A1
harrynj@sympatico.ca



Vice president.....Scott E. Douglas
273 Mill St. E.
Acton, ON Canada L7J 1J7
sdouglas333@gmail.com

Secretary-treasurer..... Ian Speers
3280 Bloor St. W. Suite 1140
Toronto, ON M8X 2X3
ian.speers@utoronto.ca

Editor of Numismatica Canada..Harry N. James
Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O.,
204 First Ave.,
St. Thomas. ON Canada N5R 6A1
harrynj@sympatico.ca

Associate EditorLorne Barnes
PO Box 35020 Nelson Park R.O.,
London, ON, CANADA
N5W5M0
1wdin5@gmail.com

Numismatica Canada is published four times a year, March, June, September and December, with annual dues of \$15.00 for digital copy and \$25.00 for mailed copy. Subscriptions through membership in the C.A.T.C. run January through December. New members will receive all issues printed up until their date of membership and then in the months of issue. Dues are payable in January and subscriptions are stopped only if payment is not received by end of March.

NUMISMATICA CANADA

VOLUME 18, No.2.

June 2019

ISSUE No. 70

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From the editor:

Spring has finally arrived and with it the annual O.N.A Convention, held this year in Kingston, Ontario. The C.A.T.C. held its annual spring meeting in conjunction with the convention in the Ottawa Room of the Ambassador Hotel from 1 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. The following were in attendance: Harry N. James, St. Thomas, ON; Todd Hume, Fort Erie, ON; Jaques Poitras, Edmundston, NB; Neil Macaulay, Aylmer, ON; Len Trakalo, Brantford, ON; Gene Belair, New Britain, CT, U.S.A.; Chris Faulkner, Ottawa, ON; Ian Speers, Toronto, ON; Rick Craig, St. Marys, ON; Alan Roy, Hamilton, ON; Len Buth, London, ON; Scott Douglas, Acton, ON; Al Munro, Calgary, AB; Marion Munro, Calgary, AB; Bill English, Midland, ON; Lorne Barnes, London, On and Tim Orlik, Beeton, ON.

A discussion was held concerning the cost of printing and mailing copies of "Numismatica Canada" and it was decided that an increase in dues for those receiving a hard copy will be necessary. The dues increase will be posted at a later date.

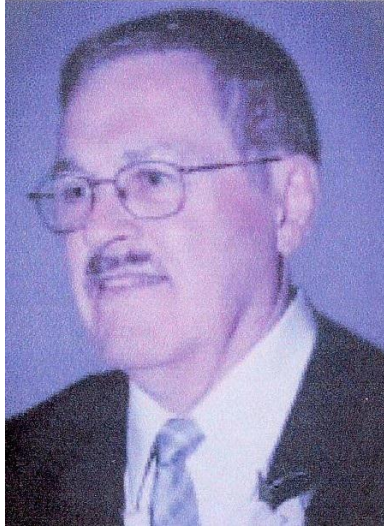
Chris Faulkner auctioned off a few Ottawa dairy tokens. Just as a reminder, any member can auction up to ten of their items at future meetings. Please feel free to bring your items to Calgary and remember you auction and collect the money for your own lots.

It was also mentioned that the C.A.T.C.'s membership with the Ontario Numismatic Association had lapsed quite some time ago. It was moved by Chris Faulkner and seconded by Rick Craig that we rejoin the O.N.A. A vote was held and the motion carried. A cheque has been forwarded to the O.N.A. for the C.A.T.C. 2019 membership dues.

Our next meeting will be held in conjunction with the R.C.N.A.'s annual convention to be held in Calgary from July 16th to July 20th 2019.

Happy collecting and best wishes
HNJ

IN MEMORIAM
C.A.T.C. MEMBER
DONALD COSANS



Donald LeRoy Cosens passed away on Friday March 15, 2019 in his 84 year. He was the dearly loved father of Mark Cosens (Brigitte) and Josie Nicol (Mike) and grandfather of Aubrey Cosens and Sammy and Myles Nicol of St. Thomas. He was the husband of Lynda Gloin Cosens.

Don was born in St. Thomas on the 4th of April, 1935. He developed a lifelong interest in local history, and belonged to several worldwide historical and genealogical organizations. He was the past president of both the Elgin Historical Society and the Elgin County Genealogical Society.

Don was also an author, having published a best-selling booklet, "The Donnelly Tragedy 1880 – 1980". He also co-authored "St. Thomas – 100 Years a City". Over the years Don had given over 100 talks, primarily on the history of the Elgin area.

Don was a member of distinction of many Masonic Lodges, a member of the Elgin County Museum and an advisor to both the Museum and the Elgin County Archives. He was a life member of the Elgin County Military Museum, a member of the St. Thomas Coin Club, the St. Thomas Stamp Club and the London Post Card Club.

In 1979, Don was presented with a Civic Award by the City of St. Thomas for "Preserving and Sharing the History of St. Thomas. In 1985 he served as a Director of the St. Thomas Jumbo Foundation and was vice-chairman of the St. Thomas Jumbo Centennial Committee. On February, 19 2003, he was presented the Queen's Golden Jubilee Medal by the Hon. Steve Peters, M.P.P. for Elgin-Middlesex-London.

Don was C.A.T.C member No. 1202. He will be greatly missed by his many friends and all of the organizations in which he was so active.

Guide for Contributors

Contributors to Numismatica Canada are encouraged to adhere to the following guidelines;

1. Submissions should be in MS Word, Times New Roman, 12-pt, also please include a copy in PDF.
2. Single-spacing is acceptable, including between paragraphs. The first line of each paragraph should be indented.
3. Quoted material longer than seven or eight lines should be double-indented ½ inch from the left and right margins and separated by a space from the body of the text before and after it. It should not be enclosed by the addition of quotation marks or be italicized. All quoted material should be quoted with absolute fidelity, including any use of quotation marks, italics, capitals, spelling, punctuation, etc., as in the original.
4. For reasons of copyright and research ethics, the source of all quotations, paraphrased material, and borrowed ideas must be acknowledged accurately.
5. The preferred style for acknowledging source material is to embed the reference in the body of the text, preferably at the end of sentences or paragraphs, with the author's surname, the date of publication, and the page number, as follows (Breton 1894: 47). This reduces the proliferation of footnotes.
6. Footnotes should be reserved for expository material of a supplemental or explanatory nature. Avoid endnotes.
7. The bibliography, arranged alphabetically by author, should include all works cited in the text of the article, in the following style: Breton, P.N. 1894. *Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada*. Montreal: P.N. Breton & Co.
8. Illustrations should be submitted with the article along with the desired captions.
9. All illustrations must be cleared of copyright and, where applicable, permission granted for reproduction.
10. Submissions will be reviewed and returned to the author for response, with corrections, suggestions, and comments in the track changes feature of MS Word.
11. Please do not number the pages of your work.
12. Please submit your images separately from your text in JPEG format. Indicate where you would like them to go and we will include them.

Scott E Douglas

NEW TOKEN FINDS

Elmwood, Ontario, Bruce County

John Thaler, Hardware Merchant and Grocer, Elmwood, Ontario

By Harry James FCNRS

At the Chatham Coin Club annual show held in Chatham on the April 7th of this year I was lucky to come across two due bill tokens of a merchant from Elmwood, Ontario who up until now has been unknown to the collectors.

These were 1¢ and 5¢ aluminum tokens of a hardware and grocery merchant, John Thaler. They are very likely part of six denominations running from 1¢ to a dollar.



John Thaler / General / Merchant / Elmwood, Ont.

Good For / 5¢ / In Trade

Same but 1¢

A-Sc8-25

A-Sc8-22

According to the Province of Ontario Gazetteer and Directory of 1910-11, Elmwood Ontario is on the G T R (Grand Trunk Railway), in Brant Township, Bruce County, 13 miles northeast of Walkerton, the county seat.

John Thaler was born on the 9th of March, 1840 in Waterloo County. He was the son of David Thaler, a Mennonite farmer, and his wife, Rose Madders. On October 6, 1867, John, then 27, married Lydia Thoman, 18, born in Berlin, Ontario. Lydia Thaler died in early 1881. At that time the couple had six children, David, 12, Salome, 11, William, 9, Solomon, 6, Rebecca, 5 and John, 1.

On March 5, 1882 John Thaler married Sophia Kasbered in Elmwood. By 1891, John and Sophia were living in Bentinck Township of Grey County, where they operated a farm. By this time three more children were born, Lydia Ann, 8, Simon, 6, and Lincoln Egerton, 2. By 1898, John Thaler was operating his hardware store in Elmwood. By 1901 three more children had been born, August F., 9, Rosanna, 6 and Wellington, 3.

In the *Province of Ontario Gazetteer and Directory for 1910-1911* published by the Union Publishing Co. of Ingersoll, Ontario, John Thaler was listed as a hardware and grocery merchant in Elmwood. John Thaler died on March 1, 1919 at the age of 78. He is buried in the Elmwood Mennonite Cemetery.

Sources:

Canada Census for 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911 Ontario Canada Deaths, 1869-1947.

Ontario Canada Marriages

Union Publishing Co's *Province of Ontario Gazetteer and Directory for 1910-1911*.

Farmers and Business Directory for the Counties of Bruce, Grey and Simcoe for 1898.

HEATHCOTE, Ontario Grey County

Unlisted Ontario Token Unearthed In Alberta

By Al Munro

The two tokens featured below were recovered by a treasure hunter in Medicine Hat, Alberta. The tokens were found near 305 2nd Street. Both tokens were so badly corroded that information from each was required to determine what an intact example would say.

Given the information gleaned from the two tokens a best guess would be that the full lettering would be as follows:

**CHAS PRATT / GENERAL / MERCHANT / HEATHCOTE
GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN MERCHANDISE**

HEATHCOTE:

1875 - Charles Pratt born in Scotland (1901 census).

1885-1889 - Charles Pratt and his family move to Ontario (1901 census).

The 1887 directory has no Pratt in either Euphrasia or Collingwood Township (Heathcote).

The 1899 and 1900 directories show John Pratt Gen. Merch.

The 1901 and 1903 directories show a Charles and a John Pratt.

The 1901 census shows Charles and John Pratt as general merchants.

1901 CENSUS - ONTARIO - District No. 64 Grey East, S. District No. A, Collingwood Township

75	75	Pratt, John H.	M	W	Head	M	June 2	1844	56	Scotland	1885		Scotch	Canadian	Pres.	Gen. Merchant
L. 23		Pratt, Mary	F		Wife	M	Nov. 24	1849	51		1885					
C. 12		Pratt, Charles	M		Son	S	Aug. 6	1875	25		1885					Gen'l. Merchant
		Pratt, Mary J.	F		Daughter	S	Oct. 17	1878	22		1885					
		Pratt, Duncan	M		Son	S	June 4	1881	19		1885					Student
		Pratt, Williamina I.	F		Daughter	S	Nov. 4	1885	15		1885					
		Pratt, Albert M.	M		Son	S	Feb. 14	1889	11	Ontario						

The 1903 directory shows John Pratt & Son, General merchants.

The 1906 Directory shows JOHN PRATT gen. merch.

The 1908 and 1910 directories do not show either John or Charles Pratt.

MEDIINE HAT:

Charles Pratt resides in Medicine Hat, Alberta.

1910 Charles Pratt first appears in the 1910 Alberta Government Telephone Directory as manager for the Gas City Lumber Co, and he resides at 634 Toronto.

1911 Henderson's Alberta Directory shows a Charles Pratt manager of the Gas City Lumber Co.

1912-1914 He was an Alderman for the City of Medicine Hat (Esplanade Museum) .

1913 He is shown as Residing at 639 Main.

1914-1929 Various Henderson's Medicine Hat Directories show there is a Charles Pratt who is a Ward 1 Alderman, President of Alberta Potteries (Medalta) and holding various other offices, residing at 305 2nd Street.

1929 Charles Pratt sells his interest in Medalta.

He left Medicine Hat soon after this and was living in Florida by 1939. It appears he struggled with health problems for much of his life, so he may have been seeking warmer climates. (Esplanade Museum).

No records could be found of Charles Pratt being a General Merchant in Southern Alberta and it is speculated that Mr Pratt sold his business in Heathcote and moved to Medicine Hat to start a new career. It is possible that he gave the tokens to his children to play with and they were lost outside. It has not been verified that the tokens were ever used in Heathcote. It is also not clear when John Pratt turned the business over to Charles.

I would like to acknowledge the assistance of Eric Jensen, Len Buth, Bob Graham and the staff at the Esplanade Museum in Medicine Hat for their assistance in researching this token.



Actual size = 26 mm Aluminum



CH?? PRATT / GENERAL / MERCHANT /
HE????TE

GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN
MERCHANDISE



Actual size = 26 mm Aluminum



??? PRATT / GENER?? / MERCHANT /
H?ATH?OTE

???? ?OR / ?5? / IN
MERCHANDISE

Gayety Theatre Token, Hamilton, Ontario

By R.M. Craig, FCNRS



The Gayety,/ King St. E./ Hamilton
Vaudeville/ 1/ Cent.

R-B-25

This token is unlisted and the first one I have seen. A retrospective series on Hamilton history published Sept. 23, 2016 reported that on June 1, 1911 a moving picture statute was put into effect forbidding children under 15 years of age from entering motion picture houses unless accompanied by an adult. It confirms the dating and location of the token by stating this was needed because the controversial coin-operated machines in theatres such as the Gayety (specifically named) on King Street East were considered of questionable morality. One-cent tokens may have been used in these coin-operated machines like the Kinetoscope, invented around 1895.

See also Bowman 464-Q-F Red Mill theatre token almost identical in design and execution. The common elements strongly suggest both were made by The Thistle Rubber Type Co.



Toronto, Ontario, York County

White Rose Dairy Token, Toronto, Ontario

By R.M. Craig, FCNRS



F. Hellowell/ White Rose/Dairy/ 190 McCaul St/ Toronto
Good For/ 1/ Pint/ Milk

A-O-22

This token, good for 1 pint of milk, was issued by F. (Frederick) Hellowell, 190 McCaul St., Toronto is unlisted in Palmer, James, or Reiter.

The Ontario Dairy & Creamery List for 1900-1950 by Glen Phillips does show Frederick Hellowell from 1900-1911 and 1913-1920 without using the White Rose name.

Also, in 1990 Heather MacDougall published a report on Activists and Advocates, The Toronto Health Dept. (1883-1983), which included a list for May 1915 showing all the first class dairies in Toronto at that time. This list names F. Hellowell and his White Rose Dairy and confirms the address 190 McCaul Street.

By Lorne Barnes FCNRS

BERLIN, Ontario, Waterloo County



W.A. Rolling/ Shave Shop/ 3/ Berlin, Ont.

88-I-G 20
I-H 15

A-S-20
A-S-20

BOBCAYGEON, Ontario, Victoria County



General Merchant/ D. Cain/ 1903/ Bobcaygeon, Ont.
105-A-D Good For/ 10/ In/ Merchandise

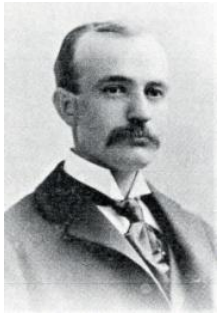
A-R-25

RIDGEVILLE, Ontario, Welland County

**Brown Brothers & Company Nurseries Limited
Ridgeville, Ontario**

There is a strong possibility the token seen below was used in Ridgeville, Ontario as the token resembles other nursery and fruit grower tokens used in the Niagara Peninsula. The Brown

brothers, Charles J., pictured below left, and Robert C. started their nursery business in January 1885 in Rochester, New York and by 1892 as per an advertisement in the 1892-3 Ontario Gazetteer, the brothers had a thriving business with a second nursery in Ridgeville, Ontario. In addition, the same directory listed the Brown brothers with offices in Toronto and Vancouver, BC.



The postcard pictured above right states “Brown Brothers Company Nurserymen, Limited” and seen below on the token “B.B. Co. Nur. Ltd.”, which leads me to believe this token, was used in the Ridgeville area by the Brown Brothers Co.



B.B. Co/ ★/ 6/ ★/ Nur. Ltd.
872-B-E One/ ★/ 6/ ★/ Basket

A-R-24

The Brown brothers lived in Rochester, NY and in all likelihood ran their business from the Rochester location, and probably sent representatives to Ridgeville and Toronto a couple times a month.

As per a 1940 Rochester directory, the Brown Brothers Co. is still in business and under the leadership of Charles's son, Donald Brown.



The advertisement card above also confirms a nursery in Ridgeville and an office in Toronto.

Sources:

ancestry.ca

The National Nurseryman, May 1894, *The National Nurseryman Publishing Co., Rochester, NY*
 Various directories from 1892 to 1940, including those of Bradstreet's, Ontario Gazetteer, Polk
USA Census 1870-1940

Full Description Added To Previously Recorded Token From Havelock, Ont.

HAVELOCK, Ontario, Peterborough County



J.V.A. Coon/ General/ Merchants/ Havelock/ Our Store Is Your Store
 475a-B-F Good For/ 1¢/ In Merchandise A-O-18

This merchant was unlisted by Bowman and James, but listed in *Numismatica Canada* Vol. 16 No. 1, March 2017, Issue 31. At the time of publication the correct or complete specifics of the metal, shape and size of the token were not known. This data is recorded above as Aluminum-Octagon-18mm.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES NUMISMATICA

By Al Munro & Eric Jensen

Other than a few early articles, followed by a listing by Donald M. Stewart in the *Transactions* of The Canadian Numismatic Research Society, Vol. 15, No. 1, Spring 1979, there is little other data available on this series, with the exception of the newer Municipal Trade Tokens (trade dollars). Where available the original Stewart numbers are shown as “(S#)”.

With the exception of the 1867-1967 Canadian centennial pieces, issued as part of a nationwide promotion and many of the Municipal Trade Tokens, numismatica from the Territories are considered scarce / rare.

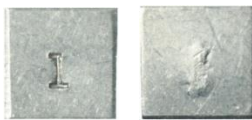
These listings will not include all of the Hudson Bay material as this has been well covered by others. Nor do they include coins issued by the Royal Canadian Mint. Also excluded are items from the Territories that later became Provinces since they are already listed in each province.

This preliminary trade tokens listing is part of an ongoing undertaking to hopefully compile a complete listing of Northwest Territories (NT) Numismatica. The intent is to break it down into several categories, which may include *Trade Tokens* (NTT); *Medals & Medallions* (NTM); *Municipal Trade Tokens* (NT\$); *Wooden Nickels & Tokens* (NTW); *Bank Notes & Script* (NTB); *Sports Medals* (NTS); *Nunavut* (NTN); *Badges & Licenses* (NTL) and *Souvenir Woods & Miscellaneous* (NTX). For those collectors who only collect one category, e.g. tokens, the ‘NTT’ or other item number, can easily be exchanged for a ‘NWT’ number.

Any listing of numismatica should always be considered as far from complete and is really only the next step forward in the continuing documentation process. That certainly holds true when attempting to document the numismatica of the Northwest Territories.

TRADE TOKENS

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - GENERAL



NTT-01a - 1 (incuse) // Uniface A S 15 (S1)



NTT-01b - 5 (incuse) // Uniface A R 16 (S2)



NTT-01c - 10 (incuse) // Uniface A R 22 (S3)



NTT-01e - 25 (incuse) // Uniface A R 27½ (S4)



NTT-01f - 50 (incuse) // Uniface A R 35 (S5)



NTT-01g - 100 (incuse) // Uniface A R 46½ (S6)

“This set of tokens closely resembles those issued by the Hudson’s Bay Company immediately following World War II (see Charlton 181a-181b or Gingras 285-285e). They were issued for the purpose of familiarizing the northern native peoples with the Canadian decimal coinage. It has not been determined whether the first listed piece represents 1 white fox, which seems likely in view of the square shape resembling a smaller version of the square HBC white fox token and also considering that the other denominations have a round shape. This issue is believed to have been introduced by The Department of Northern Affairs, although no record could be located by The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs when they were contacted.

It is known that five sets were obtained from the Manager of the H.B.C. post at Rankin Inlet by a visitor in 1959.” Donald M. Stewart. Note: The H.B.C. did not have a post at Rankin Inlet but did have Posts in the Rankin Inlet Area at Chesterfield Inlet and Tavane.



NTT-30a - No. 1 / DINNER / H. B. (incuse) // Uniface B R(p) 23 (S7)

“This is a tentative listing but it seems likely that this token was used aboard H.B.C. vessels on the Mackenzie River or on supply ships to northern Canada.” Donald M. Stewart

AKLAVIK



NTT-A60e - S.M. PEFFER / YOUR HOME / MERCHANT / AND FUR / DEALER / AKLAVIK, N.W.T. // GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN / TRADE A R 29 (S8)



NTT-A60f - S.M. PEFFER / YOUR HOME / MERCHANT / AND FUR / DEALER / AKLAVIK, N.W.T. // GOOD / FOR 50 CTS. / TRADE A R 32 (S9)



NTT-A60g - S.M. PEFFER / YOUR HOME / MERCHANT / AND FUR / DEALER / AKLAVIK, N.W.T. // GOOD FOR / \$1.00 / IN / TRADE A R 35½ (S10)

NTT-A60k - A \$5.00 token in brass was also struck, but none are known. (S11)



NTT-A65a - PETE'S / BAKE SHOP / AKLAVIK // GOOD FOR / 1 / LOAF
A R 25½ (S12)



NTT-A65b - PETE'S / BAKE SHOP / AKLAVIK // GOOD FOR / 2 / LOAVES
A R 23½ (S13)



NTT-A65c - PETE'S BAKE SHOP / AKLAVIK // GOOD FOR / 5 / LOAVES
A V 31x23 (S14)

BAKER LAKE



NTT-B50a - (logo - triangle around) L H / (C // ½ A(gold) R 22½ (S15)



NTT-B50b - (logo - triangle around) L H / (C // 1 A R 25½ (S16)



NTT-B50c - (logo - triangle around) L H / (C // 5 A R 32 (S17)

“This set of Lamson and Hubbard Canadian Company Limited tokens is believed to have been struck for use at their posts at Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Churchill and Cape Wolstenholme in the Eastern Arctic.” Donald M. Stewart

FORT SIMPSON



NTT-F70e - SIMPSON HOTEL / 25c / CASH // Uniface A R(p) 36 (S18)
 (small '25c' & 'CASH' - bottom of 25c level with 'S' and 'L')



NTT-F70g - SIMPSON HOTEL / 25c / CASH // Uniface A R(p) 36
 (large '25c' & 'CASH' - centre of 25c level with 'S' and 'L')

HAY RIVER



NTT-H10a - B.P. (Elk head) O.E. / HAY RIVER / LODGE NO. 534 / N.W.T. //
 Uniface Pw,pu R 42½ (S19)



NTT-H30a - HAY RIVER / N.W.T. / CURLING / CLUB // GOOD FOR / ONE DRINK Pbu,w R 38



NTT-H40a - I VISITED / THE LIONS / CLUB OF / HAY RIVER / N.W.T. // GOOD FOR / ONE DRINK Pbu,go R 38



NTT-H70a - ROYAL CANADIAN / LEGION / HAY RIVER / BR #250 / N.W.T. / BEER // Uniface Py,k R 42½



NTT-H70b - ROYAL CANADIAN / LEGION / HAY RIVER / BR #250 / N.W.T. / LIQUOR // Uniface Pbu,go R 42½



NTT-H70c - ROYAL CANADIAN / LEGION / HAY RIVER / BR #250 / N.W.T. / LIQUOR // Uniface Pg.go R 42½

INUVIK



NTT-I40a - INUVIK / LIONS / CLUB // DELTA / DAZE / OCTOBER, 1979
Pw,k R 38



NTT-I40b - INUVIK / LIONS / CLUB // DELTA / DAZE Pr,w R 38



NTT-I40c - INUVIK / LIONS CLUB // DELTA DAZE Pg,w R 38



NTT-I40d - INUVIK / LIONS / CLUB // Uniface Pk,w R 38



NTT-I40e - INUVIK / (Lions logo) LIONS / L / INTERNATIONAL / LIONS CLUB
// Uniface Py,pu R 38½



NTT-I75a - TILDEN / INUVIK // Uniface A Dodec 24 (car wash token)

PINE POINT



NTT-P10a - PINE / POINT / NO. / 512 // GOOD / FOR / ONE / DRINK
Pr,w R 37½ (S20)



NTT-P10b - PINE POINT / (Elks logo) / 512 // GOOD / FOR ONE / DRINK
Pw,pu R 37½



NTT-P40a - PINE / POINT / LIONS // Uniface Py,k R 29



NTT-P60a - P.P.C.C / N.W.T. (Pine Point Community Centre) // Uniface
Pbu,k R 28

YELLOWKNIFE

NTT-Y10a - Yellowknife 314 / (Elk head) / N.W.T. // Good / for / One / drink
Pw R 37 (S21) < No Image Available >



NTT-Y10b - B.P. (elk head) O.E. / YELLOWKNIFE / LODGE NO. 314 / N.W.T. //
Uniface Py,k R 42½



NTT-Y10c - 314 / B.P.O.E. // Uniface Pmr,go R(p) 30



NTT-Y11a - ELKS / 314 // A.R.W.T. (all engraved) A R(p) 38½



NTT-Y11b - ELKS / 314 // ARWT (all engraved) B R(p) 35



NTT-Y11c - ELKS / 314 // ARWT (all engraved) Ago R 32½



NTT-Y12a - ELKS / 314 // COMPLIMENTS / POLAR BEAR / TROPHIES
Pbu,go R(p) 39½



NTT-Y12b - ELKS / 314 // COMPLIMENTS / OF / Y.K. GIFT SHOP
Pbu,go R(p) 39½



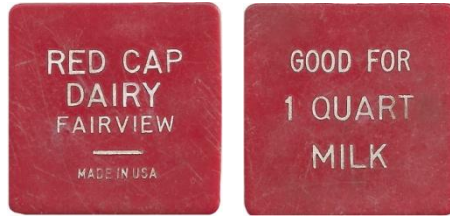
NTT-Y12c- YK / ELKS / CLUB // GOOD FOR / ONE HI-BALL / OR ONE BEER
Pr,go R 39



NTT-Y12d - YK / ELKS / CLUB // GOOD FOR / ONE HI-BALL / OR ONE BEER
Pbu,go R 38½



NTT-Y50b - NORTHERN / MAID, LTD. / YELLOWKNIFE / MADE IN USA //
GOOD FOR / 1 / QUART Pk,w O 22½



NTT-Y70b - RED CAP / DAIRY / FAIRVIEW / MADE IN USA // GOOD FOR / 1 QUART / MILK Pr,w S 28½ (S22)



NTT-Y70c - RED CAP / DAIRY LTD. // GOOD FOR / 1 QUART / HOMO / MILK Pg,w R(h) 27½ (S23)

“These Red Cap Dairy tokens were carried from Fairview, Alberta when the dairy moved to Yellowknife in 1962 and were used until the following tokens replaced the square red token.”
Donald M. Stewart



NTT-Y71b - RED CAP / DAIRY / YELLOWKNIFE / N.W.T. / MADE IN USA // GOOD FOR / 1 QUART / MILK Pr,w R 31½ (S24)



NTT-Y71c - RED CAP / DAIRY / YELLOWKNIFE / N.W.T. / MADE IN USA // GOOD FOR / 1 QUART / MILK Pg,w R 31½ (S25)



NTT-Y95a - YELLOW KNIFE / BAKERY // GOOD FOR / 1 / LOAF OF BREAD
A V 31x23 (S26)

References For Published Articles On Northwest Territories Trade Tokens:

The S. M. Peffer Tokens Of Aklavik N.W.T. - by Donald M. Stewart

Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society

Vol. 3 No.1 January 1967

The Canadian Numismatic Association Journal

Vol.17, No. 4 April, 1972

The Pete's Bake Shop Tokens - Aklavik, N.W.T. - by Donald M. Stewart

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Vol. 3 No.2 April 1967

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Vol.17, No. 3 March, 1972

Numismatics Of The Northwest Territories - by Donald M. Stewart

Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society

Vol. 15 No.1 Spring 1979

The Canadian Numismatic Association Journal

Vol.24, No. 7 July-August, 1979

The Canadian Numismatic Association Journal

Vol.28, No. 2 February, 1983

All of the above images, which are greatly appreciated, are from the Northwest Territories trade token collections of Len Buth, John Humphrey, Al Munro and Tim Saunders.

It would be appreciated if other collectors of Northwest Territories Numismatica who have unlisted trade tokens would submit them for inclusion in a future edition of *Numismatica Canada* or email a description and images to egjensen@telus.net for a future update.

The 1878 St.Jean-Baptiste Medalet [Leroux 1732]

By Barry Uman FCNRS



1732



1732. Avers: Cors. SOUVENIR DU GRAND JUBILÉ MUSICAL, MONTREAL, 21, 22 JUIN 1878. Rev.: St. Jean-Baptiste. EN MEMOIRE DE LA FÊTE ST. JEAN-BAPTISTE, 1878. AGNUS DEL. Diamètre 13, rareté 4. Emise par Lymburner.

1732. Obv.: Bugle. SOUVENIR DU GRAND JUBILÉ MUSICAL, MONTREAL, 21, 22 JUIN 1878. Rev.: St. John the Baptist. EN MEMOIRE DE LA FÊTE ST. JEAN-BAPTISTE, 1878. AGNUS DEL. Size 13, rarity 4. Issued by Lymburner.

In ancient times, the summer solstice was celebrated around June 21. As Christianity spread through France in the fifth century, the focus of the celebrations changed to honour, "John the Baptist", on his feast day of June 24. Traditionally, bonfires would be lit on the eve of June 24 and later, parades and other celebrations were held in order to honour the saint the following day. Some of the earlier medals are dated from June 21 to the 24, until it became generally accepted that the celebration day would be June 24.

It was in 1834 that Ludger Duvernay founded the St.Jean-Baptiste Society, which organized many of the celebrations in Quebec and in areas of North America, where there was a sufficient number of French-speaking residents.



Parade Saint-Jean-Baptiste Quebec 1880

In 1874, a procession of allegorical floats was introduced and it became a yearly tradition. On June 24, 1880, the St.Jean-Baptiste Society held its first international congress. It included the gathering of all francophone communities across North America. It was also at this time that "O' Canada" was sung publicly for the first time at the St.Jean-Baptiste banquet. It was written and composed by Calixa Lavallee and Adolphe-Basile Routhier for this celebration. It would become Canada's official national anthem only in 1980.

In 1908, St.Jean-Baptiste became the official patron saint of French-speaking Canadians. St.Jean-Baptiste day became an official provincial holiday in Quebec only in 1925 and later it was renamed "Fete Nationale du Quebec".

This medalet was struck by George Bishop for Lymburner in brass, white metal and silver-plated brass. The obverse shows St. John the Baptist as a boy sitting with a lamb in his lap, a cross in his left hand and his right hand raised. The reverse shows a trumpet. There is a top loop so that the medalet could be hung from a chain, pin, necklace or bracelet. The weight varies from 2.6-3.3 gms and the diameter varies from 20.6-21.1 mm. There are two different known varieties dated, "21 JUIN", with, "AGNUS DEI" on the ground or below it. It is reported that 100 were struck of variety 2. This unlisted variety 3 is white metal, 3.2 gms, 20.7 mm and has a medal die axis. It is dated, "22 JUIN". It seems that ,"21", was added before, "22", on the original die because of the distance from the inner circular beads. The rarity of this variety cannot be determined until additional medalets are reported.



Source References:

The Canadian Coin Cabinet by Joseph Leroux, 2nd edition, 1892.

Canadian Association Society Commercial Transportation Medals, by W.K.Cross, volume two, 2008.

The Montreal Gazette archive files.

Notman Photographic archive files.

Various other internet websites.

Dating Collectibles by the Phone Number

By David Schroeder

Advertising items, given out by businesses, often show a phone number. Does a 2-digit phone number on a collectible automatically mean that the item is very old - maybe 1930s? If a collectible has a 7-digit phone number on it, does that automatically mean that the item is newer than the other item? Many people think the answer to both of these questions is yes.

If you were to look at the phone numbers on certain matchbook covers you would notice, for example, that the matchbook from Legal Motors advertises a 1967 Plymouth, and Legal Motors has a 2-digit phone number at that time. Likewise, the matchcover from Duparquet, Quebec advertises the 1975 Chevrolet, and Wettring Motor Sales has a 4-digit phone number in 1975.

I have about 9,000 different automobile matchcovers from the mid 1930s to the early 1990s. Each one specifies a year, so my collection is perfect for studying the relationship between age and the number of phone number digits. Using my collection as a reference, I have observed the following:

Phone numbers with 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 (and very rarely 6) numerical digits were used until 1967.

Phone numbers with 2 letters followed by 4 or 5 numbers were used from 1939 until 1970.

The earliest appearance of 7-digit phone numbers is on 1962 matchcovers. The use of 7-digit phone numbers increased dramatically for 1963, then increased steadily each year reaching 100% by 1971.

Other than a very few exceptions (such as Duparquet, Quebec), the dates above apply to 99.9% of telephone numbers used in Canada and the USA.

If you look up telephone number history on the internet, no internet sites agree with my dates. Wikipedia and others give dates that are far earlier. One site says that 7-digit phone numbers started in 1931, and then slowly and steadily spread to everywhere. A few sites give 1951 as the start of 7-digit phone numbers. I firmly believe that those dates are totally wrong, and I have 9000 dated matchcovers that collectively back up my dates.

Other telephone numbers such as 241A or 33R3 also existed previously. These were rural party lines. In the first example, the party line was number 241, and each specific phone was assigned a letter. In the second example, the phone number was 33 and the specific phone was the one that rang with 3 rings.

For Edmonton collectibles, the following applies:

Edmonton used phone numbers with 4 numerical digits from 1908 through 1929, 5 numerical digits from 1929 through 1958 and 2 letters and 5 numbers from 1959 through 1962.

Early in 1962, all of the City of Edmonton municipal government phone numbers changed to new 7-digit numbers. Late in 1962, everyone else in Edmonton (businesses and residences) changed to new 7-digit phone numbers.

Courtesy of the February 2019 issue of DIG AND PICK, the official publication of the Wild Rose Antique Collectors club of Edmonton, Alberta

St. John's Nail Mfg. Co.'s Tag

By Eric Leighton FCNRS



Figure 1 – *The Evening Telegram*, June 9, 1884.

“The Nail Factory” had roots going back to 1847 when it started making nails cut from sheet iron. As a manual effort in a blacksmith shop, making nails would be time-consuming and comparatively expensive versus the machine-made wire nails that became common after 1900. The business thrived at the time, though, as it reduced importation from England. The St. John's Nail Manufacturing Company, Ltd. was one of seven industrial companies amalgamated into the United Nail & Foundry Company Ltd. in 1930.



Figure 2. The token Angel thought dated from 1910.

Mr. F. W. Angel, a former manager of the company, thought these tokens were produced expressly for an Industrial Exhibition held in the colony in 1910 to promote Newfoundland industries. The legend carried on one face of the “tag” is certainly a message to that effect. The industrial leaders clearly wanted the public to buy products made in Newfoundland, to the exclusion of imported goods. Their rallying cry was the continued employment of Newfoundland hands, with the proceeds of sales going back into the local economy. As the governing body was essentially those same industrial leaders, the politics tended to follow that theme, leading to the government sponsoring the exhibition from October 31st to November 5th. However, there was no mention of the Nail Factory in extensive press coverage of that exhibition. Surely, had the

company gone to the trouble of ordering tokens from the U.S. or Germany¹ for the event, there should have been a presence at the show. Perhaps arrival of the tags was not timely, but the fact remains that the Nail Factory seems to have been a non-participant.

The Manufacturers' Association was the driving force behind the exhibition, beginning the campaign in February, 1908 with a long series of newspaper articles under the title "Local Industries". Each piece focused on a particular local business, always emphasizing the number of people employed there, and listing the products made. The stated goal of the campaign was the adoption of protective tariffs. "Keep our money amongst ourselves" was their motto. There can be little doubt the Nail Factory's token or tag was an echo of that sentiment. On April 6, 1908, the Local Industry being promoted was the "St. John's Nail Factory":

...the Nail Factory [has] a peculiar condition of things to contend with. The importation of wire nails is a great difficulty. The factory was all right when the demand kept up for cut and wrought nails, but when thousands of tons of wire nails which were made in slack seasons in Canada and the States came to be dumped on our markets, the Nail Factory was hard hit.
– *The Evening Telegram*

The legend on the token, or tag as itself proclaims, had clearly been influenced by the economic situation, with this factory in particular feeling pressure from outside competition and was an obvious appeal for protectionism, but may have been the secondary message, being as it is on the reverse of the token. The primary message, on the obverse with the name of the company, in bigger letters than any of the rest on either face was: "Premium Tag".

"Premium" is not, in this case, the cost of insurance, nor anything to do with the quality of the articles offered in a rewards program. In such a plan, the premium was the article being offered, the tag or coupon was the means to get it, while the sale of the soap, pills, nails or what have you, was the inducement.



Figure 3. *The Evening Telegram*, Nov. 23, 1909.

¹The mint mark D appears at the reverse bottom. Three mints used that mark at the time: Denver, USA; Durango, Mexico; and Munich in Germany. There is also a small eagle on the obverse, a national symbol used by all three countries. If it was a mint master's privy mark, Munich seems the most probable. The German Empire maintained a consulate at St. John's to facilitate business relations during this time period.

Premium plans gradually came into vogue about 1900. Some merchants turned to offering their customers various articles of merchandise as a reward for patronage. In order to get the "premium" a person had to collect coupons, tags, flags cut from soap wrappers or cigarette packs, etc., or, in the case of the Sawyer Medicine Company, sell a certain number of boxes of pills, and though they were not a tag-based operation their premiums were typical of others. Just for selling a small number of boxes, at the price of 25 cents each, an amazing variety of goods were offered ranging from sterling silver watches, ladies' "simulation black fox ruff", to air rifles, china dolls and violins. As remarkable as this sounds, to put it into a proper perspective, a new air rifle cost only 80 cents!

FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

BOYS AND GIRLS! You can earn any one or all of the Handsome and Valuable Premiums shown and described in this advertisement by selling for us **STAR LAUNDRY BLENDING** of 40 cents per package.

STAR LAUNDRY BLENDING is put up in tin packages. Each package contains sufficient Blending to last an ordinary sized family for six months. We guarantee it will not spot or stain. It is convenient to handle, and produces its clothes that increase white that in no way diminish. Washed in every home. **DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY.** We treat you with the **WRITE TO-DAY.** Be first to your locality to obtain these great selling goods.

Our illustrated catalogue, showing many other premiums, sent with each order.

Address: **Dept. J. SAWYER MEDICINE CO., St. John's, Nfld.**

A FEW RECENT TESTIMONIALS

Dec. 12th, 1909.
Gentlemen—Many thanks for the premium I received awhile ago. I am much pleased! With R. Yours truly,
MISS ALICE DROWER,
Bay Bulls Arm, Nfld.

Dec. 10, 1909.
Gentlemen—I received the premium you sent me. It was well worth the little time I spent in selling your goods. Yours truly,
WILLIAM DIKE,
Knapton Island, Nfld.

Jan. 12, 1910.
Dear Sirs—I have received the premium you sent me, and was greatly pleased with it. It came to me carefully packed. Yours truly,
ELIZABETH FORD,
Upper Amberst Cove, Nfld.

Dec. 15, 1909.
Gentlemen—Thank you for the premium you sent me. I received it alright! You may send me some more of your goods to sell. Yours truly,
MISS ANNIE GILLIARD,
St. John's Without, Nfld.

Dec. 18, 1909.
Dear Friends—I received the Accordion you sent me. In good condition. Yours truly,
MISS ANNIE GILLIARD,
Engle, Nfld.

Oct. 23, 1909.
Dear Sirs—I am very pleased with the Printing Quilt you sent me, as a premium for selling your goods. Yours truly,
CHESLY HESOCK,
Scilly Cove, Nfld.

Boy's Watch
A handsome gold watch with a large dial and a leather strap. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

SPORTSMAN'S KNIFE
A combination knife with a folding blade and a straight razor. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

CONCAVE RAZOR
A safety razor with a concave blade. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

UTILITY KNIFE SET
A set of utility knives with various blades. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

Boy's Watch
A handsome gold watch with a large dial and a leather strap. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

SPORTSMAN'S KNIFE
A combination knife with a folding blade and a straight razor. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

CONCAVE RAZOR
A safety razor with a concave blade. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

UTILITY KNIFE SET
A set of utility knives with various blades. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

Hand Bag
A fashionable hand bag with a strap. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

RINGS
A set of rings. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

LADIES LONG WATCH CHAIN
A long watch chain for ladies. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

FANCY GILT SCISSORS
A pair of fancy gilt scissors. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

DOLL
A china doll. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

ACCORDEON
A French Crystal Glass Accordion. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

MOUTH ORGAN
A mouth organ. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

LADIES WATCH
A ladies watch with a chain. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

SPoons
A set of spoons. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

PRINTING QUILT
A printing quilt. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

Boy's Watch
A handsome gold watch with a large dial and a leather strap. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

SPORTSMAN'S KNIFE
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SPoons
A set of spoons. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

PRINTING QUILT
A printing quilt. Given for selling \$2.50 worth of our goods.

Figure 4. The Sawyer Medicine Co. In fine print: send no money, we trust you. *Eve. Tel.*, Jan. 4, 1910.

The tobacco industry seems to have been very early involved in the use of "tags" in a premium-based customer loyalty scheme. Colourful tin emblems of the company name or brand were attached to the bag, or pressed into the brick, of their product serving as a quickly recognizable label. If worn by the user, they also entered into the world of aftermarket advertisement. Cute little official-looking certificates would be placed in cigarette packs. The London Tobacco Co. in Ontario issued an aluminum token to be redeemed at the rate of one plug of tobacco for 25 tokens that they called "checks" sometime prior to 1903².

²This token is listed in W. R. McColl 1903 Sales List.

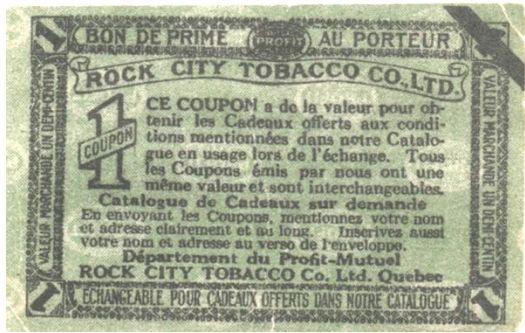


Figure 5. Typical tobacco certificate



Figure 6. Tobacco brick with tin Anchor tag



Figure 7. "Check"

Soap companies picked up on the theme but the "tag" was replaced by the wrapper, or in most cases, a part of the wrapper that we would call a "proof of purchase". Octagon soap in the USA must have been popular, considering how many of those proofs have survived. The Standard Manufacturing Company, in St. John's wanted the flags cut from their soap wrappers.

PREMIUM LIST.

Save the Wrappers and Flags.

BRANDS: Perfection, CROWN, PEERLESS, White Rose, STANDARD.

FREE PREMIUMS for the return of 25 Centes and 50 Flags on Free Wrappers and Certificates which have been used in the purchase of any of the following:—

PICTURES. Handmade Mounted Pictures, Posters, and many other articles, each with ribbon and ribbon fastenings, also, any style and subject to order from—	POCKET KNIVES. If you inventive! One blade—OFFICIAL, Kettle, with chain (not for sale), also, any style and subject to order from—	SCHOOL SETS. Composition book containing 8 or 10 pages, Pencils and Pencil Case.	PISTOLS. If you are a sportsman, buy a good one from the London Tobacco Co. and many other articles, each with ribbon and ribbon fastenings, also, any style and subject to order from—
BOOKS. A very pretty and interesting book, each with ribbon and ribbon fastenings, also, any style and subject to order from—	PRINTING. A very pretty and interesting book, each with ribbon and ribbon fastenings, also, any style and subject to order from—	BANKS. A very pretty and interesting book, each with ribbon and ribbon fastenings, also, any style and subject to order from—	PURSES. A very pretty and interesting book, each with ribbon and ribbon fastenings, also, any style and subject to order from—

Other Premiums, such as Watches, Clocks, Gold Plated Hinges, Brooches, Brackets, Chains, Hat Pins, Fountain Pens, Cigarettes, etc., are given.

The Standard Mfg. Co., Ltd., WATER STREET EAST, ST. JOHN'S.

Figure 8. "Save the Wrappers and Flags" as found in the *Evening Telegram* of Oct.21, 1904. The flags and wrappers served as proofs of purchase, 25 of which could be turned in for any of the articles mentioned. Note, the flag is shown inverted in this advertisement.

Tea stores were not to be left out, and if dates are correct, may in fact have been first to adopt a means of ensuring a repeating customer base. James Gass in Halifax, N. S., produced metal tokens he called Tea Checks, dated, (possibly ante-dated) to the opening of the store in 1882 (Fig.9) G. A. Cook, also in Halifax, ca. 1910 to 1917, issued metal checks for a quarter, a half, and a pound of tea (Fig.10). A short-lived business in Saint John, N. B., the New York & China Tea Co. issued cardboard coupons in 1885 (Fig.11).



Figure 9. 1882 tea cheque



Figure 10. GA Cook 1/2 lb tea check



Figure 11. New York & China tea coupon

There has been a multiplicity of forms taken by the proofs of purchase used to solicit custom to the issuer: tin emblems, labels, paper certificates, bottle caps, box tops, etc. They still exist among us in different forms, one of which most of us will recognize being Canadian Tire “money” which is supposed to be redeemed for merchandise (rather than collected). Another: your commute coffee where you buy seven and get the eighth cup free. Club points, travel rewards and cash-back schemes persist in the world of patron benefits. In every plan, the acquisition of the coupon, tag, check, token or proof of purchase could, and can, only happen by buying their goods and services.

The Imperial Tobacco Co. (Nfld) Ltd. carried on a redemption program during the entire time frame of when the Standard Manufacturing Co. is most likely to have issued their Premium Tag (i.e., 1910 to 1922). To the left is an ad dating from April 1, 1910 clearly identifying coupons such as the one from the author’s collection (right) as a means of obtaining “free” premiums. Other examples of their coupons seen have expiry dates of 1915 and 1918.



Chewing tobacco, so closely associated with baseball, is clearly being promoted in Fig.14, with the word “Tags” forming the diamond in an effective way of showing that the tags were the means of getting “home” with the premium.

The combination of “Premium” and “Tag” on the nail company token, as we tend to call it, would suggest that they were to be collected and eventually turned in for an article of fancy. No value is indicated, leading toward the conclusion that it most likely was not for discount purposes. Without any public promotion of a rewards scheme, it most likely was not a Proof of Purchase piece either. So, why use the word Premium? Or for that matter, why use Tag?



As a “tag” how could this piece is affixed to the goods? Tags are visualized as hanging from or attached to something, to identify that item: think of cadaver’s toe tag, dog tag, price tag... They all imply an identifying attachment to something. The company put up their nails in bags – which could have accommodated a tag had there been a hole in it – of 56 and 112 pounds under the traditional British weight system³, later dropping

Figure 14. *The Evening Telegram*, June 16, 1913. Chewing tobacco ad.

³A carry-over from Saxon times, the standard measure of weight was the stone, of 14 pounds. 160 stone made a ton of 2240 pounds; the ton was subdivided into 20 hundredweights of 112 pounds.

to 50 and 100 pounds.⁴ If an aluminum token came out of a bag of rough-edged iron nails of that kind of quantity, one would expect to see it battered to a considerable extent, yet none such pieces come to mind. In my personal experience, these are invariably found in near pristine condition. Perhaps they were wrapped in a protective material, or were they simply handed to the buyer? Were they actually given out promotionally, or just never used?

It seems probable that they had never been used in a loyalty scheme, and were ordered as the manager had suspected, for promotional advertising ... but the company had not participated in the Exhibition. Nor were there newspaper ads to notify the public of a rewards plan with its obligatory “Premium Catalogue” of wonders to be had. So the burning question remains: what were they for?

They could have been the stillborn idea of promotion for the 1910 Exhibition, never carried into effect if a change of mind caused the non-participation at that event. Or, perhaps they had not been able to attend, or the tokens had not arrived, or... for any number of reasons. But...

There was another surge in industrial clamour for protectionism a few years later, and one that was felt very keenly by the Nail Factory. A new manufacturer, the Maritime Nail Company was set up in New Brunswick in 1913, with the capability of producing thousands of tons of the new wire nails, made from cut-to-size iron rods produced in Germany. The first shipment of rods was 4000 tons.

In 1922 some of the manufacturers in St. John’s set up an impromptu exhibition in their storefront windows. Among them, this time, was the Nail Factory. As reported in the *Evening Telegram* of May 26, the most notable slogan was in the Nail Factory’s display: “Hit the Nail on the Head” which the reporter considered worthy to re-use as his own headline, above the familiar motto of “Encourage Home Industries”.



Figure 15.



Figure 16.

A few months earlier, from January 10 to February 2, 1922, the above ads for McGuire’s Bakery ran in the *Evening Telegram*. This was a reward scheme a person could really sink their teeth into. The “small tag in sanitary wrapper” in these ads would be almost certainly made of metal, and if any exist still, would be quite rare. The tag was not described at the time, nor were the winners announced. Although seemingly a side track, the gold coin tags may help to illuminate the Nail Factory’s use of that same word. If in fact, as is likely, “Tag” in the McGuire

⁴Since the conversion to smaller bags was given as a reason for the profitable situation the company found itself in afterwards, it must be assumed that the price was not reduced, producing a 12% increase in the cost of the product.

ads represents a metallic proof of purchase in the same manner as does Coupon, Certificate, and Check, and as various tokens existed at the time in metallic form, the token of the Factory could well be called a tag. There just does not appear to have been a scheme to back it up.

Has the question been answered? Not really. The definitive headline, journal entry, bill of lading, editorial phrase, etc. *ad infinitum*, has yet to be found. All I have done, besides highlighting an interesting aspect of exonomia, is to offer one alternative: since it appears these tokens had no opportunity for promotional use in 1910 but did in 1922; and since also, no rewards scheme has come to light in this research, the balance is tipped toward the latter date. At that time, perhaps the tokens were handed out free to the sidewalk spectators, but by whatever method they were distributed, their function was clearly a combination of a political statement and the promotion of a company that felt a need for the policy of keeping money at home.

On June 1, 1922, a follow up to the May 26th report mentioned above, on the topic of local industry, ends the column with bold capital letters:

“GOODS MADE AND SOLD IN NEWFOUNDLAND BY NEWFOUNDLANDERS MEANS PROSPERITY FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.” – *The Evening Telegram*

Sources:

Bird, Richard, New York & China Tea Co, *The Atlantic Numismatist*, Jan. 1996.

MacDonald, A. M., G. A. Cook & Co. Tokens, reprinted in *The Atlantic Numismatist*, Nov. 1980.

The Currency and Medals of Newfoundland, (Francis Rowe, et al, 1983).

The Evening Telegram, various issues.

Chas. W. Gill Strathroy & Falconbridge, Ontario



Chas. W. Gill/ “Independent Grocer”/ Strathroy & Falconbridge
Gift Token – Cardstock – purple – 87 X 59½ mm

The 1911 Canada Census shows Charles Wesley Gill (1887-1955) as a salesman in a grocery store in Strathroy, Ontario. He married Winnifred Pearl Bowley (1889-1978) on June 16, 1914 and the marriage certificate shows him as a merchant in Strathroy. Charles had been a grocer in Strathroy for just over 40 years at the time of his death.

Layland & Halcrow Merry-Go-Round Token

By Harry N. James FCNRS

Some time ago, Larry Laevens, long-time collector and researcher of Canadian tokens, came across an octagonal-shaped aluminum token, 24 mm in size, which was good for one ride on the merry-go-round of Layland & Halcrow. With no town name, the token has been considered a maverick with little chance of identifying its origin.

Larry had the token listed as a maverick and on February 28th 2019 John W. Byars added the following information.

From the Machinists Monthly Journal, Vol XXI, January, 1909 –

A Union Organizer in Canada was giving his report on his work. "May 27 and 28 I visited Hamilton with a view of preparing an organizing campaign. I met Bro. J. Nelligan, who is one of the oldest members of our association and now is in the boot & shoe business, yet still a member in good standing of our organization. He introduced me to Brothers C. J. Layland and J. J. Halcrow, who have purchased a merry-go-round and are doing very well in that line of business. I also met Bro. Weber, recording secretary, and Scott, who are active members of the lodge. I intend to visit Local No. 414, at their next regular meeting held June 3".

The Canada Census for 1901 lists both a C. J. Layland and a J. J. Halcrow in Hamilton. John James Halcrow was born on the 6th of December, 1880 and was a machinist. He was the son of William and Margaret Halcrow. William Halcrow was a stonemason. Charles John Layland was also born in 1880 and was listed as a machinist's apprentice. He was the son of Edwin Layland, (1847-1923), an upholsterer at the time of Charles's birth, and Maria E. Stacy, (1848-1935).

A little more information is available concerning Charles Layland. On January 2, 1907, he married Mabel L. Smith. He was listed as a machinist in the marriage record. Mabel died later the same year and is buried in Hamilton with Charles's parents.

By 1915 Charles was in Calgary, Alberta. He married Lila May Tillen that year. He was still listed there in 1921 as a Sales Agent. He later moved to the United States and died there in 1938.



LAYLAND & HALCROW / MERRY / GO / ROUND
GOOD FOR / ONE / RIDE A-Oc-24



To left: Edwin and Maria Layland with children, Edwin, Charles, Mary A., and Rose about, 1888. To right: Charles J. Layland. At some time after 1921, Charles and Lila May Layland must have moved back to Hamilton. Below is a picture of their house, which was located at 241 Hillcrest Ave., in Hamilton.



In 1936, a daughter of Charles and Lila Layland, Eleanor Anna Layland, born in 1910, was married and the address of the Layland family was given as 241 Hillcrest Ave., in Hamilton.



Layland grave marker. To left, Charles Layland's parents. – to right his first wife who, died a few months after their marriage in 1907.

Sources:

Canada Census for 1881, 1901, 1911, 1921.

1916 Canada Census for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Ontario Canada marriages, 1869-1937.

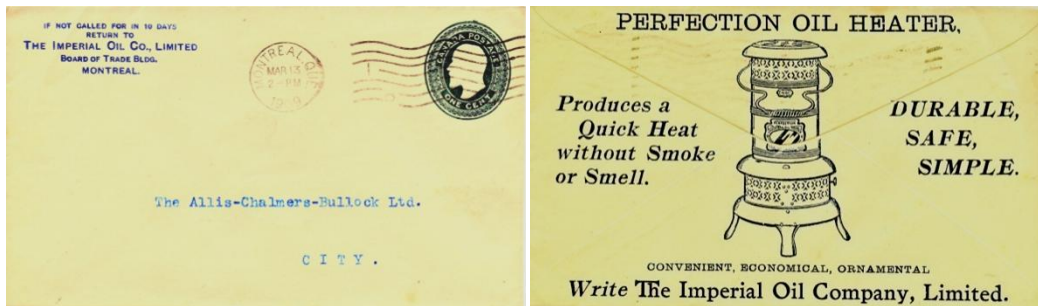
Ontario Canada Births 1858-1913

Machinists Monthly Journal, Vol XXI, January, 1909.

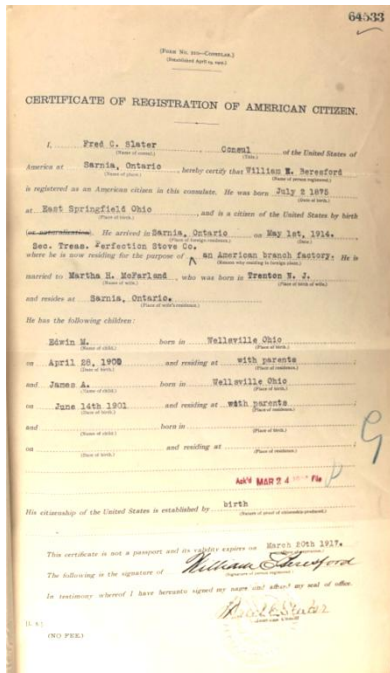
The Perfection Stove Company
An American Branch Factory
Sarnia, Ontario

By Lorne Barnes FCNRS

The first official mention regarding the intent to build a branch factory of the Cleveland Metal Products Company was September 3, 1913. The company produced the Perfection Stove and had previously marketed its stoves through the Montreal Branch of Imperial Oil. The company marketed its products through Standard Oil in the United States, so it only made sense to use Imperial Oil in Canada as Standard Oil was the parent company. The postal cover pictured below shows the Perfection was marketed as early as March 13, 1909 in Canada.



Mr. Ramsay, a representative of the Cleveland Metal Products Company was introduced to the Councillors of the Town of Sarnia at a meeting held on September 3, 1913, to discuss the possibility of a branch factory in Sarnia. Ramsay mentioned the Mueller Company had given his company valuable information and terms to purchase a portion of its property. The parcel of land was approximately nine to ten acres and situated on the south side of Clifford Street, extending west of the Christina Street intersection to the eastern rail allowance of the Pere Marquette Railway.



The terms of the stove company were simple, it would locate in Sarnia only if a sewer line was constructed and an adequate fresh water supply to meet the needs of the plant from the town's water works were also constructed. If these conditions could be met the company would begin construction as soon as possible to have the manufacturing capability by the spring of 1914.

The Town of Sarnia and the Perfection Stove Company Limited came to terms on September 8, 1913 and signed an agreement. The company purchased the land and began to construct a 14,000 square-foot facility. Above left is documentation of William Edwin Beresford stating his role as Secretary-Treasurer of the newly built Perfection Stove Company facility in Sarnia.

Beresford was not only the Secretary-Treasurer he was also the General Manager and overseer of the day-to-day business of the plant. Below is a letterhead showing his position as General Manager.



Sometime after opening the new facility the company issued a “good for one cup of coffee” token for the production facility cafeteria, pictured below.



Perfection/ Stove/ Co.
 904-I-A Good For/ One/ Cup Of Coffee A-R-25½



Mueller/ Sarnia/ Canada (counterstamped 1527) L.I.
 4 (Counterstamped 5301) B-R-29½

The information the Mueller Company would have passed on to the Perfection Stove Company would have been the deal struck with Alderman Joseph B. Dagan, a token issuer himself. The goal of Dagan was to reach a population of more than 10,000; this would enable Sarnia to have city status and collect more benefits from the province.

Dagan was elected mayor and took office in January 1914. He was the last mayor for the Town of Sarnia and the first mayor for the City of Sarnia. His goal had been realized with the opening of the Mueller Company and the positive view of Sarnia projected to the Perfection Stove Company. Between the two companies more than eight hundred jobs would be created, more than enough to gain Sarnia city status. This new standing as a city would attract more

companies to the City of Sarnia over the next forty years, creating thousands of jobs and prosperity for the rest of the 20th century.

Before Dagan, pictured below right, was involved in local politics he was a tailor in Sarnia, as well as a numismatist, belonging to the American Numismatic Association as member number 351.



J.B. Dagan/ A.N.A. 351/ Sarnia
 McColl 822 J.B. Dagan/ High Class/ Tailor/ Sarnia, Ont. A-R-28

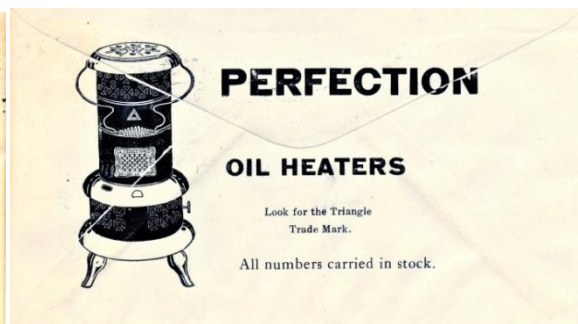
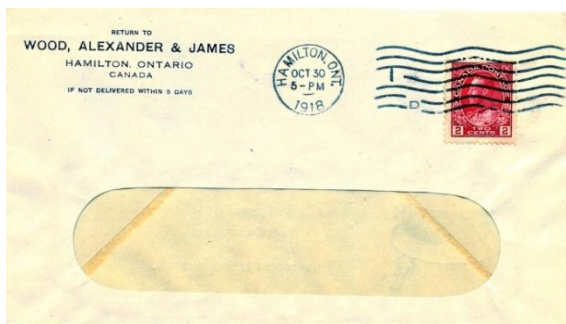
On February 23, 1914, the town council met. Mr. LeSueur proposed a motion on behalf of the Sarnia Street Railway company which was eager to extend its Christina Street line from its present southerly termination southward to Clifford Street and the Pere Marquette Railway tracks. The intention was to construct the line on the west side of Christina Street and north side of Clifford Street. Stating this would be a great convenience to the employees of the Mueller Company, Perfection Stove Company and Imperial Oil. The Motion carried.



There was no difference that distinguished the Canadian from the American stoves as they both had a trade mark triangle placed on the front. The 1916 postal cover to the left shows the

triangle just above the handle. This cover also shows the stoves were still being distributed by the Imperial Oil Company.

By 1918, the Perfection Stove Company was distributing its stoves in Ontario, as seen on the cover below. The company of Wood, Alexander & James was advertising the stoves on the back of its covers. The postal cover shows the plate below the handle states “Made in Canada”.





Above is the cover plate on the author's Perfection 525. Notice the "Made In Canada" left and right of rivets. Below right is a picture of the Perfection 525, circa 1915.



Above left is a 1920 pamphlet showing the stoves were made and distributed by the Perfection Stove Company of Sarnia, Ontario. By 1920, we now know the company had offices in Sarnia and Montreal, as well as warehouses in Sarnia, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.

T. C. McCobb

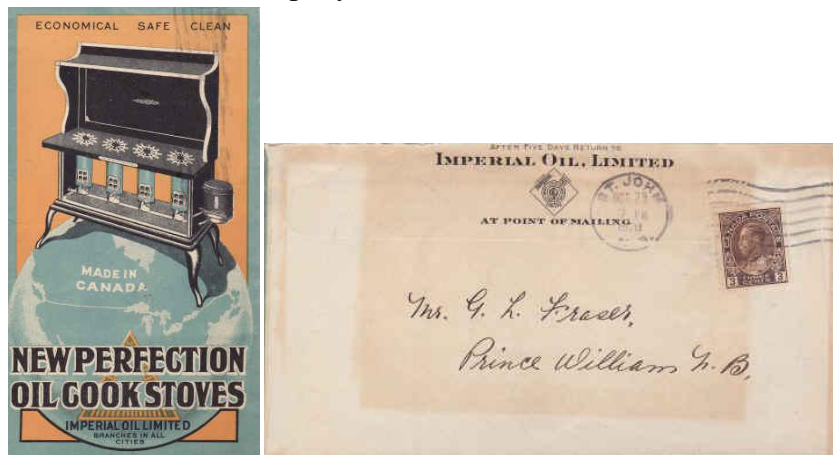


A 1922 deed of the Perfection Stove Company shows Thomas C. McCobb as Vice-President. According to an American passport application filed by Thomas C. Mc Cobb in February 1925, he was born in Pennsylvania and was an accountant for Imperial Oil in Toronto from August 1915 to August 1917, and Sarnia from August 1917 to the date he filed for an American passport in 1925. It appears Imperial Oil had much influence over the day-to-day affairs of the Perfection Stove Company. Thomas C. Mc Cobb is pictured to left.

Things were winding down for the Perfection Stove Company by 1925. The last listing in a Sarnia directory for the Perfection Stove Company is 1927. In 1926, its equipment was

auctioned off and in 1927 the John Goodison Thresher Company purchased the property on Clifford Street.

The 1930 USA census shows William Beresford living in Georgia, USA and still working for the Perfection Stove Company.



Pictured above is a 1920 Imperial Oil Limited cover posted from Saint John, NB. This cover shows Imperial Oil stating it had branches in all cities and was still marketing and distributing the Perfection Stove Company products in October 1920.



Pictured above is a 1911 Imperial Oil Co. Limited Wholesale Only cover from Montreal. This is a nice example of an advertising cover marketing the “Perfection” as the best oil stove on the market and giving the reasons why.

At this time I’m not able to ascertain if the Perfection Stove Company continued to maintain a warehouse or warehouses in Canada after the plant closure. In all likelihood Imperial Oil continued to market the stove in Canada after the Perfection Stove closed and sold its Canadian assets.

Sources:

ancestry.ca

Canada Census 1921

Lambton County Archives. Wyoming, Ontario

Sarnia Historical Society Web Page

USA Census 1910 - 1930

Vernon, Henry & Son. *Various years 1916-1927*. Vernon’s Sarnia and Point Edward Directories.

Various editions of the Sarnia Observer.

William Thomas Smith
Numismatist, ANA 68 - Sarnia, Ontario

By Lorne Barnes FCNRS

William Thomas Smith was born December 19, 1840, in Martintown, Charlottenburgh Township, Stormont County, Upper Canada. Martintown is approximately twelve miles north-east of Cornwall, Ontario. William T. was the first child of John Rhodes Smith (1816-1869) and Janet Grant (1815-1899).

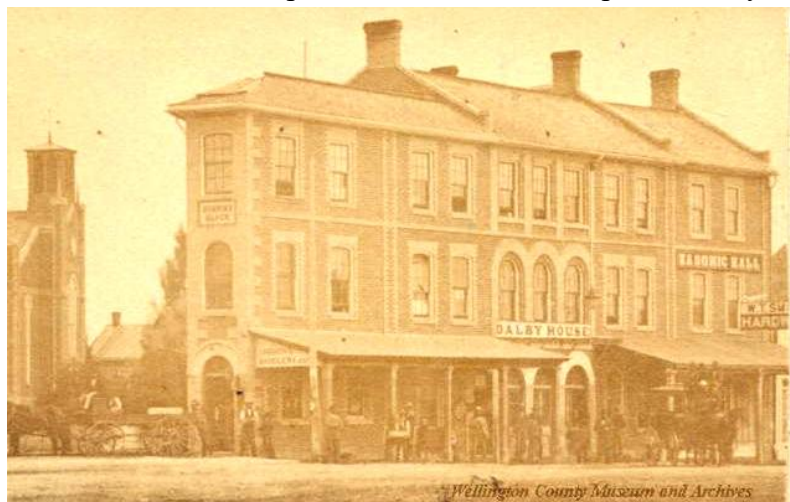
The 1851 Canada Census shows John Rhodes Smith as a merchant in Martintown and William T. has five siblings. By 1861, William T. is a clerk, probably in his father's store. His father passed away on April 27, 1869 and sometime in 1870 William T. married Isabella Anne McEdward from Lancaster, Ontario. Isabella's father, William, was a general merchant in Lancaster.

The 1871 Canada Census shows the couple has moved to Elora, Wellington County, Ontario. William T's mother, Janet and five of his siblings are also living under his roof. His occupation is listed as grain dealer and an advertisement from an 1871/72 directory, pictured to right, shows his occupation as hardware merchant.



William T's brother, Alexander, was a dentist and already living and practicing his profession in Elora. Perhaps Alexander mentioned at the wedding there was potential in Elora to make a life for his family.

Isabella Anne (Annie) McEdward Smith passed away due to complications during childbirth on July 23, 1872, and the couple's son Willie Rhodes passed away on June 22, 1873.



The above postcard depicts the Gordon's Block (Dalby House) in Elora, Ontario c1874. The Masonic Hall and W. T. Smith's Hardware store are at the right end of the block and a portion of Smith's sign can be seen. Postcard is courtesy of the Wellington County archives.

The 1881 Canada Census shows William is still a hardware merchant in Elora and on October 26, 1881, William T. married Helen M. McEdward, the sister of his late wife. The marriage took place in St. Catharines, Ontario. The marriage certificate shows William T. as a

Smith Wm J, butcher, King.

Smith & McEdward (Wm T Smith, Alexander McEdward), hardware, 63 St Paul.

Southcott John tailor 86 St Paul

merchant in Elora and Helen as a spinster in St. Catharines. Sometime after

the wedding, William moved to St. Catharines and partnered with his brother-in-law, Alexander, in the hardware business. Smith and McEdward Hardware was located at 63 St. Paul Street, as seen above in a clipping from an 1884 directory. The partnership lasted till 1887 or early 1888 when William T. and Helen moved their family to Sarnia, Ontario.

The couple's first two children, Howard R. (1884) and Chester D. (1886) were born in St. Catharines. The rest of their children were born in Sarnia, Roslyn Stanley (1888), Rhodes McKenzie (1890), Claire H. (1893), Lorne Cameron Grant (1895) and Richard (1901).

The 1891 Canada Census shows William as a farmer, but according to the district on the census form, the family is living in the town of Sarnia. It is not known when William T. began to collect coins, but we know after he moved to Sarnia he joined the American Numismatic Association. Pictured below is the application for membership in the association. Dr. George F. Heath, Monroe, Michigan and William J. Luck, Adrian, Michigan vouched for William T. to join the ANA in the January 1894 Numismatist, Volume 7, Number 1.

W. T. Smith, Blk 338, Sarnia Ont, vouchers, Messrs. Heath and Luck.

William became a member of the ANA in February 1894 as number 186. Pictured below is the acceptance into the ANA published in the March 1894 Numsimatist, Volume 7, Number 3.

FEBRUARY.

No objections having been received the following new members are received into the association:

185 C. F. Moseley, Bergen, N. Y.

186 W. T. Smith, Box 338; Sarnia, Ont.

187 F. E. Merritt, 61 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

The advertisement on the next page was placed in the December 1895 Numismatist, Volume VIII, Number 12, by William T. offering his entire collection and stressing "it must be sold".



As pictured below, the October 1899 Numismatist, Volume XII, Number 10 shows Dr. Heath reassigned membership number 68 to William T. Perhaps he was very good friends with Heath and over casual correspondence mentioned obtaining the lowest membership number in the association as possible when the numbers were being reassigned. In any event, after October 1899, William T's membership number gave the illusion of William T. Being an early member of the ANA.

68 W. T. Smith, Sarnia, Ont.

Martin Steffan of Memphis, Missouri joined the ANA in February 1892 and was the original member of the association with member number 68.

Pictured below are the two known metal types of the W.T. Smith numismatic card.



W.T. Smith/ Box 338/ Sarnia, Ont./ Canada/ Numismatist, ANA 68 (50 struck)
 McColl 817 All Kinds Copper Coins/ star symbol/ Medals/ & Tokens B-R-25



W.T. Smith/ Box 338/ Sarnia, Ont./ Canada/ Numismatist, ANA 68 (50 struck)
 McColl 817a All Kinds Copper Coins/ star symbol/ Medals/ & Tokens W-R-25

The 1901 Canada Census shows the Smith family is still living in Sarnia and lists William T's occupation as real estate. William T. vouched for Sarnia numismatist and numismatic card issuer, Marshall A. Sanders in the January 1901 Numismatist, Volume XIV, Number 1. Marshall became ANA member number 246. Of interest to note, in the same issue, William T. also vouched for W.R. McColl, of the famed McColl Sales List, who became ANA member number 254. Pictured below is the application for membership in the association publication for Sanders and McColl.

M. A. Sanders, Box 263, Sarnia, Ont.
 Vouchers: Messrs. W. T. Smith and the Secretary.
 W. R. McColl, Owen Sound, Ontario.
 Vouchers: Messrs. W. T. Smith and Heath.

Pictured below are the two known metal types of the M.A. Sanders numismatic card.



M.A. Sanders/ Numismatist/ Sarnia, Ont. (50 struck)
 McColl 808 Canadian Coins/ oak leaf/ Medals & Tokens B-R-25

M.A. Sanders/ Numismatist/ Sarnia, Ont. (50 struck)
 McColl 809 Canadian Coins/ oak leaf/ Medals & Tokens W-R-25

Pictured below from the December 1901 issue of the Numismatist, Volume XIV, Number 12, William T. vouched for another Sarnia coin collector and numismatic card issuer, Joseph B. Dagan. Joseph became ANA member number 351.

Jos. B. Dagan, Sarnia, Ontario.
 Vouchers: W. T. Smith and The Secretary.

Pictured below are the four known metal types of the J.B. Dagan numismatic card.



J.B. Dagan/ A.N.A. 351/ Sarnia. (25 struck)
 McColl 820 J.B. Dagan/ High Class/ Tailor/ Sarnia, Ont. C-R-28

J.B. Dagan/ A.N.A. 351/ Sarnia. (25 struck)
 McColl 821 J.B. Dagan/ High Class/ Tailor/ Sarnia, Ont. B-R-28



J.B. Dagan/ A.N.A. 351/ Sarnia. (25 struck)

McColl 822 J.B. Dagan/ High Class/ Tailor/ Sarnia, Ont.

A-R-28

J.B. Dagan/ A.N.A. 351/ Sarnia. (25 struck)

McColl 823 J.B. Dagan/ High Class/ Tailor/ Sarnia, Ont.

W-R-28

TO EXCHANGE: 500 copper coins from 30 different countries for U. S. cents and halcents or any fine or scarce Canadian. Correspondence desired. W. T. Smith, Box 338, Sarnia, Ont.

Above is an advertisement in the May 1901 Numismatist, Volume XIV, Number 5 by William T. This shows he has a great interest in trading to acquire coins for his collection.

A letter published by William T. in the July 1902 Numismatist, Volume XV, Number 7 shows his interest in numismatics and the widespread correspondence of the coin collectors of the day. This also shows his card was issued sometime after his reassigned number change in 1899 and the July 1902 issue of the Numismatist.

NUMISMATIC CARDS.



SARNIA, ONT., CANADA, May 20th., 1902.

GEO. F. HEATH, ESQ., MONROE, MICH.

MY DEAR SIR:—It has been suggested to me by several of the members of our Association that it would be pleasant and perhaps advantageous to our members if each would have a metallic card struck, with name, address and specialty if desired, and an exchange of cards had with the several members. It certainly would form a very desirable collection of pieces, quite by itself—bring the members more into contact with each other and make a much stronger feeling of interest in numismatic affairs, at least that is the way it appears to me. The expenses of the operation would be light and the collection so formed should fully repay any such expense in the increased interest created. I am quite sure the members on this side the line would do their share. Kindly think this over and if you think well of it you may see your way to advocate it in next issue of the NUMISMATIST.

Fraternaly Yours,

W. T. SMITH, Box 338.

FOR EXCHANGE:—For gold coins—a large collection of Canadian and United States copper coins and medals all in fine condition, including many rare coins for gold coins of all nations—must be fine to uncirculated—W. T. Smith, Box 422, Sarnia, Ont., Canada.

Above is an advertisement in the November 1907 Numismatist, Volume XX, Number 10-11 by William T. He is trading his collection of copper coins for gold coins. Note his box number has changed from 338 to 422 in this advertisement.

A change of address notice seen below in the November 1908 Numismatist, Volume XXI, Number 10-11 shows the Smith family has moved to a new address in Sarnia.

W. T. Smith, 283 Wellington St., Sarnia, Ontario.

The 1911 Canada Census shows the Smith family is living in Cobourg, Ontario and lists William T's occupation as hardware. He must have given up his membership in the ANA when he moved to Cobourg, as his name is absent from the list of members published in the November 1912 Numismatist, Volume XXV, Number 11. Clipping pictured below.

ONTARIO.

ARGENT, GEORGE, 174 Sanford Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
BARTON, E. W., 58 Indian Grove, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
DEPUTY MASTER CANADIAN MINT, Ottawa, Canada.
FITE, NORMAN G., Bridgeburg, Ont., Canada.
HAYCROFT, CHARLES, Duart, Ont., Canada.
HAYLETT, H. H., care Y. M. C. A., White River, Ont., Canada.
HEAL, SAMUEL S., 22 Larch St., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
HEDLEY, THOMAS, 38 Main St., W., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
McBEAN, JOHN, Lancaster, Ont., Canada.
MELANCON, HENRI, Dept. of Naval Service, Ottawa, Canada.
MILLAR, J. S., 39 Park Ave., Guelph, Ont., Canada.
HUTT, PROF. H. L., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., Canada.
SLEEMAN, GEORGE, Guelph, Ont., Canada.
SLEEMAN, E. A., Guelph, Ontario, Canada.
TRUMPER, FRED W., Guelph, Ont., Canada.
WOOD, JOHN A., 165 Oak Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
WOODS, D. A., 556 Gladstone Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

After a short stay in Cobourg, the Smith family moved one more time to Attercliffe, Ontario. Attercliffe is located ten miles northeast of Dunnville, Ontario. The death certificate of William T. states he passed away of heart failure on March 3, 1916. The obituary clipping on the next page was published in the April 1916 Numismatist, Volume XXIX, Number 4. As mentioned earlier in the article, William T.'s original membership number was 186, not 68. William T. was not one of the first members of the ANA as stated in the obituary. The writer must have thought William T. joined shortly after the inaugural group. His number 68 reassigned by Dr. Heath in 1899 added confusion in William T.'s final mention in the Numismatist.

WILLIAM THOMAS SMITH.

William Thomas Smith died suddenly at Attercliffe Station, Ontario, on March 3, in his 76th year. He was formerly of Sarnia and Coburg, Ontario. Mr. Smith was one of the first members of the American Numismatic Association, and retained his connection with it for many years. He was one of the most widely known collectors in Canada, and his death will be regretted by all who enjoyed his friendship.

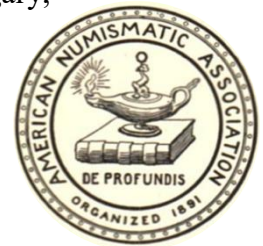
William T. was laid to rest at the Old Cemetery by the Lake in Lancaster, Ontario. The inscription on the stone states “Entered into Rest March 4 1916 May He Rest In Peace”. The person who inscribed the stone was given the wrong date, as the 4 should have been a 3 according to the death certificate. There are two death dates that add confusion to William T.’s final day. At this time the only obituary I could find was in the *Numismatist* and it confirms the death certificate that his death date is March 3rd. Of interest to note, the death certificate lists his final occupation as farmer.



Shortly after William T’s death, his son Chester D. moved to the Strathcona area of Alberta with his mother Helen, sister Claire and brother Richard. The 1916 census shows Chester’s occupation as real estate and insurance.

William T’s wife Helen died in Calgary, Alberta on October 20, 1930 and joined him in the Smith family plot in Lancaster.

To the right is the American Numismatic Association crest during the time period William T. was a member of the association.



Sources:

American Numismatic Association; Davis Sklow, Library Director of the Dwight N. Manley Numismatic Library
American Numismatic Association; online research, various volumes of the *Numismatist* from 1891 to 1916
ancestry.ca
Canada Census 1851 – 1916
Dunnville District Heritage Association, Dunnville, Ontario; April Cormaci and researcher, Judy
Lambton County Archives, Wyoming, Ontario
Ontario, Canada Births 1858-1913, Canada Deaths 1869-1946, Canada Marriages 1826-1936
Various directories from 1851 to 1903, including those of *Bradstreet’s, Lovell, Polk and Union Publishing*
Wellington County archives, Fergus, Ontario; online research

Classified ad page: This is a free service for members.

Supplement for June 2019 issue of Numismatica Canada

Wanted for my personal collection. The tokens of A.D. Porcheron. I can be reached at –
lenkuenzig@sympatico.ca

Masonic Medals Wanted: including Canadian Craft lodges, York Rite, Scottish Rite and Shrine. Please send descriptions, condition and prices asked. Doug Franklin, 252 Glenairlie Drive, Victoria, BC V9B 1K3. E-mail frankli2@telus.net

For sale or trade: Medals and tokens of collectors, dealers and manufacturers available plus miscellaneous items. Send want list or request my listing. Contact Barry Uman, 242 Sedgefield, Pointe Claire, QC H9R 1P2 or email at clarinets@videotron.ca

Wanted for my personal collection: Tokens and scrip of Ottawa and surrounding area (including milk, bread, merchants' due bills, etc. etc.). Also medals of all types (agricultural, school, athletic, exhibition, religious, etc.). Will purchase or trade. Contact: Chris Faulkner, 1460 Merrivale Road, Box 78085, Ottawa, ON, Canada K2E 1B1, or email chris.faulkner@carleton.ca

Trade Dollars For Sale: scarce and common. Please check out my list of trade dollars from Canada. Check out my website at <http://www.gilbertweb.com/Tradesale.mht> or send for a listing. Included in this list are the following items: Barrhead AB 1971, Labrador City NF 1974, St. Andrews NB 1984 (\$1 error), Stewiacke Valley PEI 1980 (bz), Chatham Pioneer Days NB 1979 (plain edge), and Mahone Bay NS 1979. Bob Gilbert, P.O. Box 299, Liberty Corner, NJ USA 07938, bob@gilbertweb.com

W.R. McColl 1903 Sales List - an alphabetical listing of the McColl offering, by: 1) name 2) location 3) Province - by location, name and cross-referenced to Bowman, Hill, Stewart and Tannahill as applicable. The Ontario listing includes a separate section by County 4) original numerical McColl list. Will facilitate locating names/attribution appearing in McColl which previously could be a time-consuming task to find in his original list. Soft cover, spiral bound, 90 pages, 8 ½ x 11 inches. Copies C\$20.00 **each** plus postage. A private publication by Len Buth, P.O. Box 28012, Oakridge Postal Outlet, 1201 Oxford St. W., London ON, Canada N6H 5E1. lbuth@webmanager.on.ca

Wanted better Canadian medals for my collection: scholastic, exhibition, award, historical, etc. Geoffrey Bell, gbel@nb.sympatico.ca or 506 532-6025

Send me your email address to receive lists of new numismatic book acquisitions and auctions.
rstockley@videotron.ca Visit my site at www.abebooks.com/bookseller/stockleysbooks

The 2014 Checklist of Saskatchewan Trade Tokens is available. This combines the 1996 Checklist with all new finds up to January, 2014, plus list updates since. A column has been added to show which tokens are in the Tannahill-Harding collection at the Western Development Museum in Saskatoon. The price for the spiral bound book is C\$25.00 including postage. Send payment to: Ron L. Rogal. 1007 Kingsmere Blvd., Saskatoon, SK S7J 5A7

Wanted for my personal collection: tokens from Knapman Beach, or later called the Burlington Beach, or Canal Amusement Park (1903-1978). Other related items would also be considered. Contact me at wsobcoins@hotmail.com

Wanted for my personal collection: medals relating to the 1860 royal visit to North America.

I am still looking for Hoffnung medals in bronze (Leroux 643) and silver (Leroux 643 & 644), the Lower Canada Board of Arts & Manufactures medal in bronze (Leroux 612), academic medals, Leroux 636 (Bishop's), Leroux 671 (McGill), and "Blondin the Hero of Niagara" medal (44 mm variety), the "NY Firemans Torchlight Parade" medal in white metal, and the Merriam U.S.A. Souvenir medal in brass.

Ron Cheek - roncheek44@gmail.com

Wanted for my personal collection – Breton 735 and 736 (Illiffe tokens) all varieties. Jim Astwood - jastwood@mymts.net

Wanted CASHIN: Looking for a photo of CASHIN & Co. token for "1 TON", for inclusion in The Post Confederation Tokens of Newfoundland and Labrador. Email to egleighton@outlook.com, with CASHIN as the subject, please.

-Wanted – 60 sous script for Eustache Brunet 1837 for Pointe Claire, Quebec. I can trade a 30 sous note or buy it or any other script for Eustache Brunet. Contact Barry Uman at clarinets@videotron.ca or call 514-697-5839.

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