

NUMISMATICA CANADA

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From the editor:

Welcome to summer everyone. If the rain has been keeping you inside, perhaps you can get some enjoyment out of being there through these pages of the June issue of *Numismatica Canada*.

Another fine piece from Wayne Jacobs who has been keeping us well supplied with good reading for some years now. Charter member, Walter Griggs gives us a good look into the life of Francis J. Grenny, of Brantford, Ontario. Ronald Greene has given us two more articles on B.C. dairies. The next issue will also feature Ron's work on B.C. tokens as well. Scott Douglas has contributed a great piece on Gray's Carriages of Chatham and Len Buth has given us a piece on three newly discovered Elgin County livery stable tokens from Rodney. Chris Faulkner gives us pause for thought on Canadian Numismatists' cards and tokens. Tom Rogers has kindly given histories of two Woodstock businesses. Thanks go out to Jerry Remick for two reviews as well as to Jack Sauchenko for his continuing series on municipal tokens medals & scrip.

Thanks is extended to all our contributors who have been keeping us well informed over the last six issues of the *NC*.

Hopefully there is something of enjoyment for all our members. We invite your comments on any article appearing in these pages.

CIRCULATION OF DEPRECIATED SILVER.
DEBATE IN THE SENATE, March 18th, 1878
(National Archives Microfiche CIHM 55982)

Text provided by Wayne L. Jacobs.
(comments in end footnotes)

Hon. Mr. BUREAU enquired:-

"Whether in view of the remonetization of silver in the United States¹, measures will be taken by the Government during the present Session to prevent the recurrence of the abuses and losses which were formerly occasioned by the circulation, as a medium of exchange, of silver coins whose conventional and fictitious value were not in accordance with their real or market value?"

He said: - There is no new question in this House. It has been discussed over and over again, and committees have investigated and reported upon it. After much trouble and great expense we succeeded in relieving ourselves of the "silver nuisance" some years ago. The Bland Silver Bill which has lately been passed by Congress in the United States has now become law, and it is evident that very soon an immense quantity of silver coin will be issued from the United States mint. We must endeavour to prevent this depreciated coin from affecting us injuriously in Canada, and avoid the annoyance and loss which we suffered in 1868. In that year a Bill was introduced in the House of Commons in view of the action of the Conference at Paris, but this measure was never put in force in this country. It is Cap. 45 in the Statutes of 1868, and refers to the money of the United States, because it was expected then that our neighbours would accept the decision of the Paris Conference². They did not accept it, however, and that Act was never put into force. It was one of those measures that have no effect until put into operation by proclamation of the Governor-General. The only law we have had since that time on the subject is the Act of 1871, and this has been unchanged except to extend it to the Provinces which subsequently entered the Confederation. The difference between the two Acts is this: the Act of 1868 provided that a certain amount of American silver of a certain standard would be a legal tender in this country, but the money to which it referred never became current in the United States, and consequently the Act did not go into operation. In the law of 1871, the only reference to silver is the eighth clause, and that simply declares no Silver but that of Canada shall be a legal tender to a certain amount, which is fixed at ten dollars. Sir Francis Hincks, in his speech on that question, stated that in 1871³ there was about \$10,000,000 of foreign silver in circulation in Canada, and he made some calculations respecting the loss which that money caused to the public. He thought six millions of that amount changed hands every month, giving it a circulation of \$72,000,000 in twelve months. Then he goes on to say if you pay a quarter per cent commission, you arrive at a loss of \$180,000 annually. That is to say, in five years there is a loss of \$900,000. But that is not all. There was a loss of four per cent in addition, which in five years would amount to the enormous sum of between fourteen and fifteen millions of dollars. Some members objected at the time that it was a very extraordinary loss, but those who have any kind of knowledge of the business of the country at that time, will not be surprised at the amount. In the district where I live, people who would go to some banking institutions to discount notes would receive large quantities of these depreciated half-dollar and twenty-five cent pieces at par, and thus a large quantity of this coin was put into circulation. But, when those who had received this money from the bank had to meet their liabilities, the bank refused the American silver, and they were obliged to purchase Canadian money from the brokers and pay a discount of four or five per cent, according to circumstances. That was a matter of every-day occurrence, and I am satisfied that the losses were as large as stated by Sir Francis Hincks.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT - In Canada?

Hon. Mr. BUREAU - Yes. In New Brunswick you had no loss. An hon. gentleman from that Province has informed me that as soon as this difficulty arose, the bankers of New Brunswick held a meeting and decided they would not take the depreciated coin at less than twenty per cent discount.

That was sufficient to check the circulation of such silver in the Province. The only remedy which we have now is in the customs laws, but does that furnish all the protection that we need? I doubt it very much. It provides that all silver from the United States shall pay a duty of 17½ per cent, and fine for evading the payment of that duty is between \$200 and \$400, with imprisonment. In a country like this, with such a long frontier, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, I do not think that provision furnishes a check sufficient to prevent the importation of silver. Probably if our bankers would follow the example set by our friends in New Brunswick, there would be no necessity for any further legislation. Then arises the question, have we a right under the laws of nations and the principles of the laws of nature, to legislate for the protection of our people against the loss which they would sustain by a repetition of the silver nuisance? After consulting a great number of authorities on that subject, I find they all agree in saying:-

1st. That no power is bound to admit them (foreign coins) into its country.

2nd. That each state may forbid them being current within its limits.

3rd. Or reduce them to their true standard of value, after having ascertained what this is.

This last was the course pursued by Sir Francis Hincks in dealing with the silver nuisance. The success of that policy was surprising, because no penalty was attached to the circulation of the depreciated money. A grave difficulty was to have that money sent to England to purchase new coin for Canada, or to sell it in New York. The operation was a very successful, but, at the same time, a very costly one. It cost over six per cent, I think, or possibly more. The matter is thus referred to in the journals of the other House, May 29th 1869: -

"Mr. Oliver, from the select committee appointed to take into consideration the correspondence with the Government relative to the purchase and exportation of American silver coin now in circulation in this country, presented to the House the report of the said committee, which was read as follows:

Your committee find that the large amount of American silver in circulation, at a depreciated rate, is productive of serious inconvenience to business men.

The removal of this circulation, to such an extent as may be necessary to secure a currency that pass freely at its nominal value, is necessary to remove this incubus from the business of the country, to a healthy condition.

Every effort to effect this has been made by the public, with but little result; and all further attempts have, therefore, been abandoned.

Under these circumstances, the silver has become such a drug upon the business of the country that the intervention of the Government has become necessary to remove it from circulation.

These paragraphs were adopted by the House of Commons with the exception of the last one, because it recommended the expenditure of money, which could only be done on a message from His Excellency. The last paragraph in this report was as follows:-

"The committee therefore recommend that the plan adopted by the Government in 1868, by which silver, to the amount of \$1,000,000 was purchased and exported to England and the United States, or any other plan which the Government may deem proper for the removal of the following amount be again put into operation and carried on until an amount equal to \$5,000,000 shall have been withdrawn from the circulation of the country".

As I said at the outset, this is a question that has been fully discussed in the House of Commons, the boards of trade and by business men throughout the country. To fully understand the importance of the matter, I will read part of a return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1869; for copies of all communications to and from the Government relative to the exportation of American silver, or to the reduction of its value. The correspondence is between Sir John Rose, who

was then Finance Minister and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Baring Brothers and others. The first letter is as follows:

(Copy)
 "OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.
 OTTAWA, Canada. December 31st, 1867.

"GENTLEMEN, The Government of Canada have it in contemplation to become possessed of a portion of the United States silver coin now in circulation here, but before doing so they wish to be informed of the price at which it can be disposed of either in London or elsewhere. It consists chiefly of half-dollars and twenty-five cent pieces, with a few pieces of smaller denomination, and has almost all been coined since 1852.

By reference to the Report of the Director of the United States Mint, you will perceive that the fineness of these coins is represented to be 900 thousandth, and that they weigh in grains:-

	GRAINS
The Halfdollar	192
Quarter dollar (25 cents)	96
Dime (10 cents)	38.4
Half-dime (5 cents)	19.2

The half dollar and quarter-dollar pieces have probably lost about half a grain each by attrition. I should be greatly obliged if you will, at your early convenience, furnish me with such information touching the rate at which, say, one million dollars could be disposed of in London and the charges which would attend the operation of converting it into cash, to be available for the general purposes of the Government in England.

I have &c,
 (signed) JOHN ROSE
 Minister of Finance".

The answer to this was as follows:-

" Per 'Russia'

LONDON, January 18, 1868

"To the Hon. John Rose,
 Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

Sir,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, enquiring as to the rate at which one million of dollars of United States silver currency could be disposed of in this market, and we now beg to enclose a *pro forma* account, showing the result of such an operation. The charge for freight has not been included as we suppose that you would have no difficulty in ascertaining that on your side. We are informed that it would be more advantageous to make the shipment to Southampton than to any other British port.

Hoping that this information may be satisfactory to you,
 We have the honour to remain, Sir,
 Your most obedient servants,
 (signed) GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO."

The following is the *pro forma* account sale of American silver coin received from Canada on account of the concerned:

	£	s.	d.
"\$500,000 in American halves and quarter dollars, weighing oz. 400,000 at 4.10 5/8 per oz.	97,708	6	8
"\$500,000 in American dimes and half-dimes, weighing oz. 400,000 at 4.10 1/2 per oz.	97,500	0	0

	£195,208	6	8
CHARGES	1,790	0	2
Net Proceeds	£193,418	6	6
K.E.	LONDON, January, 1868		

The weights of the dollars are as they are taken from the mint.

The actual turn out in London would be from 1 to 3 per cent loss, according to the time they have been in circulation. The price also might vary slightly according to the state of the silver market."

We have here an idea of the extraordinary expense we had to incur to get rid of that silver coin.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT:- (Could you?) state what the loss would be on the shipment?

Hon. Mr. BUREAU:- It does not give any account of insurance or freight; that was additional. There is another statement at the end of the correspondence in which you will find the figures. I think the lowest was 5½ per cent. On the 5th of February, 1868, Sir John Rose writes to the same parties:-

"GENTLEMEN,- I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th January, handing me *pro forma* account sales of the United States silver coin, and I thank you for your kind attention in obtaining me the information conveyed by the enclosure".

Then follows this document:-

(copy)

"The Minister of Finance has the honor to report that on the present state of exchanges, a portion of the American silver now in Canada, might be bought up for remittance on favourable terms to England.

He submits herewith a statement received from the Financial Agents in England, of the probable return which a shipment of that silver would yield; but he conceives it would be unadvisable owing to the want of proper facilities for the Government itself to attempt the purchase and remittance.

He therefore recommends that he be authorized to make arrangements with the Financial Agents in Canada to purchase American silver to an amount not exceeding \$600,000 by the issue of 6 per cent bonds, in such sums, payable to 20 or 25 years date, as may be thought advisable, which the Government shall have the option, of converting into Dominion Stock within seven years date, upon the understanding that the rates shall be such as that the interest to the Government shall not exceed 6½ per cent per annum, over a period of 25 years.

(signed)

JOHN ROSE
Minister of Finance

Ottawa, February 3, 1868."

The next paper is a copy of a report of a committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 4th of February, 1868. It is as follows:-

"On a memorandum dated 3rd instant, from the Honourable the Minister of Finance, reporting that on the present state of Exchange, a portion of the American silver now in Canada, might be bought up for remittance on favourable terms to England; and he submits a statement received from the Financial Agents in England, of the probable return which a shipment of that silver would yield but states that he conceives it would be inadvisable, owing to the want of proper facilities, for the Government itself to attempt the purchase and remittance; he therefore recommends that he be authorized to make arrangements with the Financial Agents in Canada, to purchase American silver to an amount not exceeding \$600,000 by the issue of 6 per cent bonds in such sums, payable at 20 or 25 years from date, as may be thought advisable, which the Government shall have the option of converting into Dominion Stock within seven years date, upon the understanding that the rates shall be such as that the interest to the Government shall not exceed 6½ per cent per annum, spread over a period of 25 years.

The Committee advise that the authority requested be granted.

Certified. (signed) WM. H. LEE, C.P.C.

To the Hon. The Minister of Finance."

When we take into consideration all the difficulties that we had to face to relieve the country of the silver nuisance, it is important that we should thoroughly understand every step which was taken by the Government at that period. I will, therefore, continue to quote from the correspondence. The next letter was to the manager of the Bank of Montreal. I will read that letter and the reply which are as follows:-

(Copy)

"Montreal, 10th February, 1868

"DEAR SIR,- The Government is desirous of exporting a quantity of American silver, if it can be done on sufficiently favourable terms.

I send you herewith copies of a letter from the Financial Agents in London, containing *pro forma* account sales, showing how much in sterling a million of dollars of different coins would realize in London.

My object in now addressing you is to ask whether the Bank will undertake the management of the transaction, and at what rate of Commission.

I propose to issue 6 per cent Dominion Bonds in currency, at 25 years date, and to give them in payment for the silver, but not at rates which will cost the Government more than 6½ per cent per annum for the money.

The holder will have the option of converting the Bonds into Dominion Stock.

I should be glad to have your opinion whether the operation can be effected on the terms I speak of, and also of the wisdom of attempting the direct public conversion of the bonds for coin at a fixed rate, or whether success would be more likely to follow the private purchase of the silver, when and as it might be done on the most favourable terms, keeping in mind however the disposal of the bonds as an essential element of the transaction.

I should not wish to go beyond \$500,000 in the meantime, until the actual result could with certainty be ascertained.

Your early reply will oblige,
Yours very truly,
(signed) JOHN ROSE

E.W. King, Esq., General Manager,
Bank of Montreal, Montreal".

"BANK OF MONTREAL,
Montreal, 10th February, 1868

"DEAR SIR, - I have to acknowledge your letter of this date, upon the subject of exporting a quantity of American silver, if it can be done on sufficiently favourable terms.

I have examined the *pro forma* account sales of \$1,000,000 in American silver obtained by the Government from the Financial Agents in London.

As they remark on the postscript, an allowance of from one to three per cent for depreciation would have to be made for the time the coin had been in circulation, and the Agents have also been unable to take into their calculations the ocean freight and express charges from Canada to the seaboard. I observe that the intention of the Government is to continue the export of the silver with the sale of six

per cent Currency Debentures, redeemable in 25 years, provided the interest upon the loan (which it would be practically) did not exceed 6½ per cent per annum.

In reply to your enquiry, I have to say that the Bank will undertake the management of the operation for account of the Government, for a commission of one per cent upon the amount of the silver obtained.

I am of opinion that the operation is more likely to be successful within the limit assigned, if the silver is purchased, and the Debentures sold quietly in the market for account of the Government, without any public announcement on the subject.

I fear that if it was known that the Government was in the market buying silver for exportation that the price would immediately be enhanced, and holders would not part with it except at such rates as would render the operation impossible.

If the Government would think it would be more judicious to make a public announcement, I would suggest that the Debentures be offered at par in exchange for the silver. In this case, the Bank will undertake to manage the operation upon the same commission; but I am doubtful whether the holders of silver would not very soon find that it was better to sell the silver at the reduced rate of discount which it would reach, than take the loss in converting the Debentures and in this way the primary object you have in view in exporting the silver might be frustrated. Upon the whole, I think, it will be better to try the experiment in the first instance of buying up the silver to the extent of \$500,000. Whether the Debentures and the silver can be disposed of simultaneously at rates that will keep the operation within the limits assigned by the Government, can only be ascertained upon trial. The Bank is desirous of acting simply as agents for the Government in this matter, and I would suggest that it be an understanding that the Bank will discontinue the operation before the limit of \$500,000 is reached, if it is found that the average cost to the Government would much exceed the 6½ per cent per annum, to which you are desirous of limiting it.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
(signed) E. H. King

Hon. John Rose,
Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

Upon looking again at the *pro forma* account sales of silver, I observe that the insurance is taken at summer instead of winter rates from New York."

That gives about the history of the exportation of American coin from this country, under the financial administration of Sir John Rose and Sir Francis Hincks. The cost was a great burden to us. I think it is the duty of a wise and prudent Government to have the necessary currency for the country. The result would be there would be no depreciated coin in circulation. There are different estimates of the amount of money in circulation throughout the world. In France, from 1795 to 1858, it was estimated that the money in the country was about 8,563,713,882 francs and by an estimate made in 1848, the amount of money in the world was 31,500,000,000 francs, in gold and silver. Since 1858 it is calculated that up to 1863 there have been 8,226,769,120 francs produced in addition to the amount I have mentioned, of which 6,056,173,000 were gold and 2,170,596,120 silver. In 1867 commissioners were appointed by the British Government to attend a congress held in Paris that year, to see whether it would not be possible to devise a currency that would suit every country and facilitate trade, commerce and agriculture. The international conference was presided over by Napoleon III, and England was represented as well as many other countries. Afterwards a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate the matter to see if England could agree with the conclusions of the congress. One of those conclusions, arrived at unanimously in the congress, was the proportion of fine gold should be nine tenths in gold coin. That Royal Commission in their report state, amongst other things:-

"Great value seems to be attached to the co-operation of England in any measure of this description. England has been forward in urging the policy of free trade upon continental nations; and while her joining in any movement that originated abroad, for promoting and facilitating commercial intercourse would be most favourably received, and would increase her influence among them, her

declining altogether to enter upon it, might appear to be inconsistent with her general conduct upon such questions."

The Royal Commission had four points to take into consideration. First, the adoption of a single gold standard; second, the adoption of nine-tenths as the proportion of fine gold in the coins; third, that all gold coins hereafter struck in any of the countries which are parties to the convention, should be either of the value of five francs or multiples of that sum; and, fourth, that a gold coin of the value of twenty-five francs should be struck by such countries as prefer it, and be admitted as an international coin. The Commission report:-

"In other countries steps have been taken with a view to promote a general international coinage.

In the early part of last year, before the assembling of the Paris Conference, laws were passed both in the Papal States and in the Kingdom of Greece, with the intention of assimilating the currencies of those two countries to that of the Convention of 1865; and on the 31st July, 1867, immediately after the termination of the Paris Conference, a preliminary treaty was signed between France and Austria, by which the latter country undertakes to re-model her coinage upon the system of the Convention.

A similar measure has been adopted in Roumania, and came into operation on 1st January last.

A Bill has been introduced into the Congress of the United States for altering the value of the American coinage, so as to assimilate it to that of the Convention of 1865; and we have received the report of the Finance Committee of the Senate of the United States, recommending the adoption of the measure, with certain amendments; together with a report, also presented to the Senate, adverse to the passing of the Bill."

The Royal Commission then proceed to refer to the Bill passed in this Parliament in 1868 as follows:-

"A Bill has been introduced into the Canadian Parliament for the regulation of the currency of that country, in which provision is made for the adoption by Canada of the system of the Convention, in the event of the measure above referred to becoming law in the United States.³

Another Bill has been introduced into the Congress of the United States, in order to assimilate the coinage to that of this country, making the half eagle equal to our sovereign."

As I have stated, they thought proper to adopt another system that would suit them better, and our Act of 1868 never went into operation. Perhaps the Government may see fit to adopt one of the three courses I have already referred to as being open to them under the laws of nations. When we see the success which attended the action of the New Brunswick bankers, I think we should look to the moral influence of the bankers of this country, more than to coercive legislation, to aid in preventing a repetition of the silver nuisance. If we think that course would not succeed, there is only one other remedy. We can have a law by which we can say that the banks will not be authorized to take any of the depreciated money and put it into circulation, directly or indirectly. Our banking institutions have such a high character in this country, that I am sure it is only necessary to call their attention to the course they should pursue in the public interest, to have them follow it and save the necessity of further legislation. I see no advantage that could result from having a depreciated currency. It would burden our commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests, and involve an immense loss every year. It would be a tax, the amount of which we could not calculate and I do hope our leading men will unite to prevent such a loss. But in the meantime it is the duty of the Government to give the people such a currency as may be necessary for the requirements of trade. If I am well informed, in the Province of Manitoba, they have not money in circulation sufficient, even, for the ordinary business of the country, and the consequence is ten cents is worth twelve and a half. I beg, therefore, to enquire what the Government intend to do under the circumstances.

Hon. Mr. PELLETIER - I quite agree with my hon. Friend that this is a matter of great importance. The hon. Gentleman has made a study of this question, and I am sure the House will be greatly benefited by his observations. It is certainly the intention of the Government to take measures

to prevent the abuses and the loss of money referred to by the hon. Member, but what those measures are I am not yet prepared to say. It is a subject which attracted the attention of the Government even before the hon. Gentleman placed his notice on the paper, and since he has made his able speech, the Government will avail themselves of the information which he has furnished.

Hon. Mr. HOPE - I do not think that we require any further legislation with regard to this matter. What the Government should do is see that there is sufficient silver coin of our own to meet the wants of the country. If they will do that and enforce the laws we have, I don't think we will be troubled as we were during the American war. The people of this country were unacquainted with the real difficulty that beset us at that time. They were under the impression that the American silver which was in circulation during the rebellion, was the same coin that was current in the United States from the foundation of the Republic. In 1853, however, the United States Government assimilated the law with regard to silver, to the law adopted by Great Britain in 1816, by reducing the value of silver coinage about six per cent⁴. The American people had the double standard and whenever silver became dearer than gold, which it did prior to 1853 from the demand for it in the East Indies and China, the silver was swept out of the country to supply the demand for it in the East, and the Americans could not understand what had become of their silver coin. It was because it was dearer than gold that it was exported. By reducing its value six per cent, they kept it in the country. When the rebellion broke out in the United States, and people in this country wanted to exchange their greenbacks into coin or specie, they were offered up to, say, 105 if they would take silver instead of gold. The Canadians thought they were making a good bargain and took the silver, but it became understood afterwards it was only silver tokens they were getting and not silver of the same value as the coin in circulation prior to 1853. We had all the loss and inconvenience from this depreciated silver being thrown upon Canada⁵. Sir Francis Hincks was the first finance minister who readily understood the question, and the measures he took to put an end to it by creating and giving to the people a sufficient supply of our own coin, and placing a nominal value on American silver, were most effectual. If the Government will persevere in that course, they will save our people from any loss which might result from the remonetization of silver in the United States. We should recognize no silver coin but the coinage of our own country. I am glad the attention of the Government has been called to this important question, and I hope they will see to it that we do not sustain any loss or inconvenience from the absurd legislation on the other side of the lines.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT - I think the hon. Gentleman who has just addressed the House, has not fully understood the legislation with regard to the silver nuisance. If I recollect correctly when Sir John Rose was Finance Minister, he employed an agent in Montreal to buy up the depreciated silver and ship it from the country. It cost this Dominion a huge amount to send it away, and the system adopted reminded me of a man trying to dip up a river with a sieve. As fast as it was taken out, it came in again, and the only plan which succeeded in keeping it out was that of Sir Francis Hincks, by issuing shinplasters, so called.

Hon. Mr. PENNY - O, no!

Hon. Mr. WILMOT - I beg the hon. gentleman's pardon. He issued small notes and they became the change for carrying on the retail business of the country. It is a matter of history, and there is no doubt about it at all. Those shinplasters, as they were called, actually cured the silver nuisance, and nothing else. When the present Government came into power, their very first act was to introduce a measure to tie up their hands so that they could issue no more Dominion notes beyond twelve millions, except they held gold, dollar for dollar. I fought against the Bill in this House, and I think it a great pity it passed. The notes are just as useful for the purpose of exchanging commodities in our own home trade as gold or silver, but, unfortunately, the Government seems to be under the dictation of the bankers, and they restricted the circulation. It is now nearly up to \$12,000,000, and beyond that there must be a dollar in gold for every dollar in notes that is issued. If this silver nuisance should come into the Dominion from the United States, they will have to repeal that law in order to issue notes. There is so much uncertainty, doubt and ignorance with regard to this whole question, that it was loudly proclaimed if the silver bill was passed in the United States, gold would run up and bonds would go down. The facts prove the very reverse. United States bonds have gone up in the

London market, and gold has gone down in the United States since the two Houses passed the bill over the veto of the President. The facts are directly against the predictions of political economists and bankers.

Hon. Mr. WARK - But silver is not in circulation yet.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT - It was called an act of repudiation, because the United States determined their bonds should be paid according to contract. The contract was that the five-twenties first issued should be paid in legal money. The next enactment was that they should be paid in coin, and it is only in the later issues, and of no great amount, that they stipulated to pay in gold coin. The great bulk of the debt was to be paid in coin, and at the time the bonds were issued the silver dollar was as much a legal tender as the gold eagle. I know individuals myself that paid greenbacks to get those debentures when they were at forty-one cents in comparison with the dollar in gold. There is an agitation going on in the United States at the present time, called the Labour Greenback agitation⁶, and the question of money and currency is being more intelligently discussed now than ever it was before. The fact is, this currency question is one of those things that Sidney Smith said was the end of all argument - the great mass do not comprehend it. At all events volume after volume has been written on the subject and there is as little known about it now as there was a century ago. I have here the statement of Sir John Lubbock, that of £19,000,000 sterling paid into his bank in five days, only one-half per cent was gold, so that the great bulk of trade is carried on upon the fiction that there is gold to meet all liabilities. The question in the United States was whether there should be a single standard or a double standard. We see that France is the most prosperous country in Europe, taking all things into consideration, and her standard is the double standard. I have a statement of the Bank of France which shows that they now hold £80,000,000 sterling, in silver and gold, while the amount of its circulation is £100,000,000 sterling. Germany after the close of the war, demonetized silver, which brought about a commercial panic that she is still suffering under. She previously had the double standard. The United States had always the double standard until a few years ago when a section was smuggled into a bill and not generally known, which demonetized silver, and now by more than a two-thirds vote over the President's veto, Congress has decided to go back to the double standard. I only rose to correct the hon. the Senator from Hamilton with regard to what cured the silver nuisance. It was cured by the issue of small notes, called fractional currency, under the Bill of Sir Francis Hincks.

Hon. Mr. HOPE - No, no.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT - I say yes, yes; Sir Francis Hincks issued the small notes.

Hon. Mr. PENNY - We had plenty of one dollar notes before.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT - I speak of the fractional currency - twenty-five cent notes.

Hon. Mr. PENNY - We had them for a short time but they were all called in.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT - There are some in circulation yet. There was no necessity for calling them in. They cost only the paper and printing and the numbers lost and destroyed more than paid the cost. What was the necessity to issue bonds and tax the people to pay 6½ per cent upon them, when the Government could have supplied fractional currency without cost to the people?

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL - As far as I can remember, the Bank of France has not been paying specie for a long time. They hold a large amount of specie but as a matter of fact, it is merely held to give public confidence and not to redeem their notes.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT - The *Economist* say they resumed specie payment last January, but, at all events, the people of France have carried on their business with the notes of the Bank of France which are legal tender, and in the darkest period of the war the discount never exceeded two per cent. The argument of the hon. Senator from Hamilton, if carried to its logical sequence, would be to

abolish the fixed value of silver or gold. He speaks of silver going out to India and China; we know perfectly well silver is the only legal tender in those countries. They treat gold as an article of commerce and so it ought to be treated in every country.

Hon. Mr. PENNY - This is a question in which we are all interested, and I suppose there is no difference of opinion that the Government should do what is necessary to prevent a repetition of the silver nuisance in this country, but I am afraid my hon. friend (Mr. Wilmot) does not understand the manner in which the silver nuisance was got rid of. Sir John Rose did not, as he thinks, begin to export the silver; Mr. Weir, a broker, began it in Montreal, as a private speculation, with the assistance of merchants there⁷. Sir Francis Hincks subsequently met the difficulty in a manner I thought at the time would never succeed, because it seemed to me very like the operation described by my hon. friend, dipping water out of a river with a sieve. He bought up the depreciated silver and exported it.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT - He did not buy the silver, he issued notes.

Hon. Mr. PENNY - The silver bought by the Government was all bought during Sir Francis Hincks' time. Mr. Weir commenced it as a private speculation.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL - Sir Francis Hincks issued shinplasters to supply its place.

Hon. Mr. PENNY - Exactly. That was because he had not the silver coinage to replace what he was driving out. But the moment he got Canadian silver, he recalled the shinplasters, as he had intended to do from the first. The shinplasters were a temporary expedient. Sir Francis Hincks would be the last, I am sure, to entertain the currency doctrines of my hon. friend, however valuable they may appear to be. The people might, from the first, have refused to take these quarter-dollars. If they had known their true interest they would have always repudiated them. Sir Francis Hincks by a minatory sort of process, forced them to do so, then he issued the fractional currency to take their place till he could get Canadian coin; at the same time buying up the American silver and exporting it. That got rid of the nuisance; but it must be remembered a duty of 17½ per cent was put on the importation of this silver, and this prevented it from coming back again after it was exported. My own impression is (I speak with a great deal of diffidence on this subject) that the 17½ per cent duty is likely to keep it out under any circumstances.

Hon. Mr. LEWIN - This question comes simply and practically down to the effect the remonetization of silver in the United States and the recoinage of silver currency is likely to have on our trade and commerce. No doubt during the late rebellion in the United States, Canada suffered great inconvenience from the influx of silver into this country. In New Brunswick we avoided that difficulty by our own caution: the bankers met together and decided that they would only receive American silver at such a rate of discount that it would pay for all the expenses of exportation and leave a small margin over. The consequence was, brokers who had ordered large quantities of American silver countermanded their orders, and this prompt action saved the province a great deal of trouble. If the representatives of the monetary institutions of this country would meet together, and fix a rate at which they would receive this silver, they would very soon check the silver nuisance. American silver would then come in here as bullion, and it would be taken and treated as bullion. If the Government should fix a value for American coins by proclamation they would really be monetizing that silver in this country, a policy which should be avoided as much as possible. I believe in the rule adopted by Great Britain of the single standard of gold as a measure of value, and the same principles apply to us as well as to all other countries. I think, myself, instead of calling upon the Government to help us on every occasion we ought to help ourselves. If the monetary institutions of this country would set their faces against taking American silver except as bullion, the difficulty that is anticipated will be avoided.

Hon. Mr. BROWN - In the Province of Ontario the people themselves, in the different localities, settled the difficulty most effectually by resolving at public meetings and declaring that they would not take American silver except at certain fixed rates, considerably below the bank value. For half-

dollars they agreed to give only 40 cents; and for quarter-dollars, something less than 20 cents. It was amazing how rapidly the American silver disappeared. The annoyance caused by the vast quantity of it thrown into the country was very great. Every merchant had large quantities of it in his vaults and knew not what to do with it. It was not bankable; you could not use it for trade; it was a perfect nuisance. I apprehend that there is no way of keeping it out effectually except by the people of each locality refusing to take it except at rates that will afford a profit to export it across the lines. But the true plan is, for the banks to buy it up at rates that will give a profit in sending it back.

Hon. Mr. READ - I beg to differ from the hon. gentleman when he says the true way is for the banks to take it in at a reduced price. My opinion is that the banks should not take it in at all. One thing I would direct attention to, is the great scarcity of one and two dollar bills. I know I am speaking within the hearing of bankers who do not like to hear this question brought up, but you may travel half a mile at a time in some of the towns and cities before you can get change for a ten dollar bill. We all know that the reason is the banks get no profit on the issue of the small Dominion notes and when they get them in they keep them. Some persons can get them, but it seems to be a matter of favour, and it is a great matter of complaint that the people cannot get small notes to make change. I brought this question before the notice of Parliament before, when I was a member of the Lower House, when this difficulty existed before previous to the issue of the "shinplasters". I think the Government have made a profit out of the shinplasters because there are only \$112,000 of them in circulation today. I suppose they are held by the banks the same as specie, or else they are lost, because it is quite certain they are not in the hands of the general public. I hope the Government will take steps to see that there is a better circulation of small bills, in order to meet the requirements of the trading community.⁸

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH - This silver and gold question - the great exchanges of the world's commerce - is one that puzzles me, and at the present time must affect Canada; but I agree with the hon. gentleman who has just sat down, that there is a great lack of small bills for change throughout the country, and I believe the issue was reduced last year. I think the silver nuisance would be avoided to a great extent, and this Dominion largely profited, if the Government had the power to issue more shinplasters and small bills. The scarcity of such currency necessitates somewhat the circulation of American silver. My impression was that many of the banks were making money out of the silver nuisance; that they were issuing American silver at par, and taking it back at ninety cents. While making such a profit out of it, it is questionable whether the banks would voluntarily deprive themselves of such a source of gain. It is in the interest of the country that we should have a full-weighted and full standard coin, as it protects and equalizes the value of products of labour in exchange, and all may invest in it with perfect security. My hon. friend from Belleville has stated that there are over \$112,000 in shinplasters still afloat. But I doubt whether they are still in existence; many are lost and destroyed. They are not in circulation; the banks may have some⁹, and the Government must profit, not only by the saving of interest, but by the destruction and loss of a large number of these small notes. I hope some means will be devised by the Government to prevent a recurrence of the silver nuisance in this country, and at the same time put in circulation more of the one and two dollar bills."

(Record of debate ends)

¹ This was the "Bland-Allison Act", passed 28 February, 1878. After the U.S. had in effect adopted the Gold Standard in 1871, powerful silver interests in Congress allied with inflationist-minded agrarian and labour groups forced the adoption of this Act over the veto of President Hayes. It stipulated that not less than \$2-million per month in silver be purchased by the government at market price and that the silver be converted into coin. To a large extent, these became silver dollars backing "Silver Certificates", circulating

as government notes. Conservative use of his powers by the Secretary of the Treasury and a returning prosperity in 1879 tended to dampen the inflationary trend.

² The International Monetary Conference held in Paris. A bill was introduced in Congress in the spring of 1868 advocating that the U.S. adopt the standards of the "Latin Monetary Union" by simply reducing the gold content of her coins approximately 4%, a U.S. gold dollar then worth 5-"units", the rest in proportion. Patterns were struck on the proposed standard; the brief appearance of the U.S. 20-cent piece may have been an unsuccessful trial balloon to test the reception of a silver "unit", the Union "unit" (franc, lira, drachma, etc.) currently worth 19.3-cents U.S. The \$4 "Stella" patterns may also have been counterparts of the very popular L.M.U. 20-"unit" gold pieces.

³ It's quite evident that this statement referred to Hincks' report in 1871 as to the situation that pertained up to and including 1870.

⁴ This period of indecision was the cause of Dominion coinage not being struck for three years after Confederation, the Canadian dollar - by law - equal to the U.S. *gold* dollar.

⁵ The U.S. had been operating under the cumbersome "Bimetallism System" for coinage ever since 1792, the gold-to-silver *attempted* to be pegged at roughly 1: 15.67. The ratio rarely worked for long and resulted in coinage in the "dearer" metal being minted very little. The California Gold Rush threw so much gold on international markets that the price actually fell but since bellwether gold could *not* fall, it was reflected in a rise in silver prices, to the extent that U.S. coins would be worth more as bullion than face. Consequently, the silver was reduced in weight some 6% as of 1853 and made legal tender only to limited amounts. The U.S. was actually on the "Gold Standard" but would not admit it for decades.

⁶ Not quite true. Upon the outbreak of the U.S. Civil War, there opened a tremendous market for Canadian goods. U.S. paper was widely refused in payment and gold coin preferred. This supply was shut off by late 1861 and thereafter Canadians accepted silver coin in payment but only at a typical 10% discount. The first sellers/importers suffered not at all; it was only following the War that it became a "nuisance". Unmentioned here was the fact that bankers believed that some \$1-million in their private notes were being displaced by this surfeit of silver; actually, it was much more.

⁷ An amalgam of "loose money" proponents and labour, this party was organized in 1877, winning 14 Congressional seats in 1878. They denounced the resumption of specie payments, advocated free coinage of silver, the suppression of national banknotes, restrictions on the hours of industrial labour and checks on Chinese immigration. The "Greenback Labour Party" faded away by the 1884 election, winning but a single seat.

⁸ If William Weir's *Sixty Years in Canada* is factual, this sequence is incorrect. Weir maintains that Rose, through the Bank of Montreal, exported \$1-million worth of U.S. silver in 1868; only in the next year did Weir lead a consortium by which \$2-million worth was exported at a profit of 2 1/2%. This scarcely made a dent in the overabundance and only when Canadian Finance Minister Hincks forced out a further \$5-million worth in 1870 did the supply finally dry up.

⁹ Senator Read's suspicions were likely correct. The issue of notes by the private banks were a major source of profit to them. Essentially an interest-free loan made to themselves, a statistical 6% would never be presented for redemption due to loss or destruction, representing a clear profit. The expulsion of slightly over \$8-million in U.S. silver coin 1868-70 saw this sum largely converted into private bank notes. Banks bought the silver at the reduced rate in their own notes and sold it to the federal government for Dominion notes or gold, which in turn could remain in their vaults as backing for their own paper. It is estimated that the private note circulation rose some \$5-6 million during the period of exportation. Although forbidden to issue \$1 and \$2 notes by 1871, most had made sure to circulate huge quantities of these denominations before the deadline and now still issued \$4 notes, thus making sure that most sums save the smallest could be made up of their own notes, tellers given direct orders to that effect.

With the Dominion Government choosing to limit itself to \$12-million in its own notes, the fact quantities were in bank vaults served two purposes: as backing for the bank's own paper as well as the removal of a competitor from the field. Understandably, such small-denomination notes were in short supply.

⁹ The banks probably had most of them in their vaults. The 25-cent scrips were redeemable in gold in quantities of \$5 and, as such, could have formed part of the banks' obligated reserves. At the same time, their absence from circulation would indirectly create a demand for *banknotes*, to the profit of these institutions.

BRETON #836 – A PERSONAL LOOK

FRANCIS JAMES GRENNY

by Walter Griggs



F. J. GRENNY.



Francis was born in Brantford Ontario in 1840 where he attended school. At the age of 12 he entered the postal service where he served in St. George and Morrisburg. In 1855-58 he served as postmaster at the Cainsville post office. In 1859-60 he entered the Brantford post office as a Regular Member. In 1870 he became a coin & stamp dealer in Brantford.

He had in the meantime, joined the local militia in 1854. He took part in the Fenian Campaign of 1866 with the 38th Battalion Dufferin Rifles of Canada. He became paymaster of the unit on June 4th 1875 with the rank of major.

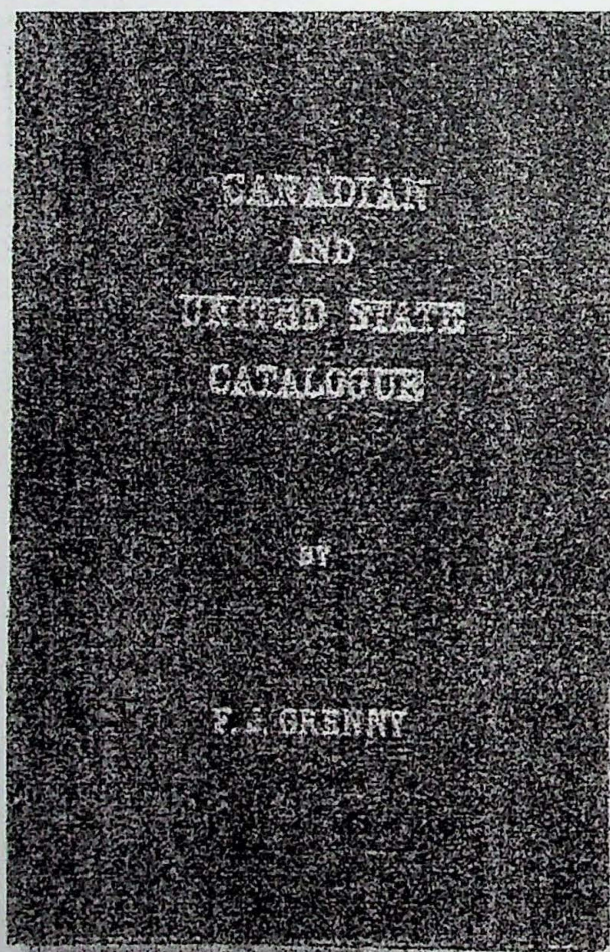
Francis was one of seven Canadians, who together with 54 others helped found and become charter members of the A.N.A. in 1891. He sat on the board of organization and the committee on publications.

In 1893 he issued a small catalogue, "Pocket Manual & Premium Coin List" which listed prices of Canadian and American coins and colonial tokens. He also issued advertising tokens that show that he was also a stamp dealer. Grenny offered his set of four different pieces in his catalogue at \$4.00, which at that time, was a considerable amount of money. The five pointed star is the distinguishing mark that proves that the Grenny tokens were manufactured by C.H. Hanson of Chicago. They later became known as Breton #836. The total issue was 200, being fifty each in copper, brass, nickel and aluminum.

My nickel specimen was an upset die. This copy was my most difficult to acquire - you will note that it was purchased in 1903 by Jos. Hooper who was a jeweler in Cobourg Ontario and was also a charter member of the A.N.A.

In 1950, I was on the road travelling for E. & A. Gunther and called on Mr. Hooper's son who was still operating a jewelry store. In the course of our dealings I mentioned that I was aware of his father's material. The next trip in, he presented me with this specimen and its card from his cabinet. The catalogue cover is here for you to look at, also the page of Militia listing for the 38th Battalion showing F.J. Grenny as paymaster in 1885.

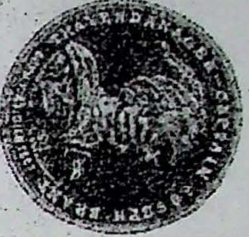
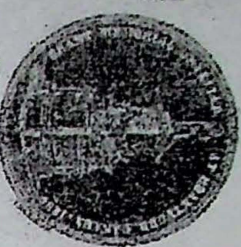
No 6 Company, Brantford	
<i>Captain</i>	
Hamilton, Joshua Smith (prov)	10 July 85
<i>Lieutenant</i>	
McLennan, John Henry (a b 2nd)	10 May 85
<i>2nd Lieutenant</i>	
Leonard, Henry Francis (a l 2nd)	2 Sept 85
<i>Paymaster</i>	
F Grenny, Francis J	4 June 75 (hon on 4 June 85)
<i>Adjutant</i>	
EW Nelson, William Henry (e o 1st, r o 1st, g o 1st, a l 2nd)	5 Mar 86 (it 6 Mar 86)
<i>Quartermaster</i>	
Morris, Richard Rowe (o b 2nd)	19 July 85 (capt 20 May 84)
<i>Surgeon</i>	
Martin, William F	28 Apr 85
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>	
Winkler, William Edwin	2 June 85
39TH "NORFOLK" BATTALION OF MILITIA	
M D No 2 - 3rd Brig Divn Montreal	



Stamp: 10
 Date: Oct 11, 1893



SOUVENIR MEDALS commemorating the Centennial of the Discovery of America
 W. J. Green, Brantford, P. O.



E. G. Howard, Esq.
W. J. Green
Box 126
Brantford, Ont.
Mass

You can see from the attached 1887 stamped envelope that he had a wide and varied number of clients.

CANADIAN COINS
 FOR SALE BY
F. J. GREENNY
 BRANTFORD, ONT.

All coins sold by us are warranted genuine unless otherwise stated, and can be returned within eight days, if not as represented. The prices quoted are net, cash, with order. Terms payable not known to us.

If the coins herewith catalogued please be generally only one specimen of each variety in stock, but we are constantly receiving large consignments, and can generally fill all orders by return mail.

The weights of gold coins is given in pennyweights and grains. One pennyweight is 24 grains, and shows the value of an American gold dollar. For the silver coins in ounces, one ounce is 320 grains. The American silver dollar weighs 375 grains exact.

A collection of Canadian Coins is a paying investment.

25	1835	78-73-76-80-83-86-90	Novland-land cent, 8 pieces	fine	25
26	1840		Fishery rights	v. g.	2 00
27	1841		and no date, Rutherford, 2 pieces	good	20
28	1841		" " " "	good	20
29	1846		Rutherford, short pillars	fine	20
30	1846		" " " "	v. g.	15
31	1846		" " " "	good	10
32	1846		" " " " 2 var., 2 pieces	fine	50
33	1846		" " " "	v. g.	50
34	1846		" " " "	good	20

Premium Coin List.

EARLY AMERICAN COINS.

NEW ENGLAND COINS Silver.

1822	XII	Proctor	.....	15 00
			.....	15 00
	III	Butler	Specimen known	20 00

The above were coined about the year 1822 (no date on the coin), for New England. The obverse has N. E. and the reverse either XII or VI or III at the top of the coin; otherwise it is perfectly plain.

New England comprises New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

PINE TREE COINS

1850	XII	Pine	.....	250 00
1852	XII	"	.....	7 00
1853	VI	"	.....	5 00
1853	III	"	.....	5 00
1853	II	"	.....	3 00

These coins were with the dates 1850, 1852 and 1853, but were coined for several years without changing the date. Some of them had an oak or willow tree, and they are frequently clipped, and an early series of counterfeits by one Wyatt are sometimes having fine fine series.

The obverse have a pine or oak tree in center, the legend: MASSACHUSETTS. The reverse: XII and date; with legend: NEW ENGLAND. An. 1852.

Look up Your old Letters

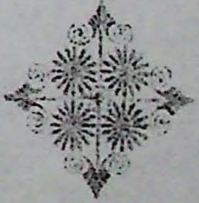
You may not realize it, but many fine letters are scattered all over the world, and some of them with addresses.

F. J. GREENNY

BRANTFORD, ONT.

..... **ONTARIO, CANADA.**

Who has and sells all kinds of old letters, and 11 cent letters. Also notices to be printed and letters for sale. Please write with address of letters and amount you wish to pay to get a complete list. The list and price will be sent.



It is not recorded why he decided to close out his business for good on the 10th and 11th of October 1893. The auction house of Ed Frossard of New York sold the many items of both philatelic and numismatic origin in their 119th auction sale.

It is also not recorded why, but in late 1893 he moved to Los Angeles, California and no further record of his name has been located today.

My thanks to Len Trakalo and Scott Douglas for their contributions to this article.

CANADA COINS AND MEDALS,

THE COLLECTION OF

F. J. GRENNY, ESQ.,

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

INCLUDING

Bridge Tokens, Side View Halfpenny, Nova Scotia and
New Brunswick Token, Leslie & Sons 2d Currency,
Communion Tokens, Rare Medals, Etc., Etc.
All in very superior condition.

PART II.

COLLECTION OF WILLIAM POILLON, Esq.,

Formerly Secretary of the Am. Numis. and Arch. Society.

COMPRISING

UNITED STATES PROOF SETS, SILVER AND COPPER COINS, COLONIAL
COINS, PATTERN PIECES, STORE CARDS, WASHINGTON, GRANT,
LINCOLN, REVOLUTIONARY, POLITICAL, CENTENNIAL,
EXPOSITION, REBELLION, FIREMEN, AND
OTHER AMERICAN MEDALS.

FOREIGN WAR MEDALS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, Etc.

MEDALS OF NAPOLEON I.

A SELECTION OF SILVER AND BRONZE COINS OF ROME

FROM AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION, NUMISMATIC LITERATURE,
CURIOSITIES, A SUPERB COIN AND CURIO
CABINET, Etc., Etc.

Sale by Auction, without reserve, at the spacious Salerooms,
No. 43 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.
JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer,
Tuesday and Wednesday, October 10 and 11, 1893,
AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

*The Entire Collection will be on Exhibition on Monday, October 9, from 9 A. M.
to 5 P. M.; on the days of the sale from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.*

Catalogue by *ED. FROSSARD.* 119th AUCTION SALE

BOSTON:

T. R. MARVIN & SON, NUMISMATIC PRINTERS.

1893.

Ancient Coins of Rome

Canada Coins and Medals

EDITED BY

F. J. GRENNY, Esq.

DEALER IN BOOKS

PART II

American Coins and Medals

WILLIAM DILLON, Esq.

DEALER IN BOOKS



NEW YORK, OCTOBER 10 & 11, 1893

A.G. Carlson, Dairyman of Revelstoke, B.C.

by Ronald Greene



BC Database R0790a
Aluminum:Round:25mm



R2710a
Aluminum:Round:25mm

Andrew Gustav Carlson was born in Linköping, Sweden in 1858. As a young man of 19 years of age he emigrated to the United States. He worked in Chicago and later Zion City, Utah. Hearing of opportunities in British Columbia he moved to Malakwa in 1896,¹ a community then largely composed of Scandinavians, a short distance west of Revelstoke and the closest community to Craigellachie where the last spike of the CPR was driven. In Malakwa Andrew worked for Eric Erickson. When Erickson's sister, Ida, came out to join him she and Andrew fell in love – despite over twenty years difference in age -- and the pair were married 17 August 1901.² The couple decided to settle in Revelstoke where Andrew had been living.

By this time Carlson was involved in a mining venture, the Great Western Mine.³ According to *Pioneers of Revelstoke*⁴ Carlson fell through the ice on the Columbia River while mining and was rescued by his companions, but his feet were frozen and he lost a big toe. While he was recuperating he decided to work in a sawmill and save up until he could buy a dairy herd.

As is often the case we are not able to say exactly when Andrew Carlson became a dairy man, his 1914 comments to city council [see below] would indicate that he built up the business while still working in the mill. His milk was not among the six samples of milk sold in Revelstoke tested in June 1903,⁵ but other dairies operating then were also not mentioned. His obituary⁶ mentions that he had started dairying 17 years before, which would have been 1904. He won first and second prizes for best milk cows in Revelstoke's first fall fair in 1909.⁷ In 1910 the dairymen of Revelstoke formed an association and Andrew Carlson was president, Tom Lewis was the secretary.⁸ A year later these two were feuding in the newspapers. The first newspaper advertisement found was for Carlson's Milk from the West End Dairy in March 1911.⁹ That year, 1911, must have been a tough one for dairy operators. In the *Mail Herald* for 11 July 1911 there are two competing ads on the same page. In his ad, A.G. Carlson says:

“Warning notice to the Public. There is no man in this town who can sell pure milk at 11 quarts for a dollar and make a living at it. Be not deceived! Pure milk may be sold a few times until you become a steady customer, after that, look out for what you get. Yours truly, A.G. Carlson, West End Dairy.” Immediately below was Tom Lewis' ad headed by “Clean Milk!” and which went on to read, “Get your Milkman to produce a Government Certificate like the following: No. 1930 Contagious Disease (Animal) Act Grade B Certificate. This is to certify that I have inspected the premises and herd of T. Lewis, of Revelstoke. The premises do not strictly conform to the condition set forth in the ‘standard’ and the herd has been tested for

tuberculosis once a year and has been found free from that disease. Remarks: Cows are in good shape and milk handled in a sanitary manner. (Signed) Dr. B.R. Ilsley, Inspector, July 3rd, 1911." The ad went on to explain that the only fault was that Lewis' stalls were 700 cubic feet when 800 was the 'standard' and finished by saying, "Milk sold in Bottles at 11 quarts for \$1; Hotels 25 cents per gallon."

West End Dairy For Sale

17 First-Class Milk Cows
Four Heifers
One Holstein Bull
Horse and Buggy
Milk Wagon
Two Cutters
Two Sets of Harness
All dairy appliances.

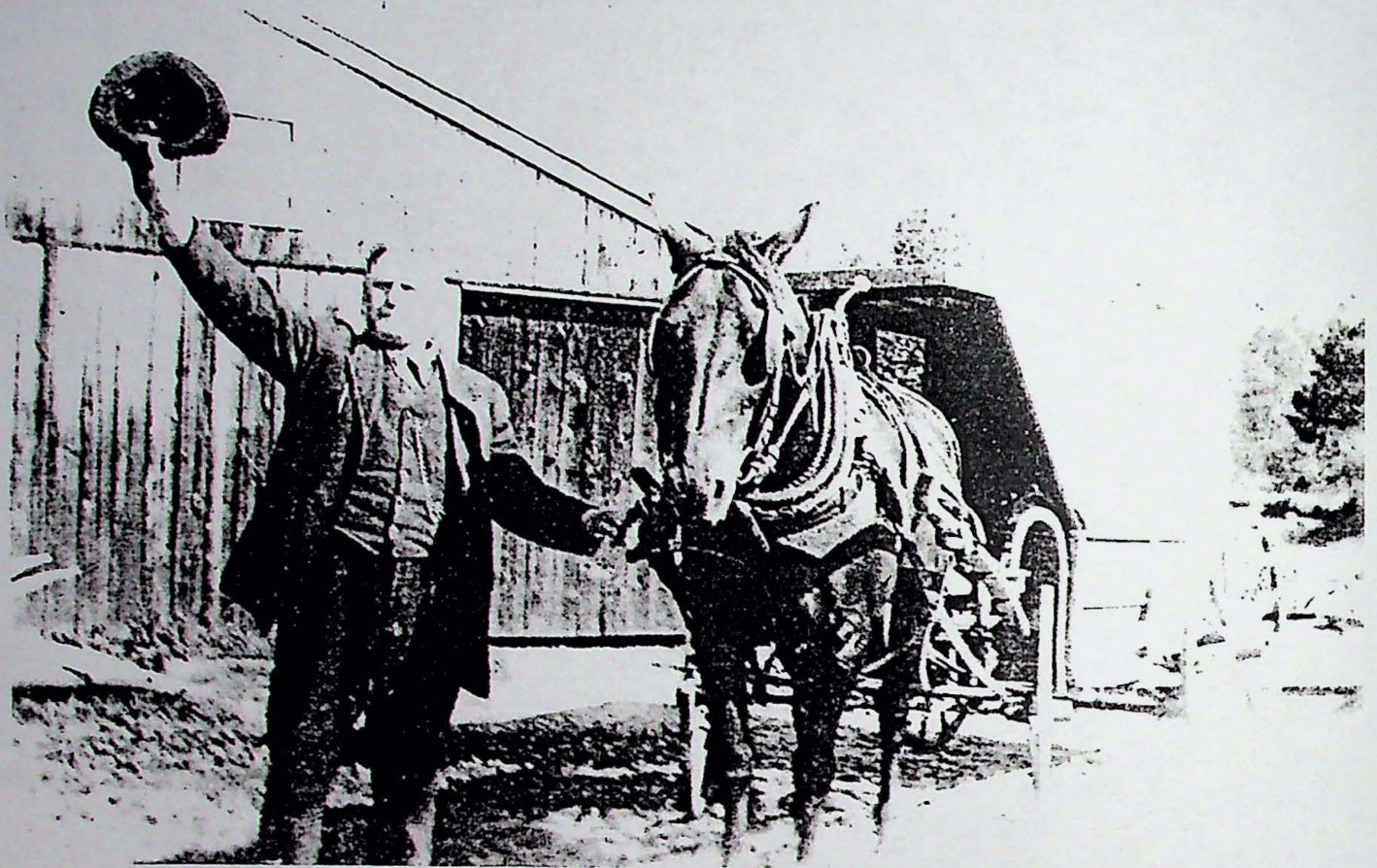
APPLY TO
A. G. CARLSON

Two weeks later Carlson ran an ad offering the West End Dairy for sale. Obviously the dairy did not sell because just another month later six dairies, with Thomas Lewis noticeably absent, ran the following ad. "To Our Customers. As there is very little pasture we are compelled to use hay and feed more or less all the year round, therefore on and after September 1st, milk will be eight quarts for a dollar, or we will have to beef the cows."¹⁰ Carlson was one of the signers of this ad, another was A. Cancelliere, also associated with the West End Dairy at a later date. There apparently continued to be accusations about the quality of milk in Revelstoke. In February 1912 Carlson ran an intriguing ad headed, "Carlson's Milk is Pure." Carlson states, "Mr. Griffith, manager for P. Burns & Co., has accused me of watering my dairy milk. He may know something about the (steer) but he absolutely knows nothing about milk. He said I put water in my milk and that his misses tasted the water in the milk when she drank it." Carlson then appended a list of about 140 names who endorsed his milk and the following statement from the City Medal Health Officer, "...water per 1000 parts, 858, solids per 1000 parts 142; butter fat per 1000 parts, 38. This is excellent milk. E.H.S. McLean, City Medical Health Officer."¹¹

But this wasn't the end of this concern. In June 1913 another article – or maybe an ad as it was repeated four days later – was in the form of a report from Dr. McLean about a recent inspection in which the Carlson dairy passed inspection satisfactorily.¹²

Troubles of a different kind plagued Carlson in the fall of 1913. His farm was on West 1st Avenue, within city limits. A series of mysterious fires occurred in Revelstoke that summer. In early August the City Hotel was destroyed by fire. On a Sunday morning at the end of the month the stable of G.W. Bell was destroyed by fire, and the same evening Andrew Carlson's cow barn caught fire. The fire started in the hay loft while the cows were being milked below. A neighbour turned the alarm in, and the Carlsons managed to get their cows out of the barn, and none were lost, although about \$1,500 damage was done to the barn.¹³ An announcement two weeks later, "To all my customers. Owing to the recent fire in my barns, the cows will be shipped to Salmon Arm, and milk will be delivered early in the morning. On and after 1st October the price of milk will rise one quart on the dollar. All accounts must be paid every month as I have a large bill to pay to Salmon Arm each month. A.G. Carlson."¹⁴ This would indicate that he wasn't using tokens at the time.

A couple of months following the fire there was an attempt to put a steam laundry on Carlson's land where the barn had stood. Most of the nearby residents signed a petition against this. The city had the power to define districts in which a steam laundry could be located – an early form of zoning. The battle went on for several meetings and at one of them, Mr. Carlson requested to speak to council. What he said explained a little about how his dairy developed.



A.G. Carlson the day he closed his dairy.

Courtesy Mrs Andy Carlson

He said that, "... ten or eleven years ago [which would be about 1902-1903] Mr. Sibbald [who was opposing the laundry] sold him his lots; at that time Mr. Sibbald was very anxious to sell lots there. ...asked if he was going to build a house and he said he was not, but he was going to build a cow stable. They [Sibbald and his partner] said he would want two lots more for that. He put up a building and had two cows. People wanted milk and he extended until he had 19 cows. For four years he had 19 cows in his barn and it was all right, Mr. Sibbald never said anything. When he built a new barn someone dug up a bylaw which had been buried for 15 years ...he asked the city clerk about his barn who said there was nothing against it in the bylaw and that he could build there. When his new barn was half way up people took action and went round with a petition and said he could not build there. ... then a gentleman came to town and wanted to rent his barn to put in a cleaner business than his own. That was stopped because Mr. Sibbald said no..."¹⁵ The council sided with Mr. Sibbald and Mr. Carlson continued on in the dairy business until 1919 when he announced that he was retiring from the milk business. He asked his customers to have all bottles belonging to him ready on the 16th September for

pickup.¹⁶ An ad from October 1914 read "...Sanitary Dairy A.G. Carlson" which might have been a change of name in the fight over accusations about cleanliness. There are two versions of why Mr. Carlson left the dairy business. His obituary indicated that it was due to ill health, but the *Pioneers of Revelstoke* says that feed prices had become so high that he decided to sell out. The latter source said that Hector McKinnon, owner of the Standard Dairy, had adequate hay supplies of his own and bought all Carlson's cows.

Andrew Carlson had fought pneumonia once, in February 1912. On an extremely hot July day in 1921 he was putting up hay and caught a chill which developed into pneumonia. He succumbed to this on 19th August 1921, aged 63. He left his widow and seven children. The youngest, Andy, passed away in February 1999. He was the last surviving of Andrew's children.

The tokens are rare, only one of each variety is known. The rubbings are courtesy of Leslie C. Hill.

¹ According to the Canada Census of 1901 he entered Canada in 1896 and was still a miner. He was naturalized in 1899, Revelstoke City, G4, page 7, Microfilm T6431

² The marriage certificate, 01-09-163021, microfilm B11386, shows Carlson as a widower. This document shows both bride and groom living in Craigellachie.

³ Identified in a photo as the Grate [sic] Western Mine, we believe it was a mine near Ferguson, B.C., which was operated by the Great Western Mines Ltd., a company operating out of Revelstoke. There have been, however, some sixteen other Great Western Mines located in British Columbia according to the *Index to Annual Reports of the Minister of Mines of the Province of British Columbia*, Victoria, 1938

⁴ *Pioneers of Revelstoke*, Revelstoke Senior Citizen Assn, 1986, p. 81

⁵ *Kootenay Mail*, 20 June 1903, p. 1

⁶ *Revelstoke Review*, 25 August 1921, p. 1

⁷ *The Mail Herald, Revelstoke*, 12 Sep. 1909, pp 1 and 2

⁸ *The Mail Herald, Revelstoke*, 10 August 1910, p. 6

His story appeared in the *Transactions* of the CNRS, 2001, p. 89

⁹ *The Mail Herald, Revelstoke*, 11 March 1911, p. 2

¹⁰ *The Mail-Herald, Revelstoke*, 23 August 1911, p. 6

¹¹ *The Mail-Herald, Revelstoke*, 21 Feb. 1912, p. 4

¹² *The Mail Herald, Revelstoke*, 21 June, 1913, p. 1

¹³ *The Mail-Herald, Revelstoke*, 3 Sept. 1913, p. 1

¹⁴ *The Mail-Herald, Revelstoke*, 17 Sept, 1913, p. 1

¹⁵ *The Mail-Herald, Revelstoke*, 7 January, 1914, p. 1

[continued to page 2 where Mr. Carlson's remarks are located]

¹⁶ *Revelstoke Review*, 11 Sep 1919, p. 1

Edward Raper, Dairyman of Saanich, B.C.

by Ronald Greene

Edward Albert Raper was born in Lanchester, England and came to Victoria about 1915. There was an E. Raper listed in 1917 as a steward at the Empress Hotel, but the next listing was in 1921 for Albert Edward Raper, occupation given as a clerk, living at "Spring Bank" on Cedar Hill Road. Edward Raper knew Ernie and Tom Raper, of the E. & T. Raper Dairy, but was not in any way related to them. People in the dairy industry who knew them referred to E. & T. as the Burnside Rapers and Edward as the Cedar Hill Raper.

We visited Mr. Raper in April 1963 in the farm house which appeared to be from the 1890's, set in meadows and old oak trees. He told us he bought the house at 3990 Cedar Hill Road in 1918 and starting selling milk in 1920. At first he would ladle out the milk that he sold into customers' pitchers, but adopted bottles quite quickly. He introduced aluminum tokens not long after he started delivering and used the tokens until 1944, when he changed to using paper tickets. He seemed to have troubles keeping his tokens and lost many of them due to people moving away, etc. He said that during the late 1930's tokens were difficult to obtain – perhaps this was due to a shortness of money during the Depression – so he bought Charley Buckley's tokens just before WWII when Buckley retired. He also acquired some Cadboro Bay Dairy tokens from their old customers and used those. When he ran low on Pint tokens he would often use Washington State Tax Tokens which were round. The first Buckley and Cadboro Bay tokens that turned up were from Mr. Raper. Unfortunately he did not have any of his own tokens and in the nearly forty years that have ensued, none have turned up. He said his quart tokens were octagonal and his pint tokens were round. Edward Raper retired in 1952. At one time he had as many as 25 cows and 4 horses.

Mr. & Mrs. Raper celebrated their 50th Wedding Anniversary in March 1965 and Mr. Raper passed away in mid August 1966 at age 79. He was survived by his wife, Sarah Isabel, five children, and 14 grandchildren. The old house has long been gone and the farm subdivided.

Merchants & Tokens of Leamington, Ontario

by Harry N. James FCNRS

Leamington is situated on the north shore of Lake Erie in the south eastern part of Essex County. It was in 1899 the most southerly town in Canada. (Harrow, also in Essex, since then has achieved town status and is now considered the most southerly town in Canada.). Leamington is 40 miles distant from Windsor.¹

There are at least five general merchants here who have used *trade due bill tokens* in conjunction with their businesses.

These are: J. E. Davies, Clothing, Shoes & Groceries, Geo. Hallet & Co., L. S. Morse, City Grocery & China Hall, S. G. Morse, The Busy Big Store, Dry Goods, Carpets and Millinery and Secord & Barrington, Grocers & Butchers.²

Another merchant, F. C. Manning, who came to Leamington from Harrow in 1899 may also have used due bills in his store. Although they are not listed in Palmer's *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills*, and as yet none have been seen, he definitely used them in his store in Harrow.³

In addition to the due bills, a baker, Fred Harrison made use of a token which was good for one loaf of bread.⁴ Mr. Harrison was asking the public to call at his new store in an ad published in the *Leamington Illustrated*, a supplement to the *Leamington Post* printed in December of 1899.⁵ He was still in business ten years later, as a new hardware store described the location of their store as being on Talbot Street opposite F. Harrison's Bakery.⁶

A jeweller, R. Barker, made use of two tokens; one good for 25c on a \$5.00 purchase which was issued in 1902 and the other was an advertising piece with an insert of a U.S. cent.⁷

Roger Barker's ads are found in the pages of the *Leamington Post* fairly frequently from about 1907 until 1925. In the issue of January 5, 1911, he describes himself as a "Jeweler and Graduate Optician". His store sold watches, clocks, jewelry, spectacles, fancy china, cut glass, art pottery, toilet sets, silverware, brass goods, and gold and silver umbrellas. His address was Erie Street, North and his phone number was 247.⁸

A second jeweller, W. Hepinstall, also made use of a token good for 25c on a \$5.00 purchase.⁹ His ads are also frequently seen in the early issues of the *Leamington Post*, although I didn't notice any by the 1920s.

W. D. And B. W. Cox used a token which was good for 50 cents on a purchase of \$10.00 or over.¹⁰

In 1887, a Mr. George W. Jackson, formerly of Hamilton, purchased the business of John McR. Selkirk. This business was located on the south-east corner of Erie and Talbot Streets. Jackson stayed there until 1899 when he re-located to Talbot Street west where his family was still in business to celebrate their 75th year in 1962. William D. Cox bought the building at the corner in 1899. Early in 1900 he moved his stock of menswear to this location from his old place on Talbot Street east. At this time he was in partnership with his brother and the business was run under the

name of W. D. And B. W. Cox. This later became B. W. Cox Men's Shop after Benson W. bought his brother's interest out. In 1951, Albert D. Law bought the business from the B. W. Cox estate and the business became Al Law's Mens' Shop.¹¹

In the *Leamington Souvenir Book 1939*, put out by the Old Boys Reunion Committee a few interesting facts are given considering some of the early merchants.¹²

Twenty years ago (1919), on the corner of Talbot and Erie where Clifton Wilson's Pharmacy is now (1939), was the location of S. G. Morse, Dry Goods.

On another corner of Erie & Talbot B. W. & W. D Cox were located. In 1939 B. Cox still conducted his business of gents' clothing at this location.

The late John E. Davies General Store was located on the north-east corner of Talbot and Erie in 1919.

This souvenir book also mentioned that Morse & Cook were advertising their Dry Goods business in the *Leamington Post* in 1888.

In 1889 J. E. Davies and W. D. & B. W. Cox amongst several others subscribed \$10.00 apiece to develop gas wells which had been struck in the neighbourhood on the farm of Charles Wigle.

It also mentioned that in 1889, Wesley G. Morse was a town councillor. In 1896 W. D. Cox was on town council.

The following is a description of S. G. Morse's Busy Big Store given by the *Leamington Illustrated*, a supplement to the *Leamington Post* of December, 1899.

The Busy Big Store.

Mr. S. G. Morse, the proprietor of the Busy Big Store, a representation of which appears in this issue, is one of the most energetic and progressive merchants in Western Ontario. Although a young man, he is fast amassing wealth. For about a year he was chief salesman for the late firm of W. O. Franklin & Co., but in the year 1894, he purchased their dry goods department, and combining the energy of an employee with his progressive system as proprietor, he vastly increased the business, doubling it in two years. His present place of business, the Busy Big Store, then being in the market, he purchased it at a cost of \$6,000 and his sales have increased with his better facilities, and are now more than three times as large as when he began business five years ago. He is a shrewd careful buyer, quick to take advantage of a change in the markets, buys and sells only for cash and bids fair to be one of the most successful merchants in the county.....¹³

The Morse family had an early start in Leamington. George A. Morse had been born in Jefferson County, New York in 1833. He came to Canada about 1850 and by 1862 was in Leamington working as a clerk for a mercantile establishment. In 1865 he entered into partnership with his employer, John Settington. In 1866, Morse and William Wigle bought out Settington's

interest and a year later Morse had bought out Wigle. In 1877 he sold the business to his brother Lucian G. Morse.

Eventually a grand-daughter of George Morse, Adasa V. Meisner married W. O. Franklin, a Port Rowan, Ontario merchant formerly of the W. O. Franklin & Co., firm of Leamington.¹⁴ W. O. Franklin also made use of due bill tokens in his business in Port Rowan.¹⁵

There were several Morse's in retail business in Leamington from the mid 1800s until at least the 1920s. S. G. Morse, whose store is described earlier in this article, was in business from 1894 until sometime in the 1920s as his ads can still be seen in the *Leamington Post and News* as late as 1925. In an ad from the issue of April 18, 1907, S. G. Morse states that DUE BILLS FROM ALL GROCERY STORES TAKEN SAME AS CASH.¹⁶ It was more common for stores to refuse competitors' tokens, although the practice of accepting tokens that could easily be redeemed was not entirely unknown.

L. S. Morse, was also in business around the turn of the century. His store was known as the L. S. Morse Grocery and China Hall. I didn't see any of his ads, however, his tokens are listed in McColl's sale of 1903, so he was obviously in business around that time and earlier. The issues of the *Leamington Post* before 1907 were destroyed by fire so it is possible that he advertised during this period.

In 1912, a Mr. Cameron Morse was the manager of Safford & Co., successors to an old Leamington firm, C. B. Purvis. In 1911, Purvis went into bankruptcy and the sale of his stock was conducted by F. T. Hill & Co., who had stores in Leamington, Markdale, Orangeville and Tara, Ontario.¹⁷ Mr. Hill also made use of due bill tokens in his store in Markdale.¹⁸

There were no ads to be seen for the firm of Secord & Barrington between 1907 and 1925. However, their tokens are also listed in McColl's sale of 1903, so it is known that they were in business around the turn of the century as well. The tokens, struck in both aluminum and brass, describe the business as that of grocers and butchers.

J. E. Davies's tokens were also listed by McColl and his ads can be found frequently in the early issues of the *Leamington Post*. There is a mention of him being in Leamington as early as 1889 as he subscribed \$10.00 along with several others to develop the new gas wells when gas was discovered nearby that year. He was still advertising in 1915 but had passed away by 1919.

The firm of George Hallet & Co., was another that I didn't find advertising. Their tokens appear to be older than the normal due bills and they were probably in use before 1900.

Description of Tokens:

J.E. Davies / Clothing, / Shoes, / Groceries / Leamington, Ont.

Good for / 100 / in / merchandise
 Good for / 50 / in / merchandise
 Good for / 25 / in merchandise
 Good for / 10 / in merchandise
 Good for / 5 / in merchandise
 Good for / 1 / in merchandise



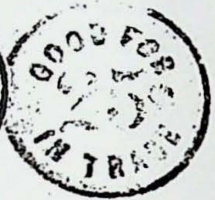
A-Oc-35
 A-Oc-28
 A-Oc-25
 A-Oc-22
 A-Oc-20
 A-Oc-18



Geo Hallet & Co. / Leamington, Ont.

Good for / 25¢ / in trade
 Good for / 10¢ / in trade

B-R-26
 B-R-25



The Big Busy Store / Dry Goods, / Carpets, / millinery. / S.G. Morse / Leamington, Ont.

Good for / 100 / in merchandise
 Good for / 50 / in merchandise
 Good for / 25 / in merchandise
 Good for / 10 / in merchandise
 Good for / 5 / in merchandise
 Good for / 1 / in merchandise



A-R-35
 A-R-31
 A-R-28
 A-R-25
 A-R-21
 A-R-18



L.S. Morse / City Grocery / & / China Hall / Leamington, Ont.

Good for / 100 / in / merchandise
 Good for / 50 / in / merchandise
 Good for / 25 / in / merchandise
 Good for / 10 / in merchandise
 Good for / 5 / in / merchandise
 Good for / 1 / in / merchandise

A-Sc12-38
 A-Sc11-35
 A-Sc10-31
 A-Sc8-29
 A-Sc8-25
 A-Sc8-21

Secord & Barrington / Grocers / & / Butchers / Leamington, Ont.

Good for / 100 / in merchandise
 Good for / 50 / in merchandise
 Good for / 25 / in merchandise
 Good for / 10 / in merchandise
 Good for / 5 / in merchandise
 Good for / 1 / in merchandise



A-R-35
 A-R-31
 A-R-28
 A-R-25
 A-R-20
 A-R-18



The Secord & Barrington tokens are also known struck in brass.

F. Harrison

Good for / 1 / Loaf / of / Bread

B-Sc8-29

Obverse:

One Coin Taken / As 25¢ / On A \$5.00 Or Over / Cash Purchase On / Jewelry, Wedding Rings / & Watches / R. Barker / Leamington, Ont.

Reverse:

British Boer War / Peace In / South Africa / Oct. 11, 1899 To May 31, 1902 (A Dove) A-R-28
This piece is also known in brass.

Obverse:

R. Barker / Is Leamington's Up To Date / Jeweler & Watch Maker

Reverse:

Keep Me And Always Have Money. (U.S. cent insert) A-R-31

W. Hepinstall / Jeweler / & / Optician / Leamington, Ont.

Good for / 25¢ / On A / \$5.00 / Cash Purchase A-Oc-25

W.D. & B.W. Cox / Men's Hats / Furnishings / And Clothing / Leamington, Ont.

Good for 50 Cents / 50 / On Every / Purchase Of / \$10.00 A-R-28

In addition to these tokens there is a bi-facial token struck in brass, 22 mm in diameter and round in shape which has simply the words LEAMINGTON, ONTARIO on both sides. What its purpose is is anyone's guess.



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An Unsuspected Numismatist's Token?

by
Chris Faulkner

A letter in the Paquet correspondence files in the library of the National Currency Collection at the Bank of Canada in Ottawa proved to be a revelation. The letter is from a Mr. E. McMahon, Secretary of the Central Canada Fair, to F.X. Paquet, the established Ottawa collector, and it is dated September 22, 1892. The revelation comes from the fact that the letter has been copied to eight other Ottawa collectors of the day, among whom is the name "Lalonde".

Collecting the metallic cards and tokens issued by Canadian numismatists has been an aspect of the hobby since the early 1890s. Many of the most familiar of these pieces are properly described as "cards", inasmuch as they have no advertised value. Those that are "Good fors" are rightly called "tokens". In that first heyday of numismatics in Canada, collectors issued such pieces for the express purpose of exchange with one another. The names of many of these collectors are well known to us from P.N. Breton's inclusion of their cards or tokens in his 1894 *Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada*. These men were his good customers and friends: Alfred Desroches (B. 573), E.A. Cardinal (B. 576-578), P.O. Tremblay (B. 606-607), D. Archambault (B. 634-635), F.X. Paquet of Ottawa (B. 780-782), and others. As is well known, there are other pieces listed by Breton which should be considered numismatists' cards, even though the issuer does not self-identify as a collector. Examples are not limited to, but include R.W. Williams of Trois-Rivières (B. 614-615) and Ludger Gravel (B. 640-647) of Montreal. Whether they self-identify or not, we would probably be safe in assuming that Breton listed every card and token known to have been issued by a Canadian numismatist as of 1893-94.

Then we come to those later pieces not recorded by Breton. There are the cards and tokens of C.P. Brown, A.A.J. Gingras, S.M. Thomson, S.S. Heal and others, which name the piece as issued by a Canadian collector. In a group by themselves, because he made them himself(!), are the dozens of pieces in a variety of metals produced by Thomas Church of Ottawa. We then come to the fifth and final group of such pieces. These are pieces which neither appear in Breton nor identify the issuer as a collector or numismatist. W.R. McColl recorded some of these in his 1903 *List of Canadian, British, United States and Foreign Coins and Pattern Pieces, Paper Money, Etc.* in the section entitled "Numismatists or Coin Collectors: Not Catalogued". George Holmes of Owen Sound and Ewen S. McLeod of Wheatley River, PEI, are prominent examples.

In the end, however, whether or not they are recorded by Breton and McColl, numismatists' tokens and cards break down into two groups: 1) those which proclaim the issuer's avocation, and 2) those which do not. And it is the identification of those in the second group about which the present-day collector may be justifiably unsure. To the list of such unsuspected numismatist's pieces, therefore, the present-day collector might wish to add the token of Napoléon Lalonde of Ottawa, listed by Breton as no. 783:



This token comes in brass and Breton says that 100 were issued. Perhaps it is worth noting that in Breton's catalogue the Lalonde token follows the cards of Joseph Hooper, L.J. Casault and F.X. Paquet, all of whom were well known collectors. Furthermore, Breton would seem to have known Lalonde personally, inasmuch as he is able to say that he is "now 46 years of age" and that he "started business in 1886."

Napoléon Lalonde was a tobacconist whose shop was located at 455 Sussex from 1886 until 1893. (On leaving the tobacco business, Lalonde became a driver for W.C. Gibson & Son, biscuit makers in Ottawa.) Because of the amount of small change he would handle in the course of his everyday transactions, one can easily imagine a tobacconist being drawn to collect coins or tokens. In fact, both Jeremiah Gibbs of Hamilton and Mrs. E.D. Gibson of Ottawa offer us precedents. Lalonde's token was issued sometime prior to April 1892, inasmuch as another letter in the Paquet correspondence files in the library of the National Currency Collection, this time from A.J. Boucher of Montreal, dated April 8, 1892, asks Paquet to acquire for him "the card or the token" ("la carte ou le sou") of Lalonde. The Lalonde token was first listed by Leroux in his 1892 *The Canadian Coin Cabinet* (as no. 1065c), and then by Breton in his June 1892 *Illustrated Canadian Coin Collector: First Annual Supplement* (as no. 351b). In F.X. Paquet's *Illustrated Catalogue & Price List of Medals, Checks & Communion Tokens of Ottawa & District* published in January 1893, the Lalonde piece is listed as no. 40 and in his price list he gives a quote of \$1.00 for the token.

The probable date of issue of the Lalonde piece coincides with two other important bits of evidence in support of it as a numismatist's token. The first is provided by R.W. Mclachlan, in an address to the annual meeting of the ANA in 1912 published in *The Numismatist*, XXV, 9 (September), pp. 304-313, of that year:

At that time [c.1891-92] there were a large number of young collectors in Ottawa, for the benefit of whom a Numismatic Society was organized. It was nothing more than an exchange association, with an elaborate set of rules and an officer for carrying out this purpose. Into the hands of this officer each member placed, for exchange, such duplicates as he happened to possess, at current prices. These, so placed by younger collectors, were mainly common Canadian coins, whereas the collector agents (there were three or four of them) sent in a selection of the traders' cards, of which they held the stock, at the high prices ordinarily asked for them. A number of these were usually selected by the unsophisticated tyro. There was thus always a good balance in favour of the knowing ones on settling day, at the end of each month. But the younger members, becoming at length disgusted with the arrangement, gave up collecting, when the scheme had to be abandoned.

Dr. Leroux, who was one of the first to strike cards for sale, finding his special line thus trenched upon by the Ottawa contingent, tried to get even with them, by indulging in adverse criticism in the second edition of his "Canadian Coin Cabinet". This was not on account of the evils of the practice but because the issuers, being French Canadians, had their cards inscribed in English. As these criticisms only occur in the French version and are most amusing, I give herewith translations of several of them.

Of Mr. L.J. Casault's card, L. 994h, he comments: "It would have been much more pleasant to have seen this token had it been in French."

An interrogation about Mr. Louis Laurin's card, L. 994m, reads: "Is it by chance that Mr. Laurin does not speak French?"

There is a suggestion regarding Jos. Dubois' check, L. 1064p, when he states that: "There is sufficient space on the reverse for 'Bon pour un repas'."

In the case of G. Gagne's check, L. 1064v, he displays strong feelings in the statement, "on seeing this token one is led to believe that Mr. Gagne is ashamed of being a French Canadian."

With Napoleon Lalonde, L. 1065c, he waxes indignant when he "concedes that an Englishman should be English, and for him I have much respect, but to the French Canadian who is ashamed of his language I have no qualifications to ascribe."

In the case of N. Larue, L. 1065d, he shows deep sarcasm when he remarks that "The selling of liquors does not, I believe, accord a dispensation to a French Canadian not to speak his own language."

But with J.B. Neveu, L. 1065p, his righteous indignation reaches its highest point when he exclaims "My God! Give to this person the light necessary to perceive the enormity of the sin he commits in being ashamed of his own language."

Again he shows sarcasm when he comments on F.X. Paquet's card, L. 1065s, this time not only in French, but in English, which can hardly be called classic: "It is too bad that Mr. Paquet put this check in circulation; by seeing this token we would believe that he is a barkeeper."

Interestingly, Breton takes a somewhat more charitable view of the rationale for the formation of the Numismatic Society of Ottawa: "[It] instituted a system of exchange between its members, which is well sustained and adds much interest to its meetings." It is worth remarking that there is no evidence that the Lalonde token ever circulated or was ever intended to circulate (any more than the other pieces mentioned by McLachlan, as well as many pieces he does not mention). Specimens are always found in uncirculated or brilliant uncirculated condition.

The second piece of evidence in support of the Lalonde token is the letter to Paquet cited above. This letter from the Secretary of the Central Canada Fair (known today as the Central Canada Exhibition) serves notice to Paquet that he has been appointed a judge in "Class 15 Numismatics" at the forthcoming Exhibition, set to open in a week's time. Among the eight collectors who have been copied with this letter are the well known L.J. Casault, F.R.E. Campeau and Louis Laurin. Of the other, local collectors on the list, the name Lalonde stands out because he was the issuer of Breton 783. Were those on the list copied because they were prospective exhibitors, or because they were members of the same association? The answer is not self-evident. Nevertheless, if there is now every reason to believe that the Nap. Lalonde token, Breton 783, may be a numismatist's token, there may also be reason to believe that Lalonde may have been one of the 14 original founding members of the Société Numismatique d'Ottawa.

In light of what I think we can say about Lalonde, now the question is to be begged as to whether J.B. Neveu, Joseph Dubois, Napoléon Larue (another tobacconist) and Célestin (not "G.") Gagné were also collectors of the period and members of the Société whose tokens, Breton nos. 633, 653, 798 and 804, should be counted as numismatists' cards, or whether they simply allowed their businesses to be used to fabricate tokens for exchange. More research will have to tell the tale.

RODNEY, ONTARIO - ALFRED J. BRANTON TOKENS

by- Len Buth



1 / HAY / A.J.B.



2 / HAY / A.J.B.



1 / HAY & OATS / A.J.B.

brass - 35mm - uniface - incused

The above tokens were recently acquired by the writer, as they were offered as being from my home town Rodney, situated in Aldborough Township, Elgin County. The seller, from a nearby town, stated that they were bought at a house contents auction near Rodney some time ago. As the tokens are not listed in McColl or Bowman, the search was on to try and attribute them. An initial read through the book "Rodney 1870 to 1950", by John Sinclair Dorland [1985], to locate possible livery stables and a name fitting "A.J.B." did not provide anything conclusive. Having seen other tokens such as these in past, it was presumed they were issued by a livery stable.

Contact was then made with Mr. Keith Kelly who is a knowledgeable local historian on the Rodney area. From his knowledge and piecing data together from the book, it is concluded these tokens were issued by Alfred J. Branton [1864-1952], a long time resident of Rodney.

Mr. Branton operated the "Patterson House" hotel from 1897 until 1900. The two story brick hotel structure still stands at the north west corner of Furnival and Victoria Streets. During the time Mr. Branton ran the hotel, he also maintained a livery stable for his hotel guests and others, which was situated across the alley behind the hotel. The tokens, for hay and oats, were no doubt obtained at the hotel and exchanged for product at the stable.

In later years, 1915 - 1940, Mr. Branton was an auctioneer, and in 1920 he was also a County Constable.

Based on the location where these tokens were found; the match of the initials "A.J.B."; and the fact Mr. Branton operated a livery stable, the evidence appears to support the conclusion made that the attribution of the tokens to Mr. Branton of Rodney is reasonable.

CHATHAM, ONT.

GRAY CARRIAGES of



William Gray Sr.

Robert Gray

William Gray emigrated to Canada in 1853 from Roxboroughshire, Scotland. He settled in Chatham, Ontario and set up as a Blacksmith there. Almost immediately he began making carriages and sleighs creating the foundation for William Gray and Sons Limited.

William had two sons Robert (born 1862) and James. While on his way to the Grand Dominion Exposition held in Montreal in September 1884, William Gray fell from a train at the whistle stop in Kingston, Ontario and died. Robert Gray, at the age of 22, was to take over the business. A partner was brought in and for a time the business was known as William Gray Sons and Campbell Limited. James Scott Gray would also be involved in the family business until his untimely death at the age of 34 from complications of diabetes.

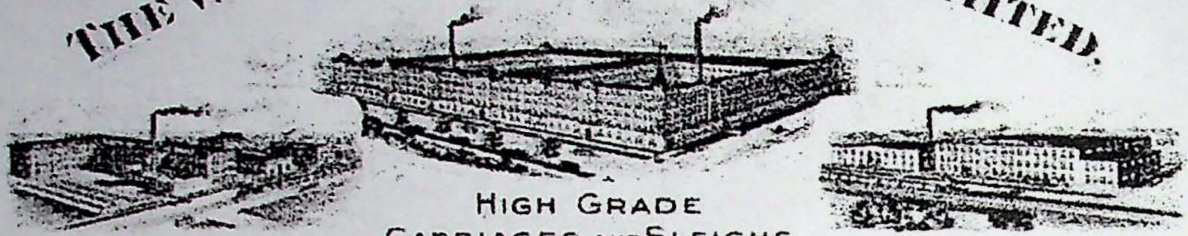
The William Gray carriage works were located on the southwest corner of William and Wellington Streets in Chatham, Ontario. By the year 1876 Gray employed about 20 men and was manufacturing carriages and sleighs to a value of some \$25,000 per year. As a comparison Mr. William Young had operated a carriage plant on the opposite corner to Wm. Gray for 10 years employing 6 men with an output of some \$3,000-\$4,000 per year. Gray carriages were considered by many to be the finest quality made and it was with this reputation that the transition to automobile production in 1916 as Gray-Dort Motors was made easily and successfully. After producing 283,456 buggies, carriages, sleighs and cutters a new day was dawning.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY
CABLE ADDRESS "GRAYS, LTD." WESTERN UNION & PRIVATE CODE

ESTABLISHED 1855

THE WM GRAY - SONS - CAMPBELL LIMITED

INCORPORATED 1911



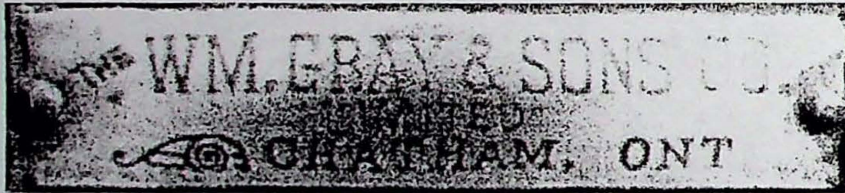
HIGH GRADE
CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS

FANNING MILLS, KITCHEN CABINETS, FARM SCALES, AUTOMOBILE BODIES, ETC

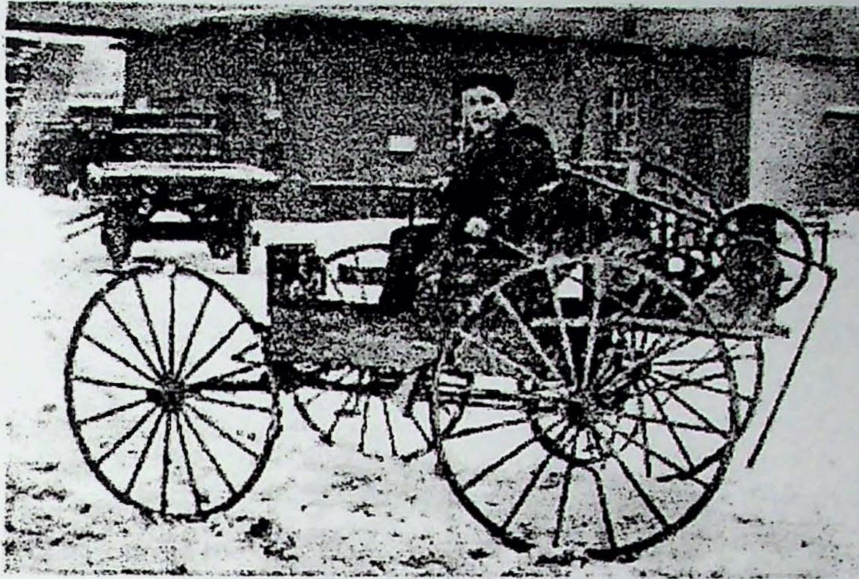


Wm Gray-Sons-Campbell Limited

Letterhead



Carriage Plate circa 1880

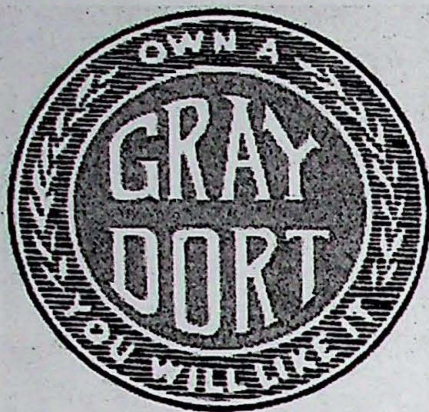


William Gray Jr 1905 - The first Gray carriage with a motor attached.



CHATHAM, ONT.





Gray-Dort Motors at its peak of manufacturing produced 8000 automobiles a year. The Company could boast of 300 dealers from Montreal to Vancouver. A fact that may be startling to some is that Gray-Dort outsold the Model 'T' Ford and Studebaker in Western Canada by a 2-1 margin.

In 1924 Dallas Dort decided to pull out of this successful venture and retire. He died 3 months later playing golf. This sudden decision by Dort placed the car company in a position of forced retirement. As quickly as they had come on the scene Gray-Dort Motors was history.

For more information and some wonderful photos be sure to visit the website www.graydortmotors.com <<http://www.graydortmotors.com>> This website is administered by James Gray, William Gray Sr's great-great grandson. James Scott Gray was his great uncle. This website is very well maintained and is a delight to view. I want to thank James for all his help in answering my many questions.

Scott E. Douglas
CATC 999

**Poole's Grocery Store
190 Huron Street
Woodstock, Ontario.**

Peter Poole started the grocery and china business at 395 Dundas St. Woodstock in 1895 and operated it until he passed away in 1936. At this time his son Jack became the owner and operated the business on Dundas St. until 1953. Jack then built a new store at 190 Huron St. to expand the grocery business to keep up with the times. He passed on the business to his son John in 1967 who operated it until his retirement in 1995. David, John's son then operated it until it closed in 2001.

The coupons that are illustrated were used in the 1940's at the china shop that was above the grocery store at 395 Dundas St. it was located in the second block, the north side of the street facing Perry. The store at 190 Huron St. just passed Knightsbridge Rd. on the eastside of the street with parking across the street and beside the store. I do remember both stores for I helped my father get the groceries there.

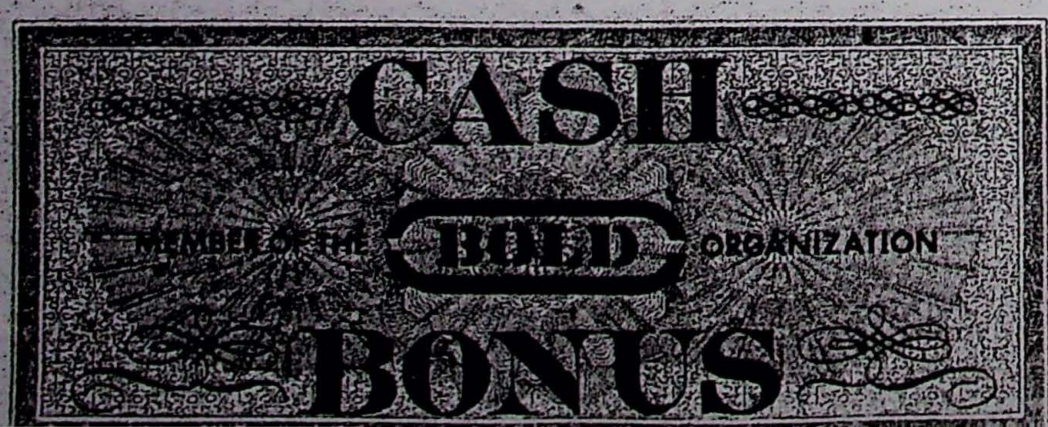
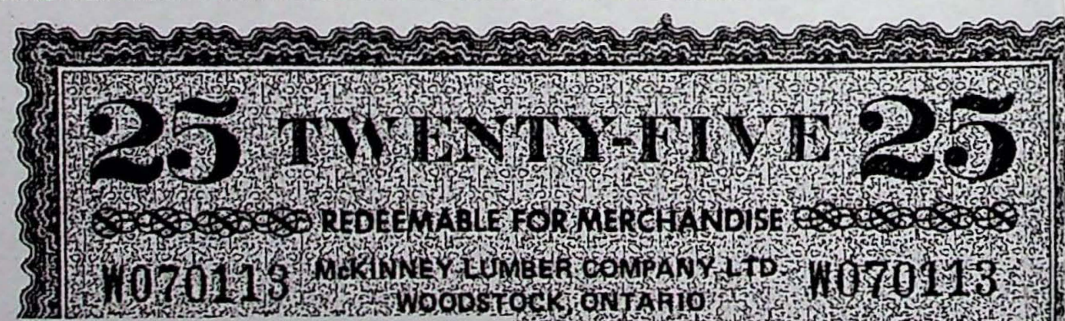


McKinney Lumber Co. Ltd.
Corner of Riddel & Ingersoll Ave.
Woodstock, Ont.

A.J. McKinney started the lumber company in 1890 and it was incorporated in 1912. A.J. McKinney's son Stead joined the business in 1945 and ran the company until it closed in 1981.

In 1973 the lumber company joined the Bold Organization to buy products at a better price. From 1973 to 1975 they used 5-10-25-50 cent & 1.00 dollar coupons which were redeemable for merchandise at the lumber company. This was done to get the people back to the store to redeem their coupons, and was being done at other stores that belonged to Bold as well.

These notes were produced by the British American Bank Note Co. for the Bold Organization.



Depicted below is another set of notes that the lumber company used while affiliated with Castle Building Centre at the same period of time that the Bold notes were used.

The British American Bank Note Company produced these notes, for the Bold Organization and the Castle Building Centre.



UNLISTED ONTARIO MERCHANT TOKENS SUPPLEMENT # 30

By Scott E. Douglas CATC #999



ESSEX COUNTY

PARENT BROS. / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / TECUMSEH, / ONT.
GOOD FOR / 50c / IN TRADE

Aluminum-R-31 mm



PARENT BROS. / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / TECUMSEH
GOOD FOR / 25c / IN TRADE

Aluminum-R-28 mm



NIPPISSING and TAMAGAMI DISTRICT.

H.L. HOLSTEIN / GENERAL / MERCHANT / WHITNEY, ONT.
GOOD FOR / \$1 00 / IN TRADE

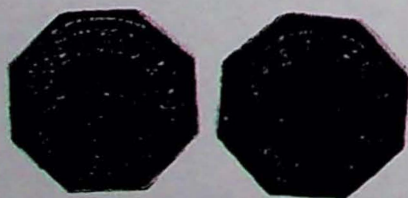
Aluminum-R-35 mm



WELLINGTON COUNTY

J.A. FARRELL. / GENERAL / MERCHANT / ARTHUR, ONT.
GOOD FOR / 50c / IN MERCHANDISE

Aluminum-R-32 mm



PERTH COUNTY

ENGELAND & SON / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / MILVERTON
GOOD FOR / 10c / IN / MERCHANDISE

Brass -Oc-23.5 mm

Strong Demand For All Grades of Canadian Colonial Tokens Indicated In the New Edition of This Catalogue

A Review by Jerry Remick FCNRS, C.A.T.C. #202

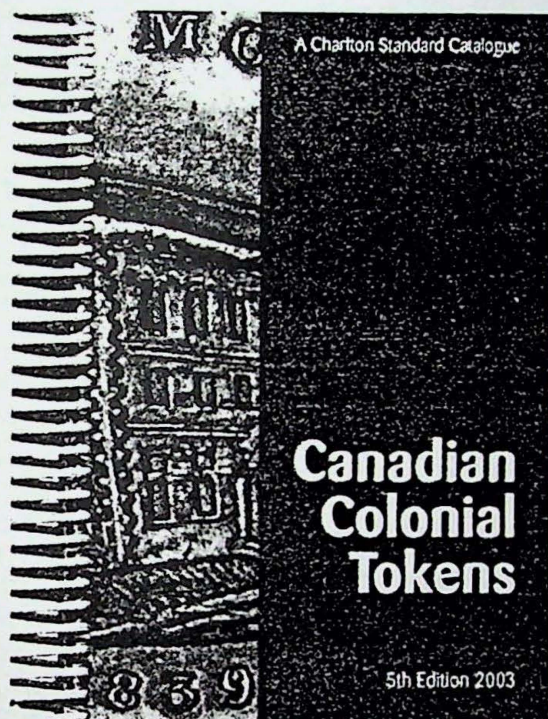
According to W.K. Cross, author and publisher of the 5th edition of *The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Colonial Tokens*, published March 15, 2003 at \$29.95 retail, "New interest is moving into the colonial token field, with dealer and collector demand on shrinking inventories.

This is not a new situation for high grade tokens, but it certainly is for the middle range, which is now experiencing the pressure. Even the low grades are being sought after to fill the needs of telemarketers. Canadian Colonial tokens have not enjoyed so much popularity in over a hundred years".

The fourth edition of this catalogue was published in 2000.

The 264 page soft cover catalogue is printed on 5 ½ by 8 ½ inch pages and for the first time it is bound with a black plastic spiral binding, which allows the book to lie flat when open.

The catalogue covers currency tokens issued by local governments and merchants in the Colonial provinces of Canada from 179- - 1867 due to a shortage of circulating legal tender. Private business cards, trade and transportation tokens and coinage used during the French Regime in Colonial Canada are not listed.



Colonial tokens are catalogued under the Colonial Province in which they were issued. The Colonial Provinces are listed from east to west and include: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower Canada (Quebec), Upper Canada (Ontario), and the Province of Canada. Under each province tokens are classified under one of the following headings: Semi-regal, Private and Anonymous.

The following data is given for each token: a paragraph of historical and background data, a photo of both sides of the token, a Charlton catalogue number, date, composition, weight, diameter, die axis, edge, reference numbers from other catalogues and valuations in up to 6 grades from VG to Unc. Enlarged photos show die varieties and all are catalogued.

All tokens are cross-referenced with other established numbering systems such as Breton, Courteau, Lees, Wood and Willey.

A 5 page legend index allows collectors to easily identify even the most obscure token.

The catalogue retails at \$29.95 (\$19.95 US). It is available by mail for an additional \$5.00 (\$5.00 US) for postage and handling plus GST or HST for Canadians from the publisher: The Charlton Press, P.O. Box 820, Station Willowdale B, North York, ON M2K 2R1, phone (800) 442-

6042, fax (800) 442-1542 and E-mail chpress@charltonpress.com. For more information on the publications of the Charlton Press, visit their Web-site www.charltonpress.com.

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Second Edition of the Catalogue on Quebec's Political Notes and Tokens

A Review by Jerry Remick FCNRS, C.A.T.C. #202

The second edition of *Les Billets et Jetons Politiques du Québec* (The Political Notes and Tokens of Quebec) by Dominic Labbe was issued late in January of 2003. The 44 page (8 ½ by 11 inch) catalogue with a black spiral binding is entirely in French.

The booklet catalogues two types of political notes and tokens, each in a separate section: those pertaining to Quebec and those pertaining to Canadian prime ministers from Quebec (Trudeau and Mulroney), but with subject matter pertaining to Canada.

The oldest Quebec political token listed in the catalogue is dated 1810. The oldest Quebec political note listed in the catalogue was issued in the 1940s.

The political notes and tokens pertaining to Quebec are catalogued on pages 7-31. These pieces present a political or economic message, pertaining to Quebec and are aimed at federal, provincial or municipal governments's policy. Thirty-nine different issues are catalogued in chronological order of issue and include 61 different types or varieties, showing some differences in design and/or denomination. Thirty-four issues are notes and five issues are tokens.

Twenty-three different issues of notes and tokens pertain to Canadian government prime ministers from Quebec (Trudeau and Mulroney) are catalogued on pages 31-42. The political satire on each note or token is aimed at Canada and not just Quebec. Twenty issues are notes and three are tokens. This is a new section added to the second edition of this catalogue.

The pieces were issued by individuals or groups as souvenirs, which were not meant to be spent. Spendable notes or pieces with a political message are not included. Parts of various Canadian banknotes were sometimes used in the design, especially for the political notes pertaining to Quebec.

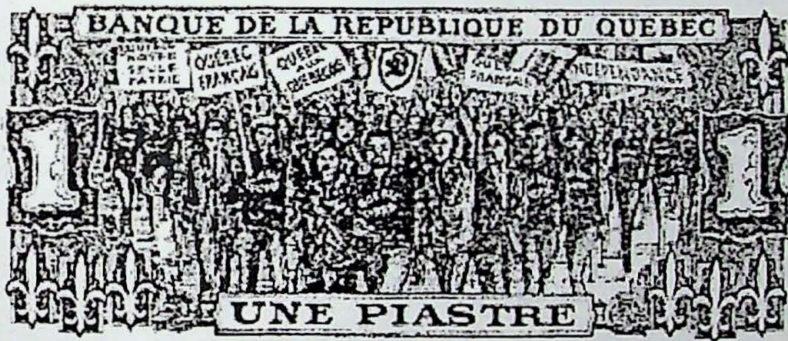
A half page, and in a few cases more, are devoted to each issue of political notes and tokens, presenting the following data: up to several paragraphs of background data, descriptive data of both sides of the issue and a photo of sides of all type pieces for each issue. Two tables are included for each issue: one with the catalogue number and a table with: the issuer, face value, printer or mint, serial number, signature, number of notes printed or pieces struck, dimensions or diameter, and colour or metallic composition. Two pages with a valuation and a rarity scale of one to ten are included for each piece.

A two page check-list of all varieties of notes and tokens catalogued concludes the catalogue.

An excellent 2 page introduction and an index of all issues are at the beginning of the catalogue.

The photos were enlarged for the second edition and some texts were revised. Eleven new varieties of notes were added to the first section of the 2nd edition.

The catalogue is available at \$10.00 for Canadian residents, \$7.00 US for United States residents and \$9.50 US for those residing elsewhere from: Dominic Labbe, 975 Gilles Drolet, McMasterville, Quebec, Canada J3G 6R3.



CANADIAN MUNICIPAL TOKEN MEDALS AND SCRIP

BY

JACK P. SAUCHENKO, 13559 - 124 A AVE., EDMONTON, ALBERTA, T5L 3B4

e-mail: jpsbes@planet.eon.net

Web Page: <http://www.planet.eon.net/~jpsbes/>

With Information From Jerry Remick
and
Other Collectors

ALBERTA

CLARESHOLM ISSUES A 2003 \$2 TOKEN

The Village of Claresholm has issued a \$2 municipal trade token to commemorate the centennial of the incorporation of Claresholm as a village in 1903.

The obverse side of the village of Claresholm shows the front street as it was in 1903.

The reverse side shows the long seen water tower of the Village with a steam locomotive at the bottom.

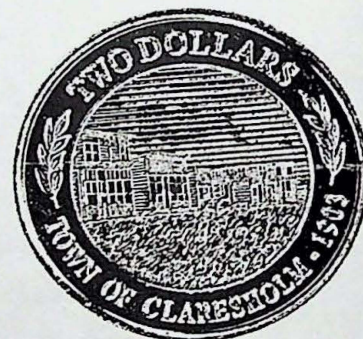
The issue has an error the word VILLAGE was replaced with TOWN on the obverse side. 100 nickel bonded steel and 18 brass tokens were struck. The brass tokens also were faulted with a chip die showing an indentation at 3 O'clock on the obverse side and a large lump of metal at 9 O'clock on the reverse (train side).

Tracie Brentnall made the drawing and cut the dies.

The trade token with "VILLAGE" was struck on 32 mm milled edge blanks in the following metals with mintages following: nickel bonded steel @ 4,600 pieces, commercial bronze @ 200 pieces and bimetallic @ 200 pieces.

100 trade tokens with "TOWN" were struck on 32 mm nickel bonded steel blanks.

18 trade tokens with "TOWN" were struck from the shipped die on 32 mm brass blanks.



LA CRETE ISSUES 2003 \$5 Token

The La Crete and Area Chamber of Commerce has issued a 2003 dated, \$5.00 municipal trade token valid until Dec. 31, 2003.

The obverse side shows a large two storey motel building with some land scaping in the background.

The reverse side shows La Crete's Main Street, which was reconstructed in 2002.

Tracie Brentnall did the art work and engraved the dies.

The token was struck on 35 mm blanks in the following metals with mintages following: brass @ 600 pieces, antique brass @ 35 pieces, nickel-silver @ 35 pieces and gold plated @ 35 pieces.



ONTARIO

NEW LISKEARD ISSUES 2003 \$2 TOKEN

The New Liskeard Centennial Reunion Committee 2003 has issued a 2003 \$2 municipal trade token to commemorate the centennial of the incorporation of New Liskeard as a town in 1903.

The obverse side of the token shows the Town New Liskeard seal.

The reverse side of the token shows a passenger and shipping steam boat called The Meteor.

The artistic concept for the token was made by Tammie Caldwell and Wendy Cote of New Liskeard. The token was designed by Glenn Trenchard of Lawrence Medalllic Art Ltd.

Lawrence Medalllic Art Ltd. struck the token on 33 mm, milled edge, 13 grams blanks in the following metals with mintage following: nickel bonded steel(NBS) 5,000 pieces, antique bronze plated NBS 110 pieces, antique silver plated NBS 110 pieces and gold plated NBS 110 pieces.



2003 O.N.A. CONVENTION MEDAL

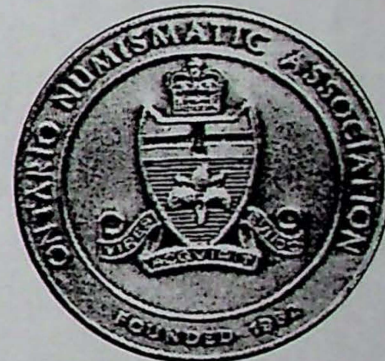
The Ontario Numismatic Association has issued a 2003 medal to mark their 41st annual Convention held in Guelph, Ontario.

One side of the medal shows the frontal view of the now Wellington County Museum, was House of Industry, built in 1877.

The other side shows the crest of the Ontario Numismatic Association.

The Great Canadian Mint struck the medal on 38 mm blanks in the following metals, with mintages: copper 50 pieces, brass 40 pieces and pure silver 30 pieces.

All the copper medals are in the registration kits, which are for sale to registrants who pay \$25.00 for the kits.



QUEBEC

JERRY REMICK'S 600th COLUMN

Jerry Remick has written 600 columns for the newspaper Canadian Coin News and others.

Jerry began his column in Nov. 1978 and since then this column has been published in nearly every issue of the Canadian Coin News.

In order to have more space for other numismatic topics, his column on "Municipal Tokens" will not be published in every issue of the newspaper The Canadian Coin News, but often in alternating issues.



SASKATCHEWAN

MIDALE ISSUES 2003 \$3 TOKEN

The Town of Midale has issued a 2003 \$3.00 municipal token to mark the town's 2003 centennial year.

The first strike of the 2003 \$3.00 token on 32 mm milled edge sold out in 8 days.

The obverse side shows the words MIDALE, SASK. with a four post fence enclosing the Mainprize Regional park.

The first strike was as follows: 365 pieces bimetallic, 50 pieces in nickel-silver, 50 pieces commercial bronze and 50 pieces were gold plated.

The reverse side shows an grain elevator, oil pump jack and flower.

The second striking shows the words "MIDALE, SK. AND AREA" replacing "MIDALE, SASK. and DR. is removed on the obverse side. The reverse side is the same for both tokens and the mintage is the same for both tokens.

Ken Turner designed the token and Tracie Brentnall

