

NUMISMATICA CANADA

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From the Editor

Greetings everyone. We have here another issue which should give you some pleasant reading over the Christmas and New Year Holiday. Thanks is extended to all those who have contributed to this issue and of course to all who have contributed throughout the year.

An especial thanks is given out to Wayne Jacobs who has contributed 35 pages in five articles to *Numismatica Canada* over the past year. This great effort represents almost an entire issue from just Wayne alone. In addition to what he contributes to these pages, Wayne also contributes to the C.N.A. Journal on a regular basis as well as being editor of the *Mid-Island Coin Club Journal* of Nanaimo, B.C.

A short while ago I was shown two medals received by a St. Thomas boy about the year 1925. One was won in a rifle shooting competition and the other was a music award. While researching these medals I realized that there were many, many medals of these types given out to young students in St. Thomas over the years. If one looks from coast to coast here in Canada there must be many thousands of similar items. I realize that there are known medals of these types, however, I think that there must be a tremendous number not known lying about. The collector who has these particular pieces paid maybe a dollar or two each for them at a local coin club auction, showing that local interest in them didn't excite much response. The illustrations in this issue are not of the best quality, however, I can state that these medals both display good artistic merit and are both excellent mementoes of local history.

There must be a lot more of this type of exnumia around. If anybody reading this has anything similar, the editor invites you to share it with our members through these pages.

Best wishes for the Holiday Season to everyone.

Documents Relating to the Prince Edward Island Cent of 1871.

by Wayne L. Jacobs

By 1871, the colony of Prince Edward Island was the only British North American province not to have adopted decimal currency, despite calls for this economic move in the legislature as far back as 1860. Why this was so can only be a matter of speculation. The most powerful members of the Island council are termed "conservative" in monetary matters yet these same members were frequently the bankers and largest merchants (highly interlocked) while the general population were largely powerless renters – particularly the farmers at the time. As is usual, there is a certain profit to be made – constant if not large – in the conversion of dissimilar currencies.

The Island currency was a complicated mess during the period 1849-70. Generally, British coin was the easiest to compute, a £1 in the form of the gold sovereign rated at 30/ P.E.I. and the other gold and silver denominations in proportion. The coinage nearest to hand in the form of U.S. gold and U.S./Canada/New Brunswick silver was not proportional even to themselves: U.S. gold \$10 "eagle" = 60/ P.E.I. but its tenth in the form of a silver dollar proportionately higher at 6s3d and the half of *that* (the 50¢) proportionately lower at only an even 3s. Since the British crown (value: 7s6d P.E.I.) was that upon which the Island halfpenny "coppers" were based, it took 180 of them to buy a crown and were therefore of very light weight.

In the meantime, some of the banks added to the mix by issuing notes denominated in dollars. The Union Bank of Prince Edward Island issued notes in dollars (at 4s2d sterling per dollar) as early as 1864, as did the Summerside Bank in 1866 at the same rate. But the Farmers Bank of Rustico issued dollar notes in 1864 but at the rate of only 4s sterling per dollar. (The Bank of Prince Edward Island continued to issue only notes in P.E.I. pounds and shillings).

Eventually, even the bankers/merchants came to the conclusion that the Island must go decimal and when a bill to that effect came on the legislature floor on April 13, 1871, it rushed through all readings to enactment in only three days! On 17 April, 1871, P.E.I. received "An Act to Establish a Decimal System of Currency on this Island" ("P.E.I. 34th VICTORIA Cap. V") to come into effect January 1, 1872. Unlike the "decimal dollars" of Nova Scotia or Newfoundland, the new P.E.I. dollar assimilated with that of the U.S. and Dominion of Canada (Nova Scotia would be brought into line on July 1 as well).

Therefore, silver was no problem. Due to its proximity, U.S. or Canadian silver coin could be imported and used. And, since the silver coinages of both countries were legal tender only up to \$10 and bullion after that, there was the *possibility* that silver coin could be bought in bulk on the exchanges at slightly less than face. While no records seem to exist showing that this was actually done, we can bet that the P.E.I. banks would have been on the lookout for any such deal.

The "copper" coinage was something else again, being lightweight and easily convertible to nothing. Foreign gold and silver coins might serve P.E.I.'s decimal needs but it was imperative that a decimal copper/bronze coinage in cents be introduced.

It was decided that an issue of 2-million bronze cents would be required and no great degree of planning appears to have been done by the Island. The whole matter of procurement was turned over to William Cundall, cashier (which is to say, manager) of the Bank of Prince Edward Island who seems to have planned a business trip that summer to Britain in any case. It would seem that the matter of the cents was simply a "rider" to his larger business interests and that the Island government's requests and orders were of the sketchiest, requesting only that the coinage amount to "the value of one thousand and five hundred pounds sterling" and that "the Queen's head should be on one face of the coin". Cundall apparently designed the reverse – the coat of arms of P.E.I. – on the boat trip over to England.

With little more than verbal instructions in hand (apparently), Cundall contacted the Royal Mint but was informed that any such order would have to be accompanied by an authorization from the British Treasury. They in turn rebuffed him on the grounds that they would not recognize his authority; the request would have to come from William Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of P.E.I. Fortunately, the trans-Atlantic

telegraph cable was in place and on Aug. 12, the Treasury received a telegram from Robinson to that effect. By late August, the project was under way even though the Royal Mint, pleading overwork, passed the actual striking over to Ralph Heaton & Sons of Birmingham ("The Mint") for execution.

The overall story of the P.E.I. cents is ably covered in the work "The Currency and Medals of Prince Edward Island" (by Robert Graham, Earle K. Kennedy and J. Richard Becker with Ralph Dickieson and Gordon J. McCarville – Numismatic Education Society of Canada, 1988). The following consists of the Royal Mint documents as pertains to the Cent coinage, beginning with Cundall's request and descriptive designs of about August 30. It's unfortunate that not all are in good condition – some have badly faded writing merging into browned paper while others are on paper of such quality that writing on the reverse is equally legible (if that is the term) on the face. They are as follow:

Document 1.

(Document letterhead of Royal Mint seal) (no date – Aug. 30?)

(Top corner: "P.S. funds required will be deposited in the Union Bank of London who [will advise?])

"Coinage required for the Government of Prince Edward Island –

"Two millions of Cent pieces of the same quality – size and weight as the Halfpenny piece of Great Britain provided the Cost do not exceed £1500 Sterling –

"The design suggested and desired is

"For the obverse side

The Queen's head with superscription similar to the [25 Cent piece / silver of Canada] (*writer's note:* [] has been crossed out and "Jamaican (nickel) Halfpenny" inserted) – with date at foot "1871"

"For the reverse side

Superscription – Province of Prince Edward Island (not Edward's)

A small oak tree – sheltered by a larger one (the arms of the P.E.I.) with a motto below "Parva sub ingenti" – at the [foot?] "ONE CENT" [then illegible].

Document 2.

(Letterhead seal of Royal Mint)

1871 Sept. 12

"The accompanying designs are those proposed for a One-Cent piece to be issued in Prince Edward Island.

The obverse is the same as that which is already in use for the Jamaica Nickel Half-Penny – and the reverse is an adaptation of the design of the Great Seal of the Island, which bears the inscription "Parva sub ingenti".

(Approved [illegible initials] Sep 20/71)
Royal Mint
12 September 1871"

(signed) C.W. Fremantle
Deputy Master &c

¹ If there was actual artwork or sketches accompanying this document, they appear to have been lost.

Document 3.

"Royal Mint
13 Sept. 1871

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence on the subject of a copper coinage for the Government of Prince Edward Island,

I am directed by the Master of the Mint to report for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury that in accordance with Their Lordships Order (No. 13681/71) of the 29 Ultmo, he has caused designs to be prepared & submitted for approval of Her Majesty, and that with regard to the striking of the pieces he has (placed?) himself in communication with Messrs Heaton and Messrs James Watt & Co for the receipt of tenders from whom the necessary steps will be taken for (undecipherable) execution of the coinage.

I have the honor to be Yr Obt Svt,
C. W. F(remantle)"

Document 4.

[Request for tender to Heaton's and Watt & Co.]

(Letterhead Seal of Royal Mint)

"13. Sept. 1871

Gentlemen,

I am to request that you will be good enough to state on what terms you will be prepared to execute a Coinage of Two Millions (in margin: "2,000,000") of One Cent pieces on account of the Government of Prince Edward Island.

The piece will be of the same alloy as the Imperial Bronze Coinage, namely Nine five per cent of Copper, four of Tin and 1 Zinc and to be of the same diameter & weight as the Imperial halfpenny, namely the diameter of one inch and the weight eighty-seven grains and a half [in margin: "87½ grains"] or eighty pieces per pound.

I am to state that the Dies will be prepared and furnished by the Mint, and that the price to be stated should include all expenses of metal & manufacture and of packing the Coin for shipment to the Colony in boxes to be approved by the Master of the Mint, containing the Pieces of the nominal value of one hundred Dollars, or ten thousand pieces each.

I am to add that the Dies will be ready for use in about five or six weeks from the present time, and that any proposal which you may make should state in what number of days from the date of the issue to you of the Dies by this Dept. you will undertake to deliver the boxes of coin to the order of the Master of the Mint.

I am, &c
C. W. F(remantle)"

Document 5.
[Heaton's Reply to Tender]

(Seal of Ralph Heaton & Sons) "The Mint, Birmingham

20th Sept. 1871

Sir,

In answer to your letter of 13th Instant – we should be happy to supply two millions of One Cent Bronze pieces for Prince Edward Island as described in your letter and in accordance with the conditions therein contained at the price of one hundred and thirty seven pounds (£137-) per ton, Nett, and in the event of our obtaining the order would complete the coinage in about twenty eight days after receipt of the dies.

Tons	Cwt	Qtr
11	3	1
£1559.	5.	-

We have the honor to be, Sir
Your obedient Servants,
Ralph Heaton & Sons"

The Master of Her Majesty's Mint,
London

[Accepted, C.W. Fremantle
24 Sept. 1871"]

Document 6.
[Reply of Watt & Co. to tender]

" 18 (London?) St.,

22nd Sept. 1871

Sirs,

We have the honor to reply to your letter of the 13th Inst. In reference to a suitable bronze coinage required by the Government of Prince Edward Island.

We shall be prepared to manufacture two millions of pieces of the size, weight and composition specified by you, and deliver them ready packed for shipment in London or Liverpool for the sum of £1574, say Fifteen hundred and seventy four pounds.

(Providing?) that the dies are delivered to us in about a month, we could complete the coinage in about two weeks afterwards, and have the boxes ready for delivery to the order of the Master of the Mint.

We have the honor to remain, Sir, Your obt Servants
James Watt & Co."

Document 7.
[Acceptance of the Heaton Tender]

(Letterhead seal of Royal Mint)

"25 Sept. 1871

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Master of the Mint to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 20th instant, that he accepts your Tender to coin & pack two millions of One Cent Bronze pieces on account of the Govt. of Prince Edward Island at the price of One hundred and Thirty Seven pounds (in margin: "£137") per Ton, and to complete the coinage within Twenty eight days from the date on which the dies are supplied to you by this Dept.

The Dies will be forwarded to you on Monday the 16th of October, and it will be understood that the Coin will be packed & ready for shipment to the order of the Agent for the Colony on Tuesday 14th of November.

(To) Messrs Ralph Heaton & Sons,
The Mint, Birmingham

I am &c
C. W. F(remantle)"

Document 8.

(Seal, Ralph Heaton & Sons)

"The Mint, Birmingham

Sept. 26th, 1871

Sir,

We have the honour to thank you for your letter of the 25th inst. informing us that our offer for 2,000,000 of one Cent Bronze Pieces for Prince Edward Island was accepted.

As the bodies of the dies we use in coining presses are of a different shape to those used in the Royal Mint, we have sent per Great Western Railway tonight, two models, the shape of the dies suitable for our presses, and shall esteem it a favour if you will have the bodies of the dies for use in the above coinage, turned in accordance with these models.

Master of the Royal Mint,
London

I have the honor to be, Sir.
Your obedient servants
Ralph Heaton & Sons"

Document 9.

"Balmoral, September 30, 1871

Dear Sir,

I return the enclosed design for the new coinage in Prince Edward Island which the Queen approves.

I may observe that Her Majesty cannot help thinking the head very ugly, an opinion in which I think most persons will be disposed to agree.

Yours faithfully
Henry Ponsonby"²

Document 10.
"Travellers Club

October 19, 1871

My dear Fremantle,

Your letter to me was opened by Biddulph as I had left Balmoral and he will show the Queen the coin.³

² Col. (later Sir Henry) Ponsonby was private secretary to Queen Victoria.

³ This was probably one of the specimen strikes made at the Royal Mint. See below.

It must be very difficult to obtain a real likeness. You keep to the youthful features of the Sovereign which I suppose is right. Yet as I look on Coins as historical proofs, I always am sorry that H.M. does not grow older on them as she does in life. But realism is seldom appreciated anywhere.

Y v t
Henry Ponsonby

Windsor
Oct. 19, 1871"

Document 11

(Copy of Messrs Heaton's Acct) "The Mint, Birmingham November 25th, 1871
To: Ralph Heaton & Sons

2,000,000 One Cent Pieces, Bronze Coin for Prince Edward Island composed of 95% Copper, 4% Zinc and 1% Tin⁴, size of English Halfpenny. Weight 87½ grains each. Wrapped in rolls of 50 pieces, and packed in 200 boxes, each containing 10,000 pieces.

£ s d

Weight of Coin 223 Cwt, 24 lbs [@] 137/ [cwt] £1529 - 4

This day per Pickford & Co., to the order of the Birmingham and Midland Bank, B'ham.

Examined & Approved: (signed) C.W. Fremantle, Depty. Master of the Mint"

Document 12.

(Letterhead seal of Royal Mint) 29 November, 1871

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 7th instant, I am to forward to you herewith a Statement of the Expenses connected with the Execution of a Coinage of Two Millions of Bronze Cents for the Colony of Prince Edward Island, which has now been delivered for shipment to the order of the Birmingham Midland Bank on your account.

I am to request that you will have the goodness to transmit to Messrs Heaton & Sons the (the final two pages of the three-page document are nearly unreadable due to browning of the paper. However, on the final page – which comprises a sort of ledger sheet – we can discern the following:)

"Metal and Coinage	£1529. 0. 4d
"Mint Expenses:	
Engraving original reverse die	£10. 0. 0
142 working dies at 7/6 each	53. 5. 0
Travelling Expenses of Mint officer	
(Robt. Hill) charged with supervision	
of the Coinage	6. 15. 0
	<u>70. 0. 0</u>
	£1599. 0. 4d

To: The Manager, Union Bank of London

⁴ The proportions of tin and zinc would appear to have been transposed in error.

The Arrival and Circulation of the P.E.I. Cents.

At this point, the documents in the Royal Mint Archives cease but the completion of the story was ably taken up in *CMPEI* by way of documents and notices in the archives of the Island itself. This work should be consulted for a detailed account but in the interest of finishing the story of the P.E.I. cents, the highlights are as follows:

- (a) The £1599. 0. 4d invoice cost was not the final one. The P.E.I. public accounts for 1872 show that the ultimate cost for the manufacture and shipping of the cents – as well as other apparent incidentals such as William Cundall's expenses – came to a total of £2722.5s.9d P.E.I. Currency, equivalent to £1814.17s.2d sterling. This wasn't a bad deal for the Island: they had received the equivalent of \$20,000 face value in cents for a total cost of \$8832.31.
- (b) Although records fail to show the date on which the cents arrived on the Island, we know that they were shipped by Heaton's to the Birmingham & Midland Bank for forwarding on November 25th and that two notices appeared in the Island papers very early in the next year regarding their distribution. That on the left below concerned the adoption of decimal currency itself; that on the right the P.E.I. cents. We can probably safely assume that they had arrived by late December, 1871.

NOTICE.

AFTER the FOURTH day of JANUARY, 1872, all Accounts against the GOVERNMENT of this Island are required to be computed in

Decimal Currency,

according to the standard mentioned in the Act passed in the late Session "to establish a Decimal system of Currency in this Island."

CHAS. DEBRISAY, C.M.G.
J. W. MORRISON,
Esq. & Board of Works.

Treasurer's Office,
January 10th, 1872.

By order of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, dated 9th January, 1872:

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT during the month of FEBRUARY next, the COPPER COIN, now in circulation in this Island, will be exchanged at the Colonial Building, at the rate of SIXTEEN CENTS for each SHILLING, currency.

JOSEPH POPE,
Jan. 10, 1872. — all papers &c. Treasurer.

- (c) P.E.I. public accounts of April, 1872 show that during the redemption of the old copper coins at the rate of sixteen cents per shilling (i.e., 24 old halfpence) currency, a total of £1858.3s.9d currency had been exchanged and retired, the majority (£1544.10s.6d) being the "small half-penny tokens" (370,692 pieces). Most of the rest were "Provincial pence" (£120.18s.0d) and "Provincial halfpence" (£112.4s.0d); the small remainder were English and French coin, a lot (£51.17s.0d) of the former being "smooth half-pence" which could equally apply to truly worn regal halfpennies or fakes purposely struck to resemble the same.
- (d) The entire issue of cents did not enter circulation quickly after an initial quantity of some 600,000 had been released. Of the 200 boxes originally shipped, P.E.I. public accounts show that 127 remained as of Jan. 1, 1874 and 98 (nearly half the total) on Jan. 1, 1876. It was 10 November 1880 before all had gone and then only after they had been moved at a 10% discount after December, 1878. Businessmen in other provinces were among the buyers (70,000 went to Montreal; 130,000 to New Brunswick and 10,000 to Halifax). Created to solve an Island problem, the cents made their own due to an issue that was now known to be excessive by double or more.
- (e) The cents by this time *were* legal for circulation in the other provinces of the Dominion. By the proclamation of late 1870, the "legitimate" token issues were made legal at the rate of 2¢ per penny and decimal coinage at par. Initially intended to include the pre-Confederation decimal coinages of the Province of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, its terms would have extended to the P.E.I. cents after that province joined in 1873. All of the above non-Dominion coinages were slowly but constantly withdrawn over the next couple of decades by simply not being paid out again when received by banks or government offices.

- (f) Upon decimalization of its currency, P.E.I. chose to value its new dollar on the same basis as that of the Dominion of Canada, i.e., £1 sterling = \$.486 2/3⁵. But the P.E.I. dollar was separate from the Canadian, and remained so for some years even after the Island joined Confederation. The Dominion "Uniform Currency Act" (July 1, 1871) brought into line only the currencies of the constituent provinces at that date and was aimed mostly at Nova Scotia, forcing their "cheaper" dollar to coincide with the rest at the rate of 75¢ N.S. = 73¢ Canadian. Through some oversight, the terms of the Act were not made incumbent on future provinces upon joining and therefore neither P.E.I. (joined July 1, 1873) nor even B.C. (joined July 17, 1871) were covered under the Act, forcing yet another one in 1881 to rectify this shortcoming. On the Island, this exceptional condition was manifested in two ways: (1) the various Island banks were permitted to issue notes in denominations down to and including \$1, a minimum of \$5 not coming into effect until 1891 and (2) notes issued in the 1870s were habitually overprinted "Canada Currency" to denote their adherence to the new standard rather than the several "dollar standards" in previous use on the Island.

Physical Characteristics, P.E.I. Cent.

As the "semi-ledger" Royal Mint document shows, only one master die was created for the 1871 Prince Edward Island cent: the reverse. For the obverse, it would have been most economical to employ a suitable design and size directly from some other British Commonwealth coin already in use – and for a "mature bust" portrait of Victoria, choices were limited: Canada, Newfoundland and Hong Kong in silver, Jersey in copper and Jamaica in nickel. As we have seen in the documents above, strong consideration was given to adapting the obverse of the Canadian 25-cent piece to Island use. However, the diameter of the silver coin was too small (23.62mm) by a couple of millimeters and its use as-is would have meant a very broad rim. Therefore, the nod was given to the Jamaican nickel halfpenny that at least came much closer. But we should note: not *exact*. As things turned out, the new cent, supposedly "Imperial halfpenny"-size, is slightly smaller: 25.40mm versus 25.53mm, a tiny difference dictated by the Jamaican coin and its dies.



JAMAICA Halfpenny in nickel (Lt.) Reverse; (Rt.) Obverse

Obverse: P.E.I. Cent, 1871

The last was copied wholesale from the Jamaica issue of 1871. Both enlarged.

It seems highly probable that the choice (or suggestion) was made by officials at the Royal Mint and concurred with by Cundall who had a sort of power of attorney from the Province. As the documents show, Queen Victoria personally found the portrait "ugly" (something that would have been an unpleasant surprise to Leonard C. Wyon, its designer/engraver) but approved it anyhow.⁶

Wyon engraved the reverse master die from scratch for a charge of £10, probably using sketches by Cundall for the design. For his part, Cundall simply used the arms of P.E.I. for the central design showing a large oak (Britain) sheltering three small ones on the coin. It's generally assumed that the three small oaks represent the three counties of P.E.I. (and that may be true). The motto, "Parva Sub Ingenti" translates as "The Small Beneath the Great", implying Britain's protection.

⁵ The British crown was valued at \$1.20 P.E.I. by this Act, the other British silver coins in proportion.

⁶ It seems strange that she would have expressed this sentiment at this late date since the identical portrait on the Jamaican coins had been in use since 1869.



P.E.I. Cent, 1871. Reverse. Enlarged



P.E.I. Coat-of-arms (version of 1905)

It seems more than likely that the first trial strikes from a set of dies was done at the Royal Mint. These are the rare "Specimen strikes" that were probably used as samples for the approval of Cundall, the Queen and others. They differ from the regular business strikes in that a patch of grass under the tree directly above the EN of INGENTI is present on the specimens, giving evidence that the necessary grass stems were added by hand to the working die used. On the business strikes, this small patch is always "bald", probably due to excessive relief in this one area that would not replicate well. Specimens are always in normal bronze and exist with both medal and coin reverses in about equal numbers.

As one of the Heaton documents quoted above shows, dies for the Heaton coining presses were not compatible with those of the Royal Mint, the die bodies being of different sizes. In 1871, Heaton's was equipped with the modern "knuckle" presses while the Royal Mint was still creaking along with the old, nearly-worn-out Soho screw presses so it seems most likely that the specimen strikes would have been made in London as tests for the dies then being replicated and not at Heaton's when the dies would have had to have been irrevocably altered to fit their presses.⁷

Somewhat surprising is the fact the Royal Mint felt it necessary to manufacture a total of 142 working dies for this rather modest issue of 2,000,000 cents. This *may* have been 71 sets of 2 but in any case, the number of coins struck per set is only 28,169, a terribly low figure when we consider that only slightly later, the Royal Mint with its own new knuckle presses were realizing averages 2 to 5 times as much for equal-size Canadian⁸ and Newfoundland bronze cents.

⁷ In 1872, the Royal Mint would rent, then buy, the first of the modern knuckle presses from Heaton's, adding three more over the next six years. During this period, Heaton's was one of a number of manufacturers of this type of coining press. From 1872 onward, the die bodies *could* be compatible at both Heaton's and the Royal Mint.

⁸ In a way, the P.E.I. cent lived on. Its "Jamaican Portrait" was later used on the Dominion of Canada cent 1876-onwards although the inscription was changed and master dies made slightly larger so that Imperial halfpenny planchets could be used in their production.

The Why of the Railroad "Y" and the tokens from Field, B.C.

by Ronald Greene



F4610a



A:R:25½



F4610b



A:R:25½

Firstly I must say that I did not write most of this article. I found an article entitled, *The Why of the Railroad "Y"* in both the Revelstoke Review for March 19, 1924, and the Grand Forks Gazette for Oct. 24, 1924. The article appears to have been supplied to the newspapers by the railway company, but is unsigned. It included photographs of Mount Stephen House, the Railroad Y.M.C.A. at Kenora, Ontario and at Cranbrook, B.C. Unfortunately, the illustrations did not reproduce very well in the microfilm print-out so we could not just reproduce it. The text of the article is quoted in its entirety. I found it interesting that the word *Railroad*, the U.S. usage, was used rather than the word *Railway*, which is the more common Canadian usage.

Field was the C.P.R. divisional point approximately midway between Calgary and Revelstoke, approximately 136 miles (218 km) west of Calgary, and 126 miles (201 km) east of the latter. The community was named after Cyrus Field of Atlantic Cable fame who had visited the area in 1884.¹

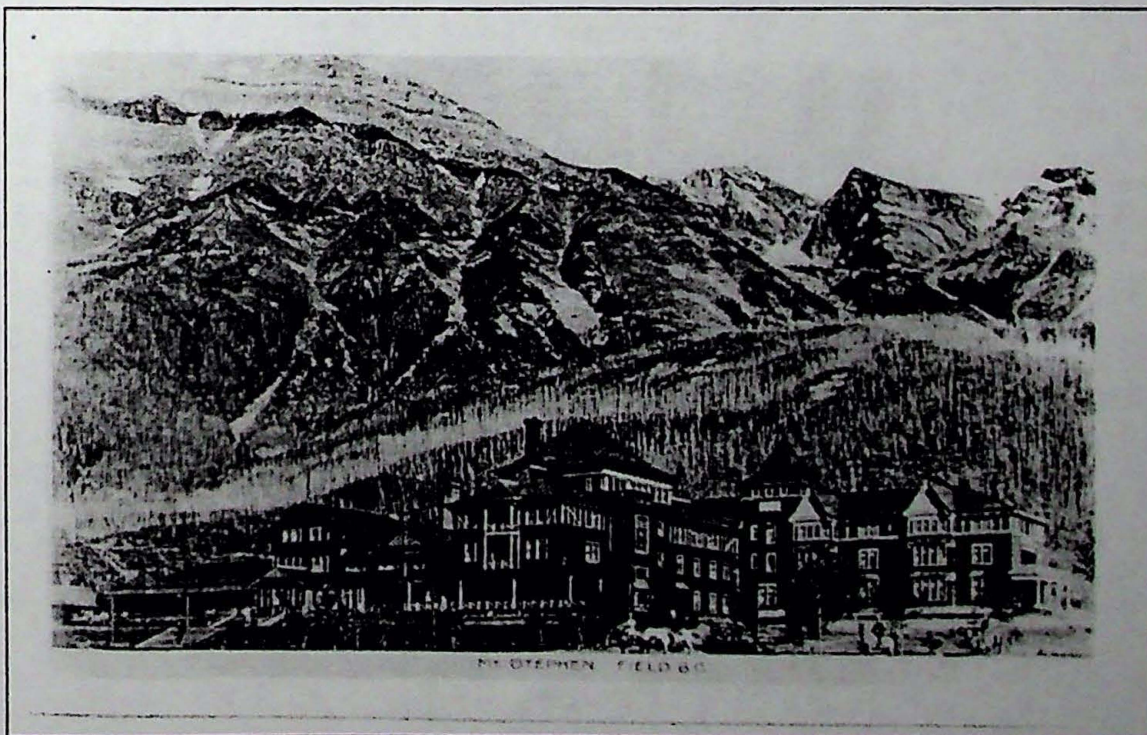
"Provisions made for the welfare of employees who are temporarily away from their home terminals are important factors in the successful operation of railroads, particularly in Canada, where divisional terminals are often located at small places where there is poor accommodation, if any, for the transient or periodical visitor, and practically no facility for amusement. Few men are satisfied to stop over at frequent intervals in places where they cannot obtain the ordinary comforts of life, and for this reason, to keep its men on the job, as well as for the reason that it desires its employees to enjoy the advantages of good food, rest and recreation whenever possible, the Canadian Pacific Railway has very earnestly supported various Railroad Y.M.C.A.'s along its lines. At almost every terminal some provision is made for the train crews along Y.M.C.A. lines, but the Company has been more interested in providing quarters in such places as afford no other accommodation, such as White River, Chapleau and Cartier, small towns in Ontario, which really owe their existence to the fact that they are railway divisional points. Altogether ten buildings have been given over by the railway company to Y.M.C.A. work, and in addition to supplying and equipping the buildings, the Canadian Pacific supplies light, heat and repairs and makes a monthly grant of money to each. The Young Men's Christian Association operates the building at approximate cost, and where a profit is made this is put back into the service.

It is interesting to note, however, that the first Y.M.C.A. on Canadian Pacific lines was started by the employees and citizens at Revelstoke in 1895.² This

organization did much towards 'cleaning up' the town, and its good work so impressed the officers of the company with its possibilities that at the end of one year the building was practically taken over by them. This was really the nucleus of the greater organization, and Railroad Y's will now be found at Cranbrook, B.C., Field, B.C., where the Company gave the magnificent Mount Stephen House; Kenora, Ont., where the second association became established; Ignace, where a splendid new building is in course of construction; White River, Chapleau and Cartier in Ontario, and Brownville Junction, Maine.

In most of these places the institution is of civic importance. Moving picture shows are arranged sometimes twice a week, and these are patronized by the whole town. Most of the 'indoor' entertainments are open to visitors, but the outdoor sports are organized almost solely by and for the railroad employees and their families. Tennis, football, baseball and other sports are organized, and Divisional tournaments and matches are arranged in which both the male and female employees take part. Each 'Y' is equipped with bowling alleys and billiard tables, and competition in these sports is no less keen between the various districts and towns.

The value of the organization cannot be fully appreciated by other than those who know its workings. The engineers and trainmen, after driving through the snow and cold, find an open fire, a good meal and cheerful companionship awaiting them at the end of a journey. They can enjoy practically all the comforts of a home and the satisfaction which this gives them and the general effect it has on the morale and well-being of the employees generally amply compensates the Company for its rather heavy expenditures."



A Gowen Sutton postcard showing Mount Stephen House, Field, B.C., not dated

Throughout most of the country the Canadian Pacific Railway operated dining cars on its trains. But the steep grades of the "Big Hill" of Kicking Horse Valley and the Rogers Pass required that the heavy dining cars be removed from the trains. Mount Stephen House was established at Field at the base of the "Big Hill" and Glacier House was established through the Rogers Pass.³ Both the hotels were designed by Thomas Sorby and consisted of kitchens and dining room with a few rooms upstairs for staff and the occasional visitor who wanted to stay over. Mount Stephen House was opened in 1886. It was expanded from 15 rooms to 100 rooms in 1901-1902 under the supervision of architect Francis Rattenbury. The opening of the twin Spiral tunnels in 1909, which formed a long figure eight, lengthened the railway by 4.1 miles but reduced the maximum grade between Field and Hector to 2.2%, less than half the previous grade of 4.5%.⁴ Tunnel No. 1 under Cathedral Mountain made a 250° turn emerging 54 feet (approx. 16 metres) lower, while Tunnel No. 2 under Mount Ogden made a 232° turn and dropped 45 feet (approx. 13½ metres). The effect of these tunnels was that dining cars could be carried on the trains through the mountains and Mount Stephen House was no longer essential. The opening of the Connaught Tunnel in December 1916 saw the fortunes of Glacier House reversed, and the opening of the Emerald Lake Chalet not far from Field, situated on a very picturesque lake, may have been the final straw that saw the railway get rid of Mount Stephen House.⁵ The building was turned over to the Y.M.C.A. for use as a Railroad Y.M.C.A. in October 1918.⁶ It was used for this purpose for many years, and was demolished in 1953.

There are two different tokens known from the R.R. Y.M.C.A. at Field. The second, with larger sized letters, is slightly scarcer than the first. Both are made of aluminum and are 25½ mm in diameter. Nothing is known of when the tokens were introduced.

¹ G.P.V. & Helen B. Akrigg, *1001 British Columbia Place Names*, 3rd Edition, 1973, p. 63

² We wonder if this date is incorrect. There was no mention of a Y.M.C.A. in the *Kootenay Mail* for 1895, but a Y.M.C.A. was organized in Revelstoke in 1905. It opened in October that year. *Kootenay Mail*, Oct. 7, 1905, p. 1

³ Barbara Chisholm, Editor, *Castles of the North, Canada's Grand Hotels*, Lynx Images, Inc., Toronto, 2001, pp 21-22, 27-28

⁴ D.M. Bain, *Canadian Pacific in the Rockies (Volume One)*, Calgary, 1978 (Eighth Printing 1986) pp 1 - 4, the details of the descent within the tunnels are from an anonymous explanatory postcard showing the tunnels.

⁵ *Castles*, p. 27 Mount Stephen House sat under the brooding mountain of the same name.

⁶ *Revelstoke Review*, August 22, 1918, "About October 1st Field will be the proud possessor of a R.R. Y.M.C.A. Negotiations have been going on for some time, and now that the C.P.R. have decided to discontinue their hotel at that point, the hotel will be converted into an association building. The Y.M.C.A. at Field will be strictly up-to-date in every particular, and will continue the lunch counter, heretofore conducted by the C.P.R."

The City of Burnaby – C.W. Parker Carousel

Compiled by Ronald Greene, with assistance of Tony Thomson

The City of Burnaby is the proud owner of one of the highly prized C.W. Parker Carousels. This particular carousel was built in 1912, serial number 119

The following article on C.W. Parker appears on the Leavenworth Historical Museum Website [www.firstcitymuseum.org] and was written by Jerry Reinhardt. It is reproduced here with the permission of Mr. Reinhardt and the Leavenworth Historical Museum.



HISTORY OF C.W. PARKER



C. W. PARKER

Charles Wallace Parker was born in Griggsville, Illinois in 1864. His family moved to Abilene, Kansas when Parker was 5 years old. He grew up in the wild town of Abilene, the heart of the American Wild West. At the age of 17 he became interested in the amusement business, and bought a high striker device to test the strength of the cowboys visiting Abilene. Later he bought a shooting gallery from Schmeizer Arms Company of Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1892 Parker bought a used Armitage/Herschell track machine and operated it until 1894 when he built his own track machine (almost a direct copy of the Armitage/Herschell) and started the C.W. Parker factory in Abilene. By 1900 he had traveling carnivals in the midwest and was expanding rapidly. He built all types of

amusement devices, including the railroad cars to carry them.

His carousels began to evolve through several style changes. He went from the track machines to the jumping carousels, from steam to electric. The carving on the horses began to get more fanciful. Parker continued to grow. By 1905 Parker had four full sized carnivals on tour throughout the country. He also sold equipment to other amusement operators. The Parker factories in Abilene, were a series of relatively small buildings that became more and more crowded. He built more. Eventually some of them began blocking areas that the city planners had surveyed to be streets. A rift began to grow between the Parker operations and the Abilene town leaders. Parker made the decision to move to new quarters in Leavenworth, Kansas.

Parker began moving to a new factory he was building in Leavenworth, in 1911. The new building was a much larger two story brick building located on 4th Street south of the city center. The factory had 10 railroad sidings to hold all of the Parker carnival equipment, and all of the shipments of amusement devices he sent all over the world.

The Parker "Carry-Us-Alls" (his play on words for carousel) continued to be the most important part of the amusement business. He built hundreds of small traveling carousels that were used by carnivals worldwide. He also built five large extravagant "park" machines, designed to be permanently installed in large amusement parks. Only one of those five is still in existence – in Jantzen Beach Mall, in Portland, Oregon.

Parker "Carry-Us-Alls" went all over the world. Parker used to brag that his "machines could be up and making money, one hour after arriving." His operations grew every year. He produced new products, and attractions. He tried to keep all of his shows "family oriented", with patriotism, apple pie, and motherhood, as key words in his operations. In general he had a good reputation, but he was a businessman dedicated to improving his position in the amusement industry.

About 1914, C.W. Parker began to introduce the new stretched leg and long bodied shape to the horses on his carousels that became his best know figures. By 1917 most of the older designs had been phased out. Most carousels from then on had a horse called "Lillie Belle" on every machine produced. Lillie Belle had a bowed head and wild mane with 3 tendrils of mane pulled across the neck on the larger machines. It also had a bunch of grapes on the hip, and originally a lily and a bell behind the saddle.

C.W. Parker carvings behind the cantle are some of the more interesting carvings found on carousel horses. His standard carvings were hound's heads, roses, tobacco leaves, bull horns, fish, shields, and ears of corn (from his Kansas heritage). He some times carved strange creatures with gnome like features, and large feet, and he went through a stage about 1906, where he carved dragons, fish, birds, and exotic women. But the ear of corn behind the saddle became his best known carving. His horses were the only ones known that had this carving.

By 1925 the C.W. Parker factory began phasing out the wooden carved horses, and began creating the aluminum cast figures. Although they continued to refurbish old machines with the wooden horses, by 1930 they were casting all aluminum horses on the carousels.

In 1931, C.W. Parker became ill, and his son Paul began to take over the operations of the Parker empire. Of course the world wide depression of the 1930's caused a major pullback of those operations.

C.W. Parker died in 1932, and was buried in the family plot in Abilene, Kansas.

The Carousel

The original owner of the C.W. Parker Carousel in Burnaby was the Lone Star Amusement Company of Houston, Texas. It is believed that by 1922 the carousel was in Alum Rock Park in San Jose, California, then went to Parker repair factory in San Francisco.¹ By 1931 it was in Seattle, but by 1936 it had shown up at Happyland, in Hastings Park, Vancouver, B.C., (the Pacific National Exhibition grounds). In 1957 the P.N.E. took over the management of the carnival area, and built a new amusement ground, which was called Playland.² In the late 1980's the carousel was old and tired, and was about to be auctioned off, horse by horse, to carousel-horse collectors. An employee of the P.N.E., Venus Solano, started a movement to save the carousel. In 1989 a group was formed with the formidable name of "Lower Mainland Association of Friends of the Vancouver Carousel," normally called the "Friends of the Carousel."³ The Friends of the Carousel raised funds, then acquired the carousel in 1990, and set to restoring it. By 1992 they had restored it, and made suitable arrangements with the City of Burnaby for maintenance and operation. The carousel was donated to the City of Burnaby, which in turn produced funds for the erection of the building to house the carousel at Burnaby Village Museum. The building is called the Don Wrigley Pavilion, after one of the early presidents of the Friends of the Carousel, who is still actively involved in 2004. According to Mr. Wrigley the City of Burnaby maintains and operates the carousel, but the Friends of the Carousel do any restoration or repairs, and help out on special occasions. The carousel was opened to the public in 1993 and over 400,000 patrons have ridden it since then.

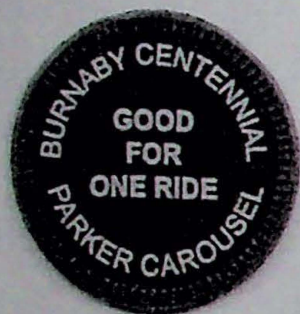
¹ www.burnabyartscouncil.bc.ca/friendsofthecarousel.html

² David Breen & Kenneth Coates, Vancouver's Fair, An Administrative & Political History of the Pacific National Exhibition. University of British Columbia Press, Vancouver, B.C. 1982, p. 130

³ Interview with Don Wrigley, 17 August 2004

The Tokens

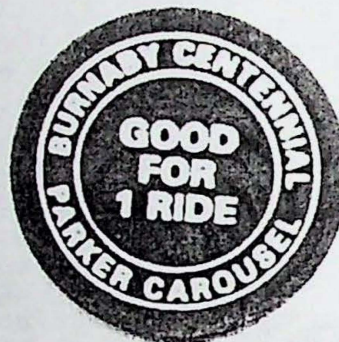
In the first couple of years cash and tickets were used, but in 1995 the first of the tokens was introduced. In 2003 when Tony Thomson went out to Burnaby Village Museum to obtain what we thought was the second token to be issued, he discovered that there was a third token which had been the first issued. The first two issues were obtained through the Créadis Group Inc. This company which specializes in promotional merchandise, also handled the latest order, but under the new name of The Beanstalk Group.



B6045a



B6045b



B6045c

- a) The earliest piece is made on a typical Promo Plastik blank,
Pr/w:R:38 uniface 3,000 ordered in June 1995
- b) The second piece (formerly B7995a) has a factory-made edge cut and a “dull” surface
Pr/w:R:38½ uniface 3,000 ordered in June 1997
Tony was told that the edge cut had no significance.
- c) The third piece was introduced in 2002, the surface is peculiar showing signs of a puddling effect as if the blanks were cast – think of what a pudding looks like after it has set.
Pr/w:R:41½ bifacial 3,000 ordered in June 2002

Clandeboye, Ontario Stores & Tokens

by Harry N. James FCNRS

Clandeboye, Ontario is situated on Hiway 4 and Middlesex County Road 20 in the Township of Biddulph of Middlesex county. It got a growth spurt when the London, Huron & Bruce Railway went through. This was part of the Grand Trunk Railway. Its population in the 1890s was about 300. The village was originally known as Flanagan's Corners after a family of that name. Patrick Flanagan built the first store in Clandeboye in 1844. By 1955, Mrs. Barbara Carter operated Carter's General Store at this site.

Flanagan also built a hotel, the store and hotel both going under his son's John's ownership.

The Middlesex County directory of 1868 - 69 gives the following description of the village at that time:

This village is situated on either side of the London and Goderich Road, in the Township of McGillivray and Biddulph, the leading roads diverging from this point. The village, originally known as Flanagan's Corners, was afterwards called McGillivray, and is now known as Irishtown or Ireland which is the proper name. There are two churches in the village; Church of England, Rev. T. E. Sanders, pastor, and Wesleyan Methodist, Rev. Mr. Land; also a handsome brick schoolhouse, Wm. Forman, teacher. 20 miles from London, 3 miles from Lucan. Population 250.

Henry Johnson was listed as a general merchant at this time. He was in business until 1881. By this time John Flanagan has been operating his hotel and store for awhile.

In 1890, John Flanagan was still operating his general store, however, by the next year he is no longer listed in the Middlesex County Directory. There were two other general stores in business in Clandeboye during this year, namely the stores of Benjamin Blackwell & Son, and John Brewster.

By 1891 the Blackwell store is listed under the ownership of William B. Blackwell. He is described as a general merchant and egg dealer. John Brewster, like Flanagan is not listed in 1891, however, a George H. Windsor is in business here as a general merchant at this time.

By 1898 - 99, there were two hotels operating in the village as well as a baker & confectioner and a wagon-maker. Only one general store is listed and it was being operated by James Carter who was also the postmaster. He was in business until 1904.

By 1905 there were again two general stores, both of these merchants using *trade due bill* tokens. These merchants were S.C. Chown and T.G. Harlton. S.C. Chown succeeded to the postmastership. By 1907 only Chown is listed. The directory for 1908 - 09 lists no store in operation in Clandeboye. In 1911 - 12, George Lewis and the McKenzie Bros. are both listed as general merchants. In 1914 Ernest A. McKenzie is listed as a general merchant and postmaster, so it is likely that he succeeded to the Chown store. By 1917 T.A. Lewis had succeeded George Lewis.

T. A. Lewis and Ernest McKenzie were still operating their businesses in 1920. John Simpson

eventually acquired the McKenzie store and he was followed by Mary E. Simpson and Maurice Simpson. These last put up a new store and Maurice's daughter, Barbara Carter took over this new store in 1955. She ran it for over 30 years, closing the last store in Clandeboye in 1987. The building now houses two apartments.

The only merchants in Clandeboye to make use of tokens were S.C. Chown and T.G. Harlton. Chown's tokens were made of aluminum, octagonal in shape and ran from 18 mm in diameter for the cent to 35 mm for the dollar. Only a 5¢ token is known for Harlton. It was also made of aluminum, round and 18 mm in diameter.



Sources:

Pioneers to the Present, Biddulph township 1850 - 2000. The Biddulph Township Book Committee, Lucan, Ont., printed by the Aylmer Express, 1998.
 Lewis, Jennie Raycraft, Sure An' This is Biddulph, 1964.
City of London and County of Middlesex General Directory for 1868-69, C.E. Anderson, Publisher, Toronto, 1868.
 Mackintosh's & Co's City of London and County of Middlesex Directory for 1871-72, C.H. Mackintosh, pub., Strathroy, Ont. 1871.
 McAlpine's London City and County of Middlesex Directory, 1875.
The London City and Middlesex County Directory, R.L. Polk & Co., London, Ont., 1890.
The London City and Middlesex County Directory, Might Directory Co., Toronto, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895.
 Foster's London City & Middlesex County Directory, 1896-97.
 Vernon's City of London Directory, Henry Vernon, publisher, printed by the Advertiser Printing Co., London, Ont., 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911-12, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1917 and 1920.

Girardot's Cigar Store, Windsor, Ontario

by Harry N. James FCNRS

The corner of Ouellette Ave. and Riverside in Windsor is the former location of a tobacco & billiards business which was owned and operated by a Mr. Francis Girardot as early as 1891. His house address was listed as 187 Ouellette Ave. at this time.

Possibly there was a numbering change in this area at about the turn of the century as his address is listed as 159 Ouellette in 1893. The cigar store was listed at 33 Sandwich Street which is now Riverside Drive.

By 1896 through until 1901, Girardot's business is listed at 60 Ouelette Ave, while his residence is listed as being on Sandwich Street.

By 1903 an E.C. Janisse is listed as the owner of the tobacco & billiards business at 60 Ouellette.

Today the corner of Riverside and Ouellette is the site of the Canadian Imperial bank of Commerce skyscraper.

Although no longer the proprietor of his Ouellette Street business, Francis Girardot did not entirely give up the tobacco trade. In 1908 he is listed as a traveller, that is a salesman. He is now living with several family members on Peter Street at the corner of Mil in Sandwich town

In the 1920-21 directory he is again listed as a tobacco merchant living at 414 Peter Street in Sandwich.

The next directory, 1921-22 has him at the same address but working in Detroit. The years 1924 through 1926 he is at number 2 Peter Street and is listed as a salesman.

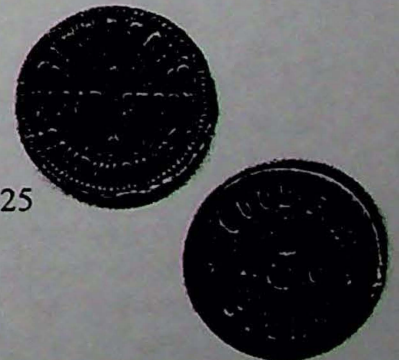
Francis Girardot made use of an aluminum token, good for a 5¢ cigar while he was the owner of his business on Sandwich Street. It is possible that the token was in use before 1896 after which date the directories list his business address as Ouelette Street.

The Token:

Obverse - GIRDOT'S / CIGAR STORE / SANDWICH ST.

Reverse - GOOD FOR / ☆ A 5¢ ☆ / CIGAR

A-R-25



St. Thomas Boy Recipient of Medals

by Harry N. James FCNRS

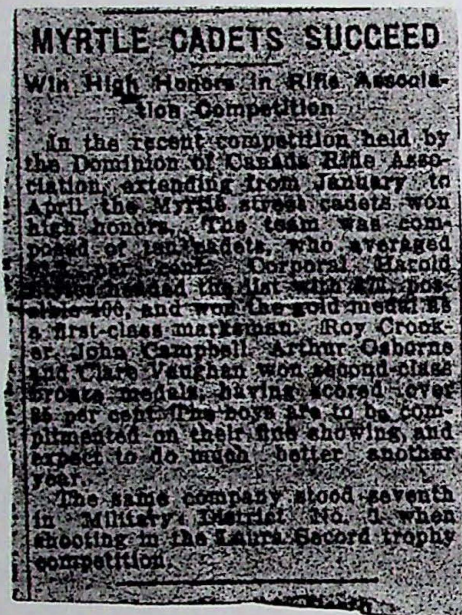
When I was going to school here in St. Thomas, the St. Thomas, the St. Thomas Cadet Corp was still in existence.

Cadets didn't start until grade nine in the first year of high school.

In 1925 apparently cadets were associated with the public schools as well. An article in the St. Thomas Times-Journal (exact date not known) gives the results of some Myrtle Street Public School boys in a competition held by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.



Rifle Association Medal



Medal for Violin, Boys under 18

St. Thomas Numismatic Association member, Ray Else, has in his collection the medal that Roy Crooker received during this competition. The medal is bronze, more or less round in shape and 30 mm in diameter. It has a suspension loop at the top. The obverse has the crest of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. The initials DCR ASS'N are affixed to the circular part of the crest. The curved piece below this has the words SECOND CLASS. Below this are branches of laurel leaves to the right and left. The reverse is blank except for the signature of the maker, Birks at the bottom.

In addition to this medal, Roy Crooker also received in May of 1927, a medal from the First St. Thomas Competitive Musical Festival. There were many classifications receiving medals for their performances, with this medal being received for Violin, ages 14 to 18. First was William Sherry, second to Oswald Paddon and both Roy Crooker and Ernest Barton received third prize medals.

This medal was also of bronze, not quite round, and 32 mm in diameter. The obverse displays a harp superimposed over a music book surrounded by the words: 1st St. Thomas Competitive Musical Festival. May 3rd 1927. The Reverse -: In engraved letters - Violin / Under 18 / Roy Crooker

Roy Crooker was born in Houghton Centre near Port Burwell, Ontario on October 30, 1909. He moved to St. Thomas in 1914 and lived here for the remainder of his life. He was the owner-operator of Crooker's Radio-TV and Appliances. He passed away in October of 1978.

Correction to J.D.McBride Article

Due to a curious coincidence in the naming of two Middlesex hamlets, a major error occurred in the article printed in this journal of September last.

For some time I was trying to locate the hamlet of Ferguson's Crossings. It was not on any current map or atlas. It also did not appear in the Middlesex county Atlas of 1884. A \$1.00 due bill token had been listed for J.D. McBride from this place in both Bowman's *Trade Tokens of Ontario* and Palmer's *Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills*. Palmer had Middlesex County as the location of Ferguson's Crossing.

I found a book in the St. Thomas Public Library listing the vanished villages of Middlesex. At first I was unable to locate the name in this book, however, on a closer examination I found a listing for Shield's Siding with in parentheses Ferguson's Crossing. The only information given about the place was that it was located in Mosa Township in Middlesex and near the C.N.R. Railway. Another edition of the same book listed the hamlet of Ferguson's Crossing with the name Shield's Siding in parentheses with the same information.

While doing some searching in a completely different area, I ran across a Middlesex County Directory for the year 1905. It listed a merchant in Fergusons, Mr. Jas. Clare. The token itself which was depicted in a Torex auction listing of Geoff Hoare had the name Fergusons without the word Crossing. I at that time assumed that this place was the same as the one I was interested in.

At the London Public Library there is a good collection of London City Directories. Most of the early issues have the County of Middlesex listed at the end of the city listings. I was able to find listings for Fergusons going back to 1884. The earliest merchants listed were Fergusons.

The Middlesex County Registry office records for the property show the original owners of the property where McBride's store was located were also Fergusons. I didn't find James Clare in the registry office records and assumed that he must have rented the premises for his store. Fergusons was no longer listed in the County Directories after 1914. J. D. McBride is known to have started in business in Fergusons Crossing in 1913.

However, as much as it looked like McBride succeeded James Clare in the business, it was not so. One of the directories listing Fergusons also mentioned that it was also known as Melrose. This is where I should have clued in but didn't. There is still a hamlet called Melrose in Middlesex County and it is located on Hiway 22 about 10 miles west of London. On a more careful examination of the listings for Fergusons, the location was given as 10 miles west of London in Lobo Township. McBride's store was in Mosa Township which is probably 30 miles or more southwest of London in Mosa Township.

So please disregard the part of the article concerning McBride's store in Fergusons where it is stated that the store's beginnings go back to at least 1884. While it is possible that a Ferguson could have been the first storekeeper in Fergusons Crossing, as Fergusons did own that particular property at that time, there is at the moment no proof of this. Who Mr. McBride succeeded in his

business I am not sure, however, if there was a store there before 1913, it would have probably been in the hands of Neil Leitch and also Malcolm Leitch who were listed as owners of the property in Ferguson's Crossing before McBride. In 1918 five years after McBride bought the store, the property is back in the hands of Neil Leitch. He would have been 65 years old at this time, and was possibly in poor health as he died five years later. However, the last two merchants in Fergusons Crossing were Duncan McLachlan who was known as "Red Dunc" sometime in the 1940s, and Hector McLean who purchased the business from McLachlan in 1948. Unfortunately the store building burnt to the ground in 1970 when it was occupied as a private dwelling.

A store in nearby Walkers, also of Mosa Township was started by McBride in 1875 and this building still stands today but also as a private dwelling. Mr. McBride was for some years in Brooke Township of Lambton County. It is possible that he ran a business of some type there as well.



UNKNOWN TRADE PAPER

Ross W. Irwin

The unknown trade paper, 112 mm x 60 mm, has been acquired by the Wellington County Museum and Archive. It is most unusual and I hope fellow collectors can shed some light on it.

The paper is uniface, white paper now somewhat soiled. Note the Grecian type border. No merchant is identified, other than "at our store". The value of the coupon is rather high at "1s 3d". The coupon is numbered "183". The coupon was printed by C.A. Worrall, at Dundas. Anyone know when he was in the printing business?



My thoughts on the coupon. Upper Canada existed from 1792 to 1842 although many post office hand stamps used the "U.C." designation into the 1860's.

The first store keeper and postmaster in Fergus was Thomas Young who opened up in 1835. He left about 1837 but the store continued. I would date the coupon at 1845. Any other views?

RALPH E. AXTON
PARIS, ONTARIO

A NEWLY ATTRIBUTED ONTARIO TRADE TOKEN

-by Len Buth



Actual size: 25 mm brass

The subject token, missing the word 'Ontario', has been successfully attributed to Paris, Ontario. Ralph E. Axton was born in Paris, Ont. on August 9, 1877, the son of Edward Axton. Edward was born in Bath, England in 1840 and came to Paris, Ont. in 1854. Edward resided in Paris until his death in 1927 and served 3 years in the Union Army during the American Civil War.

Ralph Axton was a great sportsman in his early years and between 1895-1899 he captured almost all cycling records in Canada [1], and was Ontario's representative at the World's Championship Meet in Montreal, Que. in 1899. In later years, he and his wife Nellie [nee Smith] were active lawn bowlers.

Ralph Axton was active in several business ventures in Paris. Around the turn of the century he operated a bicycle shop - not unusual given his success in cycling. In 1906 he owned "Artistic Lettering Sign Painting & Decorating", as evidenced by a surviving invoice. The Paris newspaper, "The Star-Transcript" on December 7, 1910 reported : " Last week the Gem Theatre changed hands, Messrs. Ralph Axton and Edward Wooden being the new lessees". The same newspaper carried an article in their March 16, 1911 issue : " The new Gem Theatre was formally opened on Saturday and has had a crowded house at each performance. The management have

installed a gasoline engine and manufacture their own electricity, thus being enabled to give afternoon matinees”.

The subject token relates to Ralph Axton's cigar and billiard hall operation. First evidence of this business appears in The Star-Transcript on November 3, 1909 with the following in the 'Local Events' column: “ Mr. Ralph Axton has purchased The Senate cigar and poolroom from Mr. Pitcher and will amalgamate his present business with it”. This operated from a 2 storey building situated at 56 Grand River Street North. The downstairs was the cigar/smoke shop, while the billiard hall operated upstairs. The building is still standing and currently houses the “Friendly United Discount - Cigars & Magazines”. Of note is that 'cigars' are still being sold at this location.

Ralph's business was almost lost to fire in February 1914 as recorded in the Star-Transcript February 11th issue: “ About 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon smoke was noticed issuing from the hallway next to Ralph Axton's Billiard and Pool rooms. Inspector D. Brockbank, Fire Chief Skelly and P. Cavan, who were in the fire hall at the time, were notified. Entrance to Axton's rooms was gained by breaking the plate glass in the door. The fire was found in the basement. It would seem that when Mr. Axton was there fixing his furnace in the afternoon that some of the live clinkers must have got among some rubbish, and hence the blaze, that was extinguished with a few pails of water before any damage was done. But for the prompt measures taken a bad fire might have resulted.”

The exact date Mr. Axton retired from his cigar and billiard enterprise has not been firmly determined. “Ralph Axton - Billiards” appears in various R.G. Dun & Co. mercantile directories from 1911 through 1933 - the last directory available to the writer to search. Perusal of telephone directories and business papers have not to date been conclusive. A long time resident in Paris has recently confirmed that he recalls Axton's operation being sold circa 1940 to a Jim Johnson, who in turn sold to a John B. Cameron around 1950. “John B. Cameron- Billiards & Cigars” does appear in a 1955 business directory.

Ralph E. Axton passed away on June 10, 1967 at age 89.

To date the the token shown at the top of this article is the only one know..... it also uncertain if other denominations were struck

[1] - Ralph Axton's cycling championships include:

- 1895: Champion of Paris; City of Brantford; and County of Brant.
- 1896: Ontario Championship, 2 miles; Canadian Champion, 25 miles; winner of 5 mile International Race at Windsor
- 1897: 1 Mile Niagara District Championship; Half Mile Niagara District Championship; 1 mile Canadian Championship; 25 mile Canadian Championship.
- 1898 ; 1 Mile Niagara District Championship; Winner 1 Mile International Open at Toronto Exhibition
- 1899 ; 25 Mile Canadian Championship; 2 Mile Ontario Tandem Championship with W. Barnes, Hamilton; Ontario representative at World Championships, Montreal.

Acknowledgements:

The writer is grateful to the assistance provided by the Paris Museum and Historical Society - without their valued help the attribution of this token would not have been possible. Sincere thanks go to Marg Deans, President, volunteers Norma Maus, and Bob and Pat Hasler.

Thanks to Warren Baker and Scott E. Douglas for the use of the mercantile directories in their libraries.



Photo of 56 Grand River Street North, Paris, Ontario [2004] - from which Ralph Axton's Cigar and Billiard Hall operated.

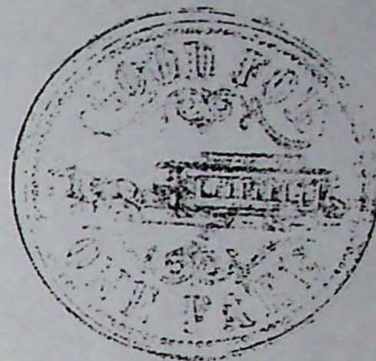


Ralph E. Axton - Paris, Ontario - circa 1900
Courtesy Paris Museum & Historical Society

Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company

by

Barry Uman



One of the most beautiful and rare Canadian transportation tokens is the one for the Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company. It is not listed in Breton's, "Popular Illustrated Guide to Canadian Coins, Medals, etc.", but is listed as no. 1072g in Leroux's, "The Canadian Coin Cabinet".

It is also listed in Atwood-Coffee Catalogue of United States and Canadian Transportation Tokens as Ontario 675A and is the only horsecar token issued in Canada. It is made of brass, round and is 25mm wide.

Ottawa City / Passenger / Railway / Company Good For / [horsecar] / One Fare

The Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company was incorporated on August 15, 1866. It operated from July 21, 1870 to June 1, 1894. It operated on a single 6.5 km line from the Chaudiere Bridge [which crosses the Ottawa River to Hull, Quebec] past the Parliament buildings through Lower Town to New Edinburgh. The company had 10 horse drawn streetcars, 15 sleighs and 10 omnibuses. The summer trip took 15 minutes. The omnibuses were used in the spring and autumn when the mud made the track impassable. The sleighs were used only on the frozen roads.

It was amalgamated with the Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company on March 26, 1894 and was renamed the Ottawa Electric Railway Company which ran from June 1, 1894 to August 13, 1948. The first electric streetcar operated on Sparks Street only on July 26, 1893.

The token is made of brass and is round with a diameter of 25mm. It was probably struck by Pritchard and Andrews, a well known Ottawa manufacturer of quality tokens and medals. The quantity struck is unknown but probably did not exceed a few hundred tokens due to the small operation and limited market. It can now be considered a very scarce, hard to find token and it rarely appears on the market.

References

1. "The Atwood-Coffee Catalogue of United States and Canadian Transportation Tokens", by John M. Coffee Jr. and Harold V. Ford, 5th edition, 1996.
2. "Transit History of Ottawa", taken from the internet compiled by David A. Wyatt.
3. Various information extracted from the, "C. Robert Craiq Memorial Library", Ottawa, Ontario from David Knowles, Librarian.

The Bust and Harp Tokens of Canada

(A New Standard Reference Book)

a book review, by Eric Leighton, FCNRS



A recently acquired copy of the above entitled book by Gregory S. Ingram and Branko Marelic has given me much satisfaction. With its use I was able to easily classify my little hoard of harps into their proper variation types. There were even enough scarce varieties in my stash to make the \$40 cost seem negligible!

The book is spiral bound and is perfectly suited to flipping through pages while the book remains flat. As the stated purpose of this volume is to be a reference for the identification of a complex series of tokens, one can appreciate that this requires a considerable amount of flipping with one hand while the other is holding a token, pencil or lense.

There are 85 pages with high quality photographs and easy to read descriptions. After a few pages of the basics, i.e. history of the tokens, the nuts and bolts of how to identify your own pieces, rarity scale, and observations on the grading of these far-from-legitimate issues, the reader will find six identification keys consisting of colour photographs of the feature being discussed on the left hand page of the open book, while opposite it on the right is the word description corresponding to it. The BH (Bust & Harp) numbers of all tokens that have this particular feature are listed both under the picture, and beside the description. Each key focusses on a particular characteristic. The first points out all known varieties of the shirt frills on the bust, followed by ribbon type, date position, strings, and the shape of the top part of the harp.

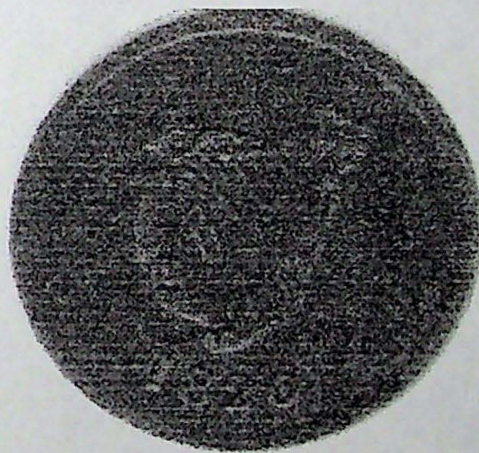
By working systematically, starting at the first key and then on to the subsequent ones, I found that most can be identified in a couple of minutes. A simple trick is to note all the varieties listed for the shirt frill, plus those listed for the ribbon, if different, and then crossing off the ones that do not match the third, fourth, fifth and sixth keys. Usually there will be only two or three numbers left uncrossed in a very short time. Personally, I found this system left very little to be desired.

Once the token has been temporarily assigned a BH number from the keys, the inquisitive mind will find that token featured on an entire page by itself, in the logical order of BH-01 through 36, with a few pages devoted to sub varieties at the end. On this feature page all the attributes of the particular variety are put all together, so that all doubt is removed. These are stand alone pages, and could also be used to identify the piece, without the keys, if one has lots of time for trial and error.

Also provided for the reader's gratification are certain testing methods (brass vs copper), some admittedly controversial, but all effective. One method discussed involves physical damage to a very limited area of the token's edge to determine which metal shows through. This may well give a definitive answer, but it has been my experience that these metals will show their true

colours under high magnification. There seems almost always to be some hairline scratch on it somewhere. (I tend to look along the edge of the rim, if there is one...) But, then again, I have a high power microscope, so I can do this. Again, the ring of the token (in non-layman's jargon the "tintinnabulation") can be a test. Suggested is the drop test. My personal variation to this is non edge threatening. I simply take a token or coin and balance it on the end of the middle finger of my left hand (I'm right handed), hold the balanced token up quite close to my right ear, and with my free hand, tap it lightly with a plastic pen. The same sound differential will be produced. And, if one does not do this over a soft surface, one might also receive the benefit of a drop test anyway when it hits the desk, chair, floor, or all of the above. In other words, it is effective, but care must still be exercised.

This is probably only the first edition. Other types are expected to be found, and in this expectation a second edition is already contemplated. The reader will please disregard the grammatical slip ups, and there are several, in the light that such minor things can well be corrected, or ignored. The thing to focus on is the accuracy of the data. In my opinion, it is top notch. The authors have other books in mind, and my only wish is the same high standard be maintained.



CUNNINGHAM & KITCHEN
PLUMBING & HEATING
PARIS, ONTARIO
ADVERTISING TOKEN / PAPERWEIGHT ?

-by Len Buth



Actual size: 43mm; obverse chrome-plated wm; uniface; 35.25gms;
edge 1.5mm thick; centre 3mm thick

The exact purpose of this item is uncertain, however it is nevertheless an interesting piece of exnumia given it dates circa 1905, and now almost 100 years old. It was first contemplated it might be an advertising key chain screwdriver, but the fact it is made from white metal would rule this out.

The "Cunningham" name served Paris, Ontario for their plumbing and heating needs for a good part of the last century. They operated under various partnerships / names as found in business records, as follows:

1900 -1905 : Cunningham & Ritchie
1905 -1906 : Cunningham & Kitchen
1907 -1910 : Cunningham & Humpries
1911 -1950 ? : Cunningham & Co.

The dates shown are approximate as determined from advertisements, invoices, letterhead and directories. Cunningham and Co. was still found in a 1942 telephone directory. The name no longer appears in the next available telephone book dated 1951.

If anyone can shed more light on this item, please advise the Editor, or contributor.

Acknowledgements:

Thanks to:

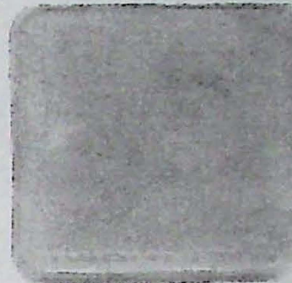
- The Paris Museum and Historical Society for making their records available.
- Mel Kyle

by- Len Buth

UNLISTED TOKEN

FORT ERIE LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.

WELLAND COUNTY



FORT ERIE LBR. & SUPPLY CO. / 15 / OIL.
REV: A. C. GIBSON CO. BUFFALO, NY.
23 X 23mm brass.

This token is not listed by Bowman. It is listed by Norman G. Peters in his 2002, "Buffalo, New York and Other Service Station Premium Tokens", as 118-E. This token was also listed in the Trantow Lumber Token book in error, as this is not a "lumber" token. This is a premium token that was given by service stations for the purchase of gasoline and oil, during 1930 - mid 1950 when they were popular. They were redeemable for "gifts"...such as glassware, lawn chairs, toys etc. They seem to have been particularly popular in the Niagara Peninsula..... see Bowman's listing for Niagara Falls, Ont. - Sauder; Hamilton, Ont. - Dundurn, Elgin, Imperial, Rohmer, Lincoln etc. A. C. Gibson struck many of these premium tokens, including this one.

UNLISTED BAKERY TOKEN

A. MEYER, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

LINCOLN COUNTY



A. MEYER / ST. CATHERINES, ONT.
REV: GOOD FOR / 1 / LOAF BREAD
19mm aluminum



As with the 2 existing Meyer tokens listed in Palmer's "Ontario Bakery Tokens", the city name is incorrect as St. Catherines....should be St. Catharines.

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

GREAT CANADIAN MINT CREATES FREE CENTENNIAL DIES

A free die will be prepared by the Great Canadian Mint to commemorate the centennial year in 2005 for Alberta as a province in Canada and another free die will be cut for the centennial in 2005 for Saskatchewan as a province in Canada. The artwork for these two free dies is shown with this article. Each of these dies may be used free of charge by municipalities, businesses, coin clubs, individuals, etc. for one side of a 32 mm plain edge token or medal, commemorating the centennial year in 2005.

The 2005 centennial; die for Alberta and that for Saskatchewan have the same design setup. An outline map of the province covers the central part of the die. The provincial shield of arms is shown on the upper left part of the map. 100/Years is to the right of the provincial shield of arms. Provincial flower is shown on the lower right side of the map. The wild rose, a pink colored flower, is the floral emblem for Alberta. The Western Red Lily is the floral emblem for Saskatchewan.

The metal used for the medal is ones chose each metal is priced different nickel-bonded-steel, commercial bronze, nickel-silver, copper, gold plated and silver. One or more objects on a token or a medal can be enameled.

For further information on using the free 2005 centennial die for Alberta or Saskatchewan to make an issue of tokens or medals, please contact The Great Canadian Mint, Attn. Mike Eurchuk, 12860 - 149 Street, Edmonton, AB T5V 1A4. Ph. (780) 451-6863 and fax (780) 488-0722 E mail < gcmint@telusplanet.net >

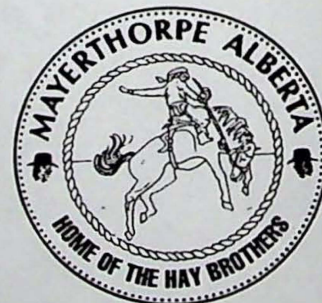
MAYERTHROPE ISSUES A 2002 DATED MEDAL

The town of Mayerthrope issues a 2002 dated medal to mark their 75th anniversary in 2002.

The obverse side of the medal shows an abstract view of parts of the Town Of Mayerthrope/Celebrating 75 Years.

The Reverse side shows a rider on a bucking horse circled by a rope.

Great Canadian Mint struck 2,500 medals were struck on 32 mm, plain edge, bimetallic blanks.



BRITISH COLUMBIA

PRINCE GEORGE ISSUES 2004 \$3 WOODEN TOKEN

The Prince George Chamber of Commerce has issued a 2004 \$3 municipal trade token printed on white spruce, 94 mm in diameter and 7 mm in thickness.

The one side of the wooden token commemorates the Silvertip Archers 12th Canadian National 3-D Championship, which took place in Prince George in 2004.

The other side shows a map of BC with Prince George located and showing Mr. PG. on the right side.

NEW BRUNSWICK

ST. ANDREWS 2004 \$3 TOKEN

The St. Andrews Chamber of Commerce has issued a 2004 dated, \$3.00 Municipal trade token to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the first French settlement in North America. The settlement was on Croix Island U.S. at the mouth of the St. Croix River.

The obverse side of the St. Andrews token shows the St. Andrews Cross on a shield with lines radiating outward from the shield.

The reverse side shows the logo for the 400th anniversary of the 1604 settlement on Saint Croix Island.

Lawrence Medalllic Art struck 2,500 tokens dated 2004 on 33 mm, milled edge, copper-nickel blanks. (brass collared)

ONTARIO

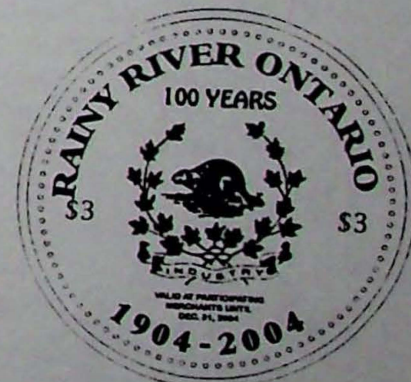
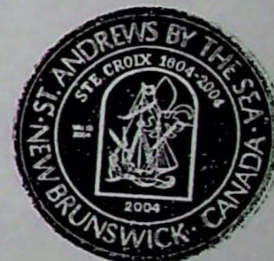
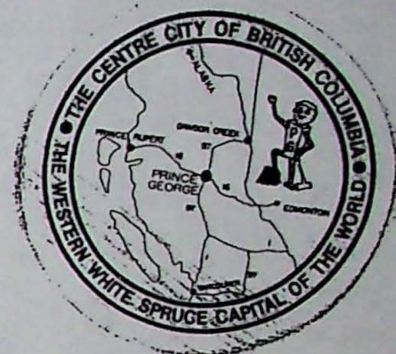
RAINY RIVER ISSUES A 2004 TRADE TOKEN

A 2004 municipal trade token was struck to commemorate the centennial year of Rainy River, Ontario.

The obverse side of the \$3.00 trade token shows the municipal crest of Rainy River, which consists of the side view of a beaver in the center framed by branches of maple leaves.

The reverse side of the token shows a steam locomotive with a fuel car attached. Crossed flag poles flying the Canadian flag and the British flag with 54 above.

The Great Canadian Mint struck the \$3.00 trade token in the following metals mintage follows: nickel-bonded-steel @ 3,000 pieces, commercial bronze @ 50 pices, nickel-silver @ 50 pieces and gold plated @ 50 pieces.



SASKATCHEWAN

BATTLEFORDS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ISSUES 2004 \$2 TOKEN

The Chamber of Commerce of both the town of Battleford and the City of North Battleford has issued two 2004 \$2 Municipal trade token marking the incorporation of Battleford.

The common obverse designed for the two tokens shows the logo for the 2004 centennial year of the town of Battleford.

The first reverse side shows the Government house and above reads Celebrating 100 Years.

The second reverse side of the token shows the Battleford Bridge also around the top is Celebrating 100 Years.

10,000 tokens with each of the reverse were struck on Nickel-Bonded-Steel, plain edge, 32 mm blanks.

SWIFT CURRENT ISSUES 2004 MEDAL

The Swift Current Chamber of Commerce has issued a 2004 dated, 32 mm, nickel-bonded-steel medal showing a new logo for the Chamber of Commerce on one side of the medal and a new logo for the Town of Swift Current on the other side.

One side of the medal shows the logo of the town consisting of 3 wavy lines and a C an abstract design.

The other side the medal shows the Chamber of Commerce logo, which consists of a sheaf of wheat heads on the left, an oil well pump jack in the center, a grain elevator at the right side and the sun higher in the center.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

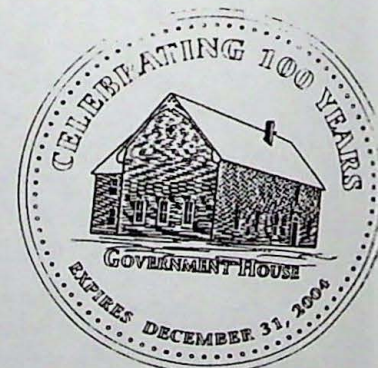
THE MAUI 2004 TRADE DOLLAR

The Maui Trade Dollar Association has issued a 2004 dated, 39 mm, milled edge, cupronickel, \$1.00. municipal trade token.

The obverse side shows "ONE" on "1" on the "Lokekani Rose" and the words "One Maui Trade Dollar/The Valley Island".

The reverse side of the token shows two trigger fish swimming and the green sea turtle.

The Continental Coin Corporation struck the 39 mm milled edge tokens in cupronickel @ 100,000 pieces, in pure silver @ 2,500 pieces and 1,000 pieces in silver electroplated with 14K gold.



Classified ad page: This is a free service for members *Supplement for Dec. 2004 issue of Numismatica Canada*

For Sale or Trade: Medals and tokens of collectors, dealers and manufacturers available plus miscellaneous items. Send want list or request my listing. Contact Barry Uman, 242 Sedgefield, Pointe Claire, Qc H9R 1P2 or e-mail at clarinet@colbanet.

A new book has been issued for the Canadian Mint Uncirculated Sets. It is by Goovaerts & Fanna and is titled "The Standard Catalogue of Canadian Uncirculated Sets". It has 138+ pages and lists varieties in packaging and coins along with values. For those who have an interest in these sets, this is a must have book. It was written up in Canadian Coin News Vol 42 #15 16-29 Nov 2004. It is available in French as "le Guide des Ensembles Hors-Circulation du Canada". For a limited time it is available at \$18 Cdn for Canadian addresses, \$18 US for US addresses or \$20 US for overseas addresses. Please specify which title you prefer.

You can also visit my site for other books on coins, tokens, stamps and banking/business at <http://www.abebooks.com/home/stockleysbooks>. My email rstockley@sympatico.ca Thanks. Richard

FOR SALE SCARCE TRADE DOLLARS: Aurora, Ont. '63 initials in rays by L \$20; Cartwright Man. '60 \$40; Edmonton '73 wing buck \$20; Edmonton '71 raised V \$30; Jasper '72 \$40; Maple Creek, Sask. '63 \$30; Nanaimo, BC '69 moon landing \$40; Swan River, Man '70 \$75; Thompson, Man '70 \$30; Tsawwassen BC. '74 original 16 gr. \$130; Wildwood, Wilowood '70 Rocker & Lombardo \$60; Wildwood '70 copper \$40; Wildwood '70 N.S. triple die cracks \$40; Wildwood '71 N.S. \$40; Wildwood '73 N.S. \$40. These are **ONLY ONE IN STOCK - PHONE TO RESERVE**. All coins are original. **Henry Heinek 1228 - 12th Ave. E., Regina, Sask. S4N 0M5. Ph: (306) 757-2709.** Member CATC 619, RCC 131L, CAWMC 468.

Now available - 2001 edition of "Trade and Advertising Tokens of Manitoba" This is a spiral bound descriptive listing (no illustrations) containing hundreds of new listings. Available for \$20.00 post-paid from Jim Astwood, 52 Salme Drive, Winnipeg, MB R2M 1Y7.

Numismatically Oxford - This is a 58 page numismatic listing of various businesses in Oxford County, Ontario and the tokens and medals they used. A brief history is given for each business and there are many illustrations of the tokens, medals and some of the businesses. It is available from the author, Harry N. James, Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave., St. Thomas, Ontario, N5R 6A1 @ \$10.00 plus \$2.75 postage to Canadian addresses and \$10.00 postpaid US funds American addresses.

Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills compiled by Ken Palmer and revised in 2001 available from Harry N. James, Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave., St. Thomas, ON N5R 6A1 for \$12.50 plus 2.75 postage to C.A.T.C. members at Canadian addresses. The price for US members is \$12.00 in US funds postpaid.

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

For Sale: Canadian Municipal medallions, trade tokens, coin club medals. 100's to choose from: Write - Jeff Fournier, 19 Galahad Crt., North Bay, ON P1A 4H6

Buying Newfoundland tokens and counter-stamped coins. Paying \$60.00 each for Tokens: All 3 Nfld communion tokens; Grand River Pulp & Lumber, Gillisport, Labrador; James Murphy & Sons, Placentia, Nfld; Job Bros. & Co. Ltd., Blanc Sablon, Nfld. Counterstamps on Nfld coins: Gushue; Smallwood Boot & Shoe; R. Watson; J.B. brown (also on U.S. and Canadian coins); No; Dr. Page; B.W. Gross; E.V. Kelly, Bell Island, Nfld. (Also on Canadian coins).

We are paying full trends for the 1858 sailing ship and 1860 Fishery Rights tokens; \$15.00 each for Communion tokens from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P.E.I., and \$10.00 each from elsewhere in Canada. \$4.00 each for pre-1970 Masonic pennies; and \$4.00 each for pre-1970 encased pennies. Please ship for immediate payment. John O'Mara, 22 Carroll Dr., Mt. Pearl, Nfld., Canada. A1N 3B1. (709)745-7217.

For books on tokens, paper money, coins, banking and other numismatic related topics, visit my site at <http://www.stockleysbooks.com/> or email me at rstockley@sympatico.ca. Thanks. Richard Stockley.

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

CANADIAN TIRE PAPER MONEY - Script - 5 cent to Dollar UNC sets \$8.95 set, 75th Anniversary set \$10.95, CANADIAN PAPER MONEY 1937 KING GEORGE VI 1937 - \$1.00 Note XF \$20, 1937 \$10.00 XF \$25, 1937 - \$20 XF \$35, Fort Frances 2003 \$3 Trade Dollar - \$5.95, Russian Znaks 1960 to 1980 - \$3.95 each or 2/\$5, Euro Collectors Pins - \$3.95 each or 2/\$5, Post Cards of steam trains - \$2 each or 4/\$5, Great Lake Vessels - \$2.00 each or 4/\$5.00, Old Bonds 1923 to 1956 - From Egypt, Iraq, Middle East etc. Very scarce EF condition \$19.95, Many Paper Money Trade Script Specials \$3.95 each, USA Railway bonds 1950 to 1960 \$9.95 each, Old Canadian CN & CP Railway Freight Bills 1920 - 1933 AU \$5 each. Flat Rate Shipping \$2.00 Free Price List. \$10 Coupon for next purchase. Robert St. Cyr, 481 John Street, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada. P7B 1X9 / Fax 807-346-8236.

CANADIAN PAPER MONEY 1937 King George VI - 1937 - \$1.00 XF \$20, 1937 - \$10.00 XF \$25, 1937 - \$20 XF, Fort Francis 2003 \$3 Trade Dollar - \$5.95, Russian Znaks 1960 - 1980 - \$3.95 each or 2/\$5, Post cards of steam trains - \$2 each or 4/\$5, Great Lake Vessels - \$2.00 ea or 4/\$5, old bonds 1923 - 1956 - from Egypt, Iraq, Middle East etc., Very scarce EF condition \$19.95, Many paper money trade script specials \$3.95 ea, USA Railway bonds 1950 - 1960 - \$9.95 each, 1 only Logger Union Dues Book 1950 - 1960 - \$19.95, Old Canadian CN & CP Railway Freight Bills 1920 - 1933 AU \$5 ea, Canadian Tire Money - Script - 1980 - 2003 - 5 pc. UNC sets \$10 set, all prices in USD. Free Price List. Robert St. Cyr, 481 John Street, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada. P7B 1X9 / Fax 807-346-8236.

WANTED: Swastika tokens, medals & watch fobs. (No Nazi items - U.S. - Canada only). Also, large 73 mm Lucky souvenir penny Indian Head with swastikas in the headband. Price and write - Gary Patterson, 10 - 4th St., Manchester, NJ 08759 U.S.A. or E-mail gptokens@worldnet.att.net

FOR SALE: Saskatchewan merchant tokens, trade dollars, souvenir coins, medallions and scrip. Am also helping to dispose of a large collection of Canadian trade dollars, souvenir coins, medallions, personalized medallions etc. from all provinces and some USA. Please send want lists to: Mr. Ron Rogal, 1007 Kingsmere Blvd., Saskatoon, Sk. S7J 5A7, (306-382-7008) or E-mail: rogal@sk.sympatico.ca

Wellington County dairy, bread, store tokens, police badges wanted for cash or trade. Towns are Guelph, Fergus, Elora, Mount Forest, Palmerston, Clifford, Arthur, Drayton, Rockwood - Ross Irwin, 903-24 Marilyn Dr., Guelph, ON, N1H 8E9. rwirwin@freespace.net

Wanted: Prisoner of War Chits (Canteen Chits or tokens) used in Canadian Camps for German Prisoners of war. Many variations and denominations existed. Robert HENDERSON, 6015-5th Ave., Regina, Sask., S4T 6V4. Email homefront@sasktel.net

W.R. McColl 1903 Sales List - an Alphabetical Listing - a recently completed alphabetical listing of the McColl offering, by: 1)name 2)location 3)Province - by location, name and cross-referenced to Bowman, Hill, Stewart and Tannahill as applicable. The Ontario listing includes a separate section by County. 4)original numerical McColl list. Will facilitate locating names/attribution appearing in McColl which previously could be a time consuming task to find in his original list. Soft cover, spiral bound, 90 pages, 8 1/2 X 11 inches. Copies C\$20. Each, plus postage - Canada: Bubble pack mailer \$3.25; Xpresspost \$7.00 Regional or \$10.50 National; USA \$7.00 surface or \$12.00 air. A private publication by Len Buth, P.O. Box 28012, Oakridge Postal Outlet, 1201 Oxford St., W., London, ON, Canada N6H 5E1. lbuth@webmanager.on.ca

Wanted - Vulcanite Transportation Tokens from Street Railways of Scranton, Pennsylvania. PA840A, B, C, D or any others. Charles Wroblewski, 206 Green St., Clarks Green, PA 18411 - 1212.

ROBERT OF Thunder Bay offers copper Kenora Tokens. BU Jubilee Jamboree 1952 copper 32 mm tokens commemorating founding Rat Portage 1882, founding town of Kenora. 1905 became Kenora. Was railway, logging, fur trading, trapping frontier town. This treasure trove was discovered in sealed wooden keg at 1956 auction. These tokens are scarce. Special: 1 piece \$5.00; 2 \$9.95 p.p. Robert St. Cyr, 481 John Street, Thunder Bay, ON, Canada P7B 1X9

New CATC website.... Visit our new website at www.canadian-token.org The YAHOO group is available only to CATC members. Members are encouraged to visit us at this site and join the group. Material is solicited from interested parties for publication on the site, as well as for the pages of *Numismatica Canada*.

For Sale: Collection of 128 winter carnival medals of which 88 are pre-1910. Many are identified by number from "Canadian Exhibition, Fair & Carnival Medals". Also included are historic post cards, pictures, & various printed articles. A complete listing and price is available on request. Contact: Barry Uman / 242 Sedgefield Ave. / Pointe Claire / Qc H9R 1P2 or e-mail: clarinet@colba.net

The 2002 Mayerthrope medal is available at \$6.00 postpaid plus GST or HST for Canadians and an additional 8% PST for Ontario residents from Bonavita Ltd., Attn. Ray Desjardins, P.O. Box 11447, Station "H", Nepean, ON K2H 7V1. Ph. (613) 823-3844, Fax (613) 825-3092, E-mail <ray@eligi.ca>. Visa and Mastercard accepted.

The Prince George 2004 S3 Wooden token is available for \$5.58 for Canadian residents and 4.00US for US residents from the Prince George Chamber of Commerce, Attn., Ms Sharron Tozar, 890 Vancouver St., Prince George, BC V2L 2P5, Ph. (250) 562-2454 and Fax (250) 562-6510. A few back issues are still available.

The 2004 St. Andrews token is available at \$4.50 each postpaid from the St. Andrews Chamber of Commerce, 46 Reed Ave., St.-Andrews-by-the-Sea, NB E5B 1A1. Ph. (506) 529-3555 or Fax (506) 529-8095. Back issues list is available from the same address.

The Rainy River 2004 Trade token is available postpaid from Ray Desjardins at the address listed three ads above with the same conditions as follows: nickel-bonde steel @ \$5.25, commercial bronze @ \$14.50, and gold plated @ \$16.50 each.

ONTARIO TOKENS HANDBOOK 2004 - The first edition of "Ontario Token Handbook 2004" by Jack Sauchenko was published in August 2004. The 160 page "Handbook" catalogues 4,594 tokens, including merchant tokens, advertising tokens, arcade tokens, check tokens, machine tokens, due bills and other types of tokens. The following data is given for each token: complete text on both sides, diameter and valuation. Pictures are given for some tokens. Tokens are listed under the name of the issuer and issuers are listed in alphabetical order under the municipality in which they are situated. Municipalities are listed in alphabetical order. The "Ontario Token Handbook 2004" is available to Canadian residents at \$39.95 plus GST or HST and postage. The cost of the "Handbook" for United States residents is \$33.95 plus postage. For postal costs and ordering the "Handbook" please contact Jack Sauchenko, 13559 - 124 A Avenue, Edmonton, AB T5L 3B4. Ph. (780) 455-1566. E-mail ,< jpsbes@planet.eon.net >

The Battleford Chamber of Commerce 2004 \$2 token is available from Ray Desjardins, address and conditions as above ads, for \$4.25 each postpaid.

The Swift Current 2004 Medal is also available from Ray Desjardins of Bonavita for \$4.25 postpaid plus applicable taxes.

The Maui 2004 Trade Dollars are available as follows: 5 tokens \$5.00 U.S. plus \$4.00 U.S. for postage, Silver tokens are \$32.50 plus \$4.00 U.S. for postage. The gold plated silver is \$32.00 U.S. A case set of cupro-nickel, silver and gold plated silver is \$56.95 U.S. each plus postage. Order from: Maui Trade Dollar Association, P.O. Box 631, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii 96767-0631, Ph. (808) 669-4096, Fax (562) 596-7617. E-mail <mauidollar@aol.com >*

FOR SALE SCARCE TRADE DOLLARS: Aurora, Ont. '63 initials in rays by L \$20; Cartwright Man. '60 \$40; Edmonton '73 wing buck \$20; Edmonton '71 raised V \$30; Jasper '72 \$40; Maple Creek, Sask. '63 \$30; Nanaimo, BC '69 moon landing \$40; Swan River, Man '70 \$75; Thompson, Man '70 \$30; Tsawwassen BC. '74 original 16 gr. \$130; Wildwood, Wilowood '70 Rocker & Lombardo \$60; Wildwood '70 copper \$40; Wildwood '70N.S. triple die cracks \$40; Wildwood '71 N.S. \$40; Wildwood '73 N.S. \$40. These are **ONLY ONE IN STOCK - PHONE TO RESERVE**. All coins are original. **Henry Heinek 1228 - 12th Ave. E., Regina, Sask. S4N 0M5. Ph: (306) 757-2709.** Member CATC 619, RCC 131L, CAWMC 468.

Now available - 2001 edition of "Trade and Advertising Tokens of Manitoba" This is a spiral bound descriptive listing (no illustrations) containing hundreds of new listings. Available for \$20.00 post-paid from Jim Astwood, 52 Salme Drive, Winnipeg, MB R2M 1Y7.

Numismatically Oxford - This is a 58 page numismatic listing of various businesses in Oxford County, Ontario and the tokens and medals they used. A brief history is given for each business and there are many illustrations of the tokens, medals and some of the businesses. It is available from the author, Harry N. James, Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave., St. Thomas, Ontario, N5R 6A1 @ \$10.00 plus \$2.75 postage to Canadian addresses and \$10.00 postpaid US funds American addresses.

Ontario General Merchants' Trade Due Bills compiled by Ken Palmer and revised in 2001 available from Harry N. James, Box 22022, Elmwood Square P.O., 204 First Ave., St. Thomas, ON N5R 6A1 for \$12.50 plus 2.75 postage to C.A.T.C. members at Canadian addresses. The price for US members is \$12.00 in US funds postpaid.

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

For Sale: Canadian Municipal medallions, trade tokens, coin club medals. 100's to choose from: Write - Jeff Fournier, 19 Galahad Crt., North Bay, ON P1A 4H6

Buying Newfoundland tokens and counter-stamped coins. Paying \$60.00 each for Tokens: All 3 Nfld communion tokens; Grand River Pulp & Lumber, Gillisport, Labrador; James Murphy & Sons, Placentia, Nfld; Job Bros. & Co. Ltd., Blanc Sablon, Nfld. Counterstamps on Nfld coins: Gushue; Smallwood Boot & Shoe: R. Watson; J.B. brown (also on U.S. and Canadian coins); No; Dr. Page; B.W. Gross; E.V. Kelly, Bell Island, Nfld. (Also on Canadian coins).

We are paying full trends for the 1858 sailing ship and 1860 Fishery Rights tokens; \$15.00 each for Communion tokens from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P.E.I., and \$10.00 each from elsewhere in Canada. \$4.00 each for pre-1970 Masonic pennies; and \$4.00 each for pre-1970 encased pennies. Please ship for immediate payment. John O'Mara, 22 Carroll Dr., Mt. Pearl, Nfld., Canada. A1N 3B1. (709)745-7217.

For books on tokens, paper money, coins, banking and other numismatic related topics, visit my site at <http://www.stockleysbooks.com/> or email me at rstockley@sympatico.ca . Thanks. Richard Stockley.

CANADIAN TIRE PAPER MONEY - Script - 5 cent to Dollar UNC sets \$8.95 set, 75th Anniversary set \$10.95, **CANADIAN PAPER MONEY 1937 KING GEORGE VI 1937** - \$1.00 Note XF \$20, 1937 \$10.00 XF \$25, 1937 - \$20 XF \$35, Fort Frances 2003 \$3 Trade Dollar - \$5.95, Russian Znaks 1960 to 1980 - \$3.95 each or 2/\$5, Euro Collectors Pins - \$3.95 each or 2/\$5, Post Cards of steam trains - \$2 each or 4/\$5, Great Lake Vessels - \$2.00 each or 4/\$5.00, Old Bonds 1923 to 1956 - From Egypt, Iraq, Middle East etc. Very scarce EF condition \$19.95, Many Paper Money Trade Script Specials \$3.95 each, USA Railway bonds 1950 to 1960 \$9.95 each, Old Canadian CN & CP Railway Freight Bills 1920 - 1933 AU \$5 each. Flat Rate Shipping \$2.00 Free Price List. \$10 Coupon for next purchase. Robert St. Cyr, 481 John Street, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada. P7B 1X9 / Fax 807-346-8236.

CANADIAN PAPER MONEY 1937 King George VI - 1937 - \$1.00 XF \$20, 1937 - \$10.00 XF \$25, 1937 - \$20 XF, Fort Francis 2003 \$3 Trade Dollar - \$5.95, Russian Znaks 1960 - 1980 - \$3.95 each or 2/\$5, Post cards of steam trains - \$2 each or 4/\$5, Great Lake Vessels - \$2.00 ea or 4/\$5, old bonds 1923 - 1956 - from Egypt, Iraq, Middle East etc., Very scarce EF condition \$19.95, Many paper money trade script specials \$3.95 ea, USA Railway bonds 1950 - 1960 - \$9.95 each, 1 only Logger Union Dues Book 1950 - 1960 - \$19.95, Old Canadian CN & CP Railway Freight Bills 1920 - 1933 AU \$5 ea, Canadian Tire Money - Script - 1980 - 2003 - 5 pc. UNC sets \$10 set, all prices in USD. Free Price List. Robert St. Cyr, 481 John Street, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada. P7B 1X9 / Fax 807-346-8236.

WANTED: Swastika tokens, medals & watch fobs. (No Nazi items - U.S. - Canada only). Also, large 73 mm Lucky souvenir penny Indian Head with swastikas in the headband. Price and write - Gary Patterson, 10 - 4th St., Manchester, NJ 08759 U.S.A. or E-mail gptokens@worldnet.att.net

FOR SALE: Saskatchewan merchant tokens, trade dollars, souvenir coins, medallions and scrip. Am also helping to dispose of a large collection of Canadian trade dollars, souvenir coins, medallions, personalized medallions etc. from all provinces and some USA. Please send want lists to: Mr. Ron Rogal, 1007 Kingsmere Blvd., Saskatoon, Sk. S7J 5A7, (306-382-7008) or E-mail: rogal@sk.sympatico.ca

Wellington County dairy, bread, store tokens, police badges wanted for cash or trade. Towns are Guelph, Fergus, Elora, Mount Forest, Palmerston, Clifford, Arthur, Drayton, Rockwood - Ross Irwin, 903-24 Marilyn Dr., Guelph, ON, N1H 8E9. rwirwin@freespace.net

Wanted: Prisoner of War Chits (Canteen Chits or tokens) used in Canadian Camps for German Prisoners of war. Many variations and denominations existed. Robert HENDERSON, 6015-5th Ave., Regina, Sask., S4T 6V4. Email homefront@sasktel.net

W.R. McColl 1903 Sales List - an Alphabetical Listing - a recently completed alphabetical listing of the McColl offering, by: 1)name 2)location 3)Province - by location, name and cross-referenced to Bowman, Hill, Stewart and Tannahill as applicable. The Ontario listing includes a separate section by County. 4)original numerical McColl list. Will facilitate locating names/attribution appearing in McColl which previously could be a time consuming task to find in his original list. Soft cover, spiral bound, 90 pages, 8 1/2 X 11 inches. Copies C\$20. Each, plus postage - Canada: Bubble pack mailer \$3.25; Xpresspost \$7.00 Regional or \$10.50 National; USA \$7.00 surface or \$12.00 air. A private publication by Len Buth, P.O. Box 28012, Oakridge Postal Outlet, 1201 Oxford St., W., London, ON, Canada N6H 5E1. lbuth@webmanager.on.ca

Wanted - Vulcanite Transportation Tokens from Street Railways of Scranton, Pennsylvania. PA840A, B, C, D or any others. Charles Wrobleksi, 206 Green St., Clarks Green, PA 18411 - 1212.

ROBERT OF Thunder Bay offers copper Kenora Tokens. BU Jubilee Jamboree 1952 copper 32 mm tokens commemorating founding Rat Portage 1882, founding town of Kenora. 1905 became Kenora. Was railway, logging, fur trading, trapping frontier town. This treasure trove was discovered in sealed wooden keg at 1956 auction. These tokens are scarce. Special: 1 piece \$5.00; 2 \$9.95 p.p. Robert St. Cyr, 481 John Street, Thunder Bay, ON, Canada P7B 1X9

New CATC website.... Visit our new website at www.canadian-token.org The YAHOO group is available only to CATC members. Members are encouraged to visit us at this site and join the group. Material is solicited from interested parties for publication on the site, as well as for the pages of *Numismatica Canada*.

For Sale: Collection of 128 winter carnival medals of which 88 are pre-1910. Many are identified by number from "Canadian Exhibition, Fair & Carnival Medals". Also included are historic post cards, pictures, & various printed articles. A complete listing and price is available on request. Contact: Barry Uman / 242 Sedgefield Ave. / Pointe Claire / Qc H9R 1P2 or e-mail: clarinet@colba.net

St. Albert Rock'n August \$5 token is available from Bonavita Ltd., Attn. Ray Desjardins, P.O. Box 11447, Sta. "H", Nepean, ON K2H 7V1. Ph. (613)823-3844. Fax (613)825-3092 or e-mail <ray@eligi.ca>. Visa & Mastercards accepted. Nickel-bonded steel (800 pieces available) @ \$7.50 ea. Commercial bronze (50 pieces) @ \$14.50 ea. Nickel-silver (50 pieces) @ \$14.50 ea. Gold-plated (50 pieces) @ \$17.50 ea.

Warburg, Alberta 2003 Medal is also available from Bonavita Ltd. @ \$7.50 postpaid plus GST or HST. Ontario residents must also add 8% PST. [Any order from Bonavita should have these taxes added]

St. George, NB 2004 Centennial Medal is also available from Ray of Bonavita @ \$7.50 plus applicable taxes. Ray's website is www.eligi.ca/bonavita

Eastport Nfld \$3 Token is available as follows: nickel bonded steel @ \$5.25 ea. Commercial bronze @ \$14.50 ea. Nickel-silver @ \$14.50 ea. Gold plated @ \$16.50 ea. Also from Bonavita. Please add applicable taxes.

2004 Gander, Nfld \$2 Token is available from Gander and area Chamber of Commerce, 109 Trans Canada Hiway, Gander, Nfld A1V 1P6. Ph. (709)256-7110. Fax (709)256-4080. Web site: www.ganderchamber.nf.ca. As follows: NBS @ \$3.90 ea. Gold plated NBS @ \$11.10 ea. Visa accepted

Brampton, ON 2003 Medal is available from Bonavita @ \$5.50 ea postpaid plus applicable taxes.

Tulip Time Festival Dutch Dollar is available from the Pella Lions Club, P.O. Box 265, Pella, Iowa 50219 Ph. (641)628-2024. Brass/bronze @ \$5.00 US plus \$2.00 US postage. The silver issue is sold out.

DEALER'S SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE

There are two dealers that supply Subscription service according to the collecting interests for all the issues for the year. Bonavita Ltd. Ray Desjardins and Jim Quinn, P.O. Box 291, Miramichi, NB E1V 3M4, toll free phone (866) 622-7729 and e-mail <jimglo@nbnet.nb.ca>.

CANADIAN 2004 MEDALS HANDBOOK SECOND EDITION

The 2004 edition of the "CANADIAN MEDALS HANDBOOK" is available in two volumes. The first volume covers the medals issued in municipalities situated in Alberta through Nova Scotia. The second volume covers the medals issued in municipalities situated in Ontario through Yukon, Each volume is \$39.95 for Canadian residents plus postage and GST or HST. The two volumes are available to American residents for \$66.00 plus postage.(the Canadian dollar is changing as I write please contact author for prices).

The two volumes of the "Canadian Medals Handbook" catalogue 13,581 Canadian medals.

The two volumes of the "Handbook" contain a total of 481 pages, including 121 pages of pictures. The pages are printed on 8 1/2 X 11 inch white paper and bound by coil bindings in two volumes. The medals are listed by date and undated in alphabetical order under the municipality in which they were issued. Municipalities are listed under the province or territory in which they are situated, all in alphabetical order.

The following data is given where known for each listing: the year of issue, a short description of both sides for recognition, composition, weight, diameter, type of edge, mintage, mint, a valuation and a picture of each side.

Also available are the following three small "Handbooks", each covering Canadian issues medals: Space Travel Medals, Automobile Medals and Royalty Medals.

Sections of the two volumes of the "CANADIAN MEDALS HANDBOOK", covering the medals issued in municipalities in each province or territory, are available separately, each with a coil binding.

Complete details on the above mentioned small "Handbooks" are given in several pages available for postage costs from Jack Sauchenko.

For further details, please contact Jack Sauchenko, 13559 - 124 A Ave., Edmonton, AB T5L 3B4, ph (780) 455-1566 and e-mail <jpsbes@planet.eon.net>.

2004 EDITION OF "CANADIAN ARCADE AND MACHINE TOKEN HANDBOOK"

The 2004 edition of the "CANADIAN ARCADE AND MACHINE TOKENS HANDBOOK" by Jack Sauchenko is available at \$34.95 plus postage and GST or HST for Canadians and \$27.95 U.S. plus postage for United States orders from Jack Sauchenko, 13559 - 124 A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5L 3B4. Ph. (780) 455-1566 and e-mail <jpsbes@planet.eon.net>

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

The 152 page "Handbook" with cardboard covers is produced by laser photocopier on 8 1/2 X 11 inch pages, with a plastic coil binding.

The text lists over 2,930 Canadian arcade, machine, transit, parking, bridge, amusement and related tokens and their varieties. There is a short listing of tokens that are used in Canada, but are from United States

municipalities, as well as a section on numbered tokens.

New to this edition is a complete list of Chuck-E-Cheese tokens. Jack has added over 200 new tokens to this edition.

A short line before each entry allows the collector to add a check mark or number for inventory purposes.

For each token, there is a short description of both sides and data on the token's denomination, date (if dated), composition, weight, diameter, edge type and a valuation. Photos of most tokens are included in the "Handbook"

The tokens are listed under the municipality or area in which they were issued. Municipalities or areas are listed alphabetically under the province or territory in which they are situated.

A 14 page index at the front of the "Handbook" lists the tokens alphabetically by issuer, with the issuing municipality and province or territory in which each token was issued on the same line. This helps the reader to find the tokens in the "Handbook".

ONTARIO TOKEN HANDBOOK 2004 By JACK SAUCHENKO

Jack Sauchenko has issued a "Handbook" on "Ontario Tokens" including due bills, machine tokens, merchant tokens, check tokens, arcade tokens, advertising tokens and other tokens.

There are 4,594 tokens listed on 160 pages with some pictures and each token is priced.

Each of the tokens is copied line for line from both sides and gives the diameter, composition, evaluation and pictures of both sides in a lot of cases.

The price of the Handbook is \$39.95 Canadian plus GST and postage costs. The cost of the Handbook for United States residents is \$29.95 U.S. (Canadian dollar price as of Aug. 01, 2004) plus postage. Postage varies across U.S. approximately \$10.00 to \$20.00.

2004 EDITION OF "UNITED STATES (MUNICIPAL) TRADE TOKENS AND RELATED ISSUES HANDBOOK"

The 2004 edition of the "UNITED STATES (MUNICIPAL) TRADE TOKENS AND RELATED ISSUES HANDBOOK" by Jack Sauchenko is available at \$29.95 plus Postage and GST or HST for Canadian residents and \$22.95 U.S. for United States residents plus postage from Jack Sauchenko, 13559 - 124 A Ave. Edmonton. AB T5L 3B4 Ph. (780) 455-1566 E-mail < jpsbes@planet.eon.net >.

The 180 page "Handbook", with cardboard cover and a plastic coil binding, is produced on 8 1/2 X 11 inch pages and is illustrated.

3,690 United States municipal trade tokens, have face values of 5c to \$5.00, trade notes and related issues are catalogued, including 2003 issues. Die varieties and all metals to each issue are catalogued.

Illustrations of both sides of most pieces catalogued are given.

For each piece catalogued, the following data is given: the issuing municipality, a description of both sides, denomination, date, composition, weight, diameter, type of edge, mintage, mint and a valuation.

A short line before each entry allows the collector to add a check mark or a number for inventory purposes.

At present, this is the only up to date illustrated catalogue covering United States municipal trade tokens.

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