

NUMISMATICA CANADA

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In This Issue

From the editor.....	1
The Colborne Currency Ordinances for Lower Canada, 1839.....by.....Wayne L. Jacobs FCNRS.....	2
The Shell Advertising Card for W. A. Murray & Co., Toronto, Ontario.....by.....Len Buth FCNRS.....	19
Known Canadian Issuers of Shell Advertising Cards.....by.....Len Buth FCNRS.....	23
Canadian Awards Common Throughout the World.....by.....Jack Boddington FCNRS.....	25
Medal of Honour of the International Life Saving Federation.....by.....Jack Boddington FCNRS.....	26
Newly Discovered Tokens of Theo Masse, Riverside, Ontario.....by.....Harry N. James FCNRS.....	27
Different Varieties of the Montreal & Lachine Railroad Tokens.....by.....Steve Lussier, C.A.T.C. #1178.....	29
A Token of Mrs. E. A. Daggett, Okotoks, Alberta.....by.....Stanley Clute, C.A.T.C. #1184.....	33
Thomas Roden obituary.....submitted by.....Ross W. Irwin FCNRS.....	35
Post Card of Robinson's Carriage Works.....submitted by.....Harry N. James FCNRS.....	36
Breton-987 - Courteau 11W - Charlton - WE-11A7.....by.....Mel H. Kyle FCNRS.....	38
Royal Sovereign Whiskey Token.....by.....Eric Leighton FCNRS.....	40
Art Stephenson obituary.....	41
Communion Tokens of Perth, Ontario.....by.....Angus Sutherland, C.A.T.C. #1132.....	42
Moose Jaw Stampede Medallion.....submitted by.....Ralph Dickieson FCNRS.....	44
Rosewood Dairy Ticket.....submitted by.....Bob & Carol Dowsett.....	45
New Token Finds.....contributed by.....various members.....	46

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From the Editor:

Spring is about to arrive hopefully. It looks as if this issue of *Numismatica Canada* is going to precede the warmer weather.

A Reminder: If you haven't paid your C.A.T.C. dues, please do so as soon as possible. This will be the last issue of the "NC" for unpaid members, so to avoid missing future issues send your cheque in to Scott Douglas, secretary-treasurer. Dues are \$20.00 per year.

Next month the Waterloo Coin Society will be hosting the Ontario Numismatic Association's 47th Annual Convention at the Holiday Inn at 30 Fairway Rd. S., Kitchener, Ontario. The C.A.T.C. will be having a meeting in the Salon Room "C" from 2:00 p.m. until 4:00 p.m. All members and guests are encouraged to come. Our next meeting will be in Calgary in conjunction with the C.N.A.'s annual convention held there in July.

We have several good articles again for this issue including an interesting account on John Colborne and his Currency Ordinances of 1839 for Lower Canada from Wayne Jacobs. Len Buth has submitted two fine articles on "Shell Cards", an unusual series not often commented on. Also we have two more articles from Jack Boddington covering industrial safety and life saving. Stanley Clute has supplied the history of a newly discovered milk token from Okotoks, Alberta. A puzzle concerning the origin of "Whiskey Token" is discussed by Eric Leighton. Angus Sutherland has supplied us with another article on Communion tokens, this time from Perth, Ontario, and Mel Kyle has done a paper on Br. 987, C11W which should lessen the confusion in identifying this piece. We also hear from Steve Lussier who has itemized several types of the Montreal & Lachine Railroad tokens from his collection. Hopefully some member can give Ralph Dickieson some help on a Moose Jaw Stampede token he has illustrated for us.

We already have a bit of a start for the June issue which will include another good decimal article by Dr. Haxby. Lately we have seemed to concentrate on tokens or medals and Dr. Haxby's works are a welcome change for our readers.

Thanks is sent out to all of our contributors who's efforts continue to make the pages of *Numismatica Canada* great reading for all who enjoy Canadian Numismatics.

Have a great spring everyone and hopefully the better weather will allow us all to attend a few coin shows.

The Colborne Currency Ordinances for Lower Canada, 1839.
by Wayne L. Jacobs

John Colborne in Lower Canada: A Brief Biography.

John Colborne was born 16 February 1778 at Lynhurst, Hampshire, England, the son of Samuel Colborne. He entered army service as an ensign in 1794 and fought throughout the Napoleonic Wars, rising in rank. At Waterloo in 1815, he was commander of the 52nd Light Infantry who played an important part in repulsing Napoleon's Old Guard. By this time he was *Sir* John Colborne, having received his K.C.B. in 1814.

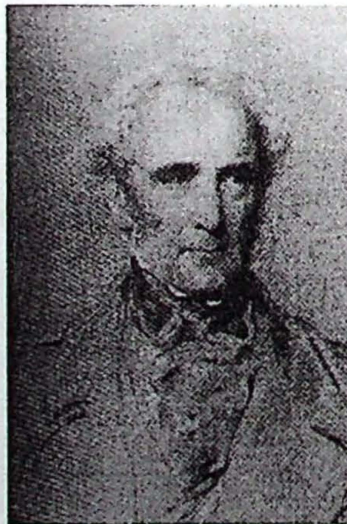
His first appointment to colonial office was Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey in 1825. In 1828, he was sent to North America, having been appointed Lt.-Gov. of Upper Canada in that year, a post he held until January, 1836 at which time he was superceded by Francis Bond Head. It was during his tenure that he established Upper Canada College. Sir John stayed in Canada, since in 1835 he had also been named as commander-in-chief of the armed forces in British North America. It was in this capacity that he put down the Rebellions of 1837 in both Upper and Lower Canada as well as the second in Lower Canada of the following year.

Simmering for some time, the first rebellion in Lower Canada - and actually the most serious of all - broke out with the issuing of warrants of arrest for 26 rebels leaders on 16 November 1837, Governor Gosford having finally been forced to this move by events. Archibald Acheson, the Earl of Gosford, had not been in Canada long and given an impossible task as well; caught between the demands of the *Patriotes* (who wanted everything) and the reactionary wing of the British government - headed by William IV himself (who refused to give anything), Governor Gosford could not, and did not, succeed. Unrest descended to turmoil which in turn became open armed rebellion.

Colborne's forces soon arrived from Upper Canada to put down the rebellion and near the midway point between the arrest warrants and the sack of St.-Benoit (15 December), the last action of this phase, martial law was declared in Lower Canada (5 December), suspending the *Patriote*-dominated elected assembly indefinitely. The suspension of the Lower Canada Constitution was confirmed by the British parliament (10 February 1838), the suspension initially to extend until 1 November 1840. This made Sir John Colborne the *de facto* ruler of the province - and this became almost absolute as he presided over an appointed "Special Council", for the most part the old unelected "Executive Council" under another name. However, we should note that roughly half the council members were *Canadien*. Sick in spirit, his ineffective administration in tatters, Gosford resigned and returned to England on 10 February 1838. For the time being at least, Sir John and his Special Council were the sole government in Lower Canada.



*Sir Archibald Acheson, 2nd Earl of Gosford,
Governor-in-chief, British North America,
1835-38*



*Sir John Colborne
Gov.-in-chief, B.N.A.,
1838-39*



*John George Lambton, 1st Earl of Durham,
Governor-in-chief, British North America,
1838*

Colborne ruled Lower Canada as military chief as well as interim Governor until the arrival on 29 May 1838 of the new Governor-in-chief of British North America, John George Lambton - Lord Durham, nicknamed "Radical Jack" in England for his progressive views. Lord Durham, famous for the "Durham Report", was only in Canada for some four months - and most of that time was spent in attempting to reconcile the two sides and give direction to the future political development of Canada. Unlike the hamstrung Gosford, he at least was representing a somewhat more liberal British government under Queen Victoria rather than the recently-deceased reactionary William IV. Even so, he had his critics - even political enemies - in Britain undermining his proposals.

At the end, the Durham Report had parts enthusiastically endorsed by a given side while others were anathema and the ratio shifted in direct relationship to the political colouration. General Colborne, having jailed 750 "rebels" and designated 99 to stand trial - possibly on capital offenses - was highly displeased by Durham's forbearance: 8 of the principal leaders (including Wolfred Nelson) were exiled to Bermuda and 6 retained on charges of murder - all others were released (28 June 1838). None at this time were executed. Nor was he pleased with Durham's recommendation for "responsible government", meaning that the actual running of the province would be in the hands of the elected assemblies with the appointed councils merely overseeing and approving or disapproving of the actions. Durham for his part ordered a slightly more liberal makeup to Sir John's ultra-Tory Special Council. Everyone approved of the recommendation for a trans-colonial railway but the first recommendation of what would be Confederation for all British North America met with mixed reaction. The Maritimes, enjoying a modest prosperity away from the turmoil of the Canadas, weren't interested; the *Canadiens* were vehemently opposed, viewing it as a means by which their language and culture would be forever a minority within a larger English-Canadian context. This Durham freely admitted, believing that the ultimate fate of French Canada would be similar to the *Cajuns* of Louisiana, and that it would be best to accept the situation. He was very wrong in this belief, and history has proven that he continues to be.

Undermined back in Britain and already sick with the tuberculosis that would kill him two years hence, Durham returned to England on 1 November 1838, Sir John Colborne again assuming the double mantle of Governor of Canada and commander-in-chief.

Even as Durham worked to oil the troubled waters, a second rebellion was a-brewing in Lower Canada - or perhaps it was just a later phase of the same one with a lull in between. Throughout the spring, summer and fall of 1838, successors to the former *Fils de la Liberté* who now called themselves the *Frères Chasseurs* (or *Canadian Hunters* by their English members - some of them in the U.S.) established "lodges" throughout Lower Canada. Colborne estimated the lodges to number over one hundred and the members at "two hundred thousand in the U.S. and Canada" with "three thousand in Montreal alone" (this was probably an overestimation by a factor of five, but serious nonetheless). This time the head was Dr. Robert Nelson, younger brother of Wolfred Nelson, the "military commander" of the first rebellion who was now in exile. Some of the firebrand pronouncements were wild in the extreme: to finance the "revolution", the Hunters proposed to rob all the Lower Canadian banks, hold John Molson to ransom for £80,000 and "hang and rob every Jew in the province". The first attack came from Vermont on 3 November, just after Durham had left. On the next day, Nelson proclaimed himself President of the Republic of Lower Canada at Napierville. But the expected uprising came to naught and in a little over a week, it had been completely scotched, both Nelson and Cote, his second-in-command, escaping to the U.S.

This time there *were* reprisals: 12 went to the gallows (half for actual murder), 58 were transported to Tasmania, 2 simply banished from Canada and 27 others freed under surety of good behaviour. Robert Nelson never returned to Canada where a noose waited in abeyance for him and died decades later in New York state. The Exiles from the first rebellion were mostly all amnestied in the 1840s - including Wolfred Nelson (who became the first directly elected mayor of Montreal in 1845), Thomas "Copper Tommy" Brown (a *Patriote* "general"), Papineau, the Vigers, O'Callaghan and William Lyon Mackenzie (leader of the Upper Canada rebellion).

Considering that there was no Durham to stay Colborne's hand and that British law plainly stated that whosoever takes up arms against the Queen's (or King's) Majesty shall suffer pain of death - and that this was the *second* time in as many years - this was remarkably lenient in the context of the times. Certainly the ultra-Tory editor of the *Montreal Herald*, Adam "Hang-'em-all" Thom, thought so. Colborne just ignored extremists of both colors.

Still wearing two hats, Colborne continued his administration until the arrival on 19 October 1839 of Charles Poulett Thomson, Baron Sydenham, as the new Governor. Shortly thereafter, Colborne returned to Britain where he was raised to the peerage as Baron Seaton. Over the next number of years he held several appointments, retiring in 1860 at which time he was made Field Marshall. He died in 1863. Whether through genetics or "pull", two of his sons also attained the rank of general in the British army.

* * * * *

The Lower Canadian Currency Situation During the Colborne Years.

The currency of Lower Canada during the Colborne years was "interesting" to say the least. An inadequate copper currency was addressed by numerous types of private issues of varying quality. A Letter to the Editor¹ of the *Montreal Transcript* (14 November 1837) by one "Justice" warns against the recent arrival of coppers identifiable as the first of the anonymous Bouquet Sous, stating that they are not redeemable by any party as are those of the Bank of Montreal (Br-714), "People's Bank" (Br-715 certainly, possibly also Br-716) or "Bank Token" (Br-713 but with the redeeming bank unnamed). "Justice" was replying to criticism of the light tokens of Joseph Roy (Br-671/Ch-LC20A1 and 20A2 of which the second is roughly 70% the weight of the first) and may have been Roy himself; he withdrew all his tokens at this time, the first "named" Lower Canadian issuer to do so.

Both the intermediate and higher denominations in silver and gold consisted of foreign coins. Silver was dominated by that of the former Spanish-American colonial mints (now mostly independent) or, in the case of the widely-used "pistareen", of Spain herself. American coinage saw increasing use, to the extent that the Bank of Montreal imported £10,000 of 5- and 10-cent pieces in 1838 to pass as 3d and 6d Halifax. Gold was typically British, American or that of the Spanish and Portuguese colonies (or former colonies). Local higher denominations typically saw the use of bank notes.

As untidy as this was, it became worse as of 10 May 1837 when a financial crisis in the U.S. caused most of her banks to suspend specie payments. To prevent the flight of silver and gold coin from Lower Canada, the banks there followed suit on 16 May, continuing the suspension until 23 May 1838. The copper currency continued as before, even if tending to become lighter and of lesser quality. Silver denominations were substituted by paper "bons" ("Good Fors) for fractional sums and by numerous issuers, some of whom were of doubtful solvency. Gold coin for external payments reached a premium and its place taken by bank notes where ever possible.

Soon after the suspension, a consortium of four Lower Canadian banks (Bank of Montreal, Banque du Peuple, City Bank and Quebec Bank) pooled resources and ordered a substantial, quality copper coinage from the Soho Mint, Birmingham, England. As things turned out, the first of these "Habitants" did not appear in Lower Canada until very late May, 1838. The writer *presumes* that Matthew Robinson Boulton, owner of the Soho Mint, would refuse to strike such coin unless accompanied by full Treasury Authority (he was adamant in this) and this may have been impossible in Lower Canada with the *Patriote* Assembly refusing *all* money bills of the Legislative Council that summer. Banks, in general, were considered Council creatures. Only after the declaration of martial law on 5 December and *all* political power in the hands of Colborne and the Council could such a bill pass and the "Habitant" coppers ordered. Meanwhile, the Banque du Peuple, considered (with justification) by the loyalists to be the financial arm of the *Patriotes*, stole a march on the rest by immediately ordering - and receiving - their Br-715 issue from the Belleville Mint in New Jersey where no authority at all was required.

During the period of late May through June 1, 1838, a number of events with bearing on the currency transpired. The 21 May edition of the *Quebec Gazette* indicates the arrival of the new "Habitant" tokens; an undated Soho invoice shows that this shipment - the first of four that would extend to an invoicing date of late August, 1839 - consisted of the entire issue for the Banque du Peuple (for the Montreal area) and about half of the large Quebec Bank issue for that area. On 23 May, the Lower Canadian banks ceased their currency suspension - and it was probably this that caused the Bank of Montreal to import the substantial amount of U.S. 5- and 10-cent pieces. All need for the paper "bons" would thus cease. Lastly, Lord Durham arrived to take up his duties on 29 May, presumably soon ending martial law.

¹ All subsequent quotations from contemporary newspapers are from: Prenoveau, J.J. "Notes Concernant les Bouquets Sous & Habitants Tokens", C.N.R.S. *Transactions*, 1965, pp 22-27.

So far as the writer knows, Lord Durham made no currency laws, and probably felt that he had no reason to do so now that the financial and political climate had returned to something like normal. So far as the issues of increasingly light brass and copper tokens were concerned, legislation was already in place for their displacement. With the good quality, abundant "Habitants" now in circulation, the rest would compare unfavourably and all that need be done was to direct all the customs posts to rigorously enforce the provisions of the 1808 Currency Act which forbid the importation of any tokens or "spurious coin"; to this point, enforcement had been weak, especially since there had been nothing to fill the copper currency needs of Lower Canada. Now there were the "Habitants".

Circumstantial evidence seems to show that this did happen, the previous large issues of Bouquet Sous struck by the Belleville Mint apparently coming to an end. In fact, it soon went out of business altogether. However, another problem arose, based on the cultural affinity of these very tokens which were nicknamed "Patriote Sous" for many years - and that was "homegrown" versions of them produced locally, *inside* the customs barricade. We have several examples such as:

(a) The so-called "Large Ampersand" variety of Br-713 mates a worn reverse of that token (all show the effects of major die polishing) with a *copy* of the normal obverse, one whose die can be definitely attributed to the Belleville Mint by the characteristic lettering punches. Although the Br-713 was one of the first Bouquet Sous struck, this variety (Br-713 Courteau 13 / Charlton LC-2A6) was a late strike, especially as the obverse lettering is of Gibbs' "Coarse Punches", the last used. Although undated, "1838" is highly reasonable, even as the other varieties of the same number can be reasonably attributed to roughly 1835/6.



*Lower Canada,
"Bank Token" (nd)
Br-713, Courteau var. 13
Ch- LC2A6
(Actual size: about 28mm)*

A typical example, the obverse is a copy of the other Br-713 obverses but quite different in style, using the late "Coarse Lettering" of John Gibbs (Belleville Mint). The reverse has all the small defects of a Courteau 12 with the addition of even more detail loss due to die polishing. There is typically little or no obverse rim.

(b). Although it was made to resemble a "normal" Bouquet Sou, the common Br-674 (Ch-LC40) is not a product of Belleville Mint dies but rather by some other hand. Its whole purpose was to convert unacceptable tokens into Bouquet Sous by overstriking them. Common as a whole, they become scarcer as they are subdivided into copper or brass; heavy or light; with plain or coarsely reeded or finely reeded edges. Many show some traces of the overstruck token but it can be identified only occasionally. Although the dies are superior to most Belleville work, the actual minting is second-class even to little or no rim sometimes present. The evidence is that the Br-674 is of local manufacture using good dies (probably imported, since this was easy whereas kegs of coins were not). Again, a time frame of about 1838 is most reasonable.



*"Blacksmith" Wood-28, Ch-BL45
The reverse uses the damaged die of the obverse opposite
with some crude re-cutting added*



*"Hard Times" Token of J. & C. Peck, Troy, N.Y.
Low - 271; Rulau HT-363
The "original" token.*

(c) Three "Blacksmiths" (Charlton Nos. BL-45, BL-46 and BL-47 all use as one side the obverse of a common Hard Times Token from the U.S., that of J. & C. Peck (Rulau HT-363), Troy, New York. This token is common (R1) but the die used on the three "Blacksmiths" was in a worn, rusted state. Although undated, the Peck token is reliably assigned to the year 1835 - so these particular "Blacksmiths" came later. BL-45 mules the die with a crude eagle; BL-46 with the reverse of "Blacksmith" Wood-23/ Ch-BL40; BL-47 with the worn, rusted die of yet another Hard Times Token: that of N. Starbuck & Son of Troy, New York (Rulau-368) which is, again, common (R2) and, again, attributed to the year 1835 although undated. Obviously, someone imported some "junked" dies in order to strike these crude "Blacksmiths" and, again, 1838 is a very reasonable time frame.

Lord Durham didn't deal with this situation; he had more important things to occupy him. Throughout the period of his administration, the rebel pot still simmered with the establishment of many "Hunter Lodges" throughout the province. In fact the second short-lived rebellion broke out (4 November 1838) immediately after his departure (1 November), leaving General Colborne again interim governor. Immediately he declared martial law again and the banks again suspended specie payments (7 November 1838), this time until 1 June 1839.

With the second rebellion quelled, Governor Colborne and his Council could now turn their attention to the currency situation, hammering out a set of rules and bringing them into force in early 1839. There has been some confusion in the past as to the date of the ordinances since they were published as "2 Vict.", meaning the second year of her reign. Since she came to power in 1837, the date of these ordinances has sometimes mistakenly been assigned to the year 1838. But they were not. Victoria ascended the British throne on 20 June 1837, meaning that "2 Vict." encompassed the period 20 June 1838 through 19 June 1839 - and it was during the latter part of her reign's second year that they were enacted. There were three of them. The first dealt with the copper currency, the second with the rest of the coinage and the third with paper money. They are reproduced below verbatim.

The Ordinances.

"Ordinances Made and Passed by His Excellency the Governor General and Special Council For the Affairs of the Province of Lower Canada" (Volume Fourth, Anno Domini, 1839).

(1) The Copper Coin.

"Cap. V Anno secundo Victoriae Reginae. A.D. 1839

An Ordinance to prevent the fraudulent manufacture, importation or circulation of Spurious Copper and Brass Coin.

WHEREAS great frauds have been practised upon the inhabitants of this Province, by evil disposed persons who have imported into the same or manufactured therein, Spurious Copper, or Brass Coin, or Tokens, for the purpose of passing them, for a much higher value than they were intrinsically worth: - Be it therefore Ordained and Enacted by His Excellency the Governor of the Province of Lower Canada, by and with the advice and consent of the Special Council for the affairs of the said Province, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of the Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the first year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "*An Act to make temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada*" And it is hereby Ordained and Enacted by the authority of the same, that no Copper, or Brass Coin, or Tokens of any description, except the lawful Copper Coin of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be imported into this Province, nor shall any Copper, or Brass Coin, or Tokens be manufactured therein, except under the authority of an express permission, to some certain person, body politic or corporate, to import or manufacture the same, granted by and under the hand of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administrating the Government, such permission containing a description of the Coin or Tokens to which it shall extend, the quantity thereof to be imported or manufactured, and the time during which such permission shall be in force; Provided always that all Coin imported or manufactured as aforesaid, shall have the same relative value to the British penny or half-penny, with those recently imported by the Bank of Montreal, under the sanction and authority of the Executive of the Province.

II. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all such Coin or Tokens as aforesaid, imported or manufactured in contravention of this Ordinance, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty for the public use of this Province, and the person or persons who shall have manufactured or imported the same, shall thereby incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds currency, for every pound troy of the weight thereof; and it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, on the oath of a credible person, that any such Coin or Tokens have been so unlawfully manufactured or imported as aforesaid, to cause the same to be seized and detained, and to summon the person or persons, or any one of them, in whose possession the same shall be found, to appear before him; and if it shall appear to his satisfaction, on the oath of a credible witness, other than the informer, that such Coin or Tokens have been manufactured or imported in contravention of this Ordinance, such Justice of the Peace shall declare the same forfeited, and shall place them in safe keeping to await the disposal of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administrating the Government, for the public uses of this Province; and if it shall, in like manner, appear to the satisfaction of such Justice of the Peace, that the person or persons in whose possession such Coins or Tokens were found, knew the same to have been so illegally manufactured or imported, he may condemn such person or persons, or any of them, to pay the penalty aforesaid, with costs, and may commit him, her or them, to the Common Gaol of the District, for a period not exceeding two months, if such penalty and costs be not forthwith paid, or until the same be paid.

III. Provided always, and it be further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Justice of the Peace, that the person or persons in whose possession such Coin or Tokens shall have been found, was not, or were not aware of their of their having been so illegally manufactured or imported, such penalty may be recovered, by any person who shall sue for the same in any Court of competent Jurisdiction, from the owner or any of the owners thereof, on the oath of any one credible witness, other than the person so suing.

IV. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall also be lawful for any Officer of Her Majesty's Customs to seize any Coin or Tokens, which any person shall import, or attempt to import into this Province in contravention of this Ordinance, and to detain the same, as forfeited, to await the disposal of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administrating the Government, for the public uses of the Province.

V. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if such Coin or Tokens, other than the lawful Coin of the United Kingdom aforesaid, shall, at the time this Ordinance shall go into force, be in the possession of any person, other than the owner thereof, such person may refuse to deliver the same, except upon permission to that effect from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administrating the Government, who may, if he shall deem it advisable, make it a condition on which such permission shall be granted, that the person applying for the same shall immediately re-export such Coin or Tokens, in which case any duty paid on the importation thereof shall be returned to the owner, as a drawback, by the Chief Officer of the Customs, the Port whence such exportations shall be made.

VI. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the expiration of fifteen days from the time when this Ordinance shall go into force, no person shall utter, tender, or offer in payment, any Copper or Brass Coin, other than the lawful Coin of the United Kingdom aforesaid, or the Tokens of any one of the Chartered Banks of this Province, or of the *Banque du Peuple*, or American Cents, or such Coin or Tokens as may have been lawfully imported into, or manufactured in this Province, according to the provisions of this Ordinance, under a penalty of the forfeiture of double of the nominal value thereof; which penalty may be recovered, with costs, in a summary manner, on the oath of any one credible witness, other than the informer, before any Justice of the Peace, who may, if such penalty and costs be not forthwith paid, commit the offender to the Common Gaol of the District, for a time not exceeding eight days, or until the same be paid.

VII. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that one moiety of all penalties imposed by this Ordinance, (but not the Coins or Tokens forfeited under the provisions thereof), shall go to the informer or person suing the same, and the other moiety shall belong to Her Majesty, for the public uses of this Province.

VIII. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the due application of all penalties and forfeitures received for Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be accounted for Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, through the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, shall direct.

IX. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this Ordinance shall not go into force, until it shall have been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and the *Montreal Gazette*.

X. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Church Warden in office in every parish within this Province, shall be furnished as speedily as can be, with a copy of the said Ordinance in both languages, which he shall read, or cause to be read, at the Church door, immediately after Divine Service in the forenoon, the first Sunday after having received the same, and for every and for each neglect or refusal by the said Church Warden in office, to read, or cause to be read, the said Ordinance, on the day and in the manner above mentioned he shall be subject to a fine of twenty shillings.

XI. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this Ordinance shall be, and remain in force, until the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and no longer.

J. COLBORNE

Ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, and passed in Special Council, under the Great Seal of the Province, at the Government House in the City of Montreal, the twenty-first day of February, in the second year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. B. LINDSAY,

Clerk Special Council"

Statutes of Lower Canada
Cap. 46 Anno secundo Victoriae Reginae A.D. 1839

CAP. XLVI
An Ordinance to regulate the Currency of this Province.

"WHEREAS the values assigned by the Acts hereinafter cited, to the several coins therein mentioned, are now inconsistent with each other, and in many cases highly erroneous; and whereas the several coins now forming the lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have no legal value in this Province, nor has any proportion been legally established between the pound sterling as represented by the British sovereign, and the pound currency of this Province, and it is highly desirable to establish such proportion, and as far as the circumstances of the Province will permit, to assimilate the currency thereof to that of the Mother Country, but without injuriously affecting the interests of any party to any existing contracts: - Be it therefore Ordained and Enacted by His Excellency the Governor of the Province of Lower Canada, by and with the advice and consent of the Special Council for the affairs of the said Province, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the first year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act to make temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada*", And it is hereby Ordained and Enacted by the authority of the same, that a certain Act, passed in the forty-eighth year of the Reign of King George the Third intituled "*An Act for better regulating the weight and rates at which certain Coins shall pass current in this Province, for preventing the falsifying, counterfeiting, or impairing of the same, and for repealing the Act and Ordinance therein mentioned*", shall be, and the said Act is hereby suspended during the time this Ordinance shall be in force, in so far only as the said Act, or any of the provisions thereof, may be contrary to those of this Ordinance.

II. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the pound currency shall be such, that the pound sterling, as represented by the British sovereign, of the weight and fineness now fixed by the laws of the United Kingdom aforesaid, shall be equal to, and any such British sovereign shall pass for one pound four shillings and four pence currency.

III And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the eagle of the United States of America, coined before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and weighing eleven pennyweights, six grains troy, shall pass for two pounds thirteen shillings and four pence currency; the eagle of the United States aforesaid, coined after the day last mentioned, and before the commencement of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and weighing ten penny weights, eighteen grains troy, for two pounds ten shillings currency; the old Spanish doubloons, or quadruple pistole, and the Mexican or Columbian doubloon, coined in the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, weighing not less than seventeen penny weights, nine grains troy, for three pounds seventeen shillings and eight pence currency, and the French coins of forty francs each, coined before the commencement of the present year, and weighing eight penny weights seven grains troy, for one pound, eighteen shillings and seven pence currency.

IV. And be further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the several gold coins aforesaid, and the gold coins of the same nations and dates respectively, being multiples or divisions thereof, and of proportionate weight, shall for proportionate sums, pass current and be a legal tender to any amount by tale, so long as such coins shall not want more than two grains, troy, of the weight hereby assigned to them respectively, deducting one half penny currency for each quarter of a grain, any such coin shall want of such weight, and shall in any case be a legal tender by weight, in sums exceeding twenty pounds currency; and in any payment above that sum, the payer may pay, or the receiver insist on receiving such gold coins by weight at the following rates, that is to say, the said British gold coins and the gold coins of the United States of America aforesaid, coined before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, at the rate of ninety-four shillings and ten pence per ounce, troy; the said Gold coins of France, at the rate of ninety-three shillings and one penny per ounce, troy, and those of the United States of America, coined after the day last aforesaid, at the rate of ninety-three shillings per ounce, troy, and the said doubloons or quadruple pistoles at the rate of eighty-nine shillings and five pence per ounce, troy.

V. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Spanish milled dollar, the dollars of the United States aforesaid, and of the several States of South America and of Mexico, coined respectively before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and not weighing less than seventeen penny weights, four grains, troy, shall pass for five shillings each, and shall be a legal tender by tale to any amount, as shall also any silver coins of the same nations, and date, being subdivisions of such dollars for proportionate sums when of the same fineness and proportionate weights, and not otherwise; but the subdivisions of such dollars, being less than quarters thereof, shall be a legal tender by tale to the amount of two pounds ten shillings currency, and no more at any one time, until they shall have lost one twenty-fifth part of such weight respectively, after which they shall not be lawful money; Provided always, that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government, may by proclamation extend all provisions of this section, and of the section immediately preceding it, to any gold or silver coins of the nations, weights and denominations therein mentioned or referred to, but of later date, which having been assayed at the Royal mint, shall have been found equal in fineness to those therein mentioned or referred to, respectively.

VI. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all silver coins of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, while lawfully current therein, shall pass in this Province at the rates following; that is to say, the British crown at six shillings currency; the British half crown, at three shillings currency; the British shilling, at one shilling and three pence currency; the British sixpence, at seven pence half penny currency; and the British groat or four penny piece, at five pence currency; and the said crowns and half crowns shall, at the said rates, be a legal tender to any amount, but the said shillings, six pences and groats, shall, at the said rates, be a legal tender to the amount of two pounds ten shillings currency, and no more, at any one time; Provided always, that the holder of the notes of any person or body corporate, to the amount of more than two pounds ten shillings, shall not be bound to receive more than that amount in payment of such notes if presented at one time, although each and any of such notes be for a less sum.

VII. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the copper penny of the United Kingdom aforesaid, or any other which Her Majesty may cause to be coined, if not less than five-sixths of the weight of such copper penny, shall pass for one penny currency, and the halves and quarters thereof, for proportionate sums, and such copper coin shall be a legal tender to the amount of one shilling currency, at any one time, and no more.

VIII. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that at any time while this Ordinance shall be in force, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to direct, that the coins lawfully current under the authority of the Act first above cited, or of a certain Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the Reign of King George the Third, chapter one, intituled, "An Act for better regulating the weight and rates at which certain coins shall pass current in this Province, for preventing the falsifying, counterfeiting and impairing of the same, and for repealing the Act and Ordinance therein mentioned," and to which no current value is assigned by this Ordinance, be called in and recoined into British gold and silver coins, and that the actual expense only of such recoinage be borne by this Province; and from the day which Her Majesty shall appoint for that purpose, by proclamation of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government, the said Acts herein above cited, shall, (excepting always that part of the Act first cited which repeals the Act and Ordinance therein mentioned) be wholly suspended while this Ordinance shall remain in force, and the several coins hereinbefore mentioned and referred to as lawful money of this Province, shall be the only legal tender as money therein; excepting always that the several Collectors of the Customs and all public officers to whom any sums of money shall be payable for the public uses of the Province, under any Statute or law in force therein, shall continue during the six months next after this Ordinance shall be in force, to receive in payment of such sums, the several coins current by law in this Province immediately before this Ordinance shall come into force, at the rates at which they were so current; and such coins shall be received from such Collectors and Officers by the Receiver General at the said rates, and shall be by him delivered to be so recoined as aforesaid, at such times, and under such regulations as Her Majesty may appoint; Provided always that it shall also be lawful for Her Majesty to adopt such other means of (withdrawing?) and collecting such uncurrent coin as Her Majesty may think fit to appoint.

IX. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that nothing in this Ordinance shall affect the meaning to be affixed to the words "sterling", "sterling money of Great Britain", or other words of like import, in any law in force in this Province when this Ordinance shall come into force, or in any contract or agreement then made therein, but any such law, contract or agreement shall be construed according to the intention of the Legislature, or of the parties who made the same; but in any law, contract or agreement made in this Province, after this Ordinance shall be in force, the pound sterling shall be understood to have the value in currency, hereby assigned to the British sovereign of the lawful weight and fineness aforesaid.

X. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person shall utter or tender in payment to any person or persons (as being any of the gold or silver coins hereby made or declared to be current money), any false or counterfeit coin, knowing the coin so uttered or tendered to be false or counterfeit, such person may, on being thereof duly convicted, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty pounds currency, and to do imprisonment and hard labour for not more than one year, or until such fine be paid; and if such person shall afterwards offend in like manner, he or she may for such second or subsequent offence, on being thereon convicted, be adjudged guilty of a felony without benefit of Clergy.

XI. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that any person, who shall utter or tender in payment to any person or persons, or who shall import or cause to be imported into this Province, as being any of the copper coins hereby declared to be lawful current money, any false or counterfeit coin, knowing the coin so uttered, tendered or imported, to be false or counterfeit, shall for such offence, over and above any forfeiture or pecuniary penalty imposed by law for such offence, be liable to be imprisoned and kept at hard labour for not more than one year, at the discretion of the Court before whom he or she shall be convicted, but no prosecution for any such offence shall be commenced under this Ordinance more than six months after the offence committed.

XII. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid that any person to whom any pretended gold or silver coin shall be tendered in payment, which shall by the stamp, impression, colour, or weight thereof, afford reason to suspect that the same is false or counterfeit, may cut or break such coin; and if the same shall be found counterfeit, the person who tendered it shall bear the loss, otherwise the person who shall have cut or broken it, shall receive it for a sum proportionate to its weight; and if any question shall arise whether such coin be counterfeit, it shall be determined by any Justice of the Peace, who, if he entertain any doubt in that behalf, may summon three skilful persons, the decision of a majority of whom shall be final.

XIII. And be further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any false or counterfeit coin shall be produced in any Court of Law, the Court shall order the same to be cut in pieces in open Court, or in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, and then delivered to or for the lawful owner thereof.

XIV. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this Ordinance shall be printed and published as the other Ordinances passed by this present Legislature, but shall have no further force or effect, until it shall have been laid before Her Majesty in Her Privy Council, nor until Her Majesty's assent thereto, shall have been proclaimed in this Province, by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government thereof.

J. COLBORNE

Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, and passed in Special Council, under the Great Seal of the Province, at the Government House, in the City of Montreal, the Third day of April, in the second year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk Special Council"

**Ordinances Made and Passed by His Excellency the Governor General and Special Council
For the Affairs of the Province of Lower Canada.**

**"An Ordinance to regulate Private Banking, and the Circulation of the Notes of Private Bankers.
Cap. LVII, Anno secundo Victoriae Reginae, A.D. 1839.**

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate, by Law, the issuing or circulation of Notes and other written promises and undertakings, for the payment of money, intended for circulation in this Province, and not being those of any Bank, chartered or recognized, or authorized by the Legislature of this Province, or by competent authority in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions, or in the United States of America:- Be it therefore Ordained and Enacted by His Excellency the Governor of the Province of Lower Canada, by and with the advice and consent of the Special Council for the affairs of the said Province, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the first year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "*An Act to make temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada*", and it is hereby Ordained and Enacted by the authority of the same, that after the expiration of fifteen days from the passing of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, body politic or corporate, except the Banks which are or may be chartered or recognized as aforesaid, to make, sign or indorse, or draw any bill, note, bon, check, or other promise or undertaking, for the payment of any sum less than five pounds currency, either in money or in other notes purporting to be payable in money, if the same be made payable, either in form or in fact, to the bearer thereof, or on demand, or less than thirty days thereafter, or at sight, or less than thirty days thereafter, or be over due, or antedated, or be in any way whatever calculated or intended for circulation, as a substitute for money, or of any notes of such chartered or recognized Banks as aforesaid, or of anything which it itself a substitute for money, unless such maker or makers, signer or signers, indorser or indorsers, have obtained a Licence from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to act as a Banker or Bankers in this Province; and any person or persons, body politic or corporate, who shall offend against the provisions of this section, shall, for each such offence, incur a penalty of triple the nominal amount of each bill, note, bon, check, promise, or undertaking, made, signed, indorsed, or drawn, contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance; Provided always, that nothing in this section shall extend to any check upon any chartered or incorporated, or recognized Bank, of licenced Banker, paid by the maker or makers thereof, to his, her or their immediate creditor or creditors.

II. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that any licence granted under the authority of this Ordinance shall be forfeited, if the person or persons, body politic or corporate, holding such licence shall, in any case, refuse or neglect to pay, on demand, and according to the purport and tenor thereof, any bill, note, bon, promise, or undertaking, made and issued, signed, drawn or endorsed at any time, either before or after the receiving such Licence, by such person or persons, body politic or corporate, who shall, from and after the time of such refusal be subject to all the restrictions and penalties to which persons having no such licence are liable under this

Ordinance; Provided always, that if at any time it shall happen that the chartered or recognized Banks in this Province shall be legally authorized to suspend the redemption of their notes in specie, it shall be sufficient for any party licenced under this Ordinance, to redeem his, her, or their liabilities with the notes of such chartered or recognized Banks; And provided also, that if any Bank, chartered, recognized or authorized as aforesaid by competent authority, in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions or in the United States of America, but not so chartered or recognized, or authorized in this Province, shall establish an agency or offices therein, all the provisions of this section shall extend to such Bank, and any refusal or neglect on the part of such Bank, to redeem any bill, note, bon, promise or undertaking of such Bank, in specie (or in the case of legal suspension of specie payments, as aforesaid, in the notes of some Bank chartered or recognized by competent authority in this Province, and authorized to such suspension) shall, from the date thereof, render such Bank liable for each and every note, bill, bon, promise or undertaking of such Bank, issued thereafter, by or from such agency or office, to the pains and penalties to which any person would be liable for issuing any such bill, note, bon, promise or undertaking, without a licence under this Ordinance.

III. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no such person or persons, body corporate or politic, shall make, sign, draw, or indorse any such bill, note, bon, promise or undertaking, for any less sum than five shillings currency, under a penalty of five pounds currency for each offence.

IV. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all licences granted under the authority of this Ordinance, shall be granted for one year from the date thereof, and no longer, and shall be published by the party receiving them, in both languages, in at least two newspapers published in each of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal.

V. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the person or persons, body politic or corporate, to whom any licences shall be granted under the authority of this Ordinance, shall respectively transmit to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, before such licence shall be granted, and at the end of every three months afterwards, reckoning from the date of the licence, and at any other time when he shall think fit to demand the same, a statement of his, her or their affairs at the time, and shall answer in writing all such questions touching such statement, as shall be put by order of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government, but shall not be bound in such statement or answer to disclose the private account of any third party, nor shall it be requisite to state more of the affairs of the party making the statement, than is requisite to prove the ability of such party to meet his or their liabilities; and such statements shall be in the form of the Schedule A, and shall be attested on oath, as shall also the answers so to be given as aforesaid respecting the same by the person, or one of the persons, or by the legal representatives of the body politic or corporate, to whom the licence was granted; and if such statement be not transmitted, or if such answer be not given in the manner herein required, the licence of the party so in default shall be forfeited; Provided always that such statement shall show the amount of notes issued by the party making it, for less than five dollars each, and such amount shall not exceed one fifth of the capital of such party (as shown by such statement) whose licence shall be forfeited by any such excess; and in calculating such capital, all liabilities, except notes and promises issued under the authority of such licence, shall be deducted from the amount of the effects shown in the statement.

VI. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in any case of refusal or neglect to transmit such statement or give such answers, it shall be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government, to cause official notice to be inserted in the Quebec Gazette, published by authority, and in the Montreal Gazette, that the licence of the party in default is forfeited; and the party whose licence shall have been forfeited for such cause, or for any other contravention of this Ordinance, shall be held to have had no licence from the time such forfeiture was incurred.

VII. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the statement so transmitted as aforesaid shall be published officially in the Quebec Gazette, published by authority, and the Montreal Gazette, and in one other Newspaper published in each City, by the party making the statement; and it shall be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government to publish any part of any answers thereunto relating, which he shall deem it expedient to make public.

VIII. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the fifteenth day of June next after the passing of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, directly or indirectly,

to give or receive as money, or as a substitute for money or for such Bank notes, or other thing which may be itself intended as a substitute for money as aforesaid, or to pass or utter in any way, any bill, note, bon, check, or other promise or undertaking, for the payment of any sum less than five pounds currency, if the same be in fact or in form payable on demand, or less than thirty days thereafter, or at sight, or less than thirty days thereafter, and be in form, or in fact payable to the bearer thereof, or be in any way whatever intended or calculated to form a circulating medium in place of money, or of bank notes, or other thing as aforesaid in this Province, unless such bill, note, bon, check or other promise or undertaking as aforesaid shall have been made and issued by some chartered or recognized Bank within Her Majesty's Dominions, or by some chartered Bank in the United States of America, or by some party duly licenced under this Ordinance, and made and dated after such party shall have been so licenced, or be a check drawn by the party paying or uttering it on some such Bank as aforesaid, or on some party licenced as aforesaid, and not passed into the hands of any third party; Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any person or persons, who is, are, or shall become, on or before the said fifteenth day of June, the holder or holders of any such bill, note, bon, check, or other promise or undertaking, or his, her, or their legal representatives, from demanding, enforcing and receiving payment of the same from the maker or makers, drawer or drawers, acceptor or acceptors, indorser or indorsers thereof, or his, her, or their legal representatives.

IX. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that each and every person who shall, contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, pay, utter or receive any such bill, note, bon, check, promise or undertaking as aforesaid, shall incur a penalty of triple the nominal amount thereof.

X. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the penalties imposed by this Ordinance, may be recovered in a summary manner, with costs, on the oath of one credible witness, other than the informer (or of the informer, if he, or she be a credible witness, and shall forego the moiety of the penalty which would otherwise belong to him, or her) before any two or more Justices of the Peace, if the penalty sued for does not exceed the sum of twenty pounds currency; and if it exceed that amount, then in any Court of competent jurisdiction, and the Court or Justices rendering judgement for any such penalty and costs against any offender, may award execution or distress for the same, or may condemn the offender to be imprisoned for not more than six months, or until such penalty and costs be paid; Provided always that no person, who shall be a witness or informer against either the giver or payer, or the receiver of any such bill, note, bon, check or any other promise or undertaking, or against both of them, shall thereupon be liable to any prosecution, or to any penalty under this Ordinance, by reason of his, or her share or part in such giving, paying or receiving, nor shall his, or her evidence be invalidated by reason of the same.

XI. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that any mortgage or *hypothèque*, or any deed, bond or obligation, note bill, or other security which may, directly or indirectly, mediately or immediately, be given or taken for securing any loan or advance made in such bills, notes, bons, promises or undertakings as are prohibited by this Ordinance to be circulated, shall be absolutely null and void; and any person or persons who may have been concerned in taking such mortgage or *hypothèque*, or other deed, bond, obligation, note, bill, or other security, or in making such loan or advance, whether on his, her or their own behalf, or that of others, shall be liable to be interrogated with respect to the same, in any Court of Law, as freely and fully as any party may be interrogated in his own cause, or in that of any other person or persons, and to incur all the legal consequences of refusing to answer, or of answering untruly, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

XII. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that nothing in this Ordinance shall extend, or be construed to extend, or to make valid any bill, note, bon, check, or other undertaking, for the payment of money notes, or substitute for money as aforesaid, which may have been, or may hereafter be made, issued, or circulated in contravention of any Law, Statute, or Ordinance in force in this Province.

XIII. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that one moiety of all penalties recovered under this Ordinance, shall go to Her Majesty, for the public uses of the Province, and the other moiety shall belong to the informer unless he or she shall forego the same as aforesaid, in which case the whole shall go to Her Majesty, for the said uses; and all such penalties and monies received for the said uses, under this Ordinance, shall be accounted for to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, through the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in such manner and form as Her Majesty, her heirs and Successors, shall direct.

SCHEDULE A.

Effects		Liabilities	
Amount of Gold, Silver and other Coined Metals in hand	£	Amount of monies on hand of any kind, belonging to other persons - - - - -	£
Bills or Checks on Banks, or licensed Bankers in this Province - - - - -		Amount of debts due to Banks and Bankers - - - - -	
Amount of Balances due from any such Bank or Banker,		Amount of debts due to other persons, - - - - -	
Amount of Stock in any such Bank		Amount of Bills, Notes, Bonds, and other promises in writing, for the payment of money outstanding or in circulation	
Amount of Balances due from any other parties secured on any real property - - -		Amount of Notes or Bills, endorsed for or of security given for others, which it is believed will become payable by the party making the statement	
Amount of such Balances not so secured, but which are believed to be good - - -		Other liabilities, (specify their nature and amount)	
Real Property, that is to say, (describe such property) the clear value of which over and above all encumbrances thereon or rents or dues of any kind, payable out of it, is, at least - - - - -	£ _____		£

(If any other effects they may be stated and described.)

(I or we) solemnly swear, that the above Statement is correct and true, and that (I am) or (we are) or (is) worth and able to raise and pay the sum of _____ by which the effects "mentioned in the said Statement exceed the liabilities" also mentioned therein, having paid all debts, dues, demands, and liabilities of (me, us, or them &c) the said

Witness my or our hand (or hands)

Sworn before me, one of the Judges
of the Court of King's Bench at
this day of 18

J. COLBORNE

Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, and passed in Special Council, under the Great Seal of the Province, at the Government House in the City of Montreal, the eleventh day of April, in the second year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

By His Excellency's Command,

W.B. Lindsay,
Clerk Special Council

The Effects of the Ordinances on the Lower Canadian Currency.

The Colborne Ordinances were an attempt to impose some sort of order on the confused currency of Lower Canada. They were largely successful, too, since they had penalty "teeth" that Colborne and the Special Council were quite willing to use, and fully backed by the British Crown as well. To this point, public necessity for a viable, convenient coinage - a need that the British continually refused to fill - allowed into this vacuum all sorts of private tokens and paper under the banner "For the Convenience of Trade" etc. Some of these issues were indeed that, but many interpreted the need as simply a situation where such issues *could* be circulated, most generally for a profit. In a letter to Sandham (1869), Montreal hardware store owner Thomas Brown noted that his issue of copper tokens (Br-561 / Ch-LC15) cost him 17d sterling per pound weight - or less than 19d Halifax Currency - while he readily circulated them at the nominal 30d Halifax per pound, their weight being 60 halfpenny tokens to the pound avoirdupois.

The first Ordinance, that dealing with the copper tokens, spelled out in Paragraph VI that (a) the *only* tokens or copper coin allowed to circulate in future were (i) the "Habitant" tokens of the four banks, (ii) legal British copper coin and (iii) American cents. There might be some confusion with (i) with the phrase "Tokens of some one of the Chartered Banks of this Province, or of the *Banque du Peuple*" but this does mean Habitants only, the Banque mentioned separately simply because of the four, it alone was not chartered - but in the Ordinance on paper money, it would be a "recognized Bank". By recognizing British copper coin only when "legal", this Ordinance also effectively swept away the "Blacksmiths" or any token attempting to disguise itself as a worn halfpenny from the reigns of George II or the early part of George III; Britain had conducted a withdrawal of such coin in the home country during the period 1814-17 and the earliest "legal" copper coins were now those farthings, halfpennies and pennies dated 1806 or '07.

Even as this particular Ordinance was followed, a few instances were odd. Consider: the Brown tokens mentioned above were of a rather modest issue, somewhere between 48,000 to 60,000 in his later estimation. On the other hand, the very similar token issue of John Shaw in Quebec City (Br-565 / Ch-LC19), so similar that it is highly likely they were struck at the same Birmingham mint, was much larger. Imported in 1837, they formed the most common circulating token in that area before the arrival of the Habitants (late May, 1838), even though in later years Shaw was unable to remember the quantity or even the name of the mint. Shaw stood ready to redeem his tokens at any time, but the short period allowed by the Ordinance must have brought them flooding in to him. Conversely, Brown never had to redeem his, taking sanctuary in the U.S. until amnestied in 1844 for his part in the 1837 Rebellion. Therefore, the initially smaller Brown issue is more common today than the initially much larger issue of Shaw.

Another instance is that of the Molson tokens of 1837 (Br-562 / Ch-LC16). These were struck in two weights, which we today call "thick flan" (11+ grams) and "thin flan" (average about 9¼ grams). Although given the same "market value" today, since both are very scarce, their actual occurrence is markedly different with more "thicks" than "thins" being offered. To account for this, the writer can only offer the following conjecture: Molson bought grain for their distillery from both local (Lower Canada, certainly - possibly Upper Canada as well) and imported sources, the latter typically in the bordering American states where it was called the "Vermont Trade". The "light" Molson tokens were still of excellent weight when compared to the others in Lower Canadian circulation, but the "heavy" ones were more in keeping with the typical American "Hard Times Tokens" of those years. When forced to redeem these pieces over a short period of time, we may conclude that the light Lower Canadian pieces would be turned in quickly and in large numbers; conversely, the heavy pieces circulating in the U.S. would not - for there was no reason and, more to the point, no law there prohibiting uttering or receiving them. Therefore, more would have escaped redemption and destruction, so that today they are the more common of the two weight standards.

Paragraph VI was also misread by McLachlan², leading him to believe that the non-Habitant Bank of Montreal tokens (Br-714 / Ch-LC3) were also among those with continued legal tender status. They were not; and since he gives the date of this Ordinance as being "1838" instead of the correct 1839, may not have actually read it. For some reason, he does not ascribe the same status to the Banque du Peuple non-Habitant tokens (Br-715 / Ch-LC5 and the "Rebellion" Br-716 / Ch-LC4) even though that bank is named in the same paragraph. He was correct not to do so -

² McLachlan, R. W. "A Descriptive Catalogue of Coins, Tokens & Medals ... of the Dominion of Canada", collected edition 1886. p.25

but should have extended the same status to the Br-714. The very similar Br-713 / Ch-LC2 he believed "unauthorized" although by 1903, he believed that they were Bank of Montreal tokens issued before "the bank was permitted to issue sous inscribed with its name". There is no evidence that this was the case - and examination of the "Justice" Letter to the Editor in late 1837 suggests that these particular tokens were issued by a bank other than the Bank of Montreal. (Perhaps the local "shadow bank" of that institution, the City Bank? We await evidence).

R.C. Willey also quotes McLachlan (1903)³ when he gives the mintage figures for the Breton Numbers 713 and 714 as being 72,000 each, the Banque du Peuple Br-715 as 84,000⁴, numbers the writer finds absurdly low, considering their relative commonness even today, plus the fact that these coins exhibit many instances of die touch-ups, non-sequencing die breaks and polishings, all of which indicate extensive issues from replicated dies. *Perhaps* these figures are approximately those of the tokens still outstanding after their call-in of 1839.

For they would have been called in. The Habitants were struck on the same heavy Imperial Standard (approximately 145 grains per halfpenny) as the contemporary British copper coins; the Br-713/714s were usually some 15% lighter. It's hardly logical that Colborne would set the standards he did and still accept obviously light pieces. So if the Breton Numbers 713 through 716 (non-Habitant Bank of Montreal, "Bank Token"s and two Banque du Peuple issues) were redeemed, how come they are so common today? Perhaps we have a clue in a statement by Shortt⁵ to the effect: "The city of Kingston ... authorized the mayor to purchase from the Banque du Peuple in Montreal all the copper coins which it could spare" (1841); this indicates that Kingston knew the Banque *did* have extra copper coin on hand *of some kind*, and this may not have been the first such request made from a copper-hungry Upper Canadian source *nor* only from that Banque. It could well be that the withdrawn tokens found a new life in the sister province, sold there by the original issuers after redemption.

But the copper withdrawal was not nearly as cut and dried as the Ordinance would lead us to believe. The March 6, 1839 issue of the newspaper *Le Canadien* reproduced the Ordinance as ordered but accompanied it with the comment: "*Il s'est élevé de vifs débats quant aux vieux sous anglais, qui jusqu'à présent avaient passé sans difficulté et qu'on semble avoir proscrits. On ne veut plus recevoir maintenant que les sous suivants:*" ("There have been heated debates concerning the old English 'sous' [i.e., the halfpenny and penny tokens] which until now passed without difficulty, but which have been proscribed. We are now to receive only the following 'sous':") followed by a list *enlarged* from the Ordinance, i.e.:

- "*Les sous Anglais: 1 sou et deux sous mais non les vieux George III*" (English copper coins: halfpennies and pennies but not the old ones of George III [i.e., before 1806])
- "*Les sous de la Banque de la Cite et de la Banque de Quebec*"
- "*Les sous de la Banque du Peuple*"
- "*Les sous de la Banque de Montreal; portant un croix et un habitant*" (Note on last three: "Copper coins of the City Bank, Quebec Bank, Banque du Peuple and Bank of Montreal bearing a cross and a habitant" - i.e., the Habitant tokens only.)
- "*Le stiver de Demerar: 1 sous et 2 sous*" (The half-stiver and one-stiver copper coins of Essequibo & Demerary. Later British Guiana, now Guyana. These copper coins dated 1813 were imported extensively into the Maritimes, particularly New Brunswick, since their value in "stivers" was exactly equal to a halfpenny and penny, Halifax Currency).
- "*Les sous de la Nouvelle-Ecosse*" (The halfpenny and penny "Thistle" tokens of Nova Scotia)
- "*Les cent américain pour un sou*" (American cents to be valued at a halfpenny)

Despite the restrictive listings in the Ordinance, it's evident that in the "real" world other coins continued to circulate, particularly after the arrival of Lord Sydenham in late 1839 who was somewhat more acquiescent and

³ McLachlan, R.W. "The Copper Currency of the Canadian Banks, 1837-57", 1903, in *Royal Society of Canada Transactions*.

⁴ *The Populaire* (5 July 1837): "Les banques de cette ville attendant sous peu de jours, une quantité de bons sous ayant pleine valeur, arrivant de New York, pour un montant de £1,250, constituant une sortie de plus d'un demi million de pièces." ("The banks of this city await within a few days, a quantity of good sous of full value, arriving from New York, to the amount of £1,250, which constitutes more than half a million pieces"). These would be the Banque du Peuple Br-715, shipped by the Belleville Mint from New York as usual. £1,250 *face value* would be equal to 600,000 coins; if *cost*, up to 50% more. In any case, a long way from a mere "84,000" mintage.

⁵ Shortt, Adam. "History of Canadian Currency and Banking, 1600-1880" p.441

liberal in such matters. What definitely disappeared from use was the various lightweight "junk", and we have some evidence as to what that was held to be.

In about 1888, Robert McLachlan⁶ was able to examine a hoard of such copper tokens secreted for years in the vault of the Quebec City branch of the Bank of Montreal. They would appear to be the residue of rejected coppers collected by that bank circa 1839 for a fraction of "face" and destined for the melting pot. The hoard originally amounted to about twelve thousand pieces, which would still constitute less than a hundredweight, although by the time McLachlan saw them, about seven thousand had "passed into other hands" (probably dealers). But his analysis gives us some idea as to what was regarded as "rejected coppers" in the period immediately following Colborne's Ordinances.

Comprising some 60% of the hoard (about 3000 pieces) were brass imitation Tiffin tokens (probably Ch-LC48B and C), most of which were virtually uncirculated; about 800 pieces were brass "Bust & Harp"s (probably LC-60C through F), also mostly uncirculated; there were 600-700 "Ships Colonies & Commerce" copper pieces, mostly worn; about 500 Blacksmith tokens of various kinds; and about 50 "George III 1820" coppers (LC-57A1 and 2), mostly worn. Others such as the "George Ords" from worn dies were present only in tiny numbers. These, then, were the circulation "junkers".

Note: there was not a single Bouquet Sou present, even the lightweight Br-674. Called for years "*Patriote Sous*", large numbers of them remained until wear (and quiet retirement by the Canadian government after Confederation) caused them to disappear. The Colborne Ordinance seemed to chiefly affect two categories: (a) "named" tokens whose issuers could be ordered to redeem them, and (b) the circulation "junk" enumerated above. In between were the mediocre anonymous tokens and these largely escaped withdrawal.

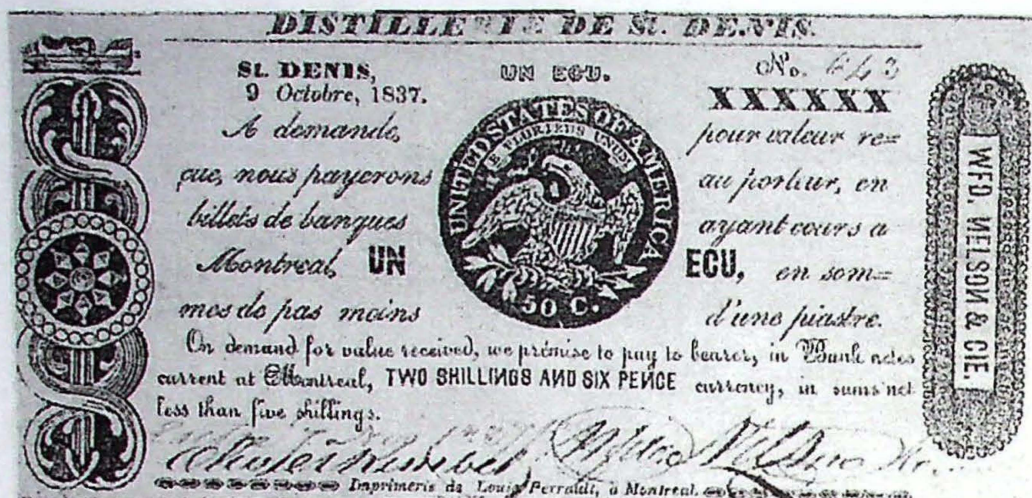


"Anonymous" Bouquet Sou of Lower Canada, nd (circa 1837). Br-699 / Ch-LC30B. This fairly common sou used the obverse of the Banque du Peuple (Br-715) and was one of the earlier, better-quality tokens. As late as the 1880s, Robert McLachlan could note that even at that late date, Bouquet Sous of various types were still frequently passing in the general Quebec City area.

In somewhat the same fashion, Colborne could order the withdrawal of the paper "bons" as well, since virtually all had a "named" issuer. Today, most of them are very scarce, or even outright rare, as fully issued, signed and numbered scrip; remainders of a few issues are easy to come by. An exception to rarity are the bons issued by the St. Denis Distillery of Wolfred Nelson, which seem to have filled the role of preferred paper scrip of the Patriote forces. At the time of the ordered withdrawal, Wolfred Nelson was in exile in Bermuda - and not even *expected* to comply. Much like Thomas Brown and his tokens. Similarly to Brown also, Nelson was amnestied in 1844.

The Ordinance concerning regular foreign coins is quite straightforward, establishing the relative values in Halifax Currency. But there is one paragraph that is of special numismatic interest: Paragraph VII notes that British copper coin will pass only at Halifax Currency values (which was 1/9th less than its sterling face); it also notes that such copper was to be legal tender only to the amount of one shilling but we now know that this was not so - such British copper was cherrypicked in Canada and shipped home, when in suitable quantity, for its full sterling value, the shipper realizing the profit between sterling and Halifax (less shipping). This situation tended to forestall any extensive use of British copper in Canada. Lastly, the same paragraph notes that British copper was to remain legal tender so long as it was still 5/6th of its original weight. The *spirit* of this sentence was probably to allow continued currency for copper back to 1806/7, even when quite worn. But in 1850, the Bank of Upper Canada used this provision to have its coppers (Ch-PC5 and 6) struck at 5/6th Imperial weight - unlike the Bank of Montreal in 1842/44 who had their "Front Views" (Ch-PC1 and 2) struck at the same weights as the British coins, and still made good profits.

⁶ McLachlan, R.W. in *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, Second Series, Vol. 1, No. 1, July 1889, pp. 27-34; further discussed in: Jacobs, W.L. "The McLachlan Hoard Reconsidered", *The Canadian Token*, March, 1997, pp 1-9



A "bon" for "Un Ecu" / 2s6d Halifax / 50¢ U.S. / 60 (sous)
 Issued by the "Distillerie de St. Denis" (Wfd. Nelson & Cie.), series of 9 Oct. 1837
 Hand-dated 7 November 1837 and signed by Wolfréd Nelson and Olivier Kimber ("Fils" leader, Three Rivers area).
 Printer: Louis Perrault, Montreal (who printed most such bons).

The St. Denis "bons" were those most frequently used by the Patriotes but with Nelson in exile, they were never redeemed and simply declared worthless. Most other such bons were redeemed if circumstances were such that the issuers could be made to do so according to the Ordinance. Consequently, only those fully issued by Nelson can be considered less than rare.

The Ordinances can be looked upon as the *beginning* of Canadian currency stability, rather than its immediate accomplishment. One immediate result of the Durham Report was the uniting of Upper and Lower Canada into the "Province of Canada" in 1841. The shipments of Habitants to Lower Canada in 1838/9, had more or less satisfied the need there of good, abundant copper coin - for the time being. But with the arrival of copper-hungry Upper Canada into the fold, the provincial entity was again under-served, requiring the Bank of Montreal (acting as provincial Government Bank) to import their "Front View" tokens (Ch-PC1 and 2) in 1842. A total of 381,720 pennies and 763,440 halfpennies did not suffice and another 1,731,070 halfpennies were issued in 1844; that was *still* not enough and a further 913,920 halfpennies struck in 1845 with a "frozen" 1844 date⁷. This seemed to alleviate the situation until the Bank of Upper Canada issues, first *ordered* in 1850. As a measure of the want, we can note that a letter in the *Montreal Herald* in 1843 complains of the renewed appearance of "base and illegal copper coins" (Shortt, p.441). Presumably the huge issues of the "Front Views" would have solved this over the next couple of years.

In large part, the Colborne Ordinances were followed with others for the united Province that were fairly close copies in the provisions and prohibitions set forth. But apparently this was not immediately done, for it was 1842 before Upper Canada seems to have been brought *officially* under the common "currency umbrella"⁸. Until the large "Front View" copper issues of the Bank of Montreal finally satisfied the demand in 1845, there was a constant hemorrhage of Lower Canadian copper coin flowing west. For the period between union and 1845, the needs of copper-hungry Upper Canada (or Canada West now) caused a shortage in both sections; thus we can understand the re-emergence of less-than-perfect coppers as a matter of necessity.

⁷ See: Russell, Dr. Peter A. "Canadian Colonial Tokens Struck by Boulton & Watt, 1838-45", *CNJ* May, 1982.

⁸ In a *sort of way*: "An Act of Regulate the Currency of this Province", Anno Quarto & Quinto (Year 4 & 5) VICTORIAE REGINAE, Cap. XCIII, was "Presented for Her Majesty's Assent and reserved 'for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon' (18 Sept. 1841); "Assented by Her Majesty in Her Privy Council" (11 March 1842); and "The Royal Assent signified by the Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, Governor General" (27 April 1842). This particular Act repealed a list of others extending from 48 George III to 3 Victoria (U.C.) and was itself repealed 1 August 1852.

THE SHELL ADVERTISING CARD FOR W. A. MURRAY & CO., TORONTO, ONTARIO

-PREVIOUSLY UNLISTED-

BY - LEN BUTH FCNRS



obv. Liberty Head 1868, brass shell



rev. cream coloured cardboard

actual size 34mm

Shell cards [also referred to as embossed business or advertising cards] are relatively rare for Canadian merchant issuers and seldom seen, although nearly 1,000 cards are now recorded for United States issuers [1]. These advertising cards began to appear in the decade 1866-1876 following the US Civil War. It is known at least 15 manufacturers were involved in the production of the US cards. At this time, there are ten known Canadian issuers of shell cards, and undoubtedly most of these cards were produced in the US, as they are identical to the US counterpart ones.

The W. A. Murray & Co. card was recently discovered and does not appear to have been previously recorded.

William Allan Murray was born on August 5, 1814 at Ravelston, Scotland, the son of William and Margaret [Carfrae] Murray. W. A. Murray received his education at Perth, Scotland, but owing to an early death of his father, he was compelled to leave his studies and enter the work force in order to care for his younger brothers. He was introduced to the dry goods business while working for a firm in Limerick, Ireland, where in 1844 he married Jane Ann Macnamara. They had seven children: Mary Jane; William Thomas; Charles Stuart; James Peter; John Alexander; Elizabeth Honora; and Margaret Helena. In 1854 the family came to Canada, to join Mr. W. A. Murray's brother Alexander in business in Hamilton, Ontario. In 1856 W. A. Murray and his family moved to Toronto, Ontario to form a dry goods partnership with G. B. Wylie, with the business known as Wylie & Murray. This partnership dissolved in 1860, with W. A. Murray buying the assets to form the W. A. Murray & Co. A Mr. John Drynan subsequently took an interest in the firm in 1872, with W. A. Murray's sons William T., James P., and John A. also becoming involved in the business.

The W. A. Murray & Co. firm was highly regarded and a substantial enterprise which continued to grow and prosper during the period 1870's - 1890's. Originally occupying store space at 21 & 23 King Street east, they had expanded the business by 1888 to encompass 17 - 27 King St. E., in a building that also fronted on the street south, 10-14 Colborne Street. Their five-storey building had inventory including all sorts of dry goods, notions, millinery, boots & shoes, furnishings, carpets, china etc. They were especially known for their tailoring, silks, satins, cashmeres, velvets and dress fabric of every description. Staff employed included over 300 clerks and they also had an active mail order business with clients extending from Halifax, NS to Vancouver, BC. They were prominent newspaper advertisers and in 1897 were recorded to have double the amount of advertising of a competitor, the T. Eaton & Co.

Mr. W. A. Murray was well respected for his business acumen and crossed the Atlantic 119 times to purchase suitable goods to import and sell. His business always occupied his undivided attention and it is reported that he had little time for public life or politics, although he was a close friend of Sir John A. Macdonald [1815-1891], Canada's first Prime Minister. Mr. Murray remained active in management until 1890. He died on September 7, 1891, at the age of 77. The business continued after W. A. Murray's death, becoming incorporated in 1899 as W. A. Murray & Co. Ltd. By 1915 the company merged with another competitor, the John Kay, Son & Company to form Murray-Kay Company, Limited. This latter company ceased operations in January 1925, thus bringing an end to the "Murray" name from the Toronto department stores scene. The business demise was, in part, the result of major competition from two other department stores burgeoning at the new Toronto retail hub located 3 blocks north from King Street, at Queen and Yonge Streets. These competitors, and marketers to be reckoned with, were none other than the Robert Simpson Co. [formed in 1872] and the T. [Timothy] Eaton Co. [formed in 1869]. The latter two firms dominated the Canadian department stores arena for most of the twentieth century.

Photos of the store, a newspaper advertisement and a small butter dish ordered by The W. A. Murray & Co. Ltd. for one of their Toronto clients from the English firm of John Maddock & Sons Ltd., are appended below.

Sources & Acknowledgements:

[1] - TAMS [Token & Medal Society] Vol. 45, Issue 5, Oct. 2005 & Vol. 45, Issue 6, Dec. 2005

- Toronto newspapers
 - The Empire - Sept. 8, 1891
 - The Globe - Sept. 10, 1891
 - The Toronto Mail - Sept. 8, 1891
 - various 1874 - 1925
- "Commemorative Biographical Record of the County of York, Ontario"
J. H. Beers & Co. Toronto, 1907.
- "History of Toronto & County of York, Ontario" - C. Backett Robinson, Toronto,
Publisher 1885.
- "Toronto Illustrated 1893" - Published 1893 by the Consolidated Illustration Co.
Reprinted 1992 by The Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto.
- "The Barnums of Business - Department Stores and Their Relations to Trade,
Property & Wages" - John H. Macintyre. Sheppard Publishing Co. 1897.
- "Toronto Jazz Age" - Bruce Bell - www.brucebelltours.com
- Various Business and Trade Directories - including: Mitchells & Co.; R. G. Dun & Co.;
Bradstreet's
- Thanks to Scott Douglas and Larry Laevens for information supplied.

GREAT SALE OF MANTLES.

W. A. MURRAY & CO.

To-day offer the following Special Lines in the
MANTLE DEPARTMENT

200 Ladies' All-Wool Scotch Tweed Ulsters, new shapes and new colourings, at \$4, \$5, and \$6 each.

250 German Pattern Jackets, at \$7, \$8, \$9, and \$10 each.

200 French and German Dolmans at about half-price.

150 Fur-lined Cloaks from \$8 to \$10 each.

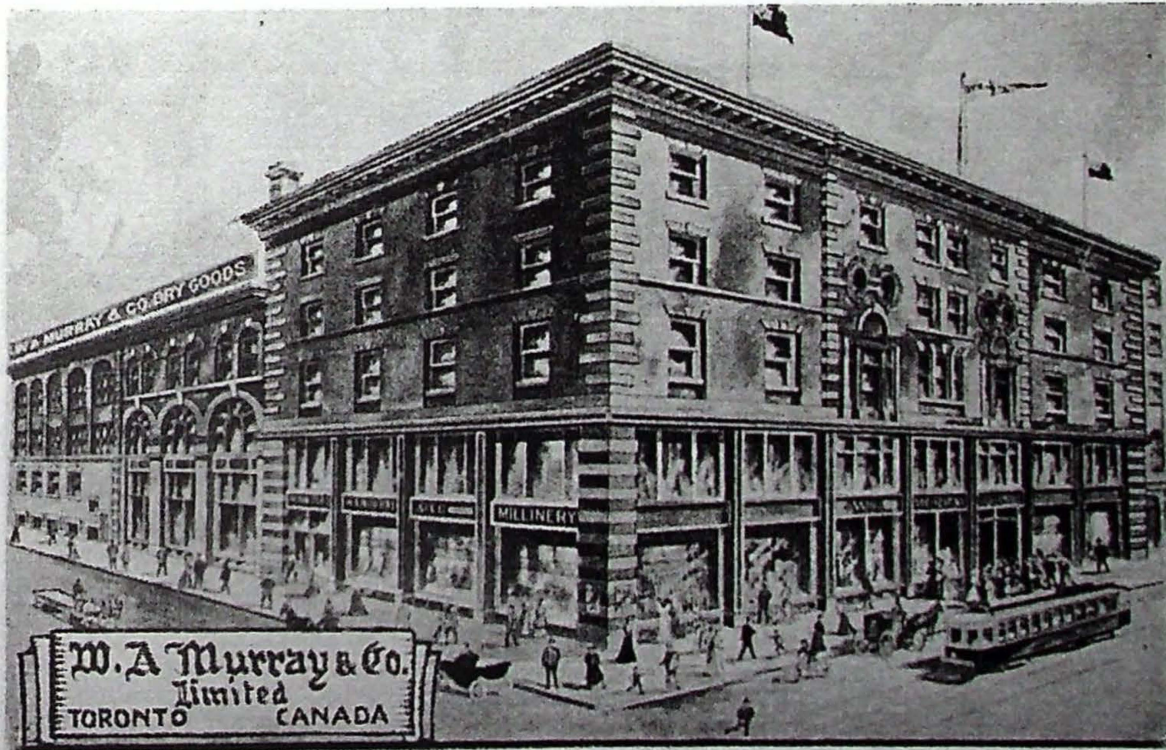
200 Children's German-made Jackets at less than half the Wholesale Price.

Also a lovely lot of Real Sealskin Jackets, Real Dog Skin Jackets, Brocade Silk Velvet Mantles, Satin Mantles, Plush Mantles, Broche Silk Mantles.

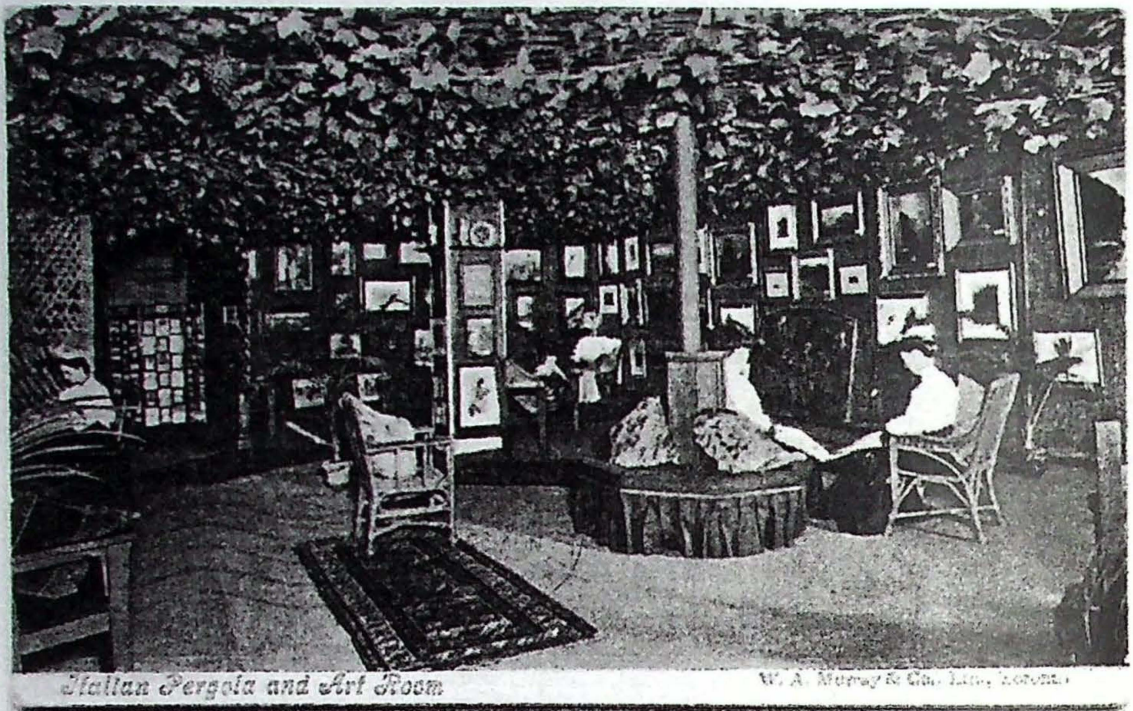
Every Lady about buying a Mantle should see the magnificent stock at

W. A. MURRAY & CO.'S,
17, 19, 21, 23, 25, and 27 King-street.

The Globe, November 12, 1881 Advertisement



Exterior view circa 1900



Interior view circa 1900



Butter Dish Ordered By W. A. Murray Co. Ltd. For Their Toronto Client, St. Charles Hotel.
Actual Size 79mm

KNOWN CANADIAN ISSUERS OF SHELL ADVERTISING CARDS

BY - LEN BUTH, FCNRS

A concurrent article on the shell advertising card issued by W. A. Murray & Co., Toronto, Ontario will provide some background information concerning these cards. As mentioned in the Murray article, there are not many known Canadian merchants who issued these advertising pieces. Based on the writer's research, only 10 issuers are known at this time.

As the Canadian cards are generally identical to their US counterparts, it is presumed most of the Canadian pieces were made in the USA. However, it will be noted below one of the issuers was J. K. Cranston from Galt, Ontario. As Cranston was involved in the sale and making of metal and cardboard tokens, it is again presumed he may have arranged for his own shell card and perhaps those of other merchants.

The known Canadian issuers of shell cards are:

Name	City shown	Date type*	Obv. metal colour	Obv. paper	Rev.	Notes
QUEBEC						
1. John Galbraith	Montreal	-	beaver	alum	salmon	
2. A. P. Savage	Montreal	1868	LH	brass	mauve	
ONTARIO						
3. H. E. Clarke	Toronto	1868	LH	brass	pink	
4a. J.K.C.[J.K.Cranston]	Galt	1858	LH	brass	pink	Good for \$1.
b. J.K.C.	Galt	1868	LH	brass	pink	Good for \$1.
5a. W. C. Edwards & Co	Rockland	1868	LH	brass	cream	Good for 50c
b. same		1870	LH	brass	cream	Good for 50c
6. W. C. Hoag	Straffordville	1876	LH	brass	mauve	
7. Horsman & Co.	Uxbridge	1870	LH	brass	brass	br both sides
8. Richard Horsman	St.Thomas	1868	SL	brass	brass	br both sides
9. J. Lowe	Hamilton	1867	SL	brass	green	
10. W. A. Murray & Co	Toronto	1868	LH	brass	cream	

* LH=Liberty Head SL= Seated Liberty

There is one other shell card that will be mentioned here as it is of interest due to its reference to the Canadian firm, the Hudson's Bay Company. The issuer however is a New York merchant. This is the card of:

F. W. Lasak's Son - 682 Broadway, NY. - LH 1868 -brass embossed obverse & reverse- reads- "Russian, American and HUDSON'S BAY CO." Furs.**

It is hoped this article may lead to readers identifying other issuers and different varieties of cards. The writer would be most pleased to hear from anyone who may be able to contribute additional information so that this small segment of Canadian exonomia may be expanded..

- Specimens of 1, 2, 4b, 5a&b, 6, 7, & 9 are in the Bank of Canada Currency Museum, Ottawa, ON.
- Specimen of 8 is in a private collection.
- Specimens of 3 and 10 are in the collection of the writer.

Other specimens of the merchants listed above no doubt exist in other collections.

- 1 and 2 are recorded in "Tokens of Quebec" by Fred Bowman as 2905[a] and 3150[a] respectively.
- 4a and 5b are recorded in "Trade Tokens of Ontario" by Fred Bowman as 404-I-A and 884-C-B respectively.
- 3 and 6 are recorded in TAMS Journal [Token and Medal Society] Vol. 45, issue 5, October 2005 as Rulau:A75 and 302 respectively.

** The specimen in the writer's collection is ex Lot 667, Bowers and Merena, Inc. 'The Frontenac Sale' Nov. 20, 1991.

- "The Canadian Token", Vol. 14, #1, January 1985, Number 68, page 11, contained a check list of Canadian Embossed Store Cards - prepared by the late Ken Palmer.
- Special thanks to Christopher Faulkner for supplying needed data for this article.



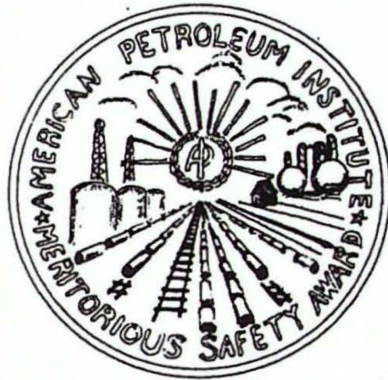
Card of - H. E. Clarke



Card of - F. W. Lasak's Son



CANADIAN AWARDS COMMON THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



MERITORIOUS SAFETY AWARD OF THE AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

by Jack Boddington

The Meritorious Safety Award of the American Petroleum Institute has world wide coverage. The award was instituted in 1953 and is awarded in one class only to members of the petroleum industry.

Obverse —

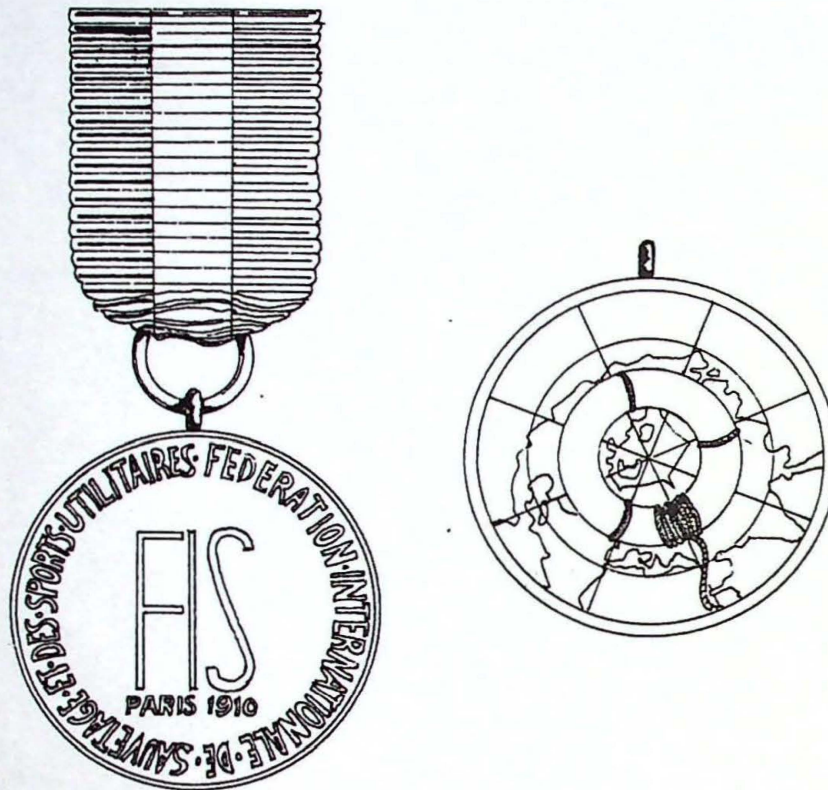
Gold, circular, one and seven eighths of an inch in diameter, embedded in a block of lucite, 3" x 3" x 1".

A centre wreath, open at the top, with the letters "A.P.I.", interlaced, contained therein. Emanating from the upper portion of the wreath is a series of rays whilst from the lower portion of the wreath are railway lines, some having freight cars on them. To the left of the wreath are oil wells whilst to the right are buildings symbolizing industry. Around the upper edge of the medal are the words "AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE" whilst around the lower edge are the words "MERITORIOUS SAFETY AWARD".

Reverse —

Engraved "IN RECOGNITION OF EMERGENCY AID (recipient's name, location and date)".

No citation is available.



MEDAL OF HONOUR OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE SAVING FEDERATION

by Jack Boddington

The International Life Saving Federation instituted, in 1975, a Medal of Honour to be awarded by the 'Committee of Direction' of the F.I.S.

Obverse —

Circular, bronze, one and three quarters of an inch in diameter, ring suspension.

The letters "F.I.S." in the centre with "PARIS 1910" below. Surrounding are the words "FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE SAUVETAGE ET DES SPORTS UTILITAIRES".

Reverse —

The representation of a world map, with a lifebuoy attached to a line, in the centre.

Ribbon —

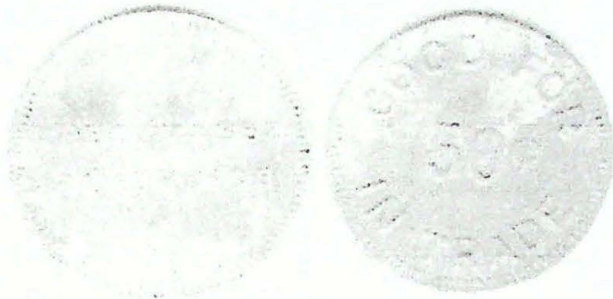
One and three eighths of an inch wide, three equal stripes of dark blue, white and green.

The Medal of Honour is awarded to any individual contributing to life saving on a world wide basis.

Newly Discovered Tokens of Theo Masse, Riverside, Ontario

By Harry N. James FCNRS

Recently I was invited to be guest speaker at the monthly meeting of the Windsor Coin Club. This club is quite active and I was pleased to see sixty-five members in attendance at the meeting. My talk was on Essex County tokens and merchants. I have been slowly acquiring information on tokens of Essex County and the merchants who used them for quite sometime now, and have still a fair amount of research to do to cover the county in any satisfactory manner. Several formerly unknown pieces have come to light from this area including three which a member of the Windsor club kindly gave me after hearing my talk.



These three tokens were found at a construction site in Riverside, Ontario. Riverside, now part of Windsor, covers a large area of West Windsor along the St. Clair River. The tokens, a 1¢, 5¢ and 50¢ piece, all of aluminum and round in shape were dug out of the ground in 1966 the same year that the area formerly became part of Windsor.

They are quite likely from a set of five or six denominations and were possibly used as “due bills”. The obverses differ from most merchant tokens, having only the merchant’s name, Theo Masse, and in the case of the 5¢ and 50¢ tokens, the location, Riverside. The obverse of the 1¢ has just the name Theo Masse in two lines. The tokens are 17 mm for the cent, 19 mm for the 5¢ and 29 mm for the 50¢ in diameter.



I started my search for information on Theo Masse at the main library on Ouellette Street where there is a good collection of city and county directories on microfilm. The directory covering the years 1931-32 was the first I looked at and I was fortunate enough to find a listing for a grocer, Theo Masse, (wife - Blanche), on the south side of Clairview in Riverside. His residence was listed as

the same address.

According to the street listing in the directory, Clairview ran west from Lauzon. An Alex Masse was listed in a residence on the south side and next to him was Theo Masse’s grocery, also on the south side and at the corner of Clover Street.

The 1924-25 directory lists Clairview Ave., but mentions that no houses are built on the street. An Alex Masse is listed as a tool maker at this time and was living at 919 Elsmere. No Masse grocery business was listed.

In 1921 a James N. Masse is listed as having a wholesale produce business at 120 Sandwich Street. Again there is no mention of Theo Masse’s grocery, although he could have been in business at this time.

By 1933 Theo Masse is still listed on the south side of Clairview and a Roy Masse is also listed as a grocer nearby at 5712 Riverside. Roy lived with A. Masse at this time and is very likely a son of Alex. Also living with Alex was his wife Lillian and an Ernest Masse who was employed by the Riverside Brewing Company.

The year 1934 was much the same but by 1935 Roy is no longer listed as having a grocery.

He is now living with Theo as is Ernest. Also residing with them were Isabelle and Leona Masse. Roy is very likely working in Theo's grocery at this time.

In 1937 Ernest is listed as a farmer and is living again with Alex, indicating that Alex is probably the father. Roy is listed as a labourer and is still residing with Theo.

The year 1938 still has Theo's grocery at the south side of Clairview, however, Alex Masse's address is now listed as number 185 Clairview. Roy, now also listed as a farmer, Ernest and Leona are now all living with Alex.

In 1940 Clairview Avenue is still listed, however, the numbers 5703 to 5925 are now listed as part of Riverside Drive. Alex and his wife Lillian's address is now 5717 Riverside and Ernest and Roy are still with him. Alex, Ernest and Roy are all listed as farmers at this time. Theo's grocery and home is now listed as 5727 Riverside.

In 1944 the Masse grocery is no longer listed and Theo and his wife Blanche are living at 180 Elinore in Riverside. Strangely enough, the numbers 5703 to 5925 are now again listed as Clairview Ave., and a Mr. Ulysse Parent is operating the U & B Market at 5725 Clairview.

The *Windsor Star* of January 10th 1984 printed the obituary of Theo Masse. He had died on the 9th of January and was the husband of Blanche (nee Lefrancois). He was survived by Alphonse, Lionel and Germaine all of Windsor. Mr. Masse was a veteran of World War I and had operated a grocery at Stop 26 for 25 years.

Today at the corner of Clairview Ave. and Clover Street is the Stop 26 Pizza business which is joined to a residence. This is the former location of Theo Masse's grocery. Theo Masse would have returned from overseas likely in 1919 which would be the beginning of his grocery career if he had indeed been in business for 25 years. Even if there were no buildings yet on Clairview Avenue, he still could have been at this address which could have been considered part of Riverside Drive at the time.

The tokens:

THEO. MASSE / RIVERSIDE

GOOD FOR / 50¢ / IN TRADE A-R-29

GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE A-R-19

THEO / MASSE

GOOD FOR / 1¢ / IN TRADE A-R-17



Different Varieties of the Montreal & Lachine Railroad Tokens
 submitted by Steve Lussier C.A.T.C. #1178

P. Napoleon Breton wrote in 1912. / P. Napoleon Breton écrit en 1912.



530



Il y a eu à l'époque de Birmingham, un grand nombre de bons de passage pour les conducteurs et journaliers au travers du Canal Lachine, et qui venaient par un petit ou large de classe sur le chemin de fer Montréal-Lachine, ainsi qu'il est dit dans le document ci-joint. Ces bons étaient enroulés sur une bobine et la collection qui se faisait à l'époque. La balance restant entre les mains du Dominion Mont et Champlain se trouve nommée à St. Lambert en 1912.

R. 11

It was found that ordinary railway tokens were not convenient for use among the Indians and workmen on the Lachine Canal, who formed the bulk of the third class travel by this road. These tickets were therefore imported from Birmingham.

They were strung on a wire as they were collected by the conductor. The balance remaining in the hands of the Montreal and Champlain Railway Company, were melted at St. Lambert in 1912.

R. 11



This is a piece in my collection. A copper original.



This piece is struck in some sort of grey metal and copper plated. See position 12:00 on reverse. A well-struck fake of the same dimensions of the original.



En 1947 une piece souvenir fut frappé avec les dates 1847-1947 de chaques coté de la locomotive pour souligner le centenaire de l'ouverture de la ligne Montreal Lachine. Charlton liste ses pieces page 250 de la 6th edition Canadian Colonial Tokens a des tres bon prix. *In 1947 a souvenir piece was struck with the dates 1847-1947 on either sides of the locomotive to co-incide with the 100th anniversary of the Montreal & Lachine Railroad. Listed by Charlton on page 250 of the 6th edition of Canadian Colonial Tokens at very good prices.*

Il ne liste que 3 piece avec cette date. Celle en or que malheureusement je ne sais pas. Celle en argent voici les photos. *He lists only 3 pieces with the date. Unfortunately I am not familiar with the gold piece. The above is a souvenir piece of 1947 in silver.*



Bronze souvenir piece of 1947.



Souvenir piece of 1947. looks like brass.



Unlisted 1947 souvenir piece in gold coloured plastic.

Je crois que tout les collectionneur de jeton seron etoner devoir tout ses pieces reunie dans un ensemble. *I believe that token collectors will be surprised to see all these pieces together.*

A TOKEN OF MRS. E. A. DAGGETT, OKOTOKS, ALBERTA

By

Stanley Clute

Thanks to a stroke of good fortune, I was able to acquire an octagonal aluminum token issued by Mrs. E. A. Daggett of Okotoks, Alberta, which was good for one quart of milk. It is not listed in Stewart's catalogue, and my research suggests that it is a unique example.

The token is octagonal, made of aluminum, and measures 32 millimetres in diameter. The obverse legend reads MRS. E. A. DAGGETT, around the top half and OKOTOKS at the bottom. There is a simple design with one small star above and one below in the centre. The whole is contained within a circle. The reverse reads GOOD FOR / 1 / QUART / MILK in four lines. There is a small star to each side of the 1 / QUART. As with the obverse, the entire inscription is contained within a circle.

Ernest Austin Daggett was born in New Brunswick circa 1868, a son of Mark Daggett, a fisherman, and his wife Mary. In 1889, according to the book, *Leaves from the Medicine Tree*, published in 1960 by the High River Pioneers' and Old Timers Association, Ernest left Grand Manan, New Brunswick and came west to Alberta. He worked at the Vanwaart ranch in the Davisburg district for about two years. It is said that he "possessed one of those mathematical minds that could calculate problems without the aid of pencil and paper". When John Lineham found himself in need of a bookkeeper in 1893, he sent John Wilson down to the Vanwaart ranch to offer a position to Ernest Daggett. Daggett accepted the offer and began a long and loyal association with John Lineham. In 1896 or the following year, Daggett became general manager of the Lineham Lumber Company. The firm operated lumber mills at Okotoks and High River, and logging camps on Sheep Creek and the Highwood River.

When one enters the town of High River from the north on Highway 2A, just before reaching the bridge over the Highwood River one crosses over a small bridge over what appears to be a small creek bed. This is, in fact, the remains of the spillway of the old Lineham Lumber Company.

In 1899 Daggett returned his native New Brunswick and married his boyhood sweetheart, Alberta Watt, to whom he had been engaged for nine years. Alberta, born circa 1870, was a daughter of a trader, William Watt and his wife Mary. Ernest then returned to the west with his new bride. Their only child, a daughter named Mary Watt Daggett was born circa 1903 - 1904.

After living in Okotoks for a short time, the couple took up a homestead in

the Blackie district. As Ernest was working full-time at the lumber company, it was left to Alberta Daggett to perform the "homestead duties". They operated this farm for many years, finally selling it to a neighbor.

In addition to the farm, the Daggetts ran a heard of cattle until some time in the 1930's. They leased the Bescoby ranch for a number of years before renting an English remittance man's place out at Millarville. The Daggetts maintained homes in both towns, High River and Okotoks. Ernest passed away in 1936, after which Alberta Daggett returned to New Brunswick, where she died in 1957.

It appears that Mrs. Daggett must have run a dairy from their place in Okotoks, though I have not been able to find out exactly when the token was issued.

SOURCES

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1881 Census of England and Wales transcript, online.

High River Pioneers' and Old Timers Association, *Leaves from the Medicine Tree*, Lethbridge, Alberta, 1960, pp. 411 & 412)



Thomas Roden Held High
Place as Manu-
facturer

CALL COMES
SUDDENLY

In the sudden death last evening at his residence, 227 Dean Avenue, of Thomas Roden, President of Roden Brothers, silversmiths, in his seventieth year. Toronto lost one of its most widely known businessmen, and one who was highly respected in manufacturing circles throughout Canada. Mr. Roden who held the important office of Treasurer of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and who was at one time Chairman of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was an ardent exponent of the need of co-operation between capital and labor.

An Active Citizen

Born in Birmingham, England, Mr. Roden came to Toronto in 1879, and was responsible for introducing sound English methods into his business. For a time he worked with P. W. Ellis & Company and in 1891 established the present business of Roden Brothers at Leaden Lane and Colborne Street. Mr. Roden took a keen interest in municipal politics and was at one time a director of the Canadian National Exhibition.

At Office Yesterday

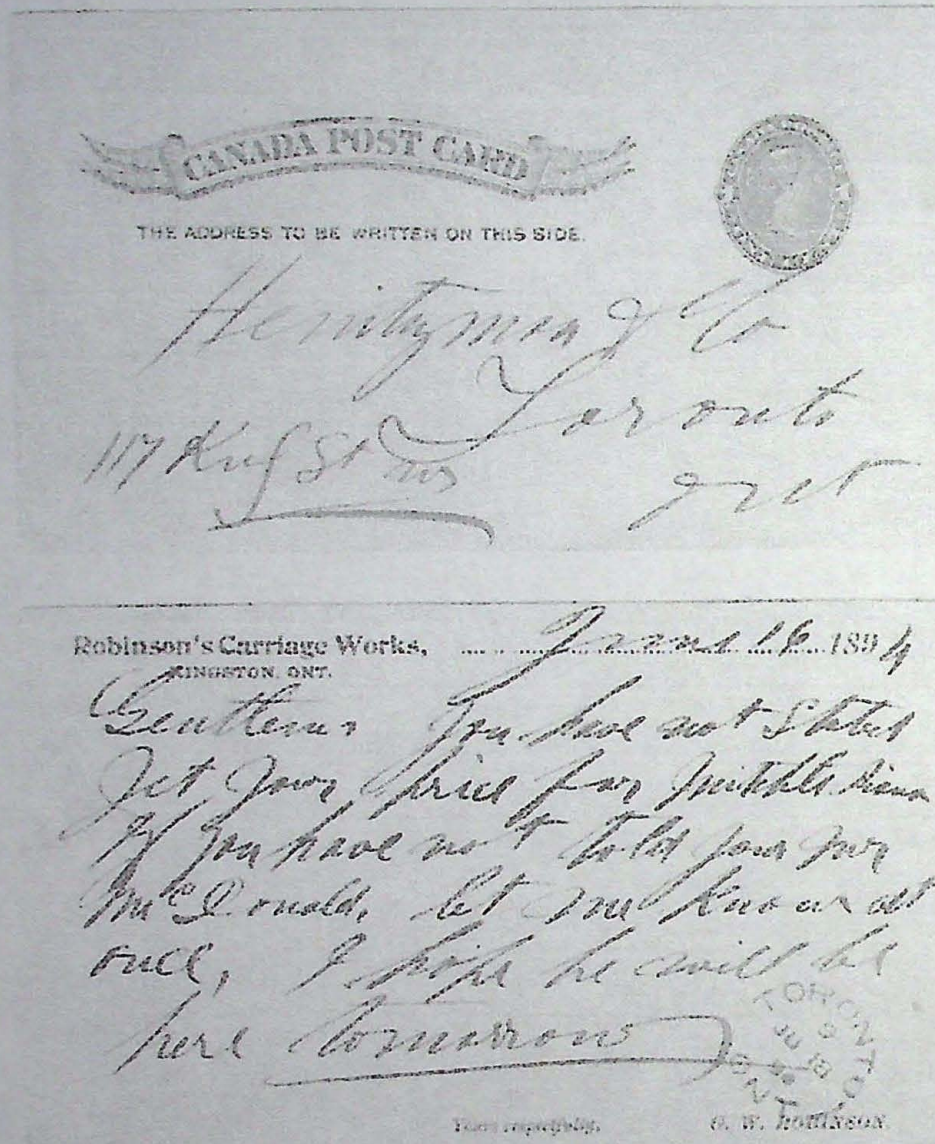
Although he had been in poor health for a year and a half Mr. Roden continued active in business and was at his office yesterday as usual. Death came suddenly during the evening. He was a member of the National Club, the Rosedale Golf Club and St. Mark's Anglican Church, Parkdale. Surviving are his widow, Mabel Prudence and four children, Alfred and Percy of the firm of Roden Brothers and Marion and Tommy at home. Arrangements have not yet been made for the funeral service.

Obituary From the
Wednesday, February 6th
1929 issue of the Toronto
Globe & Mail.

Roden Brothers were
important medalists in
Toronto. Thomas died Feb.
5, 1929 and Frank died
November 20, 1928.

Submitted by Ross W. Irwin
FCNRS.

Post Card of Robinson's Carriage Works



The above is a depiction of a postal card of the firm of Robinson's Carriage Works of Kingston, Ontario. It was written June 16th 1894 and arrived in Toronto on the 18th. It concerned the price of a piano. This firm was responsible for counterstamping their advertisement upon several Canadian large cents of 1884.

Robinson's Carriage Works counterstamped 1884 Canadian cent.



BRETON-987 ~ COURTEAU-11W CHARLTON – WE-11A7

By M.H. KYLE

There seems to be some confusion about the current descriptions available to collectors regarding this Wellington Pre Confederation token.

In conversation with a collector that felt he had found a new variety having ten leaves and a coat button, this is in variance with the Charlton listing, (WE-11A7) it having **nine leaves and without button**.

The Courteau (Co.11) description copied verbatim from The Canadian Coin Cabinet by Joseph LeRoux page 569.

11 Obv. Similar, but of entirely different workmanship, being much inferior, and the letters smaller. Brass. Thin flan. Edge plain. Ten leaves.

Although the third and fourth leaves left side on the Laurel crown overlap and can be misconstrued to be a single leaf, on higher grade pieces both leaves are evident, the **nine** leaf listing is probably nothing more than a typographical error that should read **ten**.

The confusion over the **without coat button** can be attributed to the word *Similar* used at the beginning of the description of Co.11 and other listings, Courteau uses the word **Similar** to describe the general appearance of the listing and then goes on to specify the particular differences of that numbered variety.

In this instance he is referring to the previous number Co.10 which uses **Similar** in reference to Co.9 and then describes that difference.

10 Obv Similar, but without button on coat.

The **without button** on coat (Co.10) is not intended to be carried forward to the next listing. (Co. 11) it is a general description of this small lettering, brass token of inferior quality with plain edge. (although there are verticle lines on the edge caused during the production of the blank planchet. (not reeding) There is a flaw in the Obv. field on all I have seen to the left of the bust closer to the lettering. (This flaw may not show up on the scans provided in this article.)

The scans shown in this article are from Lot #1910 Sale# 51 of the Torex Auction by Jeffery Hoare Auctions 28 Oct. 1995. This token was part of the collection of the late Saul Hendler.

BRETON- 987~ COURTEAU-11 W
CHARLTON - WE-11A7



The third and fourth leaves on the left side of the stem overlap.

4
3

Leaves two and three on right side of the stem also overlap to a lesser extent.



The coat button although not as bold as on the shoulder it is quite visible.

Button

Royal Sovereign Whiskey Token

Eric Leighton, FCNRS



An ebay sale about a year ago of a Margot's Klondyke 2d (two pence) token caught my eye, not so much for the token itself, but rather for the large amount of attention that the sale commanded. I saw that the piece was offered as a rare Canadian token, and the odd denomination of pence just seemed at odds with any token produced in or for a country that had abandoned the old pounds and pence system of currency long before Queen Victoria's image was being portrayed in the "Old Head" style as seen on this token.

A quick search on the internet produced one result for the token in question. An Australian auction house had included both a 2d and a 4d Klondyke token in a 1999 sale of brewery related tokens. All of them seem to be British, leading me to believe the Klondyke token(s) probably are as well.

The auction lot in question included the following:

BREWERIES, Distilleries, Wine and Spirit Merchants advertising checks and tickets, various sizes; Northumberland Brewery B&C in copper and brass (32mm)(illus), smaller Yeast and Beer Delivered B&C (22mm), Paine and Son St Nests one pint ale ticket (28mm)(illus); Belgrave Brewery 545, another 1050 (26mm); Taff Vale Brewery Barm 5d/ David Williams Methyr Tydill (31mm); City of London Brewers 1866 P (28mm) Q(32mm) (RH7, 7a) Henry Westron, Elephant and Castle (Tower)(RH 91); Justice Inn Lombard St/ A Cottrell in copper (26mm) thick; John White Wine Vaults Ebb Vale/ 4d (23mm); Glenn Albyn Bottle Store, H.Crawford Brown and Co 2d (25mm) Boord and Son, Tom Cat on barrell, Distillers in white metal (31mm); market token J.Wood Barking Side 6d (27mm)(hand tooled); W.Way New Guildford Borge 1d (Kensington and Chelsea RH 131); Hotel Previtali in aluminium (38mm); Westminster RH 221a); Rose and Crown Friendly Sick and Dividend Society 3d (26mm) Wheeler St (Birmingham); Blackvale Yard, Flag in centre/ R&H Green Price 3d A/345 (29mm); Wilkin and Co 'En Avant' Yeast (27mm); Walter W Tyler Greyhound stamped P (Southwark RH 203); Ye olde GAMBRINUS Beer Hall in copper (31mm) (Westminster RH 501)(2)(illus); **Klondyke-Margots Royal Sovereign Whisky 2d (stamped 21) another 4d**; Gilbey (15mm) Globe Brand Lager, Alex Ferguson, Glasgow, whisky King O'Tooles Whisky (City of London RH 101, 101b) Phoenix Public Baths, George Gregory 2d (Birmingham); T.Cooke's Vernon Ale and Porters Cheltenham 3d (27mm). Fair - extremely fine.

[lot 1175, sale no. 61, Noble Numismatics, Australia. They did not respond to a request for

information.]

The 2d token appears in the "Unattributed" section of Yukon Numismatica by Hill and Simpson, in 1989. In it, the authors expressed the thought that the token may have been British, and mention the name Klondyke was used in several places around the world. By the inclusion in an otherwise all Britain grouping, of not only the 2d but also a 4d (which was unknown to Hill and Simpson,) the conviction might be deepened.

So, in effect, we have at least two possible conclusions. The person who collected the British series may have included the Klondyke tokens not knowing they were Canadian; or, Hill and Simpson included the 2d in their book due mainly to the word Klondyke on it, not knowing it was British. Personally, I go with the last.

Ref: Hill, Leslie C, Simpson, Scott A., Yukon Numismatica, Altona, Manitoba, 1989. Picture credit due them as well.



Obituary

Art Stephenson - C.A.T.C. No. 1127

It is with sadness that I report the death of Art Stephenson, C.A.T.C. No. 1127 on the 27th of January of 2009 having reached the age of 60 years only the day before.

Art was well known in numismatic circles, being a long standing member in the Waterloo Coin Society, an executive director of the O.N.A., a member of the R.C.N.A. and very heavily involved with the Association of Wooden Money Collectors.

A Royal Canadian Legion Service to honour Art was held on Thursday, January 29th. The funeral was held in the Crawford Funeral Home, Arthur, Ontario.

Arthur will be truly missed by all his many friends in the numismatic community.

Communion Tokens of Perth, Ontario

Following the War of 1812 there was a continuing fear that the Americans might try again to attack British North America. A decision was made to build a series of settlements a distance back from the St. Lawrence River that would form a secondary line of defence. One such location became the settlement of Perth, established in 1815. Along with soldiers sent to the area, a group of 700 people came from Scotland to populate the new town. As no preacher came with them, they immediately sought a pastor and the Rev. William Bell arrived in 1817.

The first service of worship took place in the Red Inn on July 29th of that year. Mr. Bell was ordained by the Secession Church, but the congregation was made up of people of various Presbyterian divisions. Elders were elected in 1818 and the tokens were made for use at Communion. They had a church building erected and moved in for their first service in July of 1919.

The tokens of First Presbyterian Church are large upright ovals of white metal and feature two hands clasped in friendship, probably indicating the uniting of people from various Presbyterian divisions into one congregation. See **Token 1** below. This friendship would not continue for long in Perth.

In 1827 Mr. Bell proposed the introduction of hymnbooks, and this resulted in a split. A group who believed that only Psalms should be sung petitioned the Presbytery against Mr. Bell. When the Presbytery found nothing objectionable, the group removed themselves to form a second congregation, seeking a minister of the Church of Scotland. Authorities were reluctant to bring another minister to Perth, but the congregation persisted and in 1830 the Rev. Thomas Clarke Wilson accepted a call and remained until 1844. The congregation chose the name St. Andrew's. Communion tokens were struck in 1831. See **Token 2** below.

In 1835, the congregation of First Church chose to become part of the Church of Scotland as well. The Church of Scotland was opening its worship more and more to the use of hymns and the split of 1827 took place again, with members of both First and St. Andrew's leaving to form a congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. A building was completed in 1840, but the congregation folded in 1856 and the building was sold. No specific tokens are known to be associated with this congregation.

The formation of the Free Church caused yet another split in Perth as members of the two Church of Scotland congregations left in 1845 to form a Free Church congregation. A wooden structure was completed in that year and a token struck for use of the congregation. See **Token 3** below. In 1854 the building was demolished and a large stone building erected. With the new building the congregation took the name Knox Church. There were now four Presbyterian congregations in the town.

In 1857 First Church's building burned to the ground and the congregation reached agreement with St. Andrew's to become one congregation. The Rev. Mr. Bell was to continue in joint ministry with the Rev. William Bain of St. Andrew's (dates 1845-1881), but ill health forced his resignation. He died in August of 1857, two months after preaching his last sermon.

With the closure of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, this left two Presbyterian congregations in Perth, Church of Scotland and Free Church. Both congregations entered the Presbyterian union of 1875, but remained separate. In 1925, Knox Church chose to enter the United Church of Canada while St. Andrew's voted 201-43 to remain

Presbyterian. St. Andrew's gave certificates to 25 members who moved to Knox United Church and received 59 from Knox who preferred to remain with the Presbyterian Church. The congregation of Knox joined with the Methodist Church, using the Knox Church building, but renaming the congregation St. Paul's.

Congregational records of St. Andrew's indicate that Communion Cards were introduced in 1883, but that cards and metal tokens were used together until 1919 when the practice of using metal tokens was finally discontinued. When the practice at Knox Church was changed is not known. In later years, stock tokens were used to supplement the Communion tokens of both St. Andrew's and Knox.

Token 1: First Presbyterian Church

Obverse: clasped hands, PRESBYTERIAN / CONGREGATION / PERTH / 1818

Reverse: DO THIS IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF ME

Dimensions: Vertical: 38.3 mm
Horizontal: 32.1 mm
Thickness: 2.2 mm
Weight: 13.6 g

Metal: white metal

Shape: oval

Alignment: medal alignment (up/up)

Date of striking: 1818

Minister: The Rev. William Bell

Today: St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Perth



Token 2: St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

Obverse: ST. ANDREW'S / CHURCH / 1831 / PERTH.

("ST. ANDREW'S" in a curved line)

Reverse: COMMUNION TOKEN

("COMMUNION" in a curved line)

Dimensions: Vertical: 18.7-19.7 mm
Horizontal: 21 mm
Thickness: 1.5 mm
Weight: 3.7-4.6 g

Metal: lead

Shape: square, rounded corners

Alignment: both medal (up/up) and coinage (up/down); medal alignment very rare

Date of striking: 1831

Minister: The Rev. Thomas Clarke Wilson

Today: St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Perth



Token 3: The Free Church

Obverse: FREE CHURCH / PERTH / C. W.

Reverse: THIS DO IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF ME. / 1 COR. XI. 24

Dimensions: Vertical: 20.2 mm
Horizontal: 27.9 mm
Thickness: 1.7 mm

Weight: 9.4 g

Metal: lead

Shape: rectangular, clipped corners

Alignment: medal alignment (up/up)

Date of striking: 1845

Minister: The Rev. Andrew Melville

Today: St. Paul's United Church, Perth



Moose Jaw Stampede Medallion

The depicted is a greatly enlarged photo of a medallion or medalet which appears to have been struck for a Moose Jaw Stampede event of an unknown date. It was sent in by Ralph Dickieson who is wondering if any member can supply him with information on any stampede held in Moose Jaw which would warrant such a piece being struck. The medallion is tiny, about 19 mm and in brass or copper. The obverse has an Indian head surrounded by maple leaves and the reverse has a cowboy astride a bronco.



Ravenswood Dairy Ticket

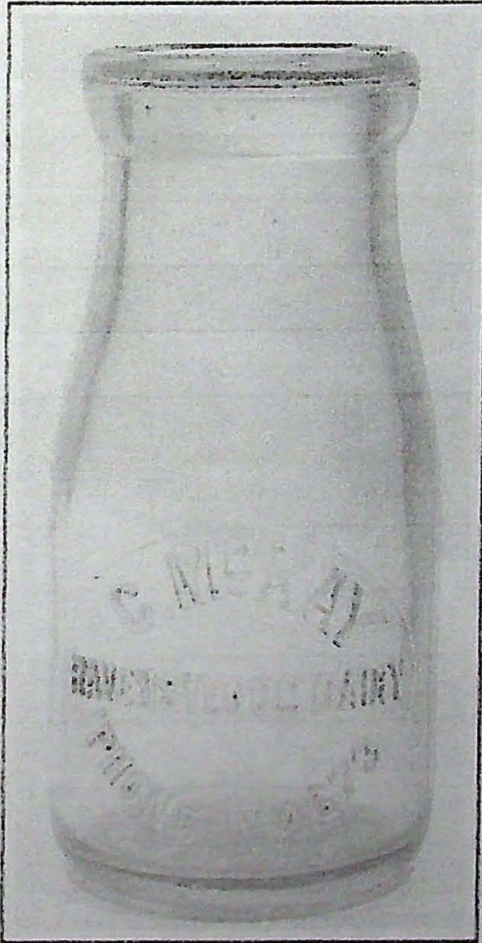
Cliff Stunden Collection - 59 / 72



Ravenswood Dairy



Ravenswood Dairy



C. MCKAY / RAVENSWOOD DAIRY / PHONE N.4673

Ravenswood Dairy ticket submitted by Bob & Carole Dowsett of B.C. Coins Stratford

New Token Finds

Wheatley, Ontario *Kent County*

E. H. OMSTEAD, / GENERAL / ☆ MERCHANT ☆ / WHEATLEY, ONT.

GOOD FOR / 50¢ / IN MERCHANDISE

B-R-??

from Lorne Barnes, size not noted.

Kirkland Lake, Ontario *Timiskaming District*

UNION / BAKING CO. / KIRKLAND LAKE

GOOD FOR / 1 / LOAF OF BREAD

A-Re31x19??

from Ron Greene and Steve Lussier

Windsor, Ontario *Essex County*

SOUVENIR FROM WINDSOR / V.R. / CANADA

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN / BORN / 1819

A-R-24



From Larry Laevens

Ladner, British Columbia

HONG HING / LADNER / B. C.

5

B-R-??

Size not noted. From Steve Lussier CATC #1178



Winterbourne, Ontario *Waterloo County*

E. H. ADAMSON / GENERAL / MERCHANT / WINTERBOURNE

GOOD FOR / 1¢ / IN MERCHANDISE

A-Oc-18

from Larry Laevens

Maverick Dairy Tokens

SPRINGDALE / FARM / DAIRY

GOOD FOR / 1 / QUART / MILK

A-Oc-24

GOOD FOR / 1 / PINT / MILK

A-R-21

from John Cheramy



Coldwater, Ontario *Simcoe County*

TIPPING & CO. / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / COLDWATER, ONT.

GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN MERCHANDISE

A-R-??

from Lorne Barnes



Riverside, Ontario *Essex County*

THEO MASSE / RIVERSIDE

GOOD FOR / 50¢ / IN TRADE

A-R-29

GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE

A-R-21

THEO / MASSE

GOOD FOR / 1¢ / IN TRADE

A-R-19

From Harry N. James

Classified ad page: This is a free service for members *Supplement for March 2009 issue of Numismatica Canada*

For sale: Custom made wooden tokens, wooden nickels, wooden commemoratives, wooden business and greeting cards. We hot stamp your wording and design onto the surface using either flat or metallic foils that come in a wide range of colours. Contact Bill at 519-273-1715 or cousins@wightman.ca for samples and pricing or by mail to Canada Wide Woods at General Delivery, Gadshill Station, Ontario N0K 1J0. Visit our website at: <http://www.canadawidewoods.com/>

Masonic Medals Wanted: including Canadian Craft lodges, York Rite, Scottish Rite and Shrine. Please send descriptions, condition and prices asked. Doug Franklin, 1319 Newport Ave., Suite 204, Victoria, BC V8S 5E8 E-mail frankli2@telus.net

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

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Stapled

6 edition is now available from Jim Astwood. This is a fully for \$50 post-paid to Canada from J. W. Astwood, 52 Salme

ow available from Jim Astwood. This revised listing contains is in full colour and is wire-bound so it will lay flat. It is alme Drive, Winnipeg, MB R2M 1Y7.

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.

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.

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

For Sale: Collection of 67 winter carnival medals of which 43 are pre-1910, including an early letter to the Quebec winter carnival committee, etc. Complete listing & price available on request by e-mail or snail mail. Barry Uman, 242 Sedgefield, Pointe Claire, Qc, H9R 1P2 Canada e-mail clarinet@colba.net

For Sale: Canadian Miscellaneous tokens & medals; my lists are available by e-mail or snail mail. My speciality is collector/dealer manufacturer pieces. Barry Uman, 242 Sedgefield, Pointe Claire, Qc, H9R 1P2 Canada. E-mail clarinet@colba.net

FOR SALE: Large number of Canadian Municipal Trade Dollars, Medallions, and some Trade Notes from all across Canada. I have been collecting for many years and it is time to sell my extras. Some are very common and others are scarce. Please check my website at [Http://members.shaw.ca/zwiggy](http://members.shaw.ca/zwiggy) For a complete listing. You may also email me at zwiggy@shaw.ca or zwiggy1@hotmail.com

Alberta Medallions by Alf Wrigley & Eric Jensen

"Alberta Medallions - 2004 Supplement": The 2004 supplement has over 1100 additional illustrated Alberta medallions and "similar type stuff" and comprises around 430 pages including information, indices and the like. The pages are 8 1/2" x 11", 3 hole punched for including in the previously issued Second Edition 1989 (with 1992 and 1998 Supplements). The cost is \$24.00 plus postage (\$10.50 to Eastern Canada and \$8.50 to Western Canada).

"Alberta Medallions - 1989 Second Edition c/w 1992, 1998 & 2004 Supplements": A photocopied Second Edition (1989), complete with the appropriate pages from the 1992, 1998 & 2004 Supplements, now comprises a total of 2058 illustrated Alberta medallions and "similar type stuff" with around 730 pages, including information, indices and the like. The pages are 8 1/2" x 11", 3 hole punched for inserting in a binder (not included) with a cardstock cover. I am selling these for \$40.00 plus postage (\$11.50 to Eastern Canada and \$9.50 to Western Canada). Contact: Eric Jensen, 108 Hidden Creek Park NW, Calgary, Alberta T3A 6C6 egjensen@telus.net C.A.T.C. #762, C.N.A. #19028 C.A.W.M.C. #R499

2008 Edition of Canadian (municipal) Trade Dollars and Related Issues Handbook, with 215 pages and is printed on 8.5 X 11 inch paper by the author Jack Sauchenko 13559 - 124 A Ave., Edmonton, AB T5L 3B4, Ph. (780) 455-1566., E-mail jpsbes1@telus.net Web page: <http://www.planet.eon.net/~jpsbes> was released late in 2007. This handbook includes all the Canadian Trade Dollars and is available at \$39.95 plus postage and GST or HST to Canadians and \$39.95 U.S. plus postage to U.S. residents from Jack Sauchenko, address above.

Jack Sauchenko is the author of a small Booklet 5 1/2 X 8 1/2 inches with 215 pages that includes all the detail of the Handbook above, only without pictures. The cost of the Booklet for Canadian orders is \$14.95 plus postage and GST or HST. For the U.S. buyer the cost of the Booklet is \$14.95 plus postage. Jack Sauchenko is the author of the following books for sale listed on the web page *Canadian Machine Tokens, United States Trade Dollars, Canadian Merchant Tokens and Canadian Medals.*

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