

NUMISMATICA CANADA

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Cee Tee of the Canadian Association of Token Collectors - est'd 2002

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Numismatics*



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From the editor:

Greetings token collectors. As the year goes by we here experience changes in seasons. As each new season is issued in another issue of *Numismatica Canada* magically appears. I guess really its not magic but through the hard work and dedication of our contributors. Our thanks go out to all of you who have helped make up the pages of Volume eight.

As usual at this time of year we have to think about renewing our membership. The cost is still \$20.00. Please send in your dues as early as possible to our secretary/treasurer, Len Kuenzig, Box 21018 Meadowvale RPO, Mississauga, ON L5N 6A2.

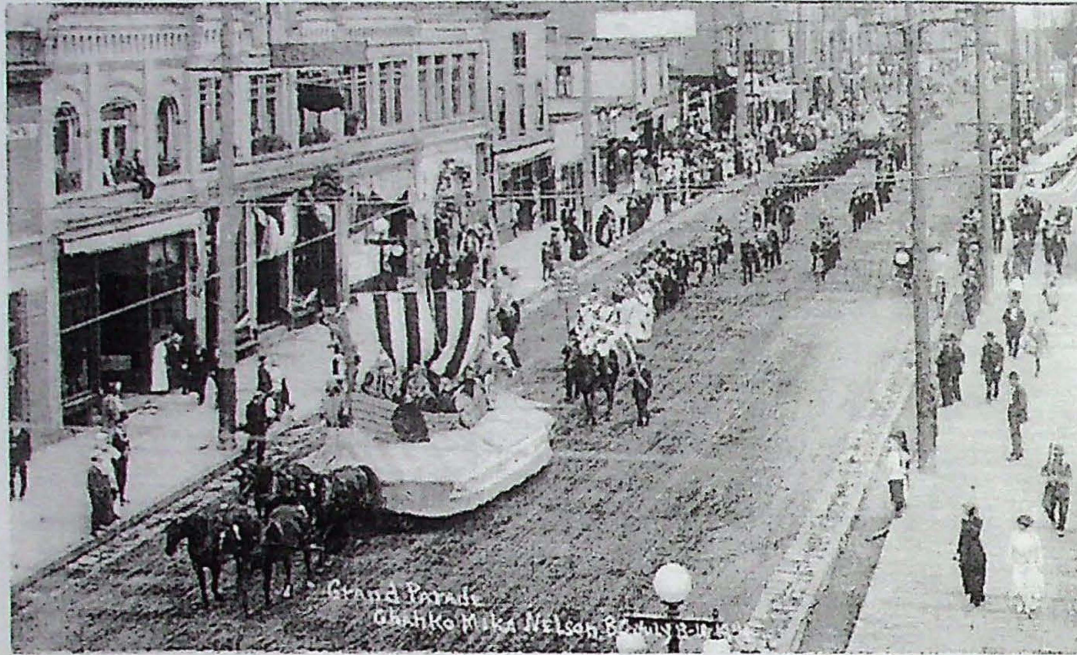
I have just noticed that many of our members didn't receive their membership cards for 2009. I will include these with the cards for 2010 which should go out with the March issue for those who have paid.

A member recently pointed out to me that page 77 of Dr. Haxby's Introduction to his *Varieties of the Canadian Decimal Coinage of Queen Victoria* was missing from the September issue. Although this page was with the original manuscript at the time of printing, it must not have separated from the previous page. This page has been added as a supplement and can to be added to the September issue. My apologies to Dr. Haxby who has put so much effort into such a tremendous piece of numismatic work.

Merry Christmas to everyone
and all the best of 2010.

“You Come”, Nelson’s Chahko Mika Carnival of 1914

Ronald Greene



Possibly after viewing Victoria’s very successful Water Carnival of August 1913¹ some energetic citizens of Nelson decided to organize a carnival in Nelson for 1914. The first reference to a carnival appeared in September 1913² announcing a prize of \$25 for naming the proposed event. Already a provisional committee was in place which consisted of a number of prominent citizens to organize the event. It was also mentioned that a company would be formed to operate the event.

In November it was announced that the successful name was Chocko-Mika, Chinook jargon for “You Come.”³ Three names had been selected from the 67 proposed, and the suggestion of R.A. Cockle of Kaslo won over Kootenay Karnival and Carnagatta at a meeting held November 5th.⁴ The spelling of the name very quickly morphed into Chahko Mika. By late November the dates had been set for July 13 to 20, 1914⁵ and events proposed included land sports, a rifle shoot, a flower show, and a multitude of water sports and races - more events were to be added later. In January 1914, the chairman of the committee in charge, H.W. Rust, was quoted as saying that the intention was to promote a carnival which would be of interest both to Nelsonites, but would also attract visitors from the coast, neighbouring provinces and south of the line (U.S.). The water sports were more fully outlined as rowing contests, launch races, canoe races, and swimming competitions. It was anticipated that there would be lacrosse, baseball and athletic competitions on land. A desire was also expressed that many of the normal sporting competitions usually spread throughout the summer would be concentrated in one gala week. The gun club was going to manage the shooting competitions and the Y.M.C.A. was going to manage the athletic competitions. A parade was in the planning stage as were get-togethers of pioneers, veterans and fraternal organizations.⁶

It was proposed to incorporate a company to raise as much as \$12,000 by selling shares. Pledges of \$3,000 were made within several hours of the announcement being made. The Nelson Carnival Company, was incorporated on March 5, 1914.⁷ With World War I starting just weeks after the carnival everything changed and there was not to be another Chahko Mika. The company did not continue to operate after the carnival, nor did it file the required annual reports and was dissolved September 15, 1921 by the Registrar of Companies.

In February the manager of the Seattle Potlatch, John W. Pace, was invited to confer with the committee and discuss plans for making the event successful. Mr. Pace was one of the applicants for the position of manager of the carnival, but had also offered to act in an advisory role. As it turned out Mr. Pace was unable to come to Nelson.

Some twenty-two fraternal organizations gave hearty endorsement to the event and to a special Fraternal Day. This included the Moose, Eagles, Knights of Columbus, Knights of Pythias, Sons of England, Oddfellows, the Canadian and the Independent Orders of Foresters, the Orange Lodge, the Legion of Frontiersmen and others. In February a Nelson resident, George Paterson, was appointed as manager of the Chahko Mika at a salary of \$125 per month.

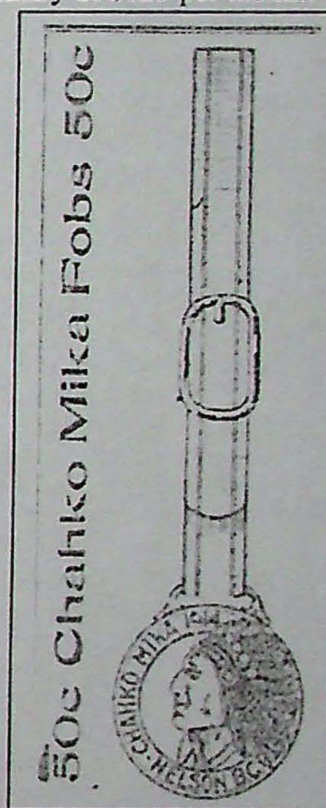
The election of the Queen of the Carnival appears to have been held in the usual manner of the day. People bought votes for the candidate of their choice, with the recipient of the most votes being crowned as Queen. Miss Dora Jordan was named the winner on June 29th, in the same issue of the newspaper that announced the assassination of Archduke Francis, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife. Miss Jordan received 5,525 votes, with Miss Ida Frost being in second place with 4,493. The duties of the Queen included presiding over all the social events and riding on a float in the parade. A grand carnival ball was given in her honour. Miss Jordan was attended by Princesses from Grand Forks, Trail, Rossland, Fernie, Cranbrook and Kaslo. A diamond set medal for the Queen and medals for the princesses and the queen of the rose festival were designed by Mr. Paterson and produced by local jeweller, J.O. Patenaude, of J.O.P. Dollar fame in later years. Mr. Patenaude also advertised souvenir Chahko Mika fobs for 50 cents, and Chahko Mika buttons for 25 cents.⁸ Another jeweller, J.J.

Walker advertised brooches in a wide range of colours from 25 cents to 50 cents. Pennants and picture post cards were other souvenirs that were widely available.

A few weeks before the carnival it was announced that the old steamer, *Nelson*, which had been recently dismantled, had been purchased from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and was to be burnt as part of a spectacle.⁹ Weldon B. Cooke,¹⁰ of Oakland, California, brought his



hydro-aeroplane – what we would call a seaplane today – and planned to make five flights over the six days of the carnival. With a drilling competition, a wild west show, a midway and a tug-of-war between the Scots and the Scandinavians there was just about everything that a person could want to see. The civic arch at Connaught Park was moved to Vernon Street to be placed in position for the week.¹¹



When the first day of Chahko Mika arrived an early morning rain had left the streets in poor condition and the parade was postponed until the second day, July 14th. Another contributing factor was that the Pathe Freres Motion Picture Film Company, who were planning to film the parade and other events did not arrive in the city until the evening of the 13th. The parade proved to be the most impressive one ever seen in the Kootenays and Mr. Cooke's flight was a "triumph for airman" exceeding the duration of the longest flight previously seen in Nelson.¹² The weather had steadily improved and the regatta opened on the 16th under ideal conditions. The *Nelson* was burnt that evening and must not have been much of a spectacle as *The Daily News* mentioned it only as prelude to the gathering of pioneers and an interesting talk by Walter Moberley, the earliest of the old-timers. The 16th also saw some 400 pioneers and natives sons and daughters born before 1897 register at the log-cabin headquarters at the recreation grounds. A list of these people and the dates of their arrival was printed.¹³ The regatta was reported as "Magnificent." The Portland, Oregon senior fours, Pacific Northwest champions, won that event over Nelson, but the Nelson's junior doubles, George Gore and E. Murphy, won their event to the delight of the home-town crowd. The result of the middle weight Dominion boxing championships angered the crowd. They thought that Frank Barrieau won the match, but the referee awarded it to the defending champion, Billy Weeks.¹⁴ The Chahko Mika ended on the 18th with a Battle of Confetti at the midway on Vernon Street.¹⁵ The opinion expressed was that the Chahko Mika was a great success. However, no financial figures were ever forthcoming.

¹ An article on the Victoria Carnival of 1913 appeared in the *CeeTee* 1985, p. 147

² *The Daily News*, Nelson, September 13, 1913, p. 4

³ Edward Harper Thomas, *Chinook A History and Dictionary of the Northwest Coast Trade Jargon*, Metropolitan Press, Portland, Oregon, 1935 says that Chahko is a verb "to come" and Mika is the second person singular, "You" and so a more literal translation might be "Come You"

⁴ *The Daily News*, Nelson, November 6, 1913, p. 1

⁵ although it later was shortened to July 13th to 18th inclusive

⁶ *The Daily News*, Nelson, January 23, 1914, p. 7

⁷ GR1526, B.C. Registrar of Companies, BC002419, British Columbia Archives microfilm B05136. The list of subscribers to shares is long, but there is little else of interest on the file.

⁸ *The Daily News*, Nelson, July 14, 1914, p. 8

⁹ *The Daily News*, Nelson, June 27, 1914, p. 10

¹⁰ Weldon B. Cooke, died in an airplane accident at Pueblo, Colorado, Sept. 6, 1914. For more details on his career see www.earlyaviators.com/ecooke.htm. *The Daily News* spelled his name a number of different ways.

¹¹ *The Daily News*, Nelson, July 3, 1914, p. 8

¹² *The Daily News*, Nelson, Chahko Mika reports ran in every issue from July 14 to July 20th. The flight surpassed that seen at the annual Nelson Fruit Fair two years prior. On one occasion Mr. Cooke was unable to get the plane into the air due to weather conditions.

¹³ *The Daily News*, Nelson, July 17, 1914, p. 8

¹⁴ *The Daily News*, Nelson, July 18, 1914, p. 1

¹⁵ *The Daily News*, Nelson, July 20, 1914, p. 1

Samuel Swain, Baker of New Westminster, B.C.

by Ronald Greene



BC Database

N8960a

N8960b

Samuel Swain was born in England on May 25th, 1849. He had very little school education starting to work in a warehouse at the age of eight. Swain was in school only six months prior to this. He then worked in a spinning factory until seventeen after which he turned to baking. Swain joined the army at the age of 20 and during his three and a half years service with the army he received his education, including a short clerical course. He served in Africa for about six months while he was in the army. Following his discharge he married Anna Maria Dowding and then came to Canada, probably Ontario, in the late 1870's where he worked as a baker for two years.¹ The first son, Gad, was born in England in 1876.² A daughter, Maria Louise, was born in Kingston, Ontario in 1879 and another son, Henry Walter, was recorded as being born in Ontario in 1883.³ Swain moved to Vancouver where he again worked as a baker, appearing in the directories for 1890 to 1892 inclusive, at 1300 Seymour, corner of Drake Street. He then went to Aldergrove, where he bought a ranch. After six months in Aldergrove he sold the ranch and moved to New Westminster, where he lived until his death. Swain first appears as a baker in New Westminster in the 1895 directory, operating as Burnaby Bakery at 811 Milton St. The bakery was listed at 753 Columbia Street in 1898 and Carnarvon Street in 1899. The Columbia Street address was destroyed in the great fire of September 10, 1898. Swain is missing from the city directories from 1903, but was listed in 1908 and 1910. The 1910 listing was the last to show him as a baker, which is consistent with his patient record from 1921 which said that he had been retired about ten years.⁴

Swain had a mild stroke in 1920 from which he appeared to recover. He was a member of a conservative Christian group called the Plymouth Brethren. In June 1921 a series of incidents resulted in Swain being admitted to the Provincial Hospital for the Insane, Essondale. This required statements from two physicians who examined him. According to one physician, Swain said "that Christ was coming again right away" and he "ran bareheaded down the street yelling at the top of voice that the Lord would be here in a few minutes. He also left his house in the morning and refused to enter it again saying his wife and family were against him – chasing him around with an auto. Went to church on Sunday last and was continually interrupting the speaker. Gave a 'Holy Kiss' to a young lady in one of the stores." The other physician recorded that Swain said, 'Christ was on the hill in Mount Pleasant' and that he went into a clothier's and ordered a suit of clothes to be delivered at once as the Lord was coming today.

Subsequent notes recorded that he "has religious delusions, and is very talkative...He says that this is the month of July 1895, and the 20th day. He knows what place this is. Says it is

the Asylum, where he used to peddle bread.” In hospital Samuel Swain deteriorated quite rapidly and passed away February 5, 1922 from Exhaustion of Senile Dementia.



City Hall Square, a temporary location for the Columbia Street merchants following the fire. Swain's Bakery, the Burnaby Bakery, is the small flat topped building just to the right of centre.⁵

The tokens are very crudely made. I would guess that they were made by Samuel Swain's son, Gad, who was a blacksmith in New Westminster for a number of years from 1895. The pieces all measure approximately 32 mm in diameter. The ½ loaf is known both in thin copper and tin plate, whereas the 1 loaf is known only in thin copper. All the pieces are incuse, uniface and quite scarce, no more than four being recorded of each type.

- ¹ My source, Swain's patient record at the Provincial Hospital for the Insane read that he came to Canada in 1870, worked for two years as a baker, then came to Vancouver. This is clearly impossible as he served in the army for three and half years from 1869, and Vancouver was not founded until 1886.
- ² GR2951 British Columbia Vital Statistics, Death Certificate for Gad Swain 1958-09-008836, microfilm B13238 gives his birth as Oct. 2, 1876, in Trowbridge, England. His marriage certificate, GR2962, 11-09-121293, microfilm B11382, gives his age as 33 (on July 14, 1911) and his birthplace as England.
- ³ GR2951 British Columbia Vital Statistics, Death Certificate for Maria Louise Peck, 1961-09-007954, microfilm B13252 gives Kingston, Ontario as her place of birth, June 2, 1879. Death Certificate for Henry Walter Swain, 1912-09-087357, microfilm B13090. He was married, 28 years of age, working as a grocer when he died of pneumonia. His birthplace was given as Kingstone, which might have been Kingston, but his marriage certificate (GR2962, British Columbia Vital Statistics, Marriage Certificate, 1909-09-122592, microfilm B11382) gave his birthplace as Brockville, Ontario.
- ⁴ GR2880 Patient Record, Provincial Hospital for the Insane, [Essondale], Samuel Swain, file 6919
- ⁵ Jim Wolf, *Royal City, a photographic history of New Westminster, 1858-1960*, p. 93, P.L. Okamura photograph

**THE JITNEY CRAZE OF 1914-18
AND
WINNIPEG JITNEY TOKENS**

by Jim Astwood

Jit -ney ((jit'nē) 1. (slang) - a five-cent coin; a nickel 2. a small bus or a car, esp. one traveling a regular route, that carries passengers for a low fare, originally five cents.

Although jitneys were around to some extent in western cities as early as 1910 it was not until 1914 that large numbers appeared on the streets of Los Angeles. Unemployment was high and out-of-work men who owned automobiles found they could make some money by picking up passengers and charging them 5 cents per ride. Others simply displayed a card showing their place of work and picked up passengers along the way. In a short time there were over 1,000 operating in Los Angeles alone. The craze spread to San Francisco and from there up the coast to Seattle, Vancouver and then east to Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg. Soon there were thousands of jitneys in every city in North America.

The Exchange Taxicab & Auto Livery Company was the first to offer jitney service in Winnipeg and by July, 1915 there were 663 private cabs operating in the city. Once jitneys appeared, with many of them operating fixed routes, they had an immediate effect on the revenues of the street railway companies. The Winnipeg Electric Railway Company estimated its losses to the jitneys at \$374,377. in 1915 alone. The railways fought back, as they were losing as much as one-third of their income. They lobbied heavily to try to have jitneys legislated out of business and were eventually successful. Taxicabs were unregulated up until that time but as a result of lobbying by the W.E.R.Co. the city passed a by-law in March, 1916 requiring the licencing of all cabs and other vehicles for hire. An additional by-law was passed the following March that required jitneys to display their routes and limiting their fare to 5 cents from 6:00 AM to 12:00 midnite and 10 cents from midnite to 6:00 AM. They were also prohibited from displaying a route sign that read "Anywhere".

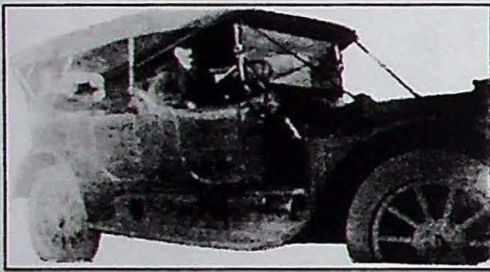
The jitney operators began to organize in order to defend their business. The Winnipeg Jitney Association was formed in May, 1915 with offices at #12 - 290 Portage Avenue. F. J. Tam was the Manager and S. A. Code was Secretary. The Winnipeg Jitney Dispatch Service was organized in June of the same year with offices at 351 Main Street. The Winnipeg General Jitney Despatch was set up in October at 327 Portage Avenue. In response to a requirement that jitney operators and drivers post a bond with the city the Jitney Owners' and Drivers' Protective Association of Winnipeg was formed in 1916 and the Winnipeg Surety Company in 1917 to issue bonds in favour of the City. Shareholders in the company were to be limited to members of the Winnipeg Jitney Association. (The charter of the Jitney Owner's and Drivers' Protective Association was finally cancelled by the provincial government on September 28, 1936.)

The Winnipeg Electric Railway Company kept up the pressure and convinced the Winnipeg City Council on January 21, 1918 to appoint a Special Committee "to investigate and report to Council on the street transportation problems in the City of Winnipeg". On February 4th correspondence was tabled at a Council meeting claiming that the railway was soliciting signatures on a petition by misrepresenting the facts. There was additional correspondence along the same lines on February 18 and also a letter from a Mr. G. L. Dobbs demanding that the Winnipeg Electric Railway improve its service. On March 18, 1918 the report of the Special Transportation Committee was read and the matter left to be taken up with Council at the

call of His Worship. On April 29, 1918 the Winnipeg City Council passed by-law No. 9757 which was an agreement between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and the City. This agreement provided that jitneys would be abolished and that the railway company would improve its service in a number of areas. As a result, jitneys became illegal and taxicabs were required to charge a minimum fare of 25 cents.

The Sargent Avenue Jitney Association was formed in April, 1916, with 46 jitneys operating on that route by September. The tokens issued by this association would have only been in use for less than two years before the jitneys were put out of business by the city. In a conversation I had in 1959 with the then recently retired Chief Licence Inspector for the City of Winnipeg, E. P. McCorquodale, he recalled riding jitneys on Sargent Avenue. He lived on Furby Street at the time which is in the west end of the city and used to catch a jitney at the corner of Furby and Sargent to go to work. The street cars did not go as far as Furby. It is interesting to note that as part of the 1918 agreement the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company agreed to extend its Sargent Avenue line another half mile.

The Winnipeg Electric Railway Company commenced building a line to Transcona in 1914 but its' supply of steel for rails was requisitioned by the government for use in the war effort and the line was never completed.



MARANDA'S "BUS" c. 1912



**MARANDA'S DEPOT AS IT APPEARS IN 2009
118 MELROSE AVENUE, TRANSCONA**

The Winnipeg-Transcona Auto Livery was operated by Joseph Maranda from 1912 until about 1921. Mr. Maranda owned the Dominion Lumber Company in Transcona which he sold to E. J. Whitney in 1911. Maranda ran a semi-scheduled service between Winnipeg and Transcona. I say "semi-scheduled" as the driver would not leave until his car was full !! W. F. Lange ran a scheduled bus service starting in 1922, operating as the Transcona Transportation Company. No tokens or tickets are known for this company. The TTC was taken over by Interurban Services Ltd. in 1925. It was an affiliate of the Winnipeg Electric Company but the service was taken over by the parent company after an accident in downtown Winnipeg in 1928. White Ribbon Bus Lines Ltd. was a competitor on the route from 1928 to 1941 when the Winnipeg Electric Company curtailed its service. White Ribbon continued until 1962 when it was absorbed by the Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg, who now ran the city transit system. White Ribbon used tickets but not tokens.

It is not known if jitney operators in other cities issued tokens but tokens were issued by at least two organizations in Winnipeg. These were the Sargent Avenue Jitney Association and the Winnipeg-Transcona Auto Livery Company.



Both of the above tokens are aluminum and 25mm in diameter. They appear to have been struck by the same manufacturer as they have identical reverses. There are three of the Sargent Avenue Jitney Association tokens known but only one of the Winnipeg-Transcona Auto Livery. Note the error in spelling of "Transcona".

*The festive jitney gaily glides
Providing cut-rate auto rides
And cheats the undertakers;
While folks throw out their liver pills
And dope for other bad-air ills
And break the cure-all fakers*

*For air at 30 miles per hour
Forced in our lungs by engine power
Beats at the blamed physicians.
Good ozone plus a jitney bus
May make the railway magnates cuss
But heals our dispositions.*

*The family don their opera wraps
Disdain to hang on streetcar straps
And signal for a motor.
When mother goes to do her shopping
Streetcars pass her without stopping;
Jitney drivers toot her.*

*The kiddies visit moves now
Piled in some wheezy motor scow
Their hearts aglow with pleasure;
While father lights a big cigar,*

*Steps in a passing jitney car
And goes to lunch at leisure.*

*The funny papers turn their wit
Upon the pleasure-giving jit
To help fill up a column.
But jokesters write their funny lines
And still dig up their unspent dimes
To swell the jitneys' volume.*

*The traffic cop whose stately arm
Once shielded passing folks from harm
Is nearly driven frantic.
And wishes with a paltry oath
That jitney cars and drivers both
Were deep in the Atlantic.*

*Directors of street railway lines
Advise the use of heavy fines
And gasp in consternation,
While Mr. Common People seems
Quite satisfied with gas machines
For rapid transportation.*

"The world do move", a poet said

*The world has moved; the poet's dead.
But let's not be surprised
If coming back when Gabriel blows,
We find the world's wiped out its woes
By being jitneyized.*

(Goodyear Rubber Tire News,
May, 1915)

THE REFLECTION SHOE SHINE PARLORS
WINNIPEG

by Jim Astwood



This unusual shoe shine token was discovered by John Humphrey in Calgary. It is a very "busy" token with lots of information on it but the business was very short-lived. Neither "The Reflection Shoe Shine Parlors" nor the partnership between Matropole(sic) and Spereson lasted long enough to make it into the Winnipeg City Directory. The Tribune Building was located at 211 McDermot Avenue in Winnipeg and opened in 1905. The site had previously been occupied by the Grand Opera House. In 1907 John Metropole (note the error in spelling on the token) opened a shoe shine parlor at 205½ McDermot. There is no record of anyone named Spereson in any of the City Directories of the period. In 1908 the City Directory shows 205½ McDermot taken over by Nicholas Zarduck (Sardalis) who ran the shoe shine stand until 1911. It was then operated by a succession of shoe shiners, with the last being Mike Levick who was there in 1919. The premises are listed as "vacant" thereafter.

The premises at 207 Market St. (actually Market Avenue) were occupied by Hurley & Co., Grocers until 1904 when they moved out and Arthur A. Ferguson, a barber, moved in. He was joined by John A. Darbey, a tobacconist. Darbey also had stores at 323 St. Mary's and 341 Notre Dame. By 1906 Darbey had moved out and was down to his Notre Dame store, with Arthur A. Ferguson now listed as barbershop, baths, tobaccos and cigars. After Darbey moved out Ferguson must have brought in a shoe shine stand (Spereson?) but there is no mention of it any directory. By 1908 Arthur is listed as a barber with W. W. Ferguson operating the tobacco business. W. W. Ferguson did not stay long and from 1910 on until the mid 1920's Arthur A. Ferguson is listed as barber and tobacconist at 207 Market Avenue.

Metropole and Spereson obviously had big dreams, judging by the wording on their tokens, but something must have gone wrong and the whole scheme quickly fell apart. Another shoe shine parlor, Manitoba Shoe Shining Parlours, opened at 217 Market in 1908 with George Karabel as the owner. It managed to last until 1961 when the building was demolished although it had a number of owners during its lifetime.

St. Clair House & Sombra Bakery Sombra, Ontario.

By M.H. Kyle FCNRS



Photo of the St Clair House - Courtesy of the Sombra Museum



ST. CLAIR HOUSE / SIDNEY / HELMER / SOMBRA, ONT.

GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE

A-R-21

The story of the St.Clair House / Hotel and the Sombra Bakery are connected and are very much a Helmer family story that is very difficult to sort out, the only things for certain are the tokens.

Herbert Helmer (1851-1922) married Elizabeth Meriam (1849-1885) 14 Sept. 1872 they had three sons Sydney, (1875-1959(*also spelt Sidney at times*) Willard and Arthur.

Herbert and family are listed in the 1881 Census as living in Rawdon Hastings North, Ontario, then later listed as a hotel keeper of the "Helmer Hotel" in Sombra Village in the late 1800's, and early 1900s,(Canada Gazateer R.G. Dun & Company 1896 listing) this fits with a published report that Herbert had been managing the Farmer's Hotel for several months and had purchased the Whitely Hotel. (Sarnia Observer April 7 1893 pg 8) the Whitely probably became the Helmer House which was partly moved and demolished to make room for the Whitely Dance Hall. (also referred to as the McRitchie dance hall.)

In 1903 the Helmer House in listed in the Business Directory for Essex, Kent and Lambton with J.P. Smith as Proprietor, in 1906 J.P. Smith built the lavish Grand Hotel next door.



Sidney Helmer photo courtesy of the Lambton County Library

Early records of the St. Clair House/ Hotel are not to be found either in directories or the Registry Ledgers available at the Lambton County Library, the volume containing lot #5 on the north west corner of St.Clair Parkway and Middle street (the site now occupied by the Commerce Banks) are missing, many other references to land holdings by the Helmer family abound including the Helmer Survey.

Lacking documentation we are obliged to refer to the oral history or recollections written and preserved in repositories such as the Sombra Museum, although not always completely accurate they are invaluable when all else fails.

The St.Clair House reportedly built in the late 1800s by Sidney's father Herbert Helmer was later sold in the 1900s becoming the Washburn Hotel. Gerald Cousineau purchased the hotel some two years prior the fire of January the 1st 1962. The Sarnia Observer reported on January 2nd 1962 that the Sombra Hotel had been destroyed by fire, the owner his wife and two daughters escaped with only the clothes they were able to grasp before dashing to safety, the site is now the location of the Bank of Commerce- CIBC.

"Sombra Hotel," to Let!

TO LET, for such time as may be agreed upon, that well known Hotel & Premises, known as the "SOMBRA HOUSE," situated in the VILLAGE OF SOMBRA, in the County of Lambton, opposite NEWPORT, Mich.; there is about one acre of land attached, well cultivated and under good fence.— The House contains about 24 Rooms, all furnished in good style, and will be let furnished, or the Furniture taken at a valuation. One part of the building is fitted up for a Store, where large business can be done, if properly attended to. In connection with the above establishment, is a large Dock, capable of containing 200 cords of Wood, all covered with plank. The House and Dock will be let together or separate. These buildings are all new and comfortable, and cost the owner upwards of £2000, including the wharf. The whole of the above property will be sold cheap, on ten or twelve years credit, no money required down,—or exchanged for Wild Lands.

1000 Cords of Wood for sale.

THOS FORSYTH.

Sarnia, Aug. 18th, 1856. 401f

The Washburn Hotel in the late 1930's and early 40's according to Anne Thomas Comor of Wallaceburg, On. who spent her younger years in Sombra. The hotel was very busy catering to people from Detroit who would spend their summers at this popular vacation site on the St. Clair River, the hotel considered a Resort Hotel, with a very good dining room and large sitting room where ice cream was served..

The hotel faced the river with the Tomlin House behind it facing the highway. (now the St. Clair Parkway)

Assigning a time that Sidney was involved in the hotel business and use of the tokens is at best an educated guess, probably after his father immigrated to the United States in 1905, (Sidney would have been 30 at this time), and the Washburn era of the 1930s to 1960.

Sidney is known to have been involved in Farming, Baking and the Hotel business. The documentation is of little help, in the 1901 census his occupation is that of a *Domestic*

and in the 1911 census as *Son in Law*, neither of any help and very unusual.

The above clipping taken from the Sarnia Observer of 1856 and found in the Sombra Museum lists the **Sombra Hotel** as being for Let, three lines down it is again listed as the **Sombra House**. The use of House and Hotel seem to have been interchangeable and may explain the token being struck as St.Clair House and the sign on the building as St. Clair Hotel.

The clipping gives us a look into the size of a vacation hotel at this time, there being 24 rooms all furnished in good style. This location just north of Detroit on the Canadian side of the St. Clair river provided a cool and pleasant retreat from the summer heat of this large industrial city.

The verbal history of the village claims there were five hotels in operation during the hay days of this vacation location, business must have been good, not to mention the vast sums of money taken in during prohibition running boos across the St.Clair river to the American side.

Perhaps it is just coincidence that the name of this Sombra Hotel listed for sale in 1856 is the same as that on the one that burnt 106 years later having gone through several name changes, could this be our St. Clair House having been purchased by the Helmers rather than being built by them, probably not, but maybe.



Sombra Bakery photo courtesy Sombra Museum

This undated photo of the Sombra Bakery with Sidney Helmer standing to the left of the entrance, the windows signage states Bakery- Ice Cream. (Ice Cream seems to have been a staple product in this summer tourist area, having been mentioned as being for sale at the Washburn Hotel.)

A note attached to this photo states the Sombra bakery was located on King Street in Sombra, also that Mr. And Mrs. Sid Helmer were the original owners, then Marian Ball, who later sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Rae Grant in 1937.

We do not know the time frame that the tokens were in use, however we do know Sidney was familiar with their use in the St. Clair House. The only known token is entombed in the Sombra Museum, donation to the Museum by Marian Ball reportedly used in the 1930s.



SOMBRA / BAKERY / SOMBRA, / ONT.

GOOD FOR / 1 / LOAF / BRAED

A-S-22

There is a hand written note on one of the documents in the Sombra Museum that claims Fergie Jenkins Senior was the Cook when the St.Clair House/ Sombra Hotel burnt in 1962 (unconfirmed) a bit of baseball trivia if true.

Mrs Sidney Helmer's (Mabel Amanda Bury) family home has been renovated and it now serves as the Sombra Museum.

All information contained in this article has been gleaned from the Lambton County Library/ Lambton Room or the Sombra Museum with considerable effort by the staff of both organizations.

A.G. Spalding & Bros. Canada Limited.
Brantford, Ontario.
Countermarked Large Canada Cent.

By M. H. Kyle. FCNRS



A.G. SPALDING & BROS.
TRADE
SPALDING
MARK
MADE IN CANADA

The countermark die is produced in the round that fits very well perhaps intentionally so in the center of the George V large cent rev., the mark is somewhat distorted as the impression looks to have been triple struck. The date of the coin looks to be 1913, however it is also distorted. 1913 was the opening of the Brantford Plant, perhaps these items were souvenirs to commemorate this event.

A.G. Spalding and Brother was founded in Springfield Massachusetts in 1876 by Albert S. Spalding and his brother J. W. Spalding with a capital of \$800.00, the company name changed in 1878 to A.G. Spalding and Brothers when joined by W.T. Brown brother-in-law of A.C. Spalding. The first manufacturing facility was located in Chicopee, Mass. with half a million square feet under one roof.

Albert Spalding was a star pitcher on the 1875 Boston Red Stockings league leading baseball team or what stood for a league in those days. His desire for high quality Ball equipment became evident with baseballs made to his specification by A. J Reach and company- later absorbed by Spalding.

The Spalding sporting equipment known world wide included golf balls, fencing foils, bicycles, skates, tennis balls, footballs, and ice hockey paraphernalia plus the baseballs, the famous "Twins of the Majors " that have been the official balls used in all the National League games for 79 years, and for the American League for over half a century as well as many other leagues of the Americas.

Canadian born Dr. James Naismith invented basketball in 1891 at a YMCA Training School in Springfield, Mass., using a soccer ball and a peach basket as a hoop. Spalding produced a basket ball shortly thereafter, ten years later the open hoop nets replaced the peach basket eliminating the need to retrieve the ball after each time you scored.

The Canadian Company was founded in 1913 in Brantford, Ontario. The (**Brantford Expositor** November 14, 1913. p. 1) claims it had been a race to complete their building before competitor the A.J. Reach Company of Canada could complete theirs. Both companies were in Brantford for a number of years before the Spalding Co. was listed in the 1927 city directory as successor to the A.J. Reach Co. with their factory now at 5 Edward Street the former A.J. Reach Co.location, in 1955 the company moved to a new plant at 11 Spalding Drive.

Spalding in 1978 had planned to move operation closer to Toronto, however an agreement with the union was reached allowing the plant to remain in Brantford.. In September of 1982 Spalding closed. In 1983 Canarinda Manufacturing Ltd. Of Waterloo, Ont. made up of former Spalding employees purchased some of the equipment in order to produce golfing equipment. The buildings on Spalding drive ware sold to The Evenflo Juvenile Products Company a division of Spalding Evenflo Canada Inc.

Source:

James Naismith Biog... web site.
The Brantford Public Library.
University of Western Ontario

GRAND ARMY UNITED VETERANS

By M. H. Kyle FCNRS

Having an interest in Military Tokens two Grand Army of United Veterans tokens listed in British Columbia Numismatica by L. C. Hill, drew my attention, they are.



U3690a, Obv. G.A.U.V. / VANVOUVER / B.C.- Rev. SERVICE / CHECK A: R: 26.



K0710a Obv. KAMLOOPS / G.A.U.V. Rev. KAMLOOPS B: O: 26 1/2

The Grand Army of United Veterans was formed to better the conditions of WW1 veterans after the 1919 Grand Strike in protesting unemployment and social conitions.

The large veterans group the G.W.V.A. (Great War Veterans Association) opposed the 1919 strike, this and lack of political effectiveness caused many to leave and form the G.A.U.V. their objective was social reform and a bonuses for Ex-Servicemen. (membership in 1921 was 20.000) little was accomplished due to alack of a united front among veterans and others. Social reform had to wait until after WW 11. The G.A.U.W. became part of the Canadian Legion in 1925.

Source: National Library of Canada.

Bakery Token of R. Humphreys, Kirkton, Ontario

by Harry N. James FCNRS

Kirkton, Ontario is located in Huron County on Highway 23 bordering on Perth County.

There was a bakery there for many years that made use of a token. The token is of aluminum, rectangular in shape and 32 x 18 mm in size.

Obverse: - KIRKTON / BAKERY / R. HUMPHREYS
Reverse: - GOOD FOR / 1 / LOAF OF BREAD

A-Re-32x18

The site of this bakery is now the parking lot for the Kirkton Market. The store with living quarters was a barn-framed structure with the oven located in the basement. Originally behind this building was a barn which stabled four horses for delivery.

In 1900 the building was owned by Richard Hoskin who sold baked goods and operated an ice cream parlour. Mr. Hoskin operated the dough-mixing machinery with a gasoline engine and the property was lit with coal lamps.

In 1920, Hoskin sold to a Nelson Fletcher who ran a grocery store. He in turn sold the business to Richard Humphreys and his wife Edith in 1924.

Richard Humphrey (1881-1950) and his wife, Edith Paul Humphreys (1881-1964) came to Canada from England with their son Eric (1905-1963). They lived in Alberta for about ten years and then moved to Kirkton where Mrs. Humphrey had relatives. They operated the business as a bakery. Where the horse barn had been was now a garage where Eric did repair work to the delivery trucks.

Business expanded and during the 1930s and 1940s they had three trucks on separate routes delivering bread over a 10 mile radius of Kirkton. The deliveries were made twice a week. The bakery went through about 500 loaves of bread daily.

In 1929, Eric married Greta Brock and they bought the business from his parents. Like Hoskin had done a few years before, they also operated an ice cream parlour in the back of the bakery.

In 1947 Eric contracted polio and about the same time larger bakeries were supplying cheaper bread throughout the area and the bakery business ceased. A lunch counter was opened there but closed in 1962. The building was destroyed by fire in 1971.



Source:

Village Connections - The Settlement and History of Kirkton and Woodham - editor, Jean Park - published by Kirkton-Woodham Historical Research Committee, 2001.

Tokens and Businesses of Port Dover, Ontario

Port Dover, Ontario is located on the shore of Lake Erie about six miles below the town of Simcoe. From a historical plaque erected by the Ontario Heritage Foundation, Ministry of Culture & Recreation and which is located outside the Marine Museum, we can get a good account of Port Dover's beginnings.

"By 1794 Peter Walker, the first settler in this area, had located at the mouth of Patterson Creek, but a community did not develop here until Dover, situated further upstream, was razed by invading American troops in 1814. Some of the subsequent reconstruction took place nearer to the creek's mouth where a harbour had been in use since the early 1800s and in 1835 Israel Wood Powell, a merchant, registered a village plan for Port Dover. Improvements to the harbour during the next fifteen years made Port Dover a principal Lake Erie port and shipyards, tanneries and Andrew Thompson's woolen-mill contributed substantially to local economic growth. In 1879 port Dover, with a population of 1,100, became an incorporated village."

By the middle of the 1800s a business was started which was eventually to make use of trade due bill tokens with their transactions. This was the general merchandising business of Norman B. Scofield. He opened his store in 1859 in a large three story brick block erected for him and his brother-in-law, Mr. Scovil. By 1865 Scovil was no longer part of the business, and in that year O. L. Fuller's *Counties of Elgin & Norfolk Directory for 1865-66* describes Scofield as a wholesale and retail dealer in Dry Goods and ready-made clothing, groceries, boots & shoes, hardware etc. He was located in Scofield's Block, Main Street, Port Dover.

He had an ad in the pages of the *New Dominion* of Friday, August 20th 1867 which described him similarly.

"N. B. Scofield - Wholesale - Retail.
Main Street - Port Dover - General
Dealer - The Largest Assortment of
Dry Goods - Ready Made Clothing
Boots & shoes - Lowest Prices.

Port Dover was already large enough for him to have stiff competition. F. W. Ware & Co., Dry Goods and Robert Riddell, Dry Goods, Clothing and Groceries, as well as Wm. Laney - Groceries, Liquors, Provisions, Barrel & Bag Salt etc. were his rivals of the day.

Scofield's ads continued on a regular basis through the 1870s. In *The Maple Leaf* of 4th January, 1889 he was advertising Dry Goods, Woolens, Tweeds, Blankets, Furs & Robes - Winter Sale - Spring Opening Inspection Invited.

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An ad in *The Maple Leaf* of 1st January, 1892 states:

“Giving Up Business in Port Dover. All accounts must
Be settled by January 15th 1892.

N. B. Scofield

After a bit of an interval, the store was eventually re-opened by his wife as “Scofield & Company”.

Their first ad was as follows:

“Trustees Cash Sale !
We have bought the whole stock of
The late firm of N. B. Scofield at a
Large reduction in price consisting
of Dry Goods - etc.....
Boots, Shoes, Crockery and Groceries
SCOFIELD & Co.

The Maple Leaf 12 Feb. 1892”

For Queen Victoria’s “Golden Jubilee” in 1897, Scofield & Co. were offering Jubilee Flags, Jubilee Handkerchiefs, Jubilee Ties and Jubilee Hats.

After 54 years in the Scofield name the store was sold to Silas L. Butler in 1912 who ran it under the name of Butler & Company. He in turn sold the business to Thomas C. Caley in 1929. Tokens were used while the store was operating as “Scofield & Co.” The tokens ranged from 1¢ to \$1.00, were round in shape, made of aluminum and ranged from 18 mm in diameter for the cent to 35 mm for the dollar. There are two varieties of the 1¢ tokens, one having a bowtie device, while the other displayed a star. While the name is spelled “Scofield”, a 1¢ and a 5¢ token are both known with the name mis-spelled as “Scoffield”.

Norman B. Scofield died in 1917.





Above and previous page - Scofield & Co. Tokens including three varieties of the 1c.
Below - Three story red brick building to the left is a view of the Scofield Block taken June 2008



WHOLESALE

RETAIL

N. B. SCOFIELD,

MAIN STREET,

PORT DOVER

General Dealer.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

Dry Goods!

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

From *The New Dominion*
29 November, 1867

Lowest Prices.

Port Dover, Ont. 2nd 1867.

WHOLESALE

RETAIL,

N. B. SCOFIELD,

MAIN STREET,

PORT DOVER

General Dealer.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

Dry Goods!

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

Lowest Prices.

Port Dover, Ont. 2nd 1867.

From an 1868 issue
of *The New Dominion*



SCOFIELD AND
COMPANY



Our Millinery Show Rooms will
be re-opened on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4th
and following days,
when we will display the latest
Spring Models in Hats,
Bonnets and Millinery Novelties
to which you
are cordially invited.



— From *The Maple Leaf*
30th March, 1906

SCOFIELD & CO.
PORT DOVER, ONTARIO



GIVING UP BUSINESS
In Port Dover.

And we are now offering special
bargains to CASH BUYERS in
Dry Goods, Carpets, Millinery, Mantles and Mantle Cloths,
Tweeds, Overcoats and Suits for Men, Boys and Youths, Furs,
Robes, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. These
Goods must be sold without reserve.

P.S.—All accounts must be settled by Jan. 15th, 1892

N. B. SCOFIELD.

**Tokens of Truesdale & Bond, "The Fair"
Port Dover, Ontario**

A department store in Port Dover, known for many years as "The Fair" was eventually to make use of trade due bill tokens while under the ownership of Truesdale & Bond. The first advertisement of this firm in the pages of the Port Dover *Maple Leaf* was in the issue of 15th May, 1891.

New Dry Goods Store.
"The Fair"

"The Fair" in the new Riddell Block will open out on
Saturday morning May 16th.

General Dry Goods, Millinery & Mantels, Ready-Made
Clothing, Gents Furnishings, Hats & Caps -

From an ad of October of the following year:

"THE FAIR" is the People's Dry Goods Store.
Butter, eggs, dried apples, poultry, etc. taken in
exchange for goods.

Agent For ladies Standard Fashion Magazine.

John D. Grant, Mngr of "The Fair" Oct. 1892.

This store was located in Market Square in Port Dover. The ads during the next few years were in the paper's pages on a regular basis and while offering the usual goods and having the usual sales were signed simply "The Manager The Fair".

By the beginning of 1897, Matthew Truesdale was the owner of this firm. The last ad under the Truesdale name on its own, he states that "It will be to your advantage to do your shopping at "THE FAIR". He was paying 70¢ a bushel for dried apples.

On the first of February of 1897 Matthew Truesdale and Frank Mallett Bond formed a partnership in the store.

Perhaps it was just a coincidence, but in the first ad of Truesdale & Bond, which appeared in the 5th of February of 1897, they were offering only 60¢ a bushel for dried apples. Their terms were cash and produce was wanted.

Flags were offered for sale during this year to celebrate Queen Victoria's 60th anniversary on the throne.

Truesdale & Bond continued with the management of "The Fair" for a good number of years. The following ad appeared in the Port Dover *Maple Leaf* of March 8th 1912.

"THE FAIR"
PORT DOVER
A. FINLAYSON
(Successor to Truesdale & Bond)

Grand Millinery Opening
TUESDAY 26th MARCH
and following days.



THE HATS shown this season are strikingly beautiful, and our exhibit will be in line with the best New York and Paris models.

WE HAVE FITTED UP a millinery room on the second floor, which we are sure will be appreciated by our patrons. It is well-lighted and exclusive, making it a pleasure for you to select your hat here.

MISS SIMON, who comes well recommended, from Toronto, has taken charge of our millinery department, and we have every confidence in soliciting your orders. You will appreciate our styles and prices.

We have pleasure in inviting the Ladies of Port
Dover and surrounding district to our

First Millinery Opening

Tuesday 26th to end of week



ALEX. FINLAYSON

Alex Finlayson, the successor to Truesdale & Bond continued with the operation of "the Fair" for a good number of years.

The tokens used by Truesdale & Bond ranged from 1¢ to \$1.00 and included a 2¢ denomination. The 2¢ token was of brass while the rest were of aluminum. All were round and ranged from 18 mm in diameter for the cent to 35 mm for the dollar. There are two varieties of the 1¢ token known, one being 18 mm and the other 21 mm.

TRUESDALE & BOND / THE FAIR / DEPT. STORE / PORT DOVER

GOOD FOR / 1 / IN / MERCHANDISE

A-R-21

GOOD FOR / 1 / IN MERCHANDISE

A-R-18

GOOD FOR / 2 / IN MERCHANDISE

A-R-21

GOOD FOR / 5 / IN MERCHANDISE
 GOOD FOR / 10 / IN MERCHANDISE
 GOOD FOR / 25 / IN MERCHANDISE
 GOOD FOR / 50 / IN MERCHANDISE
 GOOD FOR / \$1⁰⁰ / IN MERCHANDISE

A-R-20
 A-R-25
 A-R-27
 A-R-30
 A-R-35



"THE FAIR,"

"We hail once more the Friends of former Years."

SPRING MILLINERY OPENING!

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

APRIL 6TH, 7TH, '98

and following days.



Latest American, London and Parisian NOVELTIES in millinery will be shown. Our Dress Goods, Jackets, Capes, Carpets, Curtains, Hosiery, Gloves, Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing department will all be complete, also Grocery, Boot and Shoe department. A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of Port Dover and vicinity to visit our Show Rooms on the above days

TRUESDALE & BOND.

FARM PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.



Bakery Tokens of James B. Leaney, Port Dover, Ontario

Two bakery tokens are listed by James Astwood in his *Illustrated Guide to Ontario Bakery Tokens*, published in 2005 for a James B. Leaney in Port Dover. They are both good for a loaf of bread but differ slightly in design. He gives them reference numbers of 1450a and 1450b. Number 1450a was listed by McColl in his sale of 1902 so it is known that Mr. Leaney used his tokens at least this early.

James Leaney was although blind, the proprietor of a long-running successful bakery and confectionery business. His ads appeared in the Port Dover *Maple Leaf* for the first time in April of 1892. He was for awhile located in a part of the Dominion Hotel having purchased the bakery business of Harry Falkner. In 1898 he moved his business next door. He eventually had a soda fountain, restaurant and oyster bar, and an ice cream parlour, all parts of his business. On top of this he was agent for a steam laundry.

In May of 1902 Mr. Leaney built an addition to his cellar and made considerable repairs to the interior of his store. His ads at this time were as follows:

DELICIOUS ICE CREAM
Fresh candies of all kinds, Oranges, Lemons
constantly arriving. Other fruits in season,
Fresh Bread and Cakes of all kinds constantly
on hand. Cigars etc.
JAMES B. LEANEY
Port Dover May 14th



James Leaney was still in business into the 1920s. He was advertising "Sealshipt" brand of oysters in January of 1920. In March of that year he advertised that a decline in the price of wheat enabled him to reduce his price for bread to 13¢ a loaf.

The January 28th 1921 issue of the *Maple Leaf* ran the following for him:

The Dependable Loaf
Every loaf of bread you buy that is made
out of town helps to buildup that town. Every loaf we sell is baked in our
own bake shop, and we are here to assist you
in building up Port Dover.
James B. Leaney - Baker

His ads came to an abrupt halt in March of 1924 and presumably he retired at this time.

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONARY STORE

AND OYSTER PARLOR.

Main st., Port Dover. Candies in great varieties, canned goods, also oranges, lemons, pine apples, bananas, figs, dates, coconuts, English Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Almond Filberts, Hickory and Walnuts in season. All native fruits in season, fresh and delivered daily. Fine brands of Tobaccos and cigars. Fresh supplies always arriving, your patronage respectfully solicited.

FRESH BREAD AND CAKES FOR SALE HERE.

JAS. B. LEANEY Port Dover

From the Port Dover
Maple Leaf 12th January, 1894

When You Buy Oysters Don't Pay For Water

Why should you get a pint of water with every quart of Oysters? Water is cheap—blots and bleaches the oyster—spoils its natural flavor.
—You—have—never—known—how—good—oysters—can—be—unless—you—have—had—

"Sealshipt" Oysters

They are shucked into air-tight steel cans and shipped direct from the beds—packed with ice around the container, not in contact with the oysters. You get all solid meats. And how fresh, wholesome, appetizing and different they are!

Ask for "Sealshipt Sense," a booklet containing an attractive preparing oysters.

If your dealer doesn't sell "Sealshipt," here are some who do:



J. B. Leaney, Port Dover



The genuine "Sealshipt" Oysters are always sold from a White Porcelain Display Case bearing the "Sealshipt" trade mark in blue. This is for your protection—look for it. The "Sealshipt" Carrier System is patented. Infringements will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

NATIONAL OYSTER CARRIER COMPANY
South Norwalk, Connecticut.

From the Port Dover
Maple Leaf 29th January, 1909

J. B. LEANEY
THE BAKER

"BETTER BREAD"

That's what we bake
Our patrons tell us that it is just as good as homemade

CAKES
—AND—
COOKIES

That are simply delicious

Give Us A Trial

From the Port Dover
Maple Leaf 6th Feb., 1920

OYSTERS!

CONFECTIONERY,
BREAD, PASTRY.
J. B. LEANEY

From the Port Dover
Maple Leaf 2nd Feb., 1923

The Maple Leaf

VOL. XVII

PORT DOVER, ONTARIO, CANADA, JAN. 6, 1901

NO. 40

THE MOLSONS BANK

Established 1856
Head Office Montreal

Capital, Paid up \$2,500,000.
Reserve Fund, \$1,750,000.

JAMES MOLSON, General Manager.
A general Banking Business transacted.
Foreign Notes Discounted. Drafts sent payable in Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Europe.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.
Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest liberally allowed.
Interest added to the principal at the end of June and December of each year.

PARTNERS' BUSINESS WILL RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
H. H. GROFF, Manager.
Simcoe Branch.

DR. A. W. SMITH.

Physician.
Office and residence, 5 doors north of Dr. Hayes, ONT.

JOHIAH VAREY, J.P.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES AND GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.
ROUBENS TO RENT.
Accounts collected, etc.
Office in CALLEY'S BLOCK, PORT DOVER, ONT.

H. A. TIBBETTS.

BARRENTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
OFFICE IN THE POST OFFICE BLOCK, PORT DOVER, ONT.

TISDALE, TISDALE, & BRID

Barrenners and Solicitors, Post Street, Simcoe.
Private money to lend on first-class mortgage.
D. TISDALE, J. G. W. F. TISDALE
Solicitors & BANKERS.

ATKINSON & PETRIE

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS,
NOTARIES, COMPTROLLER
ATKINSON'S BLOCK, SIMCOE,
PORT DOVER—OPPOSITE THEATRE.

WELLS & INYER.

Speakers to AWAY, WELLS & INYER
Barrenners, Notaries, etc.
MONEY TO LEND ON MORTGAGES.
Geo. W. WELLS, K.C., MURPHY P. INYER,
OFFICE—CORNER FREE & COLLEGE
STREETS, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,
SIMCOE.

DR. W. W. LEMMON.

DENTIST
Office: Dominion Block.
Hours 9 to 6.
PORT DOVER.

J. E. ANDERSON,

Issuer of Marriage License
Dealer in Agricultural Im-
plements.
ST. ANDREW STREET

Woodstock Business College

This College gives an education that is practical, an education that is a benefit to matter what business you may engage in in after life. Our courses are complete and nothing is spared to give the very best that can be had. We have commenced the winter term with a large enrollment and a brighter outlook than ever before. May we mail you our catalogue?
M. L. WEMBLE, Principal.
R. J. BERNETT, Secretary.

"THE FAIR" Read this Bargain List

Men's Second Hand Shirts and Drawers, for sale at 1/2 price.
Men's heavy Tow Shirts, best quality, for sale at 1/2 price.
Men's Beaver Overalls, best quality, for sale at 1/2 price.
Ladies' Mince and Children's' Dresses and Trimmings, for sale at 1/2 price.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
Everything in this department going at just half price.
Home Sewing Dress Goods suitable for unlined skirts, for sale at 1/2 price.

Truesdale & Bond PRODUCE WANTED

I am offering special CASH BARGAINS to clear out my stock to make ready for spring goods. Also, I am getting out of Gent's Furnishings and will sell what I have at cost.

A. W. LEANEY.

CALL AND SEE MY GOODS, NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THEM.
SMALL BE PLEASED TO SEE YOU IN ANY EVENT.

The Axe Has Fallen

on the balance of our Winter stock of Dry
Millinery, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
never fails to create a sensation.

Profits Are out of the Question.
Profits are out in two.

and the wis- buyers are early on the scene as they know from past experience that they can save dollars on their purchases during this sale.

MONDAY, 6th JANUARY,

and continue throughout the month.

The Terms Are CASH

Scofield & Co.

Port Dover

LOCAL NEWS

Don't forget the Tea meeting and the meeting of the Methodist church on Monday evening. See posters.

Mr. Taylor has been elected to the village Council, all of the members of which went in by a unanimous vote. The property qualification of all of them was called in question and the new council appeared to say the law says they are of them took to the streets and the matter is denied. It is a leading item of affairs the old council will reconvene on the 11th and it is said which promises to be a busy one.

The best stock of furniture in the county, and prices are right. Call on Andrew Jones.

The new photo gallery, next to the library, is now open.

James D. Wells, having retired from the office of Justice of the Peace, is now in the city.

The school of the town of Port Dover is now in session.

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The Dominion Hotel, Port Dover, Ontario

A rather unusual token was in use by the Dominion Hotel in Port Dover. This token states that it was good for one tune. This type of token, although not really uncommon, is seldom found with the issuer's initials upon it. It is possible that "Tune" tokens were used to play music in a type of "jukebox" but normally they were used in paying off illegal slot machines or other machines which gave cash prizes. The owner of a business offering the services of these machines would say if asked by an inspector that the machines didn't give cash, and that any prize won would either be a free tune or in some cases a free game. The tokens could be redeemed for cash when the coast was clear.

This token was of white metal, round and 21mm in diameter. The obverse read: DOMINION HOTEL / J.B.F. / PORT DOVER. The reverse: GOOD FOR / ONE / TUNE.

The Dominion Hotel was erected in 1875 for a Joseph Bell. The building still stands today on Main Street at the corner of Market Street. The hotel included a bar, restaurant, sample rooms for travelling salesmen, and a pool room and barber shop downstairs. Upstairs was a large banquet room. The hotel could accommodate 76 guests.

By about 1900 the hotel was under the ownership of Jeremiah B. Fick, whose initials appear on the token. He is listed in the Canada Census of 1901 as a hotel owner and also appears as the proprietor of the Dominion House, in a business directory covering Norfolk County for the year 1906.

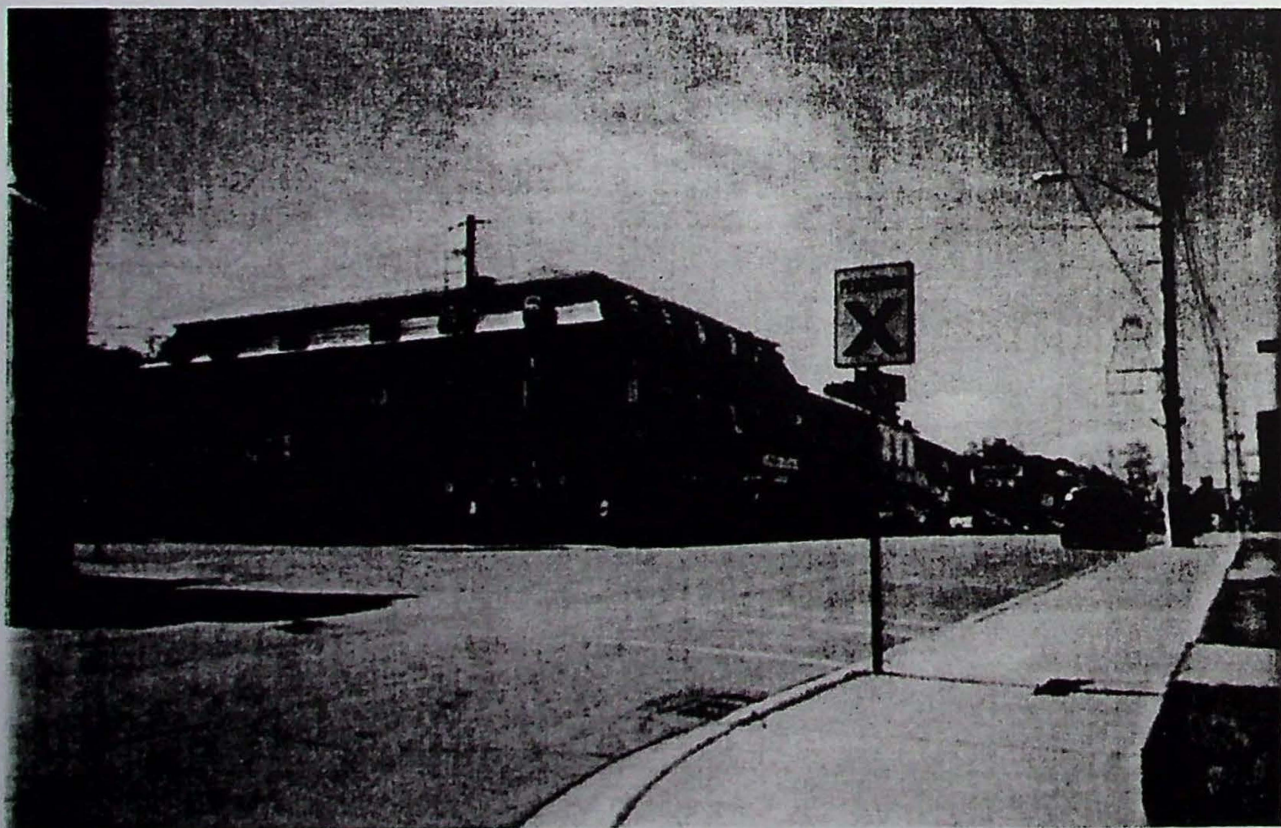
J. B. Fick was born on the 30th of May, 1857. His wife, the former Jennie Neer, had passed away on the 27th of January, 1901. They had three daughters, Edith, born in 1880, Maude, 1885 and Rhea in 1893 as well as two sons, Edward, born in 1883 and Lee V. Born in 1888.



The Dominion Hotel Building as of June 2008.
J. B. Leaney's Bake Shop was in the building to
the right



Above - Dominion Hotel token, good for one tune. J.B.F. for Jeremiah B. Fick.
Enlarged 3X. Actual size to left.
Below - Another view of the Dominion Hotel building. June 2008.



Museum Issues 10¢ Souvenir Token

Today in Port Dover there is an interesting Marine Museum which is well worth a visit. It has many exhibits pertaining to the shipping from Port Dover's earlier days.

A little over a hundred years ago, there was also a museum in the town. Little is known of its history except that it was owned by Captain John G. Spain. It would very likely have been marine oriented as well. He issued in 1903 a souvenir token.

PORT DOVER / 10¢ / ONTARIO, CANADA
MUSEUM SOUVENIR / 10 / CENTS / 1903



Dover Dairy Used Tokens

In more recent times, the Dover Dairy would make use of tokens with their milk delivery. There were five different tokens known to have been used. They were of aluminum, in the shape of a cow's head, and 33 x 36 mm in size. Their colours differed as to the type of milk which they were good for. All were holed at the bottom allowing them to be strung on a wire.

DOVER / DAIRY / PORT DOVER, / ONT.

GOOD FOR / 1 / QUART / STANDARD MILK

GOOD FOR / 1 / SPECIAL / QUART

GOOD FOR / 1 / QUART / HOMO MILK

A-CH-33X36 blue

A-CH-33X36 gold

A-CH-33X36 red

DOVER DAIRY / PORT DOVER

GOOD FOR / 2 / QUART / HOMO

GOOD FOR / 2 / QUART / 2%

A-CH-33X36 purple

A-CH-33X36 brown

New Token Finds

Appin, Ontario Middlesex County

A. W. MacFie / General / Merchant / Appin, Ont.

Good For / 50¢ / In Trade

B-R-31

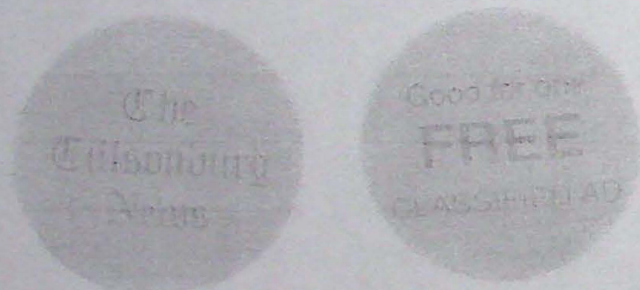
from Harry N. James ... A 1¢, 25¢ and \$1 token are known from this merchant.



Tillsonburg, Ontario Oxford County

THE / TILLSONBURG / NEWS

GOOD FOR ONE / FREE / CLASSIFIED AD PI-R-38 (black printing on red)



From Larry Laevens

St. Thomas, Ontario Elgin County

J. T. STEPHENS / BAKER / ST. THOMAS

•GOOD FOR • LOAF OF BREAD (within beaded circles) / 1

A-Sc4-33

A token good for 5 loaves and a similar token for 1 loaf are also known from this bakery. From Harry N. James



St. Thomas, Ontario *Elgin County*

ST. THOMAS MUNICIPAL RAILWAY

+ GOOD FOR + ONE FARE (S cut out - reading from reverse) A-R-22

This is a variety of Atwood 850B which has the S cut out reading from the obverse - from Harry N. James



Midland, Ontario *Simcoe County*

J. B. HORRELL & SON/ GENERAL / MERCHANTS / MIDLAND, ONT.

GOOD FOR / 1¢ / IN MERCHANDISE A-R-18

This is a variety of the 1¢ token already listed. Submitted by Lorne Barnes.



Horrell 1¢ listed variety.

New Variety

Sombra, Ontario *Lambton County*

ST. CLAIR HOUSE / SIDNEY / HELMER / SOMBRA, ONT.

GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE A-R-21

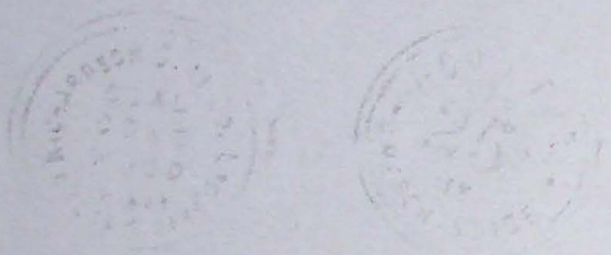
See article and illustration in this issue. Contributed by Mel Kyle.

Brantford, Ontario BrantCounty

RICHARDSON COAL CO. LTD. / COAL / COKE / WOOD / PHONES / G.6016 G.0135

GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN / MERCHANDISE A-R-26

contributed by Larry Laevens



Ⓟ

168-34