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President's Message

Here we are into our all-too-brief 2012 Ontario summer season, with a bit of looking back and also some looking ahead in my message to you this time around.

First, I want everyone to know that a very nice message has come in from Lois Rogers and family to the entire O.N.A. membership expressing their thanks for all the comfort, support, friendship and thoughtfulness following Tom's passing.

It was my great pleasure to attend the 50th Anniversary Banquet of the Lakeshore Coin Club at Stewart Hall in Pointe-Claire Quebec with Carolyne-Marie on May 15. Representing the O.N.A., I was able to extend greetings and congratulations to this Club that has maintained membership in this Association since 1977. Director Louis Chevrier presented a commemorative plaque on behalf of Royal Canadian Numismatic Association President William Waychison. David Bergeron of the Bank of Canada was in attendance with a keynote address on the timely topic of "Funding the War of 1812." I extend personal thanks to long-time member Barry Uman for the invitation to what was surely one of the highlights of my numismatic year.

A new coin show was launched on June 1 and 2 as the Toronto Coin Expo opened its doors for the first time. For the attendees who followed the signs through the Toronto Reference Library to the Bram & Bluma Appel Salon, a spacious floor with lots of natural light awaited them. The show was held in conjunction with Geoffrey Bell Auctions with sessions on May 31 and June 1. The O.N.A. was there as well with an information table and general meet and greet space where O.N.A. archive items were displayed and Greater Toronto Area (Area 7) coin clubs were promoted. My thanks to those who assisted me with the table and the people that stopped by to spend some time.

An important O.N.A. Executive meeting took place on June 3 that included a review of our 2012 Convention activities and identification of issues to be brought forward in the planning of the 2013 convention. The Waterloo Coin Society will be hosting and we will once again be at the Kitchener Holiday Inn Hotel & Convention Centre from Friday April 19 through Sunday April 21. Following 2013, we are looking forward to the hospitality of the Windsor Coin Club in 2014, but following that we are actively seeking Ontario clubs that would like to host a convention.

IN MEMORIAM:

Mr. Bruce H. Raszmann, 1934 – 2011

Bruce served this Association for nearly 50 years. His exemplary administrative service will long be remembered.

Mr. Tom Rogers, 1942 – 2012

Tom was the Association's Immediate Past President; serving as President from 2003–2009.

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ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEES

Regular Membership	- \$ 15.00
Husband & Wife (1 Journal)	- \$ 17.00
Junior (up to age 18)	- \$ 5.00
Club Membership	- \$ 20.00
Life Membership†	- \$ 450.00

† Life memberships are applicable only after one year of regular membership

Send money-order or cheque (payable to the ONA) for membership to:

Brent W. J. Mackie, ONA Treasurer
P.O. Box 40033, RPO Waterloo Square,
Waterloo, ON, N2J 4V1

By the time you are reading this, a few of our O.N.A. clubs will be taking their annual summer meeting break, not returning until September. Other clubs keep going, so it could be an opportunity for you to take advantage of the good weather and visit one of these other clubs. There are also coin shows coming up in August with a show at the Paris fairgrounds on Sunday August 12 and a Woodstock show just two weeks later on August 26 at the Woodstock Community Complex. And then, with the Brampton show a couple of weeks after that on September 9, summer will be winding down and fall will be upon us. Check our Coming Events listings for all the details.

But, well before that, the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association Convention in Calgary gets underway with a tour on Wednesday July 18, an auction, Educational Symposium, bourse and lots of group meetings, right through to Sunday July 22. If you are able, I hope you are registered and planning to make the trip to Calgary for their Western Hospitality. I will be there with Carolyne-Marie to represent the Ontario Numismatic Association at the highlight event of the year!

Paul Petch

ONA President,

[p.petch@rogers.com; 416-303-4417]



Jared Stapleton (left) presents Brian Bell and Dawn Bell (of Geoffrey Bell Auctions) with a token of his appreciation at the opening auction session associated with his new show: THE TORONTO COIN EXPO.



Peter Becker, 2nd Vice-President (left) and Paul Petch, President, of the O.N.A. welcoming visitors to THE TORONTO COIN EXPO .

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 40033,
RPO Waterloo Square
Waterloo, Ontario N2J 4V1



Richard Johnson – Editor
Ontario Numismatist

June 28, 2012

Dear Richard:

Membership

The applications for membership that appeared in the May - June 2012 issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been accepted.

We welcome:

J2082 Zachary Levy, Aurora, Ontario
HW2083 James “Ernie” Blair, Milton, Ontario
HW2084 Linda L.M. Dorey, Milton, Ontario
HW2085 Doug Caverly, Kitchener, Ontario
HW2086 Phyllis Caverly, Kitchener, Ontario
2087 Bob Kerby, Oakville, Ontario
2088 Fraser Frizzell, Moncton, NB
J2089 Nathan Socholotiuk, St. Thomas, Ontario
2090 Brian Bell, Shediac, NB

The following applications have been received.

J2091 Emily Tsui, Toronto, Ontario
2092 Derek McClean, Thorndale, Ontario

David Bawcutt
Membership Chairman ONA



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O.N.A. Announces Librarian Appointment



Chris Boyer
O.N.A. Librarian

Hello, everyone...

As a result of some promotion by Robb McPherson at the May meeting of the Waterloo Coin Society we now have a librarian.

I am pleased to announce that Chris Boyer is immediately filling the post of Ontario Numismatic Association Librarian. Chris is replacing Tom Rogers, who took up the post part of the way through 1999. Chris is making arrangements with Lois Rogers to take possession of the books over the next few days.

Chris has some formal library training and tells me he would like nothing better than to see our books put to use and circulating among our members.

Paul Petch

Numismatic Donations Solicited — for Young Numismatists

Better quality items to be used for youth events at the 2012 R.C.N.A. Convention

Please contact the undersigned, or send donations to:

Mr. Chris Boyer,
c/o Franklin Public School
371 Franklin Street North,
Kitchener, Ontario
N2A 1Y9

*Email: coinman@sympatico.ca
Phone: (519) 884-4788*



**2012 SHOW DATES:
June 1-2 & Sept 28-29**

**Show & Auction Location:
Toronto Reference Library,
789 Yonge St, Toronto ON**

TORONTO COIN EXPO is pleased to welcome the ONA as part of Canada's premier Coin and Bank Note show, representing coin clubs and collectors throughout Ontario.

www.torontocoinexpo.ca

Official Auctioneer

Geoffrey Bell
Auctions

AUCTION SALE #5
May 31st – June 1st 2012

AUCTION SALE #6
Sept 27th - Sept 28th 2012

Updates and consignment
information can be found at
Gbellauctions.com

COMING EVENTS

JULY 15, Ancaster, ON

Ancaster Collectibles Extravaganza, Marritt Hall, on the new Ancaster Fairgrounds, 630 Trinity Rd. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., Admission \$4 per person, children under 12 admitted for free when accompanied by an adult. Featuring coins, paper money, tokens, old and new die cast toys, action figures, comics, vinyl records, music memorabilia, sports and non-sport cards, sports memorabilia, movie and television memorabilia and a wide variety of pop culture collectibles. For more information contact Ian Ward, telephone 519-426-8875, email toyshow@kwic.com. Website: <http://www.ancastertoyshow.blogspot.com>.

JULY 18 - 22, Calgary, AB **RCNA Annual Convention**

The Royal Canadian Numismatic Association Convention, The Calgary Westin Hotel, 320 4th Ave. SW, tel: 1-800-937-8461. Hours: Thurs. educational symposium and set-up. Fri. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sun 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$5, juniors free, includes pass for re-entry on Sunday. Dealers from across North America and displays. Lots of youth activities to enjoy. Official auctioneer: The Canadian Numismatic Company. Sponsor/Affiliate: The Royal Canadian Numismatic Association and Calgary Numismatic Society. For more information contact James A. Williston Convention and Bourse Chairman, telephone 403-461-2663, email jawilliston@shaw.ca. Website: <http://www.rcna.ca>.

AUG. 12, Paris, ON

SWON, 139 Silver St. at the convention centre Paris Fairgrounds. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$3 includes a ticket on the gold coin draw, more than 50 tables of coins, paper money, gold and silver bullion, militaria, jewelry, watches and more. Food and drinks available at show. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ted's Collectables Inc. For more information, contact Ted Bailey, telephone 519-442-3474 or 1-866-747-2646, email tedscollectables@bellnet.ca.

AUG. 26, Woodstock, ON

Woodstock 23rd Annual Coin Show, Community Complex, corner of Finkle and Parkinson roads. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$1, free for children. Buy, sell, evaluate coins and paper money. Snack bar, hourly draws, free parking. For more information contact John Tuffnail, telephone 519-537-5914.

SEPT. 9, Brampton, ON

Brampton Coin Show, Century Gardens Recreation Centre, 340 Vodden Rd. E. Buy, sell, trade and appraise at more than 40 tables of dealers, featuring coins, medals, tokens, paper money, trade dollars, militaria. Children's table. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission \$3, under 14 free. Free parking. Funds raised for Children's Charities. Sponsor/Affiliate: B&W Coins & Tokens and the Brampton Rotary Club. For more information, contact B&W Coins & Tokens, Willard Burton telephone 905-450-2870, email b_and_w@sympatico.ca.

SEPT. 15 - 16, Cambridge, ON

TL Coin Show, Cambridge Conference Centre, 700 Hespeler Rd. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$4, students and seniors \$2, under 12 free. Free parking, draw for gold coin. For more information, contact Linda Robinson, telephone 289-235-9288, email lindarobinson@cogeco.ca; or Tom Kennedy, telephone 519-271-8825. Website: <http://www.tlcoinshow.com>.

SEPT. 23, London, ON

20th Annual Coin Show, Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Rd., just off 401. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. For more information contact Ted Leitch, telephone 519-472-9679.

SEPT. 28 - 29, Toronto, ON

Toronto Coin Expo, The Bram & Bluma Appel Salon located at the Toronto Reference Library, 2nd Floor, 789 Yonge St. Bourse hours: Fri. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sat. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Canada's premium coin, bank note and collectible show. More than 30 dealers in attendance. Partnering with numismatic auction house Geoffrey Bell Auctions. Auction Sept. 28. For more information contact Jared Stapleton, email: torontocoinexpo@gmail.com, telephone: 647-403-7334.

SEPT. 29 - 30, Toronto, ON

UKRAINPEX 2012, St. Demetrius the Great Martyr Church, 135 La Rose Ave. Hours: Saturday 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sunday 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Ukrainian stamps, coins and collectibles exhibition and bourse. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ukrainian Collectibles Society (Toronto). For more information contact Jerry Kalyn, email ucst@upns.org, telephone 416-251-6898.

OCT. 7, Ancaster, ON

Ancaster Nostalgia Show And Sale, Marritt Hall, on the new Ancaster Fairgrounds, 630 Trinity Rd. Hours: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., Admission \$5 per person, children under 12 admitted free when accompanied by an adult. Featuring coins, paper money, tokens, military collectibles, small antiques, old toys, dolls, tins, bottles, vintage paper, postcards, old photos, old books, vintage magazines, automobile advertising, gas station memorabilia, stamps and much more. For more information contact Ian Ward, telephone 519-426-8875, email toyshow@kwic.com. Website: <http://www.ancastershow.blogspot.com>.

OCT. 13, Guelph, ON

Guelph's Fall Coin Show, Colonel John McCrae Legion, 57 Watson Parkway. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$3, under 16 years free. Legendary lunch counter, free draw for gold coin. More than 40 Dealer tables. Coins, banknotes, tokens, medals, and more. Free parking, fully accessible.

Sponsor/Affiliate: South Wellington Coin Society. For more information, contact Mike Hollingshead, email cholling@uoguelph.ca, telephone 519-823-2646.

OCT. 20, Oshawa, ON

Coin-A-Rama, Five Points Mall. Show Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free dealer membership, hourly public draws. Free admission. Featuring paper, coins, tokens, medals and many other items. Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa and District Coin Club. For more information, contact Sharon Maclean, telephone 905-728-1352, email papman@bell.net.

OCT. 21, Stratford, ON

Stratford Coin Club, Festival Inn, 1144 Ontario St. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Adults \$2 admission, 16 and under free. Buy sell coins, paper money, tokens. Sponsor/Affiliate: Stratford Coin Club. For more information contact Larry Walker, telephone 519-271-3352, email iswalker@cyg.net.

OCT. 27 - 28, Toronto, ON

Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5875 Airport Rd. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Under 16 free! Official Auctioneer: The Canadian Numismatic Company. The Hilton Toronto Airport hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. For more information call 416-705-5348. Website: <http://www.torex.net>.

ESSAY CONTEST OPEN TO YOUNG CANADIANS

BY ROBB MCPHERSON

To support young numismatists and budding authors, Heritage Auctions, of the United States, is sponsoring quarterly essay contests. Four essays will be selected every year, with each quarterly winner receiving a package of numismatic prizes worth more than \$750!

“For decades,” noted Heritage’s Robert Korver, who created the contest, “numismatists have been concerned about the lack of interest in rare coins shown by the young – especially disturbing since so many professionals had our interest kindled before our teen years. Heritage has previously been active in supporting Young Numismatists in many different ways, including our summer intern programs – and is now trying this new approach. I implore every experienced collector to make young collectors – or even potential collectors – aware of this contest.”

The quarterly prizes to be awarded by Heritage include paying ANA YN and local coin club dues for one year, plus \$750 to be spent among the following ANA educational and collecting opportunities (divided at the winner's choice):

- *ANA YN Dollars to be used in any ANA YN auctions;*
- *toward ANA bookstore purchases;*
- *toward ANA YN Correspondence Courses (scheduled to start in late 2012);*
- *toward ANA Summer Seminar tuition costs.*

“Additionally,” continued Korver, “the winning essays will be printed and distributed in tens of thousands of shipments every month, as well as published on the Heritage website and in our coin and currency e-magazines. The winners will receive a great deal of recognition in the hobby.”

According to Korver: “To appeal to the largest possible audience, we are keeping the rules to a minimum. The essay contest is open to all students, ages 8-18. Essays should be 350-500 words, and all previously submitted entries will also be considered for each subsequent contest. We are imposing no limits on the number of essays that can be submitted, so a serious budding numismatist can continually increase his or her chances of winning. We also are allowing a broad range of topics.”

Sample essays topics suggested:

- *How I got interested in coin collecting;*
- *My favorite numismatic memory or experience;*
- *My favorite coin or currency design (explain why the coin or note selected is artistically, historically, or even personally important);*
- *I intend to start collecting coins because I am interested in _____.*
- *Or, be creative and impress the judges!*

Our efforts to attract a new generation of collectors to the hobby,” concluded Korver, “will only succeed if all of us senior numismatists alert all of the YNs at our local coin clubs or Scout troops about this contest! I would also encourage distributing copies of our brochure (request the .pdf from Korver@HA.com) to every junior or senior high history, civics, economics, Latin, or art teacher you encounter. We want to help make collectors, not just recognize them!”

Essays can be emailed to: ***Korver@HA.com***

or mailed to:

*Bob Korver (YN Essay Contest)
Heritage Auctions
3500 Maple Ave.
Dallas TX 75219*

Sir John Campbell Hamilton Gordon 7th GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA 1893 – 1898

By Lorne Barnes



1893 Canadian Governor General Medal of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen
Made of Silver, weighs 75.09 grams, and a diameter of 51mm
Produced by Allan Wyon, London, England



Following Lord Aberdeen's education at St. Andrews and Oxford Universities, he succeeded to the earldom in 1870, assuming his seat in the House of Lords, where he was a close friend and supporter of British Prime Minister Gladstone. This was followed by his marriage to Isabel Maria Majoribanks in 1877 (they had five children). He gained experience in overseas administration with his appointment as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1886, and he was also a representative of Her Majesty Queen Victoria at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

William Ewart Gladstone 1809-1898
British Prime Minister 1868-74; 1880-85; 1886; 1892-94

Even before Lord Aberdeen became Governor General in 1893, he and Lady Aberdeen had a bond with Canada. They had taken a world tour in 1890 which included an extensive visit to Canada. The Aberdeens were so impressed with this country that they purchased "Coldstream Ranch", located in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia in 1891. They named the ranch "Guisachan", after Lady Aberdeen's father's estate in Scotland.

Lord Aberdeen was Governor General during a period of political transition throughout the terms of four Prime Ministers – Sir John Thompson, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was also an era of controversy marred by competing issues from the elimination of separate French schools in Manitoba "which created a unity crisis" to the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the discovery of gold in the Yukon Territory. Lord Aberdeen was well-equipped to take on the challenges of the position with the experience and knowledge from his previous travels in Canada, and the family history of success in Canada. His father was instrumental in boundary negotiations between the United States and Canada.



Sir John Thompson was the first provincial premier to become prime minister of Canada and the first Roman Catholic prime minister of Canada. Sir John Thompson died suddenly after just two years as Canadian prime minister. His major contribution was the Canadian Criminal Code of 1892.

Sir John Thompson 1845-1896
Prime Minister of Canada 1892-1894
Library and Archives Canada / C-000698



Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie Bowell was anti-Catholic and anti-Liberal and in over his head on minority education rights in Manitoba Schools. Mackenzie Bowell was the only prime minister of Canada to be forced to resign by his own cabinet, which he called a "nest of traitors."

Sir Mackenzie Bowell 1823-1917
Prime Minister of Canada 1894-1896
Topley Studio / Library and Archives Canada / PA-027159



With an impressive career in Canadian politics, Sir Charles Tupper was 75 when he finally became Prime Minister of Canada, and then served for only 10 weeks. His Conservative government was defeated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Liberals on the Manitoba Schools Question on minority education rights.

Sir Charles Tupper 1821-1915
Prime Minister of Canada 1896
Topley Studio / Library and Archives Canada / PA-027929

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had the longest unbroken term of office of any Canadian prime minister.



Laurier was Prime Minister of Canada for 15 years and a member of the House of Commons for 45 years. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the first francophone Prime Minister of Canada, who was fluently bilingual, and spent much of his time in office trying to balance the interests of the French and English in Canada. Laurier was a moderate and known for his ability to compromise.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier 1841-1919
Prime Minister of Canada 1896-1911
Topley Studio / Library and Archives Canada / C-001971

Above all, Lord Aberdeen believed that, as Governor General, he could improve the well-being of Canadians. He and Lady Aberdeen again travelled extensively throughout the country in an attempt to meet and talk with Canadians from all walks of life. On a trip to the Maritimes he met, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, as well as many inhabitants of Cape Breton who spoke Gaelic and were themselves from the highlands of Scotland. He also travelled west to meet with many people, including many First Nations peoples, and was made an honorary chief of both the Six Nations and Blackfoot people.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen were enthusiastic supporters of outdoor sport in Canada, and personally participated in curling, hockey and sleighing at Rideau Hall. They also contributed to the social and cultural life of the capital by hosting a variety of balls and official dinners as well as participating in theatrical performances in the ballroom at Rideau Hall.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen participated in the celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee and the commemoration of various anniversaries and celebrations throughout Canada. Lord Aberdeen was also involved in the Canadian military. He conducted fleet inspections of the Canadian Navy on three different occasions and became Honorary Lieutenant Colonel of the Governor General's Foot Guards in 1898.



DC-12 Face design features the Countess and Earl of Aberdeen
Courtesy of All Nations Newsletter #84 August 4, 2006

While her husband was in office, Lady Aberdeen made lasting contributions to Canadian society. She was the first president of the International Council of Women and encouraged the creation of the May Court Club. Her most significant achievement was establishing the Victorian Order of Nurses in 1897. This organization, dedicated to the care of ill people in their own homes, was at first mistrusted by the medical establishment, but Lady Aberdeen won its acceptance. Today, the VON continues to be a vital part of our health care system.



Isabel Maria Gordon née Marjoribanks 1857-1939
Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair
Courtesy Library and Archives Canada/C-22760

Lord Aberdeen's legacy was a reformed role in how the office of Governor General dealt with Canadian society. He and his wife had sought to show interest in the welfare of less privileged Canadians. By meeting Canadians in all regions of Canada and discussing their concerns, Lord Aberdeen transformed the role of Governor General from that of the aristocrat representing the King or Queen in Canada to a symbol representing the interests of all citizens. He had also sought to strengthen communication and trade links with the overseas Dominions, seeing the future benefits of open communication between countries.



Sir John Campbell Hamilton Gordon 1847-1934
7th Governor General of Canada 1893-1898
7th Earl and 1st Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair
Courtesy Library and Archives Canada

After his term as Governor General of Canada, Lord Aberdeen returned to the United Kingdom and to the post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Lady Aberdeen served as president of the International Council of Women until 1939. They continued their friendships with a number of Canadians until their deaths.



1897 Earl of Aberdeen Governor General of Canada Medal to commemorate Queen Victoria's 60th year of Reign.

Sources:
Library and Archives Canada
All Nations Newsletter #84 August 4, 2006
Topley Studio
Canada history online

We Salute Lumbermen!

The International Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, also known as the International Order of Hoo-Hoo and as the Fraternal Order of Lumbermen, was founded on January 21st, 1892, in Gurdon, Arkansas (U.S.A.). The order claims to be the oldest, continuous industrial fraternal order in the world and is devoted to the interests of the lumber industry and to promoting the use of forest products. The Order established and coordinated the first National Forest Products Week in 1960, an annual event sanctioned by U.S. Presidential decree. The Order was incorporated in the State of Minnesota and established its international office in Milwaukee (Wisconsin). In 1971, the international office was moved to Norwood (Massachusetts) and in 1982 was moved to Gurdon (Arkansas). The Order is a federation of members-at-large and Hoo-Hoo Clubs located throughout United States, Canada, Australia, and the Philippines. The Order publishes its journal (Log and Tally) quarterly through distribution to its members.

The Vancouver Hoo-Hoo Club No. 48 became a chartered member of the ICOHH on July 10th, 1925. An earlier club was established April 6th, 1906 but was disbanded, then re-established August 10th, 1906 which disbanded in 1910. It was reactivated on June 21st, 1951 and was still active in 1990. It was registered under the Societies Act (B.C.) in 1954 as the Polio Rehabilitation Society, its original Constitution being ratified at that time. The name of the PRS was changed to the VHHC No. 48 at a special meeting on February 18th, 1982. It is not known if the new name was registered under the Societies Act. The Club restricts membership to lumbermen, foresters, officers and staff of forestry, lumber and forest product associations, publishers and representatives of the lumber and forest products trade press, representatives of the transportation industry and representatives of the sawmill and logging equipment industry. The Club provides a community service by its donation of television sets to hospitals in the Greater Vancouver area, by provision of wood reference books to Manual Training classes in Greater Vancouver schools, by the construction of campsite facilities at the Evans Lake Forestry Centre (aka Evans Lake Junior Forest Wardens Camp) owned by the B.C. Forestry Association, by the establishment of scholarships and travel and exchange programs, and by donations to a variety of charitable causes.

The Club has also been active in promoting the interests of the forest products industry through its past participation in National Forest Products Week, the Festival of Forestry and its loggers' breakfast, and in a variety of wood promotion programs. The Club aims to provide closer cooperation among lumbermen and sponsors a variety of social activities. The Club hosted the 1963 and 1975 conventions in Vancouver of the ICOHH. The Club publishes a quarterly newsletter (Hoo Knows) for its members.

The Forestry Industry is the largest industry in B.C. with it generating over 1/2 of the province's business revenues. In reviewing the R.W. Scott Papers' report of November 30th, 1990, it describes the inventory as it relates to the Vancouver Hoo-Hoo Club No. 48 and the International Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo and the records of Scott's participation in three organizations. The Vancouver Hoo-Hoo Club No. 48 is a chartered member club of the International Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, a fraternal order of lumbermen. The report covers 1925-1990 and total 98cm of material in four Hollinger boxes. The papers were donated by R.W. "Dick" Scott who had arranged for the Secretary of the Vancouver Hoo-Hoo Club No. 48, through the auspices of the British Columbia Forestry Association, to make further deposits of minutes of directors' meetings, annual general meetings, and the newsletter of VHHC No. 48 along with journals of ICOHH.

Club No.48 in the early 1960s saw a substantial increase in association activities. To deal with the increased workload, and yet had many accomplishments such as the establishment of the Forester-in-Training and Forestry Pupil categories of membership.



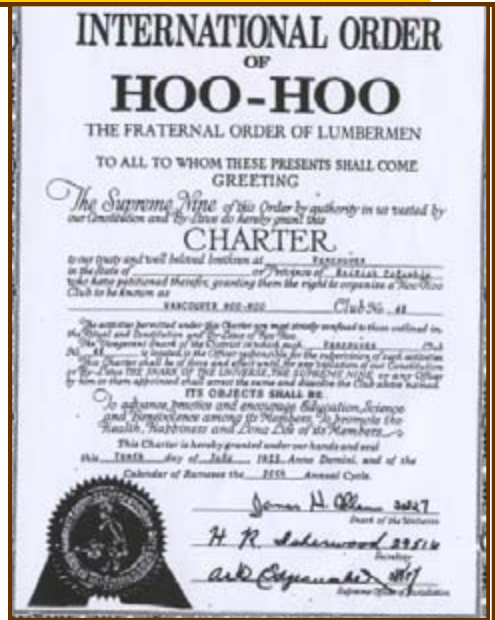
Circa 1962 - Forest Minister Ray Williston (third from left), B.C. Forest Service members, and senior CanFor staff on Close Utilization field trip in the Prince George area

The top row wood is in Norm's catalogue as 9830-003 GR/BR 86mm round. The bottom one is 9830-002A G/G 38mm round.

As the association moved into the mid-1960s, the debate over the role of the association and its members received considerable attention. In addition, matters relating to improved professional standards, to increasing public relations and to promoting forestry education in schools were discussed. The balance of the 1960s saw the association broaden its role beyond that of a registering body. In 1967, the first public policy statement was published, and in 1969, the president was empowered to speak out on matters affecting forest resource management and to be responsible to council for comments made. Other significant happenings included the formation of the Consulting Foresters subgroup and establishment of a subcommittee to deal with the significant number of graduates from technical schools. The decision at the time was to assist the technicians in forming their own society and to work with them in clarifying the respective roles of both groups in the "practice of forestry." At the end of the 1960's, there were 530 registered members.



Dick Scott was born October 5th, 1916, in Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. He moved to the Vancouver area in 1927 and started work in sawmills at the age of 17, progressing from piling lumber to working as superintendent. From there, he went into sales with P.H. Barnett & Company Ltd., later becoming partner, General Manager, and President of that company. Scott founded two other companies, Barnett-American Lumber Sales Ltd. and Barnett Timber Products Ltd. and in the early 1960s merged these with P.H. Barnett & Company Ltd. to form Barnett Lumber Industries Ltd. This Vancouver firm was involved in logging, manufacturing, wholesaling, and world export, having representatives in the U.S.A., England, South Africa, and Australia. Scott sold his interest in Barnett in 1969 and founded R.W. Scott Industries Ltd., Pac-Deck Sales Ltd., and Scott Forest Products Ltd. He also entered into active partnership in Arthur Cedar Products Co. These companies, with their plant and head office in Maple Ridge, B.C., specialized in the manufacture and distribution of industrial and exotic British Columbia woods. Scott sold his interests in these firms in the mid-1980s. Scott was a Director of the Canadian Forestry Association of B.C. and of the British Columbia Wholesalers' Association in the 1950s, the Vice-Chairman of the Forest Products Division of the Community Chest in 1958, a member of the provincial committee (B.C.) for National Forest Products Week in 1961, and a member of the Executive Committee of the National American Wholesale Lumber Association in the early 1960s. **(pictured is 1925 Hoo-Hoo Club No. 48 charter)**



Dick Scott was initiated into the Vancouver Hoo-Hoo Club No. 48 at the time of its reactivation, June 21st, 1951, and was its President from 1955 to 1956 as well as acting as Chairman of its Wood Promotion Committee in 1958. He was elected Director on the Supreme 9 (Board of Directors for the International Concatenated Order of the Hoo-Hoo) in 1958, and Snark of the Universe (President of the International Order) in 1959. As Snark of the Universe, he initiated an international wood promotion campaign and was the originator of National Forest Products Week in 1960, a project supported by the lumber industry in the U.S.A. and Canada and recognized by formal declaration of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada. Dick was instrumental in establishing Hoo-Hoo Clubs in Victoria, Port Alberni, Kamloops, Prince George, Calgary, Edmonton, and Regina (all Canada) and Louisville (Kentucky, U.S.A.) and later introduced the Hoo-Hoo organization to Australia. He also contributed a variety of articles concerning wood promotion and Hoo-Hoo activities to the international journal of the Hoo-Hoos, the Hoo-Hoo Log and Tally. In 1963, Scott served as Co-Chairman of the International Convention Committee of the Vancouver Hoo-Hoo Club No. 48. In 1984, Scott was honoured with a Lifetime Membership in the ICCOHH.

We Salute the National Forest Products Week theme: Work, Play, Build - Better with Wood. Take an active part in the development of B.C. Growing North.

From The Quesnel-Caribou Observer 1960s (B.C.) (answers further in this issue):

What do you know about forests?

1. What is the lightest wood in the world?
2. What is the heaviest wood in the world?
3. What is a tree?
4. How can the age of a tree be determined?
5. What is the principal forest enemy?
6. How many products can be derived from wood?
7. How much water is contained in a freshly cut log?
8. Where was the first sawmill in B.C.?
9. What percentage of every dollar is a forest dollar in B.C.?
10. What percentage of forest fires are caused by human agencies?
11. What is the tallest tree in the west?
12. When was the pulp and paper industry started?
13. Which tree species has the thickest bark?
14. What is the thickest plywood made?
15. What is the difference between hardwoods and softwoods?
16. On what do trees feed?
17. What is the origin of the word "ranger"?
18. What trees are used as Christmas trees?
19. Is there more sap in a tree in the spring than in the winter?
20. Are there any poisonous trees?

(answers on page 10)





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 and the SOC of CAWMC is a
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Top Hat Convention

The Western Stock Growers' Association was incorporated in 1896 with D.W. Marsh as president, and W.F. Cochrane and F.W. Godsall as vice-presidents. Its aim was to promote and protect the interests of the ranching industry in western Canada. The Medicine Hat Stock Growers' Association, formed in 1913, amalgamated with WSGA in 1914. The Stock Growers' Protective Association of Western Canada was established in 1920. WSGA merged with it in 1921, under the former's name. The older name, Western Stock Growers' Association, however, was adopted again in 1923. The association has worked for brand inspections, quarantine regulations, better freight policies for the movement of cattle and feed, etc. It has also acted as a buying agency for its members. For further information see *Cowboy Politics: The Western Stock Growers' Association and its Predecessors* / Alexander Johnston. - Calgary: Western Stock Growers' Association, 1971. See also *An Experiment that Worked* / John Schmidt. - Calgary: Western Stock Growers' Association, 1994. Below are: 8700-009A is BL/BL and the same wood 8700-009B is R/R, both 38mm round, TOP HAT Convention.



Answers to Quiz:

1. The lightest wood is believed to be tano. It is found in Siam and the Malayan Peninsula. This is the favourite wood of the English for making sun helmets.
2. The heaviest wood is known as the black ironwood found in the West Indies and Florida keys. It has a specific gravity as high as 1.42.
3. A tree is a woody plant having one stem and a definite crown, and attaining a height upon maturity of at least eight feet and a diameter of at least two inches.
4. The age of trees grown in the temperate zones can be determined by counting the number of annual rings from the bark to the pith and adding the number of years required by the tree to attain the height where the ring count starts.
5. Fire.
6. An attempted census of the uses of wood once reached a count of 4,500 without even approaching a full or exhaustive classification. (note this quiz is from the 1960s before the flood of disposable paper products into the marketplace)
7. From 25 to 75% of total weight.
8. Parsons Bridge near Victoria (B.C.).
9. 50% (50 cents of every dollar).
10. About 64% of all fires are caused by human agencies.
11. Redwood of California.
12. 1910 is generally recognized as the start although a number of small associations believe it started before this.
13. Bark of Douglas Fir has recorded up to 18 inches thick.
14. Some industrial plywood is made to 29 ply thickness.
15. Generally hardwood trees are broad-leaved and softwoods are needle bearers.
16. The raw food materials required by trees are water, carbon dioxide, and a number of inorganic salts. The water and carbon dioxide are combined and charged by action of the sun's rays on the leaves to produce sugars and oxygen.
17. Ranger is derived from the French word "renc", meaning row and rank. It was the official title of the keepers of the royal parks. The Rolls of Parliament for 1455 listed "Foresters and Rangers of Our Forestes".
18. Practically all needle bearing evergreens are used as Christmas trees.
19. No, approximately the same amount. The difference is simply that it move in the spring but lies dormant in winter.
20. There are many poisonous trees. The machineel of tropical America has a sap which is extremely poisonous. Merely handling the wood or foliage of the tree can result in a very serious form of dermatitis.

RCM ANNOUNCES A SERIES OF FIVE CIRCULATING COINS
TO CELEBRATE THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR OF 1812

First up is a \$2 coin marking the victory of HMS Shannon over USS Chesapeake with coins also honouring Brock, Tecumseh, de Salaberry and Laura Secord to follow.

On June 18, two hundred years following the start of the conflict in 1812, the Royal Canadian Mint announced the launch of a series of five new commemorative circulation coins celebrating the 200th anniversary of the War of 1812. The first of these coins, which immediately entered circulation, is a two-dollar coin commemorating HMS *Shannon*, famed for its defeat and capture of the USS *Chesapeake* and its escort of the American war prize into Halifax harbour.

A group of key historical figures, which influenced the successful fight for Canada in the War of 1812, will also be honoured on four new 25-cent circulation coins to be released later in 2012 and 2013. Historic individuals who valiantly defended British North America and ushered 200 years of peace on the North American continent will be represented by: General Sir Isaac Brock, Chief Tecumseh, Charles de Salaberry and Laura Secord. The designs of these coins will be revealed in conjunction with their official circulation date, from 2012 to 2013.

“The Royal Canadian Mint is proud to celebrate Canada’s history, culture and values through inspirational coins and we are delighted to join Canadians in celebrating the bicentennial of the War of 1812 by launching a new series of commemorative circulation coins dedicated to these pivotal moments in early Canadian history,” said Ian E. Bennett, President and CEO of the Royal Canadian Mint.

“Honouring the bicentennial of the War of 1812 with this special circulation coin pays tribute to some of our greatest national heroes and a crucial moment on the road to Canadian nationhood,” said the Honourable Jim Flaherty, Minister of Finance and Minister responsible for the Royal Canadian Mint. “Our government encourages Canadians to take this unprecedented opportunity to learn more about our history and take pride in our traditions by collecting these exciting new circulation coins from the Royal Canadian Mint.”

Limited to a mintage of five million coins, the HMS *Shannon* two-dollar commemorative circulation coin began



circulating on June 18, 2012. Besides looking for the coin in your change, it is also available under an exchange program from one of the Mint’s boutiques in Ottawa, Winnipeg or Vancouver.

In June 1813, Captain Philip Broke, Commander of the HMS *Shannon*, was eager to secure a victory for the British Navy, which had suffered a series of single-ship combat defeats at the hands of the United

States. Challenging the USS *Chesapeake* off the New England coast, both ships met with guns at the ready. The battle lasted only 11 minutes, but the decisive victory helped to bolster the confidence of the British Navy, especially at the sight of the captured *Chesapeake* being escorted into Halifax harbour by a triumphant HMS *Shannon*.

HMS *Shannon*’s historic naval battle in June 1813 resulted in the death of 23 crewmen. The graves of fallen crewmen are marked in the Royal Navy Burying Ground and at the Old Burial Ground, administered by St. Paul’s Church in Halifax. *Shannon*’s bell is currently on display in Halifax at the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic.

The reverse image of the 2012 two-dollar circulation coin commemorating the 200th anniversary of the War of 1812 and the influential role of the HMS *Shannon* was designed by Nova Scotia artist Bonnie Ross. It depicts HMS *Shannon* leaving Halifax Harbour to do battle on the Atlantic at the height of the historic conflict between Great Britain and the United States.



Mr. Kirk MacRae, Member of the Royal Canadian Mint Board of Directors and Halifax artist Bonnie Ross, the coin’s designer, unveil the 2012 two-dollar circulation coin commemorating the 200th anniversary of the War of 1812 at the Halifax Citadel National Historic Site (June 18, 2012).

(Photo: CNW Group/Royal Canadian Mint)

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT COMMEMORATES STRIKING OF LAST PENNY (IT'S A CENT!)

On May 4, 2012 at the Royal Canadian Mint's high-speed manufacturing facility in Winnipeg, Finance Minister Jim Flaherty struck the last penny to be produced for Canadian circulation.

"The Mint has proudly produced the penny to satisfy the needs of Canada's trade and commerce for over one hundred years," said Ian E. Bennett, President and CEO of the Royal Canadian Mint. "Although today marks the end of an era for this denomination, the Mint has a solid international reputation on which to build a future without the penny."

"For the past several years, Canadian taxpayers have been burdened by the rising cost of producing pennies," said the Honourable Jim Flaherty, Minister of Finance and Minister responsible for the Royal Canadian Mint. "While the penny can still be used in day-to-day transactions, our Government is encouraging Canadians to donate their pennies to charities in order to make a difference in their communities."

The last penny struck for Canadian circulation will be entrusted to the Currency Museum of the Bank of Canada in Ottawa, as a permanent reminder of its contributions to Canada's economy and history.

In Economic Action Plan 2012, the Government of Canada announced that it will modernize Canada's currency set by eliminating the penny from Canada's coinage system. While the coins will remain legal tender, the Royal Canadian Mint will no longer distribute pennies as of fall 2012.

Due to rising labour, metal and other manufacturing and distribution costs, each penny cost more than 1.6 cents to produce. As a result of the Mint's patented, cost-effective multi-ply plated steel technology, all other Canadian circulation coins cost well under face value to produce.

LAST CANADIAN PENNY ON ITS WAY TO THE CANADIAN CURRENCY MUSEUM by John Size, CTV News

The last penny minted in Canada since its introduction in 1858 is on its way to the country's currency museum in Ottawa.

Finance Minister Jim Flaherty pushed the button just after 11 a.m. local time (noon ET) at the Royal Canadian Mint in Winnipeg. After about a minute or so, the final coin dropped into a clear container from the side of the bright yellow press. Flaherty picked up the penny wearing white gloves and held it up for a flurry of flashing cameras and television crews. "It was very cool," he said when asked how it felt to push the button. "This is the coin that was not working very well in business," he said after the official ceremony.

Flaherty said the penny has a long history in Canada since it was first domestically produced in 1908 to mark the opening of a British Royal Mint branch in Ottawa. "At the time and for many generations that followed, the humble one-cent circulation coin was a workhorse of Canadian commerce," he said. "It was also for many years a positive source of revenue for the mint and the Canadian government when its one-cent face value exceeded the cost of producing and distributing the penny," Flaherty said.

But that changed when the "fine balance" of production costs and value couldn't be maintained, he said. Over time, inflation eroded the value of the penny, multiplying its manufacturing costs, Flaherty said.

The federal government decided to put an end to the penny in its March budget, calling it "a currency without currency" that cost taxpayers 1.6 cents for each coin minted, or \$11 million per year. Plus, it takes business owners more time to process pennies, taking them away from the task of growing their company and creating jobs, he said.

While the mint has found innovative ways over the years to cut costs and introduce new techniques in currency manufacture, the time had come to end production of an underused coin that's no longer vital to commerce, Flaherty said. He hopes Canadians will donate their remaining pennies to charitable causes across the country.

Habitat for Humanity has launched a national campaign to support its work building housing for families who need assistance with home ownership. "I also wish the best for charities across the country launching penny campaigns. I can think of no better tribute for this historic coin and consider it fitting that they could have a lasting impact in the service of causes that Canadians believe in," Flaherty said. As well, about one million pennies from the mint will be offered to Canadians as collector's pieces to mark the occasion.

The penny has been in use in what is now Canada since 1858 when the decimal system was adopted. The first coins in the Dominion of Canada were issued in 1870. About 35 billion pennies have been issued since then, more than half of them in the last two decades.

Cash transactions will soon be rounded to the nearest five-cent increment. If a coffee costs a \$1.27, it will be rounded down to \$1.25, but if that coffee costs \$1.28, it will be bumped up to \$1.30. Transactions involving debit cards, credit cards or cheques will still be calculated to the cent.

Although there's no "end date" for the use of the penny, the government advises anyone wanting to cash them in to roll them up and take them to a bank.



Photo by John Woods / The Canadian Press



Finance Minister Jim Flaherty, with Ian Bennett, president and CEO of the Royal Canadian Mint holds the last penny struck in Canada at the Royal Canadian Mint in Winnipeg, Friday, May 4, 2012

BANK OF CANADA UNVEILS NEW \$20 NOTE

On May 2, 2012, Minister of Finance Jim Flaherty and Governor Mark Carney unveiled the new and more secure \$20 polymer bank note at the Bank of Canada's head office, on Wellington Street in Ottawa. To raise public awareness about the new note, the building's north-east corner now features seven-storey high images of both sides of the polymer \$20.

As with the previously issued \$50 and \$100 polymer bank notes, the main reason for issuing a new \$20 is to stay ahead of counterfeiting threats. The new polymer notes are also more economical and have a smaller environmental footprint.

"The Bank's goal is to maintain Canadians' confidence in our money as a secure means of payment," said Governor Carney after the unveiling ceremony. "This new \$20 note fits the bill."

The front of the polymer \$20 features a new portrait of HM Queen Elizabeth II, who is celebrating her Diamond Jubilee this year. The back of the note pays tribute to the contributions and sacrifices of Canadian men and women in all military conflicts, and features the Canadian National Vimy Memorial—an iconic monument located in Vimy, France that commemorates the Battle of Vimy Ridge and honours those who fought and gave their lives

in the First World War in France and have no known grave.

On 9 April 1917, all four divisions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force united for the first time to take Vimy Ridge in France—a strategically important position that had eluded previous attempts by allied forces between 1914 and 1916.

"The Canadian Corps' victory at Vimy is often described as Canada's 'coming of age' as a nation," said Minister Flaherty, "This third note in the Frontier series commemorates the combination of technical innovation, tactical planning and meticulous execution with which Canada breached more than just a military frontier at Vimy Ridge."

"The Bank is proud to memorialize this pivotal moment in Canadian history and to feature the inspiring Canadian National Vimy

Memorial on the new \$20 bank note," said Governor Carney.

The \$20 bill, which accounts for over 50 per cent of all bank notes in circulation and is the main note dispensed by automated banking machines (ABMs), will begin circulating in November of this year. To prepare for the new notes, the Bank is working closely with financial institutions and manufacturers of bank note equipment to ensure a smooth transition to polymer. The Bank is also providing authentication training and support materials to law enforcement officers and to cash handlers in retail and financial institutions.

The remaining bank notes in the series—the \$5 and \$10—will be issued by the end of 2013. The specific designs and detailed images of these notes will not be released until their official unveiling dates.



From left to right: Mark Carney, Governor of the Bank of Canada, and the Honourable Jim Flaherty, Minister of Finance at the unveiling of the new polymer \$20 bank note, at the Bank's head office in Ottawa.



\$20 front, 2012 Polymer series Portrait: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
Signatures: Left—T. Macklem, Right—M. J. Carney
Size: 152.4 x 69.85 mm (6.0 x 2.75 inches)



\$20 back, 2012 Polymer series Theme: Canadian National Vimy Memorial
The Canadian National Vimy Memorial is featured on the new \$20 note as a tribute to Canada's contributions and sacrifices in military conflicts throughout its history. Located on the site of the 1917 Battle of Vimy Ridge, the Canadian National Vimy Memorial in France was erected in honour of Canadian service during the First World War.

The Electric Street Railway in Ontario by Scott E. Douglas

Did you know..... that street railways of one sort or another have been in use throughout the world for a very long time? In fact, the first street railway in the world was established in 1831 in New York City. The street railway was known as the New York and Harlem and the first cars would run in November of 1832. The cars resembled a stage coach and were drawn by a horse or mule. If the route contained a steep incline a team of 2 horses would be used or on standby at the base of the hill depending on the time of year. The fares were paid in silver sixpences of the old Spanish currency in circulation at the time.



The pitfall of using animal power is obvious and a better way was always being contemplated. Electricity for railway use was first demonstrated at an exhibition in Germany in 1879 but the efficiency time wise proved to be too short. I believe an appropriate assessment can be made today when comparing the gasoline engine and the electric car. Eventually the problems were overcome and the first electric street railway in Canada was introduced in Windsor, Ontario in 1886. The street railway cars used a trolley style pole and wheel running on an overhead wire. The Windsor Electric Street Railway Company operated a line from Windsor to Walkerville, Ontario.

It didn't take long for the other cities in Ontario to convert their street railways to electric. The following are just a few of these cities and the fare tokens used;

Brantford Street Railway:



The Brantford Street Railway was incorporated in 1879. It was acquired in 1897 by the Canadian General Electric Co., and sold in 1902 to the Grand Valley Railway. Brantford Street Railway used horse power from 1886-1893. They converted to electricity in 1893 and continued until 1940 when the electric streetcars were discontinued.



Hamilton Street Railway:



The Hamilton Street Railway was incorporated in 1874. It became a subsidiary of the Hamilton Light and Traction Co. in 1899. In 1930 the Hamilton Street Railway was sold to the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission and in 1960 was sold to the city of Hamilton who are the present owners in 2011. Hamilton used horse power from 1874-1893. They converted to electricity in 1892 which was in use until discontinued in 1951.



Kingston Street Railway:



The Kingston Street Railway was incorporated in 1876. In 1893 the name was changed to the Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraqui Electric Railway Company (Electric was added to the name in 1895). The railway used horse power from 1877-1894 and was fully electric from 1893 until 1930.



St. Thomas Street Railway:



The St. Thomas Street Railway Company was incorporated in 1878. The company was sold in 1902 to the city of St. Thomas, Ontario and the name was changed to the St. Thomas Municipal Railway.

The railway operated from 1879-1898 using horse power and from 1898-1926 as an electric street railway. In 1926 the street railway was abandoned in favour of a private bus service.



St. Catharines Street Railway Company:

The *St. Catharines Street Railway* was incorporated in 1874. Service was extended to Merriton in 1880 and Thorold in 1881. In 1882 the name was changed to the *St. Catharines, Merriton and Thorold Street Railway Company*. In 1893 the company incorporated under the name *Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines and Thorold Electric Street Railway Company*. In 1901 the company was purchased by the *Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company* and continued as an electric street railway until 1948.



Scott writes for *CCN, RCNA CN Journal, ONA Ontario Numismatist*, and our club newsletter *Did You Know...?*.

We appreciate his valuable contribution.

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Pedlar & Whitney Amalgamated with Taylor, Drury



These three merchant's tokens issued by Taylor, Drury, Pedlar & Co. Limited were first issued in 1912 and were issued until 1921 with the exception of the 25 cent token which was issued until about 1940. In 1912 the Yukon "KLONDIKE" Gold Rush had been over for more than a decade and the frenzy of construction building the Alaska Highway was years ahead. These very rare tokens and well worn were issued when the Yukon was at a population low. These aluminum tokens were worth their weight in silver at a time when aluminum manufacture was very expensive.



The Yukon's longest lived and largest merchandising firm, Taylor and Drury, opened their first store in 1898 in Atlin, BC. They moved to Whitehorse in July 1900, after the railways was completed and set-up their tent at First Avenue and Elliot Street. Eighteen posts were built in other communities over the years. Pedlar and Whitney amalgamated with Taylor and Drury in 1912 to become Taylor, Drury and Pedlar; a union that lasted five years. The company began issuing tokens, like this one, because they cost less to produce than carrying enough coin to last until spring when the steamers could bring more. Because of their ubiquity, these tokens were accepted at local banks until the 1930s.

John Patten Whitney(JPW), son (third child) of Timothy Watts and Hannah Frances (Knight) Whitney, was born July 1856, Venango (PA), spending the first few years of his life near Lake Pleasant (PA) where Timothy had purchased a saw mill. Later Tim Whitney sold the business and bought buildings in the center of Waterford (PA) and opened a grocery and a telegraph office. JP learned the grocery business, working in the family store. He was definitely influenced by his uncle, Hugh (HH) Whitney, who by all accounts was a restless entrepreneur, trying many different business opportunities in his lifetime. JPW married 5 Jan 1881, Sedgwick County, KS, Hattie Catherine Lewis, daughter of William Forrester Lewis and Margaret J (Evans) Lewis. She was born 5 Aug 1858, Fleming, KY and died after 1901. No children are recorded. J.P. started a grocery business with a partner in Wichita (1878-1879), but then the 1880 census lists

AR. WHITEHORSE, YUKON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1943

DELIVERIES

With the large increase in population, the approach of cold weather and freezing conditions, shortage of help, and the desire to help the war effort in the saving of gas and tires, we have decided during the winter months to limit our deliveries commencing November 18th, as follows:

North of Main St. (Canadian Bank of Commerce.)
Deliveries will be made on Monday and Thursday.

South of Main on Tuesday and Friday.
General Delivery on Saturday.

No deliveries on Wednesday morning.

We ask the co-operation of our customers in our effort during this critical period of labor shortage and extreme cold temperatures when it is almost impossible to make deliveries without the freezing of goods of highly perishable nature.

Taylor & Drury Ltd.

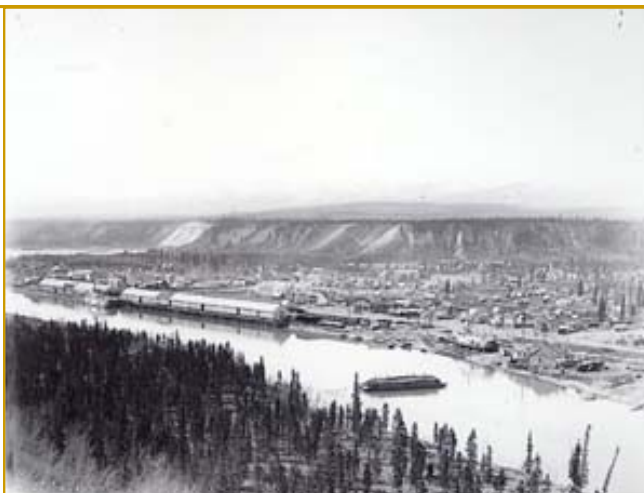
Whitehorse Star, November 26, 1943.

him with his uncle, H.H. raising cattle near Medicine Lodge, KS. The Wichita City directory has him in the stock-raising business in 1882. The 1885 Kansas State census records that he running a billiards hall near Medicine Lodge in Kiowa, Kansas. Next, we find him back in the grocery business in Seattle, WA according to the 1889 State census . By 1896, he and Hattie are in Juneau, Alaska operating a mercantile. When the gold rush brings in prospectors, J P seizes the opportunity and set up a store at Dyea, Alaska, where miners would disembark from the ships, outfit and provision before setting off over the Chilcoot Pass to the Yukon. Soon, J P has his Whitney and Pedlar stores in Bennett, then Dawson and Whitehorse, moving to the Yukon in 1899. He is listed on the 1901 Canadian census with Hattie in Whitehorse. After 1901, we have no record of Hattie Whitney. She is not on the 1911 Canada census, but there is no death record on file in Whitehorse. On various documents, J P Whitney is listed as John Patten Whitney. His death certificate indicates John Patten Whitney. His mother's step-mother was Ann Miller Patten. John Patten Whitney died 18 Mar 1933, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada.

J.P. Whitney was a true “booster” of Whitehorse and of the Whitehorse Copper Belt properties, and he played the most active and important role in their development. John Patten Whitney, better known as J.P., was originally from Pennsylvania and he arrived in Whitehorse in 1899 along with W.C. Pedlar where they established one of the first businesses in town, Whitney & Pedlar General Merchants. By supplying much needed provisions and tools to the early prospectors, Whitney soon acquired a large interest in a multitude of claims and mines including the Iron Horse, the Corvette, the Rabbit’s Foot & Anaconda and the Copper King.

In 1902 J.P. traveled all the way to San Francisco to purchase the latest in mining equipment, which was shipped north and installed at the Copper King. This enabled the Copper King to mine and ship almost 500 tons of high grade before the end of 1904. By 1907 he was majority owner and manager of the Copper King and by 1915 he was co-owner and manager of the Grafter Mine too. In addition to J.P.’s copper belt interests, which was said to eventually include over 12 square miles of mineral claims, he also owned several producing gold claims on Bullion and Forth of July Creeks in the Kluane District. And when the rich silver discoveries were being developed in the Windy Arm District in 1906, Whitney & Pedlar established a store in the boomtown of Conrad City catering to prospectors and miners there. J.P. was also a president of the Whitehorse Board of Trade and an active member of the local smelter committee. For many years J.P. was a fond and familiar figure around Whitehorse and he definitely looked the part, decked out in a fine tweed suit, Stetson hat, big white hair, big white moustache, cigar and cane. And when he was not promoting or tending to his mines, old J.P. could often be found attempting to whip someone’s butt at billiards at one of the local taverns. In 1912 J.P. became one of the first automobile owners in town when he had a Model “A” Ford shipped up to scoot him around to his different mines.

Following the closure of the copper mines, J.P. became interested in fox farming and had two such establishments at



Whitehorse in the 1920's and 30's. One was the J.P. Whitney Black Silverfox farm, located across the river from the old Canol refinery. Furs from the farm were world famous for quality. In 1933 after spending almost half of his life as Whitehorse's most upstanding citizen and promoter, "Old Man" Whitney, succumbed to pneumonia at the age of 79 in Whitehorse General Hospital, among family and friends, still holding his copper belt.

Messrs. Taylor and Drury met while en route to the Klondike but learned of a gold rush at Atlin, B.C. and opened a business there. In opposition to them were Whitney and Pedlar. Both firms moved to Lake Bennett during the construction of the White Pass and Yukon Railway to do business with the temporary population of 10,000 at Bennett City. In July, 1900 they took the first through train to Whitehorse terminal and soon both firms were doing business there.

They remained in opposition until 1912 when Taylor Drury Pedlar & Co. Limited was incorporated. Using the steam-powered "kluahne" on the Yukon river system the company opened and supplied trading posts at 18 locations, although no more than 12 were in operation at any one time. Tokens were used at these posts in order to avoid the need to hold large sums of money at each one. Acceptance of the tokens was so great that the native people hesitated to accept "steamboat" money from people travelling on the boat. While the name was changed to Taylor & Drury Limited in 1921, the tokens remained in use in some posts as late as the 1940's.



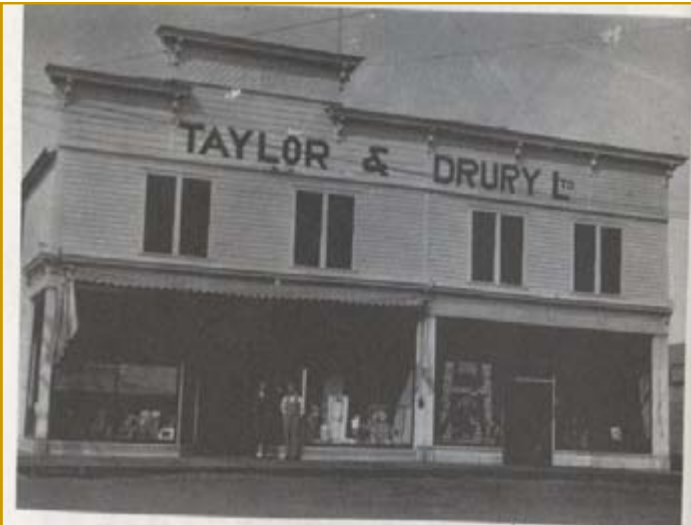
While these tokens have been long sought by collectors, there was an awareness of an overhang in the possession of the families and some had wondered what might come of this remainder. The question has now been resolved with the purchase of all of these tokens by D.M. Stewart of Victoria, B.C. There were 33 of the \$5.00 tokens which limits the number of sets available. The brass tokens in denominations of \$5.00, \$10.00, and \$20.00 are in good condition but the aluminum 25c, 50c and \$1.00 tokens are worn, holed, bitten and generally in poor condition. A light silver-coloured metal token with, "Taylor Drury Pedlar & Co Limited, Yukon Territory, White Horse", on the obverse side and, "Good for 50 (cents sign) in trade", on the reverse side.



The Taylor Drury Pedlar & Co. Limited was set up in 1912 by the amalgamation of two companies, Taylor & Drury, and Whitney & Pedlar. The name was shortened to Taylor & Drury Ltd. In 1921. Whitney was a partner even though his name did not appear on the tokens or in the company name. Isaac Taylor and William S. Drury came to the Yukon by way of Atlin and Bennett where they engaged in business before arriving in Whitehorse to establish themselves as partners, in the year 1900, with the arrival of the railway. Taylor & Drury operated their separate businesses until the amalgamation. John P. Whitney and William C. Pedlar met in Juneau in 1895 and went onto Whitehorse to build their store on Front Street in 1900. A second store was established in Dawson on 2nd Avenue between 2nd and 3rd Streets in 1901. There are probably 50 complete sets of these tokens in existence today, 33 which came into a collector's hands in 1987, plus a few sets in museums and in private hands previously; in addition there are a number of singles in the small hoard.

WHITEHORSE

Y8800	TAYLOR DRURY PEDLAR & CO. LIMITED.	1912-1921.
a, A-R-29½.	25¢	1912-1940's
b, A-R-32.	50¢	"
c, A-R-34½.	\$1.00	" see ATC&PN-9/85 by DMS
d, B-R-21½.	\$5.00	"
e, B-R-25.	\$10.00	"
f, B-R-34½.	\$20.00	"



(postcard view)

Built for Whitney & Pedlar on the site of the old White Horse Hotel destroyed in the fire of 1905. Used by Taylor Drury & Pedlar from 1912 to 1921, then by Taylor & Drury until the 1950's.



(Simpson 1961)

The Taylor & Drury Ltd. store as it appeared in 1961. The adjacent building is the Northern Commercial Co. store; the NCCo. went out of the mercantile business in Whitehorse in 1969, the building being taken over by Taylor & Drury Ltd.

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(need the rest of the info)



PLEASE SHARE ANY HISTORICAL FACTS ABOUT OUR CLUB WITH OUR NEWSLETTER EDITOR THAT THEY MAY BE FEATURED FROM TIME-TO-TIME! PICTURES ARE WELCOMED!

Send your newsletter submission to

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If you send a picture, preference is jpg format. Articles can be in body of email, Wordpad, WordPerfect, Word, Excel, Publisher, PowerPoint, pdf, or most any other format.

Would love to hear your profile about how you became interested in numismatics.

May 23, 1905: Whitehorse was swept by fire early this morning and is now a mass of blackened smoking ruins. Loss \$300,000. The single fire engine at a critical moment gave out, and quickly the best part of the city became involved in ruin. So rapidly did the fire spread, many complete and extensive stocks were lost entirely, not a scrap being taken out of the stores before the buildings were completely enwrapped in flame. The fire takes the city, extending from the post office to the telegraph office and crossing the tracks, sweeping the railroad, the White Pass depot, three of the best hotels and dozens of the smaller buildings. The fire originated this morning between four and six o'clock in the barber shop in the rear of the Windsor Hotel. The fire was a trifle, and the fire engine was soon rapidly reducing the flames to nothing. It was almost under control when owing, it is said, to the fact that there was not sufficient water in the engine, it broke down. The engineer is blamed for the fact of the engines break down and the consequent loss. The whole hotel in a few minutes was ablaze, the flames spreading to the surrounding buildings. A strong wind was blowing and the flames jumped the street and the building of Whitney & Pedlar and the railway station were both soon ablaze. Both were burned to the ground in a very few minutes. All the buildings in the block north of the Windsor hotel were burned to the ground and in the block south of the hotel, all were burned as far as the post office. No government buildings were damaged, nor was the warehouse of the railway damaged. A considerable quantity of baggage, however, was destroyed in the railway station. There were no lives lost, nor were there any lives in danger at any time. The whole town turned out to assist in the putting out of the flames. Mr. Newell and the other officials of the White Pass Company formed a bucket brigade and did efficient work. As soon as the fire was out the railway company commenced the construction of a new railway station. Other merchants are making arrangements at once for the construction of their buildings and in a week several of the principal merchants and hotel men will have their new structures well under way. The following is a complete list of the burned business houses: Windsor hotel, Golden Eagle hotel, Vancouver hotel, Commercial hotel, Seattle hotel, R. Lowe & Co., McKeown drug store, McLennan Hardware Co., Taylor & Drury, H.F. Seward jewelry, Halbe hotel, Central drug store, Sharp's barber shop, Martin confectionery, Unsworth hardware, Bon Marche dry goods, Arctic Trading Co., Commercial cafe, P. Burns & Co., Main Street laundry. Royal restaurant, Salvatore confectionery, Bennett News Co., Royal cafe, Electric Light Co. poles and wires, White Pass depot. Fire was always a great fear in a frontier town. Closely built tents and wooden buildings using every sort of wood stove made fire almost a certainty. Whitehorse had prepared itself for just such an emergency with a fire hall, rolls of hose, fire engine and a well organized fire brigade. In the early morning of May 23, 1905, however, human error caused the entire business section of the town to burn down. Bank of Commerce teller Robert W. Service was part of the fire brigade that morning and remembers the blaze in his autobiography "Ploughman Of The Moon":

Top photo: Despite being almost directly across the street from the fire hall, the fire which started in the Windsor Hotel barber shop, managed to spread south to (but did not include) the Post Office, north to and including the Commercial Hotel, across First avenue to the train station and down Main street consuming everything to Second avenue. Barley coll./Yukon Archives. Bottom photo: Whitehorse Fire Damage. Six men salvaging what they can from the ashes of the May 23, 1905 fire. Scharschmidt coll./Yukon Archives



[Continued from page 8] “One morning in early spring we were aroused by the fire siren. It was around three o’clock, and we cursed as we rushed to the scene. It was a gray dawn, evil and askew. Others passed us pulling on their clothes as they ran. I heard them cry: “It’s the White Pass Hotel.” [Windsor] ...Smoke was pouring from the building, but as yet there was no sign of fire ...The hotel was only a hundred yards away from the pump house. We could get two streams on the fire and quickly master it. Everything was in place awaiting the water...How long it seemed to be in coming! But the engine had to be started and the engineer had lost his head ...Hose in hands, with nozzles pointing, we waited, prayed, cursed...” “Thank God! At last the pipes swelled and the strong jets shot out. We were saved. We would soon get the fire under control. We inundated the centre of the building where the smoke was thickest. It faltered, almost died away...Suddenly, to our horror, the saving stream ceased. Not a drop of water came forth. At the same time the fire, as if mocking our dismay, burst out again.

“Quick see what’s wrong!” shouted the crowd, and a rush was made to the pump room. Men were yelling frantically for water. Then I could see them dragging out the wretched engineer, who seemed to be in a state of collapse. I heard a shout of panic: “There’s no more water in the tanks. He’s let them run dry. We’re lost, We can’t fight the fire!” “...And there they stood staring at those limp hose pipes from which no water came. We were helpless and, even as we looked, the fire, as if in triumph, shot out a great blaze of flame that dominated the smoke. The holocaust was under way.”

The final result of the fire was the burning down of most of the business community on Front Street between Steel and Elliot and down Main Street to Second Ave. Bank of Commerce employees, Robert Service among them, formed a bucket brigade and prevented sparks and the intense heat of the blaze from igniting the Bank of Commerce premises which were, at that time, on the west corner of Second and Main.

References: MacBride Museum, CATC (D.M. Stewart), Yukon Numismatica (Leslie C. Hill and Scott A. Simpson), The Historical Development of Whitehorse (Paul M. Koroscil), Houghen Group of Companies, and Inventory to the Taylor & Drury Co. Ltd. (Mayo Branch Records 1919-1960) held by Yukon Archives (Tourism and Culture). Portions of this article, were published in the "CEE TEE" in Volume 14, number 6. November, 1985 stated from whom tokens could be purchased. Photos of the business in Whitehorse, taken this year, (1999), will be published in the December issue of the "CEE TEE".

O.N.A. Club Insurance Alert



During the Annual General Meeting of the 2012 Convention the Insurance Chairman, Paul Petch, drew to the attention of all in attendance a potential problem and presented an important message for all coin event organizers that count on O.N.A. liability insurance.

We have had some close calls with some events almost having to be cancelled because there was no Additional Insured certificate, or the certificate that was on hand was no longer acceptable at the event location. We have had the management of malls, meeting halls, etc. change, with the new management being real sticklers that their legal name and address must appear on the insurance form. We have even had the planned showplace being sold to a new owner, so the Additional Insured certificate that was perfectly fine last year became unacceptable this year.

Fortunately, our insurance agent has been very responsive and all emergencies have been dealt with quickly and efficiently, reflective of the fine level of service that the O.N.A. has enjoyed over the years. However, it is the purpose of this alert to prompt all those serving their clubs to be aware of this situation and to prepare for it.

If you have an event planned between now and the end of October when our new insurance year begins, please take the time to visit the showplace, show the certificate to management and assure yourself that everything is in order. If it is not, updated Additional Insured certificates can be provided, but the sooner we know about your problem, the sooner we can make sure you are ready for your show.

Paul Petch

O.N.A. Insurance Chairman



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