

ness connected with a simple catalogue. Some of these may be quoted with interest. In describing the French-American jetons, he states of that of 1755 which bears the golden fleece that :

"Many were the Jasons in those adventurous days who set out for New France expecting to return with the much coveted auriferous prize. But the fleecing of the poor *habitants* indulged in by some of their governors was the nearest approach to the Golden Fleece which was ever attained by them. To this cause, more than to all others, may we attribute the failure of French anticipation in the building up of a glorious empire in America."

In describing the T. S. Brown token, Mr. McLachlan states that :—

"This token was issued in 1832 or 1833 as a substitute for change. It not only proved useful, but became a source of profit to the importer. It also coined a name for Mr. Brown by which he has since been familiarly known among his friends—'Copper Tommy.' He took part in the rebellion of 1837 commanding the rebels at St. Charles."

In his opening paragraph the author states that :—

"In preparing an amended catalogue of coins and medals relating to Canada, I intend to depart somewhat from the order adopted by Sandham."

Sandham and LeRoux had followed in their catalogues the classification adopted by Christmas, who placed Newfoundland first on the list, made a separate heading for the single coin of the Magdalen Islands and arranged those of the old united province of Canada together without distinguishing those relating to Ontario and Quebec. He makes a new division for the coins of the old regime and places the Magdalen Islands' coin with those of the province of Quebec. In the separating of the coins of the two larger provinces, two new divisions become necessary, those belonging to the old united province and such as have been issued by the Dominion Government or have no local bearing. All these divisions render the arranging of the coins more easy.