

are classed among the cards which goes to prove the claim that the coin was never popular in Canada. This is no doubt a part of the shipment of 6000 livres of this coin which Hocquart, the Intendant, acknowledges to have received in 1734. Although this is not especially a Canadian coin and should not be classed as such, Breton describes it under No. 508, (9) but gives the date as 1738 because a second lot was ordered in that year, and an ordonnance issued making them current at 2 sols. Another point worthy of note is that there were very few small cards mentioned in this inventory, while the $7\frac{1}{2}$ -sol card is altogether wanting. The question may be asked, were many of these included in the issues of 1729 and 1733?

Another inventory gives a larger proportion of small cards, but still none of those of $7\frac{1}{2}$ -sols. Antoine Magnan, a merchant of Montreal, died in June, 1736, leaving the following cash on hand:

Inventaire de feu Antoine Magnan, marchand

Item

Dans une casette s'est trouvé

72	cartes	de 24 livres	1728. 0.0
56	"	" 12 "	672. 0.0
76	"	" 6 "	456. 0.0
15	"	" 3 "	45. 0.0
31	"	" 30 sols	45.10.0
10	"	" 15 "	7.10.0

2954.0.0

(9) "Illustrated History of coins and tokens Relating to Canada" by P. N. Breton, Montreal, 1894 page 29.