

describing fifty-one additional pieces, making a total of three hundred and nine. From this should be deducted thirty one that are not Canadian or that were never struck.

Mr. Sandham has also written several brochures on the same subject. The first of these, the "Prince of Wales' medals" appeared in 1871, describing seven medals, either commemorative of the Prince's visit in 1860, or presented by him to be awarded in several of our schools and colleges. It consists of twenty pages, printed in Montreal. In 1872 he issued a similar work on "McGill college and its medals," describing altogether eight that are awarded annually in that institution. The main portion of the work, forty out of forty-four pages, is devoted to a history of the college making it of little value as a work on numismatics. Both of these works are printed only on one side of the page; and what gives them their greatest charm is the beautiful photographs, of the medals described, with which they are illustrated. In the same year he wrote a four page pamphlet describing seven "Montreal trade tokens." These private tokens, advertisements of old business firms, are all figured in a full paged lithographic illustration. This was printed in Boston, "The historic medals of Canada," his last work, before relinquishing the study, appeared in 1873. It consists of twenty-four pages describing a number of medals relating mainly to the conquest. As it was written to be read before the Literary and Historical society of Quebec, it was printed in that city.

In 1874 Mr. William Kingsford wrote a monograph entitled "A Canadian political coin." He attempts to give the history of what is known as the Vexator Canadensis, a coin or rather two coins similar in design, whose legend and origin are a puzzle to collectors. By considerable twisting and turning of the almost undecipherable legend on the reverse he makes *Remunillos Viscapre* to read *Non illos Vis Capere* and translates it "Don't you wish you may