

The expression *sonnante*, or ringing, is here shown to have been adopted at this early date to distinguish the old metallic from the newer and more prevalent but unresponsive card currency.

In 1733 a royal ordonnance authorized a further issue of cards to the extent of 200,000 livres. These were also made from plain cardboard, but instead of being stamped in Canada in black with the arms of France in duplicate, they were sent out already embossed in white with the arms of France and of Navarre in two shields side by side as on the Louis d'or of the time. And from this time on there is no change in the style or denominations of the cards save in the signatures. There are extant, issued under this authorization, cards of 24 livres dated 1733, 1734 and 1735; 12 livres of 1733 and 1735; and 30 sols of 1741.

Among the papers of Antoine Loiseau, Notary Public of Boucherville, is one that mentions the 7½ sol piece. This is so far the only document in which I have seen it listed. From this, I conclude that there was only a limited issue of the lower denominations.

Le 19 avril 1734, Inventaire de François Lacoste, veuf d'Angélique Martinbeau de Boucherville

Item	1	carte	de	12	livres	12.	0	
"	2	"	"	6	"	12.	0	
"	1	"	"	30	sols	1.10		
"	2	"	"	15	"	1.10		
"	2	"	"	7	" 6 deniers	.15		
"	1	Billet	d'ordonnance			<u>1. 0</u>	28	15