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THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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President's Message

In January, 1950, a small group of numismatists, then associated as the Ottawa Coin Club, decided to attempt to found a national organization of those interested in collecting coins, tokens, medals, and paper money, under the title of the Canadian Numismatic Association. The venture met a considerable measure of success from the start, and today, with an active membership list that approaches the 700 mark, may be considered as resting on a firm basis.

From the beginning, one of our goals was the publication of a printed magazine, and this goal has been realized with the appearance of this initial issue of the *Canadian Numismatic Journal*. Publication is, of course, in itself something of a venture, and will depend for its success on the continuing support of an adequate membership, and — fully as important — of an adequate supply of contributions to fill the pages.

That the goal of a printed publication has been reached at all is due, in large measure, to the untiring efforts of the Association's officers over the past six years, and to the loyal support of a hard core of members who have stayed with the ship since it was first launched. It seems fitting at this time to express our gratitude to both groups. Given such support in the years to come, the future of the *Canadian Numismatic Journal* is assured.

G. R. L. POTTER,
President.

Editor's Page

Volume I, Number 1, of the *Canadian Numismatic Journal* — the successor of the *C.N.A. Bulletin* — starts the seventh year of publication, thus putting a period to six full years of its history.

Much of the credit for the success of the *C.N.A.* and its monthly *Bulletin* goes to our President, G. R. L. Potter. It was he who, in 1950, when the Ottawa Coin Club formed the Canadian Numismatic Association, assumed the duties of Editor and issued the first number of the mimeographed *Bulletin*. Now, six years later, another big step is being taken by replacing the *Bulletin* with a printed *Journal*, under the presidency of Mr. Potter.

The officers and all others responsible for the Association's publication want to thank their many friends who have so kindly expressed their best wishes for our new venture. Such sentiments make each feel that it is worth while after all, and impel one to join with Tiny Tim in saying "God Bless Us Every One". How can we lose with such support?

The advertisers have been among our best "well-wishers", having not only expressed their pleasure at the suddenly announced change of publication, but actually, in some cases, increased their advertising requirements in the face of the upwardly revised rates. Accompanying the ads were very flattering messages of congratulation. The governing body of the *C.N.A.* tenders them a hearty vote of thanks, and in turn wishes them and all our members a

HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

There has been considerable correspondence regarding the mint sets issued by the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa, during the last few years. These coins have been of such excellence that they seem to require a special term to distinguish them from the regular run of the mill "uncirculated" ones. The sets of coins distributed in Ottawa in 1953 and in 1955, and also sold in cardboard holders otherwise, are not classified officially as "proof" by the Mint. But they do resemble "proof" coins in their superb appearance, so would "proof-like" be a suitable term?

There has not been an official issue of "proof" Canadian coins since 1937, yet an occasional mention of a "proof" coin of subsequent years is made in numismatic circles. Should we not abide by the official ruling and refer to such coins as "proof-like" or some other name than "proof"? Those coins are not "proof" by definition, and we fear that if collectors start making their own rules, the tendency will be to class any uncirculated coin, whether immaculate or not, as a "proof".

We invite further correspondence on this subject; all comments and expressions of opinion will be most welcome as this is a point that needs clarification.

C.N.A. Chapters and Club Reports

CHAPTER #1 (Ottawa, Ont.) held its monthly meeting on December 12. Seventeen members and three guests attended and enjoyed a profitable evening; two new members were enrolled.

The Chapter's slate of nominees for 1956 won speedy confirmation and the following officers were elected: Hon. Pres., Dr. C. M. Dent; Pres., J. K. Curtis; Vice-Pres., G. E. Bamsey; and Sec.-Treas., A. E. H. Petrie.

Major Sheldon Carroll read some interesting letters lately received, including word on further Canadian sovereigns appearing on world markets, and a new variety of 1923 Canadian dollar bill with lilac seal.

Member and guest speakers were designated for our meetings during the coming months; since A.N.A. slide lectures have been much appreciated in the past, it was agreed that more of these should be given.

Early Canadian coins and tokens now being offered for sale evoked much discussion during the latter part of the evening.

A. E. H. PETRIE,
Sec.-Treas.

CHAPTER #4 (Hamilton, Ont.) held a meeting on November 20 with fourteen members and one visitor from Buffalo present. This turned out to be mainly a business meeting at which many topics were discussed.

High on the agenda was the problem of finding a permanent meeting place as the Club's membership will soon be too large to continue meeting in members' homes. President Sam Baggs is investigating various leads.

A motion was passed favouring the wearing of identification badges by the members at all meetings, thus helping to avoid cause for embarrassment by both the members and any possible visitors. These are to be procured by the Chapter's Librarian, Bruce R. Brace.

It was decided that acting Treasurer, Jack Stroud, should continue as such in view of Eugene Culp being unable to attend the meetings.

There were five committees formed, with the following in charge: *Membership*, Jack Steves; *Advertising and Publicity*, Rudy Sauro; *Program*, Bruce R. Brace; *Auction*, Robert Low; *Social*, Thelma Pelletier.

Miss Thelma PELLETIER,
Corresponding Secretary.

CHAPTER #5 (Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.) held its regular meeting on November the 25th. The following officers were elected for the 1956 term: President, Ted Rogers; Vice-Pres., Philip E. Lyon; Sec.-Treas., Forrest P. Howe; Librarian, Lu Riggs; Publicity, Sol Kaplan.

The annual banquet will be held early in 1956 in conjunction with the Norwood Coin Club, under the supervision of the Secretary-Treasurer.

It is also planned to invite the Central States Numismatic Association to hold its convention in Cincinnati, with the Norwood and Cincinnati Clubs as the hosts.

Our Chapter has big plans afoot to enlarge its membership, and hopes to become the largest Chapter of the C.N.A. This is in keeping with the great American interest in Canadian numismatics during the past few years, which is still increasing.

Forrest P. Howe,
Sec.-Treas.

CHAPTER #6 (Regina, Sask.) held its second meeting of the season at the Drake Hotel, on December the second in the form of a dinner.

The turn-out was smaller than usual owing to stormy weather. There were eight members present, in spite of blocked roads making it very difficult to get through.

It was announced that Miss Gwen Sentis had a coin display case made up, which she kindly offered for Club use at any time.

The Committee appointed to interview the banks reported that they would be interested in having coin exhibits starting early this year. The banks favouring the idea were informed that the displays would be changed regularly.

The first Tuesday of each month has been set aside as our regular meeting day.

After viewing coins and other items on display, and holding a small auction, the meeting was adjourned.

Martin M. WATTS,
Sec.-Treas.

CHAPTER #7 (Vancouver, B.C.) held its regular monthly meeting in the C.K.N.W. radio studios, on Wednesday November 9th.

Vice-President R. S. Eveleigh took the chair in the absence of the President, P. R. Bengough, C.B.E., and Leslie C. Hill acted as Secretary, Dan Girody being unable to attend.

An interesting evening was enjoyed by all. Those present agreed to pay their C.N.A. membership and their Club dues right away.

A spirited coin auction was held, and in spite of a relatively small attendance everyone was surprised at the volume of sales recorded. R. McKenzie conducted the auction in a very fine manner as usual.

Allan KLENMAN,
Publicity Director.

THE TORONTO COIN CLUB held its regular monthly meeting in the Royal York Hotel on the 26th of November. There were twenty-one members and two visitors present, these were G. R. L. Potter, President of the C.N.A., and Bruce R. Brace, Treasurer of the C.N.A. Vincent G. Greene presided over the meeting.

The Secretary was authorized to buy a typewriter as the Club's work has increased considerably. The purchase of a book-case to be kept in the Hotel to house the Club's Library was again discussed. Norman B. Mason, reported on quotations available but no decisive action was taken.

The Treasurer was authorized to pay the Club's membership in the C.N.A. and the A.N.A., and also to again pay the dues of the Toronto Reference Library, as a public service, and to help further our Club publicity.

The meeting approved five new applications for membership, bringing the Club roster of paid-up members to sixty-two.

It was announced that one of our members, Dr. Wilkinson, was to lecture at the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, on "Coin Collecting" on November the 28th. This was one of a series of lectures on museum appreciation. Several other members of our Club participated as a supporting panel to represent various sections of numismatic knowledge.

The main speaker, Mr. Potter, spoke on Japanese swords and their accoutrements, dwelling on the exquisite workmanship. Many of the scabbards, hilts, guards and other accessories were elaborately engraved and worked with precious metals. Some of the component parts were on display which added much to the members' appreciation.

John J. Pittman exhibited numerous items including many gold coins. One of these was a 5-guinea piece of 1716, the rarest of the issues of George the First; another of the choice items was a sovereign of 1925, which is very scarce. A set of gold coin weights issued by the Republic of Bolivia, dated 31.X.52 were also quite interesting; they bore no indication of value. A set of the 1955 coins of Cyprus, from 3 mils to 100 mils were described and exhibited, as was also a set of 1936 Maundy money. According to Mr. Pittman, the 1936 Maundy sets, which were of course distributed by Edward VIII, are the rarest of all modern Maundy coins.

The meeting closed on a very harmonious, conversational note which was engaged in by all present.

Peter S. FAVRO,
Secretary.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

by Mrs. Betty HEARN,
Librarian, B.N.S. General Offices, Toronto

(Fifth installment, conclusion)

A Record of Banks Absorbed by the B. of N. S.

Union Bank of Prince Edward Island began operations in 1864 and amalgamated with the B. of N.S. in 1883.

A complete listing of this bank's officers is not available at present. As of 1883, Charles Palmer was President, and George MacLeod was Cashier. It seems likely that Charles Palmer was President throughout the Bank's history, since we have a \$5 note, with handwritten date, signed by Chas. Palmer, President, and dated 1st June, 1864. It is written for "Five Dollars" or 20 shillings and 10 pence stg.

We also have \$20 of 1st January, 1872, date engraved, and there were also notes of \$1 and \$2 made of this date.

The Bank has a \$1, \$2, and \$5 with engraved date of 1st of March, 1875.

N.B.—According to the National Counterfeit Detector, some of the \$1 notes of 1872 bearing serial #30252 were counterfeited, as were some of the \$2 notes of 1872 and 1875.

City Bank of Saint John started in operation in 1836 and was absorbed in 1839.

There is no record of note issues, so none believed to be outstanding.

The Summerside Bank set up business in 1866 and was taken over by B. of N.S. in 1901.

No records exist of bank note issues so there is probably little outstanding.

The Bank of New Brunswick established in 1820, amalgamated with the B. of N.S. February, 1913.

We are not able at present to give any details on note issues.

The early £.s.d. issues were made out to "John Bull or bearer". We have in our Bank's archives two 5-shilling notes dated 1820 signed H. H. Carmichael, Cashier, and John Robinson, President; two specimens of £2 notes of Oct. 1, 1932 signed Salmon Wheeler, Cashier, and Henry Gilbert, Pres.; a £1 note of July 1, 1841 on which neither signature is legible; a £25 note of Nov. 1, 1860 overprinted \$100, J. D. Lewin, Pres.,

and W. Girvan, Cashier. It is interesting to note that all specimens 1820 to 1860 have the same designs back and front, no matter what date; however, the £25 note of 1860 is New England Bank Note Co., Boston, while the dollar 1860's are American Bank Note Co., Boston. The 1832 note was printed in London by Perkins Fairman and Marth.

The officers of this Bank were:

Presidents: John Robinson, June 1820 to May 1829; Henry Gilber, May 1829 to May 1833; Soloman Nichols, May 1833 to January 1838; Robert Hazen, January 1838 to May 1839; Thomas Leavitt, May 1839 to October 1850; Thomas Millidge, October 1850 to March 1858; James Lewin, March 1858 to March 1900; James Manchester, March 1900 to amalgamation in 1913.

Cashier or General Manager: H. H. Carmichael, 1820 to 1829; Zalmon Wheeler, 1829 to 1837; Richard Whiteside, 1837 to 1858; Thomas A. Sancton, 1858 to 1862; William Girvan, 1862 to 1890; Joshua Clawson, 1890 to (?).

In 1884 Geo A. Schofield was appointed "Manager". In December, 1900 he was succeeded by William E. Stavert, whose title was changed to "General Manager" in January, 1904. Stavert remained General Manager until December, 1905 when he was succeeded by R. B. Kessen who was in turn succeeded by C. H. Easson in September of 1912, who held office for the few remaining months till amalgamation.

(Editor's note. We know of \$1, \$20, and \$50 notes of 1860; also of a \$5 note of 1863. It will be recalled from the First installment that the B. of N.S. made their notes out to "Adam Smith or bearer".)

Bank of Ottawa established 1874, amalgamated with B. of N.S. in April of 1919.

Complete record of note issues not available.

First issue probably in 1874 as we have a \$5 note of that year dated Nov. 2, and signed by James MacLaren, President.

Other issues on record are: January 2, 1903, \$5, \$20, \$50; August 1, 1913, \$10; June 1, 1917, \$5.

Officials of the Bank of Ottawa were:

President: James MacLaren, 1874 to 1892; Charles Magee, 1892 to 1902; George Hay, 1902 to 1908; David MacLaren, 1908 to 1913; George Bryson, 1913 to 1919.

Cashier or General Manager: Patrick Robertson, 1874 to 1879; Charles Magee (acting Cashier), 1879 to 1880; George Burn, Cashier 1880 then General Manager to 1916; D. M. Finnie, 1916 to 1919.

*Metropolitan Bank established 1902,
joined B. of N.S., November 1914.*

Complete record of notes not available.

First issue was on November 5, 1902. We have a \$5 and a \$100 of this issue. Another issue is of November 5, 1909, of \$10, \$20, and \$50 that we know of. It may well be that these were all the dates ever issued, since we have one of November 5, 1902 signed S. J. Moore, President, though Mr. Moore did not become President until 1905.

Officials of the Bank were:

*President: A. E. Ames, 1902 to 1903; R. H. Warden, 1903 to 1905;
S. J. Moore, 1905 to 1914.*

General Manager: F. W. Baillie, 1902 to 1903; W. D. Ross, 1903 to 1914.

(Editor's Note. As may be seen, some of the above issues are incompletely listed so any additional information will be welcomed. It may also be noted here that all ten of the chartered banks that issued notes were contacted, but there were only three that co-operated. These were the two oldest chartered banks in Canada, The Bank of Montreal and the Bank of Nova Scotia. The third was the Banque Canadienne Nationale which also supplied photos of most of their notes; these we were unable to reproduce in the *Bulletin*, but they were of a great help in preparing our description. Our problem is now to get data on the other seven chartered banks. This series will be continued with some data on the Canadian Bank of Commerce which is on hand.)

More Chapters, please!

There are now seven Chapters in the Canadian Numismatic Association:

- No. 1: Ottawa (Ont.)
- No. 2: Calgary (Alta.)
- No. 3: Peterborough-Lindsay (Ont.)
- No. 4: Hamilton (Ont.)
- No. 5: Cincinnati (Ohio, U.S.A.)
- No. 6: Regina (Sask.)
- No. 7: Vancouver (B.C.)

Who will form Chapter No. 8?

Do not forget that five (5) or more members of the C.N.A. may organize into a Chapter!

New Members

- 966 BARR, Richard L., 210 South 67th East Ave., Tulsa 12, Okla., U.S.A.
967 HERR, O. S., 314 Currell Ave., Ottawa 3, Ont.
968 CURTIS, Justin A. C., The Curtis Funeral Home Inc., Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
969 HUMPHREYS, John E., Penny, B.C.
-

Change of Address

- 122 PIGEON, Sr., E. H., 2340 21st Ave., San Francisco 16, Calif., U.S.A.
226 CAME, M. E., 4 Hillcrest Drive, Dover, N.H., U.S.A.
311 McMAHON, J. M., 3951 45th Street, Long Island City (4), N.Y., U.S.A.
925 LANE, D. M., Peace River, Alberta.
938 WOODARD, R. M., Altona, Manitoba.
-

Deceased

- 956 McCANN, H. V., 937½ 2nd Avenue East, Owen Sound, Ont.
-

Resigned

- 688 KANN, E., 1995 North Sycamore Ave., Los Angeles 28, Calif., U.S.A.
845 LEWIS, Samuel, 116 Bay Street North, Hamilton, Ont.
-

Membership

Membership in the C.N.A. is open to any interested party upon payment of \$2.00 to the Treasurer, in Canadian funds, for one year. As memberships are on a calendar year basis, back copies for the current year are sent to new members.

Membership Renewals are now due! Prompt payment of these will be greatly appreciated.

The old Masters can be wrong!

by Major Sheldon S. CARROLL, C.D.

For so many years the various works by P. N. Breton and Dr. Joseph Leroux have been the standard references for Canadian numismatists that they have come to be regarded as almost infallible. It is true that during the past sixty years new information has come to light that was not known to these early numismatists but it is also true that it is seldom that glaring errors are discovered in their works. One such error has recently come to light in the illustrations by both authors of one of the commonest of the Canadian bank tokens.

The tip-off in this case came from an auction catalogue issued in November, 1954 by a well-known dealer. One lot was described as follows: "Quebec Bank Penny Token. 1852. Similar to B-528 which shows Britannia seated. However, the whip end in man's hand hangs longer. The ground he stands on is larger. On reverse Britannia has no flag over her head and her hand is outstretched pointing to the ship? This reverse is similar to the half penny, in which her hand is outstretched, but half penny has the flag, whereas this doesn't. Fine."

We needn't concern ourselves with the points about the whip end being longer and the ground being larger. There are many varieties of the habitant pennies and halfpennies in which the whip-lash is of varying lengths and in which the ground may be large or small. Neither need we worry too much as to whether there is a flag on the rock over Britannia's head. It will be noted that the specimen described above was in only Fine condition. An examination of a number of Fine specimens will show that the flag is very faint or entirely worn off. On Very Fine or better specimens the flag shows clearly on both pennies and halfpennies. The part of the description of real interest, however, is "her hand is outstretched pointing to the ship? This reverse is similar to the halfpenny, in which her hand is outstretched". It is not surprising that the cataloguer was mislead.

Now, have a look in your copy of Breton, 1894 at the illustrations of Nos. 528 and 529, the Quebec Bank 1852 penny and halfpenny. The illustrations show Britannia with her left hand by her side on the penny but outstretched toward the ship on the halfpenny. Next, take a look in your copy of Leroux (1888) at the illustrations of Nos. 532 and 533. The illustrations are almost identical with those in Breton. Finally, have a look at the Quebec Bank 1852 penny and halfpenny in your own collection and you will find that on the reverses of *both* the penny and halfpenny, Britannia's left arm points toward the ship! There is no doubt about it that the illustrations of the reverse of the penny is

incorrect in both Breton and Leroux. Britannia's left arm on the penny should point toward the ship but it doesn't.

Not only did these illustrious gentlemen make the mistake once—they made it several times. The error was made first by Dr. Leroux in his 1888 work. Oddly enough he had an accurate illustration in his 1883 book. Breton made the error first in his 1890 book and repeated it in 1894, 1896 and 1912. On the other hand R. W. McLachlan produced an accurate illustration in his 1903 work, as did Dr. Courteau in his 1927 book and Scotts in their 1913 catalogue.

Numismatists are noted for discovering the slightest error in coins, medals and tokens. It is odd that this error in an illustration in widely used numismatic reference works has escaped notice for so long.

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— *Breton's Coin Book* (circa 1896). Page 8, illustrations 25 and 26.
— *Popular Illustrated Guide to Canadian Coins, Medals, etc., etc.*, 1912. Page 99, illustrations 528 and 529.
- COURTEAU, Dr. E. G.—*The Habitant Tokens of Lower Canada*, 1927. Page 17, illustration 15.
- LEROUX, Dr. Joseph—*Numismatic Atlas for Canada*, 1883. Page 10, illustrations 118 and 119.
— *The Canadian Coin Cabinet*, 1888. Page 73, illustrations 532 and 533.
- McLACHLAN, R. W.—*The Copper Currency of the Canadian Banks, 1837-1857*, 1903. Plate III, illustrations 26 and 27.
- J. W. SCOTT'S—*Standard Catalogue No. 2 of the Copper Coins of the World*, 1913. Page 72.

1956 C.N.A. Convention

The 1956 Convention of the C.N.A. will be held in London, Ont., on the invitation of the London Numismatic Society. It will be sometime in September. Further details will be published shortly.

Acknowledgements

From B. A. Seaby Ltd., 65 Gt. Portland Street, London, W.1, *Standard Catalogue of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1956 Edition. This is just one of the many books received in the past from this firm, whose generosity has largely contributed in bringing the C.N.A. Library up to date.

Metallurgical Aspects of Coinage with Special Reference to Nickel

Address delivered to the Toronto Coin Club, on March 26, 1955,

by Aubrey A. TUTTLE,

Mechanical Engineer, The International Nickel Company of Canada

In my work, I am concerned with properties and fabrication of nickel, nickel alloys, and competitive materials. I will, therefore, confine my remarks in the main to metallurgical aspects as they concern the government which must provide the raw materials of coinage, the Mint which manufactures the coins, and the people that must use the coins. Some historical comment is included, and a reference to "our Company".

In speaking of "our Company" I use the expression in its broadest sense. First, because nickel has a special significance to all Canadians due to its abundance here and its role in the Canadian economy, I believe we are justified in thinking of it as a distinctively Canadian metal. Secondly, ownership in the company is widely distributed, and it is quite likely that some of you are among its shareholders.

Our company supplies approximately 70% of the nearly four hundred million pounds annually available to the markets of the free world. Of this amount, only three to four per cent goes into coinage. This does not seem like a very substantial amount of nickel. However, when it is remembered that the weight of coins is usually measured in either grains or grams,

the amount runs into astronomical figures.

For example, if 4% of our Company's production were confined to the Canadian 5 cent piece, it would produce one billion "Nickels". If consumed in the production of the U.S. 5 cent piece, which contains 25% nickel, balance copper, four billion "Nickels" could be minted. Over the years, the allocation to coinage has grown and will undoubtedly do so in the future.

Feely reports, and I quote "In the United Kingdom the withdrawal from circulation of more than two billion quaternary silver coins and their replacement with cupronickel coins of the same denominations will take approximately twenty years to accomplish and it is estimated that the saving on the operation will exceed £30,000,000 at the present prices of the metals involved. Over 27,000,000 fine ounces of silver were recovered in 1949 from the coins withdrawn from circulation.

India adopted pure nickel as the basis of her coinage system in 1946. Up to 1949, together with Pakistan and Hyderabad, she has imported over seven thousand metric tons of nickel in the form of blanks which have been struck by the Bombay

and Calcutta Mints. The Ministry of Finance announced in April '49 that the Indian Government is building a refinery for the recovery of three hundred million ounces of silver contained in the quarternary silver coins of India and Pakistan now being replaced by pure nickel. The 1950 issue of pure nickel Indian coins in three denominations carried the inscription "Government of India" for the first time.

The Government of Burma announced the adoption of pure nickel for the one-half and one-quarter Rupee coins, leaving for later consideration the issuance of one Rupee coins. These new Burmese coins are unusually attractive in appearance and remarkable for their perfection of design and detail.¹

Let us consider why nickel has replaced much of the traditional gold and silver used in coinage. The reasons are both metallurgical and monetary.

Metallurgically speaking, nickel has no equal in its combination of properties which makes for ease of coinability, durability, good appearance, and difficulty experienced in attempting to counterfeit. It is also magnetic, unlike all of the other coins with the exception of steel substitutes. Its magnetism is used to advantage in singling it out from other coins, or for use in certain types of vending machines.

¹ Since 1951 India, Pakistan, and Burma, because of the scarcity of nickel, had to discontinue the use of pure nickel and are using cupro-nickel at present.

The Swiss actually attempted to mint a pure nickel coin back in the 1850's, but owing to the presence of impurities it was brittle and lacked malleability. It was therefore abandoned, and a nickel-copper substitute used until in 1881 the first pure nickel coin was issued. This coin had to await the development of malleable nickel, which was made possible by a discovery of Joseph Wharton of Philadelphia, in 1865. (Wharton patented a magnesium treatment which took care of traces of sulphur in nickel and thus removed the embrittling element.)

Following 1859, when a Belgium Monetary Commission effectually assailed the then prevailing theory that the intrinsic value of coinage must approximate its nominal value, nickel and nickel alloyed copper appeared best suited for token coinage. Surprisingly enough, the first pure nickels which were circulated in Switzerland in 1881 did have an intrinsic value approximating the coin's nominal value, but since that date the Canadian mines have come into production and the price of nickel today is but a fraction of the price at that time.

The first recorded occurrence of nickel in coinage was in a Bactrian coin issued in the reign of King Euthydemus II, in approximately 235 B.C. It was found to contain about 20% nickel with most of the balance being copper. The coin, considered to be a single metal, may have been a natural alloy.

(To be continued)

AUCTION LIST No. 10

Disposing of the following duplicates from my Collection; The Usual Auction Terms Will Prevail. Charlton Catalog Used As Estimates Only.

FORREST P. HOWE — 104 W 9th St., Apt. 12 — Cincinnati 2, Ohio

#					
1—1858	10 Cents V.Fine	5.50	48—1918	Fine	1.25
2—1858	10 Cents V.Good	2.50	49—1919	V.Fine	2.00
3—1874	10 Cents Good	2.00	50—1919	Ex.Fine	4.00
4—1881	10 Cents Good	1.50	51—1927	V.Good	1.50
5—1883	10 Cents Good	2.50	52—1929	V.Fine	1.50
6—1892	10 Cents V.Good	2.50	53—1931	Fine	1.25
7—1896	10 Cents V.Good	2.50	55—1933	Fine	1.50
8—1899	10 Cents (2) V.Good	1.50	56—1934	V.Fine	2.50
9—1899	10 Cents Fine	1.25	57—1935	V.Fine	2.25
10—1903	10 Cents Fine	3.25	58—1936	Dot V.Good	3.00
11—1910	10 Cents Fine	1.10	59—1936	Dot Fine	5.00
12—1911	10 Cents Fine	1.50	60—1937	V.Fine	1.00
13—1912	10 Cents (3) Fine	2.50	61—1938	V.Fine	1.25
14—1913	10 Cents V.Fine	1.75	62—1938	Ex.Fine	2.50
15—1914	10 Cents (2) Fine	1.50			
16—1915	10 Cents Fine	4.00			
17—1917	10 Cents (2) Fine	1.50			
18—1917	10 Cents V.Fine	1.50	63—1870	2 Pcs. V.Good	5.00
19—1918	10 Cents (5) Fine	3.00	64—1871	V.Good	3.00
20—1918	10 Cents V.Fine	1.50	65—1871	Fine	4.50
21—1919	10 Cents V.Fine	1.25	66—1886	Fine	2.25
22—1920	10 Cents V.Fine	1.25	67—1888	2 Pcs. V.Good	2.00
23—1920	10 Cents Ex.Fine	3.00	68—1890-H Tar.	Fine	2.25
24—1928	10 Cents Ex.Fine	3.00	69—1891	Fine	1.25
25—1931	10 Cents V.Fine	1.25	70—1892	Fine	2.50
26—1935	10 Cents Fine	1.25	71—1893	V.Fine	2.25
27—1936	10 Cents Ex.Fine	2.50	72—1893	Tar. Ex.Fine	3.00
28—1947	S M L Brill.	1.00	73—1896	Fine	1.25
			74—1897	V.Fine	2.00
			75—1898	Fine	4.00
			76—1899	4 Pcs. Fine	5.00
			77—1900	Oval O V.Fine	2.25
			78—1901	3 Pcs. V.Good	2.25
			79—1902	2 Pcs. V.Fine	1.25
			80—1902	Tar. Ex.Fine	1.00
			81—1902	L H 2 Pcs. V.Fine	1.25
			82—1903-H	2 Pcs. Fine	1.50
			83—1903-H	2 Pcs. V.Fine	3.00
			84—1905	5 Pcs. Fine	3.75
			85—1906	3 Pcs. Fine	1.75
			86—1906	V.Fine	1.25
			87—1907	3 Pcs. Fine	1.75
			88—1907	Tar. V.Fine	1.25
			89—1909	Fine	1.25
			90—1909	V.Fine	2.50
			91—1910	V.Fine	1.00
			92—1912	2 Pcs. V.Fine	1.75
			93—1913	Ex.Fine	1.25
			94—1917	Ex.Fine	1.25
			95—1918	2 Pcs. V.Fine	1.10
			96—1919	Ex.Fine	1.00
			97—1920	Ex.Fine	1.00

25 Cents Canada

29—1858	Ex.Fine	10.00			
30—1870	V.Good	1.50			
31—1872-H	V.Fine	3.00			
32—1874-H	V.Good	1.50			
33—1874-H	V.Good Plus	2.00			
34—1880-H	V.Good	1.50			
35—1881-H	V.Good	1.50			
36—1882-H	V.Good	2.50			
37—1886-H	V.Good	1.50			
38—1886	Fine	2.50			
39—1888	V.Good	1.50			
40—1890-H	V.Good	2.50			
41—1892	Fine	2.50			
42—1894	V.Good	2.25			
43—1900	Fine	1.75			
44—1910	V.Fine	2.50			
45—1911	V.Fine	3.50			
46—1913	Fine	1.25			
47—1915	V.Good	1.50			

Continued from page 14:

5 Cents Silver Newfoundland

98—1865 Fine	3.00
99—1890 V.Fine	3.25
100—1912 V.Fine	1.75
101—1929 V.Fine	1.50
102—1938 V.Fine	1.00
103—1940 Ex.Fine	2.00
104—1941 Unc.	3.00
105—1943 Ex.Fine	2.00
105—1944-45 2 Pcs. V.Fine	1.25
106—1945 Ex.Fine	1.50
107—1941 Unc.	3.00

10 Cents Newfoundland

108—1896 V.Fine/Ex.Fine	4.00
109—1903-04 2 Pcs. V.Good	1.75
110—1938 V.Fine	1.00
111—1941-C Ex.Fine	2.00
112—1941-C Unc.	3.00
113—1947-C 2 Pcs. V.Fine	2.00

20 Cents Newfoundland

114—1881 V.Good	1.25
115—1882-H Fine	1.75
116—1882-H V.Good	1.00
117—1885 V.Fine	3.25
118—1888 Fine	1.50
119—1888 V.Fine	3.00
120—1890 Fine	1.50
121—1890 V.Fine	2.50
122—1896 Wide Date Fine	3.00
123—1900 Fine	1.00
124—1900 V.Fine	2.00
125—1904-H Fine	1.25
126—1904-H V.Fine	2.50
127—1912 3 Pcs. Fine	2.50
128—1912 V.Fine	1.75
129—1917-C 2 Pcs. V.Fine	2.50
130—1919-C 2 Pcs. V.Fine	2.50

50 Cents Newfoundland

131—1874 V.Good	2.00
132—1881 V.Fine	5.00
133—1882-H V.Fine	4.00
134—1894 Fine	2.25
135—1894 V.Fine	4.00
136—1896 Fine	2.00
137—1896 V.Fine	3.00
138—1898 Fine Plus	2.50
139—1899 Narrow 9S Fine	2.00
140—1899 Wide 9S V.Fine	3.00
141—1899 Wide 9S Fine	2.00
142—1900 V.Good/Fine	1.25
143—1900 Fine	1.75

144—1900 V.Fine	2.75
145—1907 V.Fine	2.75
146—1908 V.Fine	2.50
147—1909 V.Fine	2.50
148—1909 Ex.Fine	4.00
149—1911 V.Fine	2.25
150—1918-C Fine	1.25
151—1919-C Fine	1.25
152—1919-C Ex.Fine	4.00

Coins of Great Britain

153—1831 Wm. IV Cop. Cent. Ex.F.	2.00
154—1819 ½ Cr. Geo. III Fine	2.00
155—1897 Sh. Vic. Unc.	1.25
157—1897 Fl. Vic. Unc.	1.75
158—1887 ½ Cr. Vic. Jub. Unc.	3.50
159—1896 ½ Cr. Vic. Ex.Fine	1.50
160—1899 1 Fl. Vic. Ex.Fine	1.25
162—1 Fl. Gothic Type Unc.	5.00
163—1904 Fl. Edw. V.Fine	1.00
164—1918 ½ Cr. Geo. V V.Fine	1.50
165—1927 ½ Cr. Geo. V Fine	.75
166—1929 1 Fl. Geo. V Fine	1.00
167—1918 1 Fl. Geo. V V.Fine	1.25
168—1914 1 Fl. Geo. V Ex.Fine	1.50
169—1931 1 Fl. Geo. V V.Fine	1.00
170—1922 ½ Cr. Geo. V Fine	1.00
171—1923 ½ Cr. Geo. V Fine	1.00
172—1927 ½ Cr. Geo. V Unc.	3.00
173—1933 ½ Cr. Geo. V V.Fine	1.25
174—1937 ½ Cr. Geo. VI Ex.Fine	1.25
175—1941 ½ Cr. Geo. VI Ex.Fine	1.25
176—1942 ½ Cr. Geo. VI V.Fine	1.00
177—1945 ½ Cr. Geo. VI Unc.	1.25
178—1947 ½ Cr. Geo. VI Unc.	1.50
179—1948 ½ Cr. Geo. VI Unc.	1.50
180—1938 2 Sh. Geo. VI V.Fine	1.00
181—1942 2 Sh. Geo. VI V.Fine	1.00

Australia

182—1943 1 Fl. V.Fine	1.00
183—1944 1 Fl. V.Fine	1.00
184—1944 1 Fl. Ex.Fine	1.25
185—1894 50 Cents Victoria Straits Settlement Ex.Fine	2.00
186—50 Cents East Africa Geo. V Unc.	1.00

To All Members Chapter #5 C.N.A.

1956 is Here

Send in your dues early to the above Address.

Thank You.

MAIL AUCTION

(Curtomary conditions prevail. Closing date February 4, 1956)

Year Condition should fetch

CANADIAN COINS

Large Cents

#		
A20	—1858 V.Fine, small cut	6.00
A21	—1876-H Fine (en)	.30
A22	—1886 Fine (scratched)	.40
A23	—1887 Fine	.75
A24	—1890-H Fine	.80
A25	—1892 V.Fine	1.00
A26	—1894 V.Fine	1.25
A27	—1900 Fine	1.75
A28	—1907-H Fine	3.00

Small Cents

A29	—1922 V.Fine	2.00
A30	—1923 V.Fine	5.00
A31	—1924 V.Fine	2.00
A32	—1925 V.Fine	3.25

5 Cents Silver

B33	—1871 Filler	1.50
B34	—1872-H Filler	.75
B35	—1874-H Filler-plain 4	2.50
B36	—1880-H Fine	1.50
B37	—1881-H Fine	1.50
B38	—1883-H Filler	1.50
B39	—1888 V.Fine	3.00
B40	—1890-H V.Good	1.00
B41	—1898 Fine	5.00
B42	—1902 (small) H V.Good	2.50
B43	—1908 V.Good	2.00
B44	—1915 Fine	2.25
B45	—1919 E.Fine	.75
B46	—1920 E.Fine	1.00

5 Cents Nickel

B47	—1925 E.Fine	4.00
B48	—1926 E.Fine	1.50
B49	—1926 E.Fine 'far 6'	5.00
B50	—1942 AU Tombac	.80

Dimes

C51	—1858 Fine	3.50
C52	—1870 Filler	1.25
C53	—1886 (large) Filler	2.00
C54	—1890-H Filler	2.00
C55	—1893 Flat top V.Good	3.00
C56	—1902-H	2.00
C57	—1913 Broad leaves V.Good	15.00
C58	—1915 Fine	3.25

Fifth, Silver Quarters

D59	—1858 Fine	5.00
E60	—1871 Fine	5.00
E61	—1891 V.Good	4.00
E62	—1894 Filler	1.50
E63	—1936 Dot V.Fine	10.00

50 Cents Halves

F64	—1871 Filler	2.50
F65	—1872-H V.Good	2.00
F66	—1872-H Fine	3.50
F67	—1881-H V.Good	3.00
F68	—1894 Filler	17.50
F69	—1898 Fine	3.00
F70	—1901 V.Good	2.50
F71	—1902 Fine	2.50
F72	—1904 V.Good	6.00
F73	—1932 Fine	4.00
F74	—1936 E.Fine	5.00
F75	—1947 ML-str. 7 E.Fine	3.50
F76	—1947 Str. 7 E.Fine	2.50
F77	—1947 Curved 7 E.Fine	3.00

Dollars

H78	—1947 Pointed 7 Unc.	15.00
H79	—1948 Unc.	12.50

Gold+

G80	—1914 10.00 V.Fine	45.00
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NEWFOUNDLAND COINS

Large Cents

N81	—1888 V.Good	5.00
N82	—1904-H V.Good	1.25

5 Cents Silver

O83	—1880 V.Good	5.00
O84	—1888 Good	1.25
O85	—1908 V.Fine	2.50
O86	—1946-C AU	25.00

Fifths

Q90	—1865 V.Good	1.50
Q91	—1870 Fine	2.50
Q92	—1872-H Fine	2.50
Q93	—1872-H V.Fine	5.00
Q94	—1873 Fine	2.50
Q95	—1876-H V.Fine	6.25
Q96	—1880 Fine	5.00
Q97	—1880 V.Fine	7.50
Q98	—1885 Fine	2.00

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for a Job Well Done!*

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'Nulli Secundis.'

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Canadian \$10.00 Gold 1914; Unc.	\$50.00
Canadian Silver Dollars, Complete Set in Plastic Holder, Unc.	90.00
Canadian Wooden Nickels, 7 different communities	.75
Halifax Ferry Token (BR900; CC153) Unc.	1.00
Bank of Upper Canada 1857 Penny and Half-Penny; Unc.	2.25
Canadian Crisp Unc. Notes; \$1.00 of 1911 and 1917 (No Seal)	Each 13.00
Canadian Crisp Unc. Notes; \$5.00 of 1912 (No Seal)	15.00

Miscellaneous Coins

Cyprus Set, 1955 Elizabeth II	1.60
Jersey Island Liberation Pennies, dated 1945; George VI or Elizabeth II Unc. 20 Cents Each	.50
Belgian Congo 1888 Unc. Set of 3 Copper Coins	2.00
English 1797 2-Penny (Cartwheel); V.Good \$1.00; Fine \$2.00; V.Fine	3.00
Lady Godiva Coventry Half-Penny V.Good \$1.00; Fine \$2.00; V.Fine	3.00
English Sovereigns, Victoria, Edward VII, George V, Unc.	Each 11.50
Half-Sovereigns	" 6.00
British Maundy Set 1952, Last George VI Issue, Unc.	15.00
South Africa 1952 Proof Set in case	10.00
British Crown 1887, About Unc.	3.00

1953 Elizabeth II Coronation Coins

British Proof Set, in case	10.00
New Zealand Proof Set, in case	15.00
South Africa Proof Set, in case	11.00
British Unc. Set	3.50
South Africa Unc. Set	3.75
New Zealand Unc. Set	4.25
Australia Florin to Half-Penny (No Crown issued) Unc.	3.25
Canadian Unc. Set	4.00
British Maundy Unc. Set, in case	45.00
British Crown Unc.	1.35
New Zealand, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia Crowns Unc.	Each 1.75
Canadian Silver Dollar Unc.	2.00
1956 (4th Edition) Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens and Fractional Currency, by J. E. Charlton; Postpaid	1.50
Canada and Newfoundland Paper Money Catalogue, by J. E. Charlton; Postpaid	2.00
No. 17 16-Page Price List of Coins, Paper Money, Numismatic Literature and Supplies	.10
No. 18 Illustrated Price List will be issued about February 15th (Members of our \$1.00 a year plan will automatically receive this list and others issued during 1956; also auction catalogue and prices realized.)	.25

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on publication of the first issue of

THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

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THE REGINA COIN CLUB

Regina, Saskatchewan

(C.N.A. CHAPTER #6)

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For My Own Collection

Canada Dollars 1935 to 1955	— Choice Brilliant Unc.
1881-H — 1 Cent	— Choice Brilliant Unc.
1883-H — 1 Cent	— Choice Brilliant Unc.
1890-H — 1 Cent	— Choice Brilliant Unc.
1895 — 1 Cent	— Choice Brilliant Unc.
1901 — 1 Cent	— Choice Brilliant Unc.

FORREST P. HOWE

104 W. 9th Street, Apt. 12, Cincinnati 2, Ohio, U.S.A.

CONGRATULATIONS — C.N.A.

May the birth of our new bulletin be a happy Christmas Event.
With the very able Mr. Peter S. Favro at its helm, we are assured of its success.

FORREST P. HOWE

WANTED: For My Own Collections
Choice Brilliant Unc. Canada Dollars

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WANTED: Canada Large Cents for my
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Only the Victoria and Edward Types
needed except the 1907-H.

*Forrest P. Howe, 104 W. 9th St.,
Cincinnati 2, Ohio*

WANTED: Canada Large Cents

*Forrest P. Howe, 104 W. 9th St.,
Cincinnati 2, Ohio*

FOR SALE: Dominion of Canada

\$1.00 Bill — Jan. 3, 1911 Issue
Beautiful Crisp Uncirculated
Earl and Countess Grey
Postpaid Only \$15.00
Allan Klenman

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