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THE
CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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Editor's Page

The C.N.A. Convention in London was a great success, with the largest registration of any convention to date, four Provinces and seven States being represented. The London Numismatic Society had prepared an interesting programme and Association business was effectively reviewed at the business sessions. Bourse dealers reported business to be satisfactory, one claiming to have done better than at a larger convention held shortly before in the United States. Auction were spirited: many new highs were attained in the bidding, though some reversals of price trends also appeared. There was an excellent sightseeing trip by bus, with a special stop at the new Thames locks. Our ladies made the most of their time for shopping and visiting some of the many places of interest in and around that beautiful city.

The Association's Annual Banquet proved to be an outstanding event. Following grace and a toast to the Queen, our executives and members sat down to a delicious dinner. Mayor Dennis of London tendered an official welcome to the delegates, and hoped that they might all live to redeem the souvenir wooden nickels beside each place when London celebrates her 200th Anniversary in 2054. Mr. Walter Holmes, President of the London Numismatic Society, expressed pleasure at the Convention's large attendance. President G. R. L. Potter spoke of the Association's phenomenal growth since its inception in 1950. Mr. Vincent G. Greene, C.N.A. Vice-President, was happy to see so many American members present. Major S. S. Carroll, a past president of the Association, gave a most interesting and humorous main address on the C.N.A.'s development from small beginnings in Ottawa a decade ago to our present organization, one of the largest of its kind in the world, with nearly a thousand active members. If our expansion of the past year is any criterion, coming conventions should witness further rises in the quality of exhibits and in the numbers of visitors who attend.

With the coming of Fall and the resumption of our Chapter and Club activities, we again invite and urge C.N.A. Secretaries across the country to send in their meeting reports regularly. Please let us know about any special functions that you may be planning. Try and submit your speakers' talks to the Editor for use in the Journal, and encourage members to write articles on their specialties for our publication: in this way, your Chapter or Club will have worthwhile talks and discussions, and the *Canadian Numismatic Journal* will be able to offer good reading material to our extensive membership on this continent and abroad.

No more Chapters

The chapter system was originally adopted as a means of building up C.N.A. membership. As an inducement, a slight reduction in the annual dues was offered to those clubs having and maintaining 100 per cent C.N.A. membership, and as these members would receive the same services as individual members it was agreed that the Association could compensate for any loss in revenue by bulk mailing to chapter secretaries.

This last provision was never put into effect until this year, when it became imperative that all unnecessary expense be eliminated. It soon became evident that the new procedure was highly unpopular, and that chapters preferred to pay the difference and resume the direct mailing that had hitherto obtained. In these circumstances, and in view of the fact that the amendment permitting 80 per cent membership instead of 100, passed in 1955, virtually destroyed the very basis of the chapter idea, the London Convention unanimously decided that the chapter form of organization no longer served any useful purpose, and should therefore be abolished.

Beginning with 1957, therefore, all C.N.A. members will pay the full dues as set at the Annual Meeting, and no further chapters will be created. It is, of course, open to any of the present chapters to retain the name, if they wish.

Numismatic Exhibition at Victoria, B.C.

One of the best numismatic displays ever shown in British Columbia will be offered to the public in Victoria from November 11 to 25. The exhibition is being planned by the Victoria Numismatic Society to interest new members in coin collecting and also to make available to the general public an authentic display of the Province's early coins, tokens and paper money. Feature of the show will be the often-discussed but seldom seen B.C. gold patterns, the \$10 and \$20 in gold, besides strikes in silver and gilt bronze of these early B.C. coins. We plan to have a wide range of early banknotes, too, including the rare MacDonald Bank items. More than one hundred B.C. tokens and trade certificates will be on display.

This exhibition has been made possible through the courtesy and cooperation of the British Columbia Archives; it will be the first time such a complete range of B.C. numismatic material has been shown anywhere. To this end, also, we are enjoying the full support of our Province's leading numismatists, who have placed many choice items from their personal collections at our disposal. The exhibition is to be held in the Victoria Art Centre on Moss Street.

Allan KLENMAN.

A proposed Classification of Canadian and Newfoundland Die Varieties

An excellent article by H. C. Taylor, "Varieties or Variations", appeared in the C.N.A. *Bulletin* of October 1955. The writer had a similar article under way at the time; since his views are so closely in harmony with those of Mr. Taylor, only the following summary of this article is offered. It is hoped that this proposed system may form a basis for classification of the varieties at present on record, as well as for any that may turn up in the future.

Class 1. Variations resulting from deliberate action on the part of the mint authorities:

A. Mint marks.

1. 'H' identifying coins struck at Heaton's Mint, Birmingham, England.
2. 'C' identifying coins, other than Canadian, struck at the Ottawa Mint.

Prior to establishment of the Ottawa Mint in 1908, the coins of Canada and Newfoundland were struck at the London Mint (no mint mark) or Heaton's Mint. Certain of the coins of Newfoundland from 1917 on were struck at Ottawa, and all bear the 'C' mint mark except the cent and ten cents of 1940, and the cent of 1942. The Prince Edward Island cent of 1871 was struck at Heaton's Mint, but is unique in bearing no mint mark.

B. Markings placed on the dies to indicate that the date of the die was not the date of the coin.

1. Dot on certain 1936 dies to indicate that the coins were struck in 1937.
2. Maple leaf after date on all 1947 dies to indicate the coins were struck in 1948.

C. Variation in metal of coins.

1. Five cents of 1942 in both nickel and tombac.
2. Five cents of 1951 in both nickel and chromium plated steel.

D. Variation in size of coin.

1. Large and small cents (of different design) in 1920.
2. Slight change in size of 25c. in 1953.

Class 2. Major variations in design.

A. Difference in type or number of leaves in wreath.

1. Coarse and fine leaves on 1891 cent.
2. Ten cents of 1891 comes with 21 and 22 leaves.
3. Ten cents of 1909 and 1913 come with both large and small leaves.

B. Differences in width or type of rim.

1. Five cents of 1870 comes with flat and wire edge.

Class 3. Minor variations in dies of one year.

A. Differences in size, shape, spacing, alinement, position, or style of numerals.

B. Differences in size, shape, spacing, alinement, position, or style of lettering or punctuation.

C. Recut or re-engraved numerals.

D. Recut or re-engraved lettering or punctuation.

E. Differences in size or placing of mint marks.

Class 4. Variations due to treatment of the dies or to the coining process.

A. Elimination or weakening of part of design in polishing the die.

B. Cracking of the die.

C. Filling of portions of the design by adventitious matter, resulting in weakening or even total elimination of part of the design.

The majority of the varieties reported are associated with Class 3A, and it seems likely that 'date' varieties will always be most numerous. Variations in the placing of the final figure in the date on the current fifty-cent piece are extremely common, and more and more will probably turn up as time goes on. It is suggested that to be worth noting such varieties should be recognizable by the unaided eye.

The question of what constitutes a 'complete' collection of any series is not an easy one, where many major or minor varieties exist, and in the last analysis will be decided by the collector himself. However, the writer would suggest that all varieties falling in Class 1 should be necessary to 'completeness', even though such items as the dot cent and ten cents dated 1936 are virtually unobtainable. The rarity of these coins almost certainly results from the clogging of the minute punchmark early in the run.

As varieties falling in Class 2 represent major changes, they too have a claim to a place in a 'complete' collection.

Varieties falling in Class 3 may be considered as fortuitous, as they result largely from those differences that are almost inseparable from hand work, however skilful the worker: they might, therefore, be considered as secondary varieties. Varieties in Class 4 are definitely due to mechanical imperfections of one sort or another, and cannot normally be considered as especially important, although the dot coinage may perhaps be 'the exception that proves the rule'.

Every effort has been made, in drawing up this proposed classification, to proceed in a logical manner. However, certain types of variation will still have a question mark when one tries to place them. For example, do we place the small date 1891 cents with coarse and fine leaves in Class 2 or Class 3? A case may be made out for either classification, and doubtless readers will find other 'border-line' cases. If the classification be considered not as something final, but as a basis for discussion that may lead to a generally accepted classification, the writer will feel well rewarded.

Jerome H. REMICK III.

New Members please note

It is regretted that the August issue of the Journal was not adequate to supply all new members with a full run for 1956. All possible sources for additional supplies have been explored without success. The later printings have been increased to take care of increased requirements.

Trial of the Pyx

by Sir John CRAIG

Let any Englishman take a penny from his pocket:

Where was it made; how; by whose order; where does it get that authority which ensures that it will be acceptable exchange for a pennyworth of work or of substance?

In most considerable countries, mints are subject to a periodic scrutiny by an external tribunal of samples of its more important coins. These may be taken out of circulation, as at one time in France and in the youth of the Australian branch mints; a specimen from each completed batch is more usually put aside for the purpose by the mint before issue; the proportion may be as low as one piece out of 100,000. The tribunal may be made up of representatives of other State Departments like those for Finance, or Trade, or Weights and Measures, and commonly contains a judicial element; that started by the United States of America in 1798 now consists of the Senior Jurist of the District Court of Eastern Pennsylvania, the Assayer of the United States Assay Office and distinguished citizens nominated by the President. The United Kingdom is probably unique in resort to a private body, the London Livery Company of the Goldsmiths.

The institution of the English trial of the Pyx — the box in which samples are locked up — is attributed by Chisholm to Henry II (1154-89). An origin quite so early is improbable. At the date, about 1179, of the Dialogue on the Exchequer, the weight and fineness of much of the money received by the Exchequer were regularly examined under the eyes of the Barons of the Exchequer. The purpose was to fix the value at which each contribution should be accepted. Coins were not arranged under mints or minters, and the test was not directed to verifying the standard of their work, although proceedings were possible against a minter whose name was still legible on light coin; the silence of the Dialogue shows that no other trial of mint output existed. Moreover, the Treasurer and author was extremely hazy on limits of variation of weight and fineness, and there clearly was not in existence any directive on which a trial could operate. Indeed, assay in England involving, as it did then, the entire destruction of coin by the pound weight, was still useless for direction and control of mint operations.

During a demonetization and recoinage nearly seventy years later, a trial of the old and the new coin was staged in 1248 in presence of the Barons of the Exchequer and of a sworn jury of twelve honest citizens elected by the municipality of London and of twelve or thirteen goldsmiths of standing. The object was less to ascertain how far each mint had complied with standards than to convince the country at large, which was paying heavily for currency reform, that the fineness of coin had risen. As standards of reference, a pair of bars, one of pure silver

and the other of the fineness of coin, each of 6 ounces weight and stamped with a coinage die, were prepared for this trial and placed in the Treasury under the Seal of the Mayor of London. Similar pairs of bars of 2 ounces weight were furnished for their guidance to the mints of London and eighteen other towns.

A trial before the King's Council of the Pyx of coins set aside by the London Mint must have been instituted between this date and 1279. In that year Edward I gave orders:

(i) That trial plates of coin fineness, but no longer of pure silver, should be made and kept in the Exchequer as standards or controls in the tests of coin and other like plates furnished to mints for their guidance; the Exchequer plate for pence is preserved in the Royal Mint.

(ii) That the master of the Mint should put aside out of every 10 pounds of silver coin produced one penny or four farthings in a chest with two, or from the fourteenth century three, locks and keys, each held by a different official of the Mint.

(iii) That a good assayer should be appointed to the Mint, and include in his duty the examination and assay of the contents of this box four times a year in presence of the Barons of the Exchequer.

That the trial was no innovation appears from the writ issued to these Barons in 1280 which commands them to open the Pyxes of London and Canterbury and hold the assay 'in such manner as the King's Council were wont to do'. It was transferred back to the King's Council by 1344.

The assay of the sample coins was made before the Barons or Lords by the assayer of the Mint until after 1432. In 1475 it was made by a jury of four goldsmiths; in 1534 the jury had grown to sixteen goldsmiths, one gold refiner and twelve members of other London livery companies — six mercers, two grocers, one scrivener and one haberdasher; by 1580 the other companies had dropped out and the jury has since been named by the goldsmiths and wholly from their livery.

Caveat Emptor

The Journal is not trying to go highbrow on its readers. The mystic title is simply the Latin for that very sensible adage 'Let the buyer beware'.

With the terrific rise in the values of certain Canadian coins, the temptation to supply the demand by faking appears to be spreading. The Association has been notified of several cases of altered dates, such as a fifty-cent piece of 1920 being altered so as simulate the very rare 1921, and doubtless other swindles of the same kind will be tried. Collectors to whom such coins are offered should therefore be on their guard. No reputable dealer will object to giving a cast-iron guarantee that the piece he is offering is genuine. Unless such a guarantee is forthcoming, the piece should be refused, and the matter reported to the Association.

The Evolution of the Currency in British North America

**(an address delivered to the Toronto Coin Club on April 21, 1956,
by Peter S. Favro)**

France ceded Canada to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris, 1763. In 1791 the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, roughly corresponding to the present provinces of Ontario and Quebec, were established by the Parliament of the United Kingdom (Act 31, George III, Cap. 31).

In 1841, another Act of the United Kingdom Parliament (Acts 3 and 4, Victoria, Cap. 35) united the two provinces as the Province of Canada, and this arrangement continued until Confederation in 1867.

At the time of the Treaty of Paris, the Maritimes were known as the Province of Nova Scotia. In 1770, following a petition by the inhabitants, Prince Edward Island was declared a Province, and in 1785 similar action was taken with respect to New Brunswick.

Newfoundland, discovered by John Cabot in 1497, has been a British possession since 1583, when formal possession was taken in the name of Queen Elizabeth by Sir Humphrey Gilbert. The colony was granted self-government in 1855, and in 1949, following a plebiscite, became the tenth Canadian province.

British Columbia was originally colonized by the Spanish, and many place names still recall this phase, but it has been a British colony for most of its history. It was created a Crown Colony in 1858, and entered Confederation in 1873.

At Confederation, all the provinces found themselves beset by similar monetary problems. All adopted the decimal system in place of sterling within five years, except for Prince Edward Island, which retained the sterling system for seven years. The British Columbia gold rush of 1858 brought thousands of California miners to the diggings, and naturally when a change in currency was deemed necessary the United States decimal system was adopted. An Assay Office was established at New Westminster, and here were struck the famous gold pattern ten- and twenty-dollar pieces that constitute some of the greatest rarities in British North American numismatics.

Prior to the conquest of 1759, the colony of New France had had many coinage difficulties, and these had led to many odd expedients, such as the now excessively rare 'playing card' money. The situation was not improved following the Treaty of Paris and, in fact, there was a grave shortage of currency right up to the War of 1812, when the military authorities had to issue 'army scrip' to pay the troops and to secure necessary supplies. This scrip proved so popular that there was a strong demand for its continuance after the cessation of hostilities.

In 1787, Nova Scotia passed an act of the legislature dealing with currency (Act 28, George III, Cap. 9). By this measure, sterling was equated with 'Halifax Currency'. This derived from the extensive circulation of the Spanish milled dollar, or piece of eight reales, which was valued at five shillings currency or 4/6 sterling. The new Act laid down the following table of rates:

<i>Sterling</i>	<i>Halifax Currency</i>	<i>Sterling</i>	<i>Halifax Currency</i>
Crown	5/6	Shilling	1/1
Half-crown	2/9	Sixpence	-/6½

These rates stemmed from a valuation originally set up by Sir Isaac Newton in 1704, while he was Master of the Mint.

In 1777, Halifax Currency was adopted generally in Canada, the dollar being reduced from 6/- to 5/- by Ordinance 17, George III, Cap. 9: this instrument listed British and French crowns at 5/6, the French 4 livres 10 sols (tournois) at 4/2, the 36 sols at 1/8, the 24 sols at 1/1, the shilling at 1/1, and the pistareen, a debased 2-real piece, at 1/-. It established the following exchange rates for certain gold coins: Johannes of Portugal £4; Moidore of Portugal £1-10; Doubloon or 4-pistole piece £3-12; Guinea £1-3-4; Louis d'or £1-2-6.

Halifax Currency was actually a money of account. The rating of the dollar at five shillings worked well in everyday transactions, but did not work so well from the conversion standpoint. Moreover, metallic currency in Upper Canada was complicated by the existence concurrently of two systems of accounting:

Halifax Currency, which divided the pound currency into 20 shillings currency, or four Spanish dollars rated at five shillings currency;

New York Currency, the unit of which was the 'York Shilling' whose equivalent was the Mexican real, eight of which went to a Spanish milled dollar. Twenty York Shillings made a New York Currency pound. As the York Shilling was worth but 7½d. in Halifax, the New York pound was rated at 12/6 in Halifax Currency.

In 1817, an Act authorizing the coinage of copper halfpennies for the Province (Act 57, George III, Cap. 2) was passed by the United Kingdom Parliament, but did not receive the Royal Assent.

In 1825, the U.K. government issued an Order in Council and Proclamation authorizing the use of British silver coins and copper tokens throughout the colonies, at the same time rating the dollar at 4/4 instead of the prevailing 4/6. The rating established in 1787 was repealed by Act 7, George IV, Cap. 19. These measures left the Province without any legal currency.

In 1834, as a result of certain monetary measures put into effect in the United States, Nova Scotia enacted Provincial Act 4, William IV, Cap. 61, part of which read as follows:

Whereas the adoption of British sterling money in the currency and monies of account of and throughout all His Majesty's domains would be highly useful, and tend to unite more closely the interests of the Colonies with those of the Mother Country... to make such alteration in the currency of this Province at present would be inconvenient and inexpedient, unless the same was adopted in the adjoining Provinces; and whereas in the meantime, and until such changes shall be made in the currency of other Colonies, it is requisite and necessary to establish a standard of values and an equivalent for property, which may be obtained by fixing a value upon foreign gold and British silver coins; be it therefore enacted that the British shilling be equal to 1/3 currency, the British sixpence be equal to 7½d. currency, with a limit of £50 in legal tender.

Spanish doubloons were to equal £4 currency or £3-4-0 sterling.

In 1836, Provincial Act 6, William IV, Cap. 41 rated the pound sterling at 25 shillings currency to conform with the 1834 rates for silver, since Halifax Currency had declined in two years to as little as forty shillings to the pound sterling, and measures to control the situation were deemed necessary. In spite of this precaution, it was still hard to obtain British silver.

In 1839, because of the undervaluation of the dollar, Nova Scotia Act 2, Victoria, Cap. 37 authorized the payment of Treasury notes in dollars and not at their old value in Halifax Currency of 5/-, with current rates fluctuating between 5/1 and 5/3.

In 1842, by Act 5, Victoria, Cap. 8, the Provincial Legislature set the following exchange rates: gold—doubloons £4 currency, £3-4-0 sterling; sovereigns £1-5-0 currency, £1 sterling; silver—Peruvian, Columbian, Mexican, and Old Spanish dollars 5/2½ currency, 4/2 sterling; shillings 1/3 currency, 1/- sterling; copper—the penny and halfpenny to pass at face value in either currency or sterling.

In 1859, by Act 22, Victoria, Cap. 24, public accounts were to be kept in dollars and cents with an optional column for pounds, shillings, and pence; the pound was to be rated at \$5.00 and other sterling in proportion. In 1860, Act 23, Victoria, Cap. 3 made the dollar and its constituent parts the sole denominations of money, and set the following exchange rates: £1—\$5, crown \$1.25, half-crown 62½ cents, florin 50 cents, shilling 25 cents, sixpence 12½ cents, fourpence 8 cents: doubloons were to be valued at \$16 or £3-4-0, and various dollars at \$1.04 or 4/2, with a limit of \$10 in legal tender value for British silver. This Act also provided for the minting of token subsidiary coins of one cent and one-half cent. These were issued, according to the official figures, as follows:

Year	Cent	Half Cent
1861	\$ 8,000	\$2,000
1862	\$10,000	
1864	\$ 8,000	\$2,000

It should be added that collectors have never been able to reconcile the official figure for the minting of the 1862 cent with its scarcity in relation to those of 1861 and 1864.

It will be noted from the above that United States currency was never adopted or accorded legal status in Nova Scotia. The currency was based on the Spanish dollar. Following Confederation, the government of Canada discharged debts in Nova Scotia at a rate of 73 cents for every 75 cents in Nova Scotia currency.

(To be continued)

On Canada's First Coins

(from Adam Shortt's *Documents relating to Canadian Currency, Exchange and Finance during the French Period*)

In 1670, the French government again tackled the problem of a special coinage for the American possessions, including Canada. But the same conflict of interests arose between the different classes in the colony. Thanks to the stimulus which the ready money of de Tracy's soldiers had given to the substitution of cash for the previously prevalent barter and payment in kind, a distinctly mercantile class was growing up in Canada whose interests were often very naturally at variance with those of the habitant, the craftsman and the labourer. The former strongly advocated increased supplies of standard French coinage, which they could return to France for new supplies of goods. The latter would be quite content with a special currency confined to the functions of internal exchange, if only the retail merchants would accept it for their wares; but this, they were not prepared to do.

The government had been accustomed to conduct its financial operations largely by barter, paying for purchases with standard goods on a cost basis. So long as this system was honestly carried out by the government officials, it was to the benefit of the settlers. It correspondingly curtailed, however, the functions of the merchants, who naturally desired that the government should adopt the system of paying for its purchases in cash. The inevitable conflict of class interests in these matters is brought out in the documents between 1670 and 1680. In the decree of 2nd December, 1680, comparative stability was established when all the coins in the colony were declared to be current on the same relative basis as in France, at a uniform increase of one-third in value.

C.N.A. Chapter and Club Reports

CHAPTER No. 1 (Ottawa) held its second meeting of the 1956-1957 Season at the Public Archives on October 15, with some forty members and guests in attendance. Four of our twelve guests who registered took out C.N.A. memberships during the evening; these were Messrs. J. F. Filippino, E. C. Forrest, R. D. McAuley and N. T. Proudfoot.

Through the courtesy of Major S. S. Carroll, those present saw a one-hour film on Counterfeiting, produced for training purposes by the International Criminal Police Association. This film was episodic in character, illustrating the different methods used by forgers in making imitation coins and paper money, and the means by which they can be detected.

Mr. G. R. L. Potter spoke briefly on the C.N.A.'s London Convention, and expressed our regret at the departure of Major Carroll to London, Ontario, where he will become D. A. G. for Military District No. 1 as of November, 1956. Mr. Potter made a presentation to Major Carroll on behalf of the Ottawa Chapter, and the evening closed with the serving of refreshments, including cakes and cookies provided by several of the ladies.

A. E. H. PETRIE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CHAPTER No. 4 (Hamilton) met on September 9 at the Wentworth Arms Hotel with Mr. S. Baggs presiding, and thirteen members in attendance. We have recently added another junior member to our ranks. The main business considered had to do with final arrangements for our first Annual Banquet and auction on October 13. A nominating committee was appointed to designate suitable officers for 1957 at our November meeting, for elections to be held in December. Mr. Alfred Book presented a demonstration of methods used in lacquering coins; this was received with close attention and aroused considerable discussion.

Miss Thelma PELLETIER,
Secretary.

CHAPTER No. 7 (Vancouver) resumed its regular monthly meetings on October 7 in the Labour Temple, under the direction of President R. Eveleigh. There were more than forty friends present, and the following nine new members joined at this gathering: Mrs. C. Lamont, Miss M. Waters, and Messrs. W. Blair, L. Copan, A. Hicks, G. Kessel, C. Moore, K. Parsons and A. Phillips. We are fast nearing the hundred mark in our Chapter membership.

Two supposed "dot" ten cent pieces of 1936 were examined, but in neither case could the presence of a dot be verified. The auction which

followed was ably conducted by Mr. Mackenzie, who drew much enthusiastic bidding for the lots offered. All who attended obviously enjoyed the meeting.

All our friends are reminded that meetings are held on the first Thursday evening of each month at the Vancouver Labour Temple.

N. PAPAFINGOS,
Publicity Director.

TORONTO COIN CLUB met on September 22 with eleven members present and a special guest, Mr. E. K. Hessberg, Secretary of the New York Numismatic Club. Mr. F. C. Jewett chaired our meeting. Mr. Hessberg described the organization and special interests of the New York Numismatic Club. He was happy to bring the friendly greetings of his own Club to Canada on this occasion. A special session followed devoted to the identification and attributing of several coins; this aroused much interest and debate. Mr. A. Brinley displayed proof gold pieces of Great Britain, Mr. F. C. Jewett showed Canadian gold and tokens, and Mr. E. Roseborough, a selection of paper money. The admittance coin draw was won by Mr. E. W. Pyke.

Peter S. FAVRO,
Secretary.

New Members

- 1238 MILLARD, Frank, 718 Cameron St., Peterborough, Ont.
- 1239 LAMONT, Mrs. Cecilia, Room 73, 615 West Hastings, Vancouver 2, B.C.
- 1240 CALDWELL, Lt. Col. D. W., 2043 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ont.
- 1241 MISHLER, Clifford L., P.O. Box 135, Vandalia, Mich., U.S.A.
- 1242 LEONARD, C. B., 384 Hurontario St., Collingwood, Ont.
- 1243 COLE, Francis J., 346 Dale Allen, Mount Clemens, Mich., U.S.A.
- 1244 TRYBULSKI, Walter J., Jr., 22 Carlton Ave., Chicopee Falls, Mass., U.S.A.
- 1245 TOMASZEWSKI, Mrs. Anne, 259 Center St., Chicopee, Mass., U.S.A.
- 1246 KAPLAN, Merrill S., 831 Gerard Ave., New York 51, N.Y., U.S.A.
- 1247 HAWKINS, Harry H., 3740 East Main, Springfield, Oregon, U.S.A.
- 1248 GINSBERG, H., 11 Wellington Crescent, London, Ont.
- 1249 TOLL, Leonard H., Port Alma, Ont.
- 1250 HICKS, Albert H., 2895 Beresford St., South Burnaby, B.C.
- 1251 HASKOVEC, Frank, 9612 Hilgert Drive, Cleveland 4, Ohio, U.S.A.
- 1252 POINDEXTER, Gerry, Box 2768, Riverdale, N. Dakota, U.S.A.
- 1253 PRENOVEAU, J. J., 8753 Tolhurst St., Montreal, P.Q.
- 1254 GAUTHIER, Laurent, Box 40, Azilda, Ont.

- 1255 STRATTON, Emery P., 17 Cushing Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass., U.S.A.
- 1256 KRAVETS, Curtis M., 2631-33 South 7th St., Terre Haute, Ind., U.S.A.
- 1257 BRAUN, Robert, 444 Fullerton, Chicago 14, Ill., U.S.A.
- 1258 WESTMARK, Dr. Carl, P.O. Box 485, Oak Park, Ill., U.S.A.
- 1259 FLETCHER, John E., 1332 Decatur St., South Norfolk 6, Va., U.S.A.
- 1260 SCHEETZ, J. Paul, 5815 Wilkins Ave., Pittsburgh 17, Pa., U.S.A.
- 1261 CHORNEY, M. W., Kapuskasing, Ont.
- 1262 POBIG, Erich, Box 216, Station "A", Kitimat, B.C.
- 1263 KRENDL, F. M., 556 E. 3rd St., Delphos, Ohio, U.S.A.
- 1264 SHAVER, George V. P., 104 Emerson St., Hamilton, Ont.
- 1265 BLAIR, William E., 1055 — 41st Ave., E., Vancouver 15, B.C.
- 1266 COPAN, Leslie D., 4346 McGill St., North Burnaby, B.C.
- 1267 PARSONS, Kirwin, 1588 — 57th Ave., W., Vancouver 14, B.C.
- 1268 PHILLIPS, A. L., 585 North Road, New Westminster, B.C.
- 1269 WATERS, Miss Micki, 1695 Marine Drive, North Vancouver, B.C.
- 1270 KESSEL, George, 904 Tobruk, North Vancouver, B.C.
- 1271 MOORE, C., 6780 Napier St., North Burnaby, B.C.

Changes of Address

- 849 BELBASZ, John, 378 Cartier Place, Windsor, Ont.
- 359 HOWE, Forrest P., 70 Ludlow, Amelia 2, Ohio, U.S.A.
- 659 HOWE, Mrs. Forrest P., 70 Ludlow, Amelia 2, Ohio, U.S.A.
- 1073 JODOIN, Florian, 2890 Princess St., Sandwich East, Windsor, Ont.
- 23 AUSTIN, Mrs. Ione R., 160 California Ave., Windsor, Ont.
- 868 KLENMAN, Allan, 3250 Beach Drive, Victoria, B.C.
- 721 STEELE, Richard A., 111 Robinson Hall, Central Michigan College, Mount Pleasant, Mich., U.S.A.
- 926 HOWARTH, John, 7165 — 50th Ave. N., St. Petersburg 4, Fla., U.S.A.
- 1120 PERPAR, Larry, Sangudo, Alta.
- 882 MARCIL, M. Dennis, 675 Ave. Concorde, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
- 1056 EVEREST, Ethie P., 906 Lindsay Dr., Jackson 9, Miss., U.S.A.

Corrections

- 1106 GALLANT, O., 2138 Ottawa Ave. W., West Vancouver, B.C.
- 1139 GARLAND, A., Suite 8, Field Apts., 723 Field St., Victoria, B.C.
- 1219 ST. CYR, Eugene, 251 Fulton Ave., Toronto, Ont.

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All advertising material must be received by the tenth of the month in order to be published in the next month's issue, and payments should be forwarded with your ads.

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Please make your remittances payable to "The Canadian Numismatic Association", *not* in the name of any individual.

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Increased costs, together with the fact that the circulation of the Journal has now nearly reached the thousand mark, have made it necessary to make a slight increase in the advertising rates for 1957. The new rates will, of course, affect new contracts only.

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Miss Thelma PELLETIER,
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27 London St., North,
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Membership in the C.N.A. is open to any reputable party upon payment of \$3.00 to the General Secretary, Mrs. Louise Graham, 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.

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Please price and condition your material in first letter. Do not overgrade conditions.

SAMPLE BUYING PRICE, based on 1956 Catalogue, uncirculated coins

	1956 Catalogue value	Our paying price		1956 Catalogue value	Our paying price
Cents					
1891 Small date	70.00	100.00	1890-H	75.00	100.00
1891 Large date	5.00	15.00	1894	60.00	75.00
1900 Plain	10.00	15.00	1904	35.00	50.00
1907-H	13.00	15.00	1905	25.00	40.00
5 Cents Silver					
1875-H	30.00	35.00	1921	1,200.00	1,500.00
1884	40.00	50.00	1947 M.L., curved 7	50.00	100.00
1921	175.00	250.00	Gold		
10 Cents Silver					
1875-H	100.00	125.00	1912 & 13	\$5.00	20.00
1884	75.00	85.00	1914	\$5.00	42.50
1893 Rd.3	75.00	125.00	1908 Sovereign	125.00	150.00
1908	7.00	10.00	1913	125.00	150.00
25 Cents Silver					
1875-H	120.00	150.00	1914	125.00	125.00
1936 Dot	40.00	40.00	1914	125.00	125.00
1908					

The above are only sample buying prices of a few specimens. Will buy others. No collection too large or too small. Prompt cash remittance guaranteed.

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1911 Prac. Unc.	37.50	Br. Unc.	\$50.00
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1919 Prac. Unc.	95.00	Br. Unc.	115.00

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\$1.00 1935 Bank of Canada. Bust of George V. (Osbourne-Towers)	6.00
\$1.00 Jan. 3, 1911. Dominion Bank. Earl and Countess Grey. (Boville)	18.50
\$2.00 June 23, 1923. Dominion Bank. Edward VIII, Black seal. (Campbell-Sellars)	15.00
\$5.00 May 1, 1912. Dominion Bank. Train. Without seal. (Boville)	17.50
\$10.00 Jan. 2, 1917. Canadian Bank of Commerce. One of the most beautiful notes of the entire series	37.50
\$20.00 Jan. 2, 1923. Bank of Montreal	32.50

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Canada

1. 1881-H Large Cent F50	48. 1891 25c. VG	2.50
2. 1887 Large Cent VG+60	49. 1894 25c. VG+	2.00
3. 1890-H Large Cent F75	50. 1899 25c. F	2.00
4. 1892 Large Cent VF	1.00	51. 1902 25c. VF cleaned	1.50
5. 1894 Large Cent VF	1.00	52. 1908 25c. VG+	1.00
6. 1895 Large Cent VF	1.00	53. 1912 25c. EF	2.50
7. 1898-H Large Cent VF	1.25	54. 1915 25c. VG+	1.50
8. 1900 Large Cent VF	3.00	55. 1921 25c. VF slight scratch	5.00
9. 1905 Large Cent VF	1.00	56. 1927 25c. F	3.50
10. 1907-H Large Cent VF	5.00	57. 1936 25c. F Dot	3.50
			58. 1951 25c. BU	1.25
			59. 1953 25c. BU	1.00

Provincial

11. 1858 L. C. VF stemless-cleaned	5.00	60. 1870 50c. EF	10.00
12. 1858 Large Cent VF stems	6.00	61. 1871 50c. Fr filler	2.00

Canada

13. 1923 Small Cent VF	3.50	63. 1881-H 50c. F scratch	5.00
14. 1925 Small Cent VF	2.25	64. 1892 50c. Fr filler	2.00
15. 1870 Sm. 5c. S. F raised border	3.00	65. 1894 50c. Fr filler	6.00
16. 1871 Small 5c. Silver F	3.25	66. 1900 50c. F	3.00
17. 1874-H Small 5c. Silver F+	weathered a little	5.00	67. 1902 50c. VF	4.50
18. 1875-H Small 5c. Silver Fr filler	6.00	68. 1904 50c. F cleaned	7.50
19. 1883-H Small 5c. Silver F+	5.00	69. 1905 50c. VG	2.50
20. 1884 Small 5c. Silver Fr filler	10.00	70. 1908 50c. VG	1.50
21. 1887 Small 5c. Silver VF	8.00	71. 1910 50c. F VF	3.00
22. 1908 Small 5c. Silver F bent	2.00	72. 1914 50c. F	2.50
23. 1925 5c. Nickel VF	4.25	73. 1917 50c. VF	2.00
24. 1926 5c. Nickel VF	1.00	74. 1918 50c. VF	1.75
25. 1926 5c. Nickel VF far 6	3.00	75. 1931 50c. VF	3.00
26. 1942 5c. Nickel AU Tombac60	76. 1932 50c. EF	10.00
27. 1948 5c. Nickel BU80	77. 1934 50c. EF	7.50
28. 1870 10c. F	2.50	78. 1936 50c. VF	4.00
29. 1874-H 10c. F	3.00	79. 1948 50c. AU	2.50
30. 1880-H 10c. F cleaned	2.00	80. 1947 Dollar BU pointed 7	14.00
31. 1884 10c. Fr filler	12.50	81. 1948 Dollar BU	12.50

Newfoundland

32. 1886 10c. F large 6	3.25	82. 1888 Large Cent F+	10.00
33. 1892 10c. F	2.50	83. 1873 5c. silver Fr filler	1.50
34. 1893 10c. VG flat top	2.00	84. 1880 5c. silver VG	4.00
35. 1903 10c. VG	1.25	85. 1945 5c. silver AU	1.50
36. 1903-H 10c. EF	2.50	86. 1946 5c. silver AU	25.00
37. 1908 10c. F	1.00	87. 1888 10c. VF+	6.50
38. 1911 10c. F+	1.00	88. 1904-H 10c. F	2.00
39. 1913 10c. VG broad leaves	11.50	89. 1946 10c. AU	2.50
40. 1915 10c. VF	7.50	90. 1870 20c. VF	4.00
41. 1935 10c. VF	2.25	91. 1872-H 20c. EF	6.00
42. 1948 10c. EF	1.25	92. 1873 20c. F	2.00

Provincial

43. 1858 20c. F	6.00	94. 1880 20c. VF+	7.50
			95. 1885 20c. EF cleaned	3.00
			96. 1896 20c. VF wide	3.00
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			98. 1876-H 50c. VF	6.00
			99. 1880 50c. EF	10.00
			100. 1888 50c. VF	5.00

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B.C., Canada

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1872 F—2.25; VG—1.25
1873 F—3.00; VG—1.75; G—1.25
1876 VG—2.50; G—1.65
1880 VG—2.50; G—1.65
1881 F—2.50; VG—1.50; G—1.00
1882 VF—3.00; F—2.00; VG—1.25
1885 VF—3.25; F—2.25; VG—1.25
1888 F—2.25; VG—1.50; G—1.00
1894 F—2.00; VG—1.25
1896 VF—2.75; VG—1.25
1898 F—1.75; VG—1.00
1899n VF—2.25; F—1.50; VG—1.00
1899w F—1.75; VG—1.25
1900 F—1.75; VG—1.00
1904 XF—2.00; VF—1.25
1907 VG—1.25
1908 VG—1.25
1909 XF—2.00
1911 XF—2.00; F—1.00
1917 AU—2.50; XF—1.50
1918 AU—2.50; XF—1.50
1919 AU—2.50; XF—1.50

Newfoundland 20 and 25 Cents

1865 F—2.50; VG—1.40
1872 VG—1.50; G—75c.
1873 VG—1.75
1881 VG—1.00; G—60c.
1882 F—1.50; VG—85c.; G—50c.
1885 VG—1.00
1888 G—75c.
1890 F—1.00; VG—65c.; G—45c.
1894 F—75c.; VG—55c.; G—40c.
1899 VF—2.00; VG—55c.
1900 XF—2.50
1904 F—1.00; VG—60c.
1912 F—75c.; VG—40c.
1917 UN—3.50; AU—1.25; XF—50c.
1919 XF—1.50; VF—60c.; F—40c.

Newfoundland 10 Cents

1890 VG—1.00; G—60c.
1894 VG—1.00; G—60c.
1896 VG—80c.; G—45c.
1903 VG—80c.; G—50c.
1904 VG—70c.; G—40c.
1912 VG—75c.; G—35c.
1917 VF—2.25; VG—65c.

1919 VG—75c.; G—50c.
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Newfoundland 5 Cents

1894 VG—1.00; fair 20c.
1896 VG—1.00; fair 20c.
1904 VG—85c.
1908 VG—75c.; G—40c.
1912 VG—50c.; fair 15c.
1917 F—1.00; VG—50c.
1929 XF—1.50
1940 XF—75c.
1941 XF—75c.
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Newfoundland 1 Cent

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Canada

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10c.—1900 VG/F—1.00
10c.—1901 AU—2.50; XF—1.75
10c.—1910 AU—3.00; XF—1.50
50c.—1900 VF—5.00
50c.—1902 F—3.00; VG—1.50; G—85c.
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50c.—1910 XF—4.00
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