

# THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL



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**THE  
CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION**

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## Editor's Page

We wish to thank the kind correspondents who sent in comments and suggestions regarding our new publication; we are also grateful for their many expressions of satisfaction. The *Canadian Numismatic Journal* has only just started so we'll have to feel our way along for a while, but there are great plans for it in the making.

Some history and background of Chapters and Clubs is interesting to all. The more we know about the officers and members of the various Clubs, the better acquainted we become.

The human interest side of numismatics is also very important. An active collector's social activities tend to become more and more centred around numismatically sponsored events. It will be noticed that an increasing number of coin clubs are planning annual dinners, picnics and other functions. While these social functions are not purely numismatic in nature, they do bring collectors together in friendly, harmonious circumstances from which has sprung many a life-long friendship. Opportunity is also afforded for non-collectors to become acquainted with our hobby.

This is a good reason for more inter-club activity. One can always drop in on another Club as a visitor, if the trip is so planned. It is sometimes difficult for Clubs to publicize their meeting places months ahead, as would be required for publication in our *Journal*. Last minute changes in plans for meetings are often necessary when they are held in members' homes, but one can usually contact an officer of the local group and arrange to meet with some of their members for a social hour or so. Clubs that hold regular meetings in public halls, etc., will have the time and meeting place printed if included in their Club reports. Secretaries please note.

We seem to have reached an impasse regarding a proper name with which to designate the Canadian mint sets, and know not which way to turn. The names suggested are: Uncirculated — Immaculate Uncirculated — Royal Mint Sets — Proof-like — and Proof. Who can resolve this problem for us? Who will bring down a ruling? The Mint contends they are not "Proof".

The January issue of *Inco Triangle*, the monthly publication of International Nickel Company of Canada, featured a coin article based on an exhibit recently displayed by Charles Martin, in Sudbury, Ontario. Mr. Martin, a member of the C.N.A., and a few other interested collectors are trying to form a Coin Club in the thriving city of Sudbury with upwards of 50,000 population. We are looking forward to the report of their first meeting and wish them the best of luck.

*(Continued to page 47)*

## *Notes of Steps Leading to the Establishment in Ottawa of a Branch of the Royal Mint*

A. P. WILLIAMS, Master,  
Royal Canadian Mint

In the closing years of the Nineteenth Century, when the gold production of British Columbia was running over 200,000 ounces fine a year, and when in addition a flood from the Yukon was pouring into that Province an agitation began for the establishment of a Mint, on the ground that such an institution would stabilize the local price of the metal, then being exported to U.S.A., and would stimulate development and promote trade in Western Canada. The subject was taken up by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance for the Dominion, and after correspondence with the High Commissioner as to the status of a Mint in Canada, and the proper procedure, matters which received the personal attention of Mr. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance, on a visit to London in 1901, it was decided that a branch Mint on the lines of those in Australia should be established and on the 2nd May, 1901, Mr. Fielding gave notice in the House of Commons of a resolution for the provision of a sum of \$75,000 as an Annuity for maintenance of a branch of the Royal Mint in Canada. The Ottawa Mint Act, 1901, founded on this resolution received the royal assent on the 23rd May, 1901. (The Annuity has since been increased to \$200,000.)

The possible advantage to the gold producers was by no means the only, perhaps not even the deciding factor, in determining on the establishment of a local Mint. Though Canada had never possessed its own gold currency, and held its reserves, both governmental and banking, in gold coin of another country, or in gold bullion, it was thought that a policy of keeping its reserves in domestic coin might be inaugurated, and it was further considered that, if only as a matter of national pride, the Dominion should be in a position to strike its own token coinage. There would have been no objection raised by the Imperial Government to the establishment of a Mint entirely controlled by the Dominion Government, were its operations to be confined to this purely domestic coinage, but it was felt that as Canadian gold coins would not circulate outside the Dominion, and that even locally the demand for them would be limited, the coinage of gold would only be justified by its conversion into a coin of such universal acceptance as the sovereign, and this could only be done in a branch of the Royal Mint.

When the Ottawa Mint Act was passed negotiations with the British Government were commenced. It soon became clear that the coinage of gold would not be on nearly so large a scale as first anticipated, partly because it was seen that the demand for coin would be limited, but

chiefly because of the great decrease in production of the metal in British Columbia and the Yukon. It was finally decided that provision should be made for a coinage of 20,000,000 pieces a year of all denominations, with a gold refinery on a very small scale, and buildings were erected and the machinery installed on that basis. The Treasury made it quite clear that no financial responsibility would be accepted by the British Government, all costs of maintenance to be met from the Annuity, with the exception of the upkeep of the buildings.

There were various delays in the completion of the building and the purchase of the machinery, and the Ottawa Mint Proclamation, 1907, issued under the Imperial Coinage Act, 1870, fixed the 1st January, 1908, as the formal date of the establishment of the Ottawa Branch Mint.

## *Editor's Page*

*(Continued from page 45)*

According to a recent Canadian Press report, Canada's output of coins, in 1955, more than doubled the 1954 coinage to a total of about 80 millions, from 37 millions in 1954. The face value of the 1954 amounted to a little under \$2½ million while the 1955 exceeds 5 million dollars. This seems to be a lucrative business for the government as the profit (as opposed to seigniorage) amounted to over 40% or about \$1,100,000 in 1954 and will be proportionately larger for 1955. The C.P. report goes on to say that the Mint can turn out 100 million coins a year, a figure that was almost reached in 1953 with a coinage of about 97 millions. The one-cent piece retains its undisputed numerical superiority, with a mintage of over 56 millions in 1955. The above news release would seem to indicate substantial numbers of each denomination of coins for 1955. The official report of Coins Minted will be published as soon as official figures are available, probably in time for the May edition of the *Journal*.

Wayne S. Rich, of Concord, N.H., reports that he has a specimen of the Breton 527 token which appears to be of metal other than copper, perhaps copper-nickel. Information of any other such coins would be appreciated by both Mr. Rich and your Editor.

### **LAST CALL FOR DUES !**

Sorry but members whose 1956 dues are not paid by April 30th *will not* receive the May issue of the *Journal* and their names will be deleted from the next C.N.A. *Directory* which it is proposed to publish, in June.

## *Counterstamped or Countermarked Canadian Coins*

by Maurice M. GOULD,

Boston, Mass.

One of the very unusual phases of Numismatics is the classifying and collecting of counterstamped coins. There were several reasons for the counterstamping of coins, but most of the Canadian pieces that I have come across are counterstamped for advertising purposes. Many coins are just countermarked with initials and names and sometimes dates, as remembrances, souvenirs, etc.

It would be of no value to list these and they are fairly common.

Several years ago when I listed the U.S. counterstamped coins, I mentioned that these pieces were rare in almost all cases. The Canadian counterstamps are even rarer, and with the exception of the Devins & Bolton counterstamp, they are almost unobtainable.

1. The most common Canadian counterstamp is that of Devins & Bolton of Montreal, who were well known druggists. They obtained a quantity of U.S. large cents and they were stamped "Devins & Bolton, Montreal". I had in my collection all dates of U.S. large cents from 1826 to 56, as well as various varieties and seven or eight dates before 1826, including a 1798, which is the earliest date I have ever seen. The same counterstamp is to be found in any number of Canadian tokens from Bouquet Sous to the Wellingtons. I have also seen two examples struck on U.S. Colonials, a Connecticut cent and a Vermont cent. Another variety is just the word "Bolton's" struck on several Canadian tokens.

2. A very unusual counterstamp is that of O. T. Peterson, CH, town, P.E.I. in a circle on a 1794 2 reale. This is extremely rare.
3. S. P. & Co. struck on half-penny bank of Upper Canada, 1852.
4. L. B. & Co. cast steel warranted, struck over Breton #992.
5. R. R. Lother (Newbury), struck over Bouquet Sou.
6. L. C. Barre, Courtier, broker, Montreal, Canada, struck on 1859 large cent.
7. Robinson's Carriage Works, Kingston, on 1884 large cent, in circle.
8. St. Andrew's Chapter on Nova Scotia 1840 one penny token. This is probably a Masonic piece.

I hope that this will stimulate some interest in this field and that other collectors will send a list of their pieces.

## *Numismatic Items from the Daily Press*

Major Sheldon S. CARROLL, C.D.

During the past few months the daily press has published a considerable number of items of interest to numismatists. Several of these are commented upon below.

### **Record Coin Prices**

An article in the *London Times*, republished in several Canadian newspapers, reports that: "For the third day in succession, the world auction record price for a single coin was broken at the concluding session of the four-day sale of the first part of the late R. C. Lockett's collection of Greek coins, when Dr. Cahn gave £2,400 for the Attic silver Syracuse 412 B.C. dekadrachm by the engraver Kimon (first type)." The *London Times* is noted for the accuracy of its despatches but in this instance its reporter was not fully informed on coin values. £2,400 or \$6,720 may be a record auction price for a single coin in the United Kingdom or it may be a world record for an ancient coin but it most certainly is not a record for coins generally. For example: in April, 1954 the R. Coulton Davis specimen of the U.S. 1804 silver dollar sold in New York for \$8,000 and the Wm. F. Dunham specimen of the U.S. 1822, \$5.00 gold sold in June, 1941 for \$11,575.

### **French-Canadian Card Money**

According to "Believe It or Not" Bob Ripley, Camille Ledoux of Quebec was sentenced to have his arms tied behind his back for three years, 1702-1705, for forging a playing card. In those days playing cards, properly endorsed, were used as currency in French Canada.

### **Bank of British North America**

Most collectors of Canadian paper money know that the Bank of British North America commenced business in Canada in 1836 and was absorbed by the Bank of Montreal in 1918. An excellent article in a recent issue of the *Ottawa Journal* tells how an agent of this bank made a name for himself in another way. In the 1840's, John MacKinnon came to Bytown (now Ottawa) from England as the Agent of the Bank of British North America. In the years 1854 and 1855 he built a stately stone house overlooking the Ottawa River. This house, which later received the name of Earnscliffe, was destined to become the home of Canada's first Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald. To-day it is the official residence of the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Canada.

### **Coin Preferences**

The *Washington Daily News* reports that the Philadelphia Mint finds that the demand for fifty cent pieces is decreasing steadily. In 1954

only four million new half dollars went into circulation compared with 21 million quarters and 215 million cents. The Director of the Mint states that stores don't seem to be giving half dollars in change any more and people prefer quarters to use in coin vending machines. The *Ottawa Journal* reveals much the same situation in Canada. According to figures obtained from the Bank of Canada silver dollars are not popular, fifty cent pieces are in smaller demand, twenty-five cent pieces have recovered from a slump, dimes are popular, nickels are less in demand and cents came back strongly in 1955. The public's wishes in respect to coin are shown in the requisitions to the Bank of Canada which transmits the orders for new coins to the Royal Canadian Mint. Changes in demand for coins occur but the reasons are never definitely established and they may be numerous. A change in street railway or bus fares, for example, will alter the demand for certain coins in one city and the installation of parking meters in another city will increase the demand. Preliminary figures show that Royal Canadian Mint production figures for 1955 in comparison with 1954 were as follows: silver dollars were up a little; fifty cent pieces were up slightly; quarters were more than treble; dimes were more than double; nickels were down a bit and cents were more than double.

### **George VI Bills All But Gone**

The *Ottawa Journal* reports that Canada's Queen Elizabeth II currency, first issued in September, 1954, has all but replaced the King George VI notes. Bank of Canada officials state that they are not deliberately forcing the disappearance of the old notes but as they wear out they are withdrawn from circulation by the chartered banks and returned to the central bank for destruction. The average life of a Canadian one dollar bill is roughly eight months and that of the other denominations slightly longer.

#### **LIST OF PRICES REALIZED AT MAIL AUCTION OF JANUARY 7, 1956**

|             |          |             |          |
|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| Lot 1 ..... | \$368.50 | Lot 6 ..... | \$331.25 |
| " 2 .....   | 41.25    | " 7 .....   | 49.50    |
| " 3 .....   | 34.35    | " 8 .....   | 42.75    |
| " 4 .....   | 50.00    | " 9 .....   | 20.25    |
| " 5 .....   | 44.00    |             |          |

Lots 10, 12, 13, 14 were sold by private treaty. Lot 11 was not sold.

G. R. L. POTTER.

# *Metallurgical Aspects of Coinage with Special Reference to Nickel*

(Continued from February issue)

In March of 1952, a new modern mint was constructed at Alipore, which absorbed the Calcutta mint and has a capacity of over a million coins per eight-hour shift.

In U.S. the first mint was set up in Boston in the year 1652. This mint coined the famous "Pine Tree Shilling". Nearly a century and a half passed before the Philadelphia mint came into operation in 1792. The coinage produced by the Philadelphia mint was as set out in the U.S. Constitution, based on the dollar, owing to the prevalence of Spanish dollars in circulation.

In Canada, prior to 1858, coinage was mainly of British, U.S. and Spanish origin. From this date until 1908, the British North American provinces, and later Canada, obtained coinage from the London and Birmingham mints. In 1908 the Ottawa mint came into production as a branch of the Royal Mint. In 1931 it came under the jurisdiction of the Department of Finance and was renamed the Royal Canadian Mint.

In addition to handling domestic coinage, which now includes Newfoundland, it has supplied much to Jamaica and other West Indian countries. It also produces medallions and commemoratives pieces, and refines, essays, and acts as a depository for gold.

## **Modern Minting**

In ancient times, as well as the Middle Ages, the production of coinage was largely a hand operation and their quantity restricted. The ordinary man depended more on the barter system for his daily requirements.

Modern methods may be said to date from 1553, when in Paris rolls were used to reduce cast bars, punch presses for production of blanks, and screw presses for coining. England experimented with this equipment shortly after its introduction to France, but nearly a century passed before she adopted them.

In the 18th century a Buckingham manufacturer named Boulton, together with inventor James Watt, first applied steam to the working of coinage machinery. In 1839 Uhlhorn developed the lever press which replaced screw presses. The modern descendant of this press utilized the toggle principle and is capable of striking coins in excess of 160 per minute.

Our Ottawa mint is currently in the midst of an expansion programme, which will ultramodernize it and increase its productive capacity nearly three times. It is expected to be in full swing before the end of the year. The annual requirements for coinage in Canada have grown and in recent years have exceeded one hundred million

pieces (nickel averages about 15% of the production). During the War, three shifts were necessary and in spite of this, there was still a shortage. The new plant will adhere to the single shift, regular civil servant's hours, and is expected to be able to handle all the requirements for years to come.

Four new 200 pound melt induction furnaces have been added to make six furnaces in all. These are capable of pouring 200-pound heats into vertical water-cooled permanent molds, producing a slab  $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8'' \times 4$  ft. These slabs are conveyed to a new continuous rolling mill manufactured by Dominion Engineering. The mill consists of two sets of rolls, First, roughing rolls will handle the slabs, which are automatically passed between the rolls 7 or 8 times and thence automatically to the finishing rolls where the very much elongated slab is cooled during its first pass and handled in coil form for succeeding passes. When the coil is reduced to the required thickness, it is passed to a slitter where it is sliced into three 2" wide coils. These are transferred to 2 blanking presses where coin blanks are punched from the strip at high speed. The remaining scrap is chewed up into a size suitable for remelting.

At this stage the metal has been quite severely worked and must be annealed or softened prior to the actual coining operation. The blanks are placed in furnaces and brought up to the appropriate temperature for softening, about 1,450 degrees F, depending on the

alloy, after which they are pickled to remove scale resulting from the high temperature operation and conveyed to an edging machine which smooths the edge and raises it slightly, to protect the face of the coin from wear. From here, the coin blanks are delivered to one of twelve modern, high speed Taylor and Challen coining machines made in Birmingham, England. These machines vary in capacity from 30 to 250 tons and in speed from 100 to 160 strikes per minute.

The coins are now ready for final inspection, packaging and shipment to various agencies of the Bank of Canada.

\* \* \*

For much of the content of this paper, I am indebted to Messrs. C. E. Macdonald, E. F. Feely, and R. J. Edmunds. Mr. Macdonald, who is Manager of Canadian Sales, Development and Research, has for years championed the cause of nickel throughout Canada and has maintained frequent contact with the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa. In 1920 he approached Sir Henry Drayton and presented arguments for nickel. He was instrumental in the issuance of the Commemorative Cronstedt Nickel of 1951.

Mr. Feely, operating from our New York Office, has actively promoted nickel for coinage throughout the rest of the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Edmunds, who was Chief of the Coining and Medal Division of the Ottawa Mint, and has now

retired, has generously furnished information from his own personal files, and answered many of my questions relating to the operations

of the Mint. I have also drawn much from our company publications, press clippings, and that ever-reliable *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

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## *History of Coins*

by Dr. J. S. WILKINSON

A lecture on "Coin Collecting" delivered in a museum appreciation course at the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, 28th of November, 1955

Coin collecting covers so much territory that some fields will have to be dealt with summarily. This talk is one of a series on "Know Your Museum" and, as the majority of coins here are ancient ones, that period will be given most attention. Leonard Forrer, in his recent book on Coin Collecting, lists this Museum among the eleven public collections in North America where coins can be seen satisfactorily.

The coins on display here are so well-labelled that, instead of describing them, it seems best to give you background information.

The material is chosen arbitrarily because there were about two thousand ancient mints and an average of one minute devoted to each would occupy about thirty-three hours.

The traditional advantage of Museums is that their material is presented in three dimensions. Only two further advantages could be desired; first, to handle the items and, finally, to possess them. The late Rev. E. A. Sydenham used to tell about a tour of European

Museums in search of material on the coinage of Nero. At one Italian Museum he was rebuffed repeatedly when he asked to see its coins. Finally, he told the curator that he would call every day — for a year if necessary — until his request was granted. The curator, who was also a professor at the local university and had some knowledge of the tenacity of Englishmen, submitted and made an appointment. In due course, Sydenham was met by the curator, a porter with a massive bunch of keys, two civilians who looked like detectives and a civil guard in full uniform. This procession moved through hall after hall, with doors being locked behind it, until finally the coin cabinets were reached. When these were unlocked, the dust on the coins was so thick that it was difficult to see the details on them. However, Sydenham found what he wanted, made some notes and thanked the curator but suggested that a clergyman hardly required such supervision. To which the curator replied: "They were not watching you, they were watching me."

At all events, we are not disturbing the Museum's collection but some of us have brought a few coins which you may examine and handle at the end of the meeting.

The formal title of coin collecting is *numismatics* which comes from the Greek "nomisma" meaning literally — what is sanctioned by law — and that could embrace a great deal. In fact, numismatics deals with coins, coin weights, jetons, tokens, paper currency, primitive currency, medals, orders and decorations.

Primitive currency, as dealt with by coin collectors, covers the unusual items used by peoples in a primitive stage of civilization.

It ranges from the tiny shells of Indian Wampum to the Stone Money of the Caroline Islands where the largest pieces were ten to twelve feet across. These might seem too big for collecting but at a recent meeting of the Toronto Coin Club we were introduced to a gentleman who collects full-size locomotives.

Beads or Shells may have been the first form of currency ever used.

Cowrie Shells have been used as currency over very wide areas of the world and over long periods of time.

In China, a metal imitation of Cowrie Shells circulated as early as the 6th century B.C. The actual shells suggested a little pig to the Italians who called them porcellana. When Chinese translucent ceramics were first seen, the resemblance to the shells was so striking that the

name was taken over by the ceramics which we now know as porcelain in English.

The point of mentioning this name-transfer is that many coin terms have changed over the long history of coinage and are still changing. Therefore, definitions will be avoided except such basic ones as these: Metal when used to facilitate the exchange of goods is *Currency*; currency when used according to specific weight-standards is *Money*; and money stamped with a device is a *Coin*.

The peoples of Egypt and Mesopotamia were using gold, silver, electrum and bronze by weight before 1600 B.C. However, the age of internationalism seems to have begun at about this period and frequent commercial contacts were being made with pastoral and highland peoples whose wealth was reckoned in flocks and herds. It may be of interest to note that our language still uses the word "fee" from the German root for sheep and "pecuniary" from the Latin term for cattle.

It seems that most of the trading of Egyptians, Babylonians and Phoenicians with the northern peoples took place in such islands as Crete and Cyprus. A system of generally recognized values was evolved in the Aegean, based on the ox-unit because an ox couldn't be divided up without reducing its value.

The price of an ox in gold was about 8.5 grammes while the copper or bronze price was more than

3,000 times that weight — 25.5 kilogrammes (about 60 lbs.). A fairly large number of the copper and bronze talents, cast in the shape of ox-hides, have been found in Cyprus, Cilicia, Crete and Sardinia.

An Egyptian wall-painting of the 15th century B.C. shows both Cretans and Syrians bringing these copper ingots as tribute to the Pharaoh, so they constitute our oldest form of money, as distinct from currency.

The people of Mesopotamia used a gold unit of weight — the Shekel — of 8.34 g. Sixty Shekels equalled 1 manah and 60 manah equalled 1 biltu, which corresponded roughly with the heavy copper ox-unit. The intermediate weight unit was so useful in commerce that the Greeks adopted it sometime between 1000 and 800 B.C. Incidentally, you can recognize the source of our 60 seconds=1 minute, 60 minutes=1 hour.

The ancient weight-standards for precious metals varied from country to country and from time to time. The subject is of importance to collectors of ancient coins but it is too tedious to deal with at length. The fact that there were numerous weight-standards is mentioned to avoid giving you an impression that financial affairs were simple in ancient times. Even when the Romans reached Syria, the books of a Damascus hotel-keeper show accounts kept in twelve different currencies. The ratio of gold to silver fluctuated from time to time to complicate matters for the chartered accounts of those days.

The first true coinage commenced in Lydia, a Hellenized kingdom in Asia Minor, during the seventh century B.C. There is much debate on just what period in the seventh century and the argument is confused by the fact that all of the fairly large number of coins found during the British Museum excavations at Ephesus have "disappeared" from the Istanbul Museum where they had been deposited.

The first coins were made of electrum — a mixture of gold and silver — then regarded as a separate metal because it was found in the rivers and mines of Western Anatolia as a natural alloy. Bean-shaped dumps of electrum had been used as currency for hundreds of years. Then it seems that traders commenced marking these dumps with private symbols in a manner similar to the custom of relatively modern Chinese merchants putting their chop-marks on all coins passing through their hands. The commonest ancient method was to file a nail part way through, then break the rest off, making a punch that could not be duplicated. Finally, dumps of uniform weight were made and the royal arms marked on them as a guarantee of weight and quality.

All subsequent coins were marked with symbols of royal, state or religious guarantee of quality but there were so many skeptics in those days that many surviving coins are marred by a chisel cut made to check that the quality was more than skin-deep.

The percentage of gold in electrum varied, so the next advance in coinage was made when the famous Croesus struck coins of pure gold and pure silver. Also, he made a clever adjustment of the respective weights of gold and silver coins to circumvent the awkward fact that the value of gold to silver at that time was  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to 1. Thus 10 of his silver pieces of 10.72 g. or 20 pieces of 5.36 g. equalled the value of his gold coin of 8.04 g. It seems that Croesus was clever and wealthy enough to win friends and influence

oracles but still was defeated and captured by Cyrus the Great of Persia in 546 B.C.

The Persians had used only un-stamped metal as currency until the capture of Lydia. Cyrus soon issued coins of Lydian style and adopted the clever weight system whereby 20 silver pieces equalled 1 gold coin. He used the ancient Babylonian weight-standard and the gold coin was about the same weight as an English Sovereign.

*(To be continued)*

## *Special announcement*

### **WESTERN ROUND-UP OF COIN COLLECTORS IN THE PRAIRIE ROOM OF DRAKE HOTEL, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, ON MAY 20, 1956**

The REGINA COIN CLUB (Chapter #6) has sponsored this event in conjunction with the WINNIPEG, CALGARY, and EDMONTON Coin Clubs. A mail and floor auction will be held with a choice selection of Canadian coins. Most of the Canadian coins and tokens will be on display.

9.00 A.M. Registration.

9.30-11.00 A get-acquainted period.

2.00 A conducted tour of R.C.M.P. Museum where may be seen actual specimens, plates, of counterfeit coins and bank notes. This will be followed by an auction, a dinner, and a talk by a prominent numismatist.

A full day of numismatic entertainment on the holiday week-end!

The ladies have not been overlooked — bring them along. A special tour and the showing of a film have been arranged for them in Saskatchewan's new Natural History Museum. Look for the Mail Auction and further particulars on Coin Round-Up in the April issue of the *Journal*. A special welcome to all collectors to see Regina, the Home of the Mounties, this spring!

## *C.N.A. Chapters and Club Reports*

CHAPTER #1 (Ottawa) held its second monthly meeting for 1956 on February 13, with twenty-two members and five guests in attendance.

Major S. S. Carroll gave an address on the development of paper currency in Canada, from its rise with playing-card money under the French regime in the late 17th and early 18th Centuries, continuing through various types of promissory and bank notes from 1763 up to Confederation (illustrated with examples from his own splendid collection), and concluding with a rapid survey of the principal bank and federal issues since 1867. The large attendance followed Major Carroll's talk with close attention, and obviously enjoyed both this, and the showing which followed of the Bank of Canada's colour film on the production of paper money entitled, "Money in your pocket". As usual, a variety of displays of Canadian and foreign coins elicited much interest, and a number of items changed hands.

A guest suggested that it would be helpful if the C.N.A. provided a booklet for beginners in numismatics, giving some of the best methods of pursuing our recreation, and a short bibliography of the most useful reference books. A young member also proposed that a C.N.A. membership badge be designed and made available, since he thought that it would tend to attract more people of his own age group. This matter is to be considered for action by the Secretary.

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

CHAPTER #4 (Hamilton, Ont.) holds its meetings on Sunday evening at 8.00 P.M., every three weeks, in the centrally located Y.M.C.A. at the corner of James and Jackson Sts. Visitors are always welcomed. Seventeen members attended the January the 9th meeting, the first to be held in our Y.M.C.A. new quarters. Various business matters were transacted and an audit committee consisting of Percy Goad and Don Penfold was appointed. An auction followed.

The second meeting of this year was held on the 29th of January with fifteen members and three visitors present: P. S. Favro, of the Toronto Coin Club, Mrs. Favro and their daughter Evelyn. Mr. Rudy Sauro was elected Recording Secretary to fill the post vacated by Barry Glover who joined the Canadian Permanent Army. Plans for a fall dinner and auction were discussed, with hopes of making it an annual feature. Our treasurer, Eugene Culp, has several junior friends who wish to attend our Chapter meetings, so it has been suggested to have them attend as guests to see how juniors will fit in with our proceedings. Numismatic items are to be displayed in a newly opened branch of the

Royal Bank of Canada, sometime in February, and it is planned to change the exhibits at regular intervals. This should help to give us local publicity.

Miss Thelma PELLETIER,  
Corresponding Secretary.

CHAPTER #6 (Regina Coin Club) meets at the Youth Centre on the first Tuesday of each month and now boasts of a membership of twenty-two from Regina and the surrounding communities of Avonlea, Duval, Estevan, Punnichy and Weyburn; these include a 16-year old and an over 70-year old youth. This Club is currently displaying a large exhibit-case full of coins just inside the door of the pink-pillared Imperial Bank of Canada here. The exhibit was invited by J. S. Ink, the bank manager. The case was built by the father of the Display Committee head, Miss Gwen Sentis. She in turn became interested in collecting by being employed by Jim Hardie, President of the Club. The numismatic bug is really catching! Miss Sentis was ably assisted with the display by Martin M. Watts, the Secretary-Treasurer, who is a postal employee, and by Joe Graham, our Vice-President. Our auctioneer, C. Tannahill, a real-estate man, C.N.A. Director of the Prairie Provinces and District Representative for Saskatchewan, gave the *Leader-Post* some of the Club's background. A feature article covering the exhibit was printed on the editorial page of the paper early in January. The exhibit consisted of various items representative of different phases of numismatics. There were ancient and modern coins, paper bills, odd and queer money and tokens. Included were Greek and Roman coins; a set of Canadian silver dollars and also the three \$5 gold pieces; coins in various metals from all over the world including the smallest coin ever made, from Travancore, India. A special display was made of the "shinplasters" that represented such wealth in the toe of a Christmas stocking, at one time.

It is hoped that this coin exhibit and newspaper article will publicize our Club's activities and bring in new members.

Martin M. WATTS,  
Sec.-Treas.

CHAPTER #7 (Vancouver Coin Club) held its regular meeting on January 12 with eleven members and one visitor, Mr. F. J. MacKenzie, present.

"Canada Currency" booklets were examined and sold to members. Other publications discussed were the Numismatist, the A.N.A. directory and Library catalogue. Our Club has now become affiliated with the A.N.A.

Mr. Freeman reported satisfactory progress with plans for our first Annual Dinner, and further reported that Mr. Johnson has been added

to the Committee. Percy Bengough gave an interesting and informative address on the "bouquet sous", and displayed his almost complete collection of the series. Nick Papafingos donated two crowns to the Club, these formed part of the auction conducted by Rod MacKenzie. Allan Klenman is now residing in Victoria, B.C., and will be attending our meetings.

Allan KLENMAN,  
Publicity Director.

MANITOBA COIN CLUB started with a membership of six just over a year ago, and now has thirty-four members including two ladies and a junior. In spite of the inclemency of the weather on both the December and January meeting nights, there were fifteen members out each time. Jack Steele, a popular collector, one of the founders of the Club and its Treasurer, passed away suddenly in December at the age of 47. Mrs. Steele has become the second honorary life member of our Club.

The January meeting concerned itself mainly with the auctioning of duplicate coins from the collection of the late Mr. Steele. The application to become a Chapter of the C.N.A. was unanimously approved. It is gratifying that our group has grown to the status of a Chapter in a period of a little over a year. Receiving communications from other Clubs is also an indication of recognition as a member of the ever-growing C.N.A. family.

W. J. KING,  
Secretary.

TORONTO COIN CLUB meets in the Royal York Hotel on the *fourth* Saturday of each month at 2.00 P.M., usually in the York Room. Visitors are always welcomed.

There were twenty-eight present at the meeting of the 28th of January. Dr. J. S. Wilkinson, the new President, officiated. The Club has had a plaque made which is now hanging in the hotel lobby alongside of those of other organizations that hold regular meetings in the hotel. The plaque shows, as the central motif, an enlarged silver replica of a tetradrachm of Alexander the Great. It is planned to hold a large auction, on April the 28th, the day of our Fourth Annual dinner. Nearby Clubs please note.

Norman B. Mason spoke on the Trade Dollars of the World and displayed a complete set of them. A lively discussion of a general nature and touching many topics was enjoyed to the end of the meeting, after which a trading session was held.

Peter S. FAVRO,  
Secretary.

WINDSOR COIN CLUB, held its first meeting of the year on the 10th of January. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Sykes, from Detroit. Mr. Sykes has now joined our Club.

The following were elected to office for 1956: President, F. O. Hicks; Vice-President, Norman Young; Secretary, George Bull, 686 Argyle Rd., Apt. 3C, Windsor; Treasurer, Miss Mabel Money; Publicity Director and Librarian, John Dick; Executive Members, Past President R. C. Willey and Harry Maisonneuve.

Miss Mabel MONEY,  
Treasurer.

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### *New Members*

- 1001 MONEY, Miss Mabel, 2620 Norman Road, Sandwich, East Windsor, Ont.
- 1002 URCAN, Paul, 4104 Grand Blvd., East Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
- 1003 SHERMAN, Michael, 1218 Tecumseh Road, East Windsor, Ont.
- 1004 STRELCZYK, William, 2547 St. Louis Ave., Windsor, Ont.
- 1005 DAVIS, A. E., Charleston, N.H., U.S.A.
- 1006 SARNOVSKY, James, 1244 Simcoe St. S., Oshawa, Ont.
- 1007 HARRISON, Gerald E. G., Box 925, Powell River, B.C.
- 1008 JABBOUR, Albert G., 2333 85th St., Brooklyn 14, N.Y., U.S.A.
- 1009 MOFFET, Calvin E., 11303 75th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
- 1010 SCHNUR, Theodore L., 87-10 37th Ave., Jackson Heights, L.I., N.Y., U.S.A.
- 1011 COLLIS, Albert E., P Street, Hampton Beach, N.H., U.S.A.
- 1012 ZACHARUK, W. V. M., P.O. Box 323, Kapuskasing, Ont.
- 1013 WECKWORTH, Paul R., 400 6th Ave., Brooklyn 15, N.Y., U.S.A.
- 1014 IRVINE, William, 322 West St. N., Orillia, Ont.
- 1015 WALMSLEY, Rev. O., Maidstone, Sask.
- 1016 WOODS, Mrs. H., 4328 Walkley Ave., Montreal 28, P.Q.
- 1017 STEVENSON, George, 1206 E. Seminary, Danville, Ill., U.S.A.
- 1018 McINTOSH, Robert, 251 Dundas St., Woodstock, Ont.
- 1019 REEVE, Howard W., Box 285, Ship Bottom, N.J., U.S.A.
- 1020 FESSENDEN, Marvin S., 2861 Shaffer Ave., Cincinnati 11, Ohio, U.S.A.
- 1021 PETERSON, Thomas B., Box 126, Gleichen, Alta.
- 1022 SHANK, Henry Lewis, 569 Webster Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y., U.S.A.
- 1023 MACKENZIE, Sandy, 65 Betzner Ave., Kitchener, Ont.
- 1024 NAISH, Ronald C., 819 Rishor Drive, Peterborough, Ont.
- 1025 DICKERSON, H. G., 68 Bond Street, Lindsay, Ont.

- 1026 DAINARD, Walter, 492 Bolivar St., Peterborough, Ont.  
1027 BONE, Sid. G., Canadian Industries Ltd., Box 10, Montreal, P.Q.  
1028 PRYNE, Roy A., 211 Concord Ave., Toronto 4, Ont.  
1029 MOULTON, Mrs. H. P., Baddeck, N.S.  
1030 DUNNINGTON, James, c/o P.O. Chambly Road, St. Hubert, P.Q.  
1031 BRUNNER, F. A., 43 Gladstone Ave. S., Yorkton, Sask.  
1032 MARCOUX, Gérard, Hôpital Saint-Jude, 14, boulevard Marois, Laval-des-Rapides, P.Q.  
1033 STEWART, Donald C., 5516 So. 27th St., Auburn, Washington, U.S.A.  
1034 WALTON, Charles A., 35 Yonge St., Toronto 1, Ont.  
1035 BRAUN, John J., Jr., Route 1, Box 103, Caledonia, Wis., U.S.A.

### *Change of Address*

- 128 REMICK, J. H. (III), 1909 Day St., Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.  
413 WINDSOR COIN CLUB, c/o Mr. G. Bull, Sec., 686 Argyle Rd., Windsor, Ont.  
459 GOULET, Lucien, 1160 First Ave., Quebec 3, P.Q.  
662 JORDAN, G. I., 7347 Luxor, Downey City, Calif., U.S.A.  
673 LEIDHOLDT, Lt. Ralph W., 316 Cambridge, Grand Forks, No. Dakota, U.S.A.  
678 SMITH, W. J., R.R. 4, Peterborough, Ont.  
849 BELBASZ, John, 1195 Erie St., Windsor, Ont.  
868 KLENMAN, Allan, 630 George Road W., Apt. 15, Victoria, B.C.  
880 MONTREAL COIN CLUB, c/o Mr. W. H. Rawlings, Sec., 57 Coolbreeze, Pointe Claire, P.Q.  
897 LAMONTAGNE, Wilfred, 44 Deragon St., Magog, P.Q.  
962 DIPALMA, Austin, 1145 East 35th Street, Brooklyn 10, N.Y., U.S.A.

### *Corrections*

- 774 PARSONS, C. R. J., S/L (Squadron Leader) not F/L (Flight Lieutenant).

### *Resigned*

- 830 PELLAN, Roger, 987 Sainte-Cécile St., Three Rivers, P.Q.

### *Reinstated*

- 496 SHEPHERD, S. E., 35 Anzac Parade, Kensington, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.

## *Alberta Golden Jubilee Medal*

Prof. J. E. MOORE,  
Edmonton, Alberta

The Province of Alberta celebrated its 50th Anniversary during the year 1955 and commemorated this event by issuing an attractive bronze medal. The obverse shows the Ensigns Armorial of Alberta in a shield with a wild rose—the floral emblem of the Province—on each side. It also contains the words Alberta Golden Jubilee. On the reverse are the anniversary dates 1905-1955 and an inscription stating that the medal was presented to Alberta school children. There is also a further reference to the event being commemorated and the date September 1, 1955. Some 238,500 of these medals were distributed by the Department of Education.

The medals are composed of "Jewelers' bronze" and were struck by the Edmonton firm of Jedco Limited.

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| 1890-H Large Cent           | — Choice Brilliant Uncirculated |
| 1895 Large Cent             | — Choice Brilliant Uncirculated |
| 1901 Large Cent             | — Choice Brilliant Uncirculated |

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Eight parcels of 25 pairs each of nickels of the scarce dates (1925-1926) in fine condition.

Four parcels of 25 sets each of small cents complete from 1920 to 1955 (dot 1936 excluded) in fine condition.

Four parcels of 25 sets each of nickels complete from 1922 to 1955, including the Tombacs and the two scarce dates 1925-1926 but not the 1926 "open 6", in fine condition.

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24 1948 half dollars in V.Fine condition.

24 1932 half dollars in V.Good-Fine condition.

12 1915 quarters in V.Good-Fine condition.

12 1921 quarters in V.Good-Fine condition.

12 1927 quarters in V.Good-Fine condition.

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|                       |                |  |
|-----------------------|----------------|--|
| #                     | <b>Canada</b>  |  |
|                       | <b>5 Cents</b> |  |
| 1—1858 S, V.Fine      | 5.00           | 52—1872 V.Good ..... 1.50                  |
| 2—1858 L, Good/V.Good | 20.00          | 53—1873 Good ..... 1.25                    |
| 3—1870 R, X.Fine      | 5.00           | 54—1880 fa ..... .75                       |
| 4—1871 V.Good/Fine    | 3.00           | 55—1881 Good ..... .50                     |
| 5—1872 V.Fine         | 3.50           | 56—1882 AF ..... 1.40                      |
| 6—1874 P, AU          | 8.00           | 57—1885 AF ..... 1.60                      |
| 7—1874 C, V.Good      | 2.50           | 58—1888 V.Good ..... 1.00                  |
| 8—1875 Good           | 7.50           | 59—1890 Fine ..... 1.00                    |
| 9—1881 V.Good/Fine    | 1.10           | 60—1894 Fine ..... 1.00                    |
| 10—1882 AF            | 1.75           | 61—1896 n, Fine ..... 1.40                 |
| 11—1884 V.Good        | 16.00          | 62—1896 w, V.Fine ..... 5.00               |
| 12—1885 Fine          | 2.00           | 63—1899 V.Good ..... .50                   |
| 13—1886 X.Fine        | 3.50           | 64—1900 Fine ..... 1.00                    |
| 14—1887 Fine          | 6.00           | 65—1904 Fine ..... 1.25                    |
| 15—1888 AU            | 3.50           | 66—1912 X.Fine ..... 1.60                  |
| 16—1889 AU            | 11.00          | <b>25 Cents</b>                            |
| 17—1890 V.Good/Fine   | 1.50           | 67—1917 AU ..... 1.00                      |
| 18—1891 V.Good        | .60            | 68—1919 X.Fine ..... .75                   |
| 19—1892 V.Fine        | 3.50           | <b>New Brunswick</b>                       |
| 20—1893 V.Fine        | 2.00           | 69—1861 1 Cent, X.Fine ..... .75           |
| 21—1894 AU            | 10.00          | 70—1862 20 Cents, V.Fine ..... 7.50        |
| 22—1896 V.Good        | .75            | 71—1864 20 Cents, Fine ..... 6.00          |
| 23—1898 V.Good        | 3.25           | <b>Nova Scotia</b>                         |
| 24—1899 X.Fine        | 1.00           | 72—1824 1 d., AF ..... 2.00                |
| 25—1900 ov, X.Fine    | 2.00           | 73—1832 1 d., Fine ..... 1.00              |
| 26—1902 Unc., toned   | 1.75           | 74—1840 1 d., V.Good ..... .75             |
| 27—1902-Hs, V.Good    | 2.25           | 75—1856 1 d., V.Fine ..... 1.50            |
| 28—1903 V.Good/Fine   | 3.00           | 76—1823 ½ d., V.Fine ..... 1.25            |
| 29—1903-H, Fine       | .75            | 77—1824 ½ d., Good ..... 1.40              |
| 30—1904 AU            | 1.50           | 78—1832 ½ d., V.Fine ..... 1.00            |
| 31—1905 X.Fine        | 1.40           | 79—1840 s, ½ d., fa ..... .40              |
| 32—1906 X.Fine        | 1.25           | 80—1840 m, ½ d., V.Good ..... .60          |
| 33—1907 AU            | 1.00           | 81—1843 ½ d., Good ..... .40               |
| 34—1908 X.Fine/AU     | 6.50           | 82—1856 ½ d., V.Fine ..... 1.40            |
| 35—1909 X.Fine        | 2.50           | 83—1861 1 Cent, low bar, V.Fine ..... .60  |
| 36—1910 X.Fine/AU     | 1.40           | 84—1861 1 Cent, high bar, V.Fine ..... .60 |
| 37—1912 Unc.          | 2.00           | 85—1864 1 Cent, Fine/V.Fine ..... .75      |
| 38—1913 Unc.          | 2.00           | 86—1861 ½ Cent, X.Fine ..... 1.90          |
| 39—1914 X.Fine/AU     | 1.00           | 87—1864 ½ Cent, X.Fine ..... 1.50          |
| 40—1917 Unc.          | 1.50           | 88—CC-138 Good ..... .40                   |
| 41—1918 Unc.          | 1.25           | 89—CC-148 Fine ..... .90                   |
| 42—1919 AU            | .50            | 90—CC-153 X.Fine ..... 1.00                |
| 43—1920 AU            | .40            | <b>Monet</b>                               |
| 44—1948 Set Unc. (6)  | 20.00          | 91—CC-123 Fine ..... 1.50                  |
| 45—1949 Set Unc. (6)  | 6.50           | 92—CC-124 X.Fine ..... 2.25                |
| 46—1950 Set Unc. (6)  | 8.00           | <b>Banks</b>                               |
| 47—1951 Set Unc. (6)  | 6.50           | 93—CC-18a, AF ..... .30                    |
| 48—1952 Set Unc. (6)  | 6.00           | 94—CC-18c, V.Fine ..... .90                |
| 49—1953 Set Unc. (6)  | 5.50           | 95—CC-19a, Fine ..... .40                  |
|                       |                | 96—CC-19b, Fine/V.Fine ..... .75           |
| <b>P.E.I.</b>         |                | 97—CC-19c, V.Good ..... .25                |
| 50—1871 1 Cent V.Fine | .60            | 98—CC-23 V.Fine ..... .35                  |
| <b>Newfoundland</b>   |                | 99—CC-24 V.Good ..... .35                  |
| <b>20 Cents</b>       |                | 100—CC-25 V.Fine ..... .40                 |
| 51—1865 V.Good        | 1.50           |  |

## MAIL BID SALE

Closing March 31, 1956. All coins are conservatively graded, and complete satisfaction is guaranteed. Successful Bidders will be notified and coins mailed upon receipt of payment.

| #  | Newfoundland Coins                                      |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1  | 1876 1 Cent V.Fine                                      | 51—1884 1 Cent Ex.Fine 2 Pcs.                                     |
| 2  | 1880 1 Cent V.Fine                                      | 52—1887 1 Cent V.Fine 2 Pcs.                                      |
| 3  | 1913 1 Cent Ex.Fine                                     | 53—1886 1 Cent V.Fine 2 Pcs.                                      |
| 4  | 1917 1 Cent Ex.Fine                                     | 54—1888 1 Cent V.Fine 2 Pcs.                                      |
| 5  | 1920 1 Cent Ex.Fine                                     | 55—1890-H 1 Cent Fine   |
| 6  | 1929 1 Cent Ex.Fine                                     | 56—1892 1 Cent Fine 2 Pcs.  |
| 7  | 1936 1 Cent V.Fine                                      | 57—1893 1 Cent V.Fine 2 Pcs.                                      |
| 8  | 1882-H 5 Cents Fine                                     | 58—1896 1 Cent V.Fine 2 Pcs.                                      |
| 9  | 1890 5 Cents Fine                                       | 59—1897 1 Cent V.Fine   |
| 10 | 1903 5 Cents Ex.Fine                                    | 60—1898-H 1 Cent V.Fine   |
| 11 | 1908 5 Cents V.Fine                                     | 61—1899 1 Cent V.Fine 2 Pcs.                                      |
| 12 | 1912 5 Cents V.Fine                                     | 62—1900-H 1 Cent Fine 2 Pcs.                                      |
| 13 | 1929 5 Cents Ex.Fine                                    | 63—1901 1 Cent V.Fine 2 Pcs.                                      |
| 14 | 1940 c 5 Cents Ex.Fine                                  | 64—1902 1 Cent Ex.Fine 2 Pcs.                                     |
| 15 | 1938 5 Cents Ex.Fine                                    | 65—1903 1 Cent Ex.Fine 2 Pcs.                                     |
| 16 | 1941 c 5 Cents br. Unc.                                 | 66—1904 1 Cent Ex.Fine 3 Pcs.                                     |
| 17 | 1942 c 5 Cents Ex.Fine                                  | 67—1902-1903-1906 X.Fine 3 Pcs.                                   |
| 18 | 1945 c 5 Cents br. Unc.                                 | 68—1907 1 Cent Ex.Fine 4 Pcs.                                     |
| 19 | 1890 10 Cents Fine                                      | 69—1909 1 Cent Ex.Fine 4 Pcs.                                     |
| 20 | 1912 10 Cents V.Fine                                    | 70—1908-1910 Ex.Fine 2 Pcs.                                       |
| 21 | 1917 10 Cents Ex.Fine                                   | 71—1911 1 Cent Ex.Fine 2 Pcs.                                     |
| 22 | 1938-1947 c 10 Cents set<br>no 46 V.Fine-Ex.Fine 8 Pcs. | 72—1923 1 Cent Fine, rare   |
| 23 | 1865 20 Cents V.Good-Fine                               | 73—1923 1 Cent V.Fine   |
| 24 | 1872 20 Cents V.Fine                                    | 74—1891-1893-1896-1897-1899-1900<br>5 Cents Fine-V.Fine 6 Pcs.    |
| 25 | 1873 20 Cents V.Good                                    | 75—1903-H-1907-1910-1912-1913-1920<br>5 Cents Fine-Ex.Fine 6 Pcs. |
| 26 | 1894 20 Cents Fine                                      | 76—1890-H 5 Cents V.Good 2 Pcs.                                   |
| 27 | 1894 20 Cents V.Fine                                    | 77—1902 5 Cents Unc.  |
| 28 | 1896 20 Cents Fine                                      | 78—1902-H 5 Cents Unc.  |
| 29 | 1900 20 Cents V.Fine                                    | 79—1924 5 Cents Ex.Fine 2 Pcs.                                    |
| 30 | 1904-H 20 Cents Fine-V.Fine                             | 80—1926 5 Cents Fine 2 Pcs.                                       |
| 31 | 1912 20 Cents Fine-V.Fine 2 Pcs.                        | 81—1927 5 Cents Unc.  |
| 32 | 1917-1919 25 Cents V.Fine 2 Pcs.                        | 82—1943 5 Cents Tomb. br. Unc.                                    |
| 33 | 1917 25 Cents V.Fine-X.Fine 3 Pcs.                      | 83—1943 5 Cents Unc. 5 Pcs.                                       |
| 34 | 1876 50 Cents fair                                      | 84—1944 5 Cents brill. Unc.                                       |
| 35 | 1898 50 Cents V.Good, plus                              | Roll of 40 Pcs.   |
| 36 | 1899 50 Cents Fine                                      | 85—1948 5 Cents Fine-V.Fine 3 Pcs.                                |
| 37 | 1900 50 Cents V.Good, plus                              | 86—1913 10 Cents Fine 2 Pcs.                                      |
| 38 | 1904 50 Cents Fine                                      | 87—1914-1916-1917 V.Fine 3 Pcs.                                   |
| 39 | 1908 50 Cents V.Fine                                    | 88—1917-1918 V.Fine 2 Pcs.  |
| 40 | 1909 50 Cents Fine                                      | 89—1918-1919-1920 Fine 3 Pcs.                                     |
| 41 | 1909 50 Cents V.Fine                                    | 90—1928-1929-1931 V.Fine 3 Pcs.                                   |
| 42 | 1911 50 Cents V.Fine                                    | 91—1936 10 Cents V.Fine-Fine 3 Pcs.                               |
| 43 | 1917 50 Cents V.Fine                                    | 92—1870 25 Cents Fine   |
| 44 | 1918 50 Cents V.Fine                                    | 93—1871 25 Cents V.Good   |
| 45 | 1919 50 Cents V.Fine                                    | 94—1910 25 Cents V.Good-Fine                                      |
| 46 | 1919 50 Cents Fine 2 Pcs.                               | 95—1911 25 Cents Fine, plus                                       |
|    | <b>Canadian Coins</b>                                   | 96—1912 25 Cents Fine, plus                                       |
| 47 | 1859 1 Cent Ex.Fine                                     | 97—1916 25 Cents Fine   |
| 48 | 1876-H 1 Cent Ex.Fine 3 Pcs.                            | 98—1919 25 Cents Fine, plus                                       |
| 49 | 1882-H 1 Cent Ex.Fine 2 Pcs.                            | 99—1921 25 Cents V.Good   |
| 50 | 1881-H 1 Cent Ex.Fine 2 Pcs.                            | 100—1928 25 Cents Fine  |
|    |   | 101—1929 25 Cents V.Fine  |

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(Customary conditions shall prevail. Closing date March 31, 1956. All bidders will receive free a copy of prices realized; others can have same for 25 Cents coin.)

| Canadian Coins                 |                     |            | #            | year            | condition          | should fetch |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| #                              | year                | condition  | should fetch |                 |                    |              |
| <b>Large Cents (lot of 50)</b> |                     |            |              |                 |                    |              |
| LC501—1909 average             | Fine                |            | 7.50         | 1071—1871-H     | V.Good             | 2.50         |
| LC502—1910 average             | Fine                |            | 7.50         | 1086—1886       | small 6 Filler     | 1.50         |
| LC503—1911 average             | Fine                |            | 7.50         | 1015—1915       | Fine               | 3.50         |
| <b>Small Cents</b>             |                     |            |              | 1013—1913       | Broad leaf Good    | 10.00        |
| SS 54—1871                     | Fine                |            | 4.00         | <b>Quarters</b> |                    |              |
| SS 63—1875-H                   | Filler              |            | 8.50         | R50—1 roll 1934 | average Fine (40)  | 40.00        |
| SS 78—1881-H                   | V.Fine              |            | 3.00         | 2536D—1936      | Dot Ex.Fine        | 17.50        |
| SS 94—1890-H                   | Fine                |            | 1.75         | <b>Halves</b>   |                    |              |
| SS103—1891                     | Ex.Fine             |            | 2.50         | 5094—1894       | Filler             | 17.50        |
| SS146—1899                     | V.Fine              |            | 1.25         | 50475—1947      | M L (#345) Ex.Fine | 5.00         |
| SS175—1903                     | V.Good              |            | 2.00         | 5072—1872-H     | V.Good             | 2.00         |
| <b>Nickels</b>                 |                     |            |              | 5081—1881-H     | Fine               | 4.25         |
| 1 set 1922-1955                | inclusive, complete |            |              | 5004—1904       | V.Good             | 5.00         |
| average                        | Fine                |            | 12.50        | 5005—1905       | V.Good             | 3.50         |
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