



THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

WATERLOO, ONTARIO

1973 - 1975

O. N. A. OFFICERS

Past Presidents

R. R. REKOFSKI (1962-1965)
L. T. SMITH (1965-1967)
Wm. ENGLISH (1967-1969)
D. FLICK (1969-1971)
C. B. LAISTER (1971 - 1973)

President

W. E. PAT LAMBERT

First Vice-President

Wm. R. GAGE

Second Vice-President

MEL H. FISKE

Secretary

MRS. PAT LAMBERT

Treasurer & Membership

BRUCE H. RASZMANN

Mailing Address

Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario

DIRECTORS

Area 1: Howard Whitfield
Elliot Jephson
Area 2: Ken W. Wilmot
Area 3: Victor G. Potter
Area 4: vacant
Area 5: John Craig
Area 6: Richard A. Ford
Area 7: Tony Gordon
Area 8: Ray Pleau
Area 9: Clifford Shipman
Area 10: Gerald Albert

Historian

WALTER GRIGGS

Publicity

BOB VOADEN
Ontario Paper Co.
Thorold, Ontario

Librarian

Wm. R. GAGE
RR #1, Shanty Bay, Ontario

Medal Committee

MEL FISKE
7795 Beaverdams Road
Niagara Falls, Ontario

Audio-Visual Service & Display Case Service

CHAS. B. LAISTER
#3 Highway,
Tillsonburg, Ontario

Speaker Circuit Service

KEN PROPHET
Box 226, Barrie, Ontario

Editor

W. E. PAT LAMBERT
Box 311,
St. Catharines, Ont.

Volume 13 October 1974 Page 75

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Another answer to Ross Irwin's letter in the July-August Bulletin from John McKay-Clements.

August 27, 1974

P.O. Box 970,

Haileybury, Ont.

Dear Editor:

I read with interest Mr. Ross Irwin's letter in the July-August issue of the Ontario Numismatist and find a great deal in it with which I agree.

Without adding to, or subtracting from, his arguments I would like to tell you of my own personal reaction to one or two situations which I think should receive attention in connection with coin shows.

As an exhibitor, I have often found it frustrating to find that my exhibit has been judged by people who have had little or no knowledge of the subject of the exhibit. I have found it disconcerting to find an exhibit on which I have spent a great deal of time and attention, mixed up with other exhibits, which neither add to or detract from my own. My point being, that, from the public's point of view, there is little continuity in the presentation to them of the exhibits.

My experience as a judge has included many frustrating occasions when there has been no effort to set up the exhibits in an orderly manner and the judges have to roam all over the exhibit floor to find the class they are judging. This has made it almost impossible to make comparisons between exhibits when the judging is close.

Often the lack of explicit instructions or ground rules to the exhibitor results in the inclusion in exhibits of unrelated material and the judges are often wondering whether such exhibits should be disqualified or what penalty should be imposed.

I think a first class show should have the judges organized long before the event.

It should organize the entries in sufficient time to permit the exhibit chairman to allocate position numbers on the exhibit floor. It should provide adequate time to permit exhibitors to set up their cases without people roaming around with the consequent risk of loss of material.

In my opinion all exhibitors should receive a ribbon or certificate of merit regardless of whether they place first, second or third, and finally I think that any exhibitor that has won a best of show should be disqualified from further entry in its class for one calendar year but should be invited to exhibit in a Court of Honour to which other known outstanding exhibitors could also be invited.

Judging should be carried out as early as possible so that the public know which exhibits have found favour with the judges -- perhaps one other comment is relevant, in the interests of the exhibitor, the judges and the public, lighting should be one of the prime considerations of those who have the major responsibility of any good coin show, the exhibition floor.

With Best Wishes,

Yours very truly,

Signed: John McKay-Clements,
F.R.N.S., N.L.G.

Thanks, John, A good letter.

Someone else, now? Ye Ed

ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY

By Lloyd T. Smith, London Numismatic Society

YAP STONE MONEY -

The stone or wheel money of Yap is made of 'Aragonite' from Guam. A 12" wheel is valued at about \$75.00. The larger discs often measure 12 feet across, representing a man's entire fortune. These may weigh up to nearly 5 tons. They are not from local quarries, but come from the Pelew Islands, over 200 miles to the south. The Yap name for these pieces is FEI.

COWRIE SHELLS -

Are one of the most romantic pieces of money in history. It was the earliest form of common currency to circulate throughout the entire trade world from China and the Pacific to India, Africa and America. It had all the features required of money - it was portable, durable, divisible, recognizable and could not be counterfeited. The cowrie is a small, yellowish-white, and glossy seashell about 1/2 in. in length, popular as a charm, an ornament and as currency in pre-historic times, and still in use as currency in certain parts of the East and of the African Coast. In India, until recent times, more than two hundred would be required to equal the value of one cent.

THE ONTARIO NUMISMATIST is published monthly by the Ontario Numismatic Association. The publication can be obtained with membership in one of the following categories:- Life Membership - \$50., Regular Membership - \$4. annually, Juniors (up to 18 years of age) - \$3. annually; Husband and Wife (one journal) - \$6. annually, Club - \$10. annually.

Special O.N.A. Silver Lapel Pins - \$2.50.

Remittance made payable to The Ontario Numismatic Association, c/o Mr. Bruce Raszmann, P.O. Box 33, Waterloo, Ontario.

NOTE ISSUES OF SOME EARLY CANADIAN BANKS

By W. H. McDonald

(continued from the September Bulletin)

The second group is perhaps even more interesting than the first: "Notes Issued by Banks Which Failed or Which Voluntarily Wound-Up Their Affairs and Paid Part or All Their Liabilities," Again, this is a fairly broad group that can be sub-divided. The two subsections cover quite a large number of banks which are found over a wide geographical range.

(A) Banks which paid their circulation in full but other liabilities only in part.

(B) Banks which paid in full both their notes outstanding and all other liabilities.

It is important to observe in passing that some of these banks voluntarily wound-up their affairs and paid their liabilities. Others were forced to do so because they were illiquid but notwithstanding, they redeemed all their outstanding circulation. In other words, if notes had been presented during the winding-up period they would have been redeemed. In a way, this creates a sub-category of subsection (A) because in some of these cases quite a few notes have survived and are not considered to be in the rare category. What may have happened is that some of the winding-up procedures were hurried purposely to avoid having to redeem all the notes. In other cases, the notes were so widespread and communications were so slow that by the time holders became aware of the Bank's failure, it was too late. Now of course, since assets are no longer available for such purpose, any surviving notes are not now redeemable. The banks which failed or wound-up their affairs and paid part of their liabilities are numerous, but the following examples are perhaps typical.

THE BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CHARLOTTETOWN, PEI

(\$20.00, Jan. 1, 1872)

The head office of the Bank of Prince Edward Island was in Charlottetown and it was operated from 1856 to 1881. In its early years it was healthy and profitable. Later, in 1881 the Cashier, an early name for the General Manager, absconded and losses of \$400,000 were discovered. There may have been a general breakdown of control since large weak loans were also discovered. Liquidation took several years. At the time of the failure notes outstanding were \$264,000 and deposits \$463,000. After the assets were realized there was sufficient to pay about 60% of all the liabilities.

THE MECHANICS BANK, MONTREAL

(\$10.00, June 1, 1872)

This Bank prospered in the early years after it was chartered. The economic crisis of 1875 created difficulties but by reducing capital and bringing in new funds these were overcome. Its future was short-lived, however, by the continuing adverse economic conditions and pressure from the other banks which thought The Merchants' circulation excessive. At the time of the bankruptcy its liabilities totalled \$547,238. The public lost \$240,000 notwithstanding 57% was paid on all liabilities and the double liability of shareholders was invoked by the liquidators.

THE UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND, ST. JOHN, NEWFOUNDLAND

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND, ST. JOHN, NEWFOUNDLAND

(Union £1, March 1, 1867 & Commercial \$2.00, July 1, 1884)

These are, of course, two separate banks. The Commercial Bank of Newfoundland with head office in St. John's commenced operations in 1857 with no suggestion of trouble in the early years. On Dec. 10, 1894 - which later became known as Black Monday - both the Commercial and its counterpart The Union Bank of Newfoundland, failed without prior warning. This caused widespread havoc and was a virtual disaster to the economy. Upon investigation it was shown that the banks had been mismanaged and the directors were prosecuted. The government stepped in and guaranteed repayment of the notes outstanding - in the case of the Commercial to the extent of 20 cents on the dollar and the Union 80 cents on the dollar. To give effect to this guarantee the notes were called in and endorsed by signature of the appropriate government official. The public faith was, however, shaken by these events and there was little circulation of the endorsed notes. The Canadian banks moved into the Island and the two Banks in question were eventually wound-up. Endorsed notes of both Banks are still redeemable at the rate mentioned which in a way puts the notes of these two Banks in a class by themselves.

THE MARITIME BANK OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK

(\$10.00, Oct. 2, 1881)

In this same category is The Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada. It operated in St. John, New Brunswick, from 1872 to 1887. The first years were checkered but successful. In 1884 it required to be reorganized, but its life was to be relatively short due to bad management. It failed in March 1887. However, all its \$314,488 in notes outstanding were paid off. Other creditors received 10.6% of their liabilities except the Crown, which under the Royal Preference, was paid its claim of \$275,000 in full. In the two years between suspension and redemption of the notes discounts of up to 49% were taken.

THE EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA, MONTREAL

(\$5.00, Oct. 1, 1872 - OVP "Aylmer")

The Exchange Bank of Canada, with head office in Montreal, is a similar case. Chartered in 1872 by quite responsible incorporators, it enjoyed satisfactory and profitable years of operations. Later its history became varied. In 1879 it suspended payment but afterwards recovered. Final failure, however, came in September 1883 as a result of dishonest management, in spite of government support in the form of a \$300,000 loan early in 1883. The Managing Director owed the bank \$226,000 and the double liability of shareholders was invoked. There were sufficient assets to redeem in full the \$380,218 in notes outstanding, but only 66½% was paid on the other liabilities. The public lost a total of \$690,000 but it is interesting to note that street discounts in this case never exceeded 10%.

We now come to the final subgroup (B) - "The Banks Which Failed or Voluntarily Wound-Up Affairs and Paid in Full the Notes Outstanding and All Other Liabilities."

This group is probably much larger than most people realize and includes some fascinating stories of Canadian banking activities.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF RUSTICO, RUSTICO, PEI

(\$2.00, Jan. 2, 1872)

Typical of this third group is the Farmers' Bank of Rustico, probably the smallest bank in Canadian history. Located in Rustico, Prince Edward Island, it had a successful career from 1863 to 1892. It was incorporated by Act of the Prince Edward Island Legislature with a capital of £1,200 Island Currency. It was open only one day a week, but was well-run and paid dividends regularly. The stringent requirements of the Dominion Banking Act of 1871 foretold its demise though it managed to keep going by obtaining extensions of its provincial charter. The last financial return made to 1891 shows capital of \$8,212, outstanding circulation of \$12,488 and assets of \$21,129. Thereafter it just faded out of existence after paying all its liabilities and redeeming in full all the notes that were presented.

THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA, TORONTO, ONTARIO

(\$5.00, July 1, 1874)

The Federal Bank of Canada located in Toronto was incorporated in 1872 as The Superior Bank, but its name was changed in 1873. The next year it obtained a charter. The Management of this bank was enterprising and ambitious. In 1883 capital funds of \$1½ million were raised at a 40% premium. However, by over reaching its limits in 1884 the bank suffered large losses in lumber deals and a downward trend began. By 1888 the other banks were forced to advance \$2.7 million to avoid panic. The bank was wound-up, all the outstanding circulation redeemed and almost all of the other liabilities paid in full.

THE PICTOU BANK, PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA

(\$4.00, Jan. 2, 1874)

Chartered in 1873 with an office in Pictou, Nova Scotia, this bank seems to have operated satisfactorily for several years though little information is readily available. At the time it ceased operations it had a paid-up capital of \$200,000 and notes in circulation of \$49,571. Its deposits outstanding were \$17,474. The voluntary winding up was directly attributable to large losses suffered as a result of the failure of some principal debtors of the bank. There were sufficient proceeds from the sale of assets to pay all liabilities in full and to return \$68,000 to the shareholders.

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, MONTREAL

(\$4.00, July 1, 1876)

The Consolidated Bank of Canada, was the result of a merger in 1875 of the City Bank in Montreal and the Royal Canadian Bank of Toronto. The City Bank had been started in 1833 and had enjoyed a long career, weathering successfully economic and political difficulties. Sir Francis Hincks, was the President at the time of the merger which was precipitated by the 1875 recession following closely on some major losses, primarily the result of loose management under the previous President. Times were not easy, but the main difficulty seems to have been a legacy of bad and weak loans in existence before the merger, lack of sufficient reserves and weak management controls. By 1879 the decision was made to wind up the Consolidated Bank's affairs. Prosecutions resulted for making false reports to the government.

(to be concluded in the November Bulletin)

AN INTRODUCTION TO COUNTERFEITING

(From a talk presented by the R.C.M.P. at Stratford)

Approximately one million dollars (R.C.M.P. statistics) in counterfeit money is produced annually by Canadian criminals. Though the most modern methods of police science are employed against the counterfeiter, the awareness and vigilance of the general public are still the most effective defences against this crime.

Counterfeiting is a crime as old as currency itself. It has been committed by individuals and practiced by whole nations. It can be motivated by personal interests or political desires. It may have, as its purpose, the monetary gain or economic loss. It knows neither sex nor station, neither race nor colour. It is an offence never committed by accident, nor by ignorance, nor in heat of passion, nor in extreme poverty. It is a crime not of courage but of deceit, not hastily executed but of planned design. A crime against the sovereignty whose victim is the citizen. It is an evil of all, and of all ages.

The pages of history are full of fascinating cases. Nero fiddled with his own Roman coinage until the peoples' confidence in it was shaken. Then he spent his ill-gotten gains on new ways and means of preserving his money's integrity. Claudius, or the master of his mint, evidently counterfeited. In France, Countess Jeanne de Boulogne counterfeited Royal coins in the cellars of her chateau. Henry VIII made counterfeiting legal for his favourite nobles.

The first white settlers in North America counterfeited wampum to cheat the Indians - and each other - and every generation since then has repeated the offence.

On the International scene the picture is even more intriguing. The Germans successfully counterfeited British currency during World War II, an idea suggested to the allies that was discarded largely because of British objections. The Germans were victims of Russian counterfeiters in the 1920's. The Russians had been victimized by the French Army under Napoleon. French currency was violated by the English in 1806 and before that, during the French Revolution counterfeits made in England drove the Revolutionary Government into bankruptcy. The same technique was used by the British in the 1770's on this continent to render continental currency worthless.

History records too, the bloody efforts to suppress crime and punish the offenders. Obviously counterfeiting has been held as an outrage against society which justified rigorous penalties. For centuries the death sentence was imposed upon the counterfeiter and reportedly still is in Communist China and Russia. As recently as 1915, men were executed for the crime on this continent in Mexico. The law of ancient Rome provided exposure to the beasts, labour in the mines and deportation. In Constantine's time, counterfeiters were burned at the stake.

German and other laws punished the crime by amputation of the right hand. Anglo-Saxon laws, not content with this, decreed that the separated hand be hung on the door of the culprit's house. Later, both hands were cut off, and still later, as an additional measure, both eyes were gouged out. In the days of Edward III culprits were drawn and hanged. It is said that in France counterfeiters were "sewn into a bag of leather along with a cat, a snake and a cock and thrown into the water" and then hanged.

Other penalties were also inflicted, such as pulling an ear off the culprit or placing him in a caldron of boiling water. From century to century, mutilated, tortured, burnt, hanged counterfeiters have continued to be the enemies of humanity. But, penalties notwithstanding, counterfeiters have continued to be.

Today, although counterfeiters are treated more humanely, counterfeiting is still regarded as a most serious offence. The Criminal Code of Canada prescribes a sentence of up to 14 years imprisonment for any person convicted of making, being in possession of, or passing counterfeit money.

(Thanks to Ken Wilmot, Stratford)

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

By Tony Gordon, Chairman

Once again another Canadian National Exhibition has come and gone and this year again the O.N.A. participated, with the help of Central Coin Club of Toronto.

This included a 42 case display by the O.N.A. and Central Coin Club members, the Military Medal Society and also the members of the Ancient Coin Society, to whom I wish to say thanks publically as it was not possible to do, due to one thing and another on Labour Day.

There was the usual information booth set up to answer whatever questions could be answered on odd coins, area clubs, etc., manned by the Central Coin Club.

Also we commissioned The Jacques Cartier Mint to strike the customary medal for the C.N.E., but due to the T.T.C. strike or shortage of money, we had a rather poor response to our efforts to sell same. Therefore, to the medal collector, C.N.E. ones in particular, we have available a few Silver Proof, Antique Silver and Bronze medals all in presentation cases at the following prices:-

- Both Silver Medals @ \$22.50 plus \$1.50 Tax
- Bronze Medals @ \$ 3.50 plus 25¢ tax

Also we still have a very limited quantity of 1972 and 1973 Bronze medals at the same cost as above. Orders for same can be sent, together with remittance to either:-

Melvin Fiske, Medal Chairman, 7795 Beaverdams Road, Niagara Falls, Ontario L2H 1R6

OR
Tony Gordon, P.O. Box 177, Weston, Ontario M9N 3M6
C.N.E. Chairman.

NEWS AROUND THE COIN CLUBS

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB

The Champlain Club resumed normal meetings after the summer break with pictures shown of the Bar B Cue held during the summer. It was noted at the meeting that as the price of silver and gold has increased whatever you are collecting will accordingly increase in value so make a special effort to find those "special" coins.

COLLINGWOOD & DISTRICT NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

At the last meeting a motion was made for the club to operate a supply table so the members were asked to bring in a list of the

supplies each member needs and they will be ready for the next meeting. This is a good idea as it will result in quite a saving to the members.

LONDON NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

There were 42 members and guests present at the first fall meeting and they heard Graham Esler give a very comprehensive report on the C.N.A. Convention in Hamilton. The feature of the evening was a talk by Mr. Chris Brooker on "The Coins of British East Africa" with colour slides of the coins. This section of Africa consisted of four separate British territories united for administration--Kenya, Tanganykia, Uganda and Somaliland. They all gained their independence between 1960 and 1963. These coins represent a complete segment of numismatic history.

NIAGARA FALLS COIN CLUB ..

At the first meeting of the fall season the guest speaker was Mr. Pat Lambert, President of the O.N.A. and his topic was "What should Collectors Collect?" A report on the financial condition of the club after the convention was given by Carl Coleman and it was very encouraging. The Club are holding a banquet on Oct. 25th. The meeting closed with a lively auction conducted by Pat Lambert, assisted by Peter Kostyk and Carl Coleman.

CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB -

At the first meeting after the summer break, the guest speaker was Mr. Kaslove and his talk was thoroughly enjoyed by all the members. There was some discussion on the great increase in the dues for members of the C.N.A. and this was to be further gone into at a later meeting. Dick Nash showed a Singapore \$10. bill and pointed out the low mintage of same.

ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB

The fall season opened with 48 members and guests present. The membership chairman reported a membership of 98 seniors and 8 juniors. Chairman Pat Lambert reported that all bourse tables have been sold for the Oct. 19th show. This year the club are following the London form of judging at the show. Fred Barley also reported on the C.N.A. Convention and said the club members won four prizes.

SARNIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The President, Fred Webb, welcomed 44 members and guests to the first fall meeting. The guest speaker, Aldon Fultz, president of the Port Huron Coin Club gave an interesting talk on the history of Ancient Coins, starting with the first on record, the Phoenicians and telling about the Greeks, Romans and Egyptian coins. The meeting closed with a lively auction conducted by Carl Williamson assisted by Loren Wells.

STRATFORD COIN CLUB

23 members and guests brought in the fall season at which the main topics were the Show to be held on Oct. 27 and the quizz held. Regarding the Show, all 8 bourse tables are sold with 2 more anxious to take part. The Show will be from 12.00 noon to 6.30 p.m., with displays and a good auction. The quizz was on the large Canadian Cent and the members were divided into four groups with a junior the captain of each group. It proved very interesting.

TORONTO COIN CLUB

At the last meeting Ingrid Smith gave a very interesting talk on Counterfeit Coins with examples of the real and counterfeit items. Ray Pleau's one coin display won 75 points by the 3 judges so

the club was \$5.00 richer thanks to Marvin Kay regarding the offer he had with Ray on displays.

WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY

For the first meeting of the fall season the feature was the O.N.A. slide series "The History of Coins" and Dave Harper gave a report on the C.N.A. Convention in Hamilton.

ooooooooo oooooooooo oooooooooo oooooooooo oooooooooo

PROPOSED COIN SHOWS

Listed below are the proposed coin club shows with dates and banquets. Please check to see if any of them conflict with your club's show date.

- Oct. 10-13- Torex '74/North York Coin Club at Toronto International Centre of Commerce, 6900 Airport Road, Mississauga, Ont. Full details from - Torex '74, 347 Bay St., Suite 1000, Toronto, Ont. M5H 2R7.
- Oct. 19 - St. Catharines Coin Club Annual Show and Banquet in Westminster United Church Hall, Queenston St. Enquiries to either, Chairman-Pat Lambert Box 311 or R. Voaden, 63 Highland Avenue. Guest speaker - Lloyd Smith, London.
- Oct. 27 - Stratford Coin Club Annual Show at the Royal Canadian Legion, St. Patrick St., Stratford. Further information from Box 262, Stratford, Ont. N5A 6T1 Apologies to Tillsonburg on conflicting dates.
- Oct. 27 - Tillsonburg Numismatic Society Annual Show and Banquet at the Orange Hall, Brock St. East. Chairman - Bill Dodgson, 35 Joseph St., Tillsonburg.
- Nov. 9 - Canadian Young Numismatists 2nd annual convention at the Four Seasons Sheraton Hotel, 123 Queen St. West, Toronto. For details re bourse-Jon Jones, 7 Tayshan Cresc., Rexdale, Chairman-J. Fotheringham, 127 Elgin St., Thornhill.

1975

- Apr. 26-27- Ontario Numismatic Association annual convention to be held in the Victorian Motor Inn, Stratford, Ont. For details ontact-Ken Wilmot, P.O. Box 76, Sebringville, Ontario NOK 1X0

***** ***** ***** ***** *****

IN MEMORIAM

Sympathy is extended to the family of the late Gladys Walker of Stratford who passed away during the summer. Gladys was blind, but she could see. She did this through acute senses. Her touch, hearing and sense of smell gave Gladys more enjoyment in life than many more fortunate will ever achieve. She was a Charter Member of the Stratford Coin Club and contributed greatly to meetings with her quick wit and timely suggestions. Those of us not from the Stratford Club who knew Gladys will also miss her and will be the better for having known her.

***** ***** ***** ***** *****

A MESSAGE TO JUNIORS FROM ENRICO GLOWACKI OF THE CANADIAN YOUNG NUMISMATISTS

Juniors, have you been saving to buy a few coins or medals for a relative or friend? Perhaps some juniors have a paper route or do odd jobs around the house to earn some pocket money. Of course we all try to save as much as possible and when you spend your hard earned money on coins for your collection no doubt you will be eager to show them to

a fellow collector. But there are always those who look at a coin or collection and then say "You have mostly junk". Why don't you buy extra fine or uncirculated coins? These persons never seem to think that perhaps the Junior collector can't afford the top graded coins. But to them their coin collection is something to be proud of and they love to show their coins to others and display them at coin shows. Remember the Junior collector is not always rich. The Junior collector with a low grade of coins has just as much fun and takes as much pride in the hobby as others who only buy uncirculated coins. Dealers at coin shows have what they call "Junk Boxes" on their tables. Not so, for I myself, when I first started collecting, found coins in the so-called junk boxes which were not junk at all. So, Juniors, don't be afraid to look through the odd box of so-called junk. However, I would like to see the dealers get rid of the "junk" box altogether and perhaps alter the sign to "Bargain Box". Everyone would feel better if they could say "I found this coin in a bargain box" rather than a junk box. Junior members don't get discouraged by older members if they frown on your collection. Be proud of something which most youngsters of your age know nothing about. As you get older you can always upgrade your coins. Let's see all collectors, young and old, refrain from the term "junk" when admiring a Junior (or friend) collection but instead encourage him by saying "you just keep on collecting and one day you'll have a fine collection of which you'll be very proud".

(Very True, Enrico, see you on Nov. 9th) Ye Ed

***** ***** ***** *****

NEW MEMBERS

Applications published in the September issue of the Ontario Numismatist have been accepted. The following application has been received, if no objections are received, this acceptance will be acknowledged in the November issue of the Ontario Numismatist.

C77 Collingwood & District Numismatic Association,
P.O. Box 565, Collingwood, Ont.

***** ***** ***** *****

THIS 'N THAT

First of all, Ye Ed has been the recipient of some caustic reports about editors in general and a certain Canadian coin publication for the unkind and many thought, unnecessary harsh comments by the publisher of this same paper, with reference to the recent C.N.A. Convention in Hamilton. Now don't get me wrong, there was plenty of room for criticism but I felt personally after two days in and out of the hotel that the criticism should have been levelled at the Sheraton-Connaught rather than the Hamilton Coin Club. Every editor has the right to his own opinion and I think the least said the sooner mended -- Ye Ed has been trying to get around to some of the clubs in Ontario, one of which was our newest club, Collingwood, where I spent a very pleasant evening last week, if enthusiasm is any criteria for success, then here is a club who will be counting their members in the 50-60 group in the next few months. It is most refreshing to share with a club in their ambitions for helping the hobby and at the same time helping themselves.--- Hoping to see many of you in and around the shows, all for now