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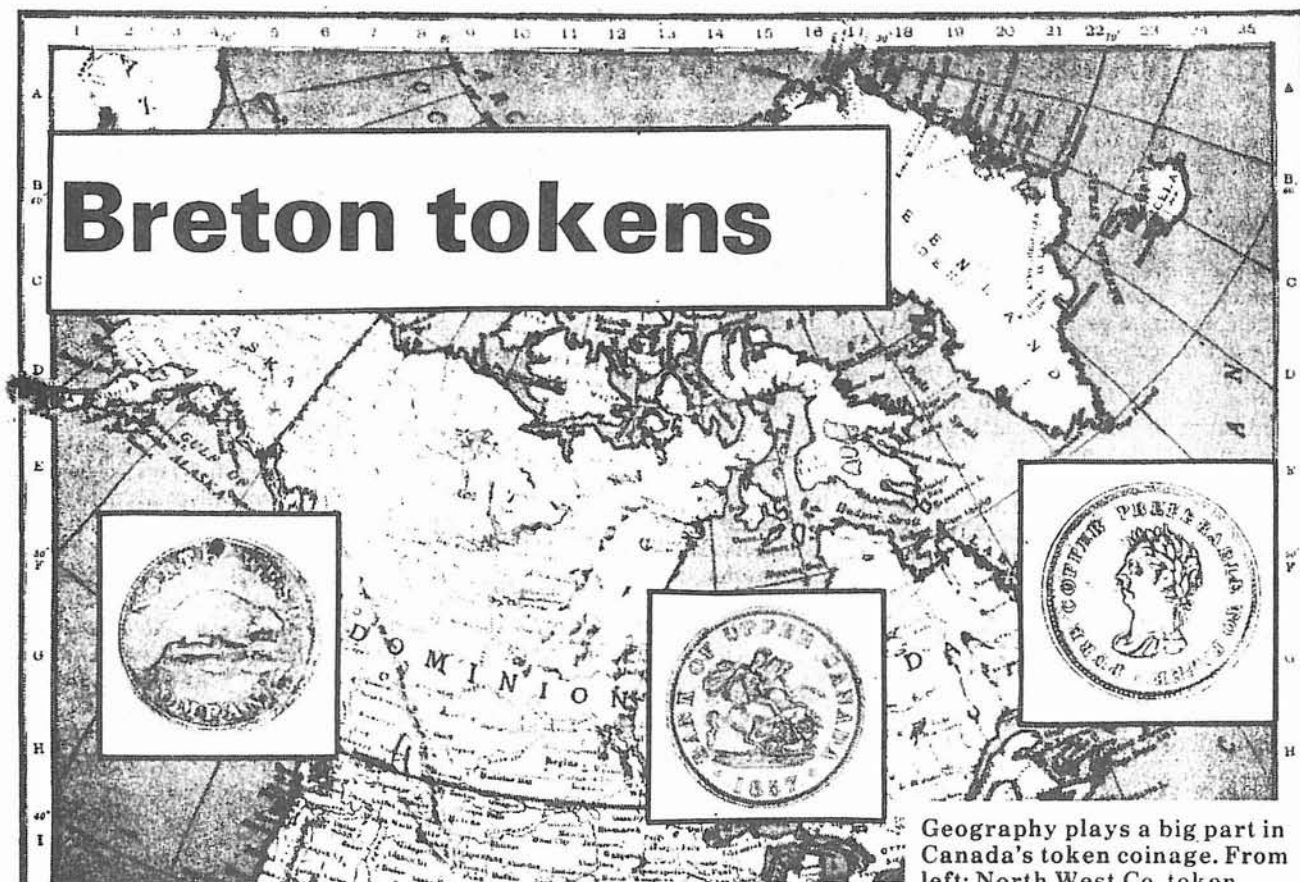
# Breton tokens

By Paul Nadin-Davis



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Geography plays a big part in Canada's token coinage. From left: North West Co. token (Br-925), Bank of Upper Canada penny (Br-719), Nova Scotia halfpenny (Br-872).

By Paul Nadin-Davis

Once the preserve of a small number of rather academically inclined collectors, the field of "Breton" tokens (Canadian tokens cataloged by Pierre Napoleon Breton in his book, *Illustrated History of the Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada*, [1894; reprinted 1984]) has been undergoing a dramatic increase in interest throughout the early 1980s. The increase in interest can be attributed to several factors, chief among them Lepczyk's 1982 Toronto sale of the Buckley collection, Nadin-Davis Auctions' sale of the Virginia collection a year later, and the republication in Ottawa of Breton's two classic reference works, the *Illustrated History* and his 1912 simplified text, the *Popular Illustrated Guide*.

While the boom-and-bust cycle is nowhere near as evident in the field of early Canadian tokens as it is in the field of Canadian coinage in general, it appears that we have reached the end of a cycle of re-adjustment, and prices have settled down to a fairly predictable level. There are no major promotions taking place in the field, and many of the more established collectors are breathing a sigh of relief as things return to a more normal footing. It is appropriate at this time to review the activities and difficulties encountered in

## Prices keep going up for Canada's diverse, classic tokens

each of the various fields covered by Breton.

It is also appropriate to mention that the fires may rekindle later this year, when Nadin-Davis Auctions presents an outstanding collection of Breton material from an old Quebec collection which has not been publicly displayed or offered. The auction will take place at the Toronto International Coin Fair in November, and the prices realized at this sale may enable me to complete my longstanding project to publish a comprehensive price guide for the Breton series.

### The French Regime Coinage (Br-501-509)

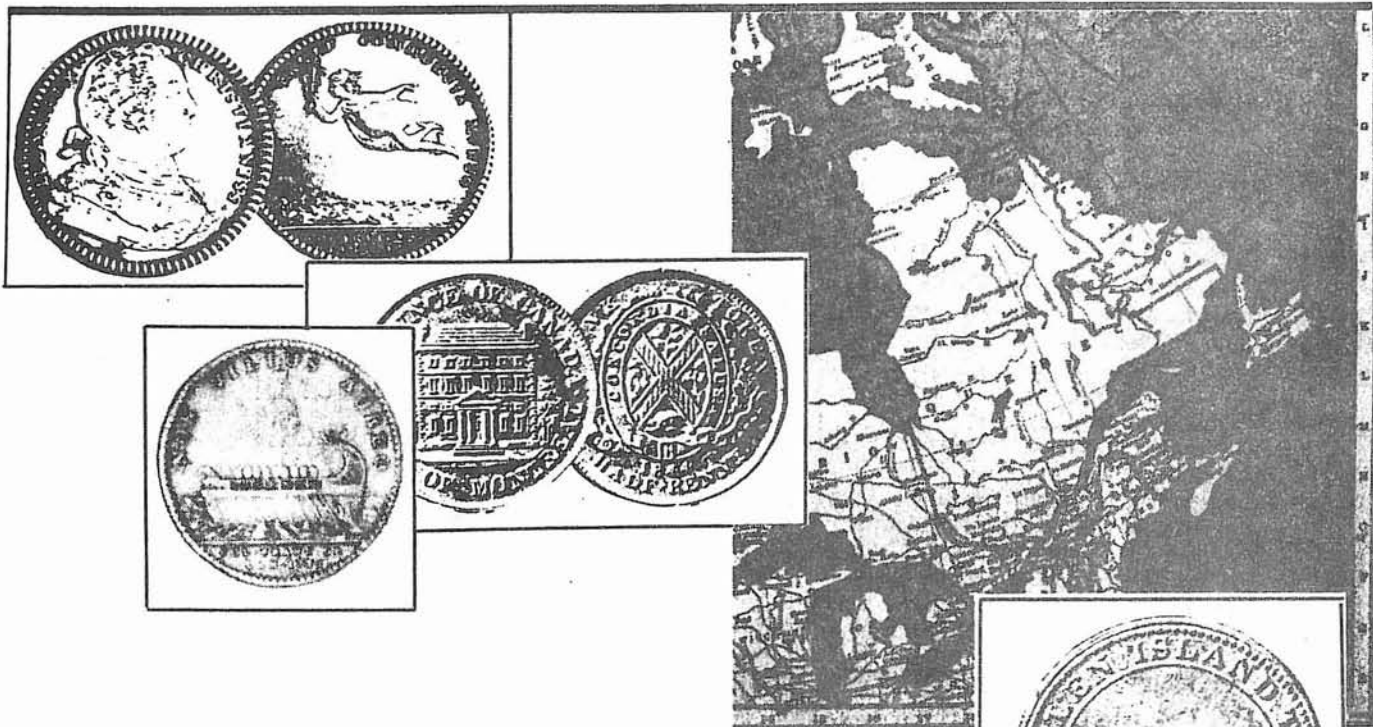
While it is not particularly difficult to locate nice examples of the billion marques and half marques, Br-508 and 509, most of the coins in this early series are extremely difficult to locate. Research is continuing under the auspices of the Bank of Canada into the present where-

abouts and pedigrees of the known examples of Br-501, the "Gloriam Regni" sols, and the results of this survey are eagerly awaited.

Increasing upward pressure on the early Friday pieces is caused by demand from collectors of early American and Canadian coins. Indeed, when two particularly pleasant pieces surfaced at Stack's sale of the Roper collection a year and a half ago, they were purchased by U.S. dealers at prices far beyond those predicted by Canadian dealers present in the room.

### The French-Canadian Jetons (Br-510 to 519)

This attractive series is accessible to collectors mainly by virtue of the existence of at least two series of restrikes, the latter of which includes mulings of many of the types. While a distinction tends to be made between restrikes of the first issue (where the bronzes typically have a very dark tone) and later issue(s) (where the pieces tend to be very brilliant), no particular difficulty should be encountered in finding a representative group of these pieces. The originals, however, are a difficult story,



and, in my opinion, rather underrated in current catalogues. Only two pieces, the "Indian in Lilies 1751" and "Argonauts' Vessel," turn up from the original issue with any frequency, and even these bring prices of \$100-\$150 in very fine condition. The whole series appears to me to be very scarce. Where original pieces turn up, I would recommend pursuing them with vigor.

#### The Magdalen Islands Penny (Br-520)

In low grades, this penny is encountered fairly frequently by active token dealers and collectors. By low grades I mean about very good and worse. In fine and better it is a rare, rare token, and the prices given in the current Krause-Mishler catalog (1985) are, quite frankly, nonsense. Unfortunately, I frequently receive want lists based on these prices (very fine, \$30; extremely fine, \$60; uncirculated, \$120). More realistic levels would be: problem-free very fine, \$125; extremely fine, \$300; uncirculated, \$400; brilliant uncirculated, \$900. (Incidentally, I have never seen a brilliant uncirculated specimen. However, such pieces are known; the last sale price I recall was \$3,000, paid by a U.S. dealer in 1982 to acquire the piece for a client.)

#### The Quebec Front- and Side-View Tokens (Br-521-527)

The front-view tokens of this series are, in all grades up to extremely fine, exceedingly common and trade in bulk lots at prices reflective of this reality (\$1 to \$1.50 per piece). The side-view tokens, Br-523 and 524, however, are a

different story; they are rarely seen. They tend to bring very strong prices when offered in very fine or better, with the pennies fetching upwards of \$1,000 and the halfpennies performing nicely at around half that figure.

Another rarity of this series is the "error" or "mule" penny of 1837, a Bank of Montreal penny with the legend "City Bank" on the ribbon of the reverse crest. This token usually appears in higher grades and brings about \$225 in nice extremely fine condition.

#### The Bridge (Br-534-557)

This fascinating series, which some writers maintain was struck entirely for collectors and is not at all original, nevertheless attracts the attention of transportation collectors and Canadian-token specialists. The tokens are interesting because they exist in both clipped and unclipped forms. All tokens in this series are scarce, with clipped tokens trading in the \$200 range when available, and unclipped pieces making \$300 or more. The proof set from Br-546-557 exists in bronze and silver. To my knowledge, there are no recent sales of silver sets; these are extremely rare, and would perhaps make \$8,000 or more if offered. A bronze set was sold at the McKay Clements auction in Toronto in 1976 for \$2,500 Canadian. It will be sold at auction again in November, and will doubtlessly attract a very high final bid.

#### The Vexator Canadiensis (Br-558-559)

This intriguing pair of tokens, each of which occurs in both copper and brass,

Lower and top left: Jetons, including Br-512 and 515, are scarcer than their prices might indicate. Middle left: The Quebec front-view tokens (Br-521-22) are some of the most common Breton tokens. Just the opposite is true of the Magdalen Islands penny (Br-520, above).

is always poorly struck, and their history is open to some dispute. Although Breton and his followers cataloged only two varieties, there are in fact many sub-varieties, and it is my understanding that some serious research is being pursued in Ottawa into this series. One hopes that a worthwhile publication will convey the results of this research.

#### The Quebec Merchant and Miscellaneous Tokens (to Br-669)

This hodge-podge series of tokens contains many rarities and some very,

### The Bouquet Sous (Br-670-716)

very common tokens. Knowledgeable numismatic historians have been known to eschew collecting this series by Breton number; the fact is that there are many tokens contemporary with those listed by Breton which he simply had not heard of, so they do not appear in his listing.

Nevertheless, the majority of collectors who follow Breton are content to fill in the numbers, though a few of the pieces create major difficulties: the R.W. Owen, Montreal Ropery token (Br-564) rarely appears, and the Br-567 Hunterstown piece is seen perhaps once in five years. The rarity of this latter is compounded by the fact that it is keenly sought in the U.S. by collectors of lumber tokens.

A specialized area has been created within this series with the work of Richard Buckley, Joe Foster and others

***The bouquet sous require determination to collect. Still, there are few tokens as beautiful as a bouquet sou with a little original luster.***

on the counterstamped coins and tokens of Devins and Bolton (Br-569a). While Devins and Bolton stamps appear on many coins and tokens, most commonly they are found on contemporary Quebec bank tokens and on U.S. large cents. Again, the latter group appeals to a wide variety of collecting interests, and there is significant interest in collecting according to the date and variety of the host coin.

Some of the rather inconspicuous tokens of this series are rather difficult to acquire, perhaps in part because many of them float around as mavericks are not readily recognized. Examples of these are the series from Br-620 onward, which bear legends such as "VR", "FS" or "GN". Each of these pieces bring prices in the \$20-30 range in higher grades and are worthwhile looking out for in miscellaneous merchant-token lots.

One of the most popular of the specialized series in the Breton listing, the bouquet sous are attractive and require a certain amount of determination to collect. While some pieces (e.g. Br-715) are exceedingly common in lower grades, there are many elusive pieces in the series, and at least one probably does not exist. In high grades, all bouquet sous are very rare, though there are few early tokens as beautiful as a bouquet sou with a little original luster.

Br-670, the bouquet sou of T. Duseauman, Belleville, N.J., is a very

chets, but there are also early restrikes which are scarce and valuable. The token is also known to occur in pewter or white metal, with and without a collar, and from two or three different dies. To the budding numismatist looking for an area to make a good research contribution, here is a good opportunity — and the Bank of Canada's collection would be an excellent place to start!

### The Ontario Tokens (Br-717-856)

It is difficult to generalize in this large area. Overall, however, it is fair to say that the Ontario series is not the stron-

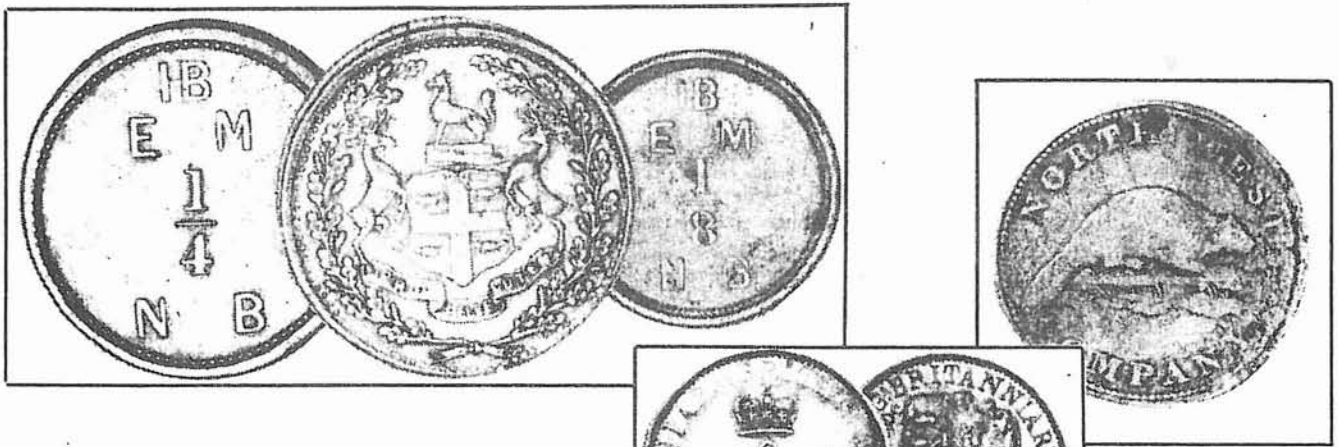


Ontario and Quebec tokens pose a number of variety and condition problems for the collector. Left and bottom: An Upper Canada sloop halfpenny (Br-731). Below: A Montreal and Lachine Railroad token (Br-530). Below left: A Bank of Upper Canada halfpenny.

popular token in U.S. circles as well, and is sought as a hard-times token. All specimens have a major die break, which tends to give them a rather unbalanced appearance. As this die was obviously in a bad way, the token did not strike well either, and the piece is, to say the least, rather difficult to grade.

Br-689 (18 leaves, two asters) is an intriguing piece. I have been tempted to wonder what the real Br-689 looks like, for there are at least a dozen various restrikes, off-metal strikes, varieties and fantasies based on this piece which turn up. The easiest to weed out are the Elder restrikes, which are struck proof-like on perfect, thin, lightweight plan-

gest area of collector interest at the present time, though there are some highlights within the series. The St. George series, long the poor cousin of the entire Breton family, has been enjoying a resurgence of interest; a few specialized collectors have been trying to put together collections according to Courteau's listings, and an Ontario buyer has put in an order for many thousands of pieces to be used, we understand, for decorative purposes. The rare "Copper Company of Upper Canada" tokens, particularly the mules with U.S. pieces, have showed up a few



## BRETONS

(From Page 14)

times in auctions in Europe and the U.S., and have enjoyed very strong demand. In the merchant area, a few small hoards have turned up, making available very high-grade pieces in small numbers. This was the case with Breton numbers 788 (Ottawa Canning Co.), 799-801 (Orphelinat St. Joseph) and 802 (J.R. Ormond, Peterborough). In general, however, many of these tokens remain rather elusive in high grade, and it is a daunting task to put together a set.

One problem with virtually all current listings is their lack of attention to the importance of metal varieties. Many of the merchant tokens were struck in two, three or four different metals, and some of the "off-metal" strikes may have been made in very limited number for collectors. The tendency of current catalogs is to give prices for the most common metal. This can occasionally create a pitfall for the unwary seller, who may have a very scarce copper example of a token, but prices it as though it were the issued aluminum variety of the same piece. Naturally, this also creates opportunities for knowledgeable buyers.

### The Anchor Money (Br-857-860)

Four pieces of British colonies Anchor money, from the 1/16 dollar to the half-dollar, are listed and illustrated by Breton. Each occurs in two varieties, with a clear 1822 date and with the last 2 recut over a 1. With the exception of the half dollar, the series is rather easy to complete and one rarely sees fierce bidding at auction except in the case of exquisitely conditioned pieces.

### The Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Coins & Tokens (Br-867-924)

Maritime collectors are among the keenest and most dedicated in Canada, and their historical currency has under-

gone a tremendous resurgence in the last three years. High-grade maritime tokens have made excellent prices at major auctions, and there are standing want lists for the major rarities. Particularly sought after are Br-872 with the erroneous 1382 date, the New Brunswick 1861 half cent, the Br-914 McDermott, and Charlton-172a, the McCausland Penny.

Br-924, the Anse Canot tokens in five denominations, are now generally agreed not to be Canadian tokens. Nevertheless, Breton listed them and many collectors pursue them; they are rare in all denominations and appear on many want lists at significant prices.

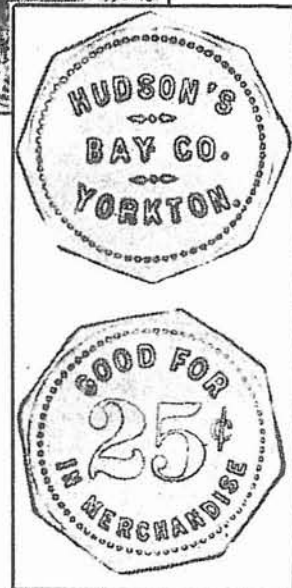
### The North West Company Token

This intriguing piece comes in two metals, brass and copper. Virtually always holed, the piece is rarely found in better than very good/fine condition and has generally been buried. Reputedly, the majority of known pieces have come from grave sites in Oregon.

Curiously, the 1977 *Charlton Catalogue* (still the best handy reference on Breton tokens and keenly sought after by collectors) lists the copper piece at a lower price than the brass. However, experience shows and recent auction results have confirmed that the copper piece is scarcer and generally brings a higher price. Collectors can expect to pay \$400 or more for a decent very good brass example and a premium of about \$100 to \$200 for copper pieces.

### The Hudson's Bay Company Tokens

This series, accompanied by Hudson's Bay artifacts and documents, is



Top left and above: The Hudson's Bay Co. tokens, including the scarce Yorkton pieces, are not all listed in Breton but are enjoying solid popularity nonetheless. Top: the North West Co. token. Middle: The anchor-money quarter dollar (Br-858).

enjoying tremendous popularity. Breton listed only four pieces, Nos. 926-929, the four brass pieces with no location specified. They come with and without punch-cancel marks, and most collectors today attempt to acquire cancelled and uncanceled specimens of each type. They trade, according to condition, in the \$50-\$100 range.

Charlton adds four further sets of Bay tokens in aluminum, from the quite common 1946 issue of five round and one square tokens to the scarce Yorkton pieces. There are, however, others which can occasionally be found; I am aware of a recent transaction at \$750 for a scarce northern Saskatchewan Bay token.

### The North West Territories Pieces (Br-930-933)

Territorial tokens, as in the United States, are very popular with Canadians and keenly sought after. The rarity of the series is the "Edmonton Hotel" token, Br-933. An example will be offered at the Fall Toronto International auction and is expected to bring several hundred dollars.

### British Columbia (Br-934-935)

Considerable excitement was created a little over a year ago when Bowers and Merena offered examples of the very rare British Columbia \$10 and \$20 pattern pieces. That these incredible rarities appear on the market only once in each few decades resulted in very spirited bidding for the main item, a \$20 gold proof, which eventually returned to British Columbia in the hands of a collector who parted with the equivalent of approximately \$80,000 (Canadian funds). Gilt silver specimens performed less spectacularly; despite their being somewhat unattractive in appearance, they are incredibly rare and brought respectable five-figure sums.

### Newfoundland Tokens (Br-952-956)

Newfoundland tokens and paper have undergone a rise in popularity since the publication by a Canadian foundation of a comprehensive work on the coins and currency of Newfoundland. Comprising the work of several authors, the work has simulated interest both locally and nationally in Newfoundland material, and some considerable part of this attention has spilled over into the token field. That the field is popular is not surprising; many of the tokens have attractive designs (e.g., the Rutherford token which has a hanging sheep, and the many ship tokens), and there are really only two major rarities in the Breton listing: the 1858 ship token and the McAuslane token. Both of these can be acquired in the \$400 to \$600 range with a little perseverance, and thus the Newfoundland series can be completed and enjoyed over a span of perhaps two or three years.

### The Anonymous and Miscellaneous Tokens (Br-957-963)

These orphans of the Breton world have enjoyed some research attention, and most were ascribed to definite locations by scholars by the mid-1970s. I do not now know of any collectors with specialized interests in the series, though most collectors of Breton tokens do attempt to complete a type set (this can cost as little as \$50-60) for purposes of comprehensiveness. It goes almost without saying, however, that there are surely many times as many various imported tokens which were missed by Breton, and the feeling of completeness engendered by filling this series is perhaps a little illusory.

### The Wellington Tokens (Br-964-988)

This frustrating series has some legitimate claims as being Canadian, for many of the pieces circulated here. Some, however, perhaps did not, and again Breton certainly missed some varieties. Nevertheless, Breton's list forms a satisfying framework for accumulation, and the Wellingtons make a good display collection, as well as a good way of introducing beginning collectors to the delights of seeking out minor varieties. Their historical content also runs rather high, with their documentations of various sea-battles.

### Ships, Colonies and Commerce (Br-955-1001)

Breton's listing of this series has been rather overshadowed in favor of the work of Judge Lees, whose documentation of varieties of Br-997 is a classic in Canadian numismatics. Collector interest in this series runs rather high at present, with several want lists out for the rarer varieties.

It is worth noting that there is now serious reason to doubt the existence of Br-1001, the Ship/no legend token.

### Conclusions

While this article has not attempted to mention every token or even every discrete area, an attempt has been made to give an overview from the vantage of a professional numismatist heavily involved everyday in the Breton arena.

What emerges is that interest in most Breton-related areas is running at rather a high level; this is as it should be, for early Canadian tokens are among the most easily accessible artifacts of Canada's past, and provide a real and documentary link with our colonial history. While the work of several other scholars has greatly expanded Breton's original effort, his book remains as a classic for the generalist, and nothing has taken away the lasting value of his contribution. ■

## Book documents Spanish pieces

Several years of compilation, study and research of types and varieties of Spanish and Spanish-world eight escudos have come to a head with the publication of the *Onza Main Book: The Gold Doubloon of Eight (Gran Libro de la Onza)*, a complete guide and catalog to the popular pieces.

The book lists all known issues of the eight escudos, including coins of the peninsular mints as well as Spanish provinces in Latin America and the East, starting with Phillip II and progressing in chronological order.

In addition, the book explores the name and etymological origins of the word "onza," covers geographical areas of striking and describes coining processes.

After the catalog portion, the book covers all known countermarks, imitations, restrikes, fantasies and counterfeits, and concludes with similar coins minted by independent Latin American republics.

The catalog portion is fully illustrated and provides values in pesetas and dollars.

The book is available in the United States through Terris C. Howard, 6535 Seaview N.W., 303B, Seattle, Wash. 98117.

## **NEWS FROM AROUND THE CLUBS**

### ST. THOMAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

On Monday, July 8th, 6:30 P.M. the St. Thomas Numismatic Association held its Annual Pot Luck Picnic. The club provided the table cloths, beverage and serviettes.

Ray Else family provided an interesting assortment of games and contests for everyone.

The turnout was very successful and everyone enjoyed themselves.

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### HURONIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The June 20th, 1985 meeting was held in the Adult Rehabilitation Centre, 175 Bayfield St., Barrie, Ontario, 8:00 P.M.

President Ken Prophet chaired the meeting. Joyce Prophet looked after the club supply table. A small number of members and guests attended the meeting.

Joyce Prophet won the contents of the old coin box and Ed Monkman won the voucher for \$2.50. Plans were made for the Anniversary Dinner to be held in September.

\*\*\*\*\*

### NORTH YORK CCIN CLUB

The meeting was held at 4812 Yonge street, at 8:15 P.M. on July 23, 1985.

The attendance was very good at the first meeting at the new location. The slide programme from the C.N.A. Library was enjoyed by all on the Money In Early America. Several members to fill out the balance of the programme, giving details on the recent C.N.A. Convention in Regina.

Draw Prize Winners were the following: Frank Dennis, Basil Latham, John Curtis, Lucille Colson, Jim Heifetz, Terry C'Brien, Costas Adamopoulos, Glen Williams, Bill Van Laethem and Marvin Kay.

\*\*\*\*\*

## CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB

The June meeting was a delicious buffet supper with fifty-five members and guests setting down to eat. It was held at the regular meeting place St. David's Anglican Church.

The winners of the draw were, Bill Huggins, Jelle Hesselius, Kay Porter, Patsy Robbins and Jane Bagg.

There was also a lively auction held. To end the evening, Linda Huggins showed a film from the Library on the life of Arthur Shilling. The film was very interesting and enjoyed by all. Mr. Shilling is a talented painter from the Orillia area.

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## CANADIAN ASSOCIATION of WOODEN MONEY COLLECTORS

## CAWMC ELECTION RESULTS:

There were 102 ballots received, with a number indicating votes for only one or two individuals. The race was close, with only seven votes separating the top 3 and 10 votes separating the last 5. The elected members of the Board of Governors are: Garry Braunwarth, Don Robb, Scoop Lewery, Gary Littrell, Ian Graham, and Russell Brown. The unsuccessful candidates were: George Parfet, Albert Kasman, and Don Smith.

The other executive positions were filled by acclamation and are as follows: Editor- Garry Braunwarth, President- Norm Belsten, Vice-President- Earl Salterio, and Secretary-Treasurer- Al Munro, Membership Chairman- Don Robb, Fund Raiser- Garry Braunwarth, and Auction Coordinator- Al Munro.

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Count that day lost in which you have not tried to do something for someone else.

□ □ □

Happiness depends so much less on the quantity of fortune than on the power of enjoying what we have.

□ □ □

Definition of a quartet: The Moscow Symphony Orchestra after a U.S. tour.

□ □ □

The good news is that we are still present to hear the bad news.

□ □ □

The achiever never knows whether he is succeeding or failing, only that he is not finished.

□ □ □

ANNUAL SHOW of COLLECTIBLES AT CLAYTON, N.Y.

by BRUCE R. WATT

The seventh annual Thousand Islands Stamp, Coin, Postcard and Collectibles Show held in the Clayton, New York Arena, on Route 12, on July 27-28, 1985. The event was sponsored by the Thousand Islands Chapter, AFS, in co-operation with the Empire State Numismatic Association. Dr. John S. Eppolito and Dr. George W. Forbes were co-chairmen of the event, and Mrs. Vivian Black is President of the Thousand Islands Chapter, AFS.

There were at least 70 dealers in attendance, with at least 140 tables set up to display their sale items. This year the 10 dealers who have been a part of the Show since it was started in 1978 were honored and each of their booths was designated by a "blue ribbon".

There were 22 stamp dealers set for this show. With more persons travelling overseas these days, the foreign stamps increased in interest, as well as the large issuance of U.S. commemoratives in recent years. To paraphrase the poster in the U.S. Post Office, "people continue to be carried away with philately", as have the 11 percent of the U.S. population who call themselves "stamp collectors".



Harold Carpenter, coin dealer of Clayton, uses a magnifying glass to appraise a coin collection at the Thou-

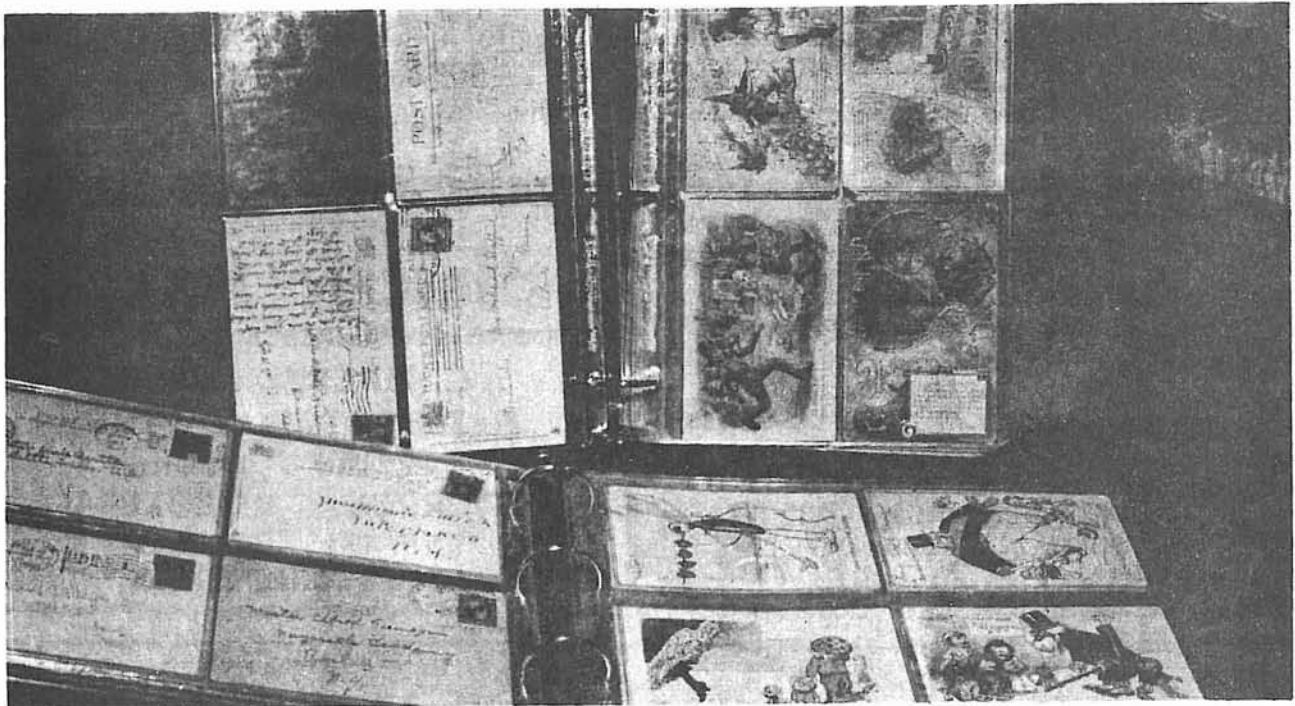
sand Islands Stamp, Coin, Postcard and Collectibles Show at Clayton.

Coins and numismatic items at the show was the chief interest to the second largest collecting group - the coin and paper money savers. A particular interest to the collectors were the silver monetary coins issued this year for the British Virgin Islands. On these is the first new portrait of Queen Elizabeth in 20 years.

In postcards, those of the Thousand Islands area were in great evidence and in great demand. From the small fry to the veteran collector, the local cards continued to be very popular. However, specialties such as "big letters" cards of town names, cards carried by zeppelin mail, or favorite animals, colors, etc. was available too. What started in Vienna in 1869 continued in Clayton in 1985.

This year the Thousand Islands Show had made a special push to encourage school-age children - from approximately 8 years and older, to come to the show.

This show was very successful to all who attended. The local collectors and club members stated that next year's year show will be better again.



Postcards are just one example of the many collectibles to be seen at the Seventh Annual Coin, Stamp, Postcard

and Collectibles Show July 27 and 28 at the Clayton Arena.

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Everybody wants to eat at the government's table but nobody wants to do the dishes.

# C.N.A. Convention '85

## Clute is new president

CCN columnist Stanley Clute of High River, Alberta will lead the Canadian Numismatic Association through the next two years following his narrow election victory at the 32nd annual CNA convention.

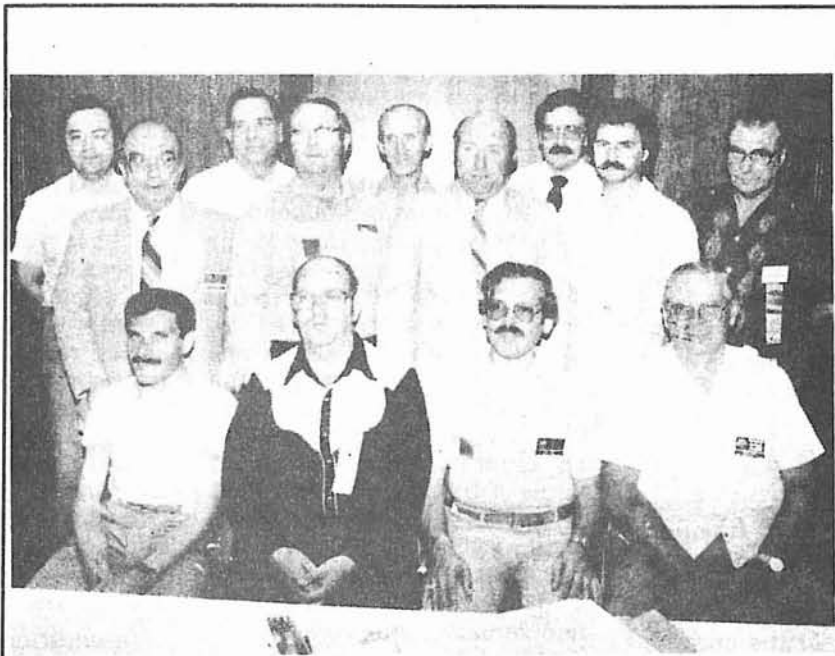
Clute, who held the title of first vice-presi-

dent for the past two years, polled 541 votes to overcome a challenge by Toronto lawyer and numismatic writer for CCN and other publications, Robert Aaron.

A total of 1046 ballots were cast. Aaron lost by just 45 votes.

In the other contested positions for di-

rectorships, Paul Johnson had 65 votes to 38 for William Cross to take the Toronto seat. Richard Becker became the new Eastern U.S. director with 101 votes to 44 for Gary Lewis. In the central U.S. George Beach defeated Maxwell Brail 78-52.



The newly elected executive committee of the Canadian Numismatic Association held their first meeting at the Regina Convention. They include: (not all present in photo) President: Stanley Clute, Past President: Geoff Bell, 1st Vice-President: Al Bliman, 2nd Vice-President: Scoop Lewry, Nova Scotia/Nfld. Director: Bernie Kline, N.B./P.E.I. Director Tim Henderson, Quebec Director: Yvonne Marquis, Montreal Director: Barry Uman, Ontario Director: Don Robb, Manitoba Director: Nick Gerbinski, Saskatchewan Director: Dennis Naphin, Alberta Director: Garry Braunworth, B.C./Yukon Director: Ralph Burry, Western U.S. Director: Chuck Moore, Toronto Director: Paul Johnston, Central U.S. Director: George Beach, and Eastern U.S. Director: Richard Becker.

# Coins' legal-tender status settled by 1982 U.S. Code

By Patrick J. Curran, Ph. D.

When is money not money? An economist looking at that question would say that money is not money when it is not "legal tender." In other words, the government decides what you may offer (tender) as money and what the other person must (legally) accept. Did you ever borrow \$10 and then have the lender continue to annoy you until payday? Were you tempted

to pay the lender back by giving him a roll of quarters? Would it be legal?

Last spring a resident of Kitchener, Ontario, decided to protest his municipal taxes by taking a bag of unrolled one-cent pieces in the total amount of his tax bill, to the city tax office. The collector of taxes refused the bag of cents and then decided to find out if his refusal was legal. After many calls to banks, to provincial authorities and to Ottawa, he received his answer.

In the Canadian Federal Currency and Exchange Act, chapter 39, section 7(2) one finds the legal-tender status of coins:

Any amount in gold coin  
\$10 for dimes or greater value coins  
\$5 for nickels  
25 cents in cents.

Any amount in bank notes.

In attempting to find out the status of coin in the United States, I contacted the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City. It took a while, but they came back with some interesting information. It seems that until Sept. 13, 1982, there was an actual limit on the legal-tender status of U.S. coin. Prior to that date, Title 31 of the U.S. Code, sections 459 and 460 provided that cents and nickels were limited as legal tender to the amount of 25 cents, dimes, quarters and half dollars to the amount of \$10. Other sections sanctioned silver dollars and gold to any amount.

However, since that date, the governing law is section 5103 of Title 31 (recodified by Public Law 97-258). Section 5103 provides simply that:

"United States coins and currency . . . are legal tender for

all debts. Foreign gold and silver coins are not legal tender for debts."

Going further, the U.S. Treasury's definition of legal tender is:

"Money which by law may be tendered by a debtor to a creditor in payment of a debt, when tendered in the correct amount and at the proper time and place. The effect of the tender, if refused by the creditor, is to stop the running of the interest of the debt, but not to extinguish the debt. Thereafter, the debtor is to keep the tender available for payment."

Does this mean that here in the United States we can pay the tax collector with bags of unrolled coins? Reading the sections of the law that are applicable, one might think so. But, in the cover letter sent with the information, the writer stated:

"These citations appear to imply that the limitations on the use of coin as legal tender are based on precedent and practicality rather than on actual restrictions."

The situation in Canada is set. Statute limits the legal status of coin. It looks like we will have to have an irate citizen in the United States try to pay his tax bill in coin before we have a solid answer south of the U.S./Canadian border.

*In addition to being adjunct professor of government at Suffolk County N.Y., Community College, Dr. Curran is an avid numismatist.*

## Alloy unusual

The authorization bill for U.S. gold bullion coins expected to be passed when Congress reconvenes in September specifies a 22-karat (.9167) fineness, an alloy not used for American gold coins since 1834, but the U.S. Mint anticipates no difficulty in producing it.

According to a Mint spokesman, U.S. reserves contain raw gold in all generally recognized degrees of fineness and the 22-karat standard will pose no problems.

The earliest U.S. gold pieces were .9167 fine. That fineness was chosen for the proposed American bullion coinage by Sen. J. James Exon, D-Neb., principal author of the current legislation, to match exactly the specifications of the Krugerrand with which it is designed to compete.

The .9167 standard of early American gold was adopted from the British gold coins of the period and it is still used for the sovereign and other British gold coins.

**SAVE ENERGY  
SHOP BY MAIL**

## McQuade receives Ferguson award

Mrs. Ruth McQuade, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, was named winner of the J. Douglas Ferguson award for 1985, according to Major Sheldon S. Carroll, Ottawa.

The award, a 24-karat gold medal, is presented annually to the living numismatist who has contributed most to the science of numismatics in Canada. It is the highest award of the Canadian Numismatic Association. Cited accomplishments of Mrs. McQuade include numismatic features in publications of the CNA, Canadian Paper Money Society, editorship of *The Interpam Book* in 1981 and a book she wrote, *Badge of the Baronets of Nova Scotia*.

She has been active in the City of Ottawa Coin Club and serves as president of the Canadian Numismatic Research Foundation.

Her citation, signed by Geoffrey G. Bell, CNA president, and Kenneth B. Prophet, CNA executive secretary, was presented at the recent convention of CNA in Regina, Saskatchewan.

A Young Numismatist essay contest sponsored by the J. Douglas Ferguson Historical Research Foundation named Todd Gee, Essex, Ontario, winner. Mr. Gee died March 24, 1985. Second place winner was Jonathan Radick, Fonthill, Ontario; he received an all-expense paid trip to the annual Summer Seminar of the American Numismatic Association in Colorado Springs.

The historical foundation made a contribution to the home club of the winning essayist and also to research of Reye's Syndrome and its effect in memory of Mr. Gee.

While on her way to the maternity ward, a woman suffered a brain concussion in an auto accident. When she regained consciousness after five days, the doctor told her she had delivered beautiful twins — a boy and a girl — and that in their state, a child must be named, for the record, within three days. The doctor said it had been necessary to go through the new mother's purse — there he found her brother's address and phone number and asked him to name the children.

"My goodness," said the woman, "you shouldn't have done that. There's no telling what that numbskull brother of mine might name my babies. What did he come up with?"

"He named the little girl Denise," replied the doctor.

"Why, that's a lovely name. I couldn't have done better myself. And what did he name my baby boy?"

"De Nephew," answered the doctor.

□ □ □

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## Are You Willing?

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Are you willing to forget what you have done for other people, and to remember what other people have done for you?

Are you willing to ignore what the world owes you, and to think what you owe the world?

Are you willing to admit that probably the only good reason for your existence is not what you are going to get out of life, but what you are going to give to life?

Are you willing to close your book of complaints against the management of the universe, and to look around you for a place where you can sow a few seeds of happiness?

Are you willing to do these things even for a day?

□ □ □

## Proof set orders climb

Sales of 1985 U.S. proof sets climbed to 2,705,041 as of Aug. 2, leaving the total only 25,000 short of the 1984 mark of 2.73 million.

Of the orders received to date, 98 percent have been shipped, according to a Mint spokesman, under a speeded-up system in which orders are received and started through processing several times daily.

Demand for proof sets breached the one million mark for the first time in 1957 and reached its peak in the Revolution Bicentennial year of 1976, when almost 4.15 million regular copper-nickel six-coin sets were sold.

## Buffalo on display

The head of Black Diamond, the bison that James Earle Fraser used as model for his design of the Buffalo nickel will be on display at the American Numismatic Association convention in Baltimore, according to John Wolcott, Easton, Md., who is acting as agent in any potential sale of the stuffed and mounted head by the present owner.

Black Diamond was in the New York Zoological Gardens when Fraser was working on his nickel design. The animal was eventually sold for slaughter to a wholesale poultry business. However, the head was preserved and displayed at the firm. Present owner is the daughter of one of the partners in the firm.

## \$1 coin coming ... like it or not

OTTAWA (UPI-Special) — The federal government, under pressure from transit systems and automatic merchandising organizations to issue a dollar coin, could be courting disaster unless there is sufficient public support for such a move.

The \$1 coin met with outright rejection in 1981 when the U.S. issued the Susan B. Anthony dollar. There has been difficulty getting acceptance for a dollar coin in Australia and the £1 coin in Britain.

A Commons committee, after just 24 hours of public hearings spread over three weeks, in June recommended scrapping the \$1 bill even though it heard virtually no evidence that Canadians would be willing to support such a move.

If the recommendation is followed, the bill will start to be replaced in 1986 by an 11-sided, seven-gram coin to suit the needs of transit and telephone systems and the vending industry.

Committee member David Daubney was behind a recommendation for a three-year transition period. But he doubts whether Canadians will ever fully support the coin.

In the only public survey conducted on a \$1 coin, sponsored last September by transit and automatic merchandising associations, 60% said the coin would be useful and convenient.

But 61% would prefer to receive a dollar bill as change because they do not like carrying coins. And 51% voiced concern about the disappearance of the dollar bill.

The committee supports a Royal Canadian Mint proposal for a gold-plated nickel coin slightly larger than the white-nickel quarter. It would cost twice as much to produce as a dollar made of nickel.

Although Daubney feels inflation will eventually make a \$1 coin necessary, he admits it will not be an essential part of currency for another 10 to 15 years.

## Leaf coin outselling Krugerrand

OTTAWA (UPI) — Canada's Maple Leaf gold coin, trading on a wave of civil unrest in South Africa, is poised to overtake the South African coin in North American and European markets as the choice of precious metals buyers.

Mike Kramer, senior gold coin trader with Manfra, Tordella and Brookes in New York, said the firm's sales of the Maple Leaf recently have been outselling the Krugerrand by a margin of 9 to 1, a dramatic change from two months ago when sales of the two coins were about even.

"I see no reason for anyone to invest in the Krugerrand," said Kramer, whose firm is one of the largest U.S. bullion dealers. "People are concerned about the Krugerrand's liquidity and they see no point in taking a risk with it."

MTB will continue to make markets in the South African coins noting that it has an obligation to protect customers who already own them.

## Mint set orders rising

Orders for 1985 U.S. uncirculated coin sets passed the half-million mark by Aug. 2, standing at 564,510 sets two weeks after the ordering period began, according to figures supplied by the U.S. Mint.

Shipping had not begun as of the same date, but a Mint spokesman said that actual distri-

bution would begin "very soon."

The sets, with a newly designed package, can be ordered for \$7 each from the U.S. Mint, P.O. Box 7743, San Francisco, Calif. 94120-7743. There is no limit on the number of sets to an order. Personal checks made out to the U.S. Mint are accepted in payment.

Grandma and grandpa had a busy day with well-wishers for their 50th wedding anniversary. Finally they were settled in their recliners, thinking it all over, when grandpa said, "Mother, I'm proud of you."

"What's that you say?" she asked. "You know I can't hear you without my hearing aid."

"I said, I'm proud of you."

"That's all right," she murmured. "I'm tired of you, too."

- \* "A wise person once said that there are two things in the world that are no good unless they are shared - love and knowledge." (Silks, Spices and Empire, by Owen and Eleanor Lattimore). This might be borne in mind while reading the following French article in the June 1985 Canadian Numismatic Journal: (with my translation):

M. Yvon Marquis, C.P. 283, Pointe-au-Pere, P. Qué., GOK 1G0, a fonder une association ayant pour but de regrouper tous les numismates francophone du Canada. Les buts et objectifs de cette nouvelle organization, qui est appelé "l'Association des Numismates Franco-phoné du Canada" (A.N.F.C.) sont comme suites:

Le but premier est de permettre aux clubs opérant au niveau local ou régional de même qu'aux collectionneurs isolés d'avoir un moyen de communiquer entre eux et d'être informés adéquatement sur l'actualité numismatique en général. Un second but est de promouvoir ce passe-temps magnifique qu'est la collection de monnaie auprès des francophones.

Au niveau des objectifs, le premier en importance consiste à fournir aux numismates des textes en français. Actuellement il existe très peu de documentation en français sur la numismatique canadienne, et la fondation de l'A.N.F.C. a pour mission de combler une partie de ce manque. A cet effet, un Bulletin d'information sera publié à tous les deux mois et renfermera des informations et nouvelles relatives à la monnaie, au papier-monnaie, aux jetons, dollars de commerce, etc. Le premier numéro paraîtra à la fin de mai.

Mr. Yvon Marquis was mentioned in N&C 84-35 as being a member of The Numismatic Society of Quebec who was working on a book on Canadian Coins. His invitation to join the A.F.N.C. should result in stimulation of research of the French regime in Canada. I hope that it will also establish a wise program of translation and sharing of numismatic information about the rest of Canada. If the fine examples set by LeRoux and Breton are not ignored, and if the A.F.N.C. does not lead to polarization and isolation, then Canadian numismatics should benefit. Bonne chance avec votre nouvelle entreprise, M. Marquis.

- \* A Xerox-type record of the coinage deposited for the "Sea-Bus" of Vancouver is reproduced on the reverse of the receipt/transfer, so that a record of payment can be checked. The Sea-Bus is part of the Metro Transit System which operates across Burrard Inlet, from the Vancouver harbourfront to North Vancouver.
- \* WILLĪMAN (اولي مان) and KUĪN MĪRI (كوين مير) are recorded on the early East India Company Bombay rupees of 1672.

Frank Fesco 1985 07 09

City of Ottawa Coin Club

Mr. Yvon Marquis, P.O. Box 283, Pointe-au-Pere, P. Qué., GOK 1G0, has founded an association intended to muster all French-speaking numismatists of Canada. The aims and objectives of this new organization, named "The Association of French-speaking Numismatists of Canada" (A.F.N.C.), are as follows:

The first aim is to enable clubs at the local or regional levels, as well as isolated collectors, to have a means of communicating among themselves, and of being adequately informed about current numismatic news in general. A second aim is to promote the marvellous pastime of coin-collecting, for the benefit of French-speaking people.

The first and most important objective is to provide numismatists with texts in French. Actually very little documentation of Canadian numismatics exists in French, and the founding of the A.F.N.C. aspires to make up for this lack, in part. To this end, an information Bulletin will be published every second month which will contain information and news about coins, paper-money, tokens, trade dollars, etc. The first issue will appear at the end of May.

\* Cherish the past, and keep in touch with the present. - Confucius.

\* Illustrated at right is an aluminum token of Gabon dated 1929, and bearing the image of a rhinoceros. According to Spink coin Auction No. 42, it is an unrecorded type and date, and is extremely rare.



A gauche nous voyons un jeton en aluminium, de Gabon. Il illustre un rhinocéros, et est daté de 1929. D'après la vente des monnaies aux enchères N° 42 de Spink, cette pièce n'est pas encore inscrit, et est très rare.

In the book on monetary and numismatic history of colonies and of the French Union 1670-1952, by Jean Mazard, the following are recorded:

# 174 1925 elephant  
# 174B 1925 elephant & MC  
# 175 1926 panther  
# 176 1927 buffalo head  
# 177 1928 pelican



"L'Histoire Monétaire et Numismatique des Colonies et de l'Union Française 1670-1952", par Jean Mazard, enregistre les types suivantes:

# 174 1925 éléphant  
# 174B 1925 éléphant & MC  
# 175 1926 panthère  
# 176 1927 tête de buffle  
# 177 1928 pélican

Documents describing Nos. 174 to 177 indicate that they served as checks of the payment of taxes. They bore no indication of value, however they eventually were used with a value which varied according to the animal depicted. Because of the belief that the horn of the rhinoceros was a good aphrodisiac, these pieces must have had a high value indeed.

Les documents décrits sous les N<sup>os</sup> 174 à 177 servirent de contremarque au paiement des impôts; ils ne portent aucune indication de valeur, cependant ils furent par la suite utilisés pour une valeur variable suivant l'animal représenté. A cause de la croyance que la corne du rhinocéros était un bon aphrodisiaque, la valeur des pièces doit avoir été bien élevée.

\* "There was the devil to pay, and no pitch hot". The latter part of this phrase is sometimes omitted; but, when complete, the words allude to the fact that, after caulking with oakum, a ship's seams were at once "payed" over with melted pitch, which was always done, if possible, before any water came near them. Of course, with a long length of caulker's work ready, or waiting for pitch, there would be the devil to pay, etc. ("Old Sea Wings, Ways and Words" by R.C. Leslie 1930 reprint of an 1890 book).

\* QUOIN - The means used to elevate the breach of a gun, consisting of one or more wooden wedges. (same source).

\* As Charles Lamb stated that news should be true, I therefore must make a correction to N&C 85-27 in the spelling of the Argentinian name for the Falkland Islands, which should read - Islas Malvinas. I am surprised that no-one has brought this to my attention before.

The Anglo-Argentinian conflict over these islands ultimately toppled the government of the loser; whose military junta had used the war as a public attention diversion from its inefficient administration. The new government renounces any immediate plans to reclaim the Islands. Therefore one way to remember the name Malvinas is to think of "Bad Wine" made from "Sour Grapes"!

\* To banish sickness, wrap a few small coins in red paper and throw the packet into the road. Whosoever picks it up will carry away the sickness and the patient will be cured. Mottoes may be written on the paper, as for example, "I sell out my interest in a bad cold." (Old Chinese lore from "The Dragon Book" by E.D. Edwards)

\* After all the serious stuff lately, it must be time for some subtle Danish humour. Here are a couple of tales translated from the book, "Godt Folk og Andre Gavtyve", by Albert Engström:

Priest (being approached by a beggar): "Here is a skilling... but what was your occupation before you became unemployed, and were reduced to this?"

Beggar: (pocketing the coin): "Thank you ... I repaired coffins."

- - - - -

Widow: "How much do you charge for a death notice in this newspaper?"

Clerk: "20 øre per mm."

Widow: "O God help me! My husband was two metres tall!"

- - - - -

\* "L'ouvrage de la Perrière et Colombani (La Numismatique en 10 Leçons) a pour ambition de former des collectionneurs et de les encourager à devenir des numismates. Le numismate est un collectionneur qui étudie, qui travaille et qui publie le résultat de ses recherches. Ne croyez pas qu'il soit nécessaire pour autant de sortir d'une grande école, mais il faut être intelligent, cultivé, enthousiaste, avoir le goût de l'histoire et de l'art, lire les revues numismatiques, assister aux conférences et aux cours spécialisés."

C'est un extrait de la préface d'un bon petit livre que j'ai trouvé dans la bibliothèque d'Ottawa. Dans les 240 pages des dix leçons, les auteurs donnent les renseignements pour devenir un collectionneur, et de l'information sur les monnaies grecques, romaines, byzantines, celtiques, royales françaises (2 parties), féodales, contemporaines, aussi sur le papier-monnaie et les jetons. Il est complet avec un petit lexique et une bibliographie des livres européens.

Je recommande ce livre pour les cadets et les autres collectionneurs francophones qui sont curieux de la numismatique. La bibliothèque m'a laissé le livre pour trois semaines.

The work by Perrière and Colombani (Numismatics in 10 Lessons) aims to develop collectors and to encourage them to become numismatists. The numismatist is a collector who studies, works at, and publishes the results of his researches. Do not assume that it is necessary to have graduated from a prominent school, but it is necessary to be intelligent, studious, enthusiastic, have a taste for history and art, to read numismatic literature, assist at conferences and at specialized courses.

This is an extract from the preface of a fine little book which I found in Ottawa's Public Library. In the 240 pages of the ten lessons, it presents advice on how to become a collector, and information about Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Celtic, French regal (2 parts), feudal and contemporary coins; also about paper money and tokens. It is complete with a small glossary and a bibliography of European books.

I recommend this book for juniors and other French-speaking collectors who are curious about numismatics. The Library let me keep the book for three weeks. (It is in French):

- \* Ottawa's OC Transpo must have got the messages from Len Fletcher's suggestion that they use tokens, and Miles Allan's search for a participating dealer who would accept the 1985 Trade Dollar. Starting 15 June bus riders can pay their fares with it. Nepean's Mayor Ben Franklin was shown in The Citizen, selling the promotional \$1 tokens to bus riders at the Woodroffe Avenue transitway station. This might bode well for the forthcoming official \$1 coin, to counteract the strong Union and political lobby groups who are trying to kill its introduction.
- \* Parkinson's Law of Delay is that it is the deadliest form of denial.

- \* I was very pleased to receive a call from one of our members who had taken up my question about the legalities of illustrating Canadian paper-money. (85-42) and has gathered information on it, which will be reported later. It dawned upon me that perhaps one of the reasons that I hear so little in reply to my questions is that I have not given my phone number. Here it is: (613) 523 3659. If you have news items, questions or answers, please feel free to call.
- \* Well, the Canada Post Corporation has done it again - raised postal rates - 6½% this time. This is approximately twice the national inflation rate, so the implication is that the service is less economical and efficient. Camels are we for them to load, and all we do is spit.
- \* SOUDAN CENTENARY 1885-1985. On Wednesday, 11th February, 1885, Sydney received news of the death of General Gordon at Khartoum. W.B. Dalley, acting Premier of the Colony of New South Wales, immediately offered to despatch a Contingent of Infantry and Artillery within two weeks.

When recruiting closed, over 500 men were mustered on the strength of the Infantry Rolls. These men were the first in a long line of Citizen soldiers who were to serve Australia in the Boer War, two World Wars and the wars since. Their direct successor is today's Royal New South Wales Regiment.

The Contingent departed from Sydney on Tuesday, 3rd March, 1885, saw action in the Suakin area, from which comes the first Battle Honour in the Australian Army: "SUAKIN 1885", and arrived back in Sydney on Friday, 19 June, 109 days after its departure.

A 30 mm medallion has been struck by the Regiment to commemorate this event. It is available in oxy-bronze or brass gilt @ \$4.50, and in Sterling silver @ \$35.00 plus postage, from the Regiment's agents: "Ye Olde Curiosity Shoppe", 89 Albury St. Holbrook, N.S.W., Australia.

Comment: The speed with which the Colony of N.S.W. acted must be some kind of a record. To have raised, trained, shipped, participated and returned a force in a little over three months is indeed incredible! - and half way round the world; at that!' (Australian Coin Review - May 1985)

- \* Recurrence Coincidence: I had just finished my short article on Chronograms (85-40) when World Coin News of July 16, 1985 published a much more extensive article by Dudley L. McClure on the same subject. He covered fifteen different examples from mine, with illustrations of some of the pieces from the A.N.S. collection. To list all the chronograms would be both too lengthy and would smack of plagiarism. However, to demonstrate the range of time periods and issuing states, their basic identities are tabulated here:

Sweden	medal	1632	Russia	medal	1710
Worms	taler	1617	Osnabruck	thaler	1698
Nurnberg	5 ducats	1698	Wurzburg	thaler	1702
"	Lamb of God gold	1703	Stolberg	thaler	1719
Hanau	medal	1658	Saalfeld	ducat	1717
Saxe-Weimar	double ducat	1658	Gotha	thaler	1717
Holy Rom Emp	medal	1676	Augsberg	medal	1755
Essen	thaler	1680			

Two of the pieces are particularly noteworthy - the Russian medal has two different chronograms, one on the edge and one around the reverse field, and the Saalfeld ducat of John Ernst VIII bears 3 dates! It had the numerical date 15/17 since it commemorated the second centenary of the Reformation, and two chronograms, one on the obverse and the other on the reverse. It is illustrated in the book, "Historic Gold Coins of the World", by Burton Hobson (page 81).

\* Because I am going on vacation, these news bulletins are being written early, so that I will not have a chance to gather all your chronogram entries. Therefore the contest will be extended until the next month. Each of the entries that are submitted will be published. If they are in languages other than French or English, please include a translation. I find upper and lower case letters are awkward to read, so I shall use all upper case, and underline the Roman numerals. Here are four entries for the 1985 chronogram contest; so far:

1. I KNOW THAT MINTED COINS ILLUSTRATE EXCELLENT VALUE, EVEN IN TEXAS.
2. EXCESSIVE ADVICE ABOUT EXCELLENT MINTS IS ALWAYS INANE.
3. COLLECTORS HUNTING FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR BIG COLLECTIONS IN VARIOUS EXPENSIVE BOOKS ABOUT COINS ARE NEVER SUCCESSFUL.
4. DITES MOI POURQUOI LA VIE EST BELLE; VOUS ÊTES UN COLLECTIONNEUR ET VOUS AVEZ VERSÉ UN VERRE !:

\* Professor Kerry Rodgers has a column in the Australian Coin Review, called, "Rodgers Reports". In the May 1985 issue he speaks of some of varieties that are occurring in their coinage, which involves the Royal Canadian Mint, viz:

"... from 1980 to the present all circulating coins (of New Zealand) have been struck at the Royal Canadian Mint, while all collectors' sets, Uncirculated and proofs, have been produced by the Royal Mint (Llantrisant, Wales).

From the first it was apparent that different obverses were being used in Canada (Ottawa, Winnipeg) from those in Wales. Not only were there clear differences in numeral style, but the Machin effigy of the Queen show small but pronounced variations.

The easiest way to tell a Canadian-struck coin of 1980-83 for the 1¢ to 20¢ denominations is from the fold lines of the Queen's gown, which are strongly incuse. However, the 50¢ coins have different effigies... The best way to tell Canadian struck 50¢ pieces are by numeral style differences.

In a letter of August 10, 1983, a spokesman for the Royal Canadian Mint had this to say on the subject of the differences:

'The master dies for all the New Zealand coins were supplied by the New Zealand Treasury and the obverses have no relation to Canadian coins. If any modifications were done to the Machin portrait, it was done before we became suppliers.'

This point is most interesting in view of the whole new ball game that confronted the collector in 1984. A completely new version of the Machin effigy of Her Majesty was used by the R.C.M. for the circulating coinage, and, for the first time it appears to be consistent from 1¢ to 50¢.

The problem confronting collectors of New Zealand's coins is to obtain choice specimens of those produced by the Royal Canadian Mint. Nice pieces with intact lustre and minimal minting marks are going to command a premium over those from so-called collectors' sets. What collectors really want are specimen sets of those die-different R.C.M. circulating coins."

I wonder if Mints and die alterers are aware of how closely their products are being inspected; this applies also to the quality degradation of shipping containers and methods. International quality prestige is multi-faceted! Canadian collectors are well aware of the variations in George VI coinage due to wartime relaxation of quality control.

\* The dollar sign is used by three countries which do not have dollars - Portugal (escudo), Honduras (lempira) and Brazil (milreis). (See 85-41 re Mexico)

\* Chronogram Contest--1985. No guidelines have been stated for the contest; only the examples shown from actual coins listed on 85-40. In the examples shown there was no use of the negative case. For example IV for 4, IX for 9, XL for 40 etc., were not used. Thus MCM really should not be acceptable. All numerals are first arranged in descending order of magnitude, then consolidated upward, e.g., XXXXVVV = LV. Brevity might be a desirable feature; ingenuity, applicability to numismatics and general appeal might also be attractive. Here are more entries:

5. THE VERY EXCELLENCE OF SILVER MINTED COINS IS ABOVE EVERY OTHER ISSUE.
6. THIS COIN COLLECTING SITUATION VERY SELDOM VEXES EXPERTS.
7. EXAMINE COINS CAREFULLY & DEVELOP EXPERIENCE IN SAVING.
8. TESTS SELDOM, IF EVER, ACHIEVE EXACTNESS; BUT IT WILL HAPPEN WITH EXTRA CARE.
9. COMPETITIONS REQUIRE VERY GOOD VISUALIZATION; CONCENTRATION HELPS IF YOU WANT TO EXPRESS YOUR VIEWS EASILY.
10. I LIKE TO IMAGINE THAT REASONING BACKED BY INTUITION EXCELS OVER THE EXPRESSION OF LOGIC.
11. EVEN MEDAL COLLECTORS RELIVE THE VALOUR THEY VIEW IN EXHIBITS.
12. BREVITY, CLARITY AND EXPRESSIVENESS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR ALL EXTRA GOOD COIN LEGENDS.
13. EXHIBITS EXPRESS ADDITIONAL DELIGHTFUL EXCELLENCE.
14. INCIDENTALLY, EXTRA WORTH RESULTS FROM INTRINSIC VALUE ABOVE LABOUR EXPENSE.
15. IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR, BRITISH BREWERIES PRODUCED CASES OF "XXX" BEER, BUT NOT IN CANS, OF COURSE.
16. EXCELLENT LIVING WAS VINDICATED BY VERY DIVERGENT CAUSES.
17. EXTRAVAGANCE EXHAUSTS, MODERATION INVIGORATES & ABSTINENCE CERTAINLY CONFUSES.
18. RECOGNITION THAT WE EXIST AND HAVE WORTH TO OUR FELLOW MAN - NOT JUST TO OURSELVES ALONE - IS EXCEPTIONAL.
19. SOCRATES'S WIFE, XANTHIPPE, IS A SCOLD & A VERY QUARRELSOME SHREW; BUT SHE LOVES HIS EXTRA COINS.
20. TINCTURE OF IODINE CAN BE APPLIED TO DISINFECT EXTRANEOUS ABRASIONS, EXCEPT IN SENSITIVE AREAS.
21. I MUST FIX IT, CONCENTRATE IT, INVIGORATE IT, EXAGGERATE IT, BUT - A BIG BUT - CONCLUDE IT.
22. MEDICAL CLINICS EXPOSE AVERAGE LIVING EXTRAS.
23. EXTRAMURAL ACTIVITIES CAN COVER EXCELLENT INTELLECTS WITH CONCERN.
24. I KNOW THAT CHRONOGRAM CREATION CAN DEVELOP INTO A VERY EXHAUSTIVE CRAVING.
25. LISTEN ! WHAT HAVE CHRONOGRAMS TO DO WITH COLLECTING ? STOP EXPOSING US TO VEXATIOUS NONSENSE.
26. MORE EXTRA MONEY CAN FLUX YOUR TAX VERY HIGH. (Ed: Totals - 2186)
27. VERY MUCH XXX BLANKS YOUR MIND. (Ed: Totals - 2686)

As stated earlier, the contest will be held open for another month so that all who wish, may have an opportunity to submit their efforts. Give it a try. It can be fun. Once you have tried, you will understand what the early coin and medal designers were faced with, and why the vogue continued so long. It would be good to see more French, and some Latin ones - also Spanish, Italian, etc.

- \* A beerkeg has the form of a powderkeg, but explodes only into suds - Anon.
- \* During the Second War, at the Ascot horse racetrack of Windsor in England, there was a tall black tipster dressed in plumed African garb, who would sell his winning selections to the gullible betting public. His dancing image, with elephant tail whisk, was brought to mind by the recorded recommendations of a financial analyst, in the Montreal Gazette of July 2. This analyst suggests that investors buy U.S. \$2,500 worth of gold "survival coins" for each family member. He also recommended that investors prepare to buy silver and copper, since demands for both of these metals is decreasing supplies.

I am naturally suspicious of such prognostics, after having as a fellow commuting neighbour the former metal editor of Toronto's popular "Northern Miner". I recall, from our many trips together down and up the Don Valley Parkway, information about the unpredictable dumping on the world's markets of gold by the U.S.S.R., and of silver by Mainland China, which upsets normal price trends. I am also aware of the telephone industry's trend to convert to fibre optics cables which use light, rather than electrical transmission, thereby eventually freeing up untold masses of copper. Caveat Emptor.

- \* A Canadian Press report of June 21 stated that a bill to create the first U.S. fine silver dollar since the 1890's (Ed; Actually 1935 in 0.900 fine - N&C 85-33) and to sell it for at least U.S. \$6 was passed by the Senate on June 21. The rider was attached to a bill to mint special gold and silver coins for refurbishing the Statue of Liberty. Senate Energy Committee Chairman James McClure said that the coin would contain one troy ounce of 0.999 fine silver.
- \* Flash item from the recent C.N.A. Convention in Regina ... Ruth McQuade has been given recognition for her many contributions to numismatics, both in her researched and published articles, and in her acceptance of the responsibility for the leadership and administration of numismatic organizations, by being presented with the Douglas Ferguson Award. This is a brief preliminary report to offer the C.O.C.C.'s congratulations to Ruth for her well-merited honour.
- \* Although I checked the C.O.C.C. records before spelling Miles Allan's name (this is the correct version), I was told that I had erred. Please accept my apologies, Miles. Secretary, Treasurer & Editor please note.

- \* The dies for the 25-Mils coin of Israel were made by Moshe Monro, and some of the coins were struck in August 1948 by Alfred Salzman in a Jerusalem machine shop owned by Derech Beit Lachman. The rest were later struck at Tel Aviv. Because of the poor quality, the coins were almost not issued. Their release was delayed until 6 April 1949, along with the 1949 25-Mils coins; a total of 693,000. These were the first coins of Israel struck after Independence. In the same year 1949 the currency system was changed to 100 Prutot = 1 Lira. The new reduced size 25-Prutot cupro-nickel coin replaced the larger 25-Mils aluminum coin, but it retained the same basic grape cluster design. Both are shown at right.

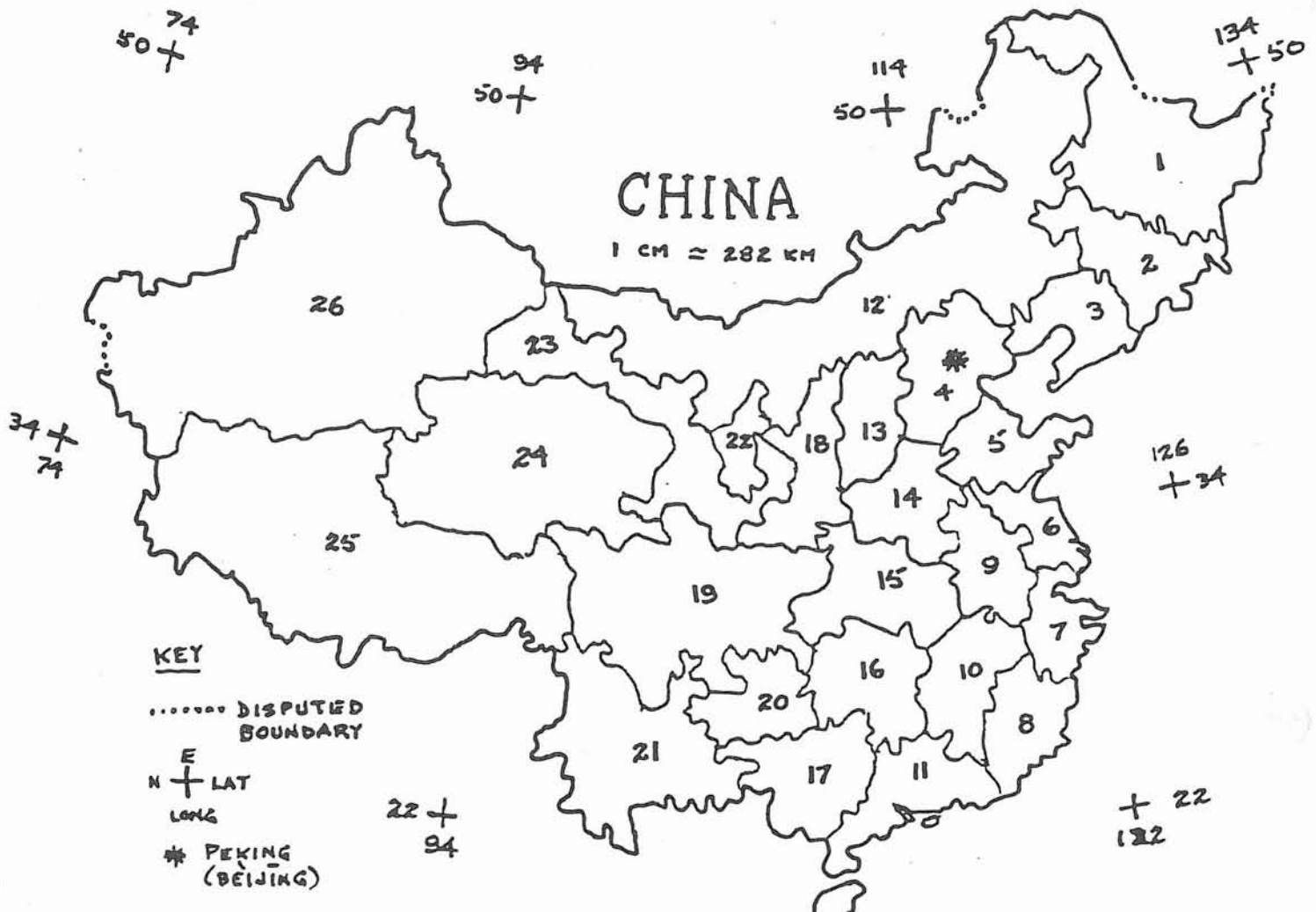


- \* Can anyone vouch for the effectiveness of the following process described in "The Teach Yourself Guide to Numismatics" by C.C. Chamberlain?:  
 "Every coin collector knows the exasperating experience of nearly being able to decipher a worn inscription, but not quite. The inscription can be made temporarily more legible if the coin is placed on a red-hot poker. The words appear in a greenish tinge, which fades away as the heat passes off."

In 1952 a Chinese research committee was formed to consider all aspects of their written language. After some experiments it decided upon PĪNYĪN as the official system of romanization of the Chinese script. This was agreed to be the quickest of all systems to learn because it uses fewer letters per sound than any other system, and because it uses only one extraneous mark, the diaeresis, over the letter Ū when it is to be pronounced like the French EU. Inside China, marks are not used for the four tones (upper even, rising, falling then rising, falling) of the Peking (Beijing) Mandarin dialect which was established as the national spoken language. However, for foreign students these are as essential as the short vowel diacritical marks of Arabic.

Although PĪNYĪN was designed for native users, so as to have one common base language, it is also of value as a pronunciation guide for Westerners because, in general it parallels western European equivalents. There are certain exceptions, though, viz: Q is used for the palatal CH; X for palatal HS; ZH for the retroflex J; and C for the fricative TS.

Most social changes are upsetting, in the short term view, but are usually for the long term good. One of the upsetting areas is for numismatists, because most past research on Chinese coins was done and published before the present regime introduced these changes. Almost all geographical names which have become established and familiar from the European colonialist days, have been changed. This paper is intended to help collectors to recognize the new names of the geographical divisions. An outline map has been provided below for reference to locations listed on the next page.



A uniform system of simplified Chinese script characters has also been adopted, with its aim to reduce the number of strokes required to write (draw?) them, so as to reduce both learning and writing time. Additional changes to this system are continuing to be made. Simplified characters are shown below in parentheses after the old ones. A rudimentary translation of the area names is included, to indicate their origins.

	<u>FORMER</u>	<u>NEW</u>	<u>CHINESE #</u>	<u>TRANSLATION</u>
1	Heilungkiang	Heilóngjiāng	黑龍(龙)江	Black dragon river
2	Kirin	Jílín	吉林	Lucky forest
3	Liaoning	Liaóníng	遼(辽)寧(宁)	Distant peace
4	Hopeh	Hébei	河北	River of the north
5	Shantung	Shāndōng	山東(东)	Mountains of the east
6	Kiangsu	Jiāngsū	江蘇(苏)	River reviving
7	Chekiang	Zhèjiāng	浙江	Reducing river
8	Fukien	Fújiān	福建	Good fortune established
9	Anhwei	Ānhuī	安徽	Peaceful honour
10	Kiangsi	Jiāngxī	江西	River of the west
11	Kwangtung	Guāngdōng	廣(广)東(东)	Extensive east
12	Inner Mongolia	Nei Mónggǔ	內蒙古	Inner concealed ancients
13	Shansi	Shānxī	山西	Mountains of the west
14	Honan	Hénán	河南	River of the south
15	Hupei	Húbèi	湖北	Lakes of the north
16	Hunan	Húnán	湖南	Lakes of the south
17	Kwangsi	Guāngxī	廣(广)西	Extensive west
18	Shensi	Shāanxī	陝(陕)西	Mtn. passes of the west
19	Szechuan	Sīchuan	四川	Four streams
20	Kweichow	Guìzhōu	貴(贵)州	Honourable region
21	Yunnan	Yúnnán	雲(云)南	Clouds of the south
22	Ningsia	Níngxīa	寧(宁)夏	Peaceful summer
23	Kansu	Gānsù	甘肅(肃)	Pleasantly respectful
24	Tsinghai	Qīnghai	青海	Blue marshes
25	Tibet	Xīzàng	西藏	West hidden
26	Sinkiang	Xīnjiāng	新疆	New frontier

When Britain's 99-year lease on Hong Kong (plus Kowloon and the New Territories) expires in 1997, and this coastal trading centre is restored to China (possibly earlier), its name, no doubt, will be changed to Xiānggāng (Fragrant lagoon). Numismatists will probably lose another interesting series of coins, as the mainland coinage is adopted there.

\* Refer to the City of Ottawa Coin Club bulletin 85-42, 85-43 for exact information.

# Modern simplified characters are shown in parentheses following the old ones.

Although the intent of this paper was not to teach Chinese, perhaps the related sounds of the Pinyin romanization might be of interest. A list is provided below which gives an approximate pronunciation of the letters and some of the letter combinations. It is only a fair substitution for the tape recordings supporting educational courses in Chinese. It shows typical words with the equivalent sound underlined.

A	<u>f</u> ar, <u>b</u> ar	N	<u>n</u> o, <u>o</u> wn
B	<u>b</u> aby, <u>b</u> un	NG	<u>s</u> ing, <u>t</u> hing
C	<u>k</u> its, <u>w</u> hitsu <u>n</u> (strong)	O	<u>l</u> aw, <u>w</u> all
D	<u>d</u> esk, <u>d</u> id	P	<u>p</u> ar, <u>c</u> pen (strong)
E	<u>h</u> er, <u>w</u> ere	Q	<u>c</u> heek, <u>ch</u> isel (long)
EI	<u>d</u> ay, <u>h</u> ay	R	<u>b</u> arracks, <u>p</u> arro <u>t</u> (hard) *
F	<u>f</u> oot, <u>f</u> ive	S	<u>s</u> ister, <u>s</u> ix
G	<u>b</u> ig, <u>e</u> gg	SH	<u>sh</u> ip, <u>sh</u> ore
H	<u>h</u> er, <u>h</u> im (strong)	T	<u>t</u> op, <u>t</u> une (strong)
I	<u>e</u> at, <u>t</u> eeth ( <u>s</u> ir, after letters: c, ch, r, s, sh, z, zh)	U	<u>t</u> oo, <u>m</u> oor
IE	<u>y</u> es, <u>pi</u> eta	Ü	adi <u>eu</u> , <u>jeu</u> (French)
J	<u>j</u> ee <u>p</u> , <u>m</u> ajo <u>r</u>	V	<u>v</u> ery, <u>w</u> ave (foreign words)
K	<u>k</u> ind, <u>k</u> iss (strong)	W	<u>w</u> ant, <u>w</u> ish
L	<u>l</u> and, <u>t</u> all	X	<u>r</u> aj <u>ahs</u> , <u>a</u> ma <u>h</u> s (HS, apposite to SH)
M	<u>m</u> e, <u>t</u> hem	Y	(semi-vowel of I)
		Z	<u>z</u> ero, <u>l</u> azy
		ZH	<u>a</u> zure, <u>s</u> eiz <u>u</u> re (strong)

\* The hard-bitten Peking -ER suffix is characteristic, but difficult to show.

The two changes reported in this paper deal only with the recording of language, and not necessarily with the communication of ideas, or the changes in meaning. Some languages adopt a new foreign word into their script system phonetically. Chinese generally creates multiple character words from those existing, to create new words. This aspect of change to the Chinese language, although very interesting, is not covered here.

#### Some references:

A Concise English-Chinese Dictionary (1981) by the Joint Publishing Co., (Hong Kong Branch); uses simplified Chinese characters.

Mathews' Chinese-English Dictionary (1931) 11th printing - 1969, by the Harvard University Press; mainly old characters, with tonal numbers.

Elementary Chinese Parts I & II, printed in mainland China for foreign students of Chinese. (1974 version): uses pinyin, tonal marks & simple script.

About Chinese, by Richard Newnham (1971) reprinted 1980; a Penguin book; a delightful little book for anyone who is the least curious.

National Geographic Journal Vol.158 No. 1, July 1980; has a large insert map with location names in Pinyin. The line drawing was reduced from this.

The Far East, by Joe Cribb; Chapter XX of "Coins" edited by M.J. Price (1980).



宋  
恩  
森

一九八四年七月九日

It is most difficult not to be critical of the R.C. Mint administration, even after a press conference by the Master, James Corkery, and his right-hand man, Dennis Cudahy, on June 14th. In it they attempted to justify their plan and actions in embarking on drastic renovations which involved the demolition and rebuilding of a large portion of the buildings and facade on Sussex Drive in Ottawa - in which they were tenants only, and without proper authority!

If it had not been for the alertness of the press, the penetrating journalism of the C.B.C., the irateness of the property custodians, and some vocal public eyewitnesses, Mint officials might have blithely continued unhindered.

As it turned out, the media outcry caused a halt of the improper actions, an immediate consultation with the required controlling bodies, and a quick revision to the plans (as far as was possible, considering the damage already caused) so as to meet the requirements of the building custodians.

Facetiously admitting lack of 20-20 hindsight before proceeding, the officials attempted to justify and defend the reasonableness of "going the City route" to excuse their blunder; that is their application for Municipal rather than Federal approval, which incidentally they did not completely receive before proceeding. In retrospect they gave no indication that alternative action would have been more appropriate, when asked by a press representative, "If you had it to do over again, would you have acted differently?" Their only stated regrets were that they had not done enough Public Relations work in advance.

That the decisions were made and actions taken, presumably with the approval of their Board of Directors, by officials who are professional engineers, without proper approval by those who are responsible for the custody and protection of national heritage property, appears on the surface to have been incredibly naive or downright stupid. The underlying reasons can only be assumed to have been a deliberate political power confrontation, an impatience with bureaucratic delay, or an attitude which is seemingly prevalent among Crown Corporation executives that they are above and beyond either public or political control.

Of their own statement, they consider themselves to be a business unto themselves, with profitability as their prime objective, and to whom normal company controls do not apply. They seem to have overlooked several key points, in setting their own operating boundaries, viz:

- (a) they have the privileged position of a monopoly, without the hindrance of competition, nor the restraint of regulation, thus ethics are essential;
- (b) they provide a national service, hence have national obligations;
- (c) they are vested with a public trust to not only function economically, but to serve a public need, and to behave responsibly towards public property;
- (d) they are a national body which requires public confidence, as well as the satisfaction of its Directors, to continue in their appointed offices; and,
- (e) their operations must meet national ecological standards to prevent pollution of the atmosphere, waters and environment. (Nothing was mentioned about this aspect, in the expansion of its refining facilities.)

If there is to be any future failure, then let it be on the side of greater control of the Mint operations, rather than the level of control that permits such independence of action. And, let not the title "Master" be construed in its broader sense!

The views expressed above are those of the author, and do not necessarily represent the opinions of the City of Ottawa Coin Club, nor its other members.

"When the dragon whispers, the shouts of men are drowned." - Marcuse

Frank Fesco 1985 07 16

City of Ottawa Coin Club

**Second Sunday of each Month  
Ottawa Coin & Stamp Dealers' Association Show**

Neapean Sportsplex, Nepean, Ontario; Hours, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Dealers, enquiries welcome!

**Last Sunday of Every Month except  
December****Central Ottawa Show**

Nadin-Davis Numismatics, Hotel Roxborough, Downtown at Metcalfe/Laurier Sts.; Admission, free; Hours, 10-4; Additional info, 1-613-744-4077; Contact, P.O. Box 95, Stn. A, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8V1

**Sept. 14, 1985****St. Catharines Coin Club Annual Show  
and Banquet**

St. Catharines Coin Club, United LAuto Workers Hall, 124 Bunting Rd., St. Catharines, Ont.; Admission, free; Hours, 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.; Dealers, over 20; Additional info, free parking, displays, draws and auction; Contact, P.O. Box 1492, St. Catharines, Ont. L2R 7J9

**Sept. 15, 1985****Fall Quarterly Collectible Stamp and  
Coin**

Deer Park VFW; Admission, free; Hours, 9:30 a.m. - 4 p.m.; Dealers, 40; Additional Info, Special Cachet 6th in Series "Honoring our Long Island Heritage"; Contact Address, P.O. Box 821, Valley Stream, N.Y. 11582, Ira Meltzer (516) 841-3678.

**Sept. 15, 1985****Fall Quarterly Collectibles**

Professional Coin and Stamp Dealers Association of Long Island, Deer Park VFW Hall; Admission, free; Hours, 9:30 a.m.-4 p.m.; Dealers, about 40; Additional info, special show, cover, cachet "Honouring Our Long Island Heritage"; Contact, Stan Roe, P.O. Box 354, Lynbrook, N.Y. 11563, (516) 667-7538

**September 22, 1985****Metro Toronto Coin Exhibition**

Ingrid K. Smith, Bond Place Hotel, 65 Dundas St. E., Toronto; Admission, \$1.00, refundable on \$10 or above purchase; Hours, 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m.; Dealers, 27; Contact, I.K. Smith, P.O. Box 865, Adelaide St. P.O., Toronto. M5C 2K1 (416) 920-6461

**Sept. 28, 1985****25th Anniversary Coin-A-Rama**

Oshawa and District Coin Club, Oshawa Centre; Admission, free; Hours, 9 a.m.-5:30 p.m.; Dealers, 20 tables; Contact, Bruce R. Watt, P.O. Box 212, Oshawa, Ont. L1H 7L1, (416) 728-1136.

**Sept. 29, 1985****94th Annual Fall Lockport Coin and  
Stamp Show**

Lockport Coin and Stamp Club, Best Western - Lockport Inn, 515 South Transit St. (Rte. 78); Admission, Free; Additional Info, Door prizes, exhibits, post office; Contact, Norman Trimmer, 6452 Halter Rd., Newfare, NY 14108, (716) 778-9823.

**Oct. 11-13, 1985****TOREX**

Metro Toronto Convention Centre; Admission, \$1; Hours, Fri. and Sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Dealers, 52; Additional Info, Educational Seminars, workshops on grading, photography, etc.; Contact Address, Ingrid K. Smith, P.O. Box 865, Adelaide Street, Post Office, Toronto M5C 2K1 (416) 920-6461.

**Oct. 11-13, 1985****Atlantic Provinces, Numismatic Association  
Fall Rally**

Halifax Coin Club, Holiday Inn - Halifax Centre; Admission, free; Hours, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Dealers, 22; Additional Info: Souvenir medallion, door prizes, exhibits, educational forum banquet; Contact Address, Halifax Coin Club, Box 5024, Armdale P.O., Halifax, N.S. B3L 4M6.

**Oct. 18, 19, 20, 1985****94th Annual Coin and Stamp Show**

Greater Buffalo Coin Dealers Association, Buffalo Convention Centre; Contact, Dell Reitz, 2197 Broadway St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14212.

**Oct. 20, 1985****Tillsonburg Coin Show**

Tillsonburg Numismatic Society, Tillsonburg Community Centre; Admission, 25 cents; Hours, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Dealers, 20 bourse tables; Additional Info, Hockey, baseball card dealers; Contact, Bill Baxter, 46 Queen St., Tillsonburg, Ont. N4G 3G9, (519) 842-5286.

**Oct. 27, 1985****Annual Coin & Stamp Show**

Cooper's Cave Coin Club, Veterans of Foreign Wars Hall, West Glens Falls, N.Y.; Admission, 50 cents; Hours, 11 a.m. - 4 p.m.; Dealers, 22; Additional Info, 1/2 mile off Northway towards Glens Falls; Contact Address; Philip Mahoney, 2 Linden St. S., Glen Falls, N.Y. 12801 (518) 792-5527

**SOME BASIC QUESTIONS:  
AND THE ANSWERS.**

**Why a Canada's Capital Trade Dollar?**

Essentially, they're an excellent way to create visitor awareness regarding the Canada's Capital area. Last year, many were kept as souvenirs, and we're hoping history will repeat itself in 1985.

**Who sponsors the Canada's Capital Trade Dollar?**

The Canada's Capital Visitors and Convention Bureau and its membership initiated the trade dollar as an awareness program, to help promote the Canada's Capital area, while at the same time, generating a little extra income for CCVCB endeavours. Once again, we're hoping that history will repeat itself in 1985.

**Is The Canada's Capital Trade Dollar Legal Tender?**

Yes, it's worth \$1.00 for goods or services at participating outlets. The Canada's Capital Trade Dollar was deemed to be legal tender by proclamation of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton. In addition, many other area municipalities, including Hull, have endorsed and declared the Canada's Capital Trade Dollar legal tender. The period extends from May 1, 1985 to October 31, 1985, for the entire Canada's Capital area.

**Is There Anything Special,  
We Should Know About?**

Yes. The Bonus Bucks.

There are only ten and they have a special touch, a different look. But, the real difference is, they're worth \$100.00, and can be redeemed at the Canada's Capital Visitors and Convention Bureau offices, 222 Queen St., 7th floor, Ottawa. The Bonus Bucks will be distributed and sold in the same manner as all the other Canada's Capital Trade Dollars, for \$1.00. It'll be up to you to find the difference. We'll be announcing the difference at 5 p.m., November 29, 1985.

**Are There Collector's Editions of  
the Canada's Capital Trade Dollar?**

There is a Commemorative Series, featuring an uncirculated 1984 and 1985 coin, packaged in an attractive case, suitable for collectors. But, also, they make attractive gifts and can be obtained from participating outlets or directly from the Canada's Capital Visitors and Convention Bureau.

**THE CANADA'S CAPITAL TRADE DOLLARS  
ARE AVAILABLE AT MOST FINANCIAL  
INSTITUTIONS, LARGER RETAIL  
CENTRES, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.**

**Canada's Capital Trade Dollar**



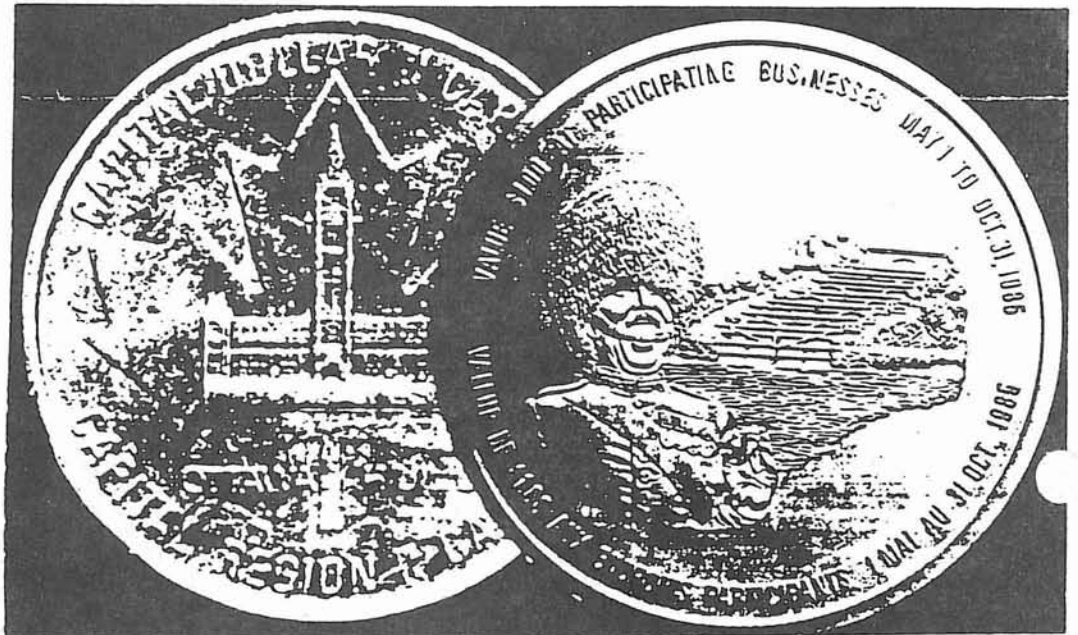
Technical  
Specifications

Material: High  
grade, pure nickel

Diameter: 33 mm

Weight: 12½g

Production:  
Royal Canadian  
Mint



The design of the 1985 Canada's Capital Trade Dollar continues with the tradition of highlighting a feature and a point of interest with national significance.

This year, in conjunction with the centenary celebrations of Parks Canada, the seven-steps view of the Rideau Canal locks has been selected, to compliment the Guardsman of the Governor-General's Foot Guard.

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Ottawa, Ontario  
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Never look back — there's too much tendency to go the way you're looking.

Your worst enemies are not those who disagree with you — they're the ones who pretend to agree with you.

By the time a lot of young people begin thinking seriously of a college education, they're graduates.

Do you ever get the feeling that the only reason we have elections is to find out if the polls were right?

A lot of people who buy on time don't pay that way.

When all the world seems to doubt you, press on — for all the world has not been born yet.

Woman to husband: "We would make a great couple except for you."

Exercise is good for you. So is laughing — and you don't have to ask the doctor before you start.

The nice thing about the secret ballot is that you can always claim you didn't vote for the guy.

Sign in church: "You Can't Take It With You, But You Can Send It On Ahead."

A 16-year-old filling out a job application came to the little box labeled "age." She paused for just a moment, filled it in quickly and went on to the next question. Her answer: "Atomic."

Success is often just a matter of not using the excuses available to you.

The only thing that saves us from the bureaucracy is its inefficiency.

It's easier to find the ideal solution to a problem that's not too close at hand.

# THE STRATFORD COIN CLUB



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