
The CANADIAN

PAPER MONEY

JOURNAL



(Story page 29)

Official Publication of
The Canadian Paper Money Society

Vol. 1, No. 2

April, 1965

BANK NOTES FOR SALE

When ordering, give bill number and price

No.	Description	Price
LARGE SIZE—NEGOTIABLE		
49	Molson's Bank \$10.00, 1918, VG	25.00
50	Molson's Bank \$10.00, 1918, Abt VG	22.00
51	Bank of Montreal, Imprinted Montreal \$1.00, 1852, VG	175.00
52	Bank of Montreal \$5.00, 1858, Imprinted London, VG	175.00
53	Bank of Montreal \$5.00, 1858, Imprinted Kingston, few pin holes otherwise VG	150.00
54	Bank of Montreal \$10.00, 1931, Unc.	16.50
55	Banque Canadienne Nationale \$5.00, 1929 G-VG	10.00
60	Ontario Bank \$2.00, 1861 Imprinted Montreal, VG-F	300.00
61	Ontario Bank \$2.00, 1861 Imprinted Toronto, VG	275.00
62	Quebec Bank \$1.00, 1863, Imprinted Ottawa, Fair to Good	50.00
63	Royal Bank of Canada \$5.00, 1909, G-VG	15.00
64	Royal Bank of Canada \$5.00, 1913, VG-F	15.00
65	Royal Bank of Canada \$5.00, 1927, Fine	12.00
66	Royal Bank of Canada \$5.00, 1927, VG	10.00
68	Standard Bank \$5.00, 1919, Fine	20.00
69	Standard Bank \$5.00, 1919, VG	16.00
71	St. Stephen's Bank \$3.00, 1886, Abt. VG	350.00
73	Bank of Toronto \$10.00, 1917, F/VG	18.00
SMALL SIZE—NEGOTIABLE		
76	Bank of Montreal \$10.00, 1938, Unc but trace of crease	18.00
77	Bank of Montreal \$20.00, 1938, EF	30.00
78	Bank Canadienne Nationale \$5.00, 1935, F-VF	15.00
81	Bank Canadienne Nationale \$10.00, 1935, VF	18.00
83	Royal Bank of Canada \$5.00, 1935, EF	10.00
84	Royal Bank of Canada \$20.00, 1935, F-VF	26.00
CANADIAN BROKEN BANKS ETC. NOT NEGOTIABLE		
90	Colonial Bank \$3.00, 1859, EF	40.00
91	Colonial Bank \$4.00, 1859 written date, EF	40.00
92	Colonial Bank \$4.00, 1859 written date, F-VF	35.00
94	The Niagara Suspension Bridge \$5.00, 1841, VG-F	10.00
95	Alberta Prosperity Certificate Fine with 2 rev stamps	18.00
96	Alberta Prosperity Certificate Fine with 11 rev stamps	20.00
98	The Westmorland Bank \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00, 1861, VG-F	20.00
99	The Westmorland Bank \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00, 1861, VG	15.00
100	Centennial 25 cent Fractional Currency Bills of Paris, Ontario 1956 and Milton, Ontario 1957	1.00
101	United States Confederate States \$100.00, 1862, Unc	4.50
102	United States Confederate States \$100.00, 1864, Unc	4.50

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A must for all serious collectors of paper money. Post paid \$15.00

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49 Queen Street East, Toronto 1, Canada

The CANADIAN
PAPER MONEY
JOURNAL

Official Publication of
The Canadian Paper Money Society
26 Davean Drive, Bayview Hills, Willowdale, Ontario

Volume 1, Number 2

April, 1965

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MEMBERSHIP

Applications for membership may be obtained by writing the Secretary. The annual dues are \$10. Members of The Society receive *The Canadian Paper Money Journal* and have the use of the Society's Library and other services.

The President's Message . . .

by W. H. McDonald

Before picking up the threads of my discussion on the objectives of the Society and the views of the executive on its future growth (begun in the first issue of this Journal), I should like to pause briefly to comment on certain events that have taken place since we "went to the printers".

First of all, judging from the remarks expressed, the first issue of the Journal seems to have lived up to our expectations. We have received helpful suggestions and criticisms and would welcome more. The Editor has plans for future issues that will make them quite interesting but would appreciate being relieved of the worrisome thought, always present, of "what comes next". It would be helpful if members advised him of articles they have in preparation and the approximate date completion is anticipated. Duplication of material can also be avoided by doing this.

The response to our heightened activity in terms of new members has been good and is getting better. Complimentary copies of the Journal have been sent to most of the larger Coin Clubs and Associations. Members could help this programme by furnishing additional information to the clubs in which they have memberships, as required. A larger mailing to the major libraries, museum and archives is in process; also, we hope to reach most of the others through Association Journals. We are heartened by the interest shown by such institutions and it seems possible that in future an important part of our membership will be drawn from non-collectors. If members wishing to make a personal representation to any of these institutions with which they have direct contact will let us know, copies of the Journal and the descriptive material we now have available will be furnished.



You might be interested in hearing a little about the West Indies, particularly if it was as cold in your area as it was in Toronto then. I spent almost three weeks in February travelling from Nassau to as far south as Trinidad visiting 8 different islands. It was a business trip but so far I have convinced only a very few people that it wasn't a big holiday. (Maybe the fact that I came back brown-skinned didn't help.) The weather was perfect and from the business angle, the trip was successful, but numismatically, it left something to be desired as I had hoped to track down some of the notes issued by our banks for use there particularly in Barbados and Trinidad. I was successful in acquiring one such Jamaica note but drew blanks in both Bridgetown and Port of Spain. I was pretty well convinced that the task was hopeless until shortly after I returned I was greeted with the news that a fellow collector had acquired a handful of Canadian Bank of Commerce and Royal Bank of Canada notes issued for use in the Barbados. Imagine my chagrin, because he never left Toronto to acquire them!

Returning to more serious matters, I should like to make special comment on a number of items:

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP

We have provided for a number of different classes of membership and have set the fees accordingly. The emphasis is on collector members and non-profit corporations and institutions as this is consistent with the aims of the Society; however, we have not ignored dealers and profit making institutions who might benefit by membership in the Society, as we recognize the worthwhile and necessary role they play. Briefly, the classes of membership and a few explanatory notes

follow, with the reservation that the exact terms and conditions are governed by the Constitution.

Regular Members

Any person of good reputation; sponsored by a member in good standing is eligible. Regular members have all privileges including the right to vote, to hold office and receive the Society's "Journal".

Annual Membership Dues — \$10.00

Life Members

Any regular or honorary member of 3 or more years standing is eligible. Life members have the same rights as regular members. The membership number assigned is preceded by the letters "L.M."

Life Membership of Dues — \$150.00 (no additional dues payable)

Honorary Members

Persons performing outstanding service, nominated by two Society members and recommended by the Executive Committee, may be approved for Honorary Membership at a General Meeting of the Society. Only Honorary members who were regular or life members at the time of their approval have the right to hold office.

No Membership Dues are payable.

Corporate Members

These are divided into two groups —

Non-Profit Corporate Members

In this category will fall all clubs, societies, associations, museums, archives, libraries, institutes of learning, etc., who are not in business for gain or profit.

Annual Membership Dues—\$10.00

Profit-making Corporate Members

In this category will be found all companies, partnerships, proprietorships, financial institutions, dealers and others in business for gain or profit, regardless of the nature of their business.

Annual Membership Dues—\$50.00

Both these categories of corporate members enjoy all the privileges of the Society except that each has only one vote and is ineligible to hold office; also they receive only one copy of the Journal.

Corporate members enjoy a special privilege in that they may use the Society's initials or other identifying words or symbols in advertisements or publications. No other members have this privilege.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A LIBRARY

The executive Committee has voted an initial sum of \$25.00 to begin the establishment of a library. In addition, Walter Allan, Ontario Director, who has talent for looking through the view finder of his colour camera at rare and interesting paper money items has been authorized to commence the work of building the colour slide film library of the Society. This is a small beginning, admittedly, but it is hoped, indeed expected, that our efforts will grow rapidly. In this issue will be found a Library report which indicates donations have commenced coming in at a gratifying rate. Everyone is aware of the importance of a comprehensive library to a Society such as ours and while it is now pretty much a vision to talk about having the largest reference library on all the subject in which the Society is interested, we know it is possible and, if the effort of everyone, members and friends alike is brought to bear, it will one day become a reality. *(Concluded on page 28)*

The Officers and Directors of the Society acknowledge with appreciation receipt of the following message:

The officers and membership of the Maryland Foreign Paper Money Club wish to extend their sincerest best wishes for success, and congratulations on a fine first issue, to all concerned with the CPMS's "Journal". Paper Money collectors of all persuasions can not help but benefit from the enthusiasm and information which this effort will certainly produce. From the oldest currency oriented group to the newest, a long, successful, and creative life.

PETER ROBIN, President-Editor

First Regional Meeting Held

Director for British Columbia, Norman W. Williams, of 6349 MacDonald Street, Vancouver is on the ball! He scheduled the first Regional Meeting of the Society for April 24th, in conjunction with the Tenth Annual Coin Carnival put on by the Vancouver Numismatic Society at the Ramada Inn, Vancouver, B.C.

The meeting called to order at 4 p.m. gave members and their paper money collecting friends an opportunity to meet one and other and spread the good word.

Despite a small matter of an appendicitis attack, Norm was on hand!

WANTED—Canadian and Newfoundland Paper Money, Old Bank Notes, Cheques & related items, including histories of Canadian Banks, proof or specimen notes, error notes, uncut sheets. Any 1935 Bank of Canada Notes with serial No.'s 000005, 000007, 000008, 000012, 000012, 000014, 000017, 0000007, 000021, 000021.

Urgently need, — all Province of Canada Notes, Northern Bank, Northern Crown Bank, Royal Canadian Bank, Pictou Bank, Banque Jacques Cartier.

CNA Bulletins from 1st issue to Dec. 1955 complete.

Correspondence welcomed

WALTER D. ALLAN
2430 Triller St., Bronte, Ont.

CNA 4653

IBNS 310

ONA 110

The President's Message . . . (Concluded from page 27)

ANNUAL CONVENTION IN CONNECTION WITH THAT OF THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

By the time the next issue of the Journal reaches you, we will be planning the type and scope of the Society's activities at the Canadian Numismatic Association Annual Convention being held this year in Montreal. It is hoped that arrangements can be made with the C.N.A. to have an educational programme; also space will be taken for an information centre to publicize the effort of the Society. Possibly, also, a business meeting will be held.

On page 36 of this issue particulars are provided of a competition for a design suitable for use by this Society as a seal or symbol on stationery, trophies etc. If such a design is selected as planned it will be used in connection with an award which has been established for the best exhibit of Canadian paper money at the C.N.A. Annual Convention. More about this later. In the meantime we urge all members to enter this competition.

Newfoundland Paper Currency - Public and Private

by C. F. Longley

When the Island Province of Newfoundland joined the Canadian Confederation in 1949, it brought with it a considerable numismatic treasure trove of coins and currency. Most samples of the coinage are still readily available, as well as mintage statistics and other pertinent data. Unfortunately, such is not the case with the paper currency, many fine examples of which have already gone into limbo, together with important information concerning their background, production figures, manufacturers and other knowledge of interest to numismatists.

Newfoundland, originally a Crown Colony, established Representative Government in 1832, and became a self-governing Dominion in 1855. Paper currency was issued by Government and Private sources at irregular intervals from 1850 to 1920. Shortly after 1832 the use of Sterling was officially dropped and the Decimal system formally adopted. In spite of this, most paper currency until the middle 1880's continued to be issued in Sterling denominations.

The first issue of paper currency was authorized by Act of Parliament in 1850. While the issue itself was in Sterling notes, the values and amounts were determined

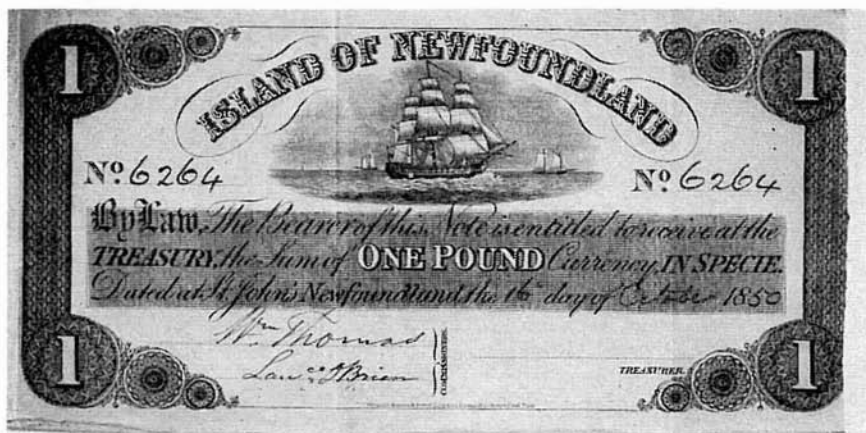


Figure 1

according to the Decimal System. The Act authorized Treasury notes not to exceed \$20,000.00 face value, to be issue in the following denominations:

- \$ 2,000 in 10 Pound Notes
- \$ 1,000 in 5 Pound Notes
- \$16,076 in 1 Pound Notes

These notes were to be dated Oct. 16th, 1850, and signed by two of the three Commissioners appointed for the purpose of superintending the issue of the notes. The signature of the Colonial Treasurer was also required to be affixed to the face of each bill. It is not believed that any of the 10 pound or 5 pound notes have survived to the present. However, a few of the One pound notes are still to be found and are considered numismatic rarities. The notes were manufactured by Perkins, Bacon & Petch London Patent Steel Plate Co., of London, England. The

paper is very finely woven and has a strong watermark which would be most difficult to forge. The basis of exchange for these notes in dollars was four to the pound. This rate of exchange remained constant for the rest of the Century. (See figure 1).

In the period following the issuance of these notes, the economy of Newfoundland prospered greatly. The fishing fleets of many nations having a world-wide demand for their catches used Newfoundland as a base of supply. In addition most Newfoundlanders operated many craft of their own. So much so, that a private banking firm was established in 1854 and immediately became very successful. This was called the Union Bank of Newfoundland. The success of this Bank was so pronounced that another Bank, the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland was established three years later in 1857, and also enjoyed success. For the next forty years, almost all paper currency used in the Island was issued by these two Banks. Fortunately, a number of these notes still survive, and are valued highly by collectors. Many of them have extremely striking and effective coloration and design and are among the most beautiful notes to be found anywhere. The scenes used are typical of the Newfoundland environment, depicting fishing, mining, sealing, early railroading and, of course, the Newfoundland dog. The notes are slim and modern in appearance, as opposed to many contemporary bills on the Mainland of Canada.



Figure 2

As previously indicated, these notes first appeared in Sterling denominations (See figure 2), and, for the most part, continued in this media until about the mid 1880's. Among the various denominations issued were One Pound, Five Pounds and Ten Pounds. Later in decimal terms, they are found as \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$50.00. During the transition period, at least one bill was issued by the Commercial Bank in dual currency form. The counters indicate the value as One Pound, while the decimal value of Four Dollars is shown in a large central box. (See figures 3, 4 and 5). The Union Bank notes were produced almost exclusively by the American Bank Note Co., New York. The Commercial Bank, for its earlier notes used Perkins, Bacon and Co., London, England, but switched for the decimal series to the British-American Bank Note Company, Montreal.

The business of both these Banks went well until the early 1890's, when Newfoundland's economy suffered greatly as the result of a world wide economic depression. This became so severe that both banks failed in 1894. The situation became rapidly desperate, with poverty and extreme hardship spreading throughout the Island. To relieve matters the Government took over the assets of both Banks and undertook to honour their obligations to the extent of eighty cents on the dollar in the case of the Union Bank, and twenty cents on the dollar in the case of the Commercial Bank. Anyone holding a note of either Bank could turn it in and have



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

it punched and stamped by the Government guaranteeing its new value. (See figure 6). These over stamped bills are extremely scarce and are eagerly sought by paper money collectors. Considerable relief to this situation was also provided by the opening of

branches in the city by the "Canadian" banks, The Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of Montreal and the Merchant's Bank of Halifax (now the Royal Bank of Canada). These banks introduced their notes into the economy and continued to provide this service until the establishment of the Bank of Canada in 1934.

Another form of private currency issued in Newfoundland prior to 1900 was used by R. G. Reid & Co., which firm acted as contractors for the Government dur-

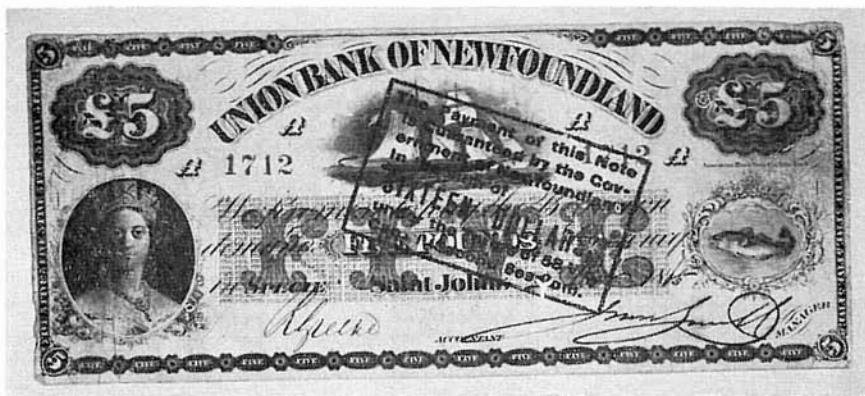


Figure 6

ing the building of the seven Newfoundland Railway Systems. There was just not enough currency available, particularly after the bank failures, to meet payrolls for the work gangs building these railways. Thus, Reid & Co. issued payroll currency of its own. This currency was accepted as cash throughout the Island. Very few of



Figure 7

these payroll notes survive. They were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd. in Montreal. (See figure 7). They are the slimmest notes ever issued on the Island, being a bare 3¼ inches in width by 8 inches long.

From 1900 on, the only paper money issued in Newfoundland was issued and authorized by the Government. While permissive legislation for the issuance of currency by the Government was passed in 1895, it was not till 1899 that the specific denominations were authorized by a further Act. This Act authorized the Department of Works to issue Cash Notes in denominations of 40c, 50c, 80c, \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$5.00. These notes were made available to other Governmental Departments for

Poor Relief, Marine & Fisheries obligations, and, of course to the Department of Works which used them chiefly for work on the highways. These notes required three signatures, the Minister of Public Works, the Minister's Secretary and the Chairman or Commissioner of the local Road Board. The Notes were issued each year from 1901 to 1909 and were dated accordingly. They were rather drab, unattractive notes, issued with black borders and black or black edged white letters on a very pale yellow background which could easily be mistaken for white. The backs are entirely blank and are of the same shade of pale yellow as the faces. In spite of their indifferent appearance they are in good demand and generally bring more than catalogue value at the more important numismatic auctions. These were redeemable at the official Government Bank, which has always been the Bank of Montreal, St. John's. The higher denominations from \$1.00 to \$5.00 could be redeemed in gold. The notes were manufactured by the American Bank Note Co., New York. They were delivered in sheets to St. John's, where they were cut and signed as outlined above. (Standard Catalogue, page 117).

A new Act in 1910 repealed the Act of 1899 and provided for the issuance of Government Cash Notes in denominations of 25c, 50c, \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$5.00. Like the previous series they were used chiefly for poor relief and road and marine services. They required two signatures only, the Colonial Secretary and the Minister of Finance. The notes were manufactured in England by Whitehead, Morris & Co., Engravers, London. They were serially numbered and signed in St. John's. They were issued in dual dates 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14. These notes were considerably more attractive than the previous series and had a number of differences in the colour and make up of the various denominations, and, in some cases, even in the make up of some denominations from year to year. While aesthetically more acceptable than the earlier series they are far more common and command prices considerably below those of the predecessors (Standard Catalogue, page 118).

The final issue of currency in Newfoundland was the Dominion of Newfoundland Treasury Notes of 1920. These were all dated Jan. 2nd, 1920, and came in two denominations only, \$1 and \$2. They were printed by the American Bank Note Co., of Ottawa. This Company made use of the same vignette of George V as it had previously used in preparing the \$500 Dominion of Canada Note of 1911. To the right of this vignette on the face of the note is the head of a caribou which was adapted from the official emblem of the Newfoundland Regiment. This has since become generally recognized as the official emblem of Newfoundland. The notes were about the same size as the Dominion of Canada Geo. V notes of 1923, although slightly longer. The \$2.00 note shows on its face a typical mining scene, as well as the caribou referred to above. On the reverse, both notes show the official seal of Newfoundland impressed over a fishing theme showing a ship and anchor design. The colours of the \$1.00 bill are predominantly blue and black on a white background. The \$2.00 bills are black with a shade of light brown or sepia on a white background. Both bills have red serial numbers, and are signed by H. J. Brownrigg whose signature was engraved thereon as Minister of Finance and countersigned in ink by T. A. Hickey in St. John's. (Standard Catalogue, page 119).

In 1934, due to near financial bankruptcy, the Newfoundland Government found it necessary to surrender its Dominion Status to a form of Government by Commission under direction from England. The following year, 1935, on instructions from the Commission Government, all Newfoundland Currency was called for destruction by the Bank of Canada. Since that time Canadian Currency has been the official medium of exchange in the Island up until and, of course, beyond its becoming Canada's tenth Province.

The writer would like to give credit to J. A. Elliot, Jr. for much of the background information on the two series of Cash Notes.

It is realized that, almost inevitably, errors of omission or commission may have occurred in this article. The writer would be grateful to have such brought to his attention.

Who Signed that Banknote?

by Betty A. M. Hearn

So long as the Canadian chartered banks had the right of note issue the Bank Act, beginning with first in 1871, contained provisions about how the notes were to be signed. These provisions were changed from time to time as the Bank Act was revised. An outline of the changing law about signatures may prove useful to collectors, and this article proposes to provide it.

1871 to 1890

The Bank Act of 1871 provided that bills signed by the "president, vice-president, cashier, or other officer of the bank appointed by the bank" were binding obligations of the bank; and that "nothing in this Act shall be held to debar the directors from authorizing or deputing from time to time any cashier, assistant cashier, or officers of the bank, or any director other than the President or vice-president, or any cashier, manager, or local director of any bank or office of discount and deposit of the bank, to sign the bills of the bank intended for general circulation, and payable to order or to bearer on demand." Moreover, the names of those authorized to sign could be "impressed by machinery provided for that purpose by or with the authority of the bank".

1890 to 1913

In the 1890 revision of the Act it was provided that, though one signature might still be "impressed by machinery", at least one signature to each note or bill must be in the actual handwriting of a person authorized to sign such a bill.

1913 to the end of issue

The 1913 revision of the Act modernized language of the sections by changing the obsolete title of "cashier" to "general manager". Of more substance was the change in the requirement that one name be in handwriting to the provision that "if all such names are impressed by machinery, at least one such name together with a distinguishing device and number, shall be impressed or engraved under the authority of the bank after the notes are received by the bank from the engraver and printer, and shall not be otherwise impressed or engraved". These provisions remained in force until the end of bank issues.

From all this, one might come to the conclusion that "anyone could sign" and that the task of identifying signatures is an impossible one. In practice (though the different banks probably varied in their practices) one will find that any signatures impressed or engraved by machinery correspond with the designation engraved below it e.g. "President", "Cashier", "General Manager". Hand-written signatures will probably not so correspond with such official designations. If they do not (that is, if they were signed by other authorized officers) it is likely that you will find a small "p" (for "pro") under the signature and before the engraved official designation.

Many a bank officer alive to-day, particularly those with short names such as for example "Ian Ebb" or "John Doe", can recall being pressed into service to sign quantities of notes. It is probably long ago, however, that any actual President or General Manager took on the boring, exhausting job of signing note issues by hand. Perhaps the only examples that collectors will find will prove to be pre-Confederation issues. Before the Bank Act of 1871, signature requirements were, apparently, set by the terms of the charters of the individual banks. In this connection, readers may be interested to know that at least one President resigned because he could not sign a new note issue. In September, 1870, Mather B. Almon, President of The Bank of Nova Scotia since 1837, wrote to the Board of Directors: "Gentlemen: Having in consequence of a severe inflammation lost the sight of my eye, I am unequal to the task of signing the new issue of notes contemplated by the Bank. In consequence I am compelled to resign . . ." The minutes of the
(Concluded on page 38)

Redeemable Chartered Bank Notes

by Major Sheldon S. Carrol, C.D.

Although the Canadian chartered banks no longer issue bank-notes, their outstanding issue is still redeemable. This is true also of the notes of those banks which were taken over by the existing chartered banks. In addition, the notes of certain other banks, which were not absorbed, are redeemable.

The amount of unredeemed notes of any given bank is of real interest to the collector of Canadian paper money. It is one of the keys to the relative scarcity of a bank's notes. The very small amount outstanding for some banks, such as: the Summerside Bank, the Bank of Yarmouth and the St. Lawrence Bank, will come as a considerable surprise to some collectors. Readers should also bear in mind that these small amounts should be further reduced by the unknown number of notes gone beyond recall for reason of such disasters as loss at sea or destruction by fire.

The amounts outstanding as at December 31st, 1963 and the dates operations discontinued are:

CHARTERED BANK ACCOUNTS

The Bank of British Columbia	\$ 48,797.00	1901
Bank of Hamilton	125,737.00	1923
Barclays Bank (Canada)	18,820.00	—
The Canadian Bank of Commerce	1,457,178.50	—
The Eastern Townships Bank	38,660.00	1912
The Halifax Banking Co.	4,597 18	1903
Imperial Bank of Canada	458,110.00	—
The Merchants Bank of P.E.I.	8,764.00	1906
The St. Lawrence Bank	945.00	1876
The Standard Bank of Canada	121,075.00	1928
The Sterling Bank of Canada	18,825.00	1925
The Western Bank of Canada	7,505.00	1909
The Weyburn Security Bank	15,445.00	1931
Bank of Montreal	1,607,744.50	—
The Bank of British North America	215,222.00	1918
Commercial Bank of Canada	9,133.00	1867
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	1,099.00	1903
Merchants Bank of Canada	328,502.00	1922
Molsons Bank	129,123.50	1923
The Peoples Bank of Halifax	1,123.50	1905
The Peoples Bank of New Brunswick	10,509.00	1907
The Bank of Nova Scotia	580,249.92	—
The Bank of New Brunswick	32,185.00	1913
The Bank of Ottawa	94,645.00	1919
The Metropolitan Bank	10,535.00	1914
The Summerside Bank	43.00	1901
Union Bank of P.E.I.	8,969.76	1883
The Provincial Bank of Canada	133,702.50	—
La Banque Jacques Cartier	4,108.00	1900
The Royal Bank of Canada	1,355,508.00	—
Commercial Bank of Windsor	3,324.07	1902
The Crown Bank of Canada	3,325.00	1908
Merchants Bank of Halifax	10,596.65	1901
The Northern Bank	3,755.00	1908
The Northern Crown Bank	37,207.25	1918
The Quebec Bank	57,394.00	1917
The Traders Bank of Canada	39,219.25	1912

Union Bank of Canada	261,775.50	1925
Union Bank of Halifax	17,421.52	1910
United Empire Bank	1,170.00	1911
The Bank of Toronto	379,291.00	—
The Dominion Bank	260,046.50	—
Banque Canadienne Nationale	197,700.00	—
La Banque d'Hochelega	99,062.50	1924
La Banque Nationale	73,064.50	1924

DEFUNCT BANKS

Banque du Peuple	7,944.00	1895
Banque de St. Jean	1,847.23	1908
Banque de St. Hyacinthe	4,401.00	1908
The Bank of Vancouver	3,376.54	1914
La Banque Ville Marie	5,808.82	1895
Bank of Yarmouth	789.82	1905
Commercial Bank of Manitoba	5,897.20	1893
Farmers Bank of Canada	1,883.54	1910
Home Bank of Canada	35,027.46	1923
La Banque Internationale du Canada	1,449.35	1913
The St. Stephens Bank	11,066.67	1910
Sovereign Bank of Canada	8,664.44	1908

Where no date is given the bank is either still in operation, or its identity was changed after 1950.

Competition for Design of Seal or Symbol

1. A cash award of \$25.00 is offered to the winner of a competition for a suitable design to be used as a Society Seal, a Symbol, on the Society's awards, trophies, stationery, etc.
2. The competition is open to everyone, whether a member or not and entries will be received up to midnight, July 31, 1965.
3. No prescribed entry forms are required but drawings should be at least 3" in the narrowest dimension. The following information should accompany each entry:
 - (a) Name, address and telephone number of the competitor
 - (b) Information on the design of historical interest, its origin, concept, message (if any), etc.
 - (c) Additional information such as the occupation, experience etc. will be required on the winner.
4. A panel of three well qualified judges will choose the best entries. The decision of the judges will be final. In the event of a tie, the prize will be shared by the tied entries. If there are insufficient entries to warrant, in the opinion of the judges, a sufficiently competitive element and/or quality to the competition, the judges may declare "no contest".
5. All entries will become the property of the Canadian Paper Money Society and none will be returned to the competitors.
6. Officers, directors and employees of the Society may compete, but may not receive the award.
7. All entries are to be forwarded to reach the Secretary-Treasurer by midnight July 31, 1965.

Notes Overprinted For Use in the Yukon

By Scott Simpson

Even before the founding of Dawson City in 1896, the Canadian Bank of Commerce had been requested by one of the Yukon trading companies to open a branch in Fort Cudahy, some sixty miles down stream from Dawson. This was mainly because of the richness of the gold discoveries in the area, but even though it was intimated that the two largest trading companies would help finance such a scheme by annual payments, the bank declined, for it felt that police protection was inadequate and as there was no mail service or hope of rail or telegraphic service, it would be too hazardous a venture.

However, with the tremendously rich discoveries on Bonanza Creek and other like finds, the Dominion Government was forced to increase, by a great number of personnel, the Mounted Police to guard the district, as well as other civil servants to supplement them and carry on the administration of justice. About this time the Minister of the Interior requested the bank to open a branch in Dawson City to act not only as a banker for the government but also as a government agency to collect royalties on the gold mined in the district.

After some study of the situation, and upon being assured of being appointed government agent, the bank consented and immediately began preparations for the expedition.

One of the chief difficulties was the sending of the bank currency, as the journey was hazardous not only from the travelling standpoint but from the lawless element that is always present at such frontier outposts. Thus it was decided that all notes shipped to Dawson would not be countersigned — all serial numbers would be recorded — and each shipment would be made up of notes overprinted with either the word "Yukon" or "Dawson" at each end in a distinctive color. Each shipment would have a different colored overprint so that each shipment would be readily identified should it meet with mishap on its journey.

These notes all the 1893 issue, proved to be very popular with the gold miners, and were considered to be issued in honour of the Yukon, rather than as a precautionary measure, and many were sent out to friends and relatives on the "outside" as souvenirs. When the notes first appeared, the miners could be observed passing them from hand to hand examining them while standing in the street. It is remarkable that so few of these notes remain today and though they date back only some sixty years, it is extremely unlikely that a complete collection could be assembled.

The five and ten dollar notes in this series were printed in sheets of four, while the twenty, fifty and hundred dollar notes were printed in sheets of two. Thus the five and ten dollar notes have plate letters A, B, C & D while the others have only plates A & B.

The following is a list of the notes so overprinted and the colour of overprint.

Serial Numbers	Plates	Colour of Overprint	Overprint Wording	Amount Overprinted
\$5				
290001-300000	A,B,C,D,	Blue	Yukon	\$200,000
314001-320000	A,B,C,D,	Purple	Yukon	120,000
330001-335000	A,B,C,D,	Purple	Yukon	100,000
335001-355000	A,B,C,D,	Brown	Yukon	400,000
360001-365000	A,B,C,D,	Red	Dawson	100,000
\$10				
85001 -90000	A,B,C,D,	Blue	Yukon	200,000
115001-126500	A,B,C,D,	Green	Yukon	460,000
126501-131500	A,B,C,D,	Purple	Yukon	200,000

131501-138500	A,B,C,D.	Brown	Yukon	280,000
146501-149000	A,B,C,D.	Red	Dawson	100,000
\$20				
17501 -20000	A,B.	Red	Yukon	100,000
22001 -32000	A,B.	Green	Yukon	400,000
32001 -42000	A,B.	Orange	Yukon	400,000
42001 -44500	A,B.	Brown	Yukon	100,000
44501 -47000	A.B.	Red	Dawson	100,000
52001 -60000	A,B.	Green	Dawson	320,000
\$50				
5001 -6500	A,B.	Red	Yukon	100,000
6501 -8500	A,B.	Green	Yukon	200,000
8501 -10500	A,B.	Orange	Yukon	200,000
10501 -12500	A,B.	Brown	Yukon	200,000
12501 -13500	A,B.	Red	Dawson	100,000
13501 -16000	A,B.	Green	Dawson	250,000
\$100				
2501 -3500	A,B.	Red	Yukon	200,000
3501 -4500	A,B.	Green	Yukon	200,000
4501 -5000	A,B.	Orange	Yukon	100,000
5001 -5500	A,B.	Brown	Yukon	100,000
5501 -6000	A,B.	Red	Dawson	100,000
6501 -7500	A,B.	Green	Dawson	200,000
				\$5,530,000

After 1901, owing to the increased ease of transportation and the safety of shipping, it was no longer considered necessary to use the over-printing, and, from then on notes sent to Dawson were not overprinted.


The author expresses his thanks to C. F. E. Carpenter, Assistant Secretary, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto and to Major Sheldon S. Carroll, of the Bank of Canada for providing many of the important details of the history of these notes which would have been otherwise unavailable.

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Who Signed that Bank Note? (Concluded from page 34)

Board of Directors record that "being advised that under the Bank Charter no other alternative presents itself whereby the notes can be legally signed, the Directors have resolved to accept the resignation of Mr. Almon, and unanimously requested Mr. James Donaldson the Vice-President to accept the Office of President. . . . Mr. Donaldson agreed . . . on condition that he be at liberty to resign whenever he had signed the necessary number of notes . . ."

Queen Elizabeth \$ 1 Notes of 1954

by Walter D. Allan C.19

Since the first appearance of Queen Elizabeth Series of notes in Sept. of 1954 approximately 910 million of the one dollar denomination have been issued to date. Their varieties constitute an interesting collection of the Bank of Canada Series.

There are 8 what may be termed major types of the 91 different series letter. For each letter, 10 million notes are printed.

Type 1 — Canadian Bank Note Co.—8 varieties Coyne Towers signatures.

Series letters A/A, B/A, C/A, D/A, E/A, F/A, G/A, H/A, with the highest observed number being H/A 7152595. These notes are all the "Devils Head" variety.

Type 2 — Canadian Bank Note Co. — 12 varieties Beattie Coyne signatures —

"Devils Head" variety series letters H/A, I/A, J/A, K/A, L/A, M/A, N/A, O/A, P/A, R/A, S/A, T/A. The lowest number observed being H/A 7279064, and the highest being T/A 3930695.

Type 3 — Canadian Bank Note Co. — 7 varieties Beattie Coyne signatures.

"Corrected" or "Plain Head". Series Letters T/A, U/A, V/A, W/A, X/A, Y/A, Z/A. Lowest No. T/A "plain head" 3943113.

Type 4 — Canadian Bank Note Co. — 25 varieties Beattie Coyne signatures

Series Letters A/L, B/L, C/L, D/L, E/L, F/L, G/L, H/L, I/L, J/L, K/L, L/L, M/L, N/L, O/L, P/L, R/L, S/L, T/L, U/L, V/L, W/L, X/L, Y/L Z/L

Type 5 — Canadian Bank Note Co. — 6 varieties Beattie Coyne signatures

Series Letters A/N, B/N, C/N, D/N, E/N, F/N, Highest number observed F/N 5917587

Type 6 — British American Bank Note Co. — 8 varieties Beattie Coyne signatures

Series Letters A/M, B/M, C/M, D/M, E/M, F/M, G/M, H/M. Highest number observed H/M 6789673.

Type 7 — Canadian Bank Note Co. — 19 varieties Beattie Rasminsky signatures

Series Letters F/N, G/N, H/N, I/N, J/N, K/N, L/N, M/N, N/N, O/N, P/N, R/N, S/N, T/N, U/N, W/N, X/N, Y/N, Z/N. Lowest No. F/N observed 5924076. V/N has not been reported at the time of writing.

Type 8—British American Bank Note Co.—13 varieties Beattie Rasminsky signatures

Series Letters H/M, J/M, K/M, L/M, M/M, N/M, O/M, P/M, R/M, S/M, T/M, U/M, V/M. Lowest number observed H/A 6884019.

A complete collection of these notes to date would consist of 98 varieties (8, 12, 7, 25, 6, 8, 19, 13.) It can be noted that Type 5 would be the scarcest followed by Type 3 and then Types 1 and 6. It can also be seen that there have been fewer than 190 million "Devils Head" notes issued but it is doubtful if even one million are still outstanding as they are only very seldom found in circulation today.

Some interesting notes in this series are the 10 million serial numbers, of which the last zero is entered by a separate operation.

Exceedingly interesting ones to have, would be the last 10 millionth of Coyne Towers signature G/A 10,000,000.

First 10 millionth Beattie Coyne H/A 10000000

Last 10 millionth Devils Head S/A 10000000

Last Beattie Coyne 10 millionth A Series Z/A 10000000

First & last Beattie Coyne 10 millionth L Series A/L 10000000 & Z/L 10000000

(Concluded on page 40)

Additional Varieties of the Bank of Toronto Small Size Notes

by Maurice Sklar C.17

One of the most recent articles on small size Canadian Chartered Bank Notes, by Harold Don Allen, was published in the Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine, Vol. 26, No. 3, March 1960, pp. 609-620. In this well written and illustrated article listings were given for all ten banks, by Bank Code Number and signature varieties.

For the Bank of Toronto the listing is given as follows:

- \$5 Jan. 2, 1935 Signatures of H. B. Henwood (General Manager) and W. C. Gooderham (President).
- \$10 Jan. 2, 1935 Signatures of H. B. Henwood (General Manager) and W. C. Gooderham, (President).
- \$20 Jan. 2, 1935 Signatures of H. B. Henwood (General Manager) and W. C. Gooderham, (President).
- \$5 Jan. 2, 1937 Signatures of F. H. Marsh (General Manager) and John R. Lamb (President).
- \$10 Jan. 2, 1937 Signatures of F. H. Marsh (General Manager) and John R. Lamb (President).
- \$10 Jan. 2, 1937 Signatures of H. B. Henwood (General Manager) and John R. Lamb (President)

Inasmuch as this writer owns a \$5 note of this bank, dated Jan. 2, 1937, with signatures of Henwood and Lamb, the above listing needs revision to accommodate it. The suggested revision is:

- \$5 Jan. 2, 1935 Signatures of Henwood and Gooderham
- \$10 Jan. 2, 1935 Signatures of Henwood and Gooderham
- \$20 Jan. 2, 1935 Signatures of Henwood and Gooderham
- \$5 Jan. 2, 1937 Signatures of Henwood and Lamb
- \$10 Jan. 2, 1937 Signatures of Henwood and Lamb
- \$5 Jan. 2, 1937 Signatures of Marsh and Lamb
- \$10 Jan. 2, 1937 Signatures of Marsh and Lamb

Queen Elizabeth \$1 Notes of 1954 *(Concluded from page 39)*

First Beattie Coyne N Series A/N 10000000

Last Beattie Coyne N Series E/N 10000000

First & last Beattie Coyne British American M Series A/M 10000000,
G/M 10000000

First & last Beattie Rasminsky N Series F/N 10000000 & Z/N 10000000.

A few notes on plate numbers of these notes: the highest obverse (face) number seen is 106 with a reverse of 104 and highest reverse is 106 with an observe of 104.

The plate number on the obverse appears at left side of the note opposite the E in one and inset about ¼ in.

The plate number on the reverse appears at left bottom of the note above the B of Bank.

It has been noted no plate number appears on some notes on the face in the W/N, T/M and U/M series, but these notes all have reverse plate numbers.

Any correspondence concerning higher or lower serial numbers at changeover points of these 8 types, and plate numbers would be greatly appreciated and published in a later Journal.

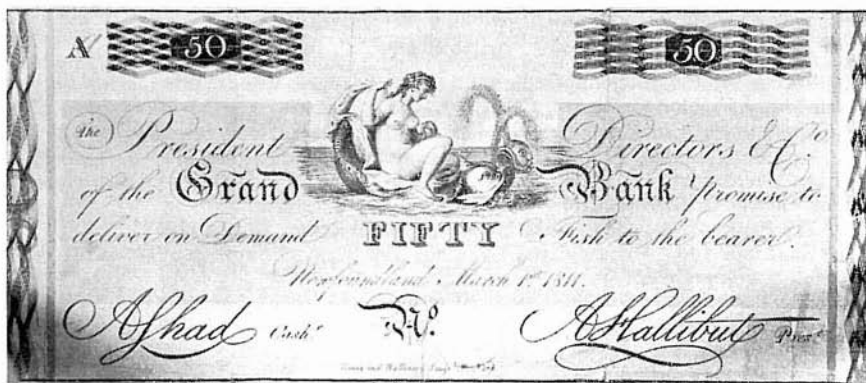
Considerable assistance has been received from two fellow collectors in gathering data for this article and my many thanks to members Albert Peddie and Lindsay McLennan.

A Satirical Newfoundland Note

by Maurice M. Gould, C. 42

Almost all notes of Newfoundland are scarce or rare and one of the most unusual is a \$50 note of the "Grand Bank" Newfoundland, date March 1, 1811 It reads, THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND COMPANY OF THE GRAND BANK PROMISE TO DELIVER ON DEMAND 50 FISH TO THE BEARER, and is signed by A. SHAD, CASHIER, and A. HALLIBUT, PRESIDENT.

This note was printed by A. G. Reynolds and Linsy & Rollinson Sculp. New York, are the designers.



The note is nicely engraved and has a nude female figure on the back of a dolphin. Another dolphin appears to the right of the figure.

As this is the only satirical piece of Newfoundland paper I have ever seen, I would like to hear from any readers as to any which they may have come across for either Canada or Newfoundland.

Echoes From The Past . . .

OLD NOTES DISCOVERED

An event of considerable interest to collectors of Canadian paper money occurred in Ottawa this summer. A small hoard of the notes, issued by W. & J. Bell, Perth, Ont. in 1839 was found in an old desk. They were all of the 12 pence denomination, all crisp uncirculated, some signed, others unsigned. The Bell notes have always been considered very scarce, and quite rare in uncirculated condition. The owner, a sergeant in the Canadian Army, and a philatelist, turned them over to the President of the Canadian Numismatic Association for disposal to numismatists. Every effort has been made to contact collectors of Canadian paper money in order to give them first chance. A very few of the notes are still on hand. Interested collectors can obtain prices, etc. from Captain Sheldon S. Carroll.

From the C.N.A. "Bulletin" June 1950

THE LIBRARY . . .

After much careful consideration, it has been decided that this Society's Library will be composed of three Divisions:

- A. Books, including magazines, pamphlets, etc.,
- B. Photographic slides, photo prints and illustrations, and
- C. Printing cuts.

It is intended that all the material will be available to members, and other properly sponsored persons, for the purpose of numismatic research.

Contributions to the Library are solicited. Items donated which are required in one of the Divisions of the Library, will be acknowledged in the "Journal" other donations, will be disposed of at the discretion of the Society, after direct acknowledgement, and the proceeds allocated for use of the Library. Please therefore consider your Society, when thinning out your personal library.

A. DIVISION — BOOKS, ETC. — DONATIONS

Receipt of the following material is acknowledged with thanks:

From Major Sheldon S. Carroll, CD, C.50:

The Story of Canada's Currency, (Bank of Canada, 1955)
(Autographed by the donor, who is also the principal author)

And other items.

From Vincent G. Greene, C.6:

The Bank of Nova Scotia One Hundredth Anniversary Report (1932)
Canadian and Newfoundland Currency, by J. A. Elliott, Jr. (Toronto, 1954)
(Autographed)

The Currencies of Canada and Newfoundland, by J. A. Elliott, Jr. (Toronto, 1955) (Autographed)

And other items.

From Albert Hawthorne, C.32:

Encyclopedia of World Paper Money, by George Sten (Universal Publishing Co., Port Washington, N.Y., 1964)

From Charles E. Connors, M.D., C.38:

Documents relating to Canadian Currency, Exchange and Finance During the French Period, edited by Adam Shortt, Volumes I and II, (King's Printer, Ottawa, 1925)

Documents Relating to Currency, Exchange and Finance in Nova Scotia, 1675-1758, selected by Adam Shortt (King's Printer, Ottawa, 1933)

Dr. Connors arranged to have the foregoing three volumes bound to the Society's specifications.

From Ivor S. Lebane, C.26, who donated the cost:

Canadian Banks and Bank Notes — A Record, by C. S. Howard C.54, Two copies of the case bound edition.

B. DIVISION — SLIDES, ETC. — PURCHASES

Your Librarian wishes to take this opportunity to thank members and others for having loaned a number of bank notes for the purpose of preparing photographs for the Society's permanent slide collection. It is hoped that eventually all Canadian notes will be included in our files, however, due to the cost, this program must be treated as a long range one. Members having notes believed to be scarce or rare, are invited to write, in order that arrangements may be made to have them photographed. Duplicates of slides in the Society's files may be obtained at the nominal cost of 50c each.

The following slides are now available:

- 1 Colonial Bank of Canada, \$1, July 8, 1859, Plate B Buff
- 2 Colonial Bank of Canada, \$2, May 16, 1859, Plate B, Buff
- 3 Colonial Bank of Canada, \$3, May 31, 1859, Plate B. Rose

(Continued on page 47)

BOOK REVIEWS . . .

HISTORY OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

1862-1962 (200 pages)

Treasury Department, U.S. Government Printing Office — Price \$7.00

In line with the Society's policy of bringing to the attention of members new developments and items of interest, we are including the subject book under this heading. It has nothing to do with Canadian paper money but everything to do with the art and technique of printing and engraving documents, money and similar items.

It is, moreover, of much interest as an historical narrative of the growth and evolution of a major institution. The history of the Bureau is traced from its early years beginning in 1862 to the present, each of the 8 chapters are devoted to a period of growth and development. Interwoven through out are many interesting subjects, to mention only a few — the laundering of currency, the green in "greenback" and security precautions; also, much technology applicable to the printing of any paper money is included.

It is a beautiful book with many excellent lithographs. The descriptive photographs are above average; altogether an important acquisition for the library of any serious paper money collector. W.H.M.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WORLD PAPER MONEY

by George J. Sten. 152 pp, soft cover, illustrated. Published by Universal Publishing Company of Port Washington, N.Y. Price U.S. \$5.00, Canada \$6.95 available from most dealers.

The primary purpose of this excellent book, "to aid the collector in properly identifying any piece of paper money that might come into his hands", has been admirably accomplished. The book covers the entire range of world currency issued in the 19th and 20th centuries and contains over 450 reproductions of note inscriptions and portions of notes, as well as 72 illustrations of complete notes.

Although the Encyclopedia is described as "an index—not a catalogue," and includes issues of all countries, it nevertheless provides much interest to the collector of the Canadian series.

Special note should be taken of the listings of issues made outside Canada by our chartered banks. Cryptic entries such as the following certainly serve to whet the collector's curiosity: "Bermuda—B189 Merchants Bank of Halifax/The Agency at Hamilton Bermuda, 1880" or "St Pierre and Miquelon — S155 The Canadian Bank of Commerce (?) overprinted (not verified) 1920." Another interesting listing is: "Surinam — S606 card money (similar to those used in Canada) 1761-1828."

The Encyclopedia is a worthwhile addition to the paper collector's library, and though the listings are not absolutely complete, we may here repeat the author's quotation from the introduction to Samuel Johnson's Dictionary: "In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed." P.K.M.

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IN THE MARKET PLACE . . .

SALE REFERENCE—

PA 4—Coin Galleries, Public Auction Sale, November 12 & 13, 1964. New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.,

Code	Year	Denomination	Price	Sale	Condition & remarks
201	Barclays Bank 1935	\$5.00	12.00	PA-4	Fine
226	British North America, Bank of 1911	10.00	25.00	PA-4	Fine, torn corners
204	Canadian Bank of Commerce 1901	5.00	10.00	PA-4	Fine
	1917	5.00	10.00	PA-4	F-VF
	1912	10.00	15.00	PA-4	Good
	1917	10.00	30.00	PA-4	EF
	1917	10.00	17.00	PA-4	F
	1917	10.00	25.00	PA-4	Both notes
	1935	10.00			G to VG
246	Canadienne Nationale Banque 1925	5.00	15.00	PA-4	F-VF
	1935	5.00	20.00	PA-4	Pair F and F-VF
		10.00			
221	Imperial Bank of Canada 1939	10.00	15.00	PA-4	Fine
232	Molsons Bank 1912	5.00	21.00	PA-4	F-Edge Tears
233	Montreal, Bank of 1914	5.00	7.00	PA-4	VG
	1914	5.00	8.00	PA-4	Fine
	1923	5.00	10.00	PA-4	VF
	1923	5.00	15.00	PA-4	VG-F (2 notes)
	1923	5.00	20.00	PA-4	VG-F (3 notes)
	1931	5.00	15.00	PA-4	VG-F (2 notes)
	1931	5.00	15.00	PA-4	VG-Ab. F (2 notes)
	1931	5.00	7.00	PA-4	About F
	1935	5.00	15.00	PA-4	VG-F (2 notes)
	1938	5.00	15.00	PA-4	EF
	1938	5.00	15.00	PA-4	(2 notes) 1-F & 1 VF
	1942	5.00	8.00	PA-4	About F
	1942	5.00	8.00	PA-4	About F
	1914	10.00	13.00	PA-4	VG
	1914	10.00	13.00	PA-4	VG-F, Small tear & pencil mark
	1914	10.00	15.00	PA-4	F
	1923	10.00	15.00	PA-4	F with mark
	1923	10.00	25.00	PA-4	VG-F, small tear, (2 notes)
	1931	10.00	15.00	PA-4	F
	1931	10.00	14.00	PA-4	About F
	1931	10.00	25.00	PA-4	VG-F (2 notes)
	1935	10.00	16.00	PA-4	VF
	1935	10.00	25.00	PA-4	VG-F (2 notes)
	1912	20.00	30.00	PA-4	VG-Slight edge tears
	1914	20.00	25.00	PA-4	F Slight edge tear and marked
	1923	20.00	27.00	PA-4	VF

Code	Year	Denomination	Price	Sale	Condition & Remarks
	1923	20.00	25.00	PA-4	F
	1931	20.00	25.00	PA-4	F-VF
	1938	20.00	25.00	PA-4	F-VF
251	Nova Scotia, The Bank of				
	1908	5.00	26.00	PA-4	F
	1918	5.00	10.00	PA-4	F
	1929	5.00	10.00	PA-4	VF
	1935	5.00	15.00	PA-4	VG-F (2 notes)
	1917	10.00	20.00	PA-4	VF
	1935	10.00	15.00	PA-4	VF
261	Provincial Bank of Canada				
	1935	5.00	10.00	PA-4	VF
	1936	5.00	15.00	PA-4	(2 notes) 1 VG & 1 VF
266	Royal Bank of Canada				
	1913	5.00	25.00	PA-4	(2 notes) F-1 ink marked and torn
	1927	10.00	15.00	PA-4	VF
	1935	10.00	18.00	PA-4	VF
286	Toronto, Bank of				
	1929	5.00	10.00	PA-4	F
	1935	5.00	7.00	PA-4	VF
	1929	10.00	15.00	PA-4	VF
	1937	10.00	25.00	PA-4	About F (2 notes)
277	Union Bank of Canada				
	1907	10.00	40.00	PA-4	VG-F
226	British North America, Bank of				
	1886	5.00	30.00	Mem.	Fine
	1886	5.00	25.00	Mem.	VG
	1911	5.00	30.00	Mem.	VG
	1889	10.00	30.00	Mem.	VG, tiny hole
204	Canadian Bank of Commerce				
	1901	5.00	25.00	Mem.	F-VF
	1901	5.00	20.00	Mem.	VG
	1907	5.00	16.00	Mem.	VG
	1892	10.00	35.00	Mem.	Abt. VG
	1912	20.00	30.00	Mem.	F
	1917	20.00	26.00	Mem.	F
218	Dominion Bank				
	1871	5.00	25.00	Mem.	VF
	1905	5.00	15.00	Mem.	VG
	1905	5.00	12.50	Mem.	G-VG
	1925	5.00	12.00	Mem.	F
	1910	10.00	22.00	Mem.	F
	1925	10.00	15.00	Mem.	VG
209	Bank of Hamilton				
	1909	5.00	15.00	Mem.	VG
	1914	5.00	13.50	Mem.	Abt. VG
	1914	10.00	28.00	Mem.	Abt. VG
	1922	5.00	17.00	Mem.	VG, tiny piece out of top left corner
247	Hochelaga, La Banque d'				
	1917	10.00	50.00	Mem.	F
231	Merchants Bank of Canada,				
	1906	10.00	30.00	Mem.	G-VG
232	Molsons Bank,				
	1912	5.00	25.00	Mem.	VF

(Concluded on page 47)

MEMBERSHIP PAGE . . .

The following have applied for Regular Membership. Unless objection is filed with respect to any of them prior to July 1st, they will be accepted and be so recorded in the July issue of this Journal.

- Donald M. Stewart, 610 Third Street, S.W., Calgary, Alta.
Alexander J. Sullivan, 701 Hammonds Lane, Baltimore, Md., 21225, U.S.A.
Ross Hartoon, 212 South Brock Street, Sarnia, Ontario
Numismatic Collection, Bank of Canada, Ottawa 4, Ontario
Stephen A. Gould, P.O. Box 3, West Chatham, Mass., 02669, U.S.A.
Harold Shaer, Place Ville Marie, Rm. 3816, Montreal 2, Que.
W. Denis Gaherty, P.Eng., Place Ville Marie, Rm. 3816, Montreal 2, Que.
Jack C. Dietrich, P.O. Box 28, Clinton, Ont.
Aubrey E. Williams, c/o A. E. Williams & Co. Ltd., 1000 Yonge St., Toronto 5, Ontario.
Montreal Numismatic Society, c/o Miss J. M. Green, Secretary, Suite 1101, 1414 Drummond Street, Montreal 25, Que.
Elmer H. Tofteland, M.D., 209 Flint Medical Arts Building, 2765 Flushing Road, Flint 4, Michigan, U.S.A.
Fred Bowman, 210 Fifty-Third Avenue, Lachine, Que.
Andre Vermette, 1758 St. Timothee, Montreal 24, Que.
Jean-Louis Matteau, P.O. Box 592, Grand'Mere, Que.
John K. Curtis, P.O. Box 263, Willowdale, Ontario
Albert L. Galbraith, 1225 Mountain Road, Moncton, N.B.
Library, Coin World, Sidney New Building, Sidney, Ohio, U.S.A. 45365
Miss Dorothy E. Greene, Apt. 402, 315 Holmwood Avenue, Ottawa 1, Ontario
Edward S. M. Duke, 596 Kent Road, Winnipeg 5, Man.
Maxwell E. Brail, 405 West Prospect Street, Jackson, Mich. U.S.A.
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Miss Alice Zecher, 63 Bank Street, New York, N.Y., 10014, U.S.A.
Werner Amelingmeier, 54 Park Avenue East, Merrick, N.Y., U.S.A.
Leonard Heise, 644 North John Street, Fort William, Ontario
Hon. Henry R. Norweb, 1899 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio, U.S.A.
Howard F. Snure, Jr., 302-304 West Second Street, Duluth, Minnesota, 55802 U.S.A.
Neil Shafer, 1220 Mound Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin, U.S.A. 53404
North Shore Numismatic Society, 1450 Jones Avenue, North Vancouver, B.C.
Leslie C. Hill, FRNS, FCNRS, P.O. Box 662, New Westminster, B.C.
W. A. Hardman, 110 Fife Avenue, Kitchener, Ontario
Bibliotheque de la Legislature, Hotel du Gouvernement Quebec, Que.
Henry Hudson Canadian Coin Club, P.O. Box 1215, New Rochelle, N.Y. U.S.A. 10802
Provincial Archives, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.
Joseph Ruggerone, 85-43 Sixty-Sixth Road, Rego Park, N.Y., U.S.A. 11374

Applicants, whose names were published in the January 1965 issue have now been accepted as members.

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THE LIBRARY *(Continued from page 42)*

- 4 Colonial Bank of Canada, \$4, May 4, 1859, Plate B, Rose
- 5 Colonial Bank of Canada, \$5, May 18, 1859, Plate D, Buff
- 6 Colonial Bank of Canada, \$10, April 4, 1859, Plate B, Buff
- 7 Colonial Bank of Canada, \$50, Sept. 21, 1863, Plate B, Buff
- 8 Colonial Bank of Canada, \$100, Jan. 7, 1869, Plate A, Buff
- 9 Union Bank of Newfoundland, £5, Aug. 1, 1883, Plate A
- 10 Union Bank of Newfoundland, \$2, May 1, 1882, Plate D
- 11 Union Bank of Newfoundland, \$2, reverse of preceding note
- 12 Union Bank of Newfoundland, \$10, May 1, 1889
- 13 Union Bank of Newfoundland, \$10, reverse of preceding note.
- 15 Union Bank of Newfoundland, \$20, May 1, 1889
- 15 Union Bank of Newfoundland, \$20, reverse of preceding note
- 16 Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, \$2, Jan. 3, 1888, Plate B.
- 17 Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, \$2, reverse of preceding note
- 18 Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, \$5, Jan. 3, 1888, Plate B.
- 19 Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, \$5, reverse of preceding note.
- 20 Bank of Western Canada, \$4, Sept. 20, 1859, Plate B.
- 21 The Zimmerman Bank (Elgin), \$3, Aug. 7, 1856, Plate A
- 22 The Zimmerman Bank (Elgin), \$5, Dec. 1, 1856, Plate C

IN THE MARKET PLACE *(Concluded from page 45)*

SALE REFERENCE — Auction held by Ronald Greene, Victoria, B.C. March 31, 1964

204	Canadian Bank of Commerce,				
	1907	10.00	20.00	PA	F, but soiled
246	Canadian National Bank				
	1929	5.00	7.00	PA	Abt. VG
	1929	10.00	38.00	PA	AU once stapled
221	Imperial Bank of Canada				
	1910	5.00	38.00	PA	VF
	1920	5.00	12.50	PA	F*
	1934	5.00	14.40	PA	AU
	1934	10.00	13.00	PA	F
	1939	10.00	13.00	PA	VF, 3 pin holes
251	Nova Scotia, Bank of				
	1924	10.00	21.00	PA	VF*
225	Montreal, Bank of				
	1935	5.00	8.00	PA	AU
	1938	5.00	6.50	PA	F*
	1923	10.00	20.00	PA	AU
261	Provincial Bank of Canada				
	1928	10.00	37.00	PA	Unc. once stapled

EDITORIAL COMMENT . . .

This issue must be started off with an apology to Author J. Albert Peddie, whose article on "The Bank of Canada \$1.00 Notes of George VI" was the victim of a mischievous "Gremlin" in the last issue. On page 6, second last paragraph, the second sentence should read: "This changeover occurred between O/M 2447867 GORDON-TOWERS and O/M 4311950 COYNE-TOWERS." Our apologies to readers who tried in vain to make sense out of what appeared.



This issue welcomes several new contributors, including C. F. Longley C.66, a lawyer in Halifax, N.S., (Newfoundland Paper Currency — on which he is most knowledgeable), Mrs. Betty A. M. Hearn, #86, Archivist and Head Librarian at the Head Office of The Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto (Who Signed That Banknote?), Major Sheldon S. Carroll C.50, Curator of the Numismatic Collection, Bank of Canada, Ottawa (Redeemable Chartered Bank Notes), Scott S. Simpson, of Vancouver, B.C., who admits that his researches into the "Yukon" notes was an outgrowth of his studies of the Yukon token series, Maurice Sklar C.17, who writes from Sherman Oaks, California and Maurice M. Gould C.42, who has been a long-time supporter of Canadian numismatics, and is New England Representative for the Canadian Numismatic Association (A Satirical Newfoundland Note).

If another ten members step forward now, manuscripts in hand for publication in the next issue, the Editor's worries will be "only little ones"!

A few copies of Issue No. 1 were sent out to members with cracked spines — if your happens to be one — please send it in for replacement.

Due to the kindness of J. F. Sanderson, Public Relations Advisor to the Canadian Bankers Association, with this "Journal" will go a copy of the Association's January 1965 "White Bulletin" entitled "A Bibliography of Canadian Banking". As every student of Canadian paper money sooner or later seeks additional information on the issuers, the Canadian Bankers Association has rendered to our members a great and timely service by making this publication, which provides in compact form, an extensive record of what has been written in recent years on the subject available. A post card to Mr. Sanderson (c/o Canadian Bankers Association, 50 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.) would be an appropriate method of indicating your appreciation.

At a recent Executive meeting, it was decided that, so far as supplies permit, copies of the Society's "Journal" may be purchased by members and others at \$2.50 each, with discounts based on quantities ordered, to the trade. Directors are supplied with a few copies for promotion purposes, however sample copies are not sent out other than to organized groups.



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