
The CANADIAN

PAPER MONEY

JOURNAL



(Story page 75)

Official Publication of
The Canadian Paper Money Society

NEGOTIABLE CANADIAN BANK NOTES

Dominion of Canada \$4, 1882 G-VG	\$175.00
Bank of Canada \$20, 1935 (Princess Elizabeth) English Text, Large Seal, Crisp Unc. \$45, Abt. Unc.	40.00
Bank of Canada \$25, 1935 King George & Queen Mary, English Text, Crisp. Unc. \$325; Abt. Unc.	275.00
Bank of British North America \$5, 1886 Fine \$30, VG	23.00
Canadian Bank of Commerce \$4, 1870 Abt. VG	225.00
Dominion Bank \$4, 1876 VG-F	295.00
Bank of Hamilton \$5, 1909 or 1914 VG, each	15.00
Imperial Bank of Canada \$4, 1875 Abt. VG	295.00
Merchant's Bank of Canada \$1, 1868 Fine	225.00
Merchants Bank of P.E.I. \$1, 1877 VG	195.00
Molsons Bank \$5, 1912, VF \$25, Fine	18.00
Bank of Montreal \$1, 1852 VG	135.00
Bank of Montreal \$1, 1858 Imprinted Kingston, Abt. VG	125.00
Ontario Bank \$2, 1861 Imprinted Toronto, Fine	250.00
Standard Bank \$5, 1919 Fine \$20, VG	16.00
Sterling Bank \$20, 1906 Condition poor due to portions of edges missing. A rare space filler	30.00
Sterling Bank \$10, 1921 F	150.00
Bank of Toronto \$10, 1937 Unc. \$16; Abt. Unc.	14.00
Bank of Toronto \$50, 1920 VG	75.00

BANK OF CANADA, SECOND ISSUE 1937, GEORGE VI PORTRAIT:

Osborne-Towers Signatures \$1 Unc. \$15.00; \$2 Unc. \$15.00; \$10 Unc.	25.00
Gordon-Towers Signature \$1 VF-EF \$3.50; Unc. \$7.00; \$2 VF-EF \$5.00; Unc. \$10.00; \$5 VF-EF \$9.00; Unc. \$15.00; \$10 VF-EF \$15.00; Unc. \$20.00; \$20 VF-EF \$25.00; Unc.	30.00
Coyne-Towers Signatures Unc: \$1—\$3.50, \$2—\$6.50; \$5—\$9.00; \$10— \$15.00; AU: \$1—\$2.50; \$2—\$4.00; \$5—\$7.50; \$10—\$12.50; \$20	25.00

BANK OF CANADA, THIRD ISSUE, 1954 ELIZABETH II PORTRAIT

Beattie-Coyne Signatures, Unc \$1—\$3.00; \$2—\$6.00; \$5	\$10.00
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NOTE: The above 1954 issue notes are known as the devil's face variety due to resemblance of a devil's face in the Queen's hair behind the left ear. The following notes were printed after revisions were made in the engraving to remove the objectionable feature.

Beattie-Coyne Signature Unc. \$1—\$2.50; \$2—\$5.00; \$5	\$8.00
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CANADA COIN EXCHANGE

(Established 1949)

92 Jarvis St., 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 4

October, 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

It is with pleasure that I announce the appointment of Charles F. Longley as Director, Atlantic Region, of the Society. Mr. Longley, who is well known to many of you, is an experienced and competent numismatist with a strong interest in Canadian paper money. In accepting the responsibility as Director for the Maritimes, he will strengthen considerably the Society's interests in this important area.

A report of my recent visit to Halifax, N.S. and St. John's, Nfld. may be interesting to some of you. I took the opportunity, while on a business trip, to visit with several Society members and found the time spent both enjoyable and rewarding. I can, moreover, assure you that even though our numbers are not large in these cities, there is no shortage of earnestness and paper money activity on the part of these collectors.



You are aware that the Atlantic Provinces have a rich heritage in Canadian paper money, steeped as they are in the early history of a large number of Banks, one at least of which is still in existence. (If predecessor Banks and those amalgamated are taken into account, the number is greater.) I have the feeling also that this area still holds rewards for the collector who diligently seeks out hidden or little known repositories of older bank notes which in total must harbour a significant portion of the outstanding notes. (Refer Page #35 in the April, 1965 issue of the Journal.)

While in Eastern Canada, I acquired one of the current issue of \$1.00 notes with a mis-matched serial number. The note, of the 1954 Series—Beattie/Rasminsky is proper in all respects except for the second digit of the serial number. On the left side the number reads A/O 068..... and on the right side A/O 078..... Everything else including the balance of the number is correct. It was reported to me informally that a quantity of these error \$1.00 notes was distributed in St. John's, Nfld. and that a call for their return was made by the Bank of Canada. It will be interesting to watch this development, due to its highly unusual nature. If members having knowledge of any of these notes or acquiring additional information in the future will record such with us, we will ensure it is made available to all through these pages.

The response to the request for material for the Library Donation Auction has been gratifying. Several lots offered have been of exceedingly high quality as will be seen from the list appearing in this issue. With support from all members in the bidding, the Library Fund will be given a healthy boost.

One other brief note before closing off this column relates to an interesting pocket book (Pelican Book A699) I came across recently entitled "A History of Money". The author is E. Victor Morgan, an economist, lecturer and author of eight books, mostly about monetary and financial institutions and policy. It is not a book about Canada or Canadian paper money, rather it is a competent and clearly written analysis of the entire history and theory of money and monetary systems. Any paper money student would benefit materially from a careful reading of this book and it would be a valuable addition to his library.

Halifax Banking Company

by C. F. E. Carpenter (C. 67)

The respectable and highly regarded institution known as the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce could hardly have started in a less auspicious place.

The site was a warehouse that had originally been used as a storage place for pirate booty.

Located on the waterfront in Halifax, Nova Scotia — at that time little more than a military and naval station with a population of perhaps 12,000—the warehouse was owned and operated by a prosperous and respected merchant named Enos Collins, a native of Liverpool, N.S.

By 1825, the year the Halifax Banking Company was formed, Enos Collins had turned the warehouse into a resting place for brandy, silk, spices and other goods produced from a thriving trade with the West Indies.



Built about 1812, this building was used by Enos Collins for his bank.

Efforts to start a bank in Halifax had actually been made as early as 1801.

In those days the monetary situation was somewhat confused (rest easy; no modern parallel will be offered). Accounts were generally kept in pounds, shillings and pence, but a number of foreign coins were in general circulation. There was the Spanish dollar, for example, and the pistareen, which was usually given the value of a shilling. In fact, books of pioneer merchants indicated that the Spanish doubloon was for a time the chief coin in use.

The currency situation was further complicated by the importation of British sovereigns and the use of British silver for government disbursements at Halifax.

Author Carpenter is an Assistant Secretary of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. For that Bank's Staff Magazine "Current Account" he prepared from the official archives, a series of articles dealing with the banks which the present institution has taken over. This article is the first of several. The Editor is most appreciative of having been given permission to use this material, and the illustrations.

Obviously, something had to be done to standardize currency.

Just as obviously, the answer was a bank that would eliminate the various types of foreign money circulating while establishing an accepted, stable currency.

Initial efforts in this direction were disappointing. In 1801 a number of Halifax business men approached the Legislature with an application for a bank backed by capital of 50,000 pounds—all of it raised within an hour after the books had been opened. Despite this enthusiastic support, the legislative body would not entertain thoughts of a monopoly.

There the matter rested for a decade, when it was again revived and again dropped.

But in 1822 the Halifax economy was hit hard. The British Government dockyard had been moved to Bermuda. In addition, there were the usual hardships of changing from a war establishment to a peace-time footing. Borrowing money from would-be lenders had become an acute problem.

Most merchants, in fact, acted as their own bankers, keeping their ready money in a chest on the premises.

At this point, Enos Collins began to emerge as a financial giant.

With surplus funds at his disposal, he was quick to capitalize on the pressing demand for private loans. He and his partner, working as shipbrokers and forwarders at one end of the warehouse, soon took on the function of bankers at the other end. Once started, the banking operation prospered. Application was soon made once again for a charter similar to that which had been refused twice before.

It was refused this time, too.

Application had been made in the name of the Halifax Bank Company, with a proposed capital of 50,000 pounds, Collins and his colleagues refused to become discouraged. They knew their idea was a good one, and they persevered.

They formed a private partnership on September 3, 1825, posting a public notice in the Exchange Coffee House to the effect that the Halifax Banking Company would open for business. A bank note for £1.10.0 issued at this time appears on the cover of this issue.

Despite the formal name, it soon became known as "Collins' Bank." It had its head office on Water Street, and soon became favorably known to the community despite its inability to publicize its affairs. The integrity of the private bank was never questioned, not only as a result of its scrupulously honest dealings but also because of the excellent reputation of its backers.

Besides Collins, these were: H. H. Cogswell, President, a leading solicitor; William Pryor, Vice-President, head of the house of William Pryor & Sons, one of the largest business operations in Halifax; Samuel Cunard, later founder of the steamship line of that name; and other respected business men such as James Tobin, John Clark, Joseph Allison and Martin Gay Black.

After the founding of the bank a unique situation, unparalleled in Canada's financial history, developed. The Halifax Banking Company kept its affairs entirely to itself and yet provided all the services offered by its competitors in other parts of Canada, though few in number, who were obliged to report such matters as assets and liabilities to the government.

The government requested and was supplied with such information as early as 1831, but not until 47 years later did its assets and liabilities appear for the first time in the government statement of chartered banks. Thereafter they were shown regularly.

In the meantime, however, rough waters were encountered, but successfully negotiated.

In some quarters, the prosperity of the bank had aroused enmity. In 1832, on the strength of a variety of unfounded charges, a meeting was organized in the same old Exchange Coffee House to consider the formation of a rival bank.

The fact that Nova Scotia was able to support two banking institutions was borne out by the successful establishment of The Bank of Nova Scotia a few months later.

(Concluded on page 80)

Description of Bank of Canada Notes Issue of 1954

1. The 1954 issue of Bank of Canada notes comprises 8 different denominations viz.: \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$1000. The notes are approximately 6" long by 2¾" deep and are printed on special white bank note paper carrying irregularly distributed small green discs or planchettes.
2. The general design is common to all notes and consists of an engraved border with angled corners enclosing, on the face, a colour area on which appears engraved lettering and, on the right hand side of this area, an engraved vignette of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. On the back, a similar engraved border frames engraved reproductions of Canadian countryside scenes.
3. On the face of all notes the denominations are engraved prominently in figures in the two upper corners and in words in the two lower corners—in English on the left and in French on the right. The denominations are also engraved on the borders in English and French as well as in small figures.
4. On the face of all notes the word "CANADA" appears in black engraving in the upper left center of the colour area. Immediately centered underneath, the denomination appears in large numerals flanked on the left by the denomination in English and on the right by the denomination in French. Immediately under this the name "BANK OF CANADA" on the left and "BANQUE DU CANADA" on the right appears in white on an engraved black bar extending the full width of the note between the borders and appearing to run behind the vignette.
5. Immediately under the black bar appears the words "will pay to the bearer on demand" on the left and "paiera au porteur sur demande" on the right in small letters. The date in small block lettering, viz: "Ottawa, 1954" appears centered between the above. Also under the black bar on all notes appear the facsimile signatures in black of the Governor and Deputy Governor followed by their titles in English and French, viz: on the left "Deputy Governor" "sou-Gouverneur"; on the right, "Governor" "Gouverneur".
6. The serial numbers of the notes are printed twice in red at the top of the colour area on the face of the note, once on each side.
7. On the back of each note the denomination appears prominently in figures on the four corners. The denomination also appears in smaller lettering in French and English in the top and end borders and (with the exception of the \$100 and \$1,000 denominations) in small figures in the top border also. In the bottom border the name of the Bank is shown in English on the left and French on the right.
8. Within the common general design described differences appear in each denomination. The pattern of white lines appearing within the steel engraved borders is distinctive to each denomination. As well, the general colour of the area enclosed by the border on the face, and of the entire back is distinctive to each denomination.
9. On the face of the note this distinctive or "characteristic" colour is derived from a combination of two lithographed impressions of closely registered patterns in two different colours printed one over the other. One of these impressions takes the form of a pattern of pantographed micro-lettering and includes, in the top center, a reproduction of a simplified form of the Canadian Coat of Arms. The other impression is a pattern of radiating straight lines.
10. Above the black bar carrying the name of the Bank, the colour micro-lettering pattern appears in colour against a background of white overprinted by the

In case you have wondered what happens when a new series of bank notes is issued, here is an extract from the official circular distributed to banks of the Bank of Canada at the time the 1954 series was introduced. The formal description cannot but be of help to anyone wishing to describe or study this series.

radiating lines. Below the black bar the same colour micro-lettering pattern appears in reverse, i.e. in white against a background of solid colour under-printed by the radiating lines. The result of this "reversal" is that the whole colour pattern below the bar appears darker than that above the bar.

On this darker colour below the bar and between the signatures of the Governor and Deputy Governor appears a scroll in white outline bearing the Latin inscription "a mari usque ad mare"—being part of the representation of the Canadian Coat of Arms appearing above the bar.

11. The overall pantographed micro-lettering pattern appears in slightly different versions on particular denominations. One version is common to the \$1, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$1000 denominations and the structure of the pattern is basically a symmetrical oval. A second version appearing on the \$2, \$5, and \$10 denominations is basically circular on the \$2 denomination, elliptical with pointed ends on the \$5 denomination and a symmetrical oval on the \$10 denomination.

12. The "characteristic" colour identifying the various denominations are as follows:

Denomination	Characteristic Colour
\$1	Green
\$2	Terracotta
\$5	Blue
\$10	Purple
\$20	Olive
\$50	Orange
\$100	Sepia Brown
\$1000	Rose Pink

On the face of the notes the above "characteristic" colours result from the following combination of pairs of colours, printed one over the other:

Denomination	Micro-lettering	Diagonal lines
\$1	Green	Grey
\$2	Brick Green	Chartreuse Green
\$5	Blue	Light Purple
\$10	Purple	Salmon Pink
\$20	Olive	Grey
\$50	Orange	Grey
\$100	Sepia Brown	Grey
\$1000	Rose Pink	Grey

All printing on the back of the notes appears in a single steel engraving impression closely approximately the "characteristic colour" of the face of each respective denomination.

13. Inside the border on the back of all notes appear engraved reproductions of photographs of Canadian countryside scenes as follows:

\$1	Western Prairie and Sky
\$2	Country Valley, Central Canada
\$5	Northern Stream and Hills
\$10	Rocky Mountain Peak
\$20	Laurentian Hills in Winter
\$50	Atlantic Seashore
\$100	Mountain, Valley and Lake
\$1000	Village, Lake and Hills, Central Canada

14. Two letters precede the number on each note for the purpose of identifying both the denomination and series of the note. The lower letter designates the denomination and the upper letter the series. The lower letters used to identify each denomination are as follows:

\$1	— A	\$20	— E
\$2	— B	\$50	— H
\$5	— C	\$100	— J
\$10	— D	\$1000	— K

(Concluded on page 92)

MONEY TO BURN

The following appeared in the Montreal "Standard" of February 11, 1950. Our thanks to Mrs. B. A. M. Hearn, Archivist for The Bank of Nova Scotia, for bringing it to our attention. Mr. Meek is now Assistant General Manager, Ontario Region, for the Bank.

You read about it, you dream about it, but W. C. Meek, Chief Accountant of The Bank of Nova Scotia is one of the few people in the world who has had his cigarette lighted with a \$100 bill. It's real money, too. Part of almost \$300,000 in old-style Bank of Nova Scotia banknotes which turned up in Canada during the last year, and which were destroyed at the Bank's general office in Toronto recently. Notes of the chartered banks, which circulated freely until the Bank of Canada began issuing all notes in 1935, are now being taken out of circulation. Lighting Meek's cigarette is E. E. Meadows, Toronto manager of the Eastern Trust Co., on hand as a witness representing the Canadian Bankers' Association.

Money-burning has been a sort of January Clearance feature of all chartered bank in Canada since 1944, when the Bank of Canada asked them to stop circulation



of their own notes. Yet even as late as 1949, the public came forward with almost \$300,000 in notes of the Bank of Nova Scotia alone. Better look in that dusty old sugar bowl on the top shelf or rip open Grampaw's old mattress, because there's still \$13,000,000 of these old, but perfectly good, chartered bank notes lying around the country somewhere.

Over the years many small banks have been absorbed by the 10 chartered banks doing business today. In taking over the small bank's liabilities, the larger banks guaranteed payment of all banknotes issued by them and have continued to do so up to the present. Effective this year, the chartered banks will turn

(Concluded on page 81)

\$20.00 COUNTERFEIT NOTES

Our members may have noticed recent references in our daily newspapers to counterfeit \$20 notes which have been circulated in Canada, especially in Ontario and Quebec.

The following is a description and means of identifying such notes. Serial no. R/E7500349 Beattie-Rasminsky, front plate no. 19, back plate no. 16. The paper of the note feels like ordinary bond writing paper, not like bank note paper. The normal yellow-green colour is more on the yellow side as if a real note had gone through the laundry. The coat of arms in the centre of the note is noticeably more yellow than the rest of the note. A very distinct difference can be observed, especially with a 10X glass, in the coat of arms where the fill in portion is horizontal lines whereas in a real note it is made up of small squares. This fact may rule out a direct photocopy process although the general appearance of the note is like a poor photocopy. Light green planchets can be seen scattered over the note but these have been printed on and are not incorporated in the paper, such that when held up to a light they are barely visible unlike a real note in which they stand out very clearly. The date Sept. 3, 1965 is stamped on the reverse by an ordinary rubber stamp, no doubt to add a touch of authenticity and the note was crumpled and then ref flattened to give a circulated appearance. The signatures are thicker than normal. Any bank note collector should spot these notes without difficulty. Here is a chance for our members to aid the police in apprehending persons in this racket.

HALIFAX BANKING COMPANY *(Concluded from page 76)*

In 1858, the first railroad in Nova Scotia gave impetus to a rapid increase in the number of banks, which had commenced some two years earlier with the founding of the Union Bank of Halifax. In fairly quick succession, over the next 11 years came the Bank of Yarmouth, the People's Bank of Halifax, the Commercial Bank of Windsor, the Exchange Bank of Yarmouth, and the Merchants Bank of Halifax.

The Halifax Banking Company, however, survived the competition by the application of good, common business sense.

As a matter of interest, the stock of the new chartered bank brought a premium of 10 per cent, while its first statement after incorporation showed total assets slightly in excess of \$700,000.

The president, incidentally, received the magnificent salary of \$1,000 a year while an equal sum was divided annually among the directors.

In 1872, the original partners having all died, the formal incorporation of the company was initiated without difficulty by men of a younger generation.

In March of 1874 the bank opened an agency in Parrsboro, and another in Truro the following month.

Progress thereafter was steady. By 1902, with assets of \$6,000,000, it had grown into an institution of 16 offices outside Halifax.

But at this time the President, Robie Uniacke, who had taken over his duties 20 years earlier, was becoming old, and weary of business, while the cashier, H. N. Wallace, was retiring.

As a result, proposals from The Canadian Bank of Commerce were favorably entertained. Subsequent negotiations brought about the union of the two banks on June 1, 1903.

The Halifax Banking Company, founded of necessity during a period of adversity by men of vision and integrity, was thus the first part of the international institution now known as the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

ECHOES FROM THE PAST . . .

Rare Canadian Paper Money

by Major Sheldon S. Carroll, C.D.

Dr. W. W. Lynch, C.N.A. 80, Sherbrooke, Que. has sent for our examination photographs of three very interesting pieces of paper money in his collection. Unfortunately our printing facilities do not permit their reproduction in the "Bulletin". These notes, which are very rare and perhaps unique, were issued in 1838, two at Stanstead and one at Lennoxville in Lower Canada. Although issued at two different places they are undoubtedly related. The general style, which has an American flavour, is similar, consisting of a central illustration at the top, the denomination in figures in ornamental squares at left and right, panels of intricate ornamental designs at extreme left and right and the text of the note below. The ornamental panels at the ends of the notes and the wording of the text (with the exception of the denominations) are identical on all three notes. The text reads as follows: "We promise to pay the bearer on demand (denomination) in current bank notes, in sums not less than one dollar, for value received."

A brief description of each note is as follows:

12½c or Seven Pence Half Penny:—Central design—eagle with outspread wings, holding ribbon in beak bearing inscription, "E PLURIBUS UNUM"; issued at Lennoxville, 1838; double signatures which are illegible.

40c or Two Shillings:—Central design—soldier with upraised sword standing beneath arch with three pillars; arch and ribbons bearing inscription: "CONSTITUTION, JUSTICE, WISDOM, MODERATION"; issued at Stanstead, 1838; signed by Spalding & Foster.

50c or Two Shillings and Six Pence:—Central design — eagle in flight; issued at Stanstead, 1838; signed by Spalding & Foster.

We might mention here that the usual money of account in the British North American Colonies down to the latter half of the 1850's was the Halifax Currency. One pound in Halifax Currency was worth approximately \$4 in U.S. coin, hence 1 shilling equalled 20c. This will explain to the puzzled reader how 7½ pence equalled 12½c on the Lennoxville note.

Illustrations of these notes were published in the magazine of the now defunct Canadian Numismatic Arts Society in 1938. At that time the two notes issued at Stanstead were incorrectly attributed to the Provincial Bank, Stanstead. This is quite wrong, as that bank did not open until 1856, eighteen years after the notes were issued.

The original of these notes remains pretty much of a mystery. A great many notes were issued by storekeepers and merchants in Lower Canada in 1837 and 1838. Whether they were issued to help finance the rebellion, as some believe, or whether they were a result of economic difficulties which coincided with the political troubles, is uncertain to-day.

Canadian Numismatic Society "Bulletin" #4, May-June 1951

MONEY TO BURN *(Concluded from page 79)*

over to the Bank of Canada the reserve they have been holding for redemption of their own notes and those of banks they have absorbed in the past.

So if you come across any old dog-eared banknotes, even bearing the name of a bank you've never heard of, remember that perhaps the government of Canada guarantees them to be as good as the newest, crispest bill you get from your bank today.

ENDORSEMENTS

ON NOTES OF THE WESTMORLAND BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK

by "Toujours le Môme"

In the course of studying the notes of this bank, which resulted in the article which appeared in the last issue of this "Journal", the author observed that many of the bank notes bore endorsements, in a few instances, of a personal nature, but more frequently those of business firms. Most of them were of Maritime origin though a few were from other parts of the country and foreign places.

Only rubber stamped endorsements are listed, though one manuscript notation which read "Miss MacDonald, Alex's daughter", must be recorded!

James H. McAvity

Haggard &

Foreign Dept., London

H. F. Vavacour

Books & Stationery, Queen St.,
Fredericton, N.B.

Paterson & Beck

Importers, Boots & Shoes
Saint John, N.B.

R. D. McArthur

Chemist & Druggist,
Medical Hall, Saint John, N.B.
All Medicines Warranted Genuine,
and at Lowest Market Prices

Lester Brothers

..... Provisions

Lawrence & Co.

Commission Merchants and and
Provision Dealers

Hall & Fairweather

Dealers in Flour, Grain and Pork, Wharf,
Saint John, N.B.

Kenneth B. Forbes

RICHIBUCTO, Importer of British and Foreign Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hardware, etc.

John Fawcett

Dealer in Groceries, Flour, Furniture, Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,
House Paper, Burning Fluid, Sole leather etc.
Pleasant St.,
Moncton, N.B.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company

..... W arr, Agent,
Saint John, N.B.

John Elliott

Importer of Iron and Steel, Paints, Oils and Glass, Dye Stuffs, etc.
Hard-ware, Earthen Ware, Stationery, Groceries, Fancy dry goods,
English and American,
Moncton, N.B.

Doherty & McTavish

..... British & Foreign Dry Goods,
Moncton, N.B.

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LIBRARY DONATION AUCTION

As announced in the "July" issue of this Journal, an Auction to obtain funds for the Society's Library is being held. The response, while not as great as it might have been, has been very good, and the following members who donated material are hereby thanked:

Walter D. Allen (C. 19); G. H. Bishop (85); Dr. C. E. Conners (C. 38); J. Douglas Ferguson (C. 9); Walter G. Holmes (C. 36); F. C. Jewett (C. 3); Charles F. Longley (C. 66); Wm. H. McDonald (C. 2); Peter Romanch (C. 52); Jan Svec; Norman W. Williams (C. 45).

The Canadian material has been examined and graded, and estimate prices provided by J. E. Charlton (C. 5).

The terms of sale are those usual to Mail Auctions, however the following are given for the guidance of novice bidders:

1. Bid by lot, remembering that the "Estimate" is just that, the selling prices may be higher or lower. A bid sheet is enclosed in this Journal for your convenience.
2. Terms are cash, on receipt of invoice.
3. Rulings of the Society's Auctioneer are final.
4. Bids must reach the Society's office by February 25, 1966.

BID GENEROUSLY !

CANADIAN

Lot No.	Estimate
Dominion of Canada, The	
1 June 1, 1878 \$1 C694867/D (Montreal rev.) Fine	25.00
2 March 17, 1917 \$1 Y-520980/B Saunders F-V.F.	10.00
3 March 17, 1917 \$1 E-011165A/Hyndman-Saunders Black Seal over "1" F-V.F.	11.00
4 July 2, 1923 \$1 E5621584/B Campbell-Clark Black Seal V.F.	5.00
5 July 2, 1923 \$1 E5173619/A Campbell Clark Black Seal V.G.	3.00
Bank of Canada, The	
6 1935 \$1 (English) A5307741/B Abt. Unc.	9.00
7 1935 \$1 (French) F3182242/D Fine	6.00
8 1935 \$2 (English) A4156364/B Abt. Unc.	11.00
9 1954 Series, \$1, Coyne-Towers "Devils Head" B/A 4445409 Cr. Unc	2.00
Government of Newfoundland, The	
10 January 2, 1920 \$1 #A299485 G-V.G.	10.00
Merchants Bank of Canada, The	
11 February 1, 1906 \$5 91246/A. H. Montague Allan VG-F	25.00
International Bank of Canada, The	
12 Sept. 15, 1858 \$2, 16679 Plate A — J. Fitch A/Unc	10.00
(1 minute hole, not due to circulation)	
Westmorland Bank of New Brunswick	
13 August 1, 1861 \$1 McAllister-Jones #4340 V.G.	\$6.00

FOREIGN

- | | | |
|----|--|------|
| 14 | Novelty pieces, portraits of John F. Kennedy and Mrs. Lyndon Johnson, each superimposed on \$1 notes, silver certificate issue 1957A Unc (Lot of 2 pieces) | 4.00 |
|----|--|------|

15	British East Africa—The East Africa Currency Board, Jan. 1, 1943-1/- (F); Madagascar—Banque de Madagascar, n.d., 5 fcs (V.G.) (after 1924) Belgian Congo—Banque du Congo 10-03-1942 20 fcs (F); Lot of 3	2.00
16	Belgium—Banque Nationale de Belgique, 01-02-1943 10 fcs (VG); Germany—Allied Military Government Series 1944 1 mk (F); Hungary—Magyar Nemzeti Bank Nov. 1945 10,000,000 p. (VF) (Inflation money) Lot of 3	2.00
17	China — The Farmers Bank of China — 1941, 5 y (VF); Japan — The Japanese Government, 1943 (?) \$10 (EF) Key letters "MP", issued to its occupying toops (?). Lot of 2	2.00
18	Czechoslovakia Republic — 5k (1949), 10k (1950) 20k (1949) 50k (1950) 100k (1945) and 1,000k (1945) all crisp uncirculated, punched with the letter "S". The designs are attractive, the colourful 20k particularly (Cr. Unc.)	5.00
19	Free French Africa — Government issue, 1941, 5 fcs (3, all VG) 25 fcs (F). Lot of 4	2.00
20	Mozambique—Banco Nacional Ultramarino, Sept. 1, 1941 \$1 (V.G.), \$2.50 (E.F.), \$5 (F), and Apr. 15, 1943 \$5 (F) Lot of 4	2.00
21	Mexico—El Banco Nacional de Mexico, Mar. 1, 1910 5 pesos. The vignette (reclining Muse) is the same used by the Canadian Bank of Commerce on its \$5 denomination, 1917 issue (V.G.)	2.00

The assistance provided by the copy of George J. Sten's "Encyclopedia of World Paper Money" in the Society's Library proved invaluable in listing the foreign items.

ENDORSEMENTS *(Concluded from page 82)*

Deforest & Ferins

Importers of Flour, Beef, Pork, Veal, Paints, Oils, Groceries etc.

11 South Wharf,
Saint John, N.B.

Della Torre & Co.

Fancy Store,
No. 40 King St.,
Saint John, N.B. and Halifax, N.S.

H. E. Allison

T. B. Barker

Successor to S. L. Tilley
Wholesale Druggist King St.,
Saint John, N.B.

Turnbull & Co.

Importers and Dealers in Flour, Corn Meal, Corn, Port, Fish etc.
14 South Market Wharf,
Saint John, N.B.

..... Jr.

Wine & Spirit Merchant

Charles Keirstead

DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES

The attention of members and others is directed to the display advertising rates for 1966 which appear on page 94.

Here is a medium for disposing of your duplicate notes, or bringing before our members particulars of the notes you are seeking. But it is a two way street, for you will also be providing support for your "Journal"!

IN THE MARKET PLACE . . .

Here is a further listing of paper money sales, including a private collector's records, which record a number of uncommon items.

Have you sent in your report of purchases and sales of recent months? Remember, that is what makes this page valuable to YOU!

The member submitting the following comments: "Two years ago, I started my own "In the Market Place" and I enclose what records I have made. I started to collect paper money not more than five years ago so prices cover this period. These represent prices asked by various dealers, those realized at auctions . . . and what I have paid to sundry individuals, mostly dealers. Some of the prices may seem to be out of line, but they are not fictitious I assure you and I regret I did not record my source."

Code	Year	Denomination	Price	Sale	Condition & Remarks
320	Agricultural Bank of Upper Canada				
	1837	1.00	38.00	Member	VF
	1837	2.00	15.00	Member	F
	1837	2.00	25.00	Member	EF
	1835	4.00	65.00	Member	EF
	1837	4.00	45.00	Member	EF
	1837	5.00	25.00	Member	EF
201	Barclays Bank (Canada)				
	1935	10.00	25.00	Member	F
305	Brantford, Bank of				
		Set of \$1, 2, 4, 5	32.50	Member	Unc. "Sault Ste. Marie"
226	British North America, Bank of				
	1886	5.00	50.00	Member	VG
	1911	10.00	42.50	Member	F
308	Canada, Bank of				
	1822	2.00	150.00	Member	VG
204	Canadian Bank of Commerce				
	1892	5.00	30.00	Member	F
	1906	5.00	10.00	Member	F
	1907	10.00	25.00	Member	VF
	1917	20.00	35.00	Member	EF
	1935	20.00	26.00	Member	VF
261	Provinciale du Canada, La Banque				
	1935	10.00	25.00	Member	EF
	1904	20.00	31.00	Member	EF
	1928	20.00	35.00	Member	VF
313	City Bank				
	1857	1.00	40.00	Member	VG
	1857	1.00	75.00	Member	F
314	Clifton, Bank of				
	1859	1.00	20.00	Member	Unc
	1861	1.00	15.00	Member	EF
	1861	2.00	15.00	Member	EF
	1859	2.00	13.00	Member	EF
	1859	5.00	30.00	Member	Unc
228	Commercial Bank of Canada				
	1860	1.00	125.00	Member	VG
247	D'Hochelaga, La Banque				
	1917	10.00	40.00	Member	F
	1917	10.00	75.00	Member	VF
	1911	50.00	500.00	Member	Unc

Code	Year	Denomination	Price	Sale	Condition & Remarks
218	Dominion Bank				
	1887	2.00	38.50	Member	VG
	1871	4.00	25.00	Member	Good
	1871	4.00	275.00	Member	F
	1871	5.00	250.00	Member	VF
	1905	5.00	22.00	Member	VF
	1925	10.00	25.00	Member	VG
	1909	20.00	35.00	Member	F
	1925	20.00	42.50	Member	VF
209	Hamilton, Bank of				
	1892	5.00	50.00	Member	F
	1914	5.00	45.00	Member	AU
	1909	10.00	35.00	Member	F
	1914	10.00	32.00	Member	F
	1914	20.00	45.00	Member	F
	1914	50.00	75.00	Member	F
344	Henry's Bank				
	1837	.25	15.00	Member	G
	1837	.50	25.00	Member	F
	1837	1.00	35.00	Member	F
221	Imperial Bank of Canada				
	1910	5.00	53.00	Member	VF
	1920	5.00	22.50	Member	F
	1920	10.00	37.50	Member	VF
	1923	10.00	17.50	Member	F
	1920	20.00	35.00	Member	F
	1923	20.00	33.00	Member	VF
359	Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada				
	1881	5.00	40.00	Member	G
360	Mechanics Bank				
	1872	5.00	10.00	Member	G
270	Merchants Bank of Halifax				
	1900	5.00	45.00	Member	VG
	1906	5.00	40.00	Member	F
	1886	10.00	77.50	Member	F
	1906	10.00	50.00	Member	F
	1916	10.00	50.00	Member	VF
	1907	20.00	50.00	Member	F
	1907	50.00	85.00	Member	VF
232	Molsons Bank				
	1855	1.00	350.00	Member	F
	1855	4.00	650.00	Member	VG
	1871	4.00	375.00	Member	F
	1899	5.00	15.00	Member	VG
	1900	5.00	15.00	Member	G
	1901	5.00	35.00	Member	VG
	1905	5.00	30.00	Member	VG
	1922	5.00	35.00	Member	F
	1900	10.00	40.00	Member	G
	1905	10.00	20.00	Member	VG
	1912	10.00	30.00	Member	F
	1922	10.00	14.50	Member	G
	1904	20.00	45.00	Member	VF
225	Montreal, Bank of				
	1857	1.00	275.00	Member	VG
	1859	1.00	275.00	Member	VF
	1844	3.00	450.00	Member	F

Code	Year	Denomination	Price	Sale	Condition & Remarks
	1852	5.00	350.00	Member	EF
	1904	5.00	25.00	Member	VF
	1936	5.00	7.00	Member	VF
	1846	10.00	500.00	Member	Fine
	1904	10.00	24.50	Member	F
	1904	10.00	37.50	Member	VF
	1914	10.00	25.00	Member	F
	1935	10.00	17.00	Member	Unc
	1903	20.00	35.00	Member	VF
	1911	20.00	45.00	Member	VG
	1911	20.00	32.00	Member	VF
	1912	20.00	33.50	Member	F
	1912	20.00	32.00	Member	VF
	1914	20.00	42.50	Member	EF
	1923	20.00	35.00	Member	Unc
	1931	100.00	135.00	Member	Unc
222	Niagara District Bank				
	1872	5.00	800.00	Member	F
251	Nova Scotia, The Bank of				
	1877	4.00	275.00	Member	F
	1881	5.00	300.00	Member	Fine, corner missing
	1908	5.00	60.00	Member	EF
	1918	5.00	23.00	Member	VF
	1917	10.00	17.50	Member	F
	1929	10.00	18.50	Member	VF
	1935	10.00	18.00	Member	AU
	1935	10.00	12.00	Member	VG
	1918	20.00	35.00	Member	VF
	1925	20.00	32.00	Member	VG
	1929	20.00	30.00	Member	EF
372	Prince Edward Island, Bank of				
	1877	1.00	70.00	Member	Unc
	1877	2.00	75.00	Member	Unc
	1872	20.00	80.00	Member	Unc
273	Quebec Bank				
	1898	5.00	180.00	Member	F
266	Royal Bank of Canada				
	1909	5.00	40.00	Member	VG
	1909	10.00	50.00	Member	VF
	1927	10.00	13.00	Member	VG
	1935	10.00	15.00	Member	F
	1909	20.00	65.00	Member	EF
	1913	20.00	43.00	Member	F
	1914	20.00	34.00	Member	VF
	1923	20.00	32.00	Member	Unc
	1927	20.00	36.00	Member	Unc
	1935	20.00	24.00	Member	VG
	1935	20.00	32.00	Member	F
	1913	50.00	65.00	Member	VG
212	Standard Bank, The				
	1914	5.00	10.00	Member	G
	1919	5.00	18.00	Member	VG
	1919	5.00	15.00	Member	F
	1919	5.00	21.50	Member	VF
	1919	10.00	20.00	Member	VG

Code	Year	Denomination	Price	Sale	Condition & Remarks
	1924	10.00	22.00	Member	VG
	1919	20.00	50.00	Member	F
	1919	20.00	40.00	Member	VF
286	Toronto, Bank of				
	1859	1.00	350.00	Member	EF
	1912	5.00	45.00	Member	AU
	1912	5.00	9.50	Member	F
	1929	5.00	15.00	Member	VF
	1935	5.00	11.00	Member	AU
	1917	10.00	22.50	Member	VF
	1923	10.00	16.50	Member	F
	1923	10.00	22.00	Member	VF
	1929	10.00	40.00	Member	Unc
	1935	10.00	15.00	Member	AU
	1937	10.00	17.00	Member	VF
277	Union Bank of Canada				
	1907	5.00	35.00	Member	VG
	1907	5.00	45.00	Member	F
	1912	5.00	35.00	Member	VG
	1912	5.00	45.00	Member	F
	1921	5.00	25.00	Member	VG
	1921	5.00	35.00	Member	F
	1912	10.00	35.00	Member	VG
	1912	10.00	60.00	Member	VF
	1921	10.00	20.00	Member	VG
389	Upper Canada, The Bank of ("Pretended Bank")				
	1820	1.00	35.00	Member	Unc
396	Western Canada, The Bank of				
	1859	1.00	12.00	Member	VF
	1859	2.00	25.00	Member	Unc
	1859	4.00	70.00	Member	F
	1859	5.00	15.00	Member	Fine
223	Weyburn Security Bank				
	1911	5.00	250.00	Member	F

Through the kindness of J. E. Charlton, the complete records of sales of Canadian paper money at Canadian Numismatic Association Auctions have been made available to "In The Market Place". The first instalment, that of the 1955 Convention, is provided here. Future issues will carry details of subsequent Auctions. Members will find most interesting the changes in prices which have taken place in ten years!

Code	Year	Denomination	Price	Sale	Condition & Remarks
302	Agricultural Bank of Upper Canada				
	1835	1.00	1.00	PA-6	F
	1837	1.00	3.00	PA-6	VF
	1837	2.00	2.50	PA-6	VG
	1835	5.00	2.50	PA-6	VG
201	Barclays Bank (Canada)				
	1935	5.00	8.00	PA-6	VF
	1935	10.00	13.00	PA-6	F-VF
305	Brantford, Bank of				
	1859	5.00	2.75	PA-6	XF, with hotel imprint on Reverse

Code	Year	Denomination	Price	Sale	Condition & Remarks
	1859	set of \$1, 2, 4, 5	22.25	PA-6	Unc (unsigned)
204	Canadian Bank of Commerce, The				
	1901	5.00	12.00	PA-6	G
	1907	5.00	15.00	PA-6	VG
	1917	5.00	7.00	PA-6	F-VF
	1917	5.00	9.50	PA-6	XF (Green background)
	1917	5.00	10.00	PA-6	XF (White background)
	1917	5.00	13.00	PA-6	Unc (Green background)
	1935	5.00	6.75	PA-6	VF
	1871	10.00	18.00	PA-6	F
	1912	10.00	13.50	PA-6	Abt. VG
	1917	10.00	12.00	PA-6	VF (White background)
	1917	10.00	13.50	PA-6	XF (Orange background)
	1935	10.00	10.75	PA-6	VG
	1935	10.00	13.00	PA-6	Abt. Unc
	1912	20.00	29.00	PA-6	F
	1917	20.00	23.50	PA-6	F
	1935	20.00	26.00	PA-6	Unc
314	Clifton, Bank of				
	1859	1.00	1.75	PA-6	VG
	1861	2.00	2.00	PA-6	Unc
	1859	5.00	1.25	PA-6	G-VG
	1861	5.00	1.50	PA-6	VG
	1861	Set of \$1, 2	5.00	PA-6	Unc
315	Colonial Bank of Canada				
	1859	1.00	5.00	PA-6	Unc (Unsigned)
	1859	3.00	3.50	PA-6	F
	1859	3.00	5.50	PA-6	Unc
	1859	4.00	7.75	PA-6	Unc
	1859	5.00	3.25	PA-6	Unc
218	Dominion Bank				
	1925	5.00	7.25	PA-6	VG-F
	1935	5.00	5.75	PA-6	VG-F
	1938	5.00	6.25	PA-6	VF
	1938	5.00	6.75	PA-6	XF
	1925	10.00	13.50	PA-6	VG
	1938	10.00	12.00	PA-6	XF
331	Exchange Bank of Canada				
	1855	1.00	3.50	PA-6	F (Unsigned)
	1855	2.00	2.50	PA-6	VG
	1855	10.00	4.00	PA-6	F-VF
336	Farmers Bank of Canada				
	1849	3.00	1.25	PA-6	Fair
	1849	5.00	3.25	PA-6	Fine
338	Farmers Joint Stock Banking Co.				
	1849	5.00	3.00	PA-6	VF
	1849	5.00	3.50	PA-6	F-VF
	1849	Set of \$1, 2, 3,	9.00	PA-6	VG-F
	1849	Set of \$4, 10, 50	22.00	PA-6	Proof notes

Code	Year	Denomination	Price	Sale	Condition & Remarks	
209	Hamilton, Bank of					
	1909	5.00	14.00	PA-6	VG	
	1892	5.00	14.50	PA-6	VG	
	1909	10.00	13.00	PA-6	VG (edge defects)	
	1914	20.00	37.00	PA-6	F-VF	
221	Imperial Bank of Canada					
	1916	5.00	8.50	PA-6	G	
	1934	5.00	5.75	PA-6	F	
	1934	5.00	6.75	PA-6	F-VF	
	1939	5.00	7.00	PA-6	VF	
	1910	10.00	13.00	PA-6	G-VG	
	1920	10.00	13.50	PA-6	VG	
	1923	20.00	23.50	PA-6	F	
349	International Bank of Canada					
	1858	1.00	1.00	PA-6	Fair	
	1858	2.00	3.25	PA-6	F	
	1858	5.00	2.25	PA-6	F	
230	Merchants Bank					
	1906	5.00	10.00	PA-6	Fair	
	1917	5.00	8.50	PA-6	Fair	
	1916	10.00	13.25	PA-6	G-VG	
232	Molsons Bank					
	1908	5.00	11.00	PA-6	VG	
	1912	5.00	11.00	PA-6	VG	
	1908	10.00	18.00	PA-6	VG	
	1912	10.00	16.00	PA-6	F	
	1916	10.00	14.50	PA-6	VG	
225	Montreal, Bank of					
	1849	5.00	29.00	PA-6	VG but for few edge defects (overprinted "Hamilton")	
	1923	5.00	6.75	PA-6	VG	
	1935	5.00	5.75	PA-6	VG-F	
	1935	5.00	7.00	PA-6	VF	
	1938	5.00	7.00	PA-6	Abt. Unc	
	1942	5.00	6.25	PA-6	F-VF	
	1871	10.00	25.00	PA-6	VG	
	1882	10.00	25.00	PA-6	Abt. F	
	1914	10.00	14.50	PA-6	Abt. F	
	1914	10.00	18.50	PA-6	Unc	
	1923	10.00	10.75	PA-6	G-VG but centre tear	
	246	Nationale Canadienne, La Banque				
		1935	5.00	7.25	PA-6	VG-F
1929		10.00	12.50	PA-6	VG	
1935		10.00	14.00	PA-6	Abt. Unc	
251	Bank of Nova Scotia, The					
	1908	5.00	9.50	PA-6	VG	
	1908	5.00	13.00	PA-6	G-VG	
	1918	5.00	10.00	PA-6	F-VF	
	1935	5.00	7.25	PA-6	Abt. Unc	
	1917	10.00	20.00	PA-6	Abt. Unc	
	1935	10.00	10.75	PA-6	VG	
	1935	10.00	12.00	PA-6	Abt. Unc	
	1935	10.00	12.25	PA-6	XF	

Code	Year	Denomination	Price	Sale	Condition & Remarks
	1925	20.00	25.00	PA-6	Abt. Unc
	1929	20.00	21.50	PA-6	VG-F
372	Prince Edward Island, Bank of				
	1877	1.00	2.00	PA-6	Fair
	1877	2.00	5.00	PA-6	F
	1877	5.00	2.50	PA-6	VG but mended
	1872	20.00	6.75	PA-6	VG
261	Provincial Bank of Canada				
	1936	5.00	6.00	PA-6	G-VG
	1936	5.00	6.75	PA-6	VG
	1919	10.00	13.75	PA-6	VG
	1935	10.00	11.75	PA-6	VG-F
	1936	10.00	13.00	PA-6	F-VF
266	Royal Bank of Canada				
	1927	5.00	7.50	PA-6	VF
	1935	5.00	8.00	PA-6	Abt. Unc
	1913	10.00	14.00	PA-6	Abt. Unc (Battleship)
	1927	10.00	12.00	PA-6	VF
382	St. Stephen's Bank				
	1873	3.00	39.00	PA-6	VG
212	Standard Bank of Canada				
	1900	10.00	13.00	PA-6	Fair
	1919	10.00	19.00	PA-6	G-VG
	1924	10.00	15.50	PA-6	VG
	1919	20.00	34.00	PA-6	VF
366	Niagara Suspension Bridge Bank				
	1840	1.00	3.00	PA-6	VG
286	Toronto, Bank of				
	1935	5.00	9.00	PA-6	Unc
	1937	5.00	5.75	PA-6	VG-F
	1937	10.00	11.00	PA-6	VG-F
	1937	10.00	12.25	PA-6	XF
274	Traders Bank of Canada				
	1907	5.00	21.00	PA-6	F
	1907	5.00	21.00	PA-6	VG
389	Upper Canada, Bank of ("Pretended Bank")				
	1820	1.00	4.25	PA-6	F
	1820	2.00	3.00	PA-6	XF
	1820	3.00	6.00	PA-6	VF
	18-	10.00	2.25	PA-6	Poor
396	Western Canada, Bank of				
	1859	1.00	3.25	PA-6	VF
	1859	1.00	6.75	PA-6	Unc
	1859	2.00	4.50	PA-6	VF
399	Zimmerman Bank				
	185-	1.00	3.10	PA-6	VF unsigned
	185-	1.00	2.10	PA-6	VG but tiny corner off
	185-	3.00	2.75	PA-6	Fine, trimmed close at right, Unsigned
	185-	3.00	3.75	PA-6	F
	185-	20.00	4.50	PA-6	VG

THE LIBRARY . . .

We are pleased to record the following additions to the Society's Library:

A. DIVISION — BOOKS, ETC. — DONATIONS

From Major Sheldon S. Carroll, C.D., (C.50)

Bank and Banking, containing a full annotation of "The Bank Act" of 1890 by J. J. Gormully and R. V. Sinclair (Ottawa, 1892) and other items

From Cale B. Jarvis and Chester Krause

North American Currency—by member Grover C. Criswell, Jr. (C. 25) (Iola, Wisc. 1965)

From McClelland and Stewart Limited (publishers)

Money and Banking in Canada—by E. P. Neufeld (1964) (Reviewed in January 1965 issue)

From Peter Romanch (C. 52)

Four Novelty Notes, the 1957A series of United States \$1 Silver Certificates with portraits of President J. F. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, President Lyndon B. Johnston, and Mrs. Johnston, superimposed.

BANK OF CANADA NOTES *(Concluded from page 78)*

For the series (upper letter), all the letters of the alphabet, except the letter Q, will be used, each letter being used for 10 million notes. The note number will not exceed seven digits (except in the case of the 10 millionth note when eight digits will appear). Thus a note numbered D/C 0001237 would be one of the fourth series of a \$5 note.

Notes which are spoiled in printing are replaced with notes bearing an asterisk in front of the letters which precede the serial numbers.

POT POURRI . . .

If you haven't seen J. E. Charlton's 1966 "Coin Guide with premium list etc." you have an interesting experience ahead of you. This latest edition not only lists approximate prices dealers will pay for Canadian, Newfoundland, Great Britain and United States coins with many illustrations, lists Canadian banks, but now provides a very attractive three pages of illustrations of Canadian bank notes — all obsolete and many rarely encountered. This is a nice boost to paper money collecting, and it is hoped with bring out of hiding some of the material we are all looking for.

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THE RESEARCH PAGE . . .

In the last issue of the Journal (Volume I #3) this new Department was inaugurated. However, a description of this new service to members was not included. Following are the particulars, including a few do's and don'ts:

1. The general objective is to provide a clearing house for information and a means of seeking facts, figures and data of all kinds for member's research, study, etc.
2. It is preferable that members using this service record with the Journal Editor particulars of the research they are doing. It is hoped, of course, that in all cases the results of such research will be published for the benefit of all members.
3. This service is not designed to assist members to add to their personal collection or to dispose of duplicates. Classified Advertisements are designed for this purpose.

In line with the foregoing, all members are encouraged to use this new service.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Subject: Canadian Bank notes issued in the West Indies.

Required: Any information, but particularly lists of notes in members' collections to determine relative scarcity.

Send information to:

W. H. McDonald,
26 Meadowglade Crescent,
Willowdale, Ontario.

WHY NOT?

Dear Paper Money Collectors,

I am sure that you will all agree with me that there is a great lack of collectors of Canadian bank notes. Why? because there is a need of variety in our bills. Let us review a bit: 1937 to 1954 same design except 3 changes of signature. 1954 to 1966 same design except 3 changes of signature.

Do you know that this could go on for a long time. You will probably say: 'Collect the earlier notes.' I would answer: 'They are beautiful but . . . expensive and not quite within the reach of the average collector'. So, to stir up interest in bringing new collectors into our ranks and to spice up our own collecting, here is a suggestion: write TODAY to the Finance Minister asking for something new in our bank notes. Here are a few ideas:

(a) For 1967: a new set of notes commemorating Canada's Centennial, or at least one note commemorating the event. Example a \$5 bill or what about an odd denomination as a \$3 or \$4 bill (an odd denomination would be kept as a souvenir by collectors and non-collectors alike resulting in a nice profit for the Government!)

(b) For 1968: a new set of bank notes with the Queen wearing the Tiara.

(c) What about three-coloured notes?

(d) Once in a while an odd denomination commemorating a great event.

After all:

(a) A bank note is seen by more people than a silver dollar.

(b) Stamp collectors asked for and got their Christmas stamps.

(c) Coin collectors will have their gold coin.

(d) Why no us?

If every collector of paper money would write to the Finance Minister we would obtain something. So, **WRITE TODAY.**

Gilles Pomerleau (139)

MEMBERSHIP PAGE . . .

The following have applied for Regular Membership. Unless objection is filed with respect to any of them prior to February 1st, 1966, they will be accepted and be so recorded in the next issue of this Journal.

Calgary Coin Association, P.O. Box 633, Calgary, Alberta.

John A. McMullen, 1 North Grand Street, Lewiston, Penna. 17044, U.S.A.

Heber Lake, P.O. Box 10, Fort Erie, Ontario.

Gilles Pommerleau, 1104 Dupplestis St., Sherbrooke, Que.

Paul Siggers, 2233 McBride Cres., Prince George, B.C.

Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Applicants whose names were published in the July 1965 have now been accepted as members.

**ONTARIO REGIONAL MEETING
ROYAL YORK HOTEL, TORONTO, ONTARIO**

Saturday, January 29, 1966

10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

EXHIBITS

MEETING

BOURSE

FILM SLIDES

Meet your paper money collecting friends here!

DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES — 1966

With effect January 1, 1966, the following rates per issue will apply for Display Advertising in this publication.

	Contract*	Non-Contract
Outside back cover		
— full	\$31.25	\$40.00
— half	18.75	25.00
Inside cover		
— full	25.00	35.00
— half	15.00	20.00
Inside page		
— full	18.75	30.00
— half	10.00	17.50
— quarter	7.50	10.00
— eighth**	3.75	5.00

*Four issues

**Prepaid only

A discount of 5% is allowed from contract rates where payment in full is submitted in advance.

These rates apply only to advertising set in normal style, and in 8 point type, except for display lines.

The Society reserves the right to edit or reject copy, and assumes no responsibility for errors resulting from submission of hand written copy.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS . . .

RATES: 7c per word or group, minimum charge \$1.50 for one insertion, 25c per word for four consecutive insertions without change in copy, payable in advance.

WANTED

INFORMATION, and offers to sell notes of Canada's Chartered Banks issued for use in the West Indies. F. C. Jewett, 26 Davean Drive, Bayview Hills, Willowdale, Ontario. 4

ONE ZIMMERMAN bank \$3 note. Give condition and price. W. H. McDonald, 26 Meadowglade Cres., Willowdale, Ont. (4)

FOR SALE

ONE SET of three volumes of the History of the Canadian Bank of Commerce offered for the first cheque over \$60 received by: Walter Allan, 2430 Triller St., Bronte, Ont. (4)

HELP WANTED

MEMBERS' contributions for publication. Write the Editor, early and often, to make this Journal more valuable to us all! C

THE LIGHTER SIDE:

"I can't understand why a handsome man like Donald should marry a woman twenty years his senior," commented a comely batchelor girl to her friend. "When you collect bank notes you don't look at the dates," explained her companion. from "Burroughs Clearing House" November 1965

When in Ottawa, visit our new store at



1091 Wellington Street
for your numismatic needs

RAY HOBIN
Stittsville, Ont.

WANTED — CANADIAN AND NEWFOUNDLAND PAPER MONEY

Please check over your numismatic library and let me know what you have for sale that refers to Canadian or Newfoundland banks & their notes. Also want old copies of Society of Paper Money Collectors Bulletins — write quoting price wanted. Please also refer to my ads in the previous issues.

Also need notes of, Sovereign Bank, Gore Bank, United Empire Bank, Metropolitan Bank and the Province of Canada.

Correspondence welcomed

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

CNA 4653

ONA 110

EDITORIAL COMMENT . . .

It is a matter of serious concern that so few members who are actively buying and selling bank notes, both for their collections or as part of their numismatic business, are providing reports for "In The Market Place". It is unreasonable to withhold this information from fellow members, when you have the opportunity of obtaining information supplied by others.



It is considered that one real service this Society can do for its member collectors is to provide up to date information on note values. But like any service, there must be an "Input" as well as "Output".

The reports which came in after issuance of the July issue were so few in number as to not warrant setting up in type.

Please send in a report of your most recent transactions NOW, and give the Society, and your fellow collectors a boost! If you cannot find the form enclosed in the July number, put the details down on a sheet of letter paper, and mail it in!

It is a matter of regret that the death of John F. Sanderson on August 31, 1965 at the age of 61 is recorded. Members will recall that through his cooperation, the Canadian Bankers' Association "White Bulletin" of January, 1965 entitled "A Bibliography of Canadian Banking" was made available to them.

Mr. Sanderson on the staff of the Canadian Press for a number of years went to the Canadian Bankers Association as Assistant Public Relations Adviser in 1943 and was appointed Public Relations Adviser in 1951.

With this issue, begins a series of articles on Canadian banks which have been absorbed by the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, by member C. F. E. Carpenter. It is by the study of Canadian financial history, and those institutions and individuals which contributed to its making, that a more complete enjoyment, as well as appreciation, of our hobby can be obtained.

Also in this issue is presented the prices realized in the first Canadian Numismatic Association Convention sale—held in 1955, on Canadian paper money. Considerable duplication will be noted of prices of items which have been listed recently. In most instances the "old" prices are given in order that in such cases, a comparison may be made of the change in 10 years. We have already observed, and pass it on to you, that it pays to buy "quality" merchandise.

A cry for a "Centennial" series of commemorative bank notes appears on page 93. Unless you are against it, drop a line to the Minister of Finance, Honourable Mitchell Sharp, Ottawa, Ontario, in support of the idea. If convenient, send a copy of your writing to this Society's Office as well. If nothing has been done on such a project, and we have seen no reference to it in the Press, the time is growing short.

The article on the "Home Bank" promised in the last issue for this, will not appear until the January 1966 number. The reason—a rather unusual one—an excess of material, which your Editor has not yet been able to sift through.

This issue also contains a most interesting bonus for members—a copy of the Bank of Canada's informative booklet "The Story of Canada's Currency". The Society is most appreciative of the Bank making a sufficient quantity available to distribute a copy to each member. A supply of the booklet in French has also been provided, and any member who would like one may request it of the Society's Office.



C. F. MARTIN

Dealer in Canadian Coins

106 Kathleen St. W., Sudbury, Ont.

Phone 705-673-0262

C.N.A. LM 23, A.N.A. LM 410

William F. Lavell
Professional Numismatist
Ticket Lobby, Union Stn. Rm. 103A, Toronto, Ont.
Coins and Bank Notes Bought and Sold
Phone 364-0651 C.N.A. 2096

Wanted — For my own Personal Collection

Hudson's Bay Tokens, Medals,
Paper Money, and Documents
Canada Bank Notes dated
before 1897
Indian Chiefs Medals
Documents referring to early
fur trade
Postcards with impressions of
Canadian Coins
Canadian Queen Victoria
Medals
Early Canadian and U.S.
Exposition Medals

Early Canadian Railway passes
before 1900
Wampum Belts
Coin Silverware
Staffordshire Plates
Early Canadian Militia
Documents
Governor General Medals
Coin Classware
Uncut Banknote Sheets
Canadian and U.S. Coins in
Presentation Cases
Please **DO NOT** Clean Coins

Wanted For My Personal Collection

PAPER CURRENCY OF
NEWFOUNDLAND

- Island of Newfoundland
- Union Bank of Newfoundland
- Commercial Bank of Newfoundland

PAPER CURRENCY OF BRITISH
COLUMBIA

- Bank of British Columbia
- Bank of Vancouver
- Hudson's Bay Company

Correspondence Invited

NORMAN W. WILLIAMS
6349 MacDonald Street
Vancouver 13, B.C.

From the days of the earliest explorers . . .

Tokens, coins and paper money have played their part in Canada's rich history. Wampum, trade silver, fur trade tokens, French colonial silver, countermarked talers, dollars and crowns . . . all are part of the fascinating Canadian past.

Few hobbies offer the satisfaction of Canadian numismatics and none can open so many doors to our historical heritage. A study of Canadian numismatics will lead you to a deeper understanding of the foundations of our nation, and, incidentally, disprove the widely held opinion that Canadian history is dull.

We at Van Horne consider it a privilege to assist those who are interested in the various Canadian series, be they neophytes, long-time collectors or professional numismatists. We have a large stock of tokens, coins, bills and reference books and an experienced and knowledgeable staff who have devoted many years to the study of Canadian numismatics.

Your enquiries are welcomed.

VAN HORNE

Suite 3816 — One Place Ville Marie — Montreal 2, Canada

TELEPHONES: Office 878-9561 — Teletype 878-9563 — Store 878-9566

Cables: NUMISMART

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