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YOU ARE THE COIN CLUB

By Stan Clute

North York Coin Club

No matter how large a coin club is or how many members attend its meetings, the guest's impression of that club usually rests with one person. That individual may be the club's Receptionist, Secretary, President or any other member who is the first person to meet the guest.

In the course of that first introduction to the club, the prospective new member will judge to a great extent the friendliness, interest and quality of the coin club. If the person representing the club is polite and knowledgeable, the guest will be impressed favourably. On the other hand, if the member is rude and appears to have little or no interest, the guest's rating of the club will be low.

The result? The guest will go to another club whose members are friendly and interested in their hobby and in other collectors: the club with but one indifferent member will lose a prospective member.

Nothing worthwhile was ever achieved without enthusiasm. If you're bogged down or frustrated trying to achieve goals try increasing your numismatic efforts threefold and see what happens. You should look, act and talk enthusiastically with every collector of numismatic material you meet. How can you be more enthusiastic? Some day when you feel low and it seems to be a bad day, force yourself to act enthusiastic, no matter what. Strange as it may seem, when you act enthusiastic it is not long before you really are enthusiastic, ENTHUSIASM works and it can really improve your enjoyment of your hobby, your club's meetings and coin shows, and the impression you make on other collectors.

Help your club win new members and accomplish more, numismatically, by influencing every fellow collector and every guest favourably, After all, it's YOUR club.

With the announcement of the issue of \$10.00 and \$5.00 Olympic coins in Canada we believe this article is timely indeed.

THE ORIGIN OF THE OLYMPICS

Thanks to Ruth McQuade, Ottawa Coin Club.

If you travel down the west coast of the Peloponnese, you will reach a small port, Katakolon. Not far inland is Pyrgos, and from there you can reach Olympia in an hour by train.

It was here that all the Hellenes came to worship the great deities they loved - Olympian Zeus and his divine partner Hera, and it was here they met to celebrate the Olympic games. Olympia was merely the name of a level plain, a small enclosure in the district of Elis, situated at the junction of two rivers.

It was at Elis, in the gymnasium that candidates from all parts of Greece were tested before they were admitted to the athletic competitions at Olympia. To have passed through the training of ten months, was regarded as the most valuable preparation.

The most distant colonies sent their athletes here to compete in friendly rivalry, at intervals of four years, with their brethren from all the civilized world. Greeks from Sicily and Magna Graecia met those of Cyrene and Cyprus. Crete and Byzantium mixed with Megara and Euboes. The simple folks of the islands met great men of Attice and Corinthia. Greek colonies of Asia peaceably associated with those of Macedonia and Epirus. Croesus sent his tribute to Olympia, and Hieron of Syracuse his armour to record his victory over the pirates of the Tyrrhenian Sea. They, who were always fighting with one another, laid aside their feuds once in five years, and voyaged to Olympia. (The Olympiad, a system of telling time, was the period of four years between successive celebrations of the Olympic games. The Olympiads were used by Greek historians to refer to preceding centuries, but never in everyday use.)

At Olympia, the sacred grove of Zeus was surrounded with a wall. Within it were the temples, treasuries, and statues. Outside was the stadium - the exact length being 210 yards. There was no town of Olympia.

The first recorded race was in 776B.C. and was won by Coroebus of Elis, but historians believe the games were staged hundreds of years earlier. The first races were foot races, which honoured Zeus. Gradually all the Greek city states began to take part. About 708 B.C.

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

The Greeks added jumping, discus throwing, javelin throwing and wrestling. Later they added boxing and chariot racing.

The winners were crowned with wreaths of sacred olive. Criers announced their names throughout the land. Artists dedicated statues to them and poets wrote odes to the Olympic heroes.

In the early Olympics, sacrifices of grain, wine and lambs were made to Zeus on the first day. The foot races were held first. One of the most prized contests was the pentathlon which consisted of five parts, or tests of strength and skill (a changed form of the pentathlon is still part of the Olympics).

We can conclude then, that the original Olympic games were a religious festival, of the deepest solemnity. They certainly did much to bind the distant colonies to the mother country, and no doubt they account for the similarity in style of art, of Greek buildings, sculptures, and coins made by people settled at great distances apart.

With the decline of the Greek city states in the 300 B.C., athletes from other lands entered the Olympic games. Gradually the games true purpose of glorifying the individual became lost. About 60 A.D. Nero entered the games. Nero was a poor athlete - by competing he lowered the Olympic standards of sportsmanship and skill. The games became so corrupt that the Christian Emperor Theodosius abolished them in 395 A.D.

While Greece was in decline, it was ravaged of its bronze statues which went to enrich Rome. A wonderful collection of Greek bronze statues can be seen in the Naples museum. Some of the finest marbles in Europe are copies of ancient Greek bronzes.

And so, finally, people came to forget about Olympia. The Hellenic race became extinct - its festivals were no more - it had played its part in the world's history. There was no longer need for the Olympic games. An earthquake levelled many buildings in Olympia in the seventh century and altered the course of the rivers. Olympia was deserted and forgotten and over it nature drew a veil. The rivers overflowed and the area was flooded and over the years it became filled with silt.

1500 years later

It was Sir Wm. Gell who discovered the site. In 1817 a British tourist brought home a bronze helmet he had picked up in the river bed and is now in the British museum. In 1829 the French dug on the site and their finds are in the Louvre. The German government voted £40,000 for the excavation and this began in 1875. After much of the stadium had been cleared it was found there were no artificial seats, and it was computed that from 40,000 to 45,000 spectators could have found sitting room. They found the starting point and the goal in the stadium were marked by limestone thresholds. One statue was found - Hermes. To have found this one statue made the whole excavation worth while.

So now we have the whole plan of Olympia - this excavation took six years.

In 1896 Baron Pierre de Coubertin of France helped organize a renewal of the Olympics in Athens. His interest in the games had been stimulated by the excavation of the ruins of the ancient stadium in 1878.

On the morning of April 6, 1896, King George I of Greece with the Duke of Sparta and members of the Diplomatic Corps, stood in the royal

box in the new and magnificent stadium in Athens, and formally opened the first of the modern Olympic games. As the ancient site of Olympia was out of the question, it was thought fitting to start the revival of the games on Greek soil.

Eight nations took part in the 1896 games. The marathon foot race from Marathon to Athens attracted the most interest. It was held in honour of the messenger who brought to Athens the news of the victory at Marathon, then died.

And so, every four years amateur athletes from nations throughout the world compete in a sports show called the Olympic games. No other sport spectacle has a background so historic or thrilling.

Flags flutter, cheers ring out as a swift runner carries a blazing torch into the arena to light the Olympic flame. The lighted torch has been brought many miles from Elis, Greece, where the games began more than 2,700 years ago. The athletes march into the stadium behind their national flags, stand at attention and pledge to obey the rules of sportsmanship and fair play. The host nation then proclaims the opening of the Olympic games. These games are divided into summer and winter games, summer about two weeks, and winter ten days.

The Olympic flame is a symbol of peace and friendship and is lit at the site of the ancient games. Runners in cross country relays, planes, and ships carry the flame to the stadium of the host country.

The official flag, first used in 1920 is white and at its centre are five interlocking rings of blue, yellow, black, green and red. The colours of the flag were chosen because at least one of them appears in the flag of every nation of the world. The official motto is Citium, Altius, Fortius, which means Swifter, Higher, Stronger. The rings are linked together to represent the sporting friendship of the peoples of the world.

The purpose of the games is to let athletes vie with each other. Nations do not actually compete against each other. Sports writers credit countries with points in events between teams, but this practise of ranking nation against nation is entirely unoffical. NO NATION EVER OFFICIALLY WINS THE OLYMPICS, The Olympic games were not held in 1916, 1940 or 1944 because of World Wars.

<u>Summer</u>	Olympic games have been held:	<u>Winter</u>
1896 - Athens	Not Held	
1900 - Paris	"	
1904 - St. Louis	"	
1908 - London	"	
1912 - Stockholm	"	
1920 - Antwerp	1824 - Paris	Chamonix France
1928 - Amsterdam	St. Moritz, Switzerland	
1932 - Los Angeles	Lake Placid, N.Y.	
1936 - Berlin	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany	
1948 - London	St. Moritz, Switzerland	
1952 - Helsinki	Oslo, Norway	
1956 - Melbourne	Cortina, Italy	
1960 - Rome	Squaw Valley, California	
1964 - Tokyo	Innsbruck, Austria	
1968 - Mexico City	Grenoble, France	
1972 - Munich	Sapporo, Japan	
1976 - Montreal (?)		

References for "The Origin of the Olympics"

"Greek Coins" by Charles Seltman

Encyclopaedia Britannica

"Greek Coins and Their Parent Cities" by John Ward

Reference Library Folder

PROPOSED COIN SHOWS

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

- Oct. 6 - Thistleton Coin Club Show at the Shoppers' World Plaza Kipling and Albion Road from 10.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. Draw tickets from Syd Ward, the secretary at the show.
- Oct. 7 - Sarnia Numismatic Society sponsoring the Bluewater International Coin Show in the Village Inn, 751 N. Christine St. Bourse, etc. from Carl Williamson, 931 Groendale Ave., Sarnia, Ontario.
- Oct. 13 - Canadian Young Numismatists (C.Y.N.) First Show in the Confederation and York Rooms of the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont. Display Chairman - Gary Miller, P.O. Box 252, Station "R", Toronto 17, Bourse - Leslie Brown, 11 Minto St., Toronto, Ont.
- Oct. 13 - Champlain Coin Club, Orillia, annual coin show and banquet in the Orange Hall, Orillia, Ontario.
- Oct. 14 - Tillsonburg Coin Club Annual Show in the Orange Hall, Brock Street, Tillsonburg. Details re bourse - Chas. B. Laister, No. 3 Highway, Tillsonburg and General Chairman - Geo. Reynaert, 41 Park Avenue, Delhi, Ontario.
- Oct. 20 - St. Catharines Coin Club Annual Show and Banquet in Westminster United Church Parish Hall, Queenston St., St. Catharines, Ont. All enquiries to Howard Hill, 1 Hayes St. St. Catharines, Ontario.
- Oct. 21 - Stratford Coin Club Annual Show and Auction. For bourse and display information write to Stratford Coin Club, P.O. Box 263, Stratford, Ontario
- Oct. 27 - Toronto Coin Club Annual Show in the Royal York's Confederation and Tudor Rooms on the Main Mezzanine, Toronto. Bourse Chairman - Toronto Coin Club, 100 Front St. West, Toronto 1, Ontario for details.
- Nov. 1 - Champlain Coin Club Annual Banquet in St. David's Anglican Church Hall, Orillia, Ontario.
- Nov. 3 - Oshawa and District Coin Club 13th Annual Coin Show in the Midtown Mall. Show Chairman (or chair lady) Larayne Pleau, 200 Bond Street East, Oshawa, Ontario.
- Nov. 4 - Windsor Coin Club Annual Show at the Holiday Inn, 480 Riverside Dr. West from 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.. Bourse, etc. - Garth Kuentzel, 3429 Dominion Blvd., Windsor, Ontario.

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- Mar. 30-31 - O.N.A. Convention at the Sheraton-Brock Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ontario. Details re bourse, etc. to Howard Hill, 1 Hayes St., St. Catharines. Reservation details later.

NEWS AROUND THE COIN CLUBS

BRANTFORD NUMISMATIC SOCIETY -

The first meeting of the fall season had as its theme "Get Acquainted Nite" and the main feature of the program was the C.N.A. slide "History of Coinage". There was also an auction and a horse trading table for swap, trade and sell items.

CHAMPLAIN COIN CLUB -

The club has a new meeting place, the community Hall in the Village of Rugby, on the Old Barrie Road. It was pointed out that as Winnipeg is celebrating its centennial in 1974 there will be two commemorative dollars struck, one of nickel and one of silver chiefly for collectors.

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY -

The President, Mr. Clarke, welcomed 29 members and guests to the first fall meeting. Chris Brooker read an interesting article from World Coins on the futures in gold and silver coins and bullion. The speaker of the evening, Mr. Mackie Smith, spoke on the Significance of Porto Bello To Numismatics and showed coloured slides of the area covered by his talk.

ST. CATHARINES COIN CLUB -

The first meeting of the fall brought out 52 members and 8 guests at which Victor Snell gave a report on the C.N.A. Convention at Saskatoon, Vic Potter reported on the Delegates meeting and Jan Nielsen invited all to attend the C.Y.N. Convention in Toronto on Oct. 13th. There was the usual lively auction at the close of the meeting.

STRATFORD COIN CLUB -

The last meeting took the form of a dinner meeting at which roast beef was served and the guest speaker was Pat Lambert, President of the O.N.A. His topic was German Notgeld and he had many different pieces on display. Plans are going well for the Show on October 21st and there are no draw tickets left so it should go off very well.

WATERLOO COIN SOCIETY -

The September meeting featured Bruce Brace as the guest speaker and his talk was "An Introduction to Roman Coins." This was a brief review of a thousand years of Roman Coinage and how they are tied in with Roman Culture and History. Albert Fuller gave a report on the C.N.E.-O.N.A. coin exhibits and displays.

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NORTH YORK COIN CLUB SPECIAL MEETING

This was a very special meeting for the club and it marked their 150th meeting and the guest speaker was E. Victor Snell who had spoken at the 100th meeting of the club also. Also Dr. J. S. Wilkinson, a past President of the club, spoke on the Conventions he had attended this past year (C.N.A., O.N.A., A.N.A., C.P.M.S., etc.). Greetings were also brought from other organizations as follows:- O.N.A. from President Pat Lambert...Bernie Kline from the Halifax Coin Club, Donald Stewart from the Calgary Coin Club and, of course, our own C.N.A. President Louise Graham. Vic Snell gave a most interesting talk on the minting of Canadian gold coins at the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa. Vic raised some points that have been and probably will be continued to be debated

over the years. One item of contention Vic raised was whether British sovereigns minted in the years 1911 - 1919 are in fact truly Canadian coins. The fact that they were minted in Canada, Vic pointed out, did not necessarily mean that they were Canadian coins, to substantiate this Vic pointed out that it was generally conceded that these sovereigns were struck at the Canadian Mint for the British Government, possibly for payment to Canada and the United States for materials, armaments, etc. for the first World War. This is, of course, speculative. After the greetings from the various guests the ladies of the North York Coin Club put on a buffet supper which was a sight to behold and I am sure that many of the male guests let out their belts a couple of knotches (h'm, I wonder what the ladies do in like circumstances). A fine ending to a warm, friendly meeting, As someone once said years ago "it was good to be there+.

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Report of the Huronia Numismatic Association 13th Annual Show

Saturday, Sept. 15th should be considered one of the biggest events of the H.N.A. Their show this year proved a most successful one with 13 bourse dealers attending, about 50 exhibits in the competitive display area. Mr. Pat Lambert who acted as head judge for the exhibits was ably assisted by Ray Pleau, Norm Wells, Tony Gordon, The closeness of the winning exhibits in the various categories was something in the area of 2 and 3 points separating first and third place winners.

Among some of the distinguished visitors present at the show was Mrs. Louise Graham, President of the C.N.A. and Mr. Dick Hildebrand, an announcer from CKBB, the local radio station. He announced the winners of the various exhibit awards. The show closed with an informal self-served dinner at the Versailles Restaurant in the Mall, where President Rick Ford made appropriate remarks and thanked all the members of his executive and club members who gave of their time to help make this one of their best shows.

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TENDERS WANTED FOR THE 1974 O.M.A. 12th ANNUAL CONVENTION

It is customary about this time every year to invite tenders for the forthcoming convention auction. This year is no exception. We are inviting all auctioneers to send in their bids as soon as possible in order that ample time is allowed for discussion, preparation of auction lists, advance publicity, etc. So to Messrs. Charlton Numismatics, R. Shillingworth, F. Rose, etc, etc., we would appreciate hearing from you and your bids within the not to distant future. Please mail all bids to Mr. William Gage, R. R. # 1. Shanty Bay, Ontario. I should point out to prospective bidders the show on March 30-31, 1974 is to be held once again at the Sheraton-Brock Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ontario. where it will be remembered, in 1972 we held one of our most successful shows including one of the best auctions we have had in some years.

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MEDALS

MEDALS

MEDALS

By now most members and clubs will have received my memorandum re the above. To date, approximately \$100.00 worth of orders have been received, mostly for pre 1969 years. I am expecting the shipment of medals for the earlier years any day now, so may I please request those of our members who want to fill the earlier years they are missing to - GET YOUR ORDERS IN TO ME AT BOX 311? ST. CATHARINES, IMMEDIATELY.

THE KWEI-CHOW SILVER DOLLAR

By Wayne L. Jacobs, City of Ottawa Coin Club.

The fact that this coin was probably not struck in Kwei-chow is a moot point that may be disregarded. The coin itself has a unique story to tell.

During the Republic, the governorship was conferred upon one Chow Hsi-chen who held that post from 1926 to 1929. Disregarding the fact that the province had no cars, the governor embarked on a huge road-building program and in 1928 was ready to celebrate the opening of the province's first road. His road-building included the virtual rebuilding of the capital at Kweiyang by widening all the streets, the "main drag" rivalling contemporary Broadway in width. Now having roads but not one car to travel them, it was felt appropriate to have one imported for the occasion of opening the first road. This was done and another small problem (the province now had roads but none leading to it) was surmounted by having the car dismantled and carried in on the backs of coolies. It would appear from the automobile illustrated on the coin that the car in question was a 1928 Chevrolet.

Traditionally, it is said that he wished to have his portrait on the commemorating coin but protocol forbade this since he was only a general and a governor. But as he was known throughout China as the "Road Builder of Kweichow" (sometimes in conjunction with adjectives that cast doubt on his mental condition), it was felt that the depiction of a car would suffice. Had he gone only this far, the soothsayers predicted, he would never have been safe but he went one step too far and this was to be his undoing. Tradition has it that the picture of the blades of grass under the automobile depict the words "Si Chen" in grass-script Chinese which was General Chow's personal name. For this presumption, the soothsayers predicted that he would die as the result of his roads and cars.

Strangely, General Chow met his death while engaged in battle against his military rival, General Li Shao-yen when, because of his superb roads and having the only car in the place, he outdistanced his own troops, was surrounded by the enemy and killed.

The obverse of the coin translated reads: (centre) "Kweichow silver coin" (top) "seventeenth Year of the Republic of China (1928)" and (bottom) "One Yuan".

The reverse of the coin shows the only automobile that has appeared on the world's coinage. The characters at the top translate: "Made by the Kweichow Government" and under the car "7 mace and 2 candareens.

Writer's note - My sincere apologies to all Chinese students and car lovers.

NUMISMATICA ALCOHOLICA

By R. C. Willey C.N.A. Journal, Dec./57

Since time immemorial, alcohol has been used by man as a short cut to freedom from the cares of everyday life. Even though its overuse may be attended by disastrous consequences, liquor possesses an attraction for most of us, - although the majority of people know when they have had enough.

However, persons hopelessly addicted to alcohol sometimes get involved in strange activities, with the production of certain special

types of coinage ranking not least among them. Incidents of the kind occurred several times in the early history of Canada. Best known, perhaps, are the blacksmith tokens of Lower Canada - an extensive issue of crude counterfeits made to resemble worn-out English and Irish regal half-pennies from the reigns of George II and George III. Such pieces show only a rude outline of Britannia or a harp on their reverse side, and a silhouette of the king's bust on the obverse, without legends. Turned out at first by a tippling blacksmith as an easy way of paying for his alcoholic drinks, these crude forgeries soon inspired others to do likewise. Copied, as we have said, from badly worn halfpennies that constituted the only legal copper coinage, the dies used in striking them were deliberately left unfinished. Many of this series bear their designs backwards because the forger cut his design so that it faced in the same direction on the die as on the model employed.

The practise of making blacksmith tokens spread from Montreal to Quebec City, Toronto and possibly to other centres. They were poured into circulation by thousands, and speedily became such a curse to the country that in 1835 the banks refused to accept any coins obviously light in weight, worn beyond recognition or made of brass. The Bank of Montreal issued copper tokens to replace the unacceptable pieces, whilst . Habitant tokens of 1837 further augmented the volume of respectable copper coinage circulating in Lower Canada. Most of the blacksmith tokens disappeared from use, though a few are believed issued after 1840.

In 1837, J. Roy of Montreal struck a sou which proved very popular among the French speaking people of that city. Its obverse features two large maple leaves and the reverse design consists of the value, Un Sou, in a wreath, with the issuer's name above. A journeyman employed by the firm achieved notoriety for this coin because he was an ardent beer-drinker and yielded to the temptation of running off a few sous from the dies whenever his thirst got the better of him. The coin comes on thick and thin flans, possibly because of irregular strikings.

Meanwhile, Prince Edward Island became the scene of action for another immoderate toper. A Charlottetown metal-worker named McCarthy placed in circulation the only penny issued in that Province to keep himself adequately supplied with liquid refreshment. His coin is even worse than the blacksmith's, being nothing but a copper blank stamped "P.E.I." on one side. How he circulated such trash remains a mystery, for the piece weighs even less than two of the local half-penny tokens. Yet halfpenny tokens of Prince Edward Island were put out lighter in weight than those used in the other colonies of British North America, except for certain issues of Newfoundland, and a few anonymous ones. Apparently he did not circulate very many of them, for his products are extremely rare to-day.

Now we come to coins which - though associated with the use of alcoholic beverages - appeared with no intent to defraud. The first are a pair of halfpenny tokens issued in Upper Canada in 1821; these form part of the Sloop series (Breton No.s 726-731), but their reverses show a liquor keg. One of them displays a keg marked Jamaica, referring to the importation of rum from the West Indies, whereas the other exhibits a similar cask inscribed Upper Canada - an allusion to the popularity of whiskey in that part of the world.

Last but not least, comes Molson's token of 1837, which has a keg and the firm's name on one side; on the other, a distilling apparatus is seen, accompanied by the words Cash Paid for all Sorts of Grain. This coin, too, is scarce, and exists on thick and thin flans.

Liquor seems responsible for all of the coins described, but it was not always the most important reason for their appearance. The tippling blacksmith at Montreal and his numerous imitators were guilty of fraud and forgery, but at least they did their bit to supply the public of that day with copper coinage when the colonial governments could not, besides providing coin collectors with some of the most amusing and interesting tokens to be found anywhere.

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DID YOU KNOW THAT....the O.N.A. has a speakers circuit? that member clubs and non-member clubs have the privilege of calling upon the services of some excellent speakers; speakers who know their subject and are only too happy to pass on the results, in many cases, of years of study and research into their subject....all it takes is a letter to the chairman of our speakers circuit, Mr. Ken Prophet, P.O. Box 226, Barrie, Ontario, L4M 3N2, and Ken will be only too pleased to get you a speaker, one word of caution, however, please give him a minimum of four weeks notice, preferably six weeksthat we have a library service under the chairmanship of Mr. William Gage, who is presently bringing up-to-date his list of library books available; upon receipt of this list we will publish it in this bulletin and we hope that our club members will take advantage of this service.....that we have an excellent Audio-Visual service, complete with slides, written script and/or cassettes, here again this is being brought up-to-date because we have recently added a number of new slide sets; this, again, will be published in the very near future.....these services are free to clubs, we hope that you will make use of them for the benefit of your club and the numismatic education of your members. (All enquiries re Audio-Visual to our chairman, Mr. Charles B. Laister, No, 3 Highway, Tillsonburg, Ontario N4G 3J1)

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THIS 'N THAT September not only ushers in the fall season, colder weather, busy, busy, busy time raking leaves and generally getting your place ready for winter, but it is also a very busy time for Ye Ed, attending all the various coin shows around the Province....So far this month we have visited coin shows at Barrie, North York, Kitchener with many more to come; one thing I have noticed at the three or four shows we have attended is the increase in junior participation in the area of exhibiting and surely this is without a doubt a real healthy sign for our hobby and, of course, coin clubs in general and this Association in particular; I say this purposely 'in particular' because in so many instances this association supplies the judges for the various shows; It is most gratifying to find that to-day exhibitors are not just satisfied to have exhibited but are most anxious to find out (a) why they did not get a First or Best of Show and (b) ask the judge's help in improving their exhibit and in many cases ask questions which we as judges, sometimes find difficulty in answering. This is good for it makes one realize that the job of judging does not stop with the judging of an exhibit but the judge must be able to back up why he only gave this number of points for that particular part of judging the exhibit and rightly so. To be asked to act as a judge should be considered an HONOUR and not just a job. It is with this outlook that all judging should be carried out....These remarks are not meant to be taken disparagingly but rather that those people asked to judge should try to improve their numismatic knowledge. See you in November...Have a good month

Ye Ed