

Edmonton Numismatic Society

(formerly the Edmonton Coin Club)

The Planchet

52nd Anniversary Year

September 2005

Volume 52 Issue 7

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 75024 Ritchie P.O., EDMONTON, Alberta
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**Alberta and Saskatchewan Centennial
1905 – 2005**



NEXT MEETING: *Wednesday, September 14, 2005*

7:00 p.m. Doors Open 7:30 p.m. Pizza Served

**Royal Alberta Museum
12845 – 102 Avenue, EDMONTON
Archives Entrance**

The Edmonton Numismatic Society



The Edmonton Numismatic Society (ENS) dates back to September 1953. At that time the members met and discussed the hobby under the name, the Edmonton Coin Club. During the 1960's, 70's, and 80's the Club sponsored 20 Annual Coin-A-Rama shows, issuing many collectible souvenirs. In 1979, The City of Edmonton's 75th Anniversary, the Club was host to its first CNA Convention. A number of mini shows and Anniversary shows were held during the 1980's and 90's. As a reflection of the varied collecting interest of the current membership, and a continuing commitment to promote the hobby, the Club changed its name to the Edmonton Numismatic Society just prior to hosting its second CNA Convention in 1998. Since 1996 the Club has sponsored two shows each year, one in the late winter/early spring and one in the fall.

ENS is a Member of:

Canadian Numismatic Association	American Numismatic Association
Canadian Association of Token Collectors	
Canadian Association of Wooden Money Collectors	
Canadian Paper Money Society	
Classical & Medieval Numismatic Society	
Numerous other Coin Clubs and Numismatic Societies	

2005 Executive and Directors

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Vice-President	Ray Neiman	Secretary	Michael Schneider
Treasurer	John Callaghan	Show Chair	Michael Schneider
Newsletter	Howard Gilbey	Program	Dan Gosling
Kids on Coins	Ron Darbyshire	Library/Archives	

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MEMBERSHIP

Annual Dues Calendar Year

Adult - \$10.00	Family - \$12.00	Junior (16 and under) - \$3.00
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ADVERTISING RATES: Full Page \$30.00 Half Page \$17.50

Quarter Page (Business Card) \$10.00 (10 issues per year – NO July or August)

FULL YEAR 20% Discount; HALF YEAR 10% Discount

FREE CLASSIFIED ADS (FOR MEMBERS ONLY) – Buy, Sell, Want Lists, Trade, Etc.

CONGRATULATIONS!

On Friday, August 12, 2005 Society Member **Charles Liptak** got married. Best wishes from all of us for a long and happy life together.

IMPROMPTU MEETING

Thursday, August 11, 2005 saw 17 ENS members show up at the Globe Tap Bar & Grill for an evening of numismatic discussion, refreshments and socializing. Topics included the CNA Convention, show and tell, collecting interests and pursuits, NHL hockey and recent holiday travels. Could this become a regular occurrence in the future?

EXECUTIVE MEETING

Thursday, August 25, 2005, 11 members of the Executive and Board of Directors met to discuss some past and up-coming events. The Treasurer presented a verbal report indicating that the Society had sufficient funds to finance the November show.

The Society has received its share of the joint ENS/CNS 1905-2005 Alberta Centennial Medallions. Single medallions in Brass or Copper are available for \$5.00 each. A total of 250 of each were struck. Cased sets of 3 medallions (Brass, Copper and Silver) are available for \$50.00. ONLY 50 Cased Sets were produced.

Discussion followed about the 2005 CNA Convention in Calgary. After a unanimous show of support from the members present, a motion was passed to apply to the CNA to host the 2009 Convention.

Three new books were received for the Society library. They are:

1. *Ashrap 2005*. A compilation of prices for over 19,000 graded Canadian coins sold on eBay in 2004. by Randy Ash, WAINWRIGHT, AB. Donated by **Randy Ash**
2. *Canada's Money* edited by John M. Kleeberg. Proceedings of the Coinage of the Americas Conference at The American Numismatic Society New York November 7, 1992. Published 1994 The American Numismatic Society. Donated by ENS Member **James Williston**.
3. *The Tiffin Tokens of Canada* First Edition 2004 by Gregory S. Ingram. Purchased by the Edmonton Numismatic Society.

The next Executive Meeting was set for Thursday, October 26, 2005. A special thanks to **Jamie Horkulak** for hosting the meeting and to **Sandi** for the preparation of the refreshments.

JUNE MEETING

The June Meeting took place as the annual BBQ and was hosted by ENS Member **Jamie & Sandi Horkulak** at their home in Millwoods, a suburb in Edmonton. The weather was good, the food better, but best of all was the company of the members, spouses and friends who shared the time together. Again, a special thank-you to our hosts for their hospitality.

SEPTEMBER MEETING

The September meeting will see two speakers and a slide presentation. Members **Howard Gilbey** will report as delegate to the CNA Convention in Calgary, **Albert Meyer** will talk about his visit to the ANA Convention in San Francisco and **Dan Gosling**, who is now the CNA Librarian, will conduct the slide presentation. **CONGRATULATIONS DAN!**

NEW CANADIAN COIN BOOK

A new book entitled, *The Book of Canadian Coins and their varieties* by Pierre Charest Third Edition 2005 has recently reached ENS Member **Ray Neiman's** store. This information was previously only available on CD. The book sells in the \$50.00 range. It has great photos of many major and some minor varieties. Your editor has already paid for the book by finding 3 Trends listed varieties!

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Fads in Numismatics

by Society Member

Jamie Horkulak

A fad could be defined as a rather sudden peak of interest in a particular area, usually with misguided effort, leading to a death as quickly as it came. A fad in numismatics is not always negative, rather an interest shift to a particular area. The interest shifts can also be cyclic in nature, falling off then reoccurring over the years. There are examples of where it becomes a huge long-term interest as well. Many numismatists find themselves participating in some type of fad at some point in their collecting. However, investment motives by non-collectors, or non-numismatic collectors can drive over-hyped fads to unrealistic levels. When an area gets hot and money can be made, it's amazing to see all the bandwagoners.

1. Past fads that died

Rounds:

An example of a negative fad was the thematic silver 'round' or 'bar' explosion of the '70s and '80s. People would see pictures of certain themes they related to, and suddenly they would be paying several times melt value for a particular design they didn't have yet, even if the bars were little better than 'home made'. This is an expensive way to amass bullion, and the buyers, very few actual numismatists, regarded themselves as collectors. The upside is it's a little more attractive or interesting than raw bars. This fad went as fast as it came, but you can be sure a lot of these collections still exist due to the owners not wanting to sell at reduced bullion prices.

Trade dollars:

Peaked interest in the 1980's, and still maintains some interest. These are the souvenir dollars issued by cities, towns and even companies. Like coins they have their own set of rarities like mintmarks, die varieties and various metals. Demand for these was very regional. Most Albertan collectors wanted trade dollars only from Alberta, maybe branching out to western Canada. This would do strange things to the pricing. A trade dollar from Quebec, for example, would be quite hard to obtain out west, yet the value was still low due to the lack of demand. Actual numismatists found themselves caught up in this fad. What a great 'side' project for a collector who can't afford the remaining rarities in an otherwise complete collection. Some of the possible causes of this fad to die may have been overpricing, they are not Government Issue, and usually are not struck on precious metal. Collectors soon came to realize that the *high* 'value' was simply fabricated.

Completion of a series:

It's amazing how many collectors, even experienced ones, still believe that a complete set of anything is worth more to someone else, than the value of its parts. As a collector, I don't want to buy what you've already assembled. Some of the coins in your set are not ones I would have selected. I'll have much more fun if I build my collection individually. Who knows how this building of sets fad started, possibly those early blue books where anybody could plug coins into that they culled from pocket change. Completeness is almost an unobtainable notion, as most series have its key dates, and only completed by the rich. Any dealer will tell you that a collection is almost always worth more broken into singles, and will sometimes pay less when buying a complete series if not allowed to cherry pick. While most collectors may still feel a sense of accomplishment in completing a series, plugging every hole with fillers may ultimately yield nothing. The emphasis has definitely shifted to quality rather than quantity.

2. Past fads that stayed

Slabbing

Probably has had the greatest impact on North American numismatics since the development of the grading system itself. The concept of third party grading began in the late 70's, and is *fundamentally* a great idea. Both the buyer and seller are biased when it comes to arriving at a grade or value, so it makes sense that unbiased 3rd parties establish the grade, especially when one grade point can translate into thousands of dollars. Slow to catch on in some circles, slabbing once may have appeared to be a fad but is now the basis of the US market in particular. In fact, it is so huge that it has produced other sub-fads.

Replacement notes:

Resembled a fad at the beginning, but good mainstream promotion from the major banknote publications helped the notion become a fundamental area of note collecting

Cameo contrast:

Collecting of these in Canada began in the mid 80s, following the US market. These occur unintentionally on business strikes and prooflike coinage. This area of collecting has taken quite a while to build momentum, only now becoming fad status. Certain dates & denominations are very difficult to obtain with heavy cameo. High premiums are placed on 'ultra' heavy cameo, and business strikes with heavy cameo often realize double catalog. These will probably hold their value, as they are truly scarce and represent a very small percentage of the total striking.

3. Current fads:

Online auctions:

This has had the biggest impact on collecting since slabbing. Buyers can choose from a greater number of vendors, sellers have a much wider audience to sell to. It's also a good way for collectors to liquidate duplicates to other collectors. There is a risk that online venues will become inundated with everybody's 'seconds', but really, all coins on the market are ones someone else is willing to part with. The really great coins don't come up for sale much. Stores or auction houses that do not participate in the conventional online auctions still offer online buying or bidding on their own website. This has already surpassed the fad stage.

Live Auctions:

Auctions are nothing new to coins, usually they were forums for dealers trying to dump stock that wasn't selling. What *is* a new trend is the amount of high caliber coins being offered at auction. This follows the trend set in the U.S. It has been about 10 years in the making that auctions be a monthly or semi annual *event* often featuring very significant pieces. Often, these major auctions are in conjunction with a real-time Internet feed, allowing online bidders to compete directly with floor bidders. Dealers are now known to consign their best pieces in major auctions, so the serious buyers fight over each piece and ultimately drive the price up. Auctions results are watched closer than before by the major coin-value publications. As a result, we see a more accurate representation of where the market is going.

High grade:

What started as a fad has turned into a definite trend. The majority of collectors I encounter seem to prefer owning high-grade examples of common coins rather than circulated examples of the scarce and rare issues. Even collectors who don't place much emphasis on grade still want 'unc'. The coins that have increased the most in value are medium to high-grade mint state examples, many of which are quite common. This makes even the common dates 'condition rare'.

Finest known:

Others have taken the high-grade trend one step further by seeking out the 'highest graded' or 'finest known'. Over the years the grading companies accumulate data which is then published as a population report. Studying the reports reveal coins once thought of as common are actually very scarce in the top grades. For some, there is satisfaction in knowing a higher quality coin does not exist. This fad or trend will not completely die either, as there will always be a collector out there that wants the best. This may boil down to the 'mine is

better than yours' syndrome, but this is exactly what investment coins are. Good coins to invest in are ones nobody else has.

Investment coins:

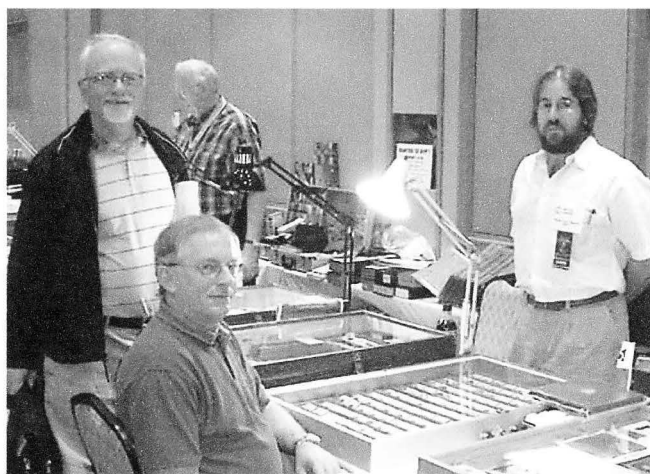
Most collectors take pride in that their life long endeavor is worth at least what was put in, making all of us investors to some degree. The notion that coins are investments has had a great influence on collectors. Investors want quality. Pure Investors are a lot of times not actually numismatists, but people just interested in a good return. This is what the US market experienced in the 90's, a frenzy of buyers driving up the price of high-grade material. US coins have always been the best investment overall due to the huge demand worldwide. However, with investment quality coins being so high priced in the U.S many collectors & investors are looking toward Canadian. The prices seem cheap compared to the US counterparts and therefore a good investment.

Certifying modern coinage:

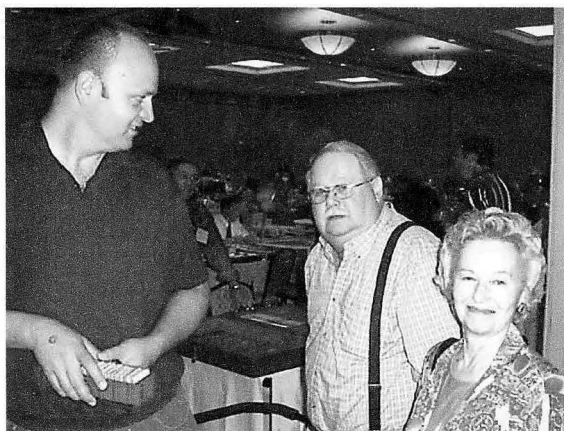
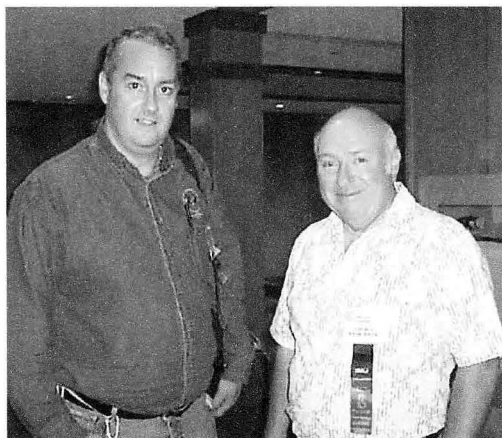
Certified as MS65 or 66 Elizabeth business strike silver and early nickel coinage. A lot from this period has been melted, traded as melt, or spent and all the while handled roughly. You have to go through a lot of rolls to find one piece that is worthy of this category. They should hold decent value, but maybe for some common dates not quite as high as recent auction results would indicate. More BU rolls will surface, whether they hold gems or not is a mystery. One thing is certain though. More time will be spent going through unc rolls as it is now worth it. A typical \$6 uncirculated coin can fetch between \$50-\$100 when certified in top grade. The fad of certifying newer coins will become the norm.

Toning & Eye appeal:

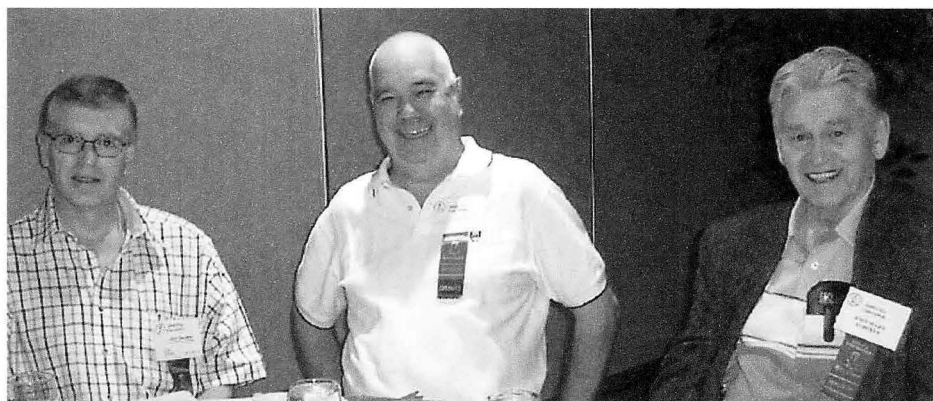
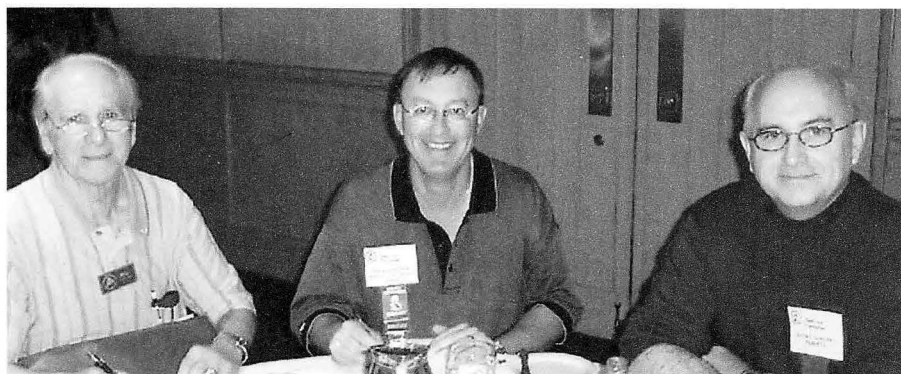
Up until the early 80s the 'trend' or fad was to dip any toned silver coins, to reveal the bright shiny 'day it was made' appearance. Collectors have since realized that this leads to page after page of similarly appearing coins with no character or originality, not to mention the damage improper cleaning causes. Astute collectors always have recognized the value of attractively toned original coins and now that understanding is becoming more widespread. High premiums are placed on coins with very attractive blues, greens and even rainbow toning. Modest premiums are given to coins that exhibit not so vibrant colors, but nice original patina. This, of course, boils down to personal preference. As a collector, you have to define what appeals to *your* eye: overall appearance, overall grade or a compromise. To some, the coins with the greatest eye appeal have no color at all, but high technical grade. However, over hyped toning can resemble a fad when more emphasis is placed on a little tarnish than technical grade. After all, the toning is superficial, affecting the eye appeal, and the technical grade is part of the coin. Toning can hide marks, allowing the coin to be graded higher than if it was brilliant. Toning can also be artificially

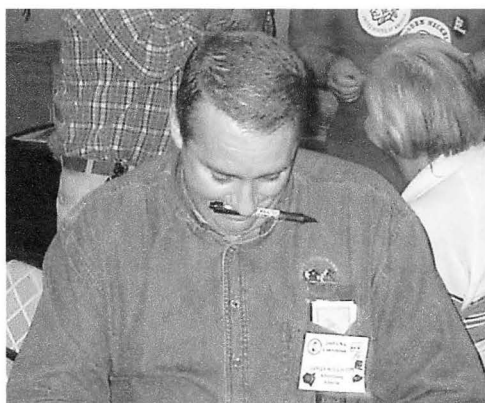
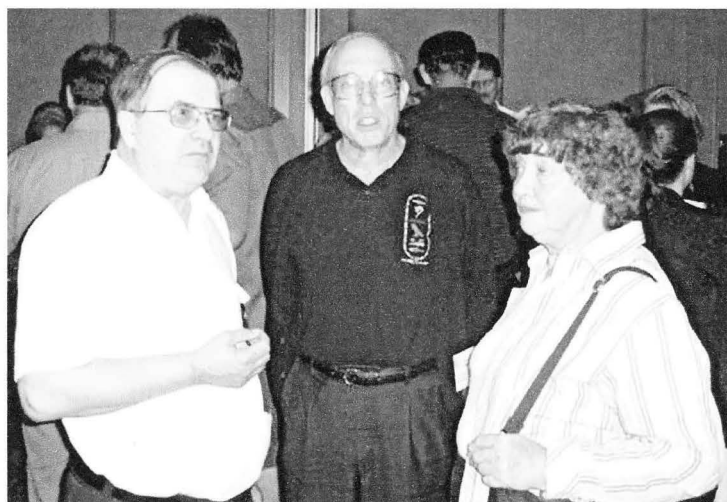
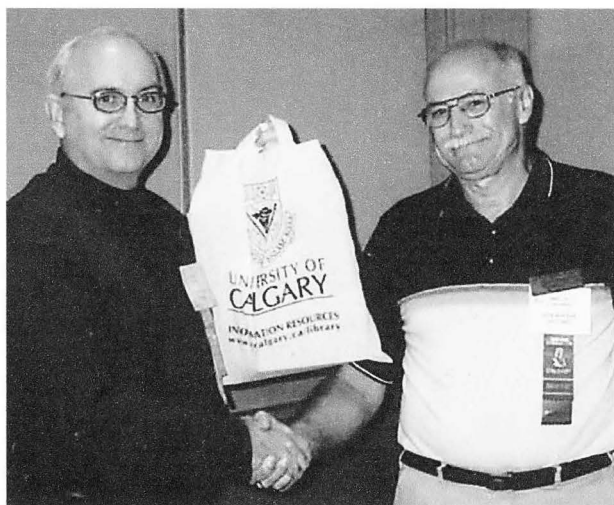


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induced on silver coins, and copper to some degree. This realization may lead to a downshift in toned prices, but not in the near future.

Red pennies:

Mintstate cents, also graded BU, have some degree of original mint luster and color. Usually, cents that have oxidized to dark brown do not attain the highest grades. The sought after examples have color ranging from red/brown to red to blazing red, with no brown spots or streaks. It's no surprise that collectors gravitate toward the as-struck fiery color. What is surprising, and resembling a fabricated fad is the certification services attributing these colors in the comments area of the certificate. This would be the same as the slabbers attributing the color of a toned silver coin, and every collector believing the hot ones to get are the coins labeled 'rainbow'.

4. Future fads:

All we have to do is look to other markets to determine where ours could lead. Upcoming fads may be starting somewhere right now, with most people not even realizing. Some of the collecting trends we see today will remain tomorrow, possibly gaining even more momentum.

Slabbing of modern proofs:

The US has been doing this for a few years with limited success. Canadian modern proofs are now beginning to get slabbed. All it takes is for someone to pay huge dollars for one of these and hoards more will come on the market. What began as a \$20 gift coin is now worth \$195 because a certification service calls it PR68? The entire mint run is PR68 or so. It is conceivable however, that if a low production run all were certified PR68 with a sole PR69, the PR 69 would hold a premium in someone's eyes. This fad probably will not last or even catch on to any great extent and the majority that has been slabbed already will hold only modest premiums.

Varieties:

Varieties seem to be enjoying resurgence as of late, both major and minor. Grade, etc becomes less of an issue, focusing more on the hunt. It helps that the Canadian certification service is attributing more types than those listed in Charlton. Once a large amount of varieties are recorded, it will be proven that certain types are scarcer than the established mainstream ones. There is talk of a more detailed variety book coming within 2 years written by Charlton-Zoell-Griffin. The variety fad may cycle, but never die.

Set registries:

This is similar to a classic automobile registry, but in this case collectors or investors can keep an online checklist of the certified coins they hold. The list is

hosted on the certification company's website, namely PCGS. It is displayed for all to access, and is set up as collections entitled whatever username the collector calls himself. The website even 'ranks' the collection by percentage complete. There are just a few Canadian sets registered so far, the most notable being the Belzberg collection, which has already been broken up. It's hard to say if this fad will gain in popularity in Canada, seeing the coins registered have to be certified by PCGS, and the Canadian certification service ICCS currently does not have a website or registry.

U.S investors/collectors buying Canadian

This will definitely become a future trend. Canadian decimal has always been scarcer yet more affordable than its US counterpart. US interest hasn't been big so far because the prices for US coins are just now being regarded as too high. A few serious American collectors could easily drive the Canadian values up by bidding to record levels at the major auctions.

Colorized coins

This is a *manufacturing* trend or fad, but the collectors will follow. Introduced first on mint products, it has made it's way into circulating coinage, the poppy quarter. The surface coloring adds a little flash to some gift sets, and will continue to be used. Whether it will continue in circulation remains to be seen

Conclusion

Imagine if your collecting specialty or area really caught on. An area you had pretty much all to yourself for years, having the pick of the crop, at the price you want, suddenly is sought after by all. How would you feel? Either mad because now demand is greater than supply, and prices are being driven up. Or happy that you were in at ground level, having knowledge and pieces that others envy. As a collector, this can happen quite by accident. What you thought to be a good thing to collect all this time, finally gets picked up by others. A collector may pursue an area for years with limited success, only to finally be able to locate certain pieces once the fad has driven the price up. Surely, estate promoters stockpile items on purpose then wait to resell when the demand rises simply as a money maker. Whether you are there at its conception, or jump in during the fever, most collectors are affected by a fad to some degree. A fad may bring out the piece you've been looking for. If the fad is 'buying certified' and you're not interested, it might be a good time to buy raw coins. If you're selling, there's no better time to sell than during a fad. As a collector or investor, you must use a fad to your advantage, rather than being negative toward it. That will get you nowhere. Using knowledge of past fads, good or bad will make you more perceptive toward upcoming trends, and ultimately a wiser collector that makes better purchases.

Anonymous bidder pays a mint for rare, unreleased B.C. coins

Gold-rush era set fetches more than \$1 million at Calgary auction

SARAH CHAPMAN

Calgary Herald

CALGARY

A set of rare B.C. colonial coins was auctioned off for \$1.05 million to an anonymous bidder in Calgary late Fri-day night.

With a starting bid of \$900,000, it came down to a battle between a man from Sylvan Lake, Alta. and an anonymous bidder.

"I have my limits," said Morris Kosowan of Sylvan Lake, who pulled out of the bidding at \$1 million. "That would have been the biggest purchase I ever made."

The silver and gold coins — \$10 and \$20 pieces — which were never issued and have an estimated value of \$1.75 million, were auctioned on behalf of Toronto businessman Sid Belzberg by Calgary coin dealer Stan Wright.

"It will certainly be something to talk about for a while," Wright said following the auction. "You just don't get (sets) like this."

Buyers were on hand from New Jersey, Vancouver, California and Texas at Calgary's Westin Hotel for the auction, held in conjunction with the annual Canadian Numismatic Association's convention.

Wright said earlier he had no idea how much money the coins would fetch. "We have some very serious interest but we're still keeping our fingers crossed, hoping they sell," said Wright, of Diverse Equities Inc.

Buyers were expected to be on hand from New Jersey, Vancouver, California and Texas at Calgary's Westin Hotel for the auction, held in conjunction with the annual Canadian Numismatic Association's convention.

Wright said he would like to see the pieces end up in a museum or in the hands of a private collector in hopes they could someday go back on the auction block.

The coins were minted in 1862 at the height of the Fraser River, B.C., gold rush, but never issued. Only a handful have survived, and many of them are in museums, making the privately owned coins ultra-rare and ultra-expensive.

Their estimated value had been \$1.75 million.

The coins were assembled by Belzberg over the past two decades. Belzberg tried to sell them as individual lots at a New York auction in 2003 when he sold off most of his Canadian coin collection, but they didn't meet his reserve price and were withdrawn.

The set of four comes with an extra \$20 gold coin. When they were put up for auction individually, the gold coins were expected to sell for about \$400,000 each, and the silver coins for about \$80,000 each.

There are only eight B.C. coins known to be in private hands. A Detroit collector has two B.C. coins, while the third is owned by a Canadian collector. There are nine more B.C. coins in institutions like the B.C. Archives (which has the only other complete set), the Bank of Canada, the British Museum, and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

The gold rush produced a problem be-cause miners needed a way to convert gold dust to currency. In 1861, B.C. Governor James Douglas wrote to Britain about the need for a B.C. coin, and sent colonial assayer Francis Claudet to San Francisco to buy coin-making equipment.

One side featured the British crown and the legend, "Government of British Columbia."

On the reverse was "20 dollars, 1862," surrounded by a wreath. Douglas, how-ever, had changed his mind about the need for a B.C. coin, and decided not to issue them.

No one knows how many coins were minted.

If a group or company purchases the coins, they could be donated for a 100 per cent tax credit.

"They're a pretty big deal," said Robert Kokotailo, co-owner of the Calgary Coin Gallery.

"Very, very few of them survived and this is probably the finest group of them in existence."

With files from Vancouver Sun

CanWest News Service



\$5 Silver Proof Alberta Centennial



\$5 Silver Proof Saskatchewan Centen.

PHILADELPHIA - The U.S. Mint seized 10 Double Eagle gold coins from 1933, among the rarest and most valuable coins in the world, that were turned in by a jeweler seeking to determine their authenticity.

Joan S. Langbord plans a federal court lawsuit to try to recover them, her attorney, Barry H. Berke, said Wednesday. Langbord found the coins among the possessions of her father, longtime Philadelphia jeweler Israel Switt, who had acknowledged having sold some of the coins decades ago. She now operates her father's business.

David Lebryk, acting director of the Mint, had announced in a news release that the rare coins, which were never put in circulation, had been taken from the Mint "in an unlawful manner" in the mid-1930's and now were "recovered."

The coins, which are so rare that their value is almost beyond calculation, are public property, he said.

But Berke said Mint officials couldn't prove the coins had been stolen, or were subject to forfeiture.

In 2002, Sotheby's and Stack's auctioned off a 1933 Double Eagle coin for \$7.59 million, the highest price ever paid for a coin. That Double Eagle, which is believed to have been part of a collection belonging to King Farouk, surfaced when a coin dealer tried selling it to undercover Secret Service agents.

After a legal battle, the dealer was permitted to sell the coin at auction on the condition he split the proceeds with the Mint.

In its statement, the Mint said officials were still deciding what they would do with the seized coins, which are being held at Fort Knox. They said they had no plans to auction them but would consider saving "these historical artifacts" for public exhibits. Other double eagle coins seized in the past were melted down.

The 445,500 coins minted in 1933 were never put into circulation because the U.S. went off the gold standard. All the coins were ordered melted down, but a handful are believed to have survived, including two handed over to the Smithsonian Institution.

Langbord declined to discuss how the coins might have come into the possession of her father, who operated an antiques and jewelry shop for 70 years and died in 1990 at 95.

The Mint contends Switt obtained a cache of the gold coins from his connections at the Mint just before they were to be reduced to bullion in 1937.

Switt admitted in 1944 that he had sold nine Double Eagle coins, but he was not charged in connection with those transactions, according to the Mint.

The family attorney said the coins were found recently, and Langbord and her son, Roy, notified the Mint of the discovery in September. Mint officials asked to authenticate the coins, then confiscated them after doing so, Berke said.

He contended Langbord and her son never relinquished their right to the coins.

COMING EVENTS

SHOWS – CANADA

Sept 23-25	TNS Ramada Plaza Hotel	HAMILTON, ON
Sept 24, 25	North Shore Numismatic Society Coin Show Oakridge Centre Auditorium	VANCOUVER, BC
Oct 22, 23	Coin and Stamp Show Best Western Seven Oaks Motor Inn	REGINA, SK
Oct 29, 30	Saskatoon Coin & Stamp Show German Canadian Concordia Club	SASKATOON, SK
Oct 29, 30	TOREX Radisson Admiral Hotel Toronto – Harbourfront	TORONTO, ON
Nov 4-6	NUPHILEX Holiday Inn Midtown	MONTREAL, QC
Nov 5, 6	Manitoba Coin, Stamp and Collectible Show Ramada Marlborough Hotel	WINNIPEG, MB
Nov 12, 13	Edmonton's Money Show Coast Terrace Inn	EDMONTON, AB

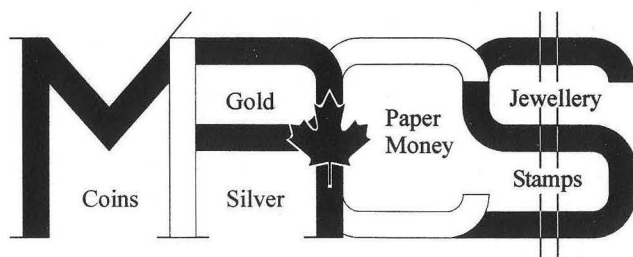
SHOWS – USA

Sept 16, 17	San Fransisco Coin & Stamp Expo Cathedral Hill Hotel	SAN FRANSISCO, CA
Sept 22-24	Long Beach Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Expo Long Beach Convention Center	SANTA BARBARA, CA
Oct 1, 2	Coin Show Montgomery Park	PORTLAND, OR
Oct 21, 23	Coin, Currency & Stamp Show Circus Circus Hotel	LAS VEGAS, NV
Oct 22, 23	Seattle Area Coin Show Convention Center	LYNNWOOD, WA
Oct 28-30	International Coin Show Convention Center	TUCSON, AZ

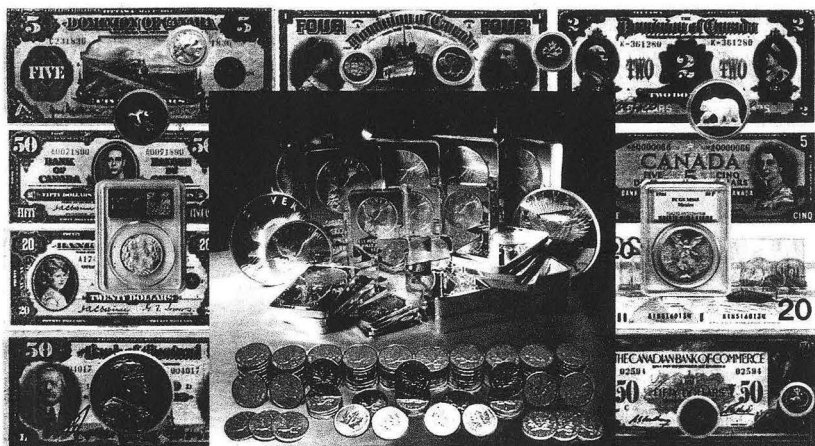
Nov 4, 5	Coin Show Red Lion Sacramento Inn	SACRAMENTO, CA
Nov 4-6	Coin Expo National Western Complex-Expo Hall	DENVER, CO
Nov 5, 6	Fall Coin Club Show Lockheed Recreation Center	FORT WORTH, TX
Nov 17-19	Annual National & World Paper Money Convention Hilton Hotel-Airport	ST LOUIS, MO
Nov 19, 20	43 rd Annual Coin Show Normanna Hall	EVERETT, WA
Nov 18-20	Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Expo Long Beach Convention Center	SANTA CLARA, CA
Nov 25-27	Coin & Stamp Expo Hilton Hotel	PASADENA, CA
Nov 25-27	Annual Pasadena Coin Club Show Hobby Marriott Hotel	HOUSTON, TX

AUCTIONS

Sept 19, 20	Superior Galleries of Beverley Hills Pre-Long Beach Elite Auction	BEVERLEY HILLS, CA
Sept 19-21	Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles Pre-Long Beach Auction	BEVERLEY HILLS, CA
Sep 21-24	Heritage World Coin Auctions Long Beach Signature Auction	LONG BEACH, CA
Oct 3	St. James's Auctions De Vere Cavendish Hotel	LONDON, ENG
Oct 10, 11	Gorney & Mosch Ancient Coins	
Oct 12, 13	Medieval, Modern inc. Russia, Poland, Islamic	MUNICH, GER
Oct 29, 30	Moore Numismatic Auctions Inc TOREX	TORONTO, ON
Jan 13&14, 2006	Ponterio & Associates New York International Convention	NEW YORK, NY



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