

Background Research on the SHERRITT MINT & SHERRITT GORDON MINES

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Not included: articles in Canadian Coin News after 1982; articles in Coin World, etc.

SHERRITT from the Canadian Numismatic Bibliography

ANONYMOUS

<<Sherritt Mint medal for 1967>>. – CNJ : Vol. 12, no. 11 (Nov. 1967). – p. 398 - 399, 404, ill. – *a very fine article with biographical notes on Henry Kelsey (explorer and Hudson's Bay Company fur trader) who is depicted on the medal issued by the Sherritt Mint to commemorate Canada's Centennial*

ANONYMOUS

<<Pioneer mint>>. – Coins (Feb. 1967). – p. 10 – *a brief history of the Sherritt-Gordon Mint*

SHERRITT GORDON MINES

Nickel coinage 1961 - 1967. – Toronto : the author, 1967. – 4 p.

ANONYMOUS

<<Ram graces Canadian pattern coins>>. – NSM : Vol. 33, no. 7 (July 1968). – p. 1128, ill. – *three never-to-be-circulated 10, 25 and 50 'tokens' pieces which were made by the Sherritt Mint of Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta are illustrated and discussed*

ANONYMOUS

<<Sherritt Mint>>. – CNJ : Vol. 14, no. 5 (May 1969). – p. 155 - 156, ill. – *biographical notes on Charles Edward Saunders (pioneer cerealist) who is depicted on the 1968 Sherritt Mint medal*

ANONYMOUS

<<Samuel Hearn - journey to the Arctic>>. – CNJ : Vol. 14, no. 12 (Dec. 1969). – p. 363, ill. – *biographical notes on Samuel Hearn, explorer and early Canadian trader, depicted on the 1969 Sherritt Mint medal*

SIGGERS, PAUL

<<Royal visit Indian Chiefs medal>>. – VNS : Second Series Vol. 10, no. 7 (Sep. 1970). – p. 49. – *a brief history of the medals presented since the Victorian era with an emphasis on medals presented to Manitoba Indians in 1970. Includes details of replicas which were struck for public distribution. Both the official medals and the replicas were produced by the Sherritt Mint*

ANONYMOUS

<<Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited pure nickel blanks for coins, 1970>>. – CNJ : Vol. 16, no. 11 (Nov. 1971). – p. 329. – *records the sale of nickel coinage blanks to the Royal Canadian Mint and other Mints worldwide*

CLEGG, M.A. et al

Advantages of nickel for coinage. – Toronto : Sherritt Gordon Mines, 1972. – ? p., ill.

ORESKOVICH, CARLIE

<<Money galore>>. – CNJ : Vol. 22, no. 7 (Sep. 1977). – p. 343 - 350, ill. – *a history of the Sherritt Mint and a summary of the operations involved in the manufacturing of coins, medals and other numismatic items*

REMICK, JEROME H.

<<1978 Production of the Sherritt Mint>>. – CNJ : Vol. 24, no. 7 (July - Aug. 1979). – p. 322 - 323, ill. – *a brief overview of the Sherritt Mint's production for 1978, including medals for the 21st Commonwealth Games held in Edmonton, Alberta*

SHERRITT MINT

Annual coinage summary 1978. – Fort Saskatchewan : the author, 1979. – 6 p. – *includes production figures for coins minted by the Sherritt Mint in 1978 for use around the world as well as several medals (particularly those issued to commemorate*

the 21st Commonwealth Games held in Edmonton, Alberta)

ANONYMOUS

<<Sherritt to build new coinage plant>>. – CNJ : Vol. 25, no. 3 (March 1980). – p. 119. – *announcement by the Sherritt Mint of plans to build a new facility for the production of nickel-bonded-steel coins and blanks, as well as details of those properties which make nickel-bonded-steel an ideal alloy for minting coins*

CLEGG, M.A. et al

Metallurgy of nickel-bonded-steel = Metalurgia del níquel blindado-a-acero. – Toronto : Sherritt Gordon Mines, 1981. – 14 p., ill. – [English : Spanish]. – *presented at the official opening of Sherritt's nickel-bonded-steel plant in Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta on October 21 - 22, 1981*

DUNCAN, W.R.

Sherritt's new N-B-S plant. – Fort Saskatchewan : Sherritt Gordon Mines, 1981. – 7 p. – *presented at the official opening of Sherritt's new nickel-bonded-steel plant, Oct. 21 - 22, 1981*

LEE, A.H.

Fabricated metal products at Sherritt. – Fort Saskatchewan : Sherritt Gordon Mines, 1981. – 4 p. – *presented at the official opening of Sherritt's new nickel-bonded-steel plant (October 21 - 22, 1981)*

PEARCE, REX F.

New composite metal coins for Saskatchewan. – Fort Saskatchewan : Sherritt Gordon Mines, 1981. – 8 p., ill. – *presented at the official opening of Sherritt's new nickel-bonded-steel plant, October 21 - 22, 1981*

PEARCE, REX F.

Nickel-bonded-steel coins in daily use. – Fort Saskatchewan : Sherritt Gordon Mines,

1981. – [9] p. – *presented at the official opening of Sherritt's new nickel-bonded-steel plant, October 21 - 22, 1981*

RUSCOE, M.J.H. ; FRASER, R.W. ; CLEGG, M.A.

Wear and expected life of nickel-bonded-steel coins = El desgaste y la duracion que se puede esperar de las monedas de níquel blindado-a-acero. – Fort Saskatchewan : Sherritt Gordon Mines, 1981. – 13 p., ill. – [English : Spanish]. – *presented at the official opening of Sherritt's new nickel-bonded-steel plant, October 21 - 22, 1981*

ANONYMOUS

<<New Sherritt Mint facilities>>. – CNJ : Vol. 27, no. 2 (Feb. 1982). – p. 74 - 75, ill. – *announcement of the opening of the new Sherritt Mint plant at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta on Oct. 21, 1981*

ANONYMOUS

<<Coinage alloy developed by Sherritt Mint>>. – CNJ : Vol. 27, no. 8 (Sep. 1982). – p. 368. – *an account of how nickel-bonded-steel was developed and patented by the Sherritt Mint*

BROWNLEE, NORMAN

<<Sherritt Mint>>. – CNJ : Vol. 29, no. 4 (April 1984). – p. 170 - 171. – *a brief history of the Sherritt Mint founded in 1961 at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta*

ANONYMOUS

<<First commercial use of a new gold-coloured alloy>>. – CNJ : Vol. 29, no. 6 (June 1984). – p. 287. – *records the first use of aureate-steel by the Sherritt Mint for a trade dollar issued by Grand Prairie, Alberta*

PEARCE, REX F.

<<Letter to the editor>>. – CNJ : Vol. 29, no. 7 (July - Aug. 1984). – p. 298 - 299, ill. – *several interesting observations regarding*

nickel, cupro-nickel, nickel-bonded-steel and chrome-plated steel

BAHUAUD, D.A.

<<Manitoba's royal visit medallion>>. – CT : Vol. 13, no. 5 (Sep. 1984). – p. 227. – *brief announcement of a nickel-bonded-steel medal designed by Real Berard and struck by Sherritt Mint, commemorating both the royal visit to Manitoba in 1984, as well as the 250th anniversary of the LaVerendrye expedition. Mintage figures and details of the distribution process are also given*

TRENCHARD, GLENN

<<Address to trade dollar collectors at T.I.C.F. [Toronto International Coin Fair]>>. – CT : Vol. 14 (1985). – p. 41 - 43. – *a short description of the process used to prepare trade dollar dies by the company that Mr. Trenchard represented. Although the name of the firm is not specifically cited, the author left employment with the Sherritt Mint to start Lawrence Medalllic Art*

REMICK, JEROME H.

<<Sherritt Inc. ceases minting tokens, medals and coins>>. – CT : Vol. 25 (1996). – p. 70 - 71. – *the company stopped striking pieces at the end of August 1995, although it still continued to make coin blanks in various materials. Mentioned are several former Sherritt employees who carried on designing and striking pieces*

REMICK, JEROME H.

<<Lawrence Medalllic Art purchases two coining presses from Sherritt>>. – CT : Vol. 25 (1996). – p. 103. – *concerns the sale of coining presses from Sherritt Mint (which*

ceased production in 1995) to Lawrence Medalllic Art which had formerly served as agents for Sherritt

LUND, JOHN

<<Powder metallurgy of Canadian coinage>>. – Introduction by Ronald A. Greene. – CNJ : Vol. 47, no. 1 (Jan. - Feb. 2002). – p. 23, 26, 38. – *a very interesting article concerning an obscure and little-known technology first used to produce the Canadian 1961 five cent coins. The author was employed by Sherritt Gordon Mines to develop a new technology for producing coinage blanks using a process called "powder metallurgy" instead of the traditional "ingot metallurgy" used by firms such as Inco. Both methods were used concurrently to produce blanks for the 1961 five cent coins*

REGITKO, JOHN

<<History of Sherritt Gordon and the Sherritt Mint>>. – CNJ : Vol. 47, no. 6 (July - Aug. 2002). – p. 279 - 281, ill. – *a concise history of Sherritt Gordon's mining operation in Flin Flon and Lynn Lake, Manitoba from the late 1920s until the 1980s as well as a brief history of the Sherritt Mint founded in Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta in the mid-1960s. Principal figures noted in the article are Rex Pearce, Glenn Trenchard, and Lawrence Cobourne. It is interesting to note that a number of other private mints are also briefly mentioned in this narrative including: Lawrence Medalllic Art; Franklin Mint; Jacques Cartier Mint; and the Interbranch International Mint*

SHERRITT from Numismatic Indexes Project

*[http://www.harrybassfoundation.org/lit/NumismaticIndexes_list.asp?a=search&value=1&SearchFor=SHERRITT+
&SearchOption=Contains&SearchField=](http://www.harrybassfoundation.org/lit/NumismaticIndexes_list.asp?a=search&value=1&SearchFor=SHERRITT+&SearchOption=Contains&SearchField=)*

KEY	SUBJECT	SOURCE	VOLUME	YEAR / MONTH	PAGE
GENERAL	Sherritt Mint Publishes Spec Sheets	Scrapbook	Vol.33	1967 AUG	1556
FOREIGN	Sherritt Mint Annual Medal	Scrapbook	Vol.33	1967 NOV	1942
GENERAL	Sherritt Mint	Scrapbook	Vol.34	1968 APR	543, 1128
FOREIGN	Syria coins, Sherritt	Scrapbook	Vol.34	1968 APR	543
GENERAL	Sherritt mint report	Scrapbook	Vol.35	1969 JAN	113
GENERAL	Sherritt mint FAO medal	Scrapbook	Vol.35	1969 FEB	298
GENERAL	Sherritt mint ordering	Scrapbook	Vol.35	1969 JUL	1124
GENERAL	Sherritt Mint coins	Scrapbook	Vol.37	1971 JUL	698
GENERAL	Sherritt Mint	Scrapbook	Vol.38	1972 APR	388
SHERRITT GORDON MINES. METALS. SHERRITT MINT. ROE, KENNETH D.	Sherritt increases production of nickel-bonded steel coinage material	ANA	Vol.93	1980 APR	848- 49
	Position filled at the Sherritt Mint	ANA	Vol.95	1982 DEC	2923

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1961 CANADA

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coin
21.2 mm, 4.54 gm, plain

2,030,000



1962 CANADA

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coin
21.2 mm, 4.54 gm, plain

29,558,800



1963 CANADA

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coin
21.4 mm, 4.54 gm, plain

43,905,000



1964 CANADA

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coin
21.4 mm, 4.54 gm, plain

83,115,900



ENGLAND

Pure nickel blanks for trials
32 mm, 13.60 gm, plain
23.5 mm, 5.84 gm, plain
19.1 mm, 2.50 gm, plain

9,000

500

500



SOUTH AFRICA

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coin
17.2 mm, 2.50 gm, marked

45,000

SHERRITT GORDON MINES LIMITED

CC 67
S5

SHERITT GORDON MINES LIMITED

began production of nickel especially for coinage use during 1961. Nickel has been used in coinage for over 100 years; Switzerland introduced nickel as an alloying metal in 1850 coins, and pioneered pure nickel coins in 1881.

Sheritt established a nickel rolling mill at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, to use the proprietary powder rolling process developed by its scientists and engineers. Nickel strip made by this unique method is unusually pure and has excellent properties for coin-
ing.

Trial shipments of nickel blanks were made to the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, in 1961, and some 24,000 5 cent coins were minted and released into circulation late this year.

This is a record of yearly production of Sheritt nickel for coinage use.

1961 CANADA

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coin	2,030,000
21.2 mm, 4.54 gm, plain	

1962 CANADA

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coin	29,558,800
21.2 mm, 4.54 gm, plain	

1963 CANADA

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coin	43,905,000
21.4 mm, 4.54 gm, plain	

1964 CANADA

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coin	83,115,900
21.4 mm, 4.54 gm, plain	

ENGLAND

Pure nickel blanks for trials	
32 mm, 13.60 gm, plain	9,000
23.5 mm, 5.84 gm, plain	500
19.1 mm, 2.50 gm, plain	500

SOUTH AFRICA

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coin	45,000
17.2 mm, 2.50 gm, marked	



1965

CANADA

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coins 21.4 mm, 4.54 gm, plain	102,726,400
Pure nickel blanks for 50¢ trials 29.7 mm, 11.70 gm, plain	50
Pure nickel strip for 10¢ and 25¢ coins	13 lb.



1965

SOUTH AFRICA

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coin 17.2 mm, 2.50 gm, marked	65,048,900
Pure nickel blanks for 10¢ coin 20.4 mm, 4.00 gm, marked	204,500
Pure nickel blanks for 50¢ coins 27.6 mm, 9.50 gm, marked	14,000,000



SHERRITT GORDON MINES LIMITED

CC67
SS

1965

CANADA

SHERRITT GORDON MINES LIMITED

produces nickel especially for coin-
age use in its unique metal powder
rolling mill at Fort Saskatchewan,
Alberta.

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coins 21.4 mm, 4.54 gm, plain	102,726,400
Pure nickel blanks for 50¢ trials 29.7 mm, 11.70 gm, plain	50
Pure nickel strip for 10¢ and 25¢ coins	13 lb.

During 1965, regular shipments
of pure nickel blanks were made to
the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa,
for the Canadian 5 cent coin. In
addition, special sample shipments
were made for the Mint's trial pieces
for the proposed 10, 25 and 50 cent
pure nickel coins.

Shipments of pure nickel blanks
to the South African Mint, Pretoria,
were begun late in 1964, and con-
tinued throughout 1965.

1965

SOUTH AFRICA

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coin 17.2 mm, 2.50 gm, marked	65,048,900
Pure nickel blanks for 10¢ coin 20.4 mm, 4.00 gm, marked	204,500
Pure nickel blanks for 50¢ coins 27.6 mm, 9.50 gm, marked	14,000,000



1966

CANADA

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coins
21.4 mm, 4.54 gm, plain

54,296,900



SOUTH AFRICA

Pure nickel blanks for 50¢ coins
27.6 mm, 9.50 gm, marked

6,000,000



THE SHERRITT MINT (Anthony Henday)

Pure nickel medallions

20 mm, 3.23 gm, plain edge

2,834

26 mm, 7.00 gm, milled edge

2,806

32 mm, 12.75 gm, plain edge

3,889

Pure gold medallion 24 Kt

26 mm, 12.75 gm, milled edge

49



TOWN OF FORT SASKATCHEWAN

Pure nickel medallions

32 mm, 12.75 gm

5,000



SHERRITT GORDON MINES LIMITED

1966

CANADA**SHERRITT GORDON MINES LIMITED**

expanded its coinage operations in 1966. In the preceding five years, nickel blanks and strip have been produced for the Canadian and Overseas Mints. In August, THE SHERRITT MINT was set up to produce finished coins, ready for issue as a service to those countries which do not have a national mint.

Shipments of pure nickel blanks for Canadian and South African coins were made in the quantities listed.

First production of The Sherritt Mint was a set of 3 pure nickel coin-medals, of a common design, in three sizes normally used for coins. A very limited striking was made, at 26 mm, in pure gold.

The first commercial order for the new Mint is a municipal commemorative medallion.

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coins
21.4 mm, 4.54 gm, plain

54,296,900

SOUTH AFRICA

Pure nickel blanks for 50¢ coins
27.6 mm, 9.50 gm, marked

6,000,000

**THE SHERRITT MINT
(Anthony Henday)**

Pure nickel medallions

20 mm, 3.23 gm, plain edge

2,834

26 mm, 7.00 gm, milled edge

2,806

32 mm, 12.75 gm, plain edge

3,889

Pure gold medallion 24 Kt

26 mm, 12.75 gm, milled edge

49

**TOWN OF FORT
SASKATCHEWAN**

Pure nickel medallions

32 mm, 12.75 gm

5,000



1967

CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
ASSOCIATION LIBRARY

CANADA

Pure nickel blanks for 1967 5¢ coin	43,603,560
Pure nickel blanks for 1968 10¢ coin	15,498,837
Pure nickel blanks for 1968 25¢ coin	6,281,935
Pure nickel strip for production of 1968, 10, 25, 50¢ and \$1 coins	251,294 lb.

BRASIL

Pure nickel blanks for trial pieces, varying dimensions	4,090
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NETHERLANDS

Pure nickel blanks for Hfl 1 coin trials, varying dimensions	497,505
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MEDALLIONS FOR CANADIAN CENTENARY

Pure nickel — 32 mm diameter — 12.75 gm, weight

Canadian Forces Base, Cold Lake, Alberta	5,000
Town of Vegreville, Alberta	5,000
Town of Provost, Alberta	5,000
Town of Leduc, Alberta	11,000
Edmonton, Oil Capital of Canada	2,000
Fort McMurray, Alberta	5,000
Banff, Alberta	870

SPECIAL MEDALLIONS

Thompson Nickel Mine

pure nickel	36 mm	21.4 gm	8,700
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Calgary Zoo Admission Token

pure nickel			
1967 issue	28.6 mm	9.54 gm	10,000
pure nickel			
1968 issue	28.6 mm	9.54 gm	10,000

Canadian Olympic Association

pure nickel	32 mm	16.7 gm	15,000
pure nickel	39 mm	24.8 gm	500
999 silver	39 mm	31.9 gm	1,500
24 K gold	26 mm	15.5 gm	500

The Sherritt Mint, 1967 issue, Henry Kelsey

pure nickel	37 mm	26.8 gm	5,000
999 silver	37 mm	27.8 gm	150
24 K gold	37 mm	51.6 gm	15

Western Mining Corp. Australia, Kambalda Inauguration

pure nickel	37 mm	22.0 gm	3,000
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SHERITT GORDON MINES LIMITED

CC67
S5

The Dominion of Canada was formed July 1, 1867, and the year 1967 completed the first 100 years for this great country. The Centenary was marked by national and local celebrations throughout the year. Special designs, featuring wild animals, were chosen for all coins from 1 cent to \$1.00; as in past years, we supplied the solid nickel blanks for the 5 cent piece. Many communities and organizations ordered commemorative medallions; The Sherritt Mint struck 10 separate issues in solid nickel, fine silver and pure gold.

New solid nickel coins were planned by several countries; Canada and Netherlands selected solid nickel to replace silver coins in 1968 and we shipped nickel blanks and strip to these mints for trial pieces and for regular production operations. Brasil was supplied solid nickel blanks for trials of the new currency planned for 1968.

The Sherritt Mint Medal for 1967 featured the pioneer explorer into Western Canada in a crown sized solid nickel piece. For collectors, specimens were struck in fine silver and pure gold. For an Australian Company opening that continent's first nickel mine, we struck a pure nickel medallion, also crown size. The Bank of Lebanon ordered a solid nickel commemorative coin for early 1968 delivery from The Sherritt Mint. This will be the first commemorative coin issued by Lebanon and is being issued to mark special projects of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

1967

CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
ASSOCIATION LIBRARY

CANADA

Pure nickel blanks for 1967 5¢ coin	43,603,560
Pure nickel blanks for 1968 10¢ coin	15,498,837
Pure nickel blanks for 1968 25¢ coin	6,281,935
Pure nickel strip for production of 1968, 10, 25, 50¢ and \$1 coins	251,294 lb.

BRASIL

Pure nickel blanks for trial pieces, varying dimensions	4,090
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NETHERLANDS

Pure nickel blanks for Hfl 1 coin trials, varying dimensions	497,505
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MEDALLIONS FOR CANADIAN CENTENARY

Pure nickel — 32 mm diameter — 12.75 gm, weight

Canadian Forces Base, Cold Lake, Alberta	5,000
Town of Vegreville, Alberta	5,000
Town of Provost, Alberta	5,000
Town of Leduc, Alberta	11,000
Edmonton, Oil Capital of Canada	2,000
Fort McMurray, Alberta	5,000
Banff, Alberta	870

SPECIAL MEDALLIONS

Thompson Nickel Mine

pure nickel	36 mm	21.4 gm	8,700
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Calgary Zoo Admission Token

pure nickel			
1967 issue	28.6 mm	9.54 gm	10,000
pure nickel			
1968 issue	28.6 mm	9.54 gm	10,000

Canadian Olympic Association

pure nickel	32 mm	16.7 gm	15,000
pure nickel	39 mm	24.8 gm	500
999 silver	39 mm	31.9 gm	1,500
24 K gold	26 mm	15.5 gm	500

The Sherritt Mint, 1967 issue, Henry Kelsey

pure nickel	37 mm	26.8 gm	5,000
999 silver	37 mm	27.8 gm	150
24 K gold	37 mm	51.6 gm	15

Western Mining Corp. Australia, Kambalda Inauguration

pure nickel	37 mm	22.0 gm	3,000
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The Sherritt Mint Medal for 1967



This medal features an intrepid fur trader with an impressive list of firsts to his name.

Henry Kelsey, who was born the year the Hudson's Bay Company was formed and who spent his life in its service, was the first of his countrymen to penetrate beyond the coast line into Western Canada. He was the first Englishman to explore on foot the west coast of Hudson Bay north of Churchill, the first to see musk-oxen, the first to reach the Canadian Prairies and first to see buffalo and grizzly bear in northwestern Canada. His epic journey through what is today Manitoba and Saskatchewan has earned him a place in Canadian History.

Kelsey was probably born in 1670, one of three sons to John Kelsey of East Greenwich, mariner. At the age of 7 he was indentured to the Hudson's Bay Company and, while it is not known how he was employed for the next 7 years, it is quite possible that he served as a captain's boy on some of the supply ships sent yearly from England to Hudson Bay. After completing his indenture, he was sent as an apprentice to Hudson Bay for 4 years; here he formed a life-long liking for the Indians and performed so well in the Company's service that he was paid wages for the last 3 years of his apprenticeship in addition to the normal gratuity. He was properly outfitted in England before sailing, the records showing: "a bed, a rug, 4 blue shirts, 2 pairs stockings, 2 caps, 2 hand-

kerchiefs, 4 neck-cloths, a suit of clothes, 2 pairs of drawers and 2 waistcoats". The cost of his passage, which lasted 89 days was 2. 16s. 8d. The chief Hudson Bay post was at York Fort at the mouth of the Nelson River, but it was felt necessary to build another post further north at the mouth of the Churchill River. Young Kelsey with an Indian companion succeeded in delivering letters to the new Fort in 1688 when others had failed, demonstrating early his ability to adapt himself to the country. In 1689 he travelled extensively up the west shore to the Barren Lands, partly by sea and later for an additional 140-200 miles on foot. It was on this journey that he first saw and described musk-oxen.

In June 1690, he departed on his great inland journey for the purpose of visiting the country of the Assiniboine Indians, "to call, encourage and invite the remoter Indians to trade". He accompanied a group of Assiniboines and carried a supply of trade goods. He established a base camp at Deerings Point generally accepted today to be at or near The Pas, Manitoba. Kelsey travelled with the Indians to the Great Plains; on 20th August, 1690, he describes seeing the buffalo and the grizzly bear: "Today we pitcht to ye outtermost edge of ye woods this plain affords Nothing but short round sticky grass and Buffillo and a sort of bear wch is bigger than any white Bear and is neither white nor black but silver haird like our English rabbit ye Buffillo likewise is not like those to ye Northward their horns growing like an English ox but black and short". After wintering with the Indians he returned to Deerings Point and in July 1691 despatched to York Fort furs received for the trade goods and requested an additional supply. These were delivered to him by Indians from York Fort in the summer of 1691 and he set out again, this time travelling approximately 600 miles south and west. His exact route is not known, but he was probably in what is today south-west Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan. After 2 years absence he returned to York Fort in the summer

of 1692, "with a good fleet of Indians and hath travelled and endeavoured to keep the peace among them", according to his orders. He kept a journal, part of which was in blank verse. He had learned to speak the languages of both the Crees and Assiniboines and had an Indian wife, "according to the customs of the country". The Governor was reluctant to admit the girl to the Fort but Kelsey insisted and had his way. He went to England in September 1693 on a year's leave, rejoining the Company in August 1694.

Service in these days was tough compared to terms of employment today. Land wages were £15 per year, which was doubled for Kelsey when he was on his journey of exploration. No salary was earned while sailing between Hudson Bay and England and his year's leave was without pay.

Two months after his return to Canada in 1694, York Fort was captured by the French and Kelsey and other Englishmen were held prisoners during the winter of 1694-1695 under conditions of extreme hardship. The survivors were dispatched to France where they spent 4 months in common prisons; those who survived this treatment finally reached England in early 1696. Kelsey came back to the Bay in September of that year when the Fort was retaken by the British, but 12 months later it was again captured by the French and Kelsey again was a French prisoner, this time for only 4 months. He was back in England in December 1697. The following spring, he married Elizabeth Dix, but he had only one month to enjoy the pleasure of her company before departing again for Hudson Bay, where he was to remain for 5 years. He was re-engaged in May of 1698 at £25 per year plus £5 extra, "for fidelity and diligence in all respects". After expiry of his contract in 1701, it was renewed for 2 further years with a salary increase to £50, but in October 1703 he was sent to England to regain his health. He was apparently then without employment for 2 years, but during this period his two daughters were born; Elizabeth in July 1704 and Mary in March 1706. That summer he again voyaged to Hudson Bay, this time with the salary of a Deputy Governor,

£100 annually. His appointment to Deputy Governor became effective in September 1708 and he acted as Governor for 2 months in late 1711. In the fall of 1712, he returned to England when the Company's committee appointed a new Deputy Governor. Kelsey was in England for nearly 2 years, nominally out of employment because the French were still in possession of York Fort. However, the Hudson's Bay Company considered Kelsey's former excellent services and his enforced stay in England and granted him £100 gratuity for this period. In November of 1713, his son John was born and in June of the following year he went back to Canada for the last time. His appointment was for 4 years as Deputy Governor at an annual salary of £100. Kelsey was busily occupied in receiving back from the French the remains of the Fort and with re-establishing the Company's trade throughout the area. Appointed Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company in Canada and Chief Commander of the area in May 1718, his salary was increased to £200 per year.

Kelsey's last 4 years in Canada were busy, being occupied not only with the regular commerce of the fur trade from Western Canada, but in the extension of the Company's activities northwards into what is today the Northwest Territories. He had plans for a winter post north of Churchill, but these were discouraged by the Company Committee in England. After this stay of 8 years, 4 years as Deputy Governor and 4 years in full control, Kelsey received his recall to London in the normal course of events. He was welcomed home at the end of October 1722 by the Governor and Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company. Regrettably, he had but a short time to enjoy the pleasure of retirement as he died in November 1724.

It is interesting to note that his total earnings throughout his life were approximately £2,550, of which he earned half in his last 8 years in Canada.

Kelsey's journeys were not followed up until 1754 when Anthony Henday extended the knowledge of the Company into Alberta, followed by Mathew Cocking some 15 years later.

(Continued on page 404)



CANADA:

Pioneer Mint

The Toronto based firm of Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited has announced the establishment of a private coinage mint near Edmonton, Alberta. This new facility has been appropriately named The Sherritt Mint.

Located at historic Fort Saskatchewan, this is the first private mint to be established in Canada for the production of large scale coinage. This area served as the base of operations for pioneer fur trader Anthony Henday during his 1754-55 exploration expedition which brought Hudson's Bay Company operations into the upper Canadian prairies.

A spokesman for today's pioneering firm, The Sherritt Mint, has stated that coinage discussions are being held with three countries, though he refused to identify them. In the meantime there have been produced at the facility a number of pure nickel examples of their product, which recognizes Henday's foray into the area.

Canada's third largest nickel producer, Sherritt Gordon already sells nickel coinage blanks to the Royal Canadian Mint. Since the firm began producing these blanks in 1961, it has produced the entire requirements for the production of five cent pieces by the Ottawa Mint.

During 1964 and 1965 Sherritt Gordon exported 85,000,000 blanks to the South African Mint. These were used in the coinage of that nation's new pure nickel 5 and 50 cent pieces. Their blanking plant has a production capacity of 3,000,000 pounds of pure nickel blanks annually, equal to about



300,000,000 blanks the size of the Canadian five cent piece.

Current demand for blanks has not been satisfying this capacity, and it is for this reason that Sherritt Gordon decided to branch out into coinage operations. In competing for coinage contracts the firm's mint will be going up against other private mints in England, Germany, the United States and Switzerland, and the government mints of several other countries which strike coins for foreign governments.

The Sherritt Gordon samples have been struck only in nickel but, the company is prepared to supply the wide range of national coinage needs.

Collectors may obtain specimens of The Sherritt Mint sample direct from that facility. Inquiries should be addressed to K. T. Horn, Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, Canada. Remittance should be submitted in Canadian funds.

Produced in three sizes (32, 26 and 20 mm diameters), sets of one each are priced at \$3.50. Only 2,000 of the three piece sets have been produced. Single specimens of the 32mm piece are also available, the price being \$1.75. Also available is a clear plastic paper-weight with the three samples embedded therein, the price being \$7.50.

The Sherritt Mint sample portrays on the obverse explorer Anthony Henday entering a Blackfoot Indian camp, Henday walking with two Indians in the background. Displayed on the reverse is the Sherritt Gordon corporate trade mark. The metallic content, PURE NICKEL, is proclaimed on the reverse, as is the site of the mint.

ENGLAND:

Happy Birthday

Few true artists are fully appreciated or understood during their lifetimes. Recognition and appreciation usually follow death. Not with Yehudi Menuhin, this great artist is recognized for what he is a true virtuoso.

The Yehudi Menuhin School Fund established to create opportunities for others to follow in the violinist's footsteps, if this is possible, has commissioned Paul Vincze, London based sculptor medallist, to execute a medallic commemorative note on Menuhin's 50th birthday. Proceeds from the sale of the medal will go to that institution.

Vincze actually spent many hours with Menuhin and reported that it was one of the most interesting experiences he ever had studying his face while the violinist rehearsed. The obverse bears the result of this long study. The other side of the medal portrays the aim of the school.

B. A. Seaby, Ltd., 61-65 Great Portland Street, London W.1., England will handle the retail sale of this piece. Five thousand were struck in fine silver and sell at \$28.00 each; 250 copies in 22 karat gold at \$350.00; and 50 copies in platinum at \$1000.00 each. Velvet padded presentation cases are available at \$2.50 extra.



Ram Graces Canadian Pattern



Never-to-be-circulated pieces struck in nickel by Sherritt Mint, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, are in denominations of 10, 25 and 50 "tokens". Trial pieces were struck for the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa in 1965 by the Alberta private mint operated by Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd.

Nickel blanks are made from metal powder in rolling mill at Fort Saskatchewan. Sherritt Mint has

prepared blanks for coins of Canada, South Africa, England, Brazil and Netherlands. Medals for many commemorative projects have been struck, and a 1968 FAO commemorative coin for Lebanon is scheduled.

Four colorful folders describing numismatic activities of the firm are available for \$1 from Sherritt Mint, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, Canada, attention K. T. Horn.

Nickel Stretches To Quarter Size



A quarter-sized nickel is compared with a quarter and a normal nickel. The oversized "Texas" nickel is equal in weight to a regular one and

a hairline smaller than a quarter. The "enlarging" is done outside the Mint. (Photo by V. M. Hanks, Jr., San Francisco, Calif.)

Hepner Dies At 92

Abraham Hepner died May 19 in Miami Beach, Florida, at age 92. Born in 1875 in Georgetown, Colorado, he joined American Numismatic Association in 1900. He remained an active collector until the week before his death. Burial was in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Iceland Issues Note

Iceland new 500 kronur banknote was recently issued. A 5,000 kronur note is to be issued later this year, according to Vilhjalmur Vilhjalmsen, Reykjavik, Iceland.

● HOGGE MONEY WAS ISSUED ABOUT 1616 FOR SOMMER ISLANDS (BERMUDA).

The Sherritt Mint

Charles Edward Saunders, the pioneer cerealist who developed the wheat variety that revolutionized grain production in Western Canada, is featured on THE SHERRITT MINT MEDALLION for 1968.



The development 60 years ago by Charles Edward Saunders of early ripening Marquis wheat, which resulted in Western Canada becoming the producer of vast quantities of high quality wheat, was a major contribution to feeding the world.

This 1968 Sherritt Mint Medallion is being issued in association with the Food and Agriculture Association of the United Nations, many of whose member States are issuing legal tender coins promoting national and world food development. The Sherritt Mint, which is striking some of these F.A.O. coins for other countries, selected Charles Edward Saunders and Marquis wheat to illustrate the importance which food production has played in Canada's own development and in promoting better living conditions throughout the world.

Each year, The Sherritt Mint issues a medallion commemorating a pioneer achievement in Western Canada. The 1966 issue featured Anthony Henday, the pioneer fur trader in Alberta. In 1967, Henry Kelsey was chosen as the first explorer and trader into the Canadian Prairies. The 1968 Saunders|Marquis Medallion is available from The Sherritt Mint, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta in solid nickel, sterling silver or 22 kt. gold. Master dies were engraved by Harry Markwardt of Toronto, who has reproduced the head of Saunders in fine detail.

Metal	Diameter	Weight	Price
Pure Nickel	1¼ inches	200 grains	\$ 2.50 each
Sterling Silver	1¼ inches	260 grains	7.50 each
22 kt. Gold	1¼ inches	386 grains	65.00 each

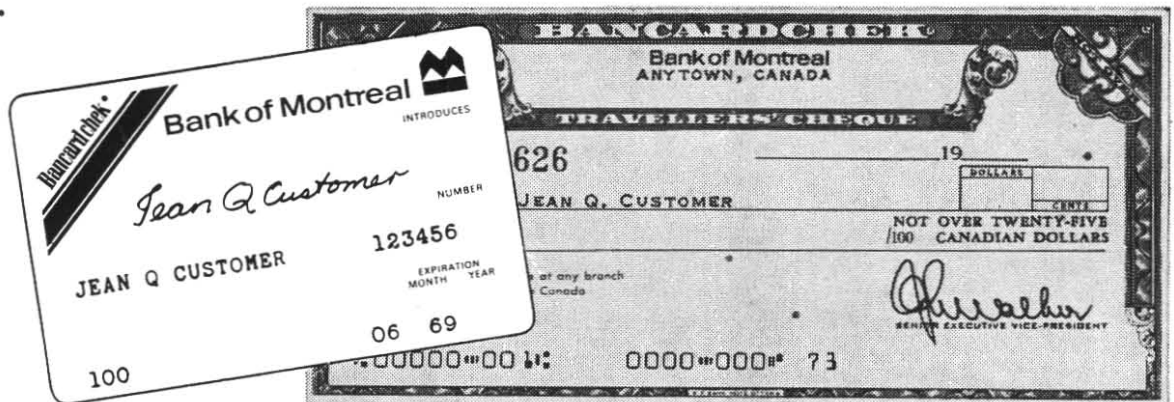
Dealers and club prices promptly given on application.

Charles Saunders was appointed Dominion Cerealist at the Dominion Experimental Farm in Ottawa in 1903 and took direct charge of the wheat breeding work, which had been going on since 1886. Before his work, Western Canadian farmers grew several varieties of wheat but all were susceptible to damage in the Fall by early frosts, before the grain was ripe. When the conditions were right and the frost was late, excellent crops could be harvested but when frost came early, which so often happened, the farmer's crop was either totally lost or its quality was severely damaged.

Thorough retesting of grains developed in the preceding 10 years was commenced. Charles had a strange knack; he could chew a ripe grain of wheat and tell immediately whether or not it had the required good milling and baking qualities. This chewing test in 1903 led to the selection of one strain of wheat, which seemed to have the requisite properties. There was only one ear of this wheat in 1903 but a year later he had 7 pounds and by 1907, he could spare 23 pounds to be sent to the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Saskatchewan. In 1908, elaborate tests were made on a large scale at Brandon where fields of Red Fife were planted side by side with fields of the new wheat, which had been named Marquis. 1908 was a bad year; the crops of thousands of farmers who had grown Red Fife wheat were destroyed by frost. Red Fife wheat at Brandon was lost, too, but the Marquis wheat was already in the granary, having ripened 10 days earlier and having been harvested.

The first public distribution of Marquis seed was made in 1909 and in 1910, enough was available to sell to all who asked for it. The demand for the new variety spread across the entire Prairies in both Canada and the United States. It was the key to the record crops of 400 million bushels in 1923 and 500 million bushels in 1928.

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Samuel Hearne - Journey to the Arctic

Two hundred years ago, Samuel Hearne set out from Fort Prince of Wales on Hudson Bay to investigate the report of a rich copper mine near the Arctic Ocean. He also wanted to interest the Indians of Northern Canada in trading with the Hudson's Bay Company and see if there was a North-West passage to the Pacific Ocean.

At the start of this expedition, Hearne was 24. Born in London, he was fatherless at 3 and sent to sea as an apprentice at 11. After a dozen years aboard ship, he became bored and sought a greater challenge in Canada. The local Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company obliged and Hearne was given his mission . . . a mission which became an ordeal.

After trying and failing twice, Hearne achieved his goals on the third attempt. It took over two years. His story is marked by hardship, bloodshed, hunger, cold, and bitter frustration. But it is a story of courage, perseverance, struggle and eventual success. It is a story that exemplifies the kind of pioneering spirit that makes Canada great. Thousands upon thousands of people have come here from foreign shores to develop this land as a land in which they could live and work together as individuals and free men.

Canada has become a blend of people and of cultures. Each has added to the whole and gained much in return. Hearne's story reminds us of the fact.

His overland expedition to the Arctic Ocean is featured on The Sherritt Mint Medallion for 1969. The Sherritt Mint, at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, makes coins for overseas countries that do not have a mint of their own and also supplies nickel ready for coining to the Canadian and several foreign mints. It started production in 1966 and each year strikes a medallion commemorating some pioneer achievement in Western Canada. The Hearne Medallion is the fourth in this series and has been minted in pure nickel, Sterling silver and pure gold. The nickel medallion at \$2.50 and the silver medallion at \$7.50 can be supplied to any country but the gold medallion at \$70.00 cannot be sent to addresses in the United States or England or any other country where ownership of gold is prohibited. It is available without restraint in Canada. Each medallion is packed with the 1,200 word story of Samuel Hearne's journey.

obverse depicted a hanging fleece. These halfpennies were issued in 1841 and in 1846 in quantities evidently sufficient to make them a nuisance. They fell into discredit, and for long afterwards a Newfoundland expression of worthlessness was "not worth a Rutherford Ram".

SHERRITT GORDON MINES LIMITED PURE NICKEL BLANKS FOR COINS, 1970

Canada, Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa: 5 cents — 7,870,305; 50 cents — 2,112,268; 25 cents — strip — 40,584 lb.

Netherlands, 's Rijksmunt, Utrecht: 10 cents — 62,425,665; 25 cents — 31,429,421; 2½ Gulden — 27,164,778.

Brazil, Casa da Moeda, Rio de Janeiro: 1 cruzeiro — 39,043,170.

South Africa, S.A. Mint, Pretoria: 5 cents — 20,000,000.

Bahama Islands, Royal Mint, London: 25 cents — 1,442,370.

Lebanon, Royal Mint, London: 50 Piastres — 2,060,000.

Iraq, Royal Mint, London: 250 Fils FAO — 539,465.

The following coins were struck by the Sherritt Mint for the year 1970.

Iraq: 500 Fils, Army Day, Nickel — 56,000.

Philippines: 1 Piso, Papal Visit, Nickel — 70,000; 917 Gold — 1,000.

Editor's note: We gratefully acknowledge the foregoing information as it appeared in the 1970 circular of the Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited.

Readers interested in the listing of medallions and tokens issued by the Sherritt Mint for 1970, are requested to write: Marketing Division, Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited, 25 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada.

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REGENCY

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MONEY GALORE

The Sherritt Mint produces coins for the world from the middle of an Alberta grainfield. It has also restored the Canadian beaver's whiskers

by CARLIE ORESKOVICH

*This article is reprinted from The Financial Post Magazine
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The war in Bangladesh was winding down. Hundreds of thousands of Bengalis were dead and nine million refugees were returning to what little remained of their homes after nine months of battle. Now it was the task of Mujibur Rahman to set up a new state.

A new state clearly needs a new currency, and in this case the need was urgent. Bangladesh was virtually bankrupt, yet the central bank was daily still issuing just enough coins of the old Pakistani currency to allow trade to go on at a limited level. At least that was the idea. In fact, each day those same coins disappeared. They were being melted down and molded into utensils and ornaments, because the metal of which they were made was worth more than their face value. And, as the bible of the coinage business, *Pick's Currency Yearbook*, solemnly warns: "If the currency doesn't work, the country doesn't work."

All of which explains the presence in the new nation's capital, quite shortly after hostilities had ceased, of a middleaged Canadian businessman whose only remarkable feature was the odd way all his suit pockets bulged — almost like army fatigues. His name was Rex Pearce. His mission: to persuade the authorities of the new state that their coin of the realm should be minted in a small factory sitting in the middle of a sea of wheatfields just outside Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

Rex Pearce's pockets bulge so oddly because he constitutes a kind of mobile testing laboratory. They are habitually stuffed with fistfuls of coins. It's a habit that would make numismatists cringe but it gives him a good idea of the feel of a coin and of its durability. It also provides him with a ready source of samples to punctuate his sales talk. Because, as well as being a walking lab, Pearce is also marketing manager for the Sheritt Mint.

The Sheritt Mint, in turn, is a small offshoot of the giant Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd. But do not let size fool you. There are probably not more than 20 mints in the world which manufacture foreign currency. (Exact numbers are hard to come by since even coinage experts are not well informed about the situation in some Communist countries.) Of these, some 15 are big government operations such as the Royal Canadian Mint. Sherritt is therefore one of perhaps five mighty mites among the giants — small, privately-owned firms minting hard cash for foreign countries.

The story of how this came about starts in the late 1940s. Then, Sherritt Gordon was a nickel-mining operation, pure and simple. But the two big world suppliers of refined nickel Falconbridge and International Nickel, increasingly needed their refining facilities to process their own ore and declined to take on Sherritt's output on a long-term basis.

Sherritt decided to diversify. It hired Frank Forward, a University of British Columbia professor, to research new refining methods. Six months later Forward came up with a process which, put simply, pressure-cooked the ore with water and ammonia. The process (since patented and used widely) was efficient and inexpensive, and it created neither giant slagheaps nor sulfur-dioxide emissions. (Which explains how the plant is able to coexist with grainfields.)

By 1954 the plant was in full swing, producing nickel (along with copper and cobalt) in powder form. Its capacity was gradually increased. Then Sherritt decided to try a little more diversification. On the basis of a market survey — and, it must be said, a fair degree of sheer courage — the board of directors okayed the construction of a semi-commercial pilot plant which would produce nickel in strip form to serve the large and growing market for radio tubes.

Too bad. Before construction of the plant was complete, transistors revolutionized radio design. The bottom fell right out of the tube market. And that, right there, might have been the end of Sherritt's strip-mill venture if it hadn't been for a small newspaper item.

"Oh, it was a little squib this size," says Pearce, spreading his fingers perhaps two inches apart. "There was a shortage of five-cent coins in Canada at the time, and it said the reason was a series of strikes in England and on the Canadian docks, which meant that the Royal Canadian Mint had been unable to import nickel blanks from which to strike the coins."

At that moment (if you will pardon the phrase) the penny dropped. All these years a substantial quantity of Canadian nickel had been crossing the Atlantic in order to be further refined, rolled into strip and punched into blanks which were then shipped right back to Canada for minting.

Sherritt didn't hesitate. It made up some sample blanks by hand and whisked them off to the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa. The RCM responded smartly with an initial order for 10 million blanks, representing 100,000 pounds of nickel, to be delivered within a year.

And that created yet another crisis for Sherritt; the still-to-be-completed pilot plant would have a maximum capacity of only 20,000 pounds per year.

The board took a deep collective breath, tore up the blueprints and ordered top-speed construction of a full-scale rolling mill. Crews were put on round-the-clock shifts. A high-speed blanking press was ordered. The plant was operational just in time and the first shipment left with hours to spare.

And that's the story of how the Canadian beaver got its whiskers back.

This is not a digression. It seems that Sherritt's blanks were purer and hence softer than those the RCM had used previously. When the presses, with their 100-plus pounds of force, had struck those earlier blanks, the beaver's whiskers just hadn't come out. Use of more pressure on the hard metal would have caused excessive wear of the dies. Now, however, extra pressure could be applied and the finer details of the engraving reproduced.

In short, the RCM was very pleased and the repeat orders began coming in.

For the next three years, Sherritt happily turned out blanks. The RCM, its best customer, took 76 million. And things might have gone on that way had not the U.S. Treasury's reserves of silver begun depleting rapidly.

The immediate effect of this was that silver prices, formerly held at \$1.29 an ounce, skyrocketed. And this, in turn, had two dramatic consequences for the little mill at Fort Saskatchewan.

The first was that, since silver was now too costly to use in coin-making, nickel came fully into its own. Sherritt was out front promoting it and, in consequence, graduated swiftly to the world market.

The second consequence began to dawn on Pearce as he traveled the world marketing his blanks. Several countries liked the blanks fine. But who, they said, would mint them? The big national mints of Europe had formerly done the job, but they were now all working flat out to revamp their own coinage following silver's takeoff.

Pearce nodded and took the next plane home. A coin press, he advised his board, would cost \$50,000. The board said yes once more and in 1966 the Sherritt Mint officially came into being.

The first piece the \$50,000 press stamped out was a nickel medal to be used for promotional purposes. And the first problem was what to put on the medal. Sherritt's president made a swift, emphatic decision: anything but his own face. The final choice was Anthony Henday, an early Hudson's Bay fur trader.

The first commercial order was inauspicious; 5,000 nickel medals for the town of Fort Saskatchewan. In fact, things didn't really get rolling until 1968 when the first orders for foreign coinage were secured; 3,000 one-livre pieces for Lebanon and 11 million pieces for Syria.

Since then, however, business has boomed. Today Sherritt coins change hands daily in the marketplaces of the Philippines, El Salvador, Yemen, Trinidad and Tobago, Iraq, Honduras and Costa Rica (the latter two supplied in conjunction with the Royal Canadian Mint), Syria and Lebanon. The list of nation-clients for Sherritt blanks and strip is just as long.

In 1975, its best year for foreign-government business to date, Sherritt minted 95.2 million foreign coins, all in pure nickel except for two brass pieces for Syria. It also produced 40 million blanks and 1.8 million pounds of nickel strip for national mints.

Then there's a thriving business in medals and parking, subway and trade tokens, a total of about 1.6 million pieces a year made from metals ranging from silver and gold to aluminum and zinc.

Today Sherritt Mint has five coin-and-medal presses in operation and a permanent workforce of around 60. It adds some \$7 million a year to the revenues of Sherritt Gordon Mines. It is — particularly when you consider the calibre of the competition — doing very well.

Rex Pearce recommended to the Bengalis that their new coinage be of stainless steel (as is that of Italy and Turkey) since this metal can't profitably be melted down or pounded into something else. However, when it came to awarding the contract for the coins, the East German mint won — with a price that was lower than the cost of the metal itself.

"Maybe the East Germans wanted to have an influence in the area," Pearce shrugs philosophically. "We didn't want anything more than their business." But maybe, he adds, the Bengalis won't forget his help. After all, Sherritt expects to be minting coins awhile yet, and "you take a long-term view in this business."

That's one reason Pearce travels a lot; often he's on a promotional mission as much as anything, although he does market Sherritt's raw materials as well as the mint's products. On a recent Latin American trip he visited 11 countries in 18 days, came back with only three orders for currency but considered his time well spent.

He also came back with an orchid or two to add to the collection of 180 he has gathered on his travels. This hobby doesn't come as a surprise; Rex Pearce is a casual, easygoing kind of fellow whom you'd figure to be more at home among a collection of orchids than in the high-flying world of international trade.

For all that, he's immensely knowledgeable and enthusiastic about his business. The knowledge comes from his training in metallurgy and chemical engineering, followed by 16 years in the metals business in Canada, Zambia and South Africa before he joined Sherritt, initially to market its ores.

The enthusiasm is overt; he's forever hauling coins from his pockets, pushing them across the desk at you and discussing their finer points. Compare, for instance, these Canadian and U.S. quarters; the moose, being pure nickel, will outwear the cupronickel eagle. Here's a coin bearing a coat of arms; Sherritt's engravers have trouble with coats of arms because the detail is so fine.

This coin, for Trinidad and Tobago, presented a different problem; the government wanted a cocoa bean on it and Sherritt had finally to resort to a travel poster for a picture of the kind of cocoa bean that grows on the islands. Modern artists are yet another kind of problem; they often want to put their designs offcentre and that means unevenly distributed pressure under the press.

At first blush, you'd think security would be vitally important in an operation manufacturing legal tender. Surely a truckload of six million Syrian piastres barreling down the Trans-Canada Highway raises rather different considerations than a shipment of lettuces? Not really. "We just ship them, that's all. We put them in a container, seal the container and load it up." Pearce flips a Syrian piastre with the ease of one who lives intimately with coins. "The public couldn't use a truckload of these things. They're of no value to anybody in Canada."

At their port of landing, of course, the shipments become the responsibility of the recipient and are often met by an armed guard.

The dies from which the coins are struck are treated with more caution. The master die is either returned to the customer or held for him under lock and key in a bank safety-deposit box. The tooled-steel working dies, each of which is good for about 100,000 coins, are destroyed.

Sherritt isn't too concerned about the political hue of its customers. "It couldn't matter less to me," Pearce says matter-of-factly. "I deal with some less-than-stable countries, sure. But I don't take any chances." If he has any doubts, he deals on the basis of a confirmed letter of credit against shipping documents.

Nor has the mint yet found itself churning out coins for a government which has suddenly been toppled. In a really shaky situation, it just stops shipping coins. Lebanon is a case in point. "Presumably when things straighten out, we'll start shipping again."

Coins have been on the scene since about 640 BC when the Lydians first became international traders. But now there's much talk of a cashless society. Have coins in fact had their day?

"Not likely," says Pearce emphatically. For one thing, the proliferation of vending machines points to an increased need for coins. For another, as inflation robs money of its value, denominations formerly in paper form may be issued as coins.

This has already happened in some countries. The Filipino government has introduced a five-piso coin to replace a bill, South Africa has replaced its one-rand bill with a coin, and Venezuela has issued a five-bolivares coin (worth about \$1.17). A recent study of the future of its coinage commissioned by the U.S. Mint recommended that in due course the one-dollar bill be replaced by a coin.

This recommendation was backed up by simple economics. A one-dollar bill costs about 1 ½ cents to make and lasts for only about a year whereas a coin, which would cost about eight cents, should last for up to 20 years. And the mere fact that at the end of the process the government is left with a piece of useful metal rather than a small pile of ashes is an argument in favor of coins.

There's another reason Pearce is optimistic about the long-term future: "The U.N. is recognizing new countries all the time. Some are pretty small but they all need their own coins."

In the short term, though, business is likely to be down. In fact, Sherritt's 1976 production totals are lower than those for 1975 (although its totals for medals and tokens are up). This is due primarily to the disappearance of silver from currency; many countries have recently revamped their coinage extensively and will thus have lesser demands for new coins in the immediate future.

These days, too, Pearce is facing additional competition on the international scene from a new, tough bidder — our very own Royal Canadian Mint.

The relationship was not always thus. When Sherritt first went into the coin business, questions were asked as to whether a private company could legally set up in competition with the nation's mint. But, after consultations with the federal Finance Department and the RCM itself, it transpired that no obscure laws were being violated — and that the RCM, which was not then a Crown corporation, was not permitted by its charter to trade for profit. It therefore gave its warm blessings to Sherritt's endeavor.

But in 1969 the RCM *did* become a Crown corporation. And last year it more than doubled its capacity when its new Winnipeg operation came on line. It is now capable of producing three billion coins a year and, under the aegis of Master of the Mint Yvon Gariépy, it has put together a marketing team that shows signs of being every bit as dogged as Rex Pearce. The team has been in existence for only about eight months but already it has bid on some 700 million coins and blanks and, says Gariépy, landed orders for more than 200 million.

This doesn't appear to worry Pearce too greatly. "I'll have to be a little more nimble perhaps," he allows. He also looks forward to occasions when Sherritt and the RCM may be able to cooperate profitably and cites a case where they have already done so. This was an order from the Costa Rican government for 94 million cupronickel pieces which Pearce, knowing the RCM does a lot of work in cupronickel while Sherritt is geared mostly to work in pure nickel, profitably subcontracted to the RCM.

Furthermore, Rex Pearce has what he strongly believes is a numismatic ace up his sleeve. It's called nickel-bonded steel and he thinks it may represent the future of coins of the realm.

What's so great about nickel-bonded steel? In a word, economy.

When you ask Pearce the actual cost of producing such-and-such a coin, he becomes discreetly reticent behind his bifocals. But he will tell you it now costs the Royal Canadian Mint almost five cents to produce a five-cent coin in pure nickel (2.2 cents for the metal and 2.5 cents for manufacturing, to be precise). And that is not economical.

A cheaper alternative is cupronickel. It's about three parts copper to one part nickel. But Pearce expects copper prices to rise substantially before too long.

Next in line might be aluminum. It's relatively inexpensive. But aluminum coins have never been popular. They're too light to carry any connotation of value; in the public consciousness they rank right down there with parking tokens and funny money.

That leaves steel. It has the right weight, the right feel. It takes an impression well. And it's inexpensive. It also has one whopping drawback; it rusts.

Some mints have tried sandwiching steel between non-corroding metals such as nickel or copper. (The industry term for this is cladding.) Colombia and Bolivia have such coins. But they still tend to rust around the edges where the steel is right on the surface or close to it.

What Sherritt has done is develop a process whereby the nickel cladding is not merely uniformly thick over the surface of the blank but actually thicker on the points (or rim) which is where the greatest wear occurs.

A five-cent piece made this way, Pearce says, would be 85% steel. The total cost of producing it? A mere three cents.

Pearce has been showing off his sample nickel-bonded steel pieces for about a year now. The result has been just one production run — 10,000 parking tokens for the Peel Memorial Hospital in Brampton, Ontario. But Pearce wasn't discouraged by this somewhat ignoble start. Today Brampton, tomorrow the world. And last Christmas Eve his faith was rewarded; El Salvador came through with an order for 15 million five-centavo pieces made of nickel-bonded steel. "Now the orders will start coming in," Pearce says happily.

He clearly and sincerely believes in the future of these coins. And, for a while at least, he may be right. Whatever coin of the realm is made of in future, it's obvious that all that glitters will never again be of gold nor silver nor platinum nor nickel nor . . . Who knows, someday we may have forms of exchange that are *really* futuristic. Beads maybe, or furs. Or perhaps sharks' teeth. If we do, and if Rex Pearce is around, it's highly likely he'll be out there pushing a fistful of sharks' teeth enthusiastically across a counting-table at someone.

THE 1978 PRODUCTION OF THE SHERRITT MINT

by Jerry Remick

The Sherritt Mint of Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, is Canada's largest private mint. During the 1978 calendar year the mint produced a large number of medals, trade dollars, and coins, and also supplied blanks and nickel strip for coinage. A brochure describing the complete 1978 production, the "Annual Coinage Summary 1978", is available from The Sherritt-Gordon Mines Ltd., P.O. Box 28, Commerce Court West, Toronto, Ont. M5L 1B1.

The Summary is in six pages, two of which are devoted to a list of pure nickel coins in circulation the world over in 1978. Denominations, diameters, weights, and years of initial issue are given for each coin, along with equivalent values in American currency. Eighty-five denominations have been issued by forty-three countries, and thirty-four of these coins were struck by the Sherritt Mint or struck in nickel supplied by the Sherritt Mint.

The Sherritt Mint was appointed official medal mint for the eleventh Commonwealth Games held in Edmonton in 1978. All the award medals were supplied by the Mint. These are 64 mm in diameter, and were struck in bronze, rhodium-plate, and gold-plate. Ten thousand bronze volunteer medals, 43.6 mm in diameter, were also struck. There was an issue of 3500 commemorative medals in bronze of the same diameter, 1200 cultural medals in nickel of the same diameter, and 300 demonstration sports medals in nickel, also 43.6 mm in diameter.

Costa Rica was supplied with ten million cupro-nickel pieces of one colon and 30 million cupro-nickel pieces of 10 centimos. The Royal Canadian Mint received over three million pounds of nickel for coinage. Nickel blanks to the amount of 110,741,000 were sent to Hungary, the Netherlands, and South Africa. Hungary coins the 5 and 10 forint in nickel; the Netherlands coins the 10 cent piece in nickel, and South Africa used its share of this shipment for their pieces of five, ten, and fifty cents and one rand. Colombia received 10,825,835 nickel-bonded steel blanks for the 20 centavos of 1979.

Five million aluminum fare tokens were struck for the Toronto Transit Commission. The striking of medals began in 1966. In 1978 the Sherritt Mint struck a total of 2,431,845 medals and trade dollars for sixty-seven customers. Most issues were struck in nickel. Four items were struck in brass and one in nickel silver (called German silver in earlier times). Proof-like specimens in gold and silver were struck in small numbers of many issues. Individual issues in the base metals were from 1000 to 200,000, most issues being from 10,000 to 50,000.



The Award Medal of the Eleventh Commonwealth Games 1978



The Commonwealth Games Cultural Medal 1978

CANADIAN MAVERICK TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

By J. Douglas Ferguson

For more than a hundred years, many who have collected coins of Canada, have included tokens. The earlier historic tokens as issued in the last century have been well documented, and the varieties have been adequately described in separate well-known works. Some of those issued by merchants, bakeries, dairies and other business people were included in Breton but the great majority had not been covered in the earlier books on Canada.

This omission has been corrected in recent years by the publication of token catalogues for the majority of Canadian provinces and in the specialized listings. While the majority of these tokens had the address of the business on the token, others omit this information. These latter tokens are usually referred to as mavericks because of the difficulty of knowing where they should be placed in a collection, and whether or not they are Canadian. While many of these have been included in catalogues with identification, it takes considerable time to check reference books to determine where such a token originated. Also many collectors have not all the books and listings that would be needed.

In the United States a book was issued by Sam Ruggeri which lists the tokens identified by the Token & Medal Society, and is of great value to all token collectors.

Now we have a similar volume issued for Canada. Cecil Tannahill, whose catalogue of the tokens of Saskatchewan is an example to all token cataloguers, has edited and published this book, which should be owned by every collector of tokens, since Canadian tokens are found worldwide, as are tokens of many countries in Canada (particularly those of the U.S.A.)

Cecil Tannahill has been assisted in this major project by four distinguished Canadian token collectors - Leslie C. Hill, Donald Stewart, C.E. Parker and Geoffrey G. Bell, and the writings of Fred Bowman and others.

This book of 48 finely printed pages may be secured from Cecil Tannahill, 118-1561 Vidal Street, White Rock, B.C. V4B 5A7, for \$3.50. I wholeheartedly recommend it.

SHERITT TO BUILD NEW COINAGE PLANT

A new type of coinage material will soon be produced on a large scale in Canada by Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited. The company has just announced plans to build a new plant on the site of its refinery, rolling mill and mint at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

Sherritt predicts that its Nickel-Bonded-Steel (registered trademark) coins and coin blanks will go a long way towards solving the problem that ever-increasing metal prices have created in the world's coinage industry.

During the sixties, pure nickel and nickel-copper alloys replaced silver as the basic coinage material in most countries, but nickel and copper are now becoming too costly for low-value coins. The value of the metal plus manufacturing costs is now close to — and in some cases even above — the face value of the coins. The Canadian five-cent piece, for example, contains 3 ½ cents worth of nickel and costs 2 ½ cents to manufacture, for a total of six cents.

But less expensive metals are generally too light in weight, too dull in finish, or too subject to corrosion to gain public acceptance. "Sandwich" coins such as the U.S. quarter, made with layers of cupronickel on both sides of a copper "filling", don't have these drawbacks but are still too expensive for use in low-value coins. Other "sandwich" coins, with iron or steel cores, meet the cost requirements, but the exposed edges discolour and rust in use.

Sherritt's Nickel-Bonded-Steel, developed at the company's Research Centre at Fort Saskatchewan, meets all the requirements for a coinage material that is attractive at a low cost. N-B-S coinage has the bright, lustrous appearance and heft of pure nickel coinage at about half the cost, and is completely corrosion-resistant.

As the name suggests, an N-B-S coin has a steel core completely surrounded by nickel on both sides and around the rim. The nickel coating, comprising about 15 per cent of the total weight of the coin, is alloy-bonded to the steel core. As the core is totally covered by the nickel, corrosion and rust are eliminated.

The initial commercial order for N-B-S, in 1974, was 10,000 parking meter tokens for Peel Memorial Hospital in Ontario. N-B-S coins were first used for legal tender in El Salvador; in 1976 the Sherritt Mint produced 64 tons of five centavo coins for this Central American country. Since that time, Sherritt has produced N-B-S coin blanks for Colombia and coins for Costa Rica; Ecuador joins the list of clients in 1980. Because of its complete resistance to corrosion, N-B-S has special advantages in countries such as these, with hot and humid climates.

Until now, N-B-S has been produced in a pilot plant at Fort Saskatchewan. Initially, production capacity was 12 tons a month; this was later increased to 30 tons a month. But widespread interest in the new material has triggered the company's decision to expand the capacity to more than 100 tons a month in the new commercial-scale plant to be built in 1980, with start-up scheduled for mid-1981.

Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited, incorporated in 1927, began its Alberta operations in 1954. Production of pure nickel strip especially for coinage began in 1961, and the company currently supplies nickel strip to the Royal Canadian Mint and nickel and N-B-S coins and coin blanks to mints and central banks in a number of countries.



The New Sherritt Mint Facilities

On October 21, 1981, the Sherritt Mint officially opened its new plant at Fort Saskatchewan for the production of nickel-bonded steel coins. There were 75 delegates present from 23 countries. Mint directors and bankers came from Austria, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Portugal, Spain, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, the United States, Venezuela, West Germany, and Great Britain. The Royal Canadian Mint, the Bank of Canada, and the Canadian government sent representatives as well.

Mr. Dave Thomas, president of the company, told delegates at a dinner that 40% of the free world's nickel is produced with the Sherritt process, and said that in the future many of the world's coins will be struck in the new nickel-bonded steel, and this will be produced by the Sherritt Mint. The official opening was held after tours through the laboratories. Among the presentations made during the two-day reception were a commemorative plaque presented to the company president by the technical manager of the Royal Thai Mint, and a plaque and a presentation case of all types of medals made for Fort Saskatchewan by the mint, given by the mayor of the town. The fabricated metals production superintendent was presented with a 150-years-old die by the technical manager of the Royal Thai Mint, and a nickel-bonded steel shovel by the vice-president of metal and chemical operations of the company.

Morning seminars were well attended. These featured the complete story of the Sherritt Mint production methods. Allan Lee, the fabricated metal products manager, told of new products from the plant, and Bill Duncan, the production superintendent, described the plant's operation. Rex Pearce, the marketing director, spoke on new composite metals and on nickel-bonded steel coins now in circulation. Dr. M.A. Clegg, manager of the physical metallurgy research division, spoke on the metallurgy of the new alloy, and M.J.H. Ruscoe, senior research metallurgist, told



Some of the delegates of the opening of the plant L - R: Philip Ajlouni, Syria; J.N. Plumail, France; Dennis Maschmeyer, Manager Engineering - Sherritt; Vello Mijal, Candian Commercial Corporation - Ottawa; Chebbane Chebaane, Tunisia; M. Reillac, France; Ken Reid, Sherritt Research; Edwin Eggins, Sherritt Representative.

of the wear and expected life of coins struck in nickel-bonded steel. A very interesting talk was given by C. Christodoulou, treasurer of the Central Bank of Cyprus. He spoke on the history of Cyprus, with special reference to coins used on the island of Cyprus, and told of the Cypriot government's plan to revise the currency to divide the pound into a hundred cents instead of a thousand mils. He said that nickel-bonded steel compares favourably with pure nickel in that it is always bright and wears well, and is cheaper to coin. National Banks, said Rex Pearce in summing up, are looking for a way to produce small change economically from alloys or metals that look and feel acceptably. The cost of production sometimes exceeds the face value of some coins, such as the Canadian cent and five-cent piece, and the new alloy is much in demand.

NICKEL-BONDED-STEEL COINS struck by the Sherritt Mint

YEAR	COUNTRY	COIN	DIA (mm)	WT (grams)	QUANTITY	TONNES
1976	EL					
	SALVADOR	5 cvos	23.0	4.3	15,000,000	64.5
1978	COLUMBIA	20 cvos	23.0	4.5)		
1979	COLOMBIA	50 cvos	23.0	4.5)	55,500,000	250.0
1979	COSTA RICA	10 cmos	18.0	2.0	20,000,000	40.0
1980	ECUADOR	20 cvos	21.0	3.6	37,500,000	135.0
1980	COSTA RICA	25 cmos	22.0	3.25	30,000,000	97.5
1980	COSTA RICA	10 cmos	18.0	2.0	20,000,000	40.0
TOTAL					178,000,000	627.0
1981	ECUADOR	20 cvos	21.0	3.6	30,000,000	108.0
1981	NICARAGUA	25 cvos	23.0	3.45	10,000,000	34.5

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Above in small lettering is SOUVENIR DOLLAR and across the map two hands are clasped in friendship. Below are two shields, that on the left bearing the Arms of Alberta with ALTA. in minute lettering beneath, and the shield on the right bears the Arms of Saskatchewan with SASK. in minute lettering beneath. Across the left of the map in 1905 and on the right 1965 Legend: Above, LLOYDMINISTER and below in two lines: COMMEMORATING DIAMOND JUBILEE PROVINCES OF SASKATCHEWAN - ALBERTA

Reverse: A cut diamond seen from the side with Diamond Jubilee in cursive script and below in seven lines: GOOD FOR \$1.00 IN TRADE AT ANY PARTICIPATING BUSINESS OR REDEEMABLE BY THE LLOYDMINSTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE UNTIL 12 NOON DEC. 31 1965 Legend: + SASK — ALTA + WHERE THE PEOPLE OF TWO PROVINCES MEET

Edge: Plain. Struck in brass.

Manufacturer, Pressed Metal Products Company.

On Sept. 1st, 1905 the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were created from territories within Confederation, but not belonging to any province. The entire territory between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains entered Confederation in 1869 when the Dominion of Canada bought it from the Hudson's Bay Company.

Coinage Alloys Developed By the Sherritt Mint

by J.H. Remick

Sherritt's new Nickel-Bonded Steel coinage blank plant was formally opened last October before an international audience from 21 countries. Delegates from Central Banks and Mints participated in two days of discussions and lectures on the new composite metals for coins, of which Nickel-Bonded-Steel (N-B-S) is a leading example."

Sherritt Mint developed N-B-S after a number of years of research. It is a steel coin blank with nickel bonded to it. The first coin Sherritt struck in this alloy was the 1976 El Salvador 5 centavos. Coins were subsequently struck in nickel-bonded steel for Columbia (1978 20 centavos and 1979 50 centavos), Costa Rica (1979 10 centimos and 1980 25 centimos), Ecuador (1980 20 centavos) and Nicaragua (1981 25 centavos). More than 200 million coins have been struck for these 5 countries by Sherritt Mint.

"Continuing studies at Sherritt Research Centre have conclusively demonstrated that nickel-bonded steel coins with 6% nickel have excellent wear resistance and can be expected to have a useful life exceeding 20 years, even in tropical climates. This development is especially important for low value coins, where cost of production is a major consideration".

"Another composite metal under study at Sherritt is Aureate-Nickel, especially designed for high value coins where integrity and security in automats is vital." The light golden color of this magnetic metal is distinctive and pleasing for high denomination coins.

The Sherritt Mint

by Norman Brownlee

In the past few years we have witnessed a great deal of growth and vigour within this hobby we share. Moving away from the orthodoxy of the Canadian decimal series to Colonial coinages, medals, community trade dollars, tokens, and wooden money has been a breath of fresh air in this hobby.

This article is dedicated to a company that has contributed greatly to Canadian Numismatics in the production of nickel strip, blanks and finished coins.

The Sherritt Mint, a division of Sherritt Gordon Mines, began production of nickel for coinage at its plant in Fort Saskatchewan Alberta in 1961. From that mint a trial sample of 24,000 5¢ coin blanks (21.2 mm 4.54 g) made its way to the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa. By year's end an additional 2 million nickel blanks would follow. The co-operation between the Sherritt mint and the RCM had begun.

By 1964, England and South Africa were also being supplied coin blanks from Sherritt.

The popular, and scarce, RCM nickel test tokens of 1965 were struck on Sherritt blanks. 50 of the "50 tokens" blanks and 13 lbs of nickel strip for "25 tokens" was sent.

In 1966, the Sherritt Mint was set up to produce finished coins. This would serve countries without mints, and a growing number of cities and towns wishing to produce commemorative tokens. The first of these commemoratives was for the town of Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. (5,000 nickel medallions 32mm 12.75g each) see photo 1.

During Canada's centenary celebration, communities across the country issued trade tokens. The "Gold Rush" of trade dollar and token collecting was on, from the Maritimes to the Pacific. Sherritt struck commemoratives for the Canadian Forces Base Cold Lake and the Alberta communities of Vegreville, Provost, Leduc, Edmonton, Fort McMurray, and Banff.

Token and medal production for 1967 totalled 33,870 pieces. In 1981 Sherritt struck over 1.7 million commemorative tokens. In 14 years the growth in token collecting and trade dollars has been amazing. In 1981 its token and trade dollar customers included;

The Fredericton Chamber of Commerce (Trade Dollar)

Kimberley Bavarian Festival (Trade Dollar)

London-Air Canada Silver Broom (Trade Dollar)

Ontario Muzzle Loading Assoc. (Medal)

Tiger Brand Knitting Co. Ltd. (Medal)

and 94 more.

Probably the most beautiful issue to be struck at the Sherritt Mint were the Award medals for the XI Commonwealth games held in Edmonton in 1978.

The medals are 64mm in diameter, and weigh 114g. The obverse has a crown in the centre with 1978 divided on either side. The rest of the inscription reads "XI COMMONWEALTH GAMES EDMONTON CANADA" encircled by a 20 link chain. The Sherritt mint mark is centred below "CANADA". The Reverse has a map of Canada with the Commonwealth logo centred over Alberta. There were 239 of these medals struck in bronze, 218 in rhodium plate and 218 in gold plate.

As mentioned earlier the Sherritt mint also began striking coins for other nations as well in 1966. The first orders were from Lebanon and Syria in 1968. A total of 300,000 nickel coins of 1 livre was struck for Lebanon. Coins of 25 piastres (5.9 million), 50 piastres (5.3 million) and 100 piastres (.500 million) were struck for

Syria. In both cases these coins were FAO commemorative issues. (Food and Agricultural Org. U.N.)

From this modest beginning Sherritt's clientele has grown to 20 different countries by 1981. Sixteen of these countries had coins struck on pure nickel blanks and the remaining on Nickel bonded steel. NBS is a "sandwich" of a steel blank with two thin wafers of nickel on either side. NBS gives a coin the beauty and durability of pure nickel coins but at a much lower cost.

Sherritt's greatest contribution to Canadian numismatics has been its shipments of nickel blanks and strip to the RCM for the past 23 years. In 1981 alone, the RCM ordered over 478,000 lbs of pure nickel strip. Yet this massive amount is down from a peak of 3,000,000 lbs of nickel strip ordered by the RCM in 1978. That is enough nickel to strike 270,000,000 coins.

At present demand for pure nickel or NBS commemoratives has levelled off with many communities' and companies' tokens being struck on cheap aluminum, stainless steel, and clad metal blanks.

In conclusion, next time you pay a visit to your coin dealer's "junk box" finding many coins of odd appearance from far off lands, remember that many of them started off from a mint in Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

Sources:

Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd. annual reports 1961-1982

With special appreciation to Glenn Trenchard (Marketing Rep.)

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First Commercial Use Of a New Gold-coloured Alloy

By Jerry Remick, CNA #128

The first commercial use of aureate-steel, a golden bronze alloy bonded on all sides to a steel core, will be for an issue of 1984 Grande Prairie (Alberta) 33mm trade dollars to be released in June. Aureate steel was developed and tested by Sherritt Mint of Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta over the past 5 years. The new alloy can be applied to either a steel or nickel core. The use of a steel core is less expensive. Aureate nickel was developed for use in higher denomination coins where a golden color was required to differentiate the coin from lower denomination cupronickel and nickel coins having a "silver" color. Aureate nickel is also a metal that gives security against counterfeiting.

Sherritt Mint also developed Nickel-Bonded-Steel, a steel core with a thin coating of nickel bonded to all sides. It is an ideal, low-cost, durable substitute for nickel and cupronickel. It was first used commercially for the 1978 Colombian 20 centavos piece and since then has been used by a number of South and Central American countries for low denomination coinage. With the rise in the price of nickel, this alloy was substituted for nickel in Canada's trade dollars and medallions manufactured by Sherritt Mint. The 1980 Kitchener-Waterloo trade dollar was the first commercial use of nickel-bonded steel in Canada. Today almost all medals, tokens, and trade dollars struck by Sherritt Mint are in this alloy.

The steel or nickel blanks are put in large tanks and rolled around in a cold solution containing the necessary coating (either nickel or golden bronze) which is slowly bonded onto all sides of the blank.

The manufacture of the alloys and the minting are done by Sherritt Mint at its Fort Saskatchewan plant. For further details on commercial applications write Mr. Robert McLarron, Sherritt Mint, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, T8L 2P2.

The 1984 Grande Prairie 33mm trade dollar, to be released in June in aureate-steel, will feature their home town boxer, Willie de Wit, holder of the amateur heavyweight title, who will be competing in the 1984 Los Angeles summer olympics. The majestic trumpeter swan, a rare bird that nests in lakes around Grande Prairie each summer, appears on the reverse. Specimens of the trade dollar, available in mid-June, should be about \$1.50 US postpaid from Grande Prairie Chamber of Commerce, 10011-103 Avenue, Grande Prairie, Alberta, T8V 1B4

World Coin Week Memorabilia

A series of six souvenir cards showing pieces of paper money, was produced to observe the second annual World Coin Week. Bank notes of Great Britain, Uganda, Brazil, Mexico, China, and Canada were pictured. This is the second such series produced by L.H. Scoop Lewry of Moose Jaw. It is available at \$15 for the set or \$2.50 each, postpaid, from L.H. Lewry, P.O. Box 1982, Moose Jaw, Sask. S6H 7N7. The first set depicted obsolete Canadian paper money. A few sets of this series are still available at \$15 per set.

A Proclamation issued by Scoop Lewry as Mayor of Moose Jaw is also available. It is printed on thick brownish paper, and is available from Scoop Lewry at \$2 postpaid.

Letter to the Editor

Mr. Robert C. Willey
Editor
Canadian Numismatic Journal
P.O. Box 726
Espanola, Ontario
P0P 1C0
Dear Bob:

I was interested in the comments in your editorial for the April issue, p. 148. It is disappointing that pure nickel is no longer used for the Canadian five-cent coin. I agree with you that the appearance of cupro-nickel coins, after a few years' circulation, is distinctly inferior to that of pure nickel coins.

The remarks in your penultimate paragraph omit some of the fine points of minting, and of the differences between chrome plated steel and Nickel-Bonded-Steel.

When coinage strip is stamped to produce blanks, it is necessary that the strip be hard in order to get well defined blanks, without excessive burr on the edges. The blanking tool cuts about half-way through the strip and the other half of the thickness breaks away with minimum burr in strip of the correct hardness. However, when blanks are to be minted, the metal must be softened by annealing in order that a reasonable die pressure can produce the finished coin with the proper depth of impression and reasonable die wear.

The war-time steel strip was carbon steel, cold rolled, and partly annealed to a medium hardness. Coils of steel were cut into pieces about three-feet long, cleaned, electroplated with nickel to a thickness of 0.0003", hand buffed to a bright polish, removing one-third of the nickel, and then given a flash of electroplated chromium to a thickness of 0.000002". These short lengths of plated strip, prepared by the Stanley Steel Co. in Hamilton, were shipped to the Mint for blanking.

The Mint had no facilities for annealing steel and therefore the blanks had to be minted at the intermediate hardness, as received from Hamilton. The war-time coins of chrome plated steel were struck on blanks too hard for proper minting, giving rise to the "endless troubles" which you refer to in your editorial. It is worth noting, too, that the edge of these blanks were not covered with nickel/chrome and the exposed steel core rusted in daily use.

Nickel-Bonded-Steel (and please note that this is a trademark name and should be properly used with capitals, as shown) is quite different. The steel strip is a very low carbon steel which is blanked in the cold rolled condition at the necessary hardness. After cleaning, the blanks are electroplated with a heavy coating of nickel, covering not only the faces but the edge of the blank - in fact, the edge of the blank gets an extra thickness of nickel. After plating, the blank is given a furnace treatment in a protective atmosphere, during which the metal is thoroughly softened, not only the underlying steel but the nickel as well, and the nickel coating is completely bonded to the steel core.

Nickel-Bonded-Steel blanks are supplied to the minting presses fully annealed and bright, ready for minting. Several hundred million Nickel-Bonded-Steel coins have been minted in three different mints and their experience has demonstrated that minting N-B-S coins is in no way comparable to minting chrome plated steel.

I hope these comments will clarify this matter.

Yours sincerely,
Rex F. Pearce

THE POWDER METALLURGY OF CANADIAN COINAGE

Introduction

By Ronald Greene

The following letter was sent to me after Dr. Lund had come across Ken Polsson's Chronology of Canadian Coins, on the web. He pointed out that he wasn't a collector, but that he had some personal knowledge of the subject and wondered if it would be of interest to collectors and numismatists. I thought that it would be of great interest and called Dr. Lund to obtain his permission to submit the letter to the CNJ.

A Personal Reminiscence

by John Lund

Early in my professional career as a metallurgical engineer and University of British Columbia professor, I was a consultant to Sherritt Gordon Mines. I was hired in 1957 to get a product research and development program in place at Sherritt's Fort Saskatchewan refinery. At that time Sherritt's nickel production, which was in the form of powder, was briquetted for sale to steel companies for alloying purposes. The company wanted to develop some value-added products.

I directed research, initially at U.B.C., on a process for rolling Sherritt's nickel powder into a continuous strip. This product was porous, but was sintered and re-rolled to make it fully dense. Results of the early work were

published under my name in the Journal of Metals in 1958 (Roll Compaction Produces Pure Nickel Strip).

In 1960 we built a small powder rolling pilot plant at Fort Saskatchewan and began seriously looking for markets for pure nickel strip. We soon realized that an excellent prospect was the Royal Canadian Mint. On invitation, in 1961 we submitted five-cent blanks for testing at the mint.

In fact, we prepared two kinds of blank for appraisal, ones cut from powder-rolled strip, and others made by static die compaction of powder on a rotary press (followed by sintering). These latter were porous, only about 80 per cent of solid density, and were therefore thicker than the fully-dense version.

Both types of blank performed well in mint tests. Not surprisingly, perhaps, the statically compacted ones (porous until struck) gave outstanding impressions. Based on these results, a large production trial was carried out using only roll-compacted blanks because they were more economical to produce.

Many of the 1961 issue of Canadian five-cent pieces came from this production run. They were the first powder-metallurgical coins to be circulated – anywhere. Tokens, medals, and other non-currency products have been made from metal powder compacted in rotary presses, but not currency to my knowledge.

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The pilot plant compacting mill could not produce strip quite thick enough for blanks. We therefore were forced to make a two-layer laminated strip from which to cut blanks. Embarrassingly, a few coins minted from these blanks subsequently delaminated, although I don't believe that any of the defective coins got into circulation – nor do I know if there are any still extant, I wish I had kept one!

How widely is it known that there are two kinds of 1961 Canadian five-cent coins? A metallographer who examines the 1961 five-cent coins in section can distinguish between the powder metallurgical variety (made by Sherritt) and the ingot metallurgical variety (made by Inco) because of differences in microstructure and evidence of the laminated nature of the Sherritt coins. Chemical analysis can also distinguish between the two types, since the Sherritt nickel was of higher purity.

All supplies of nickel for the Royal Canadian Mint up to 1961 came from an Inco subsidiary outside of Canada, and their deliveries were often unreliable. Also, unlike Sherritt Gordon, Inco was not a Canadian-owned company. It mines and smelts in Canada, but does its product manufacturing outside the country. Presumably these factors contributed to the Master of the Mint's decision to order his 1962 requirements for ten million blanks from an all-Canadian, "motivated" new supplier.

When the commission was undertaken, heroic (frantic?) efforts were needed to convert the little Fort Saskatchewan pilot plant into a production facility. It was probably the first commercial powder rolling plant in the

“Few people realize there were two types of blanks used for the 1961 Canadian five-cent coin.”

world, and it was 100 percent Canadian designed.

To Sherritt, the Mint's business was economically important. Filling the 1962 order for blanks consumed a significant part of the small company's metal output for the year. By contrast, the Royal Canadian Mint was a very minor market for the giant nickel producer, Inco. But the mint business has prestige value and Inco was not happy about losing the 1962 contract.

In Sudbury, the home of the Big Nickel – so called due to the large five-cent coin sculpture at the entrance to the city – the citizens were outraged. The local Member of Parliament allegedly protested in Parliament.

Composition changes to Canadian circulating coins since 1967, and the circumstances driving those changes are well documented. Inco and Sherritt Gordon (now Westaim) share a significant demand from the Royal Canadian Mint for nickel and cupronickel. Sherritt/Westaim has continued to use powder metallurgical methods to make its nickel products for the Canadian and some foreign mints.

(Continued on page 38)

NEWS

by a local or regional numismatic organization. Starting in 2001, there will be three (3) Awards for the Local Newsletters (instead of 1).

The Award for the Best Regional Bulletin has been renamed as the Award for Non-local Bulletins. This way, specialized clubs will be eligible for the Award.

Lastly, a new award for the Best Club Web Site has been instituted.

Members will be invited to visit the web sites of the clubs (a listing will be published in a near future) and they will select "on line" the winner during a period of time to be determined.

Your nominations must be received before April 30, 2002. Send them to my attention:

Yvon Marquis, C.P. 2001, Le Bic, Qc. G0L 1B0

NOUVELLES

un Prix spécifique pour le Meilleur Bulletin publié par un club ou association local et régional.

A compter de cette année, il y aura trois (3) Prix de décernés pour les Bulletins de Clubs locaux (au lieu de 1). Le Prix pour le Meilleur Bulletin Régional sera remplacé par un Prix pour le Meilleurs Bulletin édité par un "organisme autre qu'un club local". De cette manière, les clubs spécialisés pourront également être considérés. Finalement un nouveau Prix pour le

Meilleur site web a été institué. Les membres seront invités à visiter les sites web des divers clubs (la liste sera publiée sous peu) et ils pourront voter "en direct" pendant une période qui sera déterminée plus tard.

Vos mises en nomination doivent nous parvenir au plus tard le 30 avril 2002. Faites parvenir à mon attention: Yvon Marquis, C.P. 2001, Le Bic, Qc. G0L 1B0

POWDER METALLURGY

(Continued from page 26)

Until the 1980s, I believe the only countries issuing powder-metallurgical coins for circulation were Canada and those which bought nickel or nickel blanks or strip from Canada.

Interestingly, Sherritt did not remain the only Canadian manufacturer of powder metallurgical strip and blanks. In the 1980's Inco built a plant in Lively, Ontario to produce atomized nickel alloy powder and to roll-com-

pact the powder into strip. This type of product (from Lively and from Fort Saskatchewan) has been used for Canadian five-cent coins since the composition was changed from pure nickel to cupronickel.

There are many more examples of Canadian innovation in coinage metallurgy and manufacture. One such is Sherritt Gordon's unique processes for making aureate nickel blanks for the "loonie." □

The history of Sherritt Gordon and the Sherritt Mint

By John Regitko

The story of Sherritt Gordon began with the staking of a promising copper showing by Carlton W. Sherritt in 1923 near Kississing Lake, north of Flin Flon, Manitoba. John P. Gordon, an engineer, took the first option on the property and in 1927 Sherritt Gordon was incorporated. Production at Sherridon, begun in 1931, ended in 1951 when the ore was exhausted. However, after a new nickel-copper discovery was made at what is now Lynn Lake, most of the town was moved 265 km. to the north.

After completing the move to Lynn Lake, Sherritt Gordon opened the "A" Mine in 1953. It produced 12.6 million tonnes of 1.2 per cent Ni and 0.62 per cent copper ore before closing in 1969. The "EL" deposit produced 2.2 million tonnes averaging 2.5 per cent Ni and 0.93 per cent Cu between 1954 and 1964. The Farley Mine, opened in 1961 and closed in 1976, ending mining in the immediate vicinity of Lynn Lake, a town that grew to 2500 people in the early 1970s.

The 3 mines produced concentrates containing 166.1 million Kg of Ni and 94.8 million Kg of Cu, as well as 1.7 million Kg Co, 447 Kg of Au and 9019 Kg of Ag. Nickel concentrates were shipped to Sherritt's nickel refinery at Fort

Saskatchewan, northeast of Edmonton. During the 1960s, Sherritt's exploration effort again paid off with the discovery of the Fox and the Ruttan copper-zinc deposits. The Fox deposit, 48 km southwest of Lynn Lake, was discovered in 1961. The mine reached 820 metres before ore reserves were exhausted in late 1985.

In April 1969, Sherritt geologists tracing interesting airborne electromagnetic survey results, discovered the large Ruttan copper-zinc deposit. Located 121 km. southeast of Lynn Lake, the deposit contained about 46 million tonnes of ore. The Ruttan Mine began in 1973 with an open pit and a 9070 tonnes per day concentrator. Open pit production ceased Dec. 1980, with production continuing from an underground operation.

The Sherritt Mint opened its doors in Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, in mid-1960s. They soon made a name in the numismatic community by becoming the largest manufacturer of trade dollars for Canadian municipalities, Chambers of Commerce, other non-profit groups and commercial companies wishing to promote their products via medals and tokens. Their corporate head office was located in downtown Toronto,

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first at 25 King Street West, then in the prestigious Commerce Court. These offices housed the company's corporate staff, including the President and Vice-President, marketing, accounting and their support staff. Their "front man" was Rex Pierce. The other name that will be recognized by many CNA members and trade dollar collectors is Glen Trenchard, who was their eastern Canada representative.

In 1995, the decision was made to close their medal manufacturing facility to concentrate on their core businesses. The minting presses were sold to their eastern Canada rep., Glen Trenchard, who began operating as Lawrence Medallie Art, working out of an Ontario location. The name of the company comes from Lawrence "Larry" Cobourne, a partner in the venture. While Trenchard's background was in sales and marketing, Cobourne was involved with the technical end of creating the artwork and dies. He gained his technical knowledge with the Canadian operation of the Franklin Mint, the Jacques Cartier Mint and Interbranch International Mint, joining each one as they were purchased from previous owners. The Franklin Mint's Canadian operation was sold to the Jacques Cartier Mint. The Interbranch International Mint acquired the Jacques Cartier Mint. Finally, the assets of Interbranch were purchased by Johnson-Matthey when Interbranch's

parent company, a home electronics distributor, was forced into bankruptcy. It purchased, from Johnson Matthey, all of Interbranch's medals consisting of their inventory of overruns, salesmen's samples, display material and thousands of unsold in-house produced medals.

While the Sherritt Mint was operated by Sherritt Gordon, their medals were manufactured by their Fort Saskatchewan facility starting in 1981. They issued promotional pieces that were distributed to customers and potential customers.

The first promotional medal was issued to promote the Plant Opening of the Fort Saskatchewan facility on October 22, 1981. The obverse contains The Sherritt Mint logo which includes early fur traders operating into Alberta. The reverse promotes their patented nickel bonded steel (N-B-S) process as well as giving the reason for the issue of this particular promotional medal. It is 44 mm in diameter, with reeded edge and is struck on...what else...nickel bonded steel.

In 1972, The Sherritt Mint produced a pamphlet which featured an introduction to nickel.

The front cover has imprinted, in gold, on dark blue vinyl, an illustration of a medal dated 1966 to promote The Sherritt Mint. I thought it strange that a company promoting the use of nickel and nickel medals should imprint the cover in gold color rather than



A promotional medal issued for the plant opening.

nickel in appearance. For example, why not print it in silver?

The inside panels of the booklet, in addition to telling "The Nickel Story," also include a promotional uniface medal, a blank planchet used to strike the promotional medal and a Canadian 5 cent piece dated 1971 which was struck from pure nickel blanks at the Royal Canadian Mint.

The blank is strike-ready, that is, with upturned rim that collectors commonly refer to as a Type II blank. I found it strange that a medal dated 1966 was included in this promotional pamphlet issued in 1972 (the fact that the booklet was issued in 1972 is borne out by the inclusion of 1971 statistics and a Canadian 5 cent coin dated 1971).

Also included on the inside of the brochure was a strip of scissel, that is, a piece of scrap metal that had the blanks punched out that would be destined for the melting pot. The size of the blank that was

punched out would be about the same size as a Loonie.

I am not aware of anyone attempting to pass off a piece of scrap out of this pamphlet as a piece of scissel from the Royal Canadian Mint. The difference in price between The Sherritt Mint piece and a similar piece of scrap from the Royal Canadian Mint would be substantial, since the only way that a genuine piece of scissel could get into the hands of a collector is if it was snuck out the back door of the RCM. Not too many Mint employees would risk losing their jobs and possibly being charged with theft for the sake of a few hundred dollars.

As far as promotional medals for The Sherritt Mint are concerned, I have illustrated the 1981 piece only in this article. However, promotional medals issued by The Sherritt Mint also exist in many other years and were handed out to customers and potential customers by company representatives.

CNA

Making Coins Proves Path To Profits For Canadian Firm

A Canadian mining company which went to the United States for financial aid in the early Nineteen Fifties because Canadian firms considered its schemes too risky, has helped bring the manufacture of Canadian nickel coins to Canada.

The company, Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd., now is on its fifth consecutive contract for the Royal Canadian Mint.

This year it will produce a total of about 125,000,000 nickel blanks, - the mint's entire supply. For the first time this year, it also has a South African contract for about 85,000,000 blanks for five and 50-cent pieces.

The two jobs keep the company's rolling mill, part of 100 acres of administration, research, chemical-producing and

storage buildings which now rise out of the prairie farmland at Fort Saskatchewan, about 15 miles northeast of Edmonton, working to capacity. It turns out an estimated 20,000 blanks an hour. Periodically these are put into bags and shipped to Ottawa and South Africa to be stamped.

Sherritt research officials credit the quality of the nickel produced from their patented process - 99.9 per cent pure, according to their calculations - with gaining the South African contract late last year, after the republic decided to shake off its silver coin system along with Commonwealth ties.

But the real coup was gaining the Canadian nickel contract in 1962. Before that, all Canadian nickel coins came from the Sudbury, Ont., smelter of the International Nickel Co. of Canada. It then shipped the ingots to Britain, for rolling and pressing

there. The blanks were returned to Ottawa for stamping.

Sherritt's plant manager, W. H. Young, says his company's patented ammonia leaching process, by which an extremely pure, fine nickel powder is extracted from nickel ore, far less expensively than by conventional smelting for this size of operation, enabled the firm to bid successfully for the Canadian coin contract.

When Sherritt first developed the process in the late Nineteen Forties, and wanted to build a processing plant, company president E. L. Brown of Toronto unsuccessfully approached a number of firms for financing. The company began work on its plant in 1952 after a U.S. company, Newmont Mining of New York, bought up 4,234,246 shares of a new issue, which eventually gave it a 37.4 per cent controlling interest in Sherritt.

Since then, the processing operation has become so successful that Sherritt not only handles concentrate from more than a million tons of ore from its own Lynn Lake, Man., mine

yearly, but also imports nickel from half-way around the world for processing, then sells it abroad.

Last year the company made a net profit of \$5,000,000 from both its nickel production and its related, fertilizer and chemical-producing operations. This year it has launched a \$23,000,000 expansion program - financed mainly by a de-

benture issue in the United States.

The company's research department is exploring and developing new materials for coin use. A non-magnetic nickel or nickel alloy material would solve some of the problems with vending machines which are designed to reject slugs. Slugs are usually steel, and therefore magnetic.



THE SHERRITT MINT



JUST RELEASED!!!

The 22 mm version of our FAO Medal in Solid 22 Kt Gold. Until now, only the 35 mm version was available in gold at \$100. Now, specially minted at FAO's suggestion, this 22 mm version is yours for \$20.

Send your cheque or money order today to:

THE SHERRITT MINT

FORT SASKATCHEWAN

ALBERTA

How The Sherritt Mint Produces Its Unique Klondike Dollar



A Rolling Mill. Employee operates the cold rolling mill. The nickel strip is fed back and forth through this mill until the desired thickness is obtained.

To mark the minting of this year's Klondike dollar, the Sherritt Mint, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., threw open its doors to visitors and provided this information on how the special coin was produced.

The time interval, between when a geologist hacks away overburden in order to uncover a rock structure which shows abnormalities; to the time that a fine powder of pure nickel is poured into a compacting press; is of little interest to a mint visitor who is anxious to collect a hot off the press Klondike Dollar.

However, we provide the following information so that

you may appreciate the processes involved in producing the dollar.

The nickel powder that arrives at the Rolling Mill, is the feed material for nickel strip. This pure nickel powder is produced by Sherritt at its Fort Saskatchewan refinery.

Compacting: Nickel powder is poured between two large rotating rolls, where, by a great amount of pressure, it is compressed into a 75 percent dense strip. This strip designated as green strip is strong enough to coil onto large diameter reels. The strip's thickness at this stage is about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch.

Sintering: The green strip is carried on the reel to the sintering furnace. The reel is uncoiled and runs slowly through the long furnace where it is heated to about 1800 degrees F. The green strip under this heat fuses and becomes strong and ductile. An atmosphere of hydrogen gas prevents oxidation of the strip at these high temperatures.

Hot Rolling: Following sintering the strip is fed into what is known as the Hot Rolling Mill. The long preheat furnace raises the nickel strip temperature to around 1500 degrees F. While



The 1972 Klondike dollar Queen, Linda Gable house.

in the Hot Mill the strip's thickness is reduced to under 1-10 inch and any porosity in the strip is compressed out. A hydrogen gas atmosphere in the furnace prevents oxidation. After leaving the mill the strip is quenched with water under hydrogen gas in order to leave a bright clean surface.

Cold Rolling: From the hot rolling mill the strip is fed into and passed back and forth through the cold rolling mill. This is done in order to reduce its thickness to that required for a particular coin or medallion. Skilled workmen and precision measuring equipment are employed to ensure an exact final thickness.

Punching: The punching of the nickel strip is done in order to produce coin or medallion blanks. The punch press, probably one of the more exciting features of the Sherritt Mint, exerts 100 tons of pressure onto the die to cut out between 5 and 20 blanks on each stroke. The press is capable of operating at about 300 strokes each minute. The nickel strip is rolled level prior to punching to assure the flat surface desired for coin blanks.

Finishing: The already punched coin blanks must be prepared for minting. A raised edge is rolled onto each blank, following which the blanks are annealed to make them soft and malleable — easy to mint. After annealing the blanks are burnished to produce a bright, clean, high quality surface.

Sorting and Packaging: Each coin blank is inspected on both sides by experienced sorters, the employees on the sorting machines picking out blanks with minute defects, defects that are so small that the layman would probably never notice them. Blanks are also checked for diameter, weight and hardness before being packaged for shipping to one of the

many national mints that Sherritt serves.

Minting: The minting operation is probably of prime interest to the mill and mint visitor. The Sherritt Mint strikes coinage for foreign countries, as well as medallions, and tokens in such metals as nickel, silver and gold. The Mint is a self contained unit for high security with its own sorting and packaging facilities. One minting press can strike as many as 9,000 coins per hour.

Markets for Rolling Mill and Mint Products: Coinage blanks are sold to world wide markets, including the following countries:

1. Canada.
2. Netherlands.
3. South Africa.
4. Brazil.
5. Hungary.

Minted coins have been

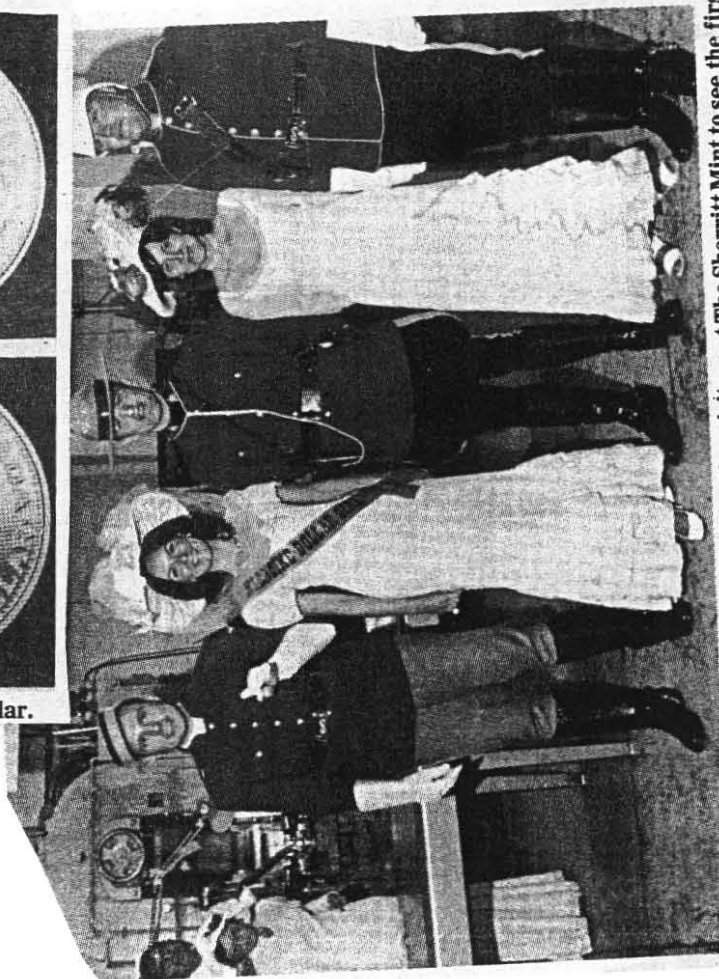
sold to the following nations:

1. Lebanon.
2. Syria.
3. Trinidad and Tobago.
4. Democratic Republic of Yeman.
5. Philippines.

Medallions are produced for many customers in Canada including Edmonton Exhibition Association, Calgary Tourist and Convention Association and the Canadian Football Hall of Fame. These Canadian made products provide jobs for many Alberta residents. Medallions produced by the Sherritt Mint are unique souvenirs.



The 1972 Klondike dollar.



One hundred years of the R.C.M.P. with attractive visitors at The Sherritt Mint to see the first production of the 1973 "Klondike Days" dollars.



For 10 years The Sherritt Mint has been striking medals, tokens and coins for customers the length and breadth of Canada, and on all continents of the world; orders that are frequently repeated.

We started in 1966 with a municipal medal, and minted our first foreign medal in 1967, our first foreign coins in 1968, our first turnstile tokens in 1969. Last year, we supplied 40 customers with medals in aluminum, argentan, brass, bronze, copper, gold, pure nickel, silver and zinc in quantities up to 200,000. We also minted turnstile and casino tokens for three customers and circulating coins for two foreign nations.

Proudly, we have struck Edmonton's Klondike Dollar every year since 1968, and the Calgary Stampede Dollar every year since 1971. This year we are minting medals for customers from sea to sea in Canada, from Newfoundland to British Columbia, and in the Yukon, too. And we'd like to do the same for you.

We regret, though, that we cannot handle orders from collectors for individual medals. But on orders from 5,000 and up – we are at our best. Call or write us; we welcome enquiries.

THE SHERRITT MINT

P.O. Box 28, Commerce Court West,
Toronto M5L 1B1/(416) 363-9241

Mint Reveals Production

In 1971, 163,371,700 blanks, coins, medallions and tokens were shipped from the Sherritt Mint at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. Over 400,000 lbs of pure nickel strip was supplied to two customers to prepare their own blanks for minting.

Thirteen nickel coins were minted this year on nickel and were used in seven different countries. Six of these countries have been customers in earlier years; Hungary released nickel coins on Sherritt blanks for the first time in 1971.

The mint struck three nickel coins; two commemorative for the Central Bank of Iraq and a repeat order of regular issue 1 Livre coins for the Central Bank of Syria.

Jointly with the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, the mint supplied 2,000,000 bronze 5 fils coins to the People's Democratic

Republic of Yemen. Sherritt prepared master dies and punches, the Government Mint prepared the blanks and minted the coins.

In October, Sherritt was honored by a visit from Alexei Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. The occasion was marked with a special nickel medal, 66 mm diameter. A limited quantity of 33 mm replicas was minted.

Sherritt minted medals and tokens for seven municipalities from Pembroke, Ont., to Jasper, Alberta; four of these were repeat orders. These issues are becoming popular with collectors across Canada.

Sherritt Mint expands to produce \$1 blanks

A \$5 million modification program has just been completed at the Sherritt Mint's coin blank plating and processing facility in Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

The modifications, which include the purchase of new equipment related to plating and finishing nickel products, will enable Sherritt Mint to produce the golden-colored 26.5 mm aureate nickel blanks for the new Canadian \$1 circulating coins scheduled for release in July.

The aureate nickel blanks (nickel blanks with a bonded coating of bronze) will be manufactured by Sherritt Gordon Mines from nickel ore mined and refined by Inco Limited.

The current contract calls for the delivery of 600 million blanks weighing a total of 4,200 tons over a period of 42 months.

The Sherritt Mint is a part of Sherritt Gordon Mines, whose facilities include a large nickel refinery and operations for not only making coin blanks, but also producing coins, tokens and medals for countries throughout the world.

CCN Feb 16 197



North Bay Issues Trade Dollar

The City of North Bay, Ontario, is celebrating its 50th anniversary in 1975.

The north shore of Lake Nipissing has been on the direct route from Montreal to the north and west for over 250 years, from the time when fur trade voyageurs travelled by canoe along this route.

The North Bay and District Chamber of Commerce is marking the 50th

year with a trade dollar, struck in pure nickel by The Sherritt Mint.

Bert Saunders' design features an early French Canadian explorer overlooking the rugged Nipissing terrain from a high vantage point while an Indian symbolizes the area's original citizens.

The obverse shows a heavily-laden birchbark

canoe carrying four voyageurs past the Gateway of the North sign, thus symbolizing North Bay, new and old.

Collectors may order the trade dollar in pure nickel at \$1.25 and in .999 Fine Silver at \$15 each until Aug. 1, 1975, from Trade Dollars, c-o Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 1075, North Bay, Ontario P1B 1B7.

A medal for Brampton.



Anything we can mint for you?

Medal awards, tokens for any form of transit, even foreign coinage—in all metals, including Silver and Gold. We mint them for customers the world over. It's our business. If you have medals to be struck, awards to be made, or need tokens, you'll find us highly competitive on orders of 5,000 and up. Call or write. We mint everything but money... in Canada.

THE SHERRITT MINT

P.O. Box 28, Commerce Court West, Toronto, Ont. M5L 1B1
Telephone: (416) 363-9241 Telex: 06-22195

CANADA COIN NEWS July 24, 1965

Sheritt Gordon Wins Blank Award

Sheritt Gordon Mines has been awarded a contract to produce one hundred million nickel coin blanks for the Canadian Government, it was announced last week. The contract is valued at about \$1,750,000.

At the same time the free world's fourth largest nickel producer revealed that it has begun a \$1,000,000 expansion of its Fort Saskatchewan production facilities, including construction of a new compacting mill, sintering furnace, hot mill and cold mill.

The contract to produce the blanks is the largest the Canadian Government has ever awarded for nickel coins and necessitated Sheritt's mill expansion. The blanks are to be produced at the rate of 4,000,000 per week, starting in August, 1965.

Last year's contract was for 75,000,000 blanks, at the rate of only 6,000,000 per month.

Sheritt produces the blanks from powdered nickel, and is the only one of the six bidders for the coin contract to use this process, according to a Sheritt spokesman. It has supplied the blanks for Canadian nickels since 1961.

Sherritt Sees A Profit Drop

Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd. of Toronto expects profit in the last half of 1974 will be less than in the first half, in view of declining copper prices on the London Metal Exchange, D.D. Thomas, president, says in the six-month report.

LME copper prices dropped sharply during the last half of June and, because this weakness continued into July, the average copper price "probably will be lower than in any month since May, 1973".

As earlier reported, profit for the six months ended June 30 was \$17.5-million or \$1.37 a share on revenue of \$99.2-million, compared with \$7.3-million or 58 cents a share on revenue of \$42.6-million.

Revenue from sales was down in the second quarter to \$48.9-million, compared with \$50.3-million in the first quarter, because of decreased volume of nickel and fertilizer sales. The first half increase reflects production from the Ruttan mine and higher output from the Fox mine.

At Ruttan, which began production in the year-ago first half, tonnage milled during the 1974 second quarter was 860,000 tons assaying 1.09 per cent copper and 1.57 per cent zinc, compared with 756,000 tons

assaying 0.95 per cent copper and 1.68 per cent zinc in the first quarter.

Problems developed in the copper circuit as a result of treating oxidized ore caused by the warmer weather. "The problem is persisting into the third quarter so we have instituted a research program in an attempt to overcome this difficulty," Mr. Thomas notes.

Underground development continued to fall behind schedule because of serious manpower shortages. The company is also short of qualified mechanics needed to support Ruttan's maintenance program.

The mill at the Fox copper-zinc mine "continued to be highly satisfactory," with operations at capacity of 251,000 tons of ore, while production at the Lynn Lake nickel mine, at 115,000 tons was about 15 per cent below target.

The low tonnage was caused by a lack of trained miners and poor wall rock conditions. "Our contractor is critically short of miners and this is jeopardizing the continued operation of the mine," Mr. Thomas says.

Nickel production at the Fort Saskatchewan refinery decreased to 3.96 million pounds, or less than one half of output in the first quarter, when the annual maintenance shutdown was ex-

tended to six weeks because of a shortage of material.

Metal production for the balance of 1974 "is much more promising" as nickel concentrate is expected to be delivered from new sources in Western Australia.

Production of fertilizers decreased to 77,000 tons in the first half mainly because of lower ammonia sulphate production resulting from the extended shutdown of the metals plant. A new sulphuric acid plant is scheduled to start up in the third quarter.

Over-all capital cost for proposed ammonia and urea expansion at Fort Saskatchewan now is estimated at \$100-million and the company is "actively pursuing every source of supply of natural gas for the expansion." Authorization by the Alberta Government is required before work can begin.

Plan startup at the Marinduque Mining and Industrial Corp. Surigao nickel mine and refinery on Nonoc Island, The Philippines, took place in the second quarter and nickel ore should start to enter the plant by the end of the third quarter.

Sherritt's working capital at June 30 was \$33.6-million, compared with \$23.9-million at the end of the 1973 first half.



Peterborough's 150th Anniversary has been named Homecoming 75 and is being marked by a special Anniversary Trade Dollar sponsored by the Peterborough Chamber of Commerce. 30,000 pure nickel anniversary dollars were produced for the Chamber of Commerce by The Sherritt Mint. Additionally 320 pieces were struck in fine silver and nine in 24 kt. gold to advance order. The nickel trade dollar is available to collectors by mail from The Chamber of Commerce, 116 Hunter St. West, Peterborough, Ontario, K9H 2K6, at \$1 each plus 15 cents for mailing.

From design to press: Trade dollars production

Glenn Trenchard, Marketing Representative for Sherritt Mint was one of the speakers at the educational addresses at the T.I.C.F. November 9-11. The following is a text from his talk on the production of trade dollars.

Wally Ciona asked me here today to talk to you about production of Trade Dollars. I have been in this business for about 10 years, but only as a Marketing Representative of Sherritt Mint; so, my knowledge of production was somewhat limited until about a month ago. Rather than giving you a lot of jargon from the artists, die sinkers, and mint masters, I will try to give you a layman's guide to minting.

Chronologically; we start with an idea or design. This is turned

into very sharp black and white artwork by Bob Boast a graphic artist. From here there are a number of methods used to get to the dies. I will tell you the method used by Larry Coburn in completing the dies for the customer.

The artwork is placed on a light table with a piece of clear acetate on top of it. Using a sharp steel tool the artwork is traced onto the acetate. Lamp black or powdered carbon is spread on the impregnated acetate. When satisfied that

the complete design is blackened on the acetate, it, the acetate, is pressed onto a thin flat piece of zinc which leaves a blackened mirror image of the artwork on the zinc.

The engraver then, by hand, cuts the zinc master, following the pattern of the lamp black. Using the zinc tracing machine, taking the design of the larger zinc master down to coin size on a steel die in a 2-dimensional format. Larry Coburn's skill is now put to the test in bringing out the 3rd dimension by hand, always keeping in mind that he has to work in mirror images of the original artwork.

Once the engraver is finished, the master

die is heat treated and hardened. We now have a hardened master which is in the negative and a mirror image. This negative master is used to make a positive master. This positive is hardened and used to make several negatives known as working dies. These are then hardened, chrome plated, and polished. We are now ready for the press and minting.

Theoretically, while this die preparation has been happening, the people at Sherritt Mint in Fort Saskatchewan have been preparing the necessary blanks for this particular order.

Most of our Trade Dollars are now produced from Nickel-

Bonded-Steel (N-B-S) so, I will expand on its production.

Low carbon steel strip is purchased from Dofasco in Hamilton. We first roll this strip to Trade Dollar thickness. It is then put through the punch press giving us steel blanks, slightly smaller than Trade Dollar size. From there the blanks are deburred and cleaned. They are then put through a machine that moulds the edge rim. Once rimmed, the steel blanks are plated with pure nickel which brings them to Trade Dollar size. These plated blanks are very hard so they are run through an annealing furnace to make them soft enough for minting. Just prior to

minting the blanks are burnished or cleaned and inspected.

Now, in one hand we have completed dies and in the other we have N-B-S Trade Dollar blanks.

These two elements are brought together in a minting press and in Sherritt's case a Taylor & Challen. The working dies are set up in the press, one on the bottom, one on the top. N-B-S blanks are singly fed to the top of the lower die — the upper die comes down with a force of about 120 tons. This vertical pressure forces the metal into the die design and horizontally into a stationary collar giving the desired edge (serrated or plain).

Up to this point, the lower die has not moved. Now, the top die moves up, the lower die pops up just enough to clear the collar with the freshly minted Trade Dollar on top of it. The blank feeding mechanism pushes out the minted piece; the lower die drops back below the collar again and a new blank is deposited on top of the lower die. This all happens at about 100 times per minute.

I hope this short talk has helped you understand a little more of what goes into producing Trade Dollars.

I would like to thank Wally Ciona for inviting me here today and everyone for coming out.

Airline Issues Medals

Special 33mm all-nickel medallions were issued in April by Air Canada to mark the inauguration of Air Canada services to Prince Edward Island and a new Northern route from Winnipeg to Montreal through Thunder Bay, Sudbury and Ottawa.

The Canadian carrier is the first airline to use this method of promoting new services. The new Northern route began April 27 and the Prince Edward Island service on April 28.

The edition was limited to 3,000 nickel and 300 silver medals for each inaugural. The medallions are produced by the Sherritt Mint, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

Air Canada distributed about 1,000 copies of each medal to passengers on the first flights, on the official inaugural and to employees. The remainder are available to collectors for \$1.25 each and can be ordered from Air Canada Coins, 20 Hoffman Street, Kitchener, Ontario.



Obverse and reverse of the Air Canada Charlottetown medal.

Coin Stamp Antique News, January 8, 1972—Page 11

A Token Reminder

Medicine Hat College, one of six colleges forming the Alberta college system, was established in 1964 and opened its doors to its first students in the fall of 1965, operating in a wing of the local high school.

In August, 1971, the college moved into its new modern facilities built on a 107-acre site donated by the City of Medicine Hat. Funded by the Government of Alberta and constructed at a cost of \$3.5-million, the buildings take the form of cottage clusters representing individual faculties surrounding a central core of student services.

The core includes a library, administrative and counselling offices, student association and dining facilities.

All the buildings are connected so that students may move from one part of the college to another without being exposed to the frigid prairie winter.

The college offers programs including two years of university transfer; combined matriculation-university; academic upgrading; music; nursing; business administration; secretarial science and commercial cooking. The college is academically affiliated with the University of Calgary.

For the official opening of the new building on Oct. 3, 1971, the college ordered

from the Sherritt Mint 25,000 pure nickel 1 dollar tokens. All members of the college staff received a portion of their salaries in these dollar tokens and were urged to spend them in the city on goods and services.

This action was taken to show the importance of the college on the economic sector of Medicine Hat. Arrangements were made with the Royal Bank of Canada for the tokens to be redeemed in Canadian currency up to Dec. 1, 1971.

This objective was successful; all merchants in Medicine Hat accepted the coins and now have a very graphic reminder of how much money the college payroll puts into their community.

The impact of the tokens was especially emphasized because almost none of the cash registers in the city had a receptacle for dollar coins or for spare coins and this caused constant discussion among cashiers, merchants and their customers.

W.G. Stewart, business manager of the college, expects that many of the tokens will not be redeemed by Dec. 1 but will be kept as souvenirs.

Page 28—Coin Stamp Antique News, July 6, 1974



The Ontario Agricultural College of the University of Guelph released a special series of medallions on June 1, minted to mark the centennial year of the largest agricultural college in the Commonwealth.

The OAC centennial dollars have been minted in three metals. The pure nickel medallions, with a face value of one dollar, will be legal tender in the city of Guelph from June 1 to Aug. 31, 1974. In addition, 350 silver and 10 gold pieces have been minted; the gold pieces are not for sale. The OAC centennial medallions were struck by the Sherritt Mint, from a design prepared by R.H. Ellis of the university.



Oktoberfest trade coin.

Trade Coins Reappear

One of the most popular keepsakes of the 1973 Kitchener-Waterloo Oktoberfest — Oktoberfest dollar coins — will reappear again this year, it was announced last week.

James Mahaffey, assistant manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, King and Ontario Sts., Kitchener, and Oktoberfest Dollars co-ordinator, said his committee has ordered 50,000 of the 33mm nickel trade dollars. They will be legal tender in the twin cities from July 2 to Oct. 31, 1974.

The same number was minted in 1973. They became so popular with collectors that the coins virtually disappeared from circulation within a few weeks of their introduction.

The 1974 souvenir coin features the jolly little Bavarian who is the symbol of this year's festival.

Delivery of the coins from the Sherritt Mint, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., to Kitchener is expected to take place during the first week of July.

The co-ordinator said 500 all-silver coins will also be struck. 200 were produced in 1973 and were sold out within three days, Mr. Mahaffey said. He has already received "dozens" of requests for the silver versions from people across Canada and the U.S. All-silver coins will sell for \$15.50 (\$16.50 for out-of-town residents to cover postage and handling) and come in a special collector's case.

"Again we plan to distribute the silver coins on a first-come, first-serve basis," Mr. Mahaffey commented.

Beginning in July the all-nickel coins will be circulated widely throughout the twin-cities and can be used as currency to buy goods and services.

"Almost all area merchants are expected to participate in the program," Mr. Mahaffey said.

People who collect Oktoberfest Dollars have until Oct. 31 to exchange them for paper dollars. After that time their value expires.

Sherritt Produces A Medal

The Sherritt Mint has struck a medal for German-Canadian Council for the Arts.

The medal has a diameter of about one-and-three-quarter inches, and it is available in bronze and in sterling silver. The silver medal weighs 42.05 grams, of which 38.88 grams is pure sterling silver.

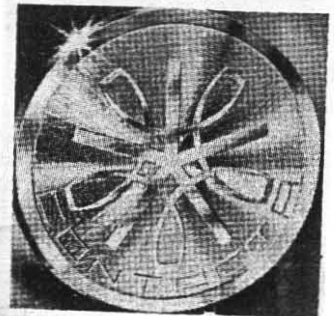
The obverse of the medal consists of the CONTACTA magazine logo. The five bars represent the five continents on earth, and the swirling lines joining the bars symbolize the people, uniting one to the other.

Around the bottom is the word CONTACTA. On the reverse side are two symbols: a prima ballerina, representing the performing arts; and a palette with five brushes, representing the visual arts. Written all around this side of the medal is German Canadian Arts Council.

The artist who created this medal is William Falkenberg.

This native of Cologne, Germany, after his apprenticeship as a carver, received his formal training at the Academy of Art in Munich.

For the past 20 years, has resided in Canada.



The arts medal.

Medals Preserve Indian Heritage

1978 Issue Second Of Five Sets

The talents of well known Indian artists from British Columbia have once again been utilized for the second series of Indian Heritage trade dollars and medallions now struck for circulation.

There are five designs in the series; the Tsimshian, the Kootenay, the Okanagan, the Carrier and the Shuswap dollars. The obverses depict famous Chiefs and the reverses are replicas of examples of the art of Louise Joseph, Charlotte Basil, Roy Vickers, Toussawasket and 25 time world champion Indian dancer, Ernie Philip.

The pieces were researched and designed by George Mintz of the B.C. Native Studies Bibliographical Centre and the engraving and minting was undertaken by the Sheritt Mint.

The issue is in the form of a nickel trade dollar with an anticipated total minting of 500,000, of which 50,000 will be retained for sale in presentation sets boxed in a case of Carrier basket weave design, complete with a booklet of biographical outlines.

A .999 fine silver and a 24K gold medallion will be offered in a minting of up to 1,000 sets of silver and 50 sets of gold. Silver content 17 grams, gold content 28 grams. All dollars and medallions are 33 mm in diameter. Medallions will share the common obverse of the trade dollar, however, the words dollar and the currency value date are deleted on the reverses.

The Indian Heritage trade dollar and medallion series is a project of the North West Indian Cultural Society with sponsorship by the Vancouver Gastown Lions Club.

Inquiries can be sent to the North West Indian Cultural Society, 123 Cambie St., Vancouver, B.C., V6B 4R3.

JULY 17-JULY 31, 1978



Chief K'Wah of the Carrier, an Athabaskan tribe, and Chief Chelous of the Shuswap, part of the five medals of the Indian Heritage Series II.

Sherritt Mint prints its 1980 production report

By Jerry Remick

The Sherritt Mint, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, a division of Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited and the largest private mint in Canada, has just released their "1980 Annual Coinage Summary." This 8 page booklet is available free on request from Sherritt Mint, P.O. Box 28, Commerce Court West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5L 1B1.

During 1980 the Sherritt Mint produced coins for three countries, tokens for three countries, coin blanks for four countries nickel strip for all denominations of Canada's nickel coins and 86 issues of medals, medallions, tokens and trade dollars for Canadian customers (62 of the issues were trade dollars).

Currency coins were

produced for customers in Bahamas, Canada and St. Maarten (Netherlands Antilles). Blanks for coins were produced for Hungary, Netherlands, Antilles and Singapore. Details on the denomination, mintage and metal of each of these issues are given in the Report.

The metal, mintage, diameter and weight in grams are given for each of the 86 issues of medals, medallions, tokens and trade dollars struck for Canadian customers. This includes data on small quantities of gold and silver specimens struck for some of these items. Medals, medallions, tokens and trade dollars ordered for Canadian and also export clients surpassed 2,750,000 pieces.

According to the report, deliveries of pure nickel

strip to the Royal Canadian Mint were less than the previous year. However, delivery of pure nickel blanks was substantially higher for this year's order from the Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles and Singapore, than that of the previous year.

Sherritt Mint supplied 2 denominations of Nickel-Bonded-Steel coins (10 and 20 centimos) to Costa Rica and one issue of Nickel-Bonded-Steel coins (25 centavos) to Ecuador for a combined total of 87 million coins.

Sherritt Mint struck their first N-B-S coins for El Salvador in 1976 after having developed the metal. Four Latin American countries are now using a total of 6 low denomination currency coins in N-B-S. A listing of these countries with

details on their N-B-S coins is included in the Report.

A Nickel-Bonded-Steel coin has a center of steel with a coating of nickel, alloy-bonded on all sides and to the rim of the steel core so that the coins maintain the high quality of pure nickel coins. Their nickel content is 15% of the total weight of the coin. N-B-S coins are magnetic.

Most of the 1981 trade dollars were struck in N-B-S rather than nickel as in previous years. Pieces struck in N-B-S can be produced for about half the cost of pieces produced in pure nickel.

Sherritt's new plant to produce N-B-S blanks with a capacity of 1600 tons per year is near completion and is expected to be operational by the third quarter of this year.

The Report concludes with a listing of 45 countries who have issued a total of 90 denominations of currency coins in nickel since the first nickel coin was issued by

Switzerland in 1881. 38 of the 90 denominations were struck on Sherritt nickel blanks or strip. Details on the first date issued for each denomination of nickel

coins by these 45 countries are given and include: the first year of issue, the weight in grams and the face value of the coin in terms of U.S. cents.

Sherritt profits

Earnings of Sherritt counted in 1980 at 80 cents, down from the 1.20 of 1979.

Gordon Mines Ltd., Toronto, in 1980, did not match those of 1979, but were double those of 1978, according to preliminary reports.

Earnings before depreciation and taxes in 1980 were \$359,888,000, compared to the 1979 level of \$304,574,000.

Share dividends were

The Sherritt Mint, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, is a subsidiary of the firm.

The address of the Sherritt Gordon Mines is P.O. Box 28, Commerce Court West, Toronto, Ontario M5L 1B1 Canada.

Sherritt at CNA

A large selection of Sherritt Mint trade dollars, medallions and currency coins will be on display at the Toronto CNA Convention July 24-26.

Trade dollars and medallions issued this year will be featured. The exhibit will be manned at all times by one or more of Sherritt's technical staff including Rex Pearce, Glenn Trenchard, Ken Davies and Gail Watkins. They will be happy to meet you and answer any questions you have on the technical details concerning their material. There should be a listing of 1981 trade dollars available for collectors. This is the first time that Sherritt Mint has had a display at a CNA Convention.

John Cheramy, Bill Blumsom and Paul and Su Nadin-Davis will have tables in the bourse room at the CNA Convention. Ray Desjardins will be at the Convention, but will not have a table. These are the four big dealers in Canada in trade dollars. So bring your want lists and duplicates that you have for sale.

Bill Blumsom will have just about all of the available 1981 trade dollars for sale to collectors and dealers.

Stop by to talk to each of these dealers. They are knowledgeable people and enjoy meeting collectors and telling them about trade dollars. This is a good chance for you to get answers to any questions you have on trade dollars or medallions.

Slow third quarter for Sherritt Gordon

Sherritt Gordon Mines issued its third quarter report in October.

Mining was reported to be down because of both depressed prices in the base and precious metals markets and because of low production in copper and zinc.

While many sections of the company have been performing strongly, mining revenues declined by 35 per cent in the nine month period of 1981.

The rolling mills in Sherritt's fabricated metals sections were shut down for a month and produced at a low rate for the rest of the quarter.

New orders for nickel strip were very low in the quarter, so what

production was accomplished during the period was to fulfill orders for nickel blanks booked earlier in the year.

However, the company's young nickel-bonded-steel operation is doing well. In the third quarter the company began minting its seventh circulating coin in the compound, for Nicaragua. Medallion sales were also reported to be satisfactory.

The company recently opened its new nickel-bonded-steel plant in Fort Saskatchewan. While there were no predictions in the report on the plant's operation there was general optimism at the plant's opening.

CCN Dec 1/87 P 1

Page A8—Canadian Coin News, March 22, 1982

Sherritt '81 report poor

Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited has reported a very slow year in its statement of consolidated earnings for 1981.

The major mining firm, with its headquarters in Toronto, states that the 1981 figures were some of the worst in the company's history.

The company experienced a net loss of \$8,328,000 in 1981.

Sherritt appears to have become one of the first victims of the Royal Canadian Mint's decision to change the composition of the five cent piece. The earnings statement attributed low levels of profits in the fabricated metals division of the company

to reduced sales of nickel strip to the Mint.

Sherritt Gordon Mines also produces the patented metal nickel-bonded-steel for the production of coins, trade tokens and medals. Its facility, the Sherritt Mint, in Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, strikes trade dollars and other numismatic material on contract.

New Sherritt plant opens to fanfare

Brand-new nickel bonded steel facility in Edmonton

By L.H. "Scoop" Lewry

An impressive ceremony that resembled a United Nations gathering was held to officially open the new \$8 million nickel-bonded-steel coins plant of Sherritt Mint at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, October 21 and 22.

There were 75 delegates present from 23 countries around the world on hand when president Dave Thomas pushed a button to move a conveyer crane at the new plant 100 feet down the steel runway to cut a banner.

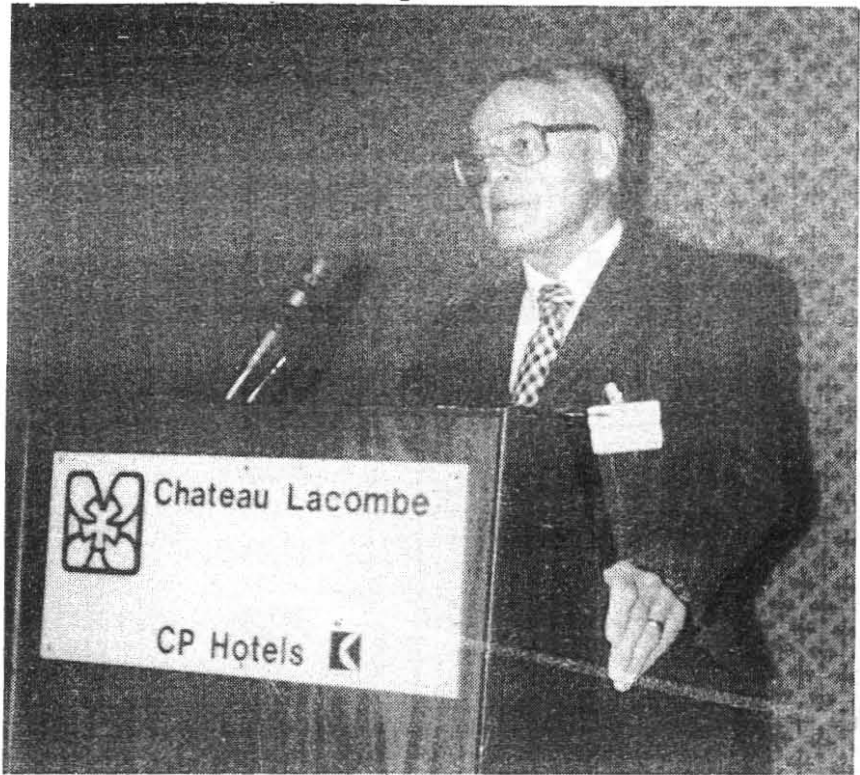
Mint directors and bankers from Austria, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, India, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Portugal, Spain, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, United States, United Kingdom, Venezuela, West Germany, as well as representatives of the Government of Canada, the Royal Canadian Mint, the Bank of Canada and private industry, mingled together at the two day event. The Sherritt people wine and dined them

and held conducted tours of the new facility.

Mr. Thomas, speaking at an evening dinner to the representatives and their wives, said "I am damned proud to be here. I'm proud to stand here and say that 40% of the pure nickel in the free world is produced with the Sherritt process."

He said that he would predict before too many years pass, a good percentage of coins of the world will be produced on nickel-bonded-steel by the Sherritt plant. He said the one sad commentary is that people from other countries can legitimately say 'why should anyone use NBS when your own country doesn't use it?' But he said we look forward to continuing relationship in the years to come.

Vichitakul Thevan, technical manager of the Royal Thai Mint, presented Mr. Thomas with a plaque to commemorate the opening and a steel die 150 years old was presented to W.R. "Bill" Duncan, Fabricated Metals production superintendent of the Sherritt Mint.



Rex F. Pearce, marketing director of the Sherritt Mint spoke to delegates at the opening ceremonies of the Edmonton nickel-bonded-steel facility in October.

The official opening ceremony was held following tours of the plant through the electronics lab, physical metallurgy lab, X-ray analysis and metallography centers. As Dave Thomas pressed the opening button he said

by the end of 1981 there will be 200 million coins made from Sherritt's nickel bonded steel in five countries of the world. Mayor Muriel Abdurahman of Fort Saskatchewan presented Mr. Thomas with a plaque to be hung at the

plant plus a presentation case of all 12 medallions made for the town by the Sherritt Mint. Bill Duncan was presented with a special nickel-bonded-steel shovel by Master of Ceremonies Neil Colvin, vice-

Continued on Page 12

National banks seek cheaper methods to manufacture coins

Continued from Page 1

president of metal and chemical operations of Sherritt.

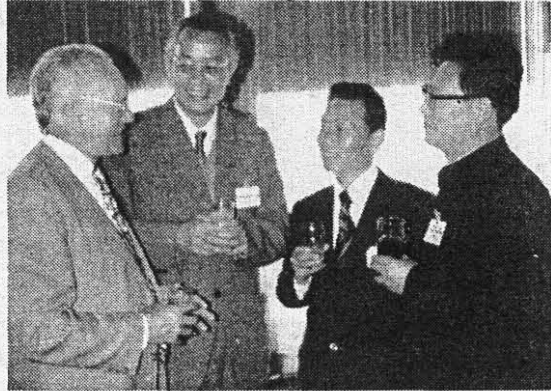
A complete story of the production methods used at Sherritt was told in the three hour morning sessions by the technical managers of the plant. Allan Lee, manager of the Fabricated Metals Products described the new plant products while Bill Duncan, production superintendent, described the operation of the plant.

Rex Pearce of Toronto, marketing director, told of new composite metals and NBS coins in use. Dr. M.A. Clegg, manager of the physical metallurgy research division, told of the metallurgy of the nickel-bonded steel alloy; and M.J.H. Ruscoe, senior research metallurgist, told of the wear and expected life of nickel-bonded-steel coins.

Of special interest was the talk given by Philios C. Christodoulou, treasurer of the Central Bank of Cyprus. Not only did he tell of the historical background of the independent Republican island from the 2nd millenium Before Christ,



CCN special reporter Scoop Lewry shares anecdotes with Vichitakul Thevan, technical manager of the Royal Thai Mint and Lumubol Narong, production manager of the Thai Mint.



David Thomas, president and chief executive officer of Sherritt speaks with the Chinese delegation, from left to right, Mingxin Cai, Yangseng Yan and Zhengde Zhu.

but he traced the history of coinage down through the ages.

The government of Cyprus is changing the coinage system from Mil-coinage at present to the cents and pounds. It will be minted from various metals but Mr. Christodoulou said from the information he received "nickel-bonded-steel wears like pure nickel and is better than cupronickel. It performs like pure nickel and it is always bright, non tarnish and with long life. In addition, he said NBS mints easily and its minting cost is less than pure nickel and the metal cost is less than cupronickel."

Summing up the conference, Rex Pearce said that "National banks are

looking for a way to produce coins that look and feel acceptable, but



Bankers from around the world met at the Sherritt Mint opening. From left to right, Manuel Gutierrez, divisional director of the Central Bank of Costa Rica, Sr. Saul Reina, mint director of the Central Bank of Guatemala, Walter Foncesca, Sherritt representative in Costa Rica and Dr. Guillermo Vega, treasurer of the Central Bank of Nicaragua.

cost less to manufacture. Because inflation is affecting coinage systems, the cost of producing low-value coins often exceeds their face values. Canada's one and five cent pieces now cost more to produce than they are worth. The need for a new low-cost, high quality coinage material with the proper weight and feel has been escalating over the past decade. Neither aluminum nor iron are suitable, but the Sherritt NBS with its method of coating edges and sides is putting it in the forefront of demand."

There are 950 employees at all divisions of Sherritt-Gordon mines in the Fort Saskatchewan area.

Sherritt strikes gold

Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd of Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta has recently been awarded a contract by the Netherlands' Mint ('s-Rijks Munt) for the supply of Sherritt's aureate-nickel coin blanks for that nation's new five-guilder coin.

The new golden colored coin, scheduled to be released in May, 1988, will be 23.5mm in diameter, having an edge thickness of 2.75mm and weighing 9.25 grams.

Sherritt's aureate-nickel blanks combine the characteristic properties of pure nickel, for security in vending machines, with the attractive color of a golden bronze exterior coating. The thick coating layer is metallurgically bonded to the nickel providing a warm golden color that is readily distinguishable from the white color of the Netherlands' pure nickel coins. The new aureate-nickel coins will combine the 's-Rijks Munt's long tradition of craftsmanship combined with modern design.

In selecting Sherritt's aureate-nickel alloy as the material for its new five guilder coin (approximately \$3.23 Canadian), the 's-Rijks Munt joins the Royal Canadian Mint which is striking over 400 million \$1 Loon coins to replace the \$1 banknote.

CCN Sept 29 1977 PG 6

Page 14—Coin Stamp Antique News, September 27, 1975

Mint Report Released

The Sherritt Mint at Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., is currently producing an order for 220 metric tons of five-piso nickel coins for the Central Bank of the Philippines.

The coins are for delivery from September, 1975, through June, 1976, according to the second quarter report by Sherritt Gordon Mines, Ltd., parent firm of the Sherritt Mint.

Sherritt Mint annual report won an award

Dear Sir:

Last week the Financial Post published the winners of its 1981 Annual Report Awards.

You will be interested to learn that Sherritt

won the top award in the Mining category. We were pleased with the award, particularly because the report was a scaled-down version. Judges' comments in-

cluded the following: "A very comprehensive report. Thorough discussion of all operating divisions including markets for individual products. Section on personnel is unique and very informative." CCFA

"A good, sensible report with notable financial statements and good notes. Income statement contains good detail and is particularly well laid out. Statement of segmented information is excellent, particularly in the way

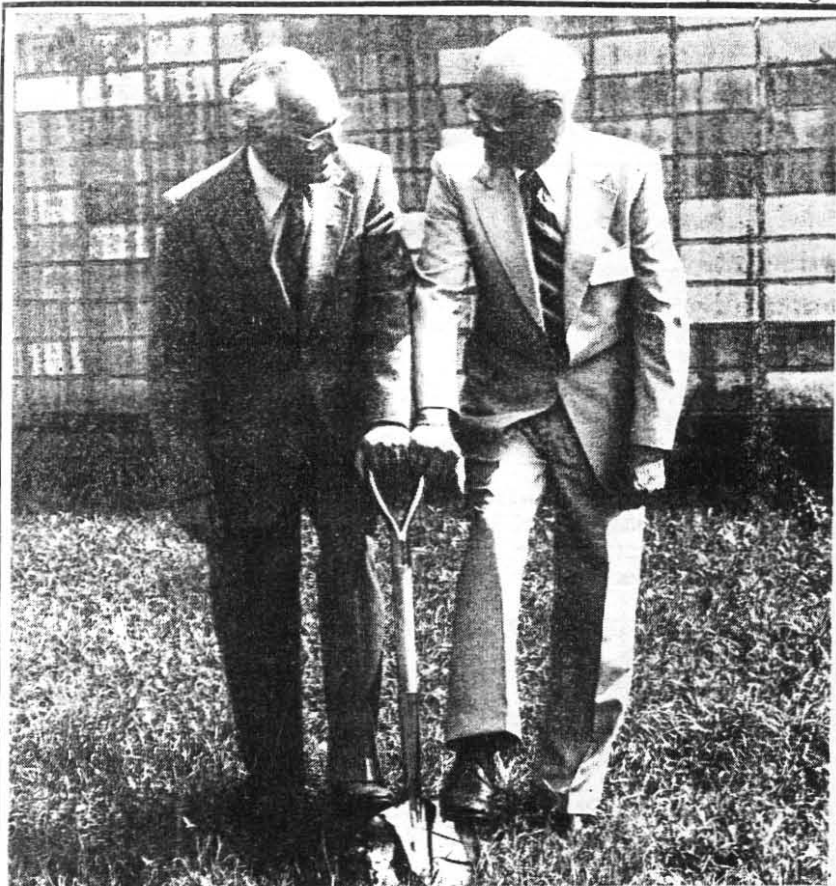
this material is related to the operational review of the specific mines." CICA

Thanks to everyone who contributed to the

preparation of the 1981 report.

R.R. Topp
Sherritt Mint

CCN Dec 14 1982



David D. Thomas, president and Rex F. Pearce, marketing director break ground for Sherritt's N-B-S- coin plant.

Sherritt Mint expands

International acceptance of Sherritt's new Nickel-Bonded-Steel (N-B-S tm) coinage metal is so enthusiastic that a larger production plant is needed, said David D. Thomas, Sherritt's president, as he broke ground for the plant at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

In January, when the decision to build a commercial plant was announced, capacity was set at 1200 tonnes per

year; because of strong demand from customer countries and enquiries from others, projected capacity has now been increased to 1560 tpy.

Current orders are being filled from the N-B-S coin pilot plant of 350 tpy capacity. This plant will continue production until the new plant is ready in September 1981.

During 1980, Sherritt has filled two orders of N-B-S coins for Costa Rica and one for Ecuador. The

company has produced 90,000,000 blanks, and coins were minted at both the Sherritt Mint and the Winnipeg plant of the Royal Canadian Mint.

Nickel-Bonded-Steel was developed by Sherritt to meet the need for better quality coin metals at lower cost. Each coin comprises a steel core completely surrounded by an outer layer of pure nickel alloy-bonded to the core.

Roe appointed marketing director at Sherritt Mint

Kenneth D. Roe has been appointed Director of Marketing at Sherritt Mint, succeeding Rex Pearce who retired August 31.

Roe, an MBA graduate of the University of Chicago, has had broad experience in business, government and banking. Fluent in

Spanish, Ken has lived and worked in Central and South America while heading Canada's International Development Agency operations in Latin America.

Although he joined Sherritt only in April, Ken has already been introduced to Sherritt's customers in Europe,

South-East Asia and Central America, and attended the XII Mint Directors' Conference in Lisbon. He will be coordinating an international marketing effort to expand the sales of Sherritt's coinage products to national mints and central banks. Ken will also be responsible for sales of medallions, trade dollars and tokens from the Sherritt Mint.

Rex Pearce steps down after twenty-eight



Rex Pearce retired from the Sherritt Mint after 28 years.

years with Sherritt and twenty-two of marketing Sherritt's coinage products.

In his first six years with Sherritt, Pearce was actively involved with the start-up of the new nickel refinery at Fort Saskatchewan and in development activities on both new processes and new products. During this time he participated in studies that led to the development of Sherritt's process and

plant for direct rolling of nickel powder to strip. He moved to Toronto in 1961 to manage the newly formed metals marketing group, and about that time arranged the first sale of Sherritt nickel coin blanks to the Royal Canadian Mint.

Pearce has become well-known to mints and central banks around the world through his enthusiastic promotion of the company's coinage products. He has written a number of papers and

has delivered lectures on a broad range of coinage developments. He will continue his association with Sherritt as a consultant on coinage matters.

Rex Pearce and his wife, Jean, expect to move to Vancouver Island, British Columbia, where there is a more favourable climate for gardening, and where Rex will have more time to devote to

Continued on Page A21

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Roe appointed

Continued from Page A1
his extensive orchid collection.

Recognized since 1961 as a prominent supplier of nickel coin blanks, strip and coins, Sherritt has recently completed installation of a modern, high-capacity plant to produce Nickel-Bonded-Steel coin blanks. N-B-S*, with a 6% to 10% cover of bright, long-lasting nickel completely enclosing and solidly bonded to a low-cost steel core, is Sherritt's answer to rising materials costs in Mark

coinage, medallion and token markets. Five countries today use over 200 million N-B-S coins in seven denominations, and N-B-S medallions and trade dollars are struck for communities across Canada.

Aureate-Steel, a low-cost, golden coloured coinage material, is the newest development from the Sherritt Research Centre and will be available commercially in the near future.

* Registered Trade Mark

Pat Beer of the Sherritt Mint in Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., gives die a close inspection.



Page 22—Canadian Coin News, October 10, 1977

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Sherritt Mint releases annual report distribution shown to be world-wide

The Sherritt Mint of Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, Canada's largest private Mint, struck a large number of medallions, medals, trade dollars, coins, tokens, blanks and nickel strip during the 1978 calendar year according to their "Annual Coinage Summary 1978" brochure



The Sherritt Mint was commissioned to strike many of the medals for the Edmonton Commonwealth Games.

released at the end of April. The brochure is available from the Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited, The Sherritt Mint, P.O. Box 28, Commerce Court West, Toronto, Ontario, M5L 1B1.

Two pages of the six page brochure are devoted to a listing of pure nickel coins in circulation throughout the world in 1978. Data given for each denomination includes the year in which the coin was first issued, diameter, weight, and the equivalent value of the coin in U.S. cents. Some 85 denominations issued by 43 countries, ranging in size from 15 to 38 mm are listed. Exactly 34 of the 85 coins listed were minted on Sherritt nickel blanks or strip in previous years.

The Sherritt Mint was appointed official mint to the XI Commonwealth Games held in Edmonton, Alberta, August 3-12, 1978. They supplied all the event award medals (64 mm in bronze, rhodium plate and gold plate) as well as an edition of 10,000 43.6 mm bronze volunteer medals, 3,500 43.6 mm bronze commemorative medals, 1,200 43.6 mm nickel cultural medals and 300 43.6 mm nickel demonstration sports medals.

The Mint supplied Costa Rica with 10 million cupronickel 1 colon coins and 30 million cupronickel 5 cmos. coins.

Five million aluminium fare tokens were struck for the Toronto Transit Commission.

Shipments of Sherritt nickel strip to the Royal Canadian Mint surpassed 3 million pounds for four denominations of Canadian coins (5c, 10c, 25c and \$1.00), enough to mint over 270 million coins.

A total of 110,741,000 nickel blanks were exported to three countries as follows: Hungary for their 5 and 10 forint coins; Netherlands for their 10c coin, and The Republic of South Africa for their 5c, 10c, 50c and 1 rand coins.

In addition, 10,825,835 nickel-bonded steel blanks were sent to Columbia to be used for their 1979 20 centavos.

The Sherritt Mint commenced production of medallions in 1966. In 1978 they struck a total of

2,431,845 medallions and trade dollars for 67 customers. Nearly all issues were struck in nickel; four were struck in bronze and one in nickel-silver. Small numbers of silver (up to 400) and of gold (up to 27) specimens in proof like condition were struck for many issues. Individual mintages for base metal issues ranged from 1,000 to 200,000 with most issues falling in the 10,000 to 50,000 range. Details on mintages and metals for each issue of trade dollars and medallions are not given in the Annual Report.

The Sherritt Mint uses nickel from its own Canadian mines produced by Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited.

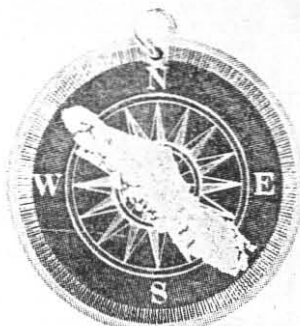
Jerry Remick

Medals Reflect Vancouver Island

Struck by the Sherritt Mint from engravings by Harry Markwardt, five souvenir nickel medallions have been issued for sale on Vancouver Island by Mount Wells Productions Ltd. Marketed also as key chains and pendants, the company hopes to continue the series in following years, according to President Hugh G. Currie.

Designed by Victoria, B.C. artist Kent Allen, the Vancouver Island medallion depicts Captain Vancouver's ship the Discovery on the obverse and Vancouver Island positioned on the points of the compass on the reverse. Also designed by Allen, the 1931 Model A Ford issue features the deluxe roadster on the obverse and the Quail radiator ornament and the factory specifications on the reverse.

The other three 33mm souvenir medallions were



Vancouver Island souvenir medallion

designed by Tom Seymon-bergen, another Victoria artist, for three popular Victoria tourist attractions. The Butchart rose is depicted on the obverse of the Butchart Gardens issue with the detailed engraving of the Sunken Gardens on the reverse. The Fable Cottage issue features the cottage on the obverse and the B.C. Dogwood on the reverse. The obverse of the Sealand of the Pacific medallion depicts Haida the whale with the

sealand logo represented on the reverse.

Mintages, to date, for the souvenir medallions run from 1,000 each of the Ford and Fable Cottage issues to 3,000 of the Vancouver Island and Butchart Gardens editions. The Sealand issue has a mintage of 2,000.

Further information on the medallions may be obtained from Mount Wells Productions Ltd., 2968 Mount Wells Dr., Victoria, B.C. V9B 4S2.

2—Canadian Coin News, July 5, 1976

Sherritt Shuts Down Farley Mine Operations

Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd. has announced the closure of its Farley Mine operation at Lynn Lake, Man.

The Farley nickel-copper mine, which began production in 1953, has recently been operating at about 1,200 tons per day which is about one-third of its rated capacity. In the last 18 months, the mine has operated at a reported loss in excess of \$6 million, in-

cluding losses this year to date of \$1.4 million.

In October, 1975, in an effort to extend the economic life of the mine, Sherritt turned the underground operation over to an independent mining contractor. While initial results were encouraging, losses have escalated in the last two months. The major reason given for the unprofitability of the Mine is that the tonnage and grade of the ore has been too low to generate sufficient revenue.

The General Manager of Sherritt's Manitoba Operations, James MacLellan, estimated it will take six months to complete salvage work in the mine, using Sherritt's own work force. The mill and surface plant will be mothballed for a period of time so that it could be re-activated if a new discovery were made within an economic distance of Lynn Lake. He further stated that the majority of the 119 Sherritt employees working at the Farley Mine will be absorbed into

Sherritt's other mining operations.

The Mining division headquarters will remain at Lynn Lake, and, together

with the successful operations at Sherritt's Fox copper-zinc mine, will continue to contribute to the support of the town.

Nickel-Bonded Steel: The Coinage Of The Future?

Will nickel-bonded steel compose the coins of the future? Rex Pearce, marketing manager for the Sherritt Mint in Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., thinks, and hopes, it will be.

With inflation driving up the price of minting coins out of conventional metals, Pearce says the nickel-bonded steel, developed by the mint's parent company, Sherritt Gordon Mines, is a sensible alternative. He knows there are other possibilities, but he feels his product is the best.

Aluminum, says Pearce, would not be acceptable to the public. Zinc turns black and steel rusts. Some mints have attempted to sandwich the steel between non-corroding metals such as nickel or copper, but they still tend to rust around the edges.

The Sherritt idea is to dip the steel into nickel, coating the entire blank. Pearce says a five-cent piece made of this material would be 85 per cent steel and cost only three cents — compared to six cents for the current Canadian five-cent coin.

Pearce has been busy telling the world's governments about the Sherritt idea, but, until recently, he had trouble selling the proposal. Until early this year, the only use of the new material was in 10,000 parking tokens ordered by an Ontario hospital.

Last Christmas, though, Pearce received a pleasant gift. El Salvador placed an order for 15 million five-centavo coins made of nickel-bonded steel. "There will be a lot of people watching how the coins perform," says Pearce. "Then the orders will start coming in."

Pearce says the company is very pleased with the performance of their small plant on this first large order. Production went precisely as planned, with the plant operating 24 hours

a day, seven days each week for four months, producing 64,500 kg of coins. The actual minting exceeded their expectations with very long die life.

"Production costs were as we expected them to be," says Pearce. "They indicate that coins in nickel-bonded steel will be competitive with coins minted in cupronickel. The actual price will, of course, vary with the current prices of copper, nickel and iron at any given time."

The coins have been delivered to El Salvador and the first shipment is already in circulation. The mint is preparing a report for their Coinage Information File which will be distributed later this year.

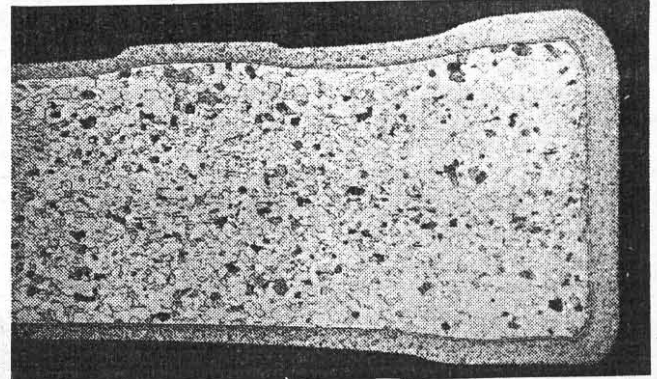
Although only in business since 1966, the Sherritt Mint, according to Pearce, is second only to the Royal Canadian Mint in importance in Canada.

"In the years 1970 to 1976," he says, "we have minted over 149,000,000 legal tender coins for foreign countries. We have produced several million medals and tokens and a tremendous number of these have been taken up by collectors. We have consistently invested our money in new equipment to increase production and improve quality. Our total investment in the coinage field is several millions of dollars."

The story of the Sherritt Mint dates back to the late 1940s, when Sherritt Gordon was only a nickel-mining operation. It decided to diversify when other refiners of nickel declined to take on Sherritt's output on a long-term basis.

It developed a new refining process for nickel and by 1954 its plant was in full operation. It then decided to diversify more, producing nickel strip for radio tubes.

Before construction of the new plant was finished, transistors came along and radio tubes were on their



Sherritt nickel-bonded steel with iron core completely enclosed in nickel.

way to becoming a thing of the past.

As luck would have it, someone at the mint stumbled across a small story in a newspaper explaining difficulties the Royal Canadian Mint was having with getting nickel blanks from England for its coins.

The firm immediately moved into action. It made up sample blanks and told the mint in Ottawa that it would be better for Canada if it obtained its blanks in Canada. The mint responded with an order for 10 million.

That created another problem for Sherritt Gordon — its still-to-be-completed plant had an annual capacity of 20,000 pounds of nickel and the mint order required 100,000. The old plans were torn up and a full-scale rolling mill was built with crews working around the clock. A high-speed blanking press was ordered and the first shipment left the facility with little time to spare.

Pearce began to travel the world marketing nickel blanks. This continued until the rise in silver prices and

the demand for new coinage throughout the world. His customers in countries without minting facilities liked the nickel blanks, but didn't know how they could be used. Most major mints were working full-time trying to replace their silver coins with less valuable metals.

Pearce headed home and urged the company to buy a \$50,000 coin press. In 1966 the Sherritt Mint was established.

"The name may seem strange to some people," says Pearce, "but it was selected because many of our customers looked rather skeptical when I tried to tell them that a mining company would produce coins."

Although operations were slow at first — the first major orders weren't secured until 1968 — business has boomed since then. The mint now has five coin presses in operation with a work force of 60 people.

Saskatchewan Tokens Available

The Battlefords Chamber of Commerce has put on the market its first in a series of five trade dollars, which will be issued annually.

The 1978 token was minted to mark the occasion of the name change from the North Battleford Chamber of Commerce to Battlefords Chamber of Commerce to include the historic town of Battleford in its promotion and services.

The 1978 tokens feature the Chamber of Commerce building which doubles as the chambers offices and a regional tourist information centre, which is open all year.

The obverse features the Government House which was the first capital building of the North West Territories and now is St Charles's scholasticate.

In 1876 David Laird was appointed the first Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories and the Government House was located in the historic town of Battleford, which remained the Territorial capital until 1883, at which time the capital was moved to Regina.

Over the years the building served as an Indian Industrial School, a Seventh Day Adventist School, and since 1930 it has been occupied by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate. Although there have been

some renovations and a third story has been added, the building still retains its regal dignity as it overlooks the Battle River flats and the North Saskatchewan River Valley

The nickel tokens were produced by the Sherritt Mint. Collectors may place their orders by writing to Box 1000, North Battleford, Sask. S9A 3E6.

SAN Mar 17/73

Town Issues Medal

The Brampton-Chinguacousy Chamber of Commerce announced last week that advance orders are being processed during February for the centennial medal commemorating the 100th Birthday of Brampton.

The medal, 33 mm size, to be struck by The Sherritt Mint, will have the official crest of Brampton on the face and the centennial logo on the obverse. It will be available in three qualities:

- Heavy duty, 24-karat gold plated, on pure silver (.999), "Specimen Quality."
- Pure silver (.999 Fine), specimen quality.
- Pure nickel (99.9 per cent), mint condition.

It seems probable that

Brampton will disappear with the advent of regional government for the area. This medal should command a special interest from collectors.

Sale of the medal, which is jointly sponsored by the Centennial Committee and the Chamber of Commerce, will be administered by the Bank of Nova Scotia, 27 Main Street North, Brampton, Ont. Order forms are available now from the bank.

Moose Jaw Introduces Trade Dollar

The Moose Jaw, Sask., Chamber of Commerce has established a souvenir trade dollar program beginning in 1978. The coin will be minted by the Sherritt Gordon Mint in Fort Saskatchewan, Sask.

The 1978 coin will feature on the obverse the 75th anniversary of Moose Jaw becoming incorporated as a city together with the identification of Moose Jaw as the "Band Capital of North America". The reverse will feature the world famous "Snowbirds" from the Canadian Forces Base commemorating the 25th anniversary of the reopening of the base and the Saskatchewan Air Show being held on June 25th. held on June 25th.

The commemorative trade dollar will have a face value of \$1 and will be available for distribution through banks, credit unions, trust companies and other retail outlets.

The tokens are available by mail for \$1.25 each from the Moose Jaw Chamber of Com-

merce, Box 1359, Moose Jaw, Sask. S6H 4R3.

The chamber of commerce will guarantee to redeem any coin for \$1 up to Aug. 31, 1978.

"The wide circulation of this souvenir trade dollar will assist us in the promotion of our city

nationally and internationally and any accumulated funds will be used for promotional activities within our community with the Good Neighbour Park being one of the high priorities," reports a Chamber of Commerce spokesman.

Sherritt Mines 1982 first half saved by coins

Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited reports an operating profit of \$1,190,00 for its fabricated metals division for the first half of 1982. This was 12 percent higher than for the first half of 1981.

Profit for the second quarter of 1982 was \$636,000 compared to

\$190,000 during the same quarter of 1981. The profit made by Sherritt Mint, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, Canada's largest private mint and a division of Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd., is included in the

above figures.

The second quarter report states: "Sales of

fabricated metals during the second quarter were better than expected as a result of an order from the Royal Canadian Mint for nickel strip for the striking of the Constitution dollar, the new circulating coin celebrating the proclamation of Canada's Constitution. Orders were received from the

Netherlands and the South African Mints for nickel coin blanks, which will ensure continuing operation of the rolling mill at current levels through to early 1983. Our medallion business continued to grow, particularly in eastern Canada.

Sherritt Mint struck 1982 issues of trade

dollars for some 69 Canadian municipalities and in addition a number of issues of medallions and several private issues of trade dollars. Most of them were on 33mm blanks in nickel-bonded steel.

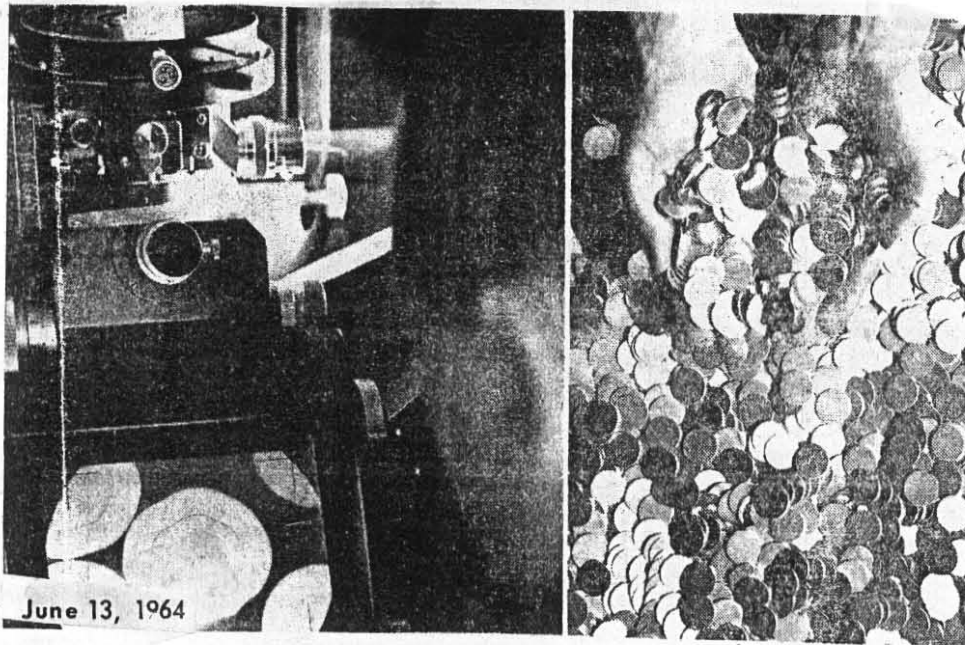
The report continues: "Production of fabricated metals during the second quarter was

one million pounds, 9 percent less than the corresponding quarter in 1981. Although business is still slow, there are some noticeable improvements, especially in the sales of special nickel powders, composite powders and dispersion-strengthened nickel sheets. TUFF-STUDDS, a new product

recently developed, is achieving good market acceptance in construction and mining operations."

Sherritt Gordon mines Ltd. operates a copper mine and a copper-zinc mine as well as a large nitrogen fertilizer plant and chemical plants. They also refine nickel and cobalt.

Total earnings for all of Sherritt's enterprises during the second quarter of 1982 amounted to \$3,910,000 compared to \$4,809,000 for the second quarter of 1981. Profits for the fertilizer and chemical operations for the first half of 1982 were \$14,183,000, down slightly from \$14,924,000 earned in the first half of 1981. Due to lower prices for cobalt and nickel, operating profit for the metal refining plant for these metals for the first half of 1982 was \$1,986,000, sharply reduced from \$12,183,000 earned in the same period in 1981. Very low prices for copper and zinc and a shutdown of both mines of June 18th for the summer, resulted in divisional losses of \$9,431,000 for the first half of 1982 which was \$2,083,000 less than the comparable period in 1981.



CANADA COIN NEWS

June 13, 1984

A new technique to turn out raw material has resulted in the production of coin blanks in Canada made from native nickel. Prior to this development coin blanks were imported from England and Germany where they were manufactured from Canadian nickel. The Canadian-made blanks are softer, take a sharper impression, but will harden to the same degree as older nickels. Marks of improvement in a newly minted nickel are in the beaver's whiskers and cross-hatched tail. The Canadian blanks are produced from rolled, compacted strip metal made from powdered nickel by Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd. of Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. At left, a cross section of nickel powder is examined through a projection microscope. Nickel blanks at right are ready for shipping to the Royal Mint in Ottawa. Canada earns around \$400,000,000 annually from its nickel resources.

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Oshawa Circulates Trade Dollar

The Oshawa Chamber of Commerce is placing in circulation 25,000 trade dollars minted by Sherritt to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the chamber.

These 1¼" diameter pure nickel coins will be legal tender in Oshawa during the summer and early fall, with expiry date for redemption at face value being Oct. 20th.

The obverse side features the McLaughlin Buick — 1908 Model "F" —

automobile which was manufactured in Oshawa. The reverse will feature the City of Oshawa crest.

This is the first in a series of coins featuring antique automobiles that the chamber will be minting — one style each year for some years hence.

Nickel coins may be ordered by mail direct from the Oshawa Chamber of Commerce — Box 2067, 48 Simcoe St. S., Oshawa, L1H

7N2 at \$1 each — plus 25c for mailing charges up to a total mailing charge for 10 coins of \$1.00 and for each coin above 10 add 10c per coin.

A limited number of 24kt. gold (0.9 troy ounces) and .999 silver (0.55 troy ounces) are also available on a pre-order basis.

They differ slightly in design from the nickel coins as any reference to the word dollar and expiry date has been eliminated.

Proprietary medals from Canada's first private mint

Editor's note: Sheritt Gordon Mines Limited, a Canadian company established in 1927, discovered a small nickel mine at Lynn Lake, northern Manitoba, and brought it into production in 1954. To process the nickel ore to refined metal, Sheritt developed its own refining process and constructed a unique plant at Fort Saskatchewan, AB. The process used natural gas which, at that time, was available in the required quantities only in Alberta.

The new plant was successful and its primary products, pure nickel powder and briquettes, were sold to existing consumers of pure nickel. Seven years later, the company began shipping nickel coin blanks to national mints and by 1966 set up a minting plant to supply coins and medals in nickel and other metals. To promote its new activities, Sheritt Mint struck a

number of proprietary medals in the years 1966-1972; these were made available to collectors and other interested persons. Additionally, the company commissioned medals for other corporate purposes between 1970 and 1981; these were distributed to employees and others engaged in the activities so marked.

In all, 15 different medals were issued by Sheritt during this period, as company projects. Numbers minted range from 15-5,000; the present series of articles will describe the purpose of each issue, minting details, and record some of the unexpected developments that occurred.

The author, Rex F. Pearce, was involved in the coinage project at Sheritt from the early scientific research and was in charge of the Marketing Group from 1961-1982.

ANTHONY HENDAY, 1966

The original idea was to produce samples which we could show to prospective customers; we were new to the minting business, and needed something to demonstrate we could do what we promised. Secondly, some employees asked if they could have a souvenir of this new Sheritt project. About the time that was organized, the news broke in the papers and on radio, and an unexpectedly high public demand made us change our plans again.

Sheritt had entered the coinage business five years earlier by producing pure nickel blanks for the Royal Canadian Mint to use for Canada's 5-cent coin. We had developed a process for direct rolling of pure nickel powder into nickel strip. The refinery at Fort Saskatchewan was turning out some 25 tons daily of this nickel powder, most of which was made into small briquettes for sale to the steel and alloy producers.

Nickel strip would be a new product and the foreseen use was to be in vacuum tubes used for radios and other electronic applications. Transistors came on the scene and ruined that market but a timely news report in the local paper alerted us to the requirement in Ottawa for nickel blanks. The first shipments were made late in 1961 and a few 5-cent coins were released in December, made from the new Sheritt blanks. By the summer of 1963,

blank production capacity was more than 250 tons per year and we were looking overseas to possible export markets and the suggestion was first made that Sheritt should mint coins, medals and tokens to expand further markets for this new product.

In 1964, a large blank order was secured from South Africa and calls in certain Mid-East

countries had confirmed a need for new coins in base metal to replace silver coins that were being illicitly melted down. These countries had no national mint so blanks were of no interest to them; they had to have coins, traditionally minted for them by the big mints in western Europe. Now, these European mints were busy keeping up with demand for their own coins

and had little time for the smaller foreign customers, who encouraged us to offer coins. The Royal Canadian Mint had no surplus capacity but offered Sheritt technical assistance if we decided to set up a private mint. Canada's Centenary was coming up in 1967 and it seemed certain there would be a medallion distributed at the

cont'd on page B15

Sherritt Mint reports strong production in 1981

By Jerry Remick

The Sherritt Mint's 1981 "Annual Coinage Summary Report" was released in mid-May. The eight page report lists the various issues of coins, trade dollars, tokens, medallions and coinage blanks and strip which the company manufactured in 1981.

Sherritt Mint, of Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, is Canada's largest private mint and is owned and operated by Sherritt-Gordon Mines Limited.

During 1981 Sherritt Mint struck issues of coins for Ecuador (30 million 20 centavos in nickel-bonded-steel), Nicaragua (10 million 25 centavos in nickel-bonded-steel), and Costa Rica (20,000 300 clones in .925 fine gold).

Tokens were also struck for a casino in Surinam.

Four contracts were taken on in Canada to produce two issues of fare tokens and one issue each of amusement and parking tokens.

Pure nickel coin blanks were sold to Hungary, Singapore, the Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands and South Africa with the latter two receiving the bulk of shipments.

About 475,250 pounds of nickel strip was shipped in 1981 to the Royal Canadian Mint, for use in making coinage blanks for Canada's five cent, 25 cent, 50 cent, and dollar coins.

In addition, Sherritt struck 83 issues of trade dollars, 28 issues of

medallions and six issues of tokens for 99 customers in Canada during 1981. Some customers ordered more than one issue. In a few instances 1982 trade dollars were struck late in 1981 and in the case of Victoria, B.C., a small quantity of trade dollars was struck dated 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985 for use in sets. The number of orders for trade dollars, tokens and medallions was up by over 10 percent from the previous year according

to the Mint and most all of these items were struck in nickel-bonded-steel.

Sherritt Mint struck

trade dollars for about 80 percent of the Canadian municipalities that issued them in 1981. Using the various mintages

in this 1981 Report, a total of 1,546,000 trade dollars in nickel-bonded-steel were struck.

Sherritt Mint refutes statement made in recent editorial

Dear Sir:

"Any mint can restrike a medallion of any kind at any time they see fit."

That's a very broad claim you made in your editorial November 16 issue! Did you check first with us — with Royal Canadian Mint? If you didn't, I suggest a retraction on your part is in order; your statement damages our reputation.

Sherritt Mint was established in 1966, primarily to mint legal tender coins for overseas countries. In this field, master dies are paid for by and are the property of the customer. If a

country decides to have coins minted by another mint, it can instruct that the dies be delivered to that new mint. We have received dies from, and delivered dies to, other mints on several occasions.

Working dies are destroyed at the completion of each order and often a sworn certificate of destruction is required.

When we began minting medals, medallions, tokens, we were aware that some firms in this business subsidize the cost of engraving dies and then retain ownership of the

dies. The idea is to prevent a customer taking his subsequent business elsewhere. We decided against this policy; we decided to follow the same practice as in international coin contracts. We were confident that we would retain our customers by

minting good quality pieces, to specification, at a fair price and delivering on time.

We do not subsidize die costs on orders of less than 25,000 pieces and we pay only a portion of the cost on larger orders. Ownership of the master dies remains with our

customers, who often ask for the dies to be scored and returned for display. Dies not returned are kept in safekeeping for a period and then destroyed. On a few occasions, and only on a written order from the original customer, we have supplied ad-

ditional medals from the original dies.

We have not and do not make restrikes "at any time we see fit" or "if we deem it worth our while".

Your suggest that the Federal Government should legislate a "hobby protection act".

I do not believe that you can legislate honesty and integrity. Surely collectors, in their own interest, should shun the products of a firm producing restrikes.

Yours sincerely,
Rex F. Pearce
Consultant
Sherritt Mint

CCN Nov 30/82
P14

Alberta bound



By Jerry Remick

Mintages of Alberta's 75th anniversary medals, to be given out to its citizens, are 6,000 in 14 carat gold, 65,000 in silver (composition not known at press time), and 480,000 in nickel-bonded-steel (a steel core with a thin nickel coating making up 15% of the metallic content). The proof quality gold medallions are being presented in person by members of Alberta's Legislative Assembly to Albertans who were born in the Province in 1905 or previous to that year.

The proof quality silver medallions have been mailed to Albertans 75 years or older not born in the province.

Senior citizens, 65 years or older, received a special scroll and a pioneer pin by mail.

Children and adolescents in Alberta's school from kindergarten through grade 12 received a proof-like specimen of the special youth medallion in nickel-bonded steel housed in a special presentation folder (4" x 6"), with suitable text, encased in a thick plastic envelope. The medallions were struck by the Sherritt Mint of Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta (Canada's largest private mint). The obverse side depicts Alberta's new coat-of-arms officially unveiled by Alberta's Premier Lougheed on September 1, 1980. The reverse side shows Alberta's 75th Anniversary logo in the center. Once sufficient numbers of medallions have been struck for presentation to senior citizens and youth, the master dies will be "scoured" and turned over to Alberta's Provincial Archives. The official description of the new provincial arms is as follows. **THE SHIELD.** In front of a blue sky background are a range of snow-capped mountains, rolling foothills, expansive prairie with a stand of wheat in the foreground. At the top of the shield is the Cross of Saint George, patron saint of England. **THE CREST.** The royal crown and Canadian beaver sit upon a helm adorned with a wreath in silver and red — all symbolizing our allegiance to our country and the Commonwealth. **THE SUPPORTERS.** Two heraldic beasts support the shield. On the left, a courageous lion and on the right, a swift and sure pronghorn antelope. Below the shield is a grassy mount and a wild rose, the floral emblem of Alberta. **THE MOTTO.** A banner across the bottom of the Arms reads: "FORTIS ET LIBER" meaning STRONG AND FREE — words chosen from the national anthem.

Leduc marks anniversary

The County of Leduc, Alberta issued a 1988 medal to mark their 25th anniversary in 1988.

One side shows "25TH ANNIVERSARY" in the center. "COUNTY OF LEDUC/25 YEARS 1988" is around the outer part.

A logo featuring a large "L" in the center is shown on the other side. Around it are an oil derrick, an airplane, a mine building and a grazing cow. A sheaf of wheat is at the right. "COUNTY OF LEDUC" is inscribed near the bottom of the medal on a ribbon.

Sherritt Mint of Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta struck the medal on 33mm nickel bonded steel blanks.

Specimens are for sale in Leduc for \$2 but they did not reply to my letters requesting data on the piece. However, specimens of the medal are available at \$3.50 post-paid from Jack Sauchenko, P.O. Box 4101, Edmonton, Alberta, T6E 4S8.

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Sherritt appointment

David D. Thomas, president of Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited, announced the appointment of Ken Davies to the new position of assistant marketing director for the Sherritt Mint on April 1, 1980.

For the past 10 years, Mr. Davies has held positions in the manufacturing and marketing fields with private and government mints. His appointment will strengthen Sherritt's ability to provide direct personal service to coinage customers in Canada and abroad.

Sherritt produces pure nickel strip and coin blanks and mints coins, medallions, and tokens. The company has also developed a new coinage material, Nickel-Bonded-Steel (N-B-Stm), for use in low-value coins.

In addition to its coinage activities, Sherritt mines copper and zinc, refines and fabricates nickel and cobalt, produces chemical fertilizers, and conducts metallurgical research.

Neuville dollar commemorates church founding

by Jerry Remick

The 300th anniversary of the founding of the Catholic parish of St. Francois de Sales de Neuville in 1684 is commemorated on a 1984 trade dollar.

The dollar is being jointly issued by the adjoining municipalities of Neuville and Pointe-aux-Trembles (Quebec Province) which together constitute the present parish of St. Francois de Sales de

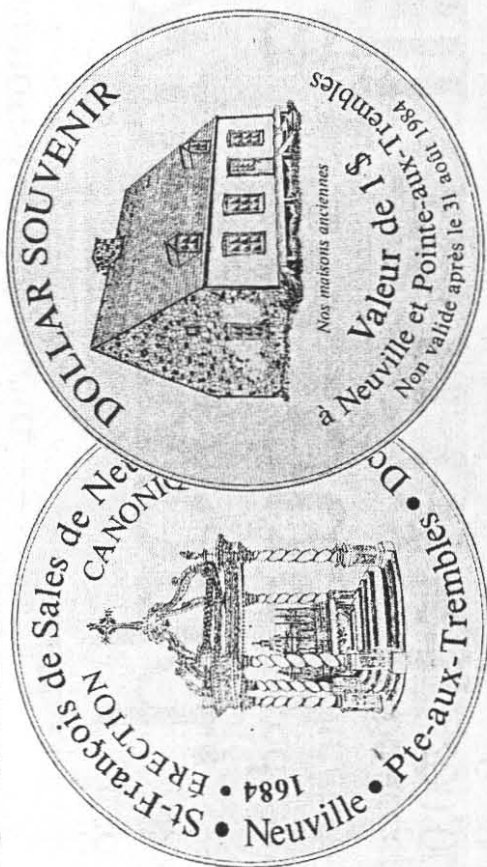
Neuville with some 2,600 people. Although agriculture is the principal industry of this area, most people work in the greater Quebec City area, some 17 miles to the east.

The trade dollar is very well designed, the work of Mr. Remi Morissette of Neuville, and features a great deal of detail on both sides. An old stone house is featured on the obverse side. For any

there are proportionately more old houses (many built in the 1720-1750 period) in the Neuville area than modern houses.

A detailed reproduction of the large and very decorative wooden canopy and the tabernacle which it encloses, is depicted on the reverse. Undoubtedly this is one of the most beautiful canopies and tabernacles in all of Canada. It was made in Quebec City in about

1700. For the visitor, there is a great deal of detailed work to be seen in both the canopy and the tabernacle which was originally in the Quebec City Cathedral. Sherritt Mint will strike a mintage of 5,000 specimens on 33 mm. Orders may be sent to Corporation du Tricentenaire de Neuville (1684-1984) Inc., C. P. 222, Neuville, Quebec, G0A 2R0. All mintage given above are final.



Canada's Art Medal Business Is Booming

The medal business is booming in Canada, according to a recent report in the Toronto Globe & Mail, by Albert Sigurdson. All four of the country's private Mints report that this year's business is better than last year's.

The Lombardo Mint in Sherbrooke, Que., a business established by Orazio Lombardo 21 years ago, is the most venerable of Canada's minting establishments; the others have been in operation for less than a decade.

Though Lombardo would not disclose his annual sales, he did reveal that this year's business is 15 to 20 percent ahead of last year's. This is in spite of the fact that he is still waiting to be issued a

license, before striking his first Olympics medals.

In Toronto, the Jacques Cartier Mint enjoyed \$2.5 million in sales last year, and they are up about 10

percent this year, firm's executive vice president Victor Wheeler said.

The Sherritt Mint, a division of Sherritt Gordon Mines of Toronto located in Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.,

reports that its medal business is up 25 percent in 1975.

There have been two expansions at the Sherritt Mint, which also strikes coinage for four overseas countries, since it started operations in 1966. Rex Pearce, manager, marketing, notes that today the Mint is "pretty well up to capacity for the balance of 1975," and that some of its orders extend into 1976.

Even more phenomenal is the growth of the Franklin Mint of Canada, whose president, Robert Reed observed that "business had doubled every year for the past three years," and predicted that "1975 will double '74" with sales for this year reaching as high as \$15 million.



North Bay trade token

Gateway On Token

Pure nickel commemorative trade tokens marking the city's 50th anniversary were struck by the Sherritt Mint for the North Bay and District Chamber of Commerce, North Bay, Ont.

Known as the Gateway to the North, this Ontario settlement on the north shore of Lake Nipissing was originally built directly on the easiest route from Montreal to the country of the active fur trade.

The design, by Bert Saunders, features an early French Canadian explorer surveying the rugged Nipissing terrain; the head of the Indian brave recalls the original inhabitants of the area.

On the reverse, four voyageurs in a heavily loaded birchbark canoe

paddle past a representation of the Gateway to the North sign still to be seen in one of the city parks of North Bay.

The master dies for this issue were engraved by Harry Markwardt; striking was by the Sherritt Mint, a subsidiary of Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

The tokens will be accepted in trade for \$1 by cooperating merchants in the North Bay community. Collectors may purchase the nickel pieces at \$1.25 each, with a limited edition of .999 fine silver tokens offered while supplies last at \$15 each.

Orders should be addressed to Trade Dollars, care of Chamber of Commerce, Box 1075, North Bay, Ont. P1B 1B7.

Airline Issues Medal

A third commemorative medallion has been struck by Air Canada, continuing the national airline's new program to mark inaugural flights with special issues. The latest minting, by the Sherritt Mint, marks the first non-stop air service between Toronto and Dallas-Ft. Worth and Houston, Tex.

As in the two previous issues, quantities of the Texas medal will be limited to 3,000 nickel and 100 silver. The initial 1,000 of the 33mm nickel medals will be presented to first-flight passengers and guests on official inaugurals. The remaining 2,000 are being made available to collectors for \$1.25 on a first-come basis. All-silver medals are \$16.50 each and both are available through Air Canada Coins, 20 Hoffman St., Kitchener, Ont. N2M 3M7.

The first two medals received enough attention, according to airline officials, to warrant adoption of the pilot project and recognition of future inaugural flights

with numismatic art. Air Canada is the first airline to introduce a series of medallions.

The Toronto-Texas issue bears the same obverse as previous medallions, identifying it as one of a series. The reverse shows a map of Texas with a maple leaf and a lone star.



Air Canada medal

CSAN Aug 30/75 p12

CSAN Aug 30/75 p24

Silver medals commemorate tourism's heros

The Honourable Charles Lapointe, Minister of State (Small Business and Tourism), announced September 27 the awarding by the Canadian Government of special silver and nickel medallions to mark the importance of tourism and the contribution made to that world-wide industry by leading Canadians and international figures.

At an Ottawa news conference, the Minister declared September 27 World Tourism Day and announced the names of international and national recipients of the special medallions. Mr. Lapointe will be presenting medals to the provincial and territorial winners in person.

The Minister said he wanted "to illustrate the importance the Canadian government places on tourism and to show the pervasiveness of tourism and how it links one part of the



The medallion being presented by Canadian Government office of Tourism to recipients across Canada this week in honour of world tourism.

country to all of its other parts, from Newfoundland to the Northwest Territories and Yukon.

The international and national winners of the silver medallion were: Robert Lonati, Secretary General of the World Tourism Organization, Madrid, Spain; Pierre Berton, author and broadcaster; F.G. (Gerry) Brander, Past-President of TIAC; Gerard Delage, internationally-known food and wine connoisseur; Reg Groome, President of Hilton Canada, Inc.; Dr. Antoine Samuelli, Director General of the

Institut de Tourisme et d'Hotellerie du Quebec; Max Ward, President of Wardair Canada Ltd.; and Isobel Whiteside, President of the Alliance of Canadian Travel Associations.

The Minister also announced that nickel copies of the medallion were to be made for presentation to tourism workers and supporters across the country, approximately 5,000 in total.

"We want to recognize and thank as many people as possible," said Mr. Lapointe. "We want to bring home to

Canadians the importance of tourism."

Mr. Lapointe said Canada was also honouring the World Tourism Organization for its work promoting "the growth of tourism throughout the globe."

The medals, measuring 33mm, were struck by the Sherritt Mint of Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

Economically, tourism means to Canada an income of \$16.5 billion

annually, more than one million jobs and 100,000 businesses. By the year

2000 it is projected world tourism will be worth \$500 billion annually and

more than two billion people will be travelling the globe.

Page A2 - Canadian Coin News, October 5, 1982

Under the Hammer



The Nicholson family collection was sold at public auction by Stack's on June 2-3 in New York City. The 1547-lot sale contained some gold items that appear quite infrequently, such as the gold State tokens of early 20th century. The 1914 Idaho set of 25c, 50c and \$1.00 brought \$350.00 as did a similar set for Oregon. The Alaska 3-piece set brought \$310.00; the Louisiana 2-piece, \$52.50 and Montana, 2-piece, \$105.00.

Some other prices realized were:

1808 Quarter Eagle, XF but few nks	\$3800.00
1848 "CAL" Quarter Eagle, XF	3000.00
1855-D Quarter Eagle, XF	775.00
1854-D \$3 gold, Very Fine	1200.00
1886 \$3 gold, Proof, some hairlines	675.00
1861-S Paquet Double Eagle, VF	3600.00
1907 Roman numeral, wire edge Double Eagle, Br. Unc.	700.00
1879 Stella, flowing hair, Proof	4850.00
Macedon, Alex. the Great gold Stater Extra Fine	280.00
Poland, 1655 ducat for Danzig, Unc.	180.00
Judea, 2nd revolt, 132-135 A.D. Shekel Year 2. Reif.164. Very Fine	775.00
1836 Gobrecht below base dollar. Proof, two small spots in field.	1850.00
1873-CC Dollar. Very Fine	900.00
1895 Dollar. Proof, some lt. hairlines	3400.00
1861 Confederate Cent. Copper-nickel. Br. Proof	2900.00

Coin Galleries, New York City, held a 2197-lot mail sale covering coins of the world. The top lot of the sale was U.S. 1796/5 half eagle very fine, edge bruise, at \$1350.00. Among the three-figure items were the following.

Sicily, Hieron II, 247-216 B.C. 16 Litrae Very Fine	\$175.00
Lesbos, 550-440 B.C. Stater, Very Fine	110.00
Great Britain. Wm. IV, 1831 1/2 sovereign. Proof	510.00
So. Africa, 1955 gold proof set	110.00
Canada 1872-H 50-cents AU	150.00
1890-H 50-cents, Very Fine	400.00
1903-O 50-cents, AU	145.00
Brazil. 1900 4000 Reis. AU	125.00
Great Britain. 1911 silver proof set	175.00
Saxony, 1539 Double Thaler. Ex. Fine	160.00
Spain, 1621-1665, 8 Scudos. Cob gold, Very Fine	350.00
Great Britain. Chas. II, 1683 5 Guineas 4th bust. Fine	475.00

Sheritt Mint

Publishes Spec Sheets

Sheritt Gordon Mines Ltd., issues printed catalog sheets on all its issues of the new Sheritt Mint that are available to collectors. They are standard 8½x11 size, printed on enamel stock, illustrate the piece and give who produced for, order number, description, specifications as to alloy, size, weight and thickness, designer, engraver or engravers, quantity minted, production dates, and address where collectors may write for specimens.

In addition to the four Canadian Olympic Assn. pieces (details elsewhere in this issue), catalog sheets have been issued for Centennial medals for Vegreville Chamber of Commerce, Provost Chamber of Commerce, Cold Lake Forces Base (Norlite Community Council, Medley, Alb.), Town of Fort Saskatchewan, Leduc Chamber of Commerce, and Calgary Zoological Society. According to the catalog sheets all these are available to collectors.

Lamberton Robbery

Major H. A. Lamberton, Miami, reports that his home was burglarized again. This time the loss consisted of currency; obsolete, Confederate and U.S. army. Positive identifiable items are 1929 small size National Bank Notes: \$10 Muncie, Indiana D004775A; \$10 Milwaukee C061445A; \$20 San Fran. E068914A.

\$8 Billion at Fort Knox

Approximately \$8 billion in gold is stored at Ft. Knox, Kentucky. The balance of the government's holdings is stored at the Denver Mint, Philadelphia Mint, New York Assay Office and San Francisco Assay Office.

No visitors are permitted. This policy was adopted when the Depository was established, and is rigidly enforced.

to ban its entry "before it was struck."

As Mr. Risk points out, Leland Howard's whim ruling on the Canadian commemorative gold coin has not prevented any American from obtaining one. It has merely made U.S. collectors, who feel they must have a specimen, pay a much higher price as they were denied the opportunity of buying direct from the mint.

A famous numismatist, William H. Woodin, was Secretary of the Treasury when the Gold Reserve Act was enacted by Congress and safeguards for numismatic specimens were provided by law, and repeated by subsequent Treasury Department regulations under various Secretaries of the Treasury — but the rules were changed in the middle of the game by Howard when he inserted the word "exceptional" ahead of "numismatic value." That word became the "legal" basis of his and Mrs. Davidson's "whim" rulings.

At long last there is a new director of ODGSO, Thomas W. Wolfe, and all numismatists have high hopes that the basis of issuing gold coin import licenses will revert to the intent of the original law and not by personal whim. One of the first things Mr. Wolfe has done to improve communication with collectors was the release to the numismatic press, of a 31-page list of pieces that licenses have been issued, with a promise of supplemental lists about every six months. A listing of post-1933 pieces will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine to Be Available on Microfilm

Arrangements have been made with the Xerox Corporation's University Library Service, 300 North Leeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan, to make the annual volumes of

Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine available in microfilm at nominal cost.

During 1968, University Microfilms will also be in a position to supply all the past volumes from No. 1 up in microfilm as well as Xerox copies of specific whole numbers and articles from back numbers.

All inquiries regarding microfilm editions should be directed to the Serials Section of University Microfilms at above stated address.

Sherritt Mint Annual Medal

The Sherritt Mint (Fort Saskatchewan, Canada) Annual Medal is dedicated to Henry Kelsey, who spent a lifetime in service of the Hudson's Bay Company and was first of his countrymen to penetrate beyond the coastline into Western Canada. Kelsey was born in 1670.

The Sherritt Mint is owned by Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd. The company produces pure nickel coin blanks for the Canadian and foreign mints.



Designer of the Kelsey medal is Rex F. Pearce, obverse die produced by Harry Markwardt and reverse by Ed Becker. Diameter is 37 mm. 5,000 struck in pure nickel and issued at \$3.50. Silver specimens will be struck to order at \$8.00 and gold at \$175.00.

the badge of Scotland, a thistle royally crowned; the 2-pence, bronze, the badge of the Prince of Wales; the 1-penny, bronze, a portcullis with chains, originally the badge of Henry VII, but in modern times associated with Parliament. The halfpenny, bronze, carries the royal crown.

New Inscriptions on Romanian Coins

The 1966 Romanian 1-leu and 3-lei coins maintain the general type inaugurated with the 1963 issue except the word "populara" above the arms has been changed to "Socialista," the legend now reading, "Republica Socialista Romania."

(Coins for illustration
courtesy Lauren Benson)



New Mint for Canada

A new Royal Mint is scheduled for 1970 completion. Location will be in suburbs of Ottawa.

Private Canadian Mint Striking Syrian Coins

Canada's private Sherritt Mint is producing 100-, 50- and 25-piastre pieces for Syria.

Sherritt Delivers Nickel Blanks

Sherritt Gordon Mines, Ltd. have delivered over 15 million pure nickel blanks for 10-cent coins and strips or an additional 15 million plus 1,000,000 blanks for 25-cent pieces and strips for 8 million to Canada's Ottawa Mint.

Sherritt has been awarded the contract to supply blanks for the new solid nickel Canadian 50-cent piece.

Afghanistan Rarity



Lauren Benson reports that the illustrated Afghanistan 25 pul (Y.50a) in steel has a reeded edge as compared with regular smooth variety. He states that only 200 pieces were said to have been struck.

Israel 1968 Sale Breaks Record

Joseph Milo, assistant trade commissioner, Government of Israel, has announced that over twice as many 1968 Israel specimen sets were sold in the February 20 one-day sale than in 1967. The sets were sold in 2,000 banks in 150 U.S. and Canadian cities.

Captain Kidd buried part of his treasure on Gardiner's island, which has since been recovered, but according to legend and a few fragments of written accounts, the wily buccaneer stopped many times to cache his treasure piece-meal on several islands. Whether he did or not, he endowed Money island off the Carolina coast with a 300-year legend.

The pirate lore survives in our own

day. Around 1900 George Benner of Boston found an old unopened seaman's locker in his aunt's lumber room. It yielded a map which showed the location of a treasure buried near an estuary of the Kennebec river in Maine. Benner and friend recovered a treasure worth over \$50,000.

Even more recently the "Oak Island Money Mystery" has been the subject of several articles.

Trinidad Notes Of Canadian Bank



Five, 20 and 100 dollar notes were issued by Canadian Bank of Commerce, Port of Spain, Trinidad, series of March 1, 1921. Also, in 1939, \$5 and \$20 notes were released by bank. Notes were valued in Trinidad currency, not

Canadian funds. Canadian Bank of Commerce also issued notes in Jamaica and the island of Dominica in the West Indies. Illustrated notes were printed by American Bank Note Co.

Booklet Available

A summary of yearly production of nickel coinage blanks and medallions of Sherritt Mint since 1961 is presented in a company booklet available for \$1

from Sherritt Mint, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, Canada. Prepared for the company's overseas coinage customers, summary includes records of trial pieces, nickel coins and medallions.

January, 1969

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NSM U35 N395

Sherritt Mint Medal Cites FAO Campaign



A Sherritt Mint medal recognizing the numismatic campaign to bring attention to the needs of the hungry of the world, sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, has been struck in Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, Canada.

Charles Edward Saunders, who pioneered in the development of the Marquis early wheat strain, is portrayed on the 32-millimeter medals struck in pure nickel, sterling silver and 22 karat gold, according to R. F. Pearce, metallurgical sales manager. Medal engraver was Harry Markwardt, Toronto.

The Sherritt Mint has been participating in the FAO coin program by striking coins with the FAO food theme for Lebanon and Syria, Pearce notes.

Saunders was appointed Dominion cerealist at the Dominion experimental farm, Ottawa, in 1903, and took charge of wheat breeding work, which had been underway since 1886. Saunders discovered the Marquis strain which soon proved its worth to farmers in the short growing season of the higher latitudes, where wheat crops are often in danger of early frost.

Other recent commemorative medals issued by Sherritt Mint include 1966, Anthony Henday, a pioneer fur trader of Alberta, and 1967, Henry Kelsey, Canadian prairie explorer.

Pure nickel medals, each weighing 200 grains, sell for \$2.50; sterling silver medals, 260 grains, are \$7.50 each; gold medals weigh 386 grains and sell for \$65, available from Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd., 25 King street West, Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada.

Coin Dealer Newsletter Highlights US Commems

A "noticeable increase in the number of transactions" in U.S. commemorative coins led Allen Harriman, editor of the weekly "Coin Dealer Newsletter" to include a special feature section on these coins, starting with the first January issue.

Harriman advised his Monday morning readers that commemorative coin price changes would be reported every other week. The pricing chart included in the issue gives current bid and ask prices on all U.S. silver commemoratives in uncirculated condition.

Harriman pointed out, "During the last several years, this most beautiful and interesting series of U.S. coins has been overlooked as an INVESTMENT area. Yet most, if not all of these low mintage coins have exceptional investment potential. In the affluent America of the next decade, commemoratives will be more and more popular with the true collector."

The staff of the "Coin Dealer Newsletter" includes Orvil L. Payne, publisher; Harriman, editor; George W. Haylings, staff columnist, and Robert Evans, circulation manager. Subscription rate is \$25 per year (single copy \$1) from PO Box 2273, Gardena, Calif. 90247.

Clubs Host Ulm Show

Approximately 500 visitors attended a two day show sponsored by Society of German Coin Clubs and hosted by Ulmer Coin Friends in Ulm, Germany, September 7 and 8.

Show was opened on Saturday with welcoming speeches by Ernst Burgstahler, chairman and Herr Laib, association president. A tour was arranged for visitors at the Ulm money museum.

The bourse area was open on Sunday morning to an active trading session. German law forbids selling all but essential items on Sunday.

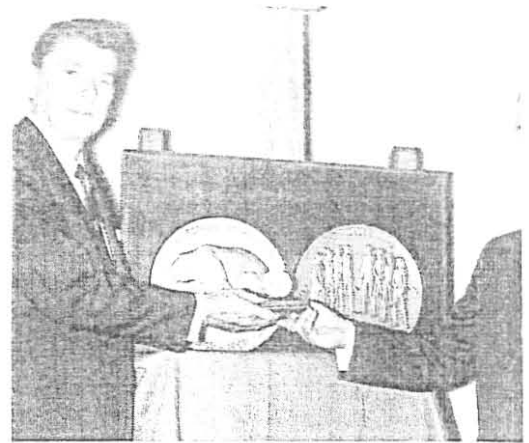
Lectures at the show were given by Dr. Albrecht of Karlsruhe Mint, and Professor Wielandt, numismatic curator at Baden Landesmuseum in Karlsruhe. (Courtesy Carling Gresham, Ramstein, Germany)

MEDALS

*Continue To
Make The News*



Death of George Washington in 1799 is one of two medals issued by the Franklin Mint History of the US series marking events of that year. Medal measures 45 millimeters, struck in platinum, silver and Franklin bronze.



Governor Ronald Reagan of California, left, receives first medal issued to mark 200th anniversary of his state William T. Louth, right, president of Medallic Art Co., New York, makes the presentation.



Screaming eagle dominates medal paying homage to men of 101st Airborne division, designed by Trygve A. Rovelstad, Elgin, Illinois. Rovelstad designed the 1936 commemorative half dollar honoring Elgin's centennial, the combat infantry badge and other military insignia. Silver medals cost \$10; bronze medals, \$2, available from 101st Airborne Division Association, Medallion office, 230 East Ohio street, Chicago, Illinois 60611.



Thomas R. Van Sant's design has been accepted for the 200th anniversary medallion of California. Medal is being struck by Medallic Art Co., New York City. Bronze medals, 1½-inches in diameter, cost \$2; 1½-inch in silver sells for \$10. Medals measuring 2½-inches cost \$35 in silver and \$5 in bronze, available from Official State Medallion Headquarters, PO Box 17220, Los Angeles, California 90017. Postage is 50 cents extra for each medal.

Sherritt Mint reports continuing orders from the Royal Canadian Mint for nickel blanks for the five and 10 cent coins and nickel strip for the 25 cent coins, according to 1969 first quarterly report of Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

Suez Canal Coins

(Continued from page 696)

SAIDJEH BOREL LAVALLEY CO.

Franc, yellow copper, 1865. Obv.: TRAVAUX DU CANAL DE SUEZ EGYPT. Rev.: BOREL LAVALLEY ET COMPIE/BON POUR 1 FRANC 1865. 27 mm.

50 centimes, yellow copper, 1865. Similar, 20 mm.

20 centimes, yellow copper, 1865. Similar, 18 mm.



P. Borel and A. Lavalley was contracting firm which dug the southern 37 miles of the Suez canal. In 1865, its 50 centime token was issued.

ALEXANDRIA J. C. NEGREPONTE & SONS

3 grusch, undated. Obv.: J. C. NEGREPONTE & SONS/ALEXANDRIA. Rev.: Griffin. Tin, 27 mm.

1 grusch. Similar, 27 mm.



Three grusch zinc token of J. C. Negreponte and Sons, Alexandria, circa 1860's, features a griffin on the reverse.



Despite a distance of over 100 miles from Port Said, Mediterranean entrance to the Suez canal, Alexandria was headquarters for many of the contracting firms and engineers for the project. This 10 para token was issued in 1862 by F. and A. Giovalino, operators of the Caffè d'Europa.

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F. & A. GIOVALINO

10 para, 1862. Obv.: CAFÉ D'EUROPA / ALESSANDRIA / F. & A. GIOVALINO Rev.: BUONO PER/10/PARA/1862. Yellow bronze, 20 mm, holed.

20 para, 1862. Similar, 20 mm. No hole.

SUEZ CANAL

CH. AND A. BAZIN

5 francs, brass, 1865. Obverse, ancient galley, CANAL DE L'ISTHME DU SUEZ 1865. Reverse: Ch. & A. BAZIN SUBSISTANCES BON POUR 5 FRANCS 1865. 32 mm.

1 Franc, brass, similar.

50 centimes, brass, similar.

20 centimes brass, similar.

Sherritt Offers FAO

The Sherritt Mint, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, Canada, has been appointed as official distributor of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization coin plan albums for Canada.

Available at the present time from Sherritt Mint are: Five-page album, \$66 postpaid; four-page album, \$55 pp.; three-page album, \$44 pp.; the fourth FAO page only, \$11 pp.; fifth page only, \$11 pp. Albums are planned to take a total of seven pages with cost of complete album set at \$85.

Also available from Sherritt Mint are coins which have been struck in other Mints from Sherritt Mint nickel blanks, including Netherlands six-coin set made up of 1969 2½ guilders (cock privy mark), 1969 2½ guilders (fish privy mark), 1969 one guilder, 1970 one guilder, 1970 25 cents and 1970 ten cent piece. Cost of set is \$4 postpaid.

Other items which may be obtained from the Mint include Brazil 1970 one cruzeiro (\$.60 pp.) and Iraq 1970 FAO 250 fils coin (\$2 pp.)

Mint will also supply set of three coins containing 1968 Netherlands one guilder, Brazil 1967 50 centavos and Bahamas 1969 25 cents at cost of \$2.50 postpaid.

Sherritt Mint spokesmen advised they also have a large variety of medals, a list of which may be obtained by writing the Mint at above address.

Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine, Sidney, Ohio

JULY 1971

shops. It may also be ordered directly from the publisher: Coin Charts, P.O. Box 715, Lanham, Maryland 20801.

Food Stamp Change Newsletter Being Initiated

Collectors who may be interested in a newsletter or corresponding club on Food Stamp Change Tokens and Paper Scrip should send a stamped, self-addressed envelope and a 25-word ad (free) to Jerry Schimmel, P.O. Box 40888, San Francisco, CA 94140. In late March or early April a free trial newsletter and a sample token will have been mailed out to those who have written up to that time.

Collectors should feel free to send questions, information, clippings, mavericks to be identified (food stamp only, please!), or interesting samples to be xeroxed. The newsletter is projected to be published at least three times a year. Collectors should not send any money at this time until the level of collector interest is determined.

Food Stamp Change is presently prohibited unless it is given in U.S. Currency, according to a regulation made in late 1978. Tokens and scrip have been issued in all states and territories, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico where a wide range of tokens have been used. The collecting of Food Stamps is prohibited under Federal Law, but the collecting of tokens and scrip is not. Food stamp items were issued primarily by small merchants in local communities, although large retail food chains used items in stores serving a number of geographical areas. Tokens and scrip were given for change under \$1.00 and came in denominations of 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, and 50¢. Metal, plastic, and paper were the most common materials used.

Sherritt Increases Production of Nickel-Bonded-Steel Coinage Material

A new type of coinage material will soon be produced on a large scale in Canada by Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited. The company has just announced plans to build a new plant on the site of

its refinery at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

Sherritt predicts that its Nickel-Bonded-Steel (registered trademark) coins and coin blanks will go a long way toward solving the problem that ever-increasing metal prices have created in the world's coinage industry. During the sixties, pure nickel and nickel-copper alloys replaced silver as the basic coinage material in most countries, but nickel and copper are now becoming too costly for low-value coins. The value of the metal plus manufacturing costs is now close to, and in some cases even above, the face value of the coins. The Canadian five-cent piece, for example, contains 3½ cents worth of nickel and costs 2½ cents to manufacture, for a total of six cents.

But less expensive metals are generally too light in weight, too dull in finish, or too subject to corrosion to gain public acceptance. "Sandwich" coins such as the U.S. quarter, made with layers of cupronickel on both sides of a cupronickel on both sides of a copper "filling," don't have these drawbacks but are still too expensive for use in low-value coins. Other "sandwich" coins, with iron or steel cores, meet the cost requirements, but the exposed edges discolour and rust in use.

Sherritt's Nickel-Bonded-Steel, developed at the company's Research Centre at Fort Saskatchewan, meets all the requirements for a coinage material that is attractive at a low cost. N-B-S coinage has the bright, lustrous appearance and heft of pure nickel coinage at about half the cost, and is completely corrosion-resistant. As the name suggests, an N-B-S coin has a steel core completely surrounded by nickel on both sides and around the rim. The nickel coating, comprising about 15 per cent of the total weight of the coin, is alloy-bonded to the steel core. As the core is totally covered by the nickel, corrosion and rust are eliminated.

The initial commercial order for N-B-S, in 1974, was 10,000 parking meter tokens for Peel Memorial Hospital in Ontario. N-B-S coins were first

used for legal tender in El Salvador; in 1976 the Sherritt Mint produced 64 tons of five centavo coins for this Central American country. Since that time, Sherritt has produced N-B-S coin blanks for Colombia and coins for Costa Rica; Ecuador joins the list of clients in 1980. Because of its complete resistance to corrosion, N-B-S has special advantages in countries such as these, with hot and humid climates.

Until now, N-B-S has been produced in a pilot plant at Fort Saskatchewan. Initially, production capacity was 12 tons a month; this was later increased to 30 tons a month. But widespread interest in the new material has triggered the company's decision to expand the capacity to more than 100 tons a month in the new commercial-scale plant to be built in 1980, with start-up scheduled for mid-1981.

Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited, incorporated in 1927, began its Alberta operations in 1954. Production of pure nickel strip especially for coinage began in 1961, and the company currently supplies nickel strip to the Royal Canadian Mint and nickel and N-B-S coins and coin blanks to mints and central banks in a number of countries.

New York Auction to Feature U.S. Bicentennial and Papal Medal Collections

Patriotic Americans purchased bicentennial medals beginning five years ago as the nation began its 200th anniversary celebrations. During the succeeding three years, some sizeable collections of these medallic mementos were formed, but few of these large collections have, as yet, come on the market. Most are still owned by the original buyers.

The first such large bicentennial medal collection, along with a set of papal medals and a wide variety of other medallic items, is being offered for sale by the medallic firm of Johnson & Jensen, Danbury, Ct., in an auction to be held during the Greater New York Coin Convention, May 1-4.

Formed by a retired U.S. Marine serviceman, the bicentennial medal col-

lection includes most of the state and national issues in bronze and precious metals. Many of the series issued at the time of the bicentennial are included in the sale as well. Entitled the Robert D. Young Sale, Auction #7, the sale is named after the collector who formed it. Mr. Young died in 1978 before seeing some of the series in his collection completed.

The papal medal collection contains a representative medal from every Pope from 1417 (Pope Martin V) to date. There are 58 medals in all (44 bronze, 13 silver). Most are in exceptional condition and average 40mm in size.

A large number of Paul Vincze medals are also included in this auction along with a small collection of British coronation medals. Ship medals are also being offered, as well as a number of Washington medals and U.S. Presidential medals. Many topical medals are present in both the U.S. and foreign sections.

The auction will take place Sunday, May 4th, the final day of the Greater New York Coin Convention, starting at 1:30 p.m. It will be held in the Classroom of the New York Sheraton Hotel.

Catalogs of the sale are free to all. They can be obtained by writing Johnson & Jensen, Box 1085, Danbury, CT 06810, or calling 203-744-0851. Collectors may also order the prices realized of this sale at \$1.00 each, or they may subscribe to all Johnson & Jensen publications throughout the year for \$10.00. Subscribers receive all the firm's publications sent by first class mail.

Schwan Study Looks at Political Convention Tickets

Presidential candidates were nominated at informal party caucuses until the nomination and election of James Monroe in 1816. The opposition parties first held formal conventions in 1832 after years of growing dissatisfaction over nomination procedures. Since that time the two major parties and some third parties have met in convention during election years to nominate presidential and vice-presidential can-

1957 and by Weidenfeld and Nicholson in London in 1958, second-hand copies of the book, which was subtitled *The World's Greatest Counterfeiters*, have brought up to \$40 on the used book market.

In his research for the updated volume, Bloom was able to solve several numismatic mysteries such as the counterfeiting of Emanuel Ninger—Jim the Penman—who hand-drew \$50 and \$100 bills successfully for twelve years—the longest stretch of any known U.S. bogus maker; Anne-Marie Rojas of France, who drew 500-franc notes in 1974; and Gunther Hopfinger, who passed eleven West German 1,000-mark notes in 1975. Bloom also gives new evidence behind the one-shilling green British postage stamp counterfeit indicating the real culprit to be a Post Office employee named G.E. Smith, who made about \$300,000 from the fraud in the 1870s. Bloom also found that the most successful counterfeit minter of British gold sovereigns in history—Jose Beraha Zdrovko—is living in comfortable retirement in Switzerland.

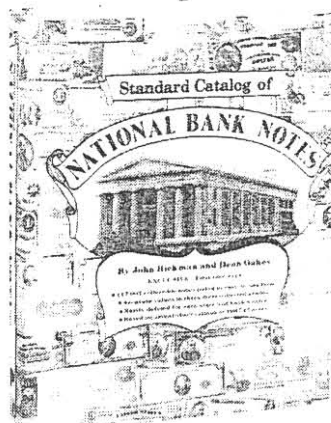
Interested book collectors or those hobbyists who enjoy numismatic history can purchase the revised *Money of Their Own*, by Murray Teigh Bloom, for \$17.95 from BNR Press, 132 E. Second St., Port Clinton, OH 43452.

Krause Issues Bank Note Catalog

Specialists in U.S. paper money now have the opportunity to supplement their research material with the newly issued *Standard Catalog of National Bank Notes*, by John Hickman and Dean Oakes. Released by Krause Publications of

Iola, Wisconsin, the reference was compiled by actual examination of 100,747 notes by the two authors.

The catalog concentrates on the 117,007 different rarities of notes circulated between 1863 and 1935. In addition, the entire national



currency output of each issuing bank is presented, covering a total of 12,544 banks. A brief history of each bank listed is also given. All notes listed include prices for Very Good, Very Fine and Almost Uncirculated conditions, with pricing and rarity conclusions achieved with the help of Louis Van Belkum's original research in the Federal Archives.

The 1216-page, hardbound *Standard Catalog of National Bank Notes*, by John Hickman and Dean Oakes, is available for \$75 from Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola, WI 54990.

Kenney Reference Reprinted

New York book publisher Sanford J. Durst has recently issued a reprint of *Struck Copies of Early American Coins*, by Richard D. Kenney. Originally published in 1952, Kenney's work details the proliferation of Colonial coin reproduction that began in the mid-1800s and

which some have credited with the commencement of numismatic collecting in the United States. The reference covers the work of such famous numismatists, jewelers and die sinkers as Thomas Wyatt, Edwin Bishop, Alfred S. Robinson, William Idler, John Adams Bolen, Dr. Frank Smith Edwards, Professor Montroville Wilson Dickeson, A. Wuesthoff, Kettle and Sons, Horace M. Grant, Smith of Ann Street, and Thomas L. Elder.

For aid in research, the monograph also includes a Selected Reading and Bibliography section. *Struck Copies of Early American Coins*, by Richard D. Kenney is available for \$6 postpaid from Sanford J. Durst, 170 E. 61st St., New York, NY 10021.

Position Filled at the Sherritt Mint

The position of director of marketing at the Sherritt Mint, formerly held by Rex Pearce who retired in August, has been filled by Kenneth D. Roe, an MBA graduate of the University of Chicago. Fluent in Spanish, Roe lived in Central and South America while heading Canada's International Development Agency operations in Latin America. Although he joined Sherritt only in April, Roe has already been introduced to Sherritt's customers in Europe, Southeast Asia and Central America, and attended the XII Mint Director's Conference in Lisbon. He will be coordinating an international marketing effort to expand the sales of Sherritt's coinage products to national mints and central banks. He will also be responsible for sales of medallions, trade dollars and tokens from the Sherritt Mint.

SHERITT GORDON MINES LIMITED

began production of nickel especially for coinage use during 1961. Nickel has been used in coinage for over 100 years; Switzerland introduced nickel as an alloying metal in 1850 coins, and pioneered pure nickel coins in 1881.

Sheritt established a nickel rolling mill at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, to use the proprietary powder rolling process developed by its scientists and engineers. Nickel strip made by this unique method is unusually pure and has excellent properties for coinage.

Trial shipments of nickel blanks were made to the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, in 1961, and some 24,000 5 cent coins were minted and released into circulation late this year.

This is a record of yearly production of Sheritt nickel for coinage use.

1961

CANADA

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coin	2,030,000
21.2 mm, 4.54 gm, plain	

1962

CANADA

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coin	29,558,800
21.2 mm, 4.54 gm, plain	

1963

CANADA

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coin	43,905,000
21.4 mm, 4.54 gm, plain	

1964

CANADA

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coin	83,115,900
21.4 mm, 4.54 gm, plain	

ENGLAND

Pure nickel blanks for trials	
32 mm, 13.60 gm, plain	9,000
23.5 mm, 5.84 gm, plain	500
19.1 mm, 2.50 gm, plain	500

SOUTH AFRICA

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coin	45,000
17.2 mm, 2.50 gm, marked	



1965

CANADA

SHERRITT GORDON MINES LIMITED

produces nickel especially for coin-
age use in its unique metal powder
rolling mill at Fort Saskatchewan,
Alberta.

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coins 21.4 mm, 4.54 gm, plain	102,726,400
Pure nickel blanks for 50¢ trials 29.7 mm, 11.70 gm, plain	50
Pure nickel strip for 10¢ and 25¢ coins	13 lb.

During 1965, regular shipments
of pure nickel blanks were made to
the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa,
for the Canadian 5 cent coin. In
addition, special sample shipments
were made for the Mint's trial pieces
for the proposed 10, 25 and 50 cent
pure nickel coins.

Shipments of pure nickel blanks
to the South African Mint, Pretoria,
were begun late in 1964, and con-
tinued throughout 1965.

1965

SOUTH AFRICA

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coin 17.2 mm, 2.50 gm, marked	65,048,900
Pure nickel blanks for 10¢ coin 20.4 mm, 4.00 gm, marked	204,500
Pure nickel blanks for 50¢ coins 27.6 mm, 9.50 gm, marked	14,000,000

1966

CANADA

SHERITT GORDON MINES LIMITED expanded its coinage operations in 1966. In the preceding five years, nickel blanks and strip have been produced for the Canadian and Overseas Mints. In August, THE SHERITT MINT was set up to produce finished coins, ready for issue as a service to those countries which do not have a national mint.

Pure nickel blanks for 5¢ coins
21.4 mm, 4.54 gm, plain

54,296,900

SOUTH AFRICA

Pure nickel blanks for 50¢ coins
27.6 mm, 9.50 gm, marked

6,000,000

**THE SHERITT MINT
(Anthony Henday)**

Shipments of pure nickel blanks for Canadian and South African coins were made in the quantities listed.

First production of The Sherritt Mint was a set of 3 pure nickel coin-medals, of a common design, in three sizes normally used for coins. A very limited striking was made, at 26 mm, in pure gold.

Pure nickel medallions

20 mm, 3.23 gm, plain edge
26 mm, 7.00 gm, milled edge
32 mm, 12.75 gm, plain edge

FSK-001 2,834
FSK-002 2,806
FSK-003 3,889

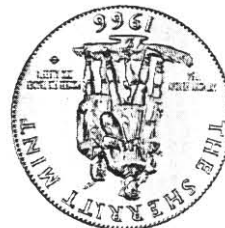
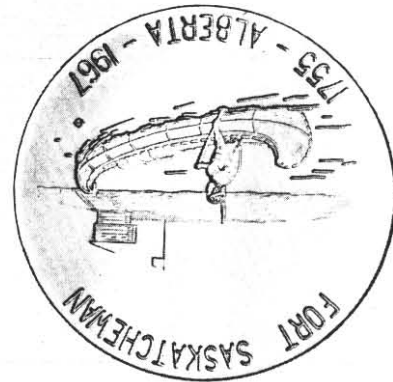
Pure gold medallion 24 Kt
26 mm, 12.75 gm, milled edge

NL 49
(FSK-002aNL)

**TOWN OF FORT
SASKATCHEWAN**

Pure nickel medallions
32 mm, 12.75 gm

? 5.000



The Dominion of Canada was formed July 1, 1867, and the year 1967 completed the first 100 years for this great country. The Centenary was marked by national and local celebrations throughout the year. Special designs, featuring wild animals, were chosen for all coins from 1 cent to \$1.00; as in past years, we supplied the solid nickel blanks for the 5 cent piece. Many communities and organizations ordered commemorative medallions; The Sherritt Mint struck 10 separate issues in solid nickel, fine silver and pure gold.

New solid nickel coins were planned by several countries; Canada and Netherlands selected solid nickel to replace silver coins in 1968 and we shipped nickel blanks and strip to these mints for trial pieces and for regular production operations. Brasil was supplied solid nickel blanks for trials of the new currency planned for 1968.

The Sherritt Mint Medal for 1967 featured the pioneer explorer into Western Canada in a crown sized solid nickel piece. For collectors, specimens were struck in fine silver and pure gold. For an Australian Company opening that continent's first nickel mine, we struck a pure nickel medallion, also crown size. The Bank of Lebanon ordered a solid nickel commemorative coin for early 1968 delivery from The Sherritt Mint. This will be the first commemorative coin issued by Lebanon and is being issued to mark special projects of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

1967

CANADA

Pure nickel blanks for 1967 5¢ coin	43,603,560
Pure nickel blanks for 1968 10¢ coin	15,498,837
Pure nickel blanks for 1968 25¢ coin	6,281,935
Pure nickel strip for production of 1968, 10, 25, 50¢ and \$1 coins	251,294 lb.

BRASIL

Pure nickel blanks for trial pieces, varying dimensions	4,090
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NETHERLANDS

Pure nickel blanks for Hfl 1 coin trials, varying dimensions	497,505
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MEDALLIONS FOR CANADIAN CENTENARY

Pure nickel — 32 mm diameter — 12.75 gm, weight

Canadian Forces Base, Cold Lake, Alberta	COL-001	5,000
Town of Vegreville, Alberta	VEG-001	5,000
Town of Provost, Alberta	PRO-001	5,000
Town of Leduc, Alberta	T.D.	11,000
Edmonton, Oil Capital of Canada	EDM-011	2,000
Fort McMurray, Alberta	FMY-001	5,000
Banff, Alberta	BAN-001	870

SPECIAL MEDALLIONS

Thompson Nickel Mine

pure nickel	36 mm	21.4 gm	8,700
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Calgary Zoo Admission Token

pure nickel			
1967 issue	28.6 mm	9.54 gm	10,000
pure nickel			
1968 issue	28.6 mm	9.54 gm	10,000

Canadian Olympic Association

pure nickel	32 mm	16.7 gm	15,000
pure nickel	39 mm	24.8 gm	500
999 silver	39 mm	31.9 gm	1,500
24 K gold	26 mm	15.5 gm	500

The Sherritt Mint, 1967 issue, Henry Kelsey

pure nickel	37 mm	26.8 gm	FSK-005,000
999 silver	37 mm	27.8 gm	FSK-028 150
24 K gold	37 mm	51.6 gm	NL 15

Western Mining Corp. Australia, Kambalda Inauguration (FSK-005a NL)

pure nickel	37 mm	22.0 gm	3,000
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In 1968, Sherritt Gordon supplied nearly 200,000,000 pieces of pure nickel for coinage — blanks and coins. Produced to close specifications for 15 different coins and shipped to 6 separate countries, the 1968 production was much greater than in any earlier year. This increased demand arose from the recognition in these countries that pure nickel is the best metal to replace silver in coins.

Sherritt could supply this increased demand because we have our own Mine, Refinery, Rolling Mill and Mint. We do not have to rely upon others for nickel supply and we had expanded production units in time to meet the new demands.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is sponsoring special coins to be issued from 1968 to 1970 to draw attention to the need for increased food production throughout the World. The Sherritt Mint struck FAO coins for Lebanon and Syria in 1968 and is discussing 1969 coins with several countries. A limited issue coin of this nature is an excellent opportunity to use pure nickel by those countries which have not used this metal before in their coins.

Four medallions were struck at The Sherritt Mint this year; three were commercial issues and the fourth was the Mint's own 1968 Medal. This featured Sir Charles Saunders and his development of early ripening Marquis wheat, as The Sherritt's Mint contribution to The FAO Coin Plan.

1968

PURE NICKEL BLANKS FOR COINS

CANADA, Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa			
<u>5 cents</u>	<u>10 cents</u>	<u>25 cents</u>	<u>50 cents</u>
93,676,000	3,485,000	19,527,000	6,324,000

NETHERLANDS, 's Rijksmunt, Utrecht	
1 gulden	48,238,000

SOUTH AFRICA, S. A. Mint, Pretoria			
<u>5 cents</u>	<u>10 cents</u>	<u>20 cents</u>	<u>50 cents</u>
10,590,000	500,000	500,000	500,000

BRAZIL, Casa da Moeda, Rio de Janeiro	
<u>50 centavo</u>	<u>1 cruzeiro</u>
2,397,600	1,000

PURE NICKEL COINS FROM THE SHERRITT MINT

LEBANON

1 livre, (FAO Commemorative)	300,000
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SYRIA

<u>25 piastres</u>	<u>50 piastres</u>	<u>100 piastres</u> (FAO Commem.)
5,904,000	5,282,000	500,000

MEDALLIONS FROM THE SHERRITT MINT

Edmonton Exhibition Association — Klondike Dollar		
<u>Pure Nickel</u>	<u>Fine Silver</u>	<u>Fine Gold</u>
50,000	50	5

The British Metal Corporation Limited — 50th Anniversary	
Pure Nickel	3,300

Granduc Operating Company — Breakthrough Medal	
<u>Pure Nickel</u>	<u>10 Kt. Gold</u>
1,000	6

The Sherritt Mint — 1968 — Saunders/Marquis		
<u>Pure Nickel</u>	<u>Sterling Silver</u>	<u>22 Kt. Gold</u>
2,500	150	50



1969 was another busy year for Sherritt; we shipped nearly 160,000,000 nickel blanks, coins and medallions and 790,000 pounds of nickel strip for coinage. 13 different coins were struck on Sherritt nickel, produced to the close specifications required by seven different countries.

A severe shortage of nickel developed in 1969 because of labour strikes and other difficulties at some nickel refineries. Production of Sherritt nickel was not interrupted; regular shipments of nickel for coinage were made to our established customers, domestic and overseas, throughout the year.

Commemorative coins in association with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations were again issued during the year. We minted the FAO \$1.00 coin for Trinidad and Tobago. Final deliveries were made on the three pure nickel coins which we struck for Syria.

Nine medallions were minted for customers in various metals; two of these were minted for the third consecutive year. For our own Annual Medallion, we returned to the theme of Pioneer Achievement in Western Canada: 1969 marked the 200th Anniversary of Samuel Hearne's journey overland to the Arctic.

PURE NICKEL BLANKS FOR COINS

CANADA, Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa

<u>5 cents</u>	<u>50 cents</u>	<u>25 cents strip</u>
27,576,650	6,289,000	789,980 lb.

NETHERLANDS, 's Rijksmunt, Utrecht

<u>1 gulden</u>	<u>2½ gulden</u>
21,106,375	16,426,739

BRAZIL, Casa da Moeda, Rio de Janeiro

<u>50 centavos</u>	<u>1 cruzeiro</u>
33,716,563	6,955,829

SOUTH AFRICA, S.A. Mint, Pretoria

<u>5 cents</u>
20,108,854

BAHAMA ISLANDS, Royal Mint, London

<u>25 cents</u>
2,049,106

PURE NICKEL COINS FROM THE SHERRITT MINT

ARAB REPUBLIC OF SYRIA

<u>25 piastres</u>	<u>50 piastres</u>	<u>100 piastres</u>
9,096,000	4,718,000	10,000,000

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

<u>1 dollar (FAO Commem.)</u>
250,000

MEDALLIONS FROM THE SHERRITT MINT

Edmonton Exhibition Association — Klondike Dollar

<u>Pure Nickel</u>	<u>Fine Silver</u>	<u>24 Kt. Gold</u>
130,000	250	5

Calgary Exhibition and Stampede Ltd. — Stampede Dollar

<u>Pure Nickel \$1</u>	<u>Nickel Bronze \$5</u>	<u>24 Kt. Gold \$1</u>
30,000	5,500	10

Banff Kiwanis Club — Kiwanis Dollar

<u>Pure Nickel</u>	<u>Fine Silver</u>	<u>24 Kt. Gold</u>
25,000	146	5

Calgary Zoological Society — Turnstile Token

<u>Pure Nickel</u>
10,000

Kamsack, Sask., Chamber of Commerce — Anniversary Wampum

<u>Pure Nickel</u>
10,000

Lynn Lake, Man., Chamber of Commerce — Fishing Medallion

<u>Pure Nickel</u>
5,500

Sun Oil Company, Ltd. — 50th Anniversary Medallion

<u>Nickel Bronze</u>
5,500

Marinduque Mining & Industrial Corp. — 20th Anniversary Medal

<u>Pure Nickel</u>
16,500

Southdown — Graduation Medal

<u>Pure Nickel</u>
100

The Sherritt Mint — 1969 — Samuel Hearne

<u>Pure Nickel</u>	<u>Sterling Silver</u>	<u>24 Kt. Gold</u>
5,000	250	50

T.D.'s

T.D.'s

1970

MEDALLIONS AND TOKENS - THE SHERRITT MINT

Edmonton Exhibition Association — "Klondike Dollar"

Nickel 160,000 Silver 250 Gold 15 *T.D.L.*

Brandon Kiwanis Club — "Kiwanis Dollar"

Nickel 25,000 Silver 100 Gold 8

Jasper Chamber of Commerce — "Souvenir Dollar"

Nickel 30,000 Silver 100

City of Thunder Bay — "Inaugural Medal"

Nickel 30,000 Silver 17 Gold 1

Banff Kiwanis Club — "Kiwanis Dollar"

Nickel 25,000 Silver 100 Gold 14

Manitoba Centennial Corp. — "Centennial Medals & Awards"

Nickel 341,000 Bronze 3,500
Silver Plate 14,720 Gold Plate 3,950

Government of Northwest Territories — "Centennial Medal"

Nickel Bronze 29,583 Silver 235

Regina Buffalo Days — "Buffalo Buck"

Nickel 25,000

Bahamas Amusements Ltd. — "Casino Tokens"

Cupronickel 10,000

Government of Manitoba — Royal Visit Indian Chiefs Medal

999 Silver, 89 mm. 60 925 Silver, 38 mm. 1,000

American Soc. Testing Materials — Convention Medal

Nickel 4,850

New Frontier Limited — "Apollo XI Medallion"

Nickel 5,000

Government of Alberta — "Trade Medal" ?

Nickel 1,000

Electrovert Ltd. — "20th Anniversary Medal"

Nickel 5,000 Silver 50 Gold 7

Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited — "Fox Mine Medal"

Bronze 3,224 Silver 50 Gold 17

Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited — "5 Year Safety Award"

Nickel 1,000 *FSK-018?*

F.A.O. — "25th Anniversary Medallion"

Bronze 2,000 Silver 500 Gold 60

1970

PURE NICKEL BLANKS FOR COINS

CANADA, Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa

5 cents	50 cents	25 cents - strip
7,870,305	2,112,268	40,584 ib.

NETHERLANDS, 's Rijksmunt, Utrecht

10 cents	25 cents	2½ Gulden
62,425,665	31,429,421	27,164,778

BRAZIL, Casa da Moeda, Rio de Janeiro

1 cruzeiro 39,043,170

SOUTH AFRICA, S.A. Mint, Pretoria

5 cents 20,000,000

BAHAMA ISLANDS, Royal Mint, London

25 cents 1,442,370

LEBANON, Royal Mint, London

50 Piastres 2,060,000

IRAQ, Royal Mint, London

250 Fils FAO 539,465

COINS - THE SHERRITT MINT

IRAQ 500 Fils, Army Day, Nickel 56,000

PHILIPPINES 1 Piso, Papal Visit, Nickel 70,000
917 Gold 1,000



1971

MEDALS, MEDALLIONS, TOKENS THE SHERRITT MINT

City of Winnipeg, Parks & Recreation Dept.

"Junior Winter Games" Pure Nickel and:
Gold Plated 600 Silver Plated 600 Bronze Plated 600

City of Hamilton, 125th Anniversary

"Anniversary Dollar" Nickel 925 Silver 917 Gold
65,000 250 4
"Sports Award" Nickel Bronze 4,000

Canemco Mfg. B.C. Festival of Sports

Dollar Token Nickel Silver 200,000

Edmonton Exhibition Association — "Klondike Dollar"

Nickel 125,000 999 Silver 250 24 Kt Gold 15 *T.D.!*

Calgary Exhibition and Stampede — "Stampede Dollar"

Nickel 100,000 999 Silver 250 24 Kt Gold 50 *T.D.!*

Kiwanis Club of Banff — "Kiwanis Dollar"

Nickel 25,000 999 Silver 200 24 Kt Gold 12

Jasper Park Chamber of Commerce — "Souvenir Dollar"

Nickel 20,000 999 Silver 200 24 Kt Gold 2

Province of Ontario — "Ontario Place"

Nickel 5,000

City of Pembroke — "Inaugural Medal"

Nickel 25,000

Alberta B.C. District, Lutheran Church —

"50th Anniversary Medal"

Nickel 10,000 999 Silver 25 *ALB-008*

Medicine Hat College — "Dollar Token" *N.L. (ALB-008aNL)*

Nickel 25,000

Bahamas Amusements Ltd. — "Casino Tokens"

Cupronickel Monte Carlo Casino El Casino
5,000 5,000

Ontario Department of Highways —

"Burlington Skyway Tokens"

Brass 1,000,000

Canadian Diabetic Association — "50th Anniversary Insulin"

Aluminum 25,000

Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited — "Alexei Kosygin Visit"

Nickel 66 mm 65 33 mm 100 *FSK-019*
FSK-030

Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited — "Safety Award"

Nickel 200

The Sherritt Mint — "1971 Amor de Cosmos"

Nickel 2,500 925 Silver 250 917 Gold 50

1971

PURE NICKEL BLANKS FOR COINS

CANADA, Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa

5 cents	50 cents	10 cents - strip	25 cents - strip
23,795,508	3,907,057	224,946 lb.	194,218 lb.

NETHERLANDS, 's Rijksmunt, Utrecht

25 cents	1 Gulden
36,589,776	8,067,927

BRAZIL, Casa da Moeda, Rio de Janeiro

1 cruzeiro	
27,460,140	

HUNGARY, 'Allami Pénzverő, Budapest

5 forint	10 forint
21,000,000	30,356,270

BAHAMA ISLANDS, Franklin Mint, Pa.

25 cents - strip	
2,267 lb.	

COINS - THE SHERRITT MINT

IRAQ, Pure Nickel

500 fils "Army Day"	49,000
250 fils "Peace Day"	501,000

SYRIA, Pure Nickel

1 Livre	1971 issue	10,000,000
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The Sherritt Mint filled five orders for monetary tokens, four in cupronickel and one in brass; three of the tokens were repeat orders. The list of clients for whom we minted medals is attached — for many of these, we have minted annual issues for several years.

Our first large medal was the 1970 Royal Visit Medal in silver at 89 mm; in 1971, we struck the Kosygin Visit Medal in nickel at 66 mm. This year, The Postman Medal, prepared for Jerry Parker Ltd. also is minted in pure nickel at 66 mm, 130 gm.

1972

THE SHERRITT MINT — MEDALS AND MEDALLIONS

Banff Festival Association — "Festival Dollar"

Nickel: 12,000 Silver: 100 Gold: 12

Calgary Tourist & Convention Bureau — "Stampede Dollar"

Nickel Silver: 100,000 Silver: 175 Gold: 60 *T.D.'s*

Canadian Football Hall of Fame — "Grey Cup Dollar"

Nickel: 100,000 "Grey Cup Medallion"
Nickel: 50,000

Capitol Records (Canada) Ltd. — "Inouik Medal"

Gold Plated Nickel: 500

City of Winnipeg Parks & Recreation: — "J.W.G. Awards"

Gold Plate: 600 Silver Plate: 600 Bronze Plate: 600

Christ Lutheran Church, Winnipeg — "Hope 72"

Nickel: 1000

Drake Advertising Ltd. — "Award Plaques"

Bronze: 50

Durham District Credit Union — "Centennial Medallion"

Nickel: 10,000

Edmonton Exhibition Association — "Klondike Dollar"

Nickel: 200,000 Silver: 250 Gold: 15 *T.D.'s*

International Geological Congress — "Logan Medal"

Nickel: 7,000 Silver: 385 Gold: 35

Jasper Chamber of Commerce — "Souvenir Dollar"

Nickel: 10,000 Silver: 100 Gold: 3

P.T. Pacific Nikkel Indonesia — "Medal"

Nickel: 10,000

Jerry Parker Ltd. — "The Postman"

Nickel: 100

N. Pukalo — "Flippit"

Nickel: 50,000

R.C.A.F. Associations, Edmonton — "Wing Buck"

Nickel: 5,000

Town of Burlington — "Centennial Medal"

Nickel: 25,000

The Sherritt Mint — "1972 Logan Medal"

Nickel: 1,500

1972

PURE NICKEL BLANKS FOR COINS

CANADA, Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa

50 cents	5 cents	
3,022,380	3,785,519	
5 c. strip	10 c. strip	25 c. strip
320,100 lb.	25,100 lb.	135,100 lb.

NETHERLANDS, 's Rijksmunt, Utrecht

10 cents	25 cents	1 Gulden
59,947,577	50,150,529	58,532,367

SOUTH AFRICA, South African Mint

5 cents	50 cents
25,000,000	3,000,000

HUNGARY, Allami Penzvero, Budapest

5 forint	10 forint
5,479,047	20,893,730

IRAQ, (Royal Mint, England)

250 fils
519,425

BAHAMA ISLANDS (Franklin Mint)

25 cent strip
1,800 lb.

THE SHERRITT MINT — MONETARY TOKENS

BAHAMAS AMUSEMENTS LTD — "Casino Tokens"

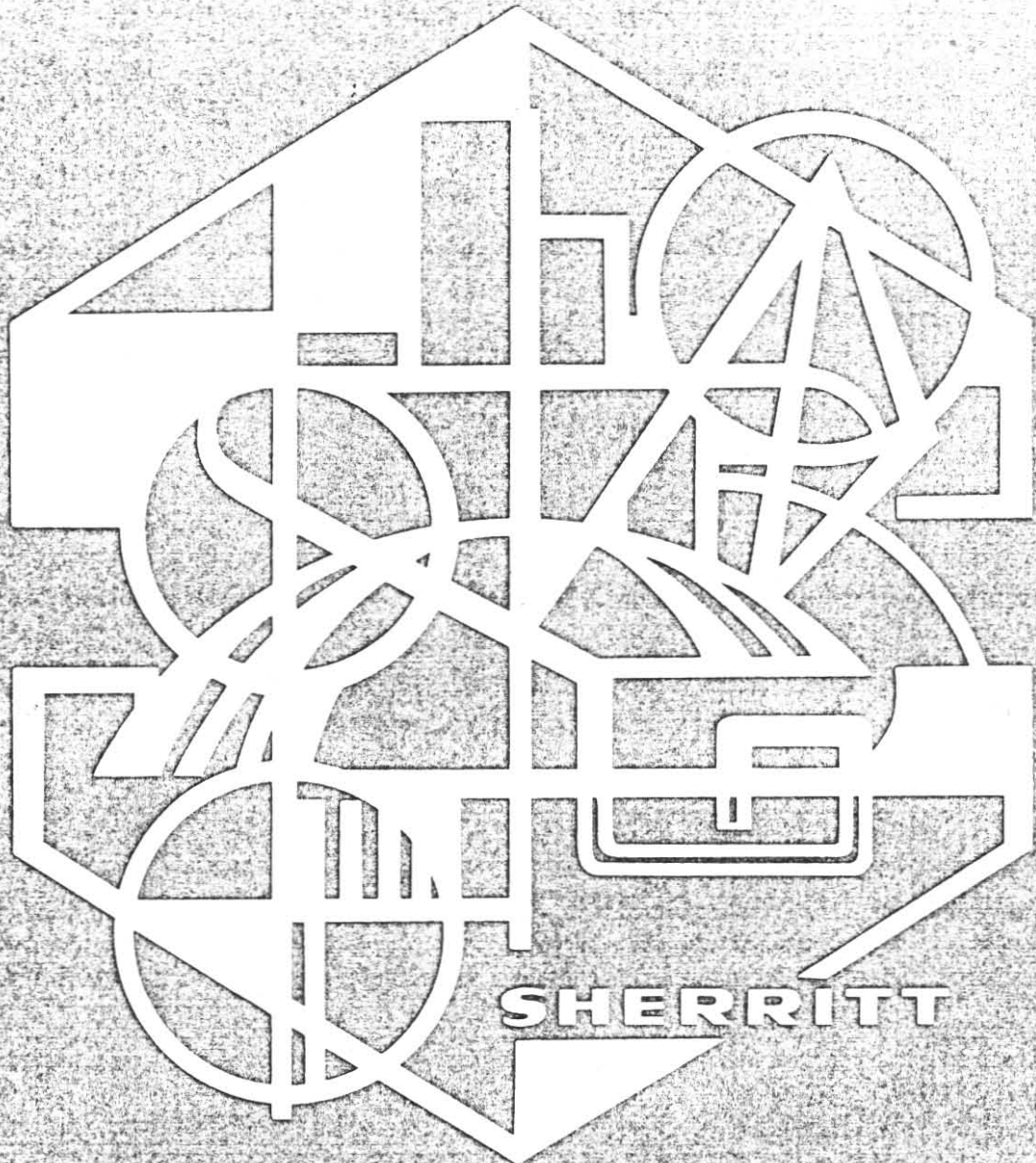
Cupronickel: Monte Carlo Casino	El Casino
5,000	5,000

ONTARIO DEPT. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS —

"Skyway Token"
Brass: 1,060,000

SURINAME TORARICA HOTEL — "Casino Tokens"

Cupronickel: 50 cents: 5,000	25 cents: 15,000
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ANNUAL COINAGE SUMMARY 1973



Sherritt's coinage business again increased in 1973; we shipped nearly 2,000,000 lb. of Pure Nickel Strip and over 180,000,000 Pure Nickel Blanks for coining in National Mints. The Sherritt Mint struck coins for The Arab Republic of Syria, The Republic of El Salvador, The Republic of the Philippines and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Jointly with The Royal Canadian Mint, we supplied coins to The Republic of Honduras.

In addition to coins, The Sherritt Mint supplied monetary tokens and more medals and medallions than in any previous year in our history. We were honoured to be chosen by two Canadian cities to mint special Royal Visit medals for presentation to Her Majesty The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. For some of our customers, we have minted an annual medal for several years; this year there was a notable increase in the number ordered in Silver and Gold.

PURE NICKEL BLANKS FOR COINS

CANADA, Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa

	BLANKS	STRIP
5 cents:	17,400,000	323,635 lb
10 cents:		485,110 lb
25 cents:	28,756,000	1,089,430 lb
\$1 :	1,520,000	38,830 lb

NETHERLANDS, 's Rijksmunt, Utrecht

	BLANKS
10 cents:	85,050,000
25 cents:	26,600,000

WEST AFRICAN STATES, Monnaie de Paris

	BLANKS
100 francs:	142,850

BAHAMA ISLANDS, Franklin Mint

	STRIP
25 cents:	1,582 lb

THE SHERRITT MINT – COINS

SYRIA

Coins marking 25th Anniversary of Founding of Arab Socialist Resurrection Party, 1972

25 p	Pure Nickel	20.3 mm	3.3 gm	1,000,000
50 p	Pure Nickel	23.4 mm	5.0 gm	1,000,000
1 pd	Pure Nickel	27.0 mm	7.5 gm	500,000

EL SALVADOR

1973 issue of regular coins

25 cvos.	Pure Nickel	17.9 mm	2.50 gm	8,000,000
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PHILIPPINES

Coins marking 25th Anniversary of Central Bank

25 Piso,	.900 Silver	38.1 mm	26.7 gm	70,000
	Same coin in Proof Condition			5,000

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Re-issue of regular coins, 1971

5 Fils	Bronze	23.1 mm	4.5 gm	500,000
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THE SHERRITT MINT – MONETARY TOKENS

Halifax-Dartmouth Bridge Commission

Truck 1,	Brass	22.3 mm	5.0 gm	50,000
Truck 1,	Bronze	22.3 mm	5.2 gm	50,000
Truck 5,	Bronze	20.0 mm	3.9 gm	50,000

THE SHERRITT MINT – MEDALS, MEDALLIONS AND TOKENS

Kind	Metal	Dia.	Wgt.	Quantity
Aero Flying Academy, Edmonton				
Flight Token	Nickel	33 mm	14 gm	5,000

Alberta Potters Assoc., Edmonton

Int. Ceramics	Nickel	64	130	50
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Banff Festival Assoc., Alberta

Indian Days	Nickel	33	14	15,000
Dollar	Silver	33	17	100
	Gold	33	28	12

Brampton, Ontario.

Centennial	Nickel	33	14	25,000
Dollar	Silver	33	16	440
	Gold plated	33	17	210
	Gold	33	29	7

Burlington, Ontario.

Centennial				
Medal	Aluminum	35	6	35,000

Calgary Exhibition and Stampede

Royal Visit				
Medal	Silver	64	227	2

Calgary Tourist and Convention Assoc.

Stampede	Alpaca	33	13	125,000
Dollar	Silver	33	17	100
	Gold	33	28	50

Calgary Tower, Alberta

Medallion	Bronze	37	18	5,000
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Edmonton Exhibition Association

Klondike	Nickel	35	20	200,000
Dollar	Silver	35	21	250
	Gold	35	39	15

Ft. MacLeod Centennial

Medal	Nickel	33	13	5,000
	Silver	33	16	150

Dated 1974

THE SHERRITT MINT - MEDALS, MEDALLIONS AND TOKENS

<u>Kind</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Dia.</u>	<u>Wgt.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
German Canadian Council				
Oktoberfest	Copper	45 mm	36 gm	1,000
Medal	Silver	45	42	500
Imhotep Canada Ltd.				
Medal	Silver	35	21	1,000
Kitchener, Ontario				
Royal Visit	Bronze	39	27	350
Medal	Nickel	39	27	125
	Silver	39	29	15
	Gold	39	53	1
Kitchener Waterloo				
Oktoberfest	Nickel	33	13	49,795
Dollar	Silver	33	17	200
	Gold	33	29	5
Manitoba Hydro/AECL				
Official	Aluminum	32	4	5,000
Opening	Nickel-			
	Bronze	32	12	503
	Silver	32	17	12
Metal Powder International Conference				
Convention	Nickel	35	20	3,000
Medal				
Mo-Mo's Discotheque				
Token	Aluminum	38	6	26,000
Jerry Parker Ltd.				
Postman	Nickel	64	130	500
Medal				
Proctor & Gamble Co.				
Official	Nickel	35	20	1,000
Opening				
Red Deer Chamber of Commerce				
Diamond	Nickel	33	13	15,000
Jubilee	Silver	33	17	200
Royal City Society				
Canada	Nickel	33	13	100,100
Games	Silver	33	17	100
	Gold	33	28	25
Williams Jewellery, Burlington				
Centennial	Gold	33	28	10
Medal				

Annual Coinage Summary 1974



**THE SHERRITT MINT
SHERRITT GORDON MINES LIMITED**

P.O. Box 28, Commerce Court West,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5L 1B1



During 1974, Sherritt shipped more than 1,375,000 lb. of nickel strip and over 162,000,000 pure nickel coin blanks to four Mints for the production of six different pure nickel coins. The Sherritt Mint completed the order for commemorative silver coins, carried over from 1973, for the Central Bank of the Philippines. We made an initial shipment of pure nickel 50 Piastre coins to the Bank of Lebanon in Beirut; this contract extends into 1975.

The medal, medallion and token business was far more active in 1974 than in any previous year. There were more large orders than before and a sustained interest in medals struck in silver and gold. While most of our production are medals around 33mm in diameter, we have made some presentation pieces at twice this size. In 1974, we completed a large order of these heavy medals to mark an important anniversary for one of our customers.

Pure nickel blanks for coins

Kind	Blanks	Strip
CANADA, Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa and Winnipeg		
5 cents	77,615,000	508,730 lb.
25 cents	48,041,900	853,950 lb.
SOUTH AFRICA, SA Mint, Pretoria		
5 cents	20,000,000	-
10 cents	10,000,000	-
EAST AFRICAN STATES, Monnaie de Paris		
1 franc	6,570,000	
BAHAMA ISLANDS, Franklin Mint		
25 cents	-	12,050 lb.

The Sherritt Mint coins

Kind	Metal	Diam.	Weight	Quantity
PHILIPPINES, Coins marking 25th Anniversary of Central Bank				
25 piso	.900 Silver	38.1mm	26.7 gm	30,000
LEBANON, 1975 Issue				
50 piastres	pure Nickel	24.0	6.0	500,000

The Sherritt Mint Monetary Tokens

Kind	Metal	Diam.	Weight	Quantity
Suriname Torarica Hotel				
Casino Tokens, 25 cents	Cupronickel	24.3mm	5.67 gm	15,000
Amas Amusements Ltd.				
El Casino Tokens, 50 cents	Cupronickel	32.0	13.0	15,000
Toronto Transit Commission				
Bus/Subway Tokens	Aluminum	16.6	0.65	500,000

The Sherritt Mint medals, medallions and tokens

Kind	Metal	Diam.	Weight	Quantity
ACTON ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION BRANCH 197				
Commemorative Medal	Nickel	33mm	14 gm	10,000
Commemorative Medal	Silver	33	17	100
Commemorative Medal	Gold	33	36	11
ALBERTA RCMP CENTURY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT				
(EAM-NL056) Nickel		35	21	600
(EDM-NL056a) Bronze		35	20	150
BANFF INDIAN DAYS				
Souvenir Dollar	Nickel	33	14	28,000
Souvenir Dollar	Nickel-Silver	33	13	4,000
Souvenir Dollar	Silver	33	16.5	200
Souvenir Dollar	Gold	33	28	17
CALGARY TOURIST AND CONVENTION ASSOCIATION				
1975 Stampede Dollar	Nickel-Silver	33	13	100,000
1975 Stampede Dollar	Silver	33	17	100
1975 Stampede Dollar	Gold	33	28	50
1974 Stampede Dollar	Nickel-Silver	33	13	155,000
1974 Stampede Dollar	Silver	33	17	120
1974 Stampede Dollar	Gold	33	28	50
1973 Stampede Dollar	Nickel-Silver	33	13	450
1972 Stampede Dollar	Nickel-Silver	33	13	1,200
1971 Stampede Dollar	Nickel	33	14	1,200
CANADA'S AVIATION HALL OF FAME				
Medallion	Nickel	20	12.5	200
Medallion	Nickel	35	21	200
CANADA GAMES SOCIETY				
Commemorative Medallion	Alpaca	33	13	100,000
Commemorative Medallion	Silver	33	17	250
Commemorative Medallion	Gold	33	28	20
CANADIAN PROGRESS CLUB				
"Uncles at Large"	Aluminum	33	3.5	12,000
EDMONTON KLONDIKE DAYS ASSOCIATION				
1974 Klondike Dollar	Nickel	35	20.5	200,000
1974 Klondike Dollar	Silver	35	21	350
1974 Klondike Dollar	Gold	35	39	20
CITY OF EDMONTON 1978 COMMONWEALTH GAMES				
	Nickel/ Aluminum/ Bronze	32	12.0	60,000

Kind

FENELON FALLS

Centennial Medal
Centennial Medal
Centennial Medal

FORT SASKATCHEW

Centennial Medal
Centennial Medal

FORT SASKATCHEW

25-Year Pins

HENWOOD

Medal

HILLCREST RCM

Commemorative
Commemorative
Commemorative

HUDSON'S BAY C

\$5 Gift Token

INTERNATIONAL

Winnipeg Centennial
Port Colborne Medal

JASPER PARK CH

1974 Souvenir Dollar
1974 Souvenir Dollar
1974 Souvenir Dollar

KITCHENER-WATERLOO

Oktoberfest Dollar
Oktoberfest Dollar
Oktoberfest Dollar
Oktoberfest Dollar

KITCHENER CITY

Queen's Visit Medal

KIMBERLEY BAY

Rocky Mtn. Thaler

LITTLE CURRENT

Souvenir Dollar

MANITOBA GAMES

Medal
Medal
Medal

MEDICINE HAT, AL

1974 Souvenir Dollar
1974 Souvenir Dollar
1974 Souvenir Dollar

METRO TORONTO

Commemorative Token

Kind	Metal	Diam.	Weight	Quantity
FENELON FALLS AND DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY				
Centennial Medal	Nickel	33	14.4	10,000
Centennial Medal	Silver	33	17	25
Centennial Medal	Gold	33	28	1
FORT SASKATCHEWAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE				
Centennial Medal <i>FSK-013</i>	Nickel	33	14.4	5,000
Centennial Medal <i>FSK-022</i>	Silver	33	17	125
FORT SASKATCHEWAN LIONS CLUB				
25-Year Pins <i>FSK-020</i>	Nickel	33	14.4	3,000
HENWOOD Medallion <i>EDM-127</i>	Nickel	32	14.4	5,000
HILLCREST RCMP				
Commemorative Medallion	Nickel	33	14.4	10,000
Commemorative Medallion	Silver	33	17	74
Commemorative Medallion	Gold	33	28	35
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY				
\$5 Gift Token	Alpaca	33	12.9	100,000
INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO.				
Winnipeg Centennial Medal	Nickel	35	20.6	10,000
Port Colborne Medal	Nickel	35	20.6	10,000
JASPER PARK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE				
1974 Souvenir Dollar	Nickel	33	14.4	12,000
1974 Souvenir Dollar	Silver	33	17	50
1974 Souvenir Dollar	Gold	33	28	3
KITCHENER-WATERLOO				
Oktoberfest Dollar	Nickel	33	14.4	21,000
Oktoberfest Dollar	Alpaca	33	13	29,000
Oktoberfest Dollar	Silver	33	17	500
Oktoberfest Dollar	Gold	33	28	6
KITCHENER CITY HALL				
Queen's Visit Medal	Nickel	39	27.4	250
KIMBERLEY BAVARIAN SOCIETY				
Rocky Mtn. Thaler.	Nickel	33	14.4	10,000
LITTLE CURRENT LIONS CLUB				
Souvenir Dollar	Alpaca	33	13	10,000
MANITOBA GAMES NORTHERN REGION				
Medal	Nickel	38	13	175
Medal	Copper	38	13	175
Medal	Zinc	38	10.5	175
MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA				
1974 Souvenir Dollar	Nickel	33	14.4	25,000
1974 Souvenir Dollar	Silver	33	21.1	50
1974 Souvenir Dollar	Gold	33	28.8	15
METRO TORONTO ZOO				
Commemorative Token	Nickel	20	2.8	50,000

Kind	Metal	Diam.	Weight	Quantity
MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN				
Souvenir Dollar	Alpaca	33	13	10,000
NATIONAL JUNIOR OLYMPICS				
Commemorative Medallion	Silver	35	19.3	20,000
NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT				
Tourist Medallion	Brass	32	11.2	5,000
NEW SEREPTA, ALBERTA				
Commemorative Medallion	Nickel	35	20.6	3,000
ONTARIO GOVERNMENT				
Tokens	Aluminum	33	3.5	100,000
PROCTOR AND GAMBLE OF CANADA LIMITED				
Commemorative Medal	Gold Plated Nickel	35	20.6	100
ROYAL TRUST CO. LTD.				
75th Anniversary Medal	Nickel	64	130	5,400
75th Anniversary Medal	Silver	64	155	25
SHERRIT GORDON MINES LTD. (waftle?)				
Logo Medallion <i>FSK-036</i>	Nickel	33	14.4	1,000
SHERRIT GORDON MINES LTD. LEAF RAPIDS/RUTTAN MINE				
Commemorative Medal	Brass	35	19.5	3,000
SIMPSON'S SEARS LTD.				
Commemorative Medal/English	Nickel	35	20.5	40,000
Commemorative Medal/French	Nickel	35	20.5	5,000
SUMMA CORPORATION				
	Nickel	38	28.2	500
WILLIAM ZEIDLER				
Commemorative Medallion <i>EDM-NLO72</i>	Nickel	33	14.4	1,000
WINNIPEG DOWNTOWN ASSOCIATION				
1974 Winnipeg Centennial Dollar	Nickel	33	14.4	200,000
CITY OF WINNIPEG				
Award Medal	Nickel	35	20.6	2,000
SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL SOCIETY				
Debate Competition <i>ALB-114</i>	Bronze Silver Plated	35	18	1,000
Award Medal <i>(NLA-d)</i>	Nickel	35	20.5	100
	Gold Plated Nickel	35	20.5	50
CITY OF YELLOWKNIFE				
Caribou Carnival Medal	Nickel	33	14.4	10,000

ANNUAL COINAGE SUMMARY 1975



**SHERRITT GORDON MINES LIMITED
THE SHERRITT MINT**

MEDALS, TRADE DOLLARS AND TOKENS

Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Size Diameter (mm)	Weight (gm)
Army, Navy, Airforce Veterans in Canada				
Veterans Medal	Copper	1,000	38.6	30.2
Commemorative Coins of Ancaster				
Commemorative Dollar	Nickel	10,000	33	13.5
	Silver	200	33	17
	Gold	12	33	28.7
Banff Indian Days Association				
Indian Days Dollar	Nickel	30,000	33	14
	Silver	200	33	17
	Gold	17	33	28
Village of Bobcaygeon				
Centennial Medal	Nickel	5,000	33	14
Calgary Tourist and Convention Association				
Calgary Stampede Dollar	Argentan	200,000	33	13
	Silver	375	33	17
	Gold	75	33	28.7
Grey Cup Dollar	Argentan	100,000	33	13
	Silver	350	33	17
	Gold	50	33	28
Canada Games Society Lethbridge				
Commemorative Medal	Silver	30	33	17
	Gold	30	33	28
Cape Breton Tourist Association				
MacPuffin Dollar	Nickel	60,000	33	14
	Silver	100	33	17
Chatham Chamber of Commerce				
Souvenir Dollar	Argentan	25,000	33	13
	Silver	200	33	17
	Gold	10	33	28
Dr. Harry Cohen				
Celebrity Tennis Medal	Argentan	100	33	13
	Silver	25	33	17
	Gold	220	33	28
Dr. Thomas Dooley Organization				
Dr. Thomas Dooley	Nickel	2,000	35	20
Commemorative Medal	Silver	10	35	21.1
	Gold	1	35	38.8
Edmonton Klondike Days Association				
Souvenir Medal	Nickel	200,000	35	20.5
	Silver	50	35	21.1
	Gold	30	35	38.8
Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks				
1976 Elks Medal	Nickel	100	33	14
Egan Restaurants Ltd.				
ERL Medal	Silver	1,000	35	20.2
	Gold	10	35	38.8
Fort Saskatchewan Chamber of Commerce				
Centennial Medal	Nickel	5,000	33	14
	Silver	125	33	17
	Gold	5	33	28
Holt Renfrew & Co. Ltd.				
Gift Certificate Token	Silver	5,050	38.5	31.1
Joseph Howe Festival				
Commemorative Dollar	Nickel	73,000	33	14
	Silver	225	33	17
Hydro Savings and Credit Union				
25th Anniversary Medal	Nickel	1,700	33	14
Icelandic Festival of Manitoba				
Icelandic Settlement	Nickel	10 000	33	14
Centennial Medal				
Jasper Park Chamber of Commerce				
Centennial Dollar	Nickel	24,600	33	14
	Silver	75	33	17
	Gold	4	33	28
Kimberly Bavarian Society				
Rocky Mountain Thaler	Nickel	10,000	33	14
Kinsmen Club Duncan, B.C.				
Cowichan Medal	Nickel	10,000	33	14

1975 was another busy year for coinage products from Sherritt; more than 1,800,000 lb of pure nickel strip and 40,000,000 pure nickel blanks were despatched to National Mints for their coinage requirements.

The Sherritt Mint produced seven different pure nickel coins for El Salvador, Lebanon, Philippines and Syria and 2 denominations in solid brass for Syria.

Our medal and token business again increased to record levels with more than 50 customers from coast to coast in Canada and export orders to the United States and Bahamas. Many customers ordered limited mintings of their medals in Silver and Gold to supply orders from collectors.

To meet the demand for a "white" coin metal for low and medium value coins with very low intrinsic or "meltdown" value, Sherritt developed a new product, NICKEL-BONDED-STEEL. The first use was for 10,000 parking tokens for an Ontario Hospital.

T.D.'s

T.D.'s

LET-008
✓ 008a

TD's

FSK-013
FSK-022 N.L. (FSK-022aNL)

HAL-032

THE SHERRITT MINT MONETARY TOKENS

Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Size Diameter (mm)	Weight (gm)
Kitchener-Waterloo Oktoberfest				
Oktoberfest Dollar	Nickel	50,000	33	14
	Silver	500	33	17
	Gold	6	33	28
Listowel Centennial Committee				
Centennial Dollar	Nickel	10,000	33	14
Little Current Lions Club				
Hawewater Dollar	Argentan	10,000	33	13
Masonic Temple Ottawa				
Commemorative Medal	Nickel	5,000	33	14
	Silver	100	33	17
Moncton Finance Committee				
Codiac Dollar	Nickel	25,000	33	14
Mount Wells Productions				
Vancouver Island Medal	Nickel	3,000	35	20
Model "A" Ford Medal	Nickel	1,000	35	20
Medicine Hat District Tourist Council				
Medicine Hat Dollar	Nickel	25,000	33	14
	Silver	50	33	17
	Gold	15	33	28
Newfoundland Department of Tourism				
1975 Tourism Medal	Brass	10,000	32	12.9
1976 Tourism Medals	Brass	6,000	32	12.9
North Bay & District Chamber of Commerce				
Anniversary Medal	Nickel	35,000	33	14
	Silver	135	33	17
Mr. Oktoberfest Productions				
Air Canada Inaugural	Nickel	9,000	33	14
Flight Medals	Silver	300	33	17
Ontario Government				
Souvenir Token	Aluminum	99,270	33	3.5
Peterborough Chamber of Commerce				
Anniversary Dollar	Nickel	35,000	33	14
	Silver	321	33	17
	Gold	11	33	28
Portage La Prairie and District Chamber of Commerce				
Souvenir Medal	Nickel	25,000	33	14
	Silver	25	33	17
Red Deer Chamber of Commerce				
Red Deer Dollar	Nickel	25,000	33	14
	Silver	200	33	17
	Gold	2	33	28
Royal City Society New Westminster, B.C.				
Hyack Souvenir Dollar	Nickel	100,000	33	14
	Silver	45	33	17
	Gold	15	33	28
Saskatchewan Summer Games Committee				
Swift Current	Nickel	25,000	33	14
Souvenir Dollar	Silver	214	33	17
	Gold	102	33	28
Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited—Lynn Lake				
Leaf Rapids/Ruttan	Nickel	800	35	20
Mine Opening Medal				
Soo Dollar Promotions				
Bon Soo Dollar	Nickel	25,000	33	14
	Silver	100	33	17
St. Catharines—Royal Canadian Legion				
Commemorative Dollar	Nickel	50,000	33	14
City of Summitt, N.J.				
Bicentennial Medal	Nickel	5,000	35	20
Tradeco Ltd.				
Tradeco Medal	Nickel	5,000	33	14
Wallaceburg & District Chamber of Commerce				
Centennial Dollar	Nickel	25,000	33	13.5
Winnipeg Downtown Association and Manisphere				
Red River Exhibition Medal	Nickel	200,000	33	14
City of Yellowknife				
Caribou Carnival	1975 Nickel	3,000	33	14
Dollar	1976 Nickel	10,000	33	14
Yukon Sourdough Rendezvous Committee				
Whitehorse Medal	Nickel	10,000	33	13.5

Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Size Diameter (mm)	Weight (gm)
Bahamas Amusements Limited				
El Casino 50 c	Cupro-nickel	10,000	31.8	13
Gaming Token				
Halifax Dartmouth Bridge Commission				
Bridge Token	Argentan	100,000	16.5	2.5
Peel Memorial Hospital				
Parking Token	NICKEL-BONDED-STEEL	10,000	25.2	5.4
Borough of York Parking Authority				
Parking Token	Brass	5,000	23.9	4.3

PURE NICKEL BLANKS AND STRIP FOR COINS

Customer	Type	Blanks	Strip
Royal Canadian Mint	10 c		718,000 lb.
Ottawa & Winnipeg	25 c		1,092,000 lb.
	\$1.00		1,500 lb.
Netherlands Mint	1 G	15,000,000	
	10 c	25,000,000	

THE SHERRITT MINT COINS

Customer		Metal	Size Diameter	Weight	Quantity
El Salvador	25 cvos.	PureNickel	17.9 mm	2.5 g	20,000,000
Philippines	5 Piso	PureNickel	36 mm	22.0 g	1,996,000
Syria	5 P	Brass	18.9 mm	3.0 g	17,000,000
	10 P	Brass	20.9 mm	4.0 g	20,000,000
	25 P	PureNickel	20.1 mm	3.3 g	14,000,000
	50 P	PureNickel	23.2 mm	5.0 g	5,472,000
	100 P	PureNickel	26.8 mm	7.5 g	4,000,000
Lebanon	50 P	PureNickel	23.8 mm	6.0 g	5,500,000
	1 L	PureNickel	27.3 mm	8.0 g	7,236,000

ANNUAL COINAGE SUMMARY 1976



SHERITT

**SHERITT GORDON MINES LIMITED
THE SHERITT MINT**

MEDALS, TRADE DOLLARS AND TOKENS

Demand for domestic coins in Canada receded in 1976 during the economic recession, and shipments of Sherritt pure nickel strip to the Royal Canadian Mint dropped accordingly. Exports of pure nickel blanks increased from the levels of 1975; we commenced shipments on an order for 3 blanks for South Africa produced at Fort Saskatchewan and containing metal of South African origin. The 1 Rand is a new pure nickel coin, replacing a banknote.

Exports of pure nickel coins from The Sherritt Mint completed two orders carried over from 1975. First shipments were made on a substantial order for cupronickel coins for Costa Rica. In order to deliver these coins to our customer within the time required, we arranged for the Royal Canadian Mint to strike the order.

This type of co-operation, which was initiated in 1971 on coins for Democratic Yemen, increases the opportunity for Canadian coin exports.

Medal and Token production at The Sherritt Mint sustained the high levels of last year. Our customers in Canada extend from British Columbia to Newfoundland; we exported to USA and Bahamas.

We received a repeat order for Nickel-Bonded-Steel parking tokens; this new coin metal has been well received by coinage authorities in several overseas countries; we received our first order for an N-B-S coin in December, to be shipped in 1977.

Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Size Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)
Banff Indian Days Association				
Indian Days Dollar	Nickel	30,000	33	14
	Silver	200	33	17
	Gold	20	33	28
Bobcaygeon Centennial Committee				
Centennial Dollar	Silver	100	33	17
	Gold	4	33	28
Calgary Tourist & Convention Association				
Calgary Stampede Dollar	Argentan	175,000	33	13
	Silver	150	33	17
	Gold	50	33	28
Grey Cup Dollar	Silver	100	33	17
Cape Breton Tourist Association				
MacPuffin Dollar	Nickel	75,000	33	14
	Silver	150	33	17
Chatham Chamber of Commerce				
Souvenir Dollar	Nickel	25,000	33	14
	Silver	218	33	17
	Gold	13	33	28
Edmonton Klondike Days Association				
Klondike Dollar	Nickel	230,000	35	20
	Silver	500	35	21
	Gold	33	35	29
The City of Edmonton				
Commonwealth Games Medal	Cu/Ni/Al	75,000	33	13
Fort McMurray Chamber of Commerce				
McMurray Dollar	Nickel	10,000	33	14
	Silver	37	33	17
	Gold	13	33	28
Fort Saskatchewan Recreation Club				
Recreation Club Dollar	Nickel	5,000	33	14
	Silver	50	33	17
	Gold Plated Ni	200	33	14
Home Hardware Stores				
Home Hardware Dollar	Nickel	25,000	35	20
Jasper Park Chamber of Commerce				
Souvenir Dollar	Nickel	31,000	33	14
	Silver	80	33	17
	Gold	6	33	28
Joseph Howe Festival				
Commemorative Dollar	Nickel	75,000	33	14
	Silver	350	33	17
Kimberley Bavarian Society				
Rocky Mountain Thaler	Nickel	10,000	33	14
	Silver	3	33	17
	Gold	3	33	28
	Ni Al Br	20	33	13
Kitchener-Waterloo Oktoberfest Inc.				
Oktoberfest Dollar	Nickel	50,000	33	14
	Silver	500	33	17
	Gold	8	33	28
Lac La Biche Pow Wow Days and Fish Derby Committee				
Pow Wow Days Dollar	Nickel	5,000	33	14
	Silver	80	33	17
Lions Club—Little Current				
Hawewater Dollar	Argentan	10,000	33	13
Magnetic Hill Inn				
Magnetic Hill Inn Dollar	Nickel	10,000	33	14
Northwest Indian Cultural Society				
Nootka Dollar	Nickel	100,000	33	14
	Silver	400	33	17
	Gold	25	33	28
Salish Dollar	Nickel	100,000	33	14
Corporation Mattice—Val Côté				
Missinaibi VI Dollar	Nickel	5,000	33	14
	Silver	250	33	17
	Gold	7	33	28
Medicine Hat & District Tourist Council				
Medicine Hat Dollar	Nickel	15,000	33	14
	Silver	50	33	17
	Gold	15	33	28

THE SHERRITT MINT MONETARY TOKENS

Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Size Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)
Mount Wells Productions				
Butchart Garden Medallion	Nickel	3,000	35	20
	Silver	25	35	21
Fable Cottage Medallion	Nickel	1,000	35	20
Sealand of the Pacific Medallion	Nickel	2,000	35	20
Government of Newfoundland				
Newfoundland Dog Medallion	Brass	2,000	32	13
Codfish Medallion	Brass	2,000	32	13
Caribou Medallion	Brass	2,000	32	13
City of New Westminster				
Souvenir Hyack Dollar	Nickel	50,000	33	14
	Silver	60	33	17
	Gold	15	33	28
Government of Nova Scotia				
Royal Visit Medallion	Nickel	10,000	33	14
	Silver	200	33	17
	Gold	6	33	28
Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society				
Commemorative Medallion	Nickel	3,000	33	14
Mr. Oktoberfest Productions				
Air Canada Inaugural Flight	Nickel	10,000	33	14
Medals Series iv, v, vi, vii, viii	Silver	900	33	17
Government of Ontario				
Souvenir Token	Aluminum	60,000	33	4
Osoyoos Spanish Development Society				
Osoyoos Dollar	Nickel	25,000	33	14
	Gold	100	33	17
Peace River Chamber of Commerce				
Peace River Dollar	Nickel	10,000	33	14
Portage La Prairie Chamber of Commerce				
Souvenir Dollar	Nickel	10,000	33	14
	Silver	50	33	17
	Gold	1	33	28
Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd.				
The Sherritt Mint —				
Anthony Henday	Nickel	3,000	33	14
Sherritt/Cominco Copper Pilot Plant				
Commemorative Medallion	Copper	959	35	20
Simcoe Rotary Club				
Simcoe Rotary Dollar	Nickel	25,000	33	14
	Silver	100	33	17
	Gold	9	33	28
Summitt N.J. Bi-Centennial Committee				
Bi-Centennial Medallion	Nickel	5,000	35	20
Swift Current Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks				
Elks Medallion	Nickel	25,000	33	14
Trail B.C. 75th Anniversary Committee				
Diamond Jubilee Medallion	Brass	5,000	33	14
	Silver	370	33	17
Vancouver Gas Town Lions Club				
Habitat Dollar	Nickel	200,000	33	14
Vegreville Chamber of Commerce				
Commemorative Medallion	Nickel	12,000	33	14
	Silver	630	33	17
	Gold	45	33	28
Greater Victoria Visitor Information Centre				
Victoria Dollar	Nickel	50,000	33	14
	Silver	111	33	17
	Gold	50	33	28
Walkerton Chamber of Commerce				
Commemorative Medallion	Nickel	25,000	33	14
	Silver	100	33	17
	Gold	9	33	28
Windsor Chamber of Commerce				
Centennial Dollar	Nickel	100,000	33	14
	Silver	126	33	17
	Gold	35	33	28
Winnipeg Downtown Association				
Winnipeg Dollar	Nickel	100,000	33	14

Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Size Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)
Bahamas Amusements Ltd.				
50c El Casino Gaming Token	Cupronickel	30,000	31	13
\$1.00 El Casino Gaming Token	Cupronickel	20,000	37	25
Peel Memorial Hospital				
Parking Token	Nickel-Bonded Steel	10,000	25	5.4

PURE NICKEL BLANKS AND STRIP FOR COINS

Customer	Type	Blanks	Strip
Royal Canadian Mint	10c 25c		186,881 lb 223,027 lb
Hungary	5 Forint 10 Forint	5,250,000 8,400,000	
Netherlands	10c	20,627,000	
South Africa	5c	20,030,000	
	1 Rand	8,654,670	

VEG-002
VEG-003
N.L. (VEG-003aNL)

THE SHERRITT MINT COINS

Customer	Denomination	Metal	Size Diameter	Weight	Quantity
Philippines	5 Piso	Pure Nickel	36 mm	22 g	8,004,000
Syria	50 P	Pure Nickel	23.2 mm	5 g	13,528,000
	100 P	Pure Nickel	26.8 mm	7.5 g	10,000,000
Costa Rica (with Royal Canadian Mint)	10 Centimo	Cupronickel	18 mm	2 g	33,280,000

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ANNUAL COINAGE SUMMARY 1977



**SHERRITT GORDON MINES LIMITED
THE SHERRITT MINT**

The demand for coinage in Canada returned to normal in 1977, and shipments of Sherritt pure nickel strip to the Royal Canadian Mint were much higher than in the previous year. Exports of pure nickel coin blanks also increased, in part due to the replacement of low value banknotes with pure nickel coins in Thailand and South Africa.

The Sherritt Mint struck the first legal tender coin in Nickel-Bonded-Steel, 5 cvo coins for the Central Bank of El Salvador. First shipments of the coins were delivered in June, and immediately put into circulation. The coins have been very well received, and several inquiries have arisen from this first order. Our cooperation with the Royal Canadian Mint continued throughout the year in the supplies of large numbers of brass and cupronickel coins to El Salvador and Costa Rica.

Medal and token orders reached a new high, substantially greater than any previous year; many of the pieces were Trade Dollars, but many also were strictly commemorative, and these included a very attractive series for the XI Commonwealth Games Foundation. We were appointed the Official Mint to the XI Commonwealth Games, Edmonton 1978, and will be striking the award medals for the Games next year.

THE SHERRITT MINT COINS

Customer	Denomination	Metal	Size		Quantity
			Diameter	Weight	
El Salvador	5 centavos	Nickel-Bonded-Steel	23.0 mm	4.3 g	15,000,000
El Salvador (with Royal Canadian Mint)	1 centavo	Brass	15.0 mm	1.5 g	40,000,000
Costa Rica	5 centimos	Cupronickel	15.0 mm	1.0 g	30,000,000
(with Royal Canadian Mint)	10 centimos	Cupronickel	18.0 mm	2.0 g	40,000,000
Canadian	25 centimos	Cupronickel	23.0 mm	3.45 g	12,000,000
(Mint)	50 centimos	Cupronickel	26.0 mm	7.0 g	6,000,000
	1 colon	Cupronickel	29.0 mm	10.0 g	12,000,000
Lebanon	1 L	Pure Nickel	27.3 mm	8.0 g	5,778,000

PURE NICKEL BLANKS AND STRIP FOR COINS

Customer	Type	Blanks	Strip
Royal Canadian Mint	10c	—	515,139
	25c	—	832,881 lb
Netherlands	10c	75,731,000	
	25c	23,244,000	
	1 G	24,461,000	
Netherlands Antilles	2.5 G	143,700	
Thailand	10 Baht	14,022,000	
South Africa	5c	54,810,946	
	10c	25,669,220	
	20c	22,812,400	
	50c	5,414,820	
	1 R	5,685,800	
South Africa-Proof	5c	200,000	
	10c	200,000	
	20c	200,000	
	50c	200,000	
	1 R	200,000	

THE SHERRITT MINT MONETARY TOKENS

Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Size	
			Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)
Bahamas Amusements Ltd.				
50c El Casino Gaming Token	Cupronickel	20,000	31	13
\$1.00 El Casino Gaming Token	Cupronickel	20,000	37	25

MEDALS, TRADE DOLLARS AND TOKENS

Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Size	
			Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)
Alaska State Fair				
Palmer Dollar	Nickel	10,000	33	14
Banff Indian Days Association				
Indian Days Dollar	Nickel	53,000	33	14
	Silver	300	33	17
	Gold	24	33	28
Barrhead District Chamber of Commerce				
50th Anniversary Medallions	Nickel	BAR-005,000	33	14
B.C. Yellowhead Travel Association				
Yellowhead Dollar	Nickel	100,000	33	14
	Silver	100	33	17
	Gold	20	33	28
Brantford Regional Chamber of Commerce				
Anniversary Dollar	Nickel	35,000	33	14
	Silver	155	33	17
	Gold	7	33	28
Banco de Costa Rica				
100th Anniversary Medallions	Nickel	5,000	33	14
	Silver	6	33	17
Cold Lake Lions Club				
Kinosoo Dollar	Nickel	13,000	33	14
	Silver	310	33	17
City of Charlottetown				
Charlottetown Dollar	Nickel	25,000	33	14
	Silver	6	33	17
Cape Breton Tourist Association				
McPuffin Dollar	Nickel	30,000	33	14
	Silver	22	33	17
Calgary Tourist and Convention Association				
Calgary Stampede Dollar	Argentan	201,000	33	13
	Silver	215	33	17
	Gold	50	33	28
Chatham & District Chamber of Commerce				
Souvenir Dollar	Nickel	25,000	33	14
	Silver	230	33	17
	Gold	9	33	28
Construction Specifications Canada Ltd.				
Medallion	Bronze/Nickel Plate	50	63.5	85
	Bronze Antique	20	63.5	85
Calladine & Baldry				
Medallion	14 kt White Gold	50	15	2
The XI Commonwealth Games Canada (1978) Foundation				
Commemorative Medallions	Nickel	333,000	33	14
Percy Williams/M.M. Robinson	Silver	28	33	17
	Gold	4	33	28
Bannister & Landy/S.V. Smith				
	Nickel	310,000	33	14
	Silver	25	33	17
R. Mockridge/C. Rex Moore				
	Nickel	130,000	33	14
	Silver	25	33	17
Phyllis Dewar/James Leighwood				
	Nickel	77,000	33	14
	Silver	25	33	17
Decima Norman/Chairman Marks				
	Nickel	35,000	33	14
	Silver	25	33	17
Edmonton Klondike Days Association				
Klondike Dollar	Nickel	200,180	35	20
	Silver	400	35	21
	Gold	35	35	39
The City of Edmonton				
Medallion	Ni/Al/Bronze	10,000	33	13
Town of Fort Saskatchewan				
Medallion	Nickel	3,000	33	14
Fort McMurray Chamber of Commerce				
McMurray Dollar	Nickel	10,000	33	14
	Silver	25	33	17
	Gold	15	33	28
Grande Prairie Chamber of Commerce				
Grande Prairie Dollar	Nickel	15,000	33	14
	Silver	350	33	17
	Gold	11	33	28
New Town of Grande Cache				
Medallion	Nickel	5,000	33	14
	Silver	75	33	17
	Gold	10	33	28

Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Size Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Size Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)
Guelph's 150th Anniversary Committee					Kwakiutl Dollar	Nickel	100,000	33	14
Sesquicentennial Dollar	Nickel	50,000	33	14		Silver	3,000	33	17
	Silver	515	33	17		Gold	28	33	28
	Gold	30	33	28	Salish Dollar	Nickel	100,000	33	14
Goderich 150th Anniversary Committee						Silver	3,000	33	17
Tiger Dunlop Dollar	Nickel	25,000	33	14		Gold	28	33	28
	Silver	300	33	17	Haida Dollar	Nickel	100,000	33	14
	Gold	15	33	28		Silver	3,000	33	17
Hinton Stamp & Coin Club						Gold	28	33	28
Derby Dollar	Nickel	10,000	33	14	Osoyoos Spanish Development Society				
	Silver	32	33	17	Osoyoos Dollar	Nickel	10,000	33	14
	Gold	6	33	28		Silver	100	33	17
Home Hardware Stores Ltd.					Pegasus Medallions Ltd.				
Home Hardware Dollar	Nickel	25,000	35	20	Elvis Presley Commemorative				
Harriston Centennial Committee					Medallions	Nickel	200,000	33	14
Centennial Dollar	Nickel	6,000	33	14		Silver	560	33	17
Indian Treaties Commemorative Program						Gold	61	33	28
Treaties 6 & 7 Medallion	Silver	61	76.2	235	Peace River Chamber of Commerce				
IFIP Congress 77					Peace River Dollar	Nickel	10,000	33	14
Commemorative Medallions	Nickel	6,100	33	14	Principal Group				
	Silver	100	33	17	Award Medal EDM-070	Nickel	25,000	33	14
	Gold	2	33	28	Peace River-Alaska Highway Tourist Association				
Joseph Howe Festival Society					Region "H" Two Dollar	Nickel	100,000	33	14
Halifax-Dartmouth	Nickel	60,000	33	14		Gold	4	33	28
Trade Dollar	Silver	350	33	17	Portage La Prairie Chamber of Commerce				
Jasper Park Chamber of Commerce					Souvenir Dollar	Nickel	10,000	33	14
Souvenir Dollar	Nickel	38,000	33	14		Silver	40	33	17
	Silver	100	33	17	Penticton Peach Festival Association				
	Gold	9	33	28	Festival Dollar	Nickel	25,000	33	14
Kinsmen Club of Edmonton						Silver	50	33	17
Award Medals EDM-165	Bronze	200	63.5	132		Gold	4	33	28
	Silver	50	63.5	127	Red Deer Chamber of Commerce				
Kimberly Bavarian Society (EDM-165aNL)					Red Deer Dollar	Nickel	25,000	33	14
Rocky Mountain Dollar	Nickel	10,000	33	14		Silver	200	33	17
Kitchener-Waterloo Oktoberfest Inc.						Gold	2	33	28
Oktoberfest Dollar	Nickel	50,000	33	14	Regina Chamber of Commerce				
	Silver	350	33	17	Commemorative Dollar	Nickel	50,000	33	14
	Gold	7	33	28		Silver	200	33	17
Kinsmen Club of Killarney Manitoba						Gold	50	33	28
Leprechaun Dollar	Nickel	10,000	33	14	RCA				
	Silver	76	33	17	Commemorative Medal	Silver	6,575	38.1	31.1
	Gold	2	33	28	Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd.				
Little Current Lions Club					50th Anniversary Medallion	Gold Plated			
Haweaater Dollar	Argentan	10,000	33	13		Nickel FSH-031	4,000	38	25.5
Link Hardware Co. Ltd.						Nickel	850	33	14
Link Hardware Dollar	Nickel	100,000	33	14	Anthony Henday Medallion				
Lethbridge Chamber of Commerce					Sherritt-Cominco Pilot Plant				
Lethbridge Dollar	Nickel	25,000	33	14	Commemorative Medallion	Copper N.L.	500	35	20
	Silver	50	33	28	Hydrometallurgy Award Medals	Nickel	100	64	172
	Gold	1	33	28	Smiths Falls Settlers Days Committee				
Lac La Biche Pow Wow Days and Fish Derby Committee					Smiths Falls Dollar	Nickel	10,000	33	14
Pow Wow Days Dollar	Nickel	5,000	33	14	Town of Simcoe				
	Silver	54	33	17	Simcoe Medallion	Gold	1	33	28
City of London's Visitors and Convention Services					Town of Two Hills Chamber of Commerce				
Commemorative Dollar	Nickel	50,000	33	14	50th Anniversary Medal	Nickel TWH-001	10,000	33	14
	Silver	60	33	17		Silver	50	33	17
	Gold	3	33	28		Gold	5	33	28
H.C. Morrison & Co.					North of Superior Travel Association				
Conklin Shows Token	Aluminum	18,000	27.1	2.4	Thunder Bay Dollar	Nickel	30,000	33	14
Bank of Montreal, Halifax						Silver	30	33	17
Commemorative Medallion	Nickel	10,000	33	14		Gold	6	33	28
Medicine Hat & District Tourist Council					Vegreville Chamber of Commerce				
Medicine Hat Dollar	Nickel	15,000	33	14	Commemorative Medallion	Nickel	5,000	33	14
	Silver	25	33	17		Silver	25	33	17
	Gold	7	33	28	Greater Victoria Visitors Information Centre				
New Westminster, Royal City Society					Victoria Dollar	Nickel	120,000	33	14
Hyack Dollar	Nickel	50,000	33	14		Silver	100	33	17
	Silver	45	33	17		Gold	25	33	28
	Gold	15	33	28	Winnipeg Downtown Association				
Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce					Jubilee Red River Dollar	Nickel	300,000	33	14
Niagara Falls Dollar	Nickel	25,000	33	14		Silver	75	33	17
Northwest Indian Cultural Society						Gold	6	33	28
Nishga Dollar	Nickel	100,000	33	14	Wetaskiwin Chamber of Commerce				
	Silver	3,000	33	17	Wetaskiwin Dollar	Nickel	10,000	33	14
	Gold	28	33	28					
Nootka Dollar									
	Nickel	5,000	33	14					
	Silver	3,000	33	17					
	Gold	28	33	28					

Sherritt Mint Annual Coinage Summary 1978



The Sherritt Mint Annual Summary

This year we are combining the nickel coin list with our Annual Summary; the cover illustrates some of the coins and medals which we have minted, and other coins minted by National Mints on blanks or strip which we have supplied.

There was a very strong demand for Canadian coinage in 1978; shipments of Sherritt nickel strip surpassed 3,000,000 lb. for four different denominations, sufficient to mint over 270,000,000 coins at the Royal Canadian Mint. We exported pure nickel blanks to three countries for seven different coins, and commenced shipment on an order for Nickel-Bonded-Steel blanks to Colombia, which will be used in 1979 for 20 Centavos coins. Blank exports were sufficient for 121,000,000 coins.

Extending our previous contracts with Costa Rica on coins minted by the Royal Canadian Mint, we shipped 10,000,000 one Colón coins to San José; later in the year, 30,000,000 5 Céntimos coins were struck at The Sherritt Mint. On token production, we supplied the Toronto Transit Commission with 5,000,000 Aluminum fare tokens.

The Sherritt Mint was appointed Official Mint to the XI Commonwealth Games held in Edmonton, August 1978. We supplied all the event award medals (gold, silver and bronze), and a substantial number of volunteer and commemorative medals; details are recorded in the table.

We continued producing large numbers of Trade Dollars and commemorative medals, with an increasing number in silver and gold. Since we commenced medal output in 1966, we have published a yearly record of medals produced, but we find that this is being used as a prospect list; therefore, we are discontinuing these details. Total production of medals and medallions in 1978 amounted to 2,431,845 pieces.

Pure nickel coins in use in 1978

Our annual list of nickel coins in circulation shows two new high value coins, continuing the trend of recent years. Central African States added a 500 Francs pure nickel coin and Netherlands Antilles introduced a new 2.5 Gulden to the three other denominations already circulating in pure nickel. We illustrate the latter coin on the cover of this brochure as we have supplied all of the blanks used for this minting.



The Sherritt Mint- XI Commonwealth Games

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The Commonwealth Games are held every four years. The XI Commonwealth Games were held in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, August 3-12, 1978. The Sherritt Mint was appointed Official Mint to the Games; as such, we minted the award medals for all the events, and a number of other medals marking associated events and recognizing volunteer work.

Photographs of some of these medals are shown on the front of this folder, and details of production are recorded on this page.

METAL	QUANTITY	DIAMETER	WEIGHT
AWARD MEDALS			
Bronze	239	64 mm	114 g
Rhodium Plate	218	64 mm	114 g
Gold Plate	218	64 mm	114 g
Bronze	20	43.6 mm	39 g
Rhodium Plate	20	43.6 mm	39 g
Gold Plate	20	43.6 mm	39 g
DEMONSTRATION SPORTS			
Pure Nickel	300	43.6 mm	39 g
CULTURAL MEDALS			
Pure Nickel	1,200	43.6 mm	36 g
COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS			
Bronze	3,500	43.6 mm	39 g
VOLUNTEER MEDALS			
Bronze	10,000	43.6 mm	39 g



SHERITT GORDON MINES LIMITED
THE SHERITT MINT

P.O. Box 28, Commerce Court West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5L 1B1

Pure nickel coins in use in 1978

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COUNTRY	DENOMINATION	FIRST ISSUED	DIAMETER mm	WEIGHT gm	EQUIV. U.S. CENTS Coin	c/gm
ALGERIA	5 dinars	1974	31.0	12.0	125	10.4
ANGOLA	20 escudos	1971	30.0	12.0	46	3.8
BAHAMAS	*25 cents	1966	24.3	6.8	25	3.7
BELGIUM	10 francs	1969	27.0	8.0	34	4.2
BHUTAN	1/2 rupee	1951	23.9	5.0	6.4	1.3
BRAZIL	*50 cvos.	1968	27.0	8.7	3	0.3
	*1 cruzeiro	1970	29.0	10.1	5	0.5
CAMEROUN	100 francs	1966	25.4	7.0	50	7.1
CANADA	*5 cents	1922	21.2	4.5	4.2	0.9
	*10 cents	1968	17.9	2.1	8.4	4.0
	*25 cents	1968	23.9	5.1	21	4.1
	*50 cents	1968	27.1	8.1	42	5.2
	*1 dollar	1968	32.1	15.6	84	5.4
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	50 francs	1975	21.2	4.7	25	5.3
	100 francs	1971	25.4	7.0	50	7.1
	500 francs	1975	28.0	9.0	250	27.8
COMORES	50 francs	1975	24.0	6.0	19.5	3.3
	100 francs	1977	28.5	10.0	39	3.9
CONGO REP.	100 francs	1971	25.4	7.0	50	7.1
COSTA RICA	5 colones	1975	30.0	12.0	60	5.0
	10 colones	1975	33.0	16.0	120	7.5
	20 colones	1975	36.0	20.0	240	12.0
EL SALVADOR	*25 cents	1970	17.9	2.5	10	4.0
	50 cents	1970	20.0	3.9	20	5.1
CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES	*100 francs	1966	25.4	7.0	50	7.1
	500 francs	1976	28.0	9.0	250	27.8
FRANCE	1/2 franc	1964	19.5	4.5	12	2.6
	1 franc	1960	24.0	6.0	23.5	3.9
FRENCH POLYNESIA	10 francs	1967	24.0	6.0	11	1.8
	20 francs	1967	28.5	10.0	22	2.2
	50 francs	1967	33.0	15.0	55	3.7
GABON	100 francs	1971	25.4	7.0	45	6.4
GREECE	10 drachmae	1959	30.0	10.0	28	2.8
HUNGARY	*5 forints	1971	24.0	5.8	26	4.5
	*10 forints	1971	28.0	8.8	53	6.0
ICELAND	50 kronur	1969	30.0	12.5	16	1.3
IRAQ	*250 fils	1970	33.0	15.0	86	5.7
	*500 fils	1971	36.0	22.5	172	7.6
LEBANON	*50 piastres	1968	24.0	6.0	17	2.8
	*1 livre	1968	28.0	8.0	34	4.3
LUXEMBURG	10 francs	1971	27.0	8.0	34	4.2
MACAO	1 pataca	1968	28.5	10.6	21	2.0
MONACO	1/2 franc	1965	19.5	4.5	12	2.6
	1 franc	1960	24.0	6.0	23.5	3.9
MOROCCO	50 francs	1974	21.0	5.0	12.5	2.5
	1 dirham	1965	24.0	6.0	25	4.2
MOZAMBIQUE	20 escudos	1971	30.0	12.0	46	3.8

COUNTRY	DENOMINATION	FIRST ISSUED	DIAMETER mm	WEIGHT gm	EQUIV. U.S. CENTS Coin	c/gm
NETHERLANDS	*10 cents	1948	15.0	1.5	5	3.3
	*25 cents	1948	19.0	3.0	12.5	4.2
	*1 gulden	1967	25.0	6.0	50	8.3
	*2 1/2 gulden	1968	29.0	10.0	125	12.5
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	10 cents	1970	15.9	2.0	5.5	2.8
	25 cents	1970	19.8	3.5	14	4.0
	1 gulden	1970	28.0	9.0	55	6.1
	*2 1/2 gulden	1978	32.0	14.0	138	9.9
NEW CALEDONIA	10 francs	1967	24.0	6.0	11	1.8
	20 francs	1967	28.5	10.0	22	2.2
	50 francs	1967	33.0	15.0	55	3.7
NEW HEBRIDES	10 francs	1967	24.0	6.0	11	1.8
	20 francs	1967	28.5	10.0	22	2.2
	50 francs	1972	33.0	15.0	55	3.7
PHILLIPINES	*1 piso	1970	38.1	23.2		
	*5 piso	1975	36.0	22.0	65	3.0
REUNION	50 francs	1962	24.0	6.0	19.5	3.3
	100 francs	1964	26.5	8.5	39	4.6
SOUTH AFRICA	*5 cents	1965	17.4	2.5	6	2.4
	*10 cents	1965	20.7	4.0	12	3.0
	*20 cents	1965	24.2	6.0	23	3.8
	*50 cents	1965	28.0	9.5	57	6.0
SRI LANKA	*1 rand	1977	31.0	12.0	115	9.6
	5 rupees	1976	32.7	13.5	62	4.6
ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE	20 escudos	1971	30.0	12.0	75	6.2
SYRIA	*25 piastres	1968	20.3	3.3	6.8	2.1
	*50 piastres	1968	23.4	5.0	13.5	2.7
	*1 pound	1968	27.0	7.5	27	3.6
TCHAD	100 francs	1971	25.4	7.0	50	7.1
THAILAND	*10 baht	1977	32.0	15.0	50	3.3
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	*1 dollar	1969	32.0	12.6	42	3.3
TUNISA	1/2 dinar	1968	29.0	12.0	121	10.0
VENEZUELA	25 cmos.	1965	17.0	1.75	5.6	3.2
	50 cmos.	1966	20.0	3.5	11	3.2
	1 bolivar	1968	23.0	5.0	23	4.6
	2 bolivars	1968	27.0	8.5	47	5.5
	5 bolivars	1973	31.0	15.1	117	7.7
WEST AFRICAN MONETARY UNION	*100 francs	1968	26.0	7.0	50	7.1
43 COUNTRIES	85 coins					5.4
SUMMARY	Smallest		15.0	1.5	5	3.3
	Largest		38.1	23.2	—	—
	High Value		28.0	9.0	250	27.8

* Coins minted on SHERRITT NICKEL: Blanks or Strip

The Sherritt Mint- coins, tokens, blanks, strip-1978

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COUNTRY	DENOMINATION	QUANTITY	METAL
COINS			
COSTA RICA	1 Colón (With R C Mint)	10,000,000	Cupronickel
	5 Cmos.	30,000,000	Cupronickel
TOKENS			
TTC	fare tokens	5,000,000	Aluminum
BLANKS			
HUNGARY	10 Forint	3,360,000	Pure Nickel
	5 Forint	5,656,000	Pure Nickel
NETHERLANDS	10 cent	42,400,000	Pure Nickel
SOUTH AFRICA	1 Rand	14,300,000	Pure Nickel
	50 cent	4,600,000	Pure Nickel
	10 cent	25,150,000	Pure Nickel
	5 cent	15,275,000	Pure Nickel
COLOMBIA	20 Cvos.	10,825,830	Nickel-Bonded-Steel
STRIP			
CANADA	\$1	67,719 lb	Pure Nickel
	25 cent	1,234,681 lb	Pure Nickel
	10 cent	790,683 lb	Pure Nickel
	5 cent	918,907 lb	Pure Nickel

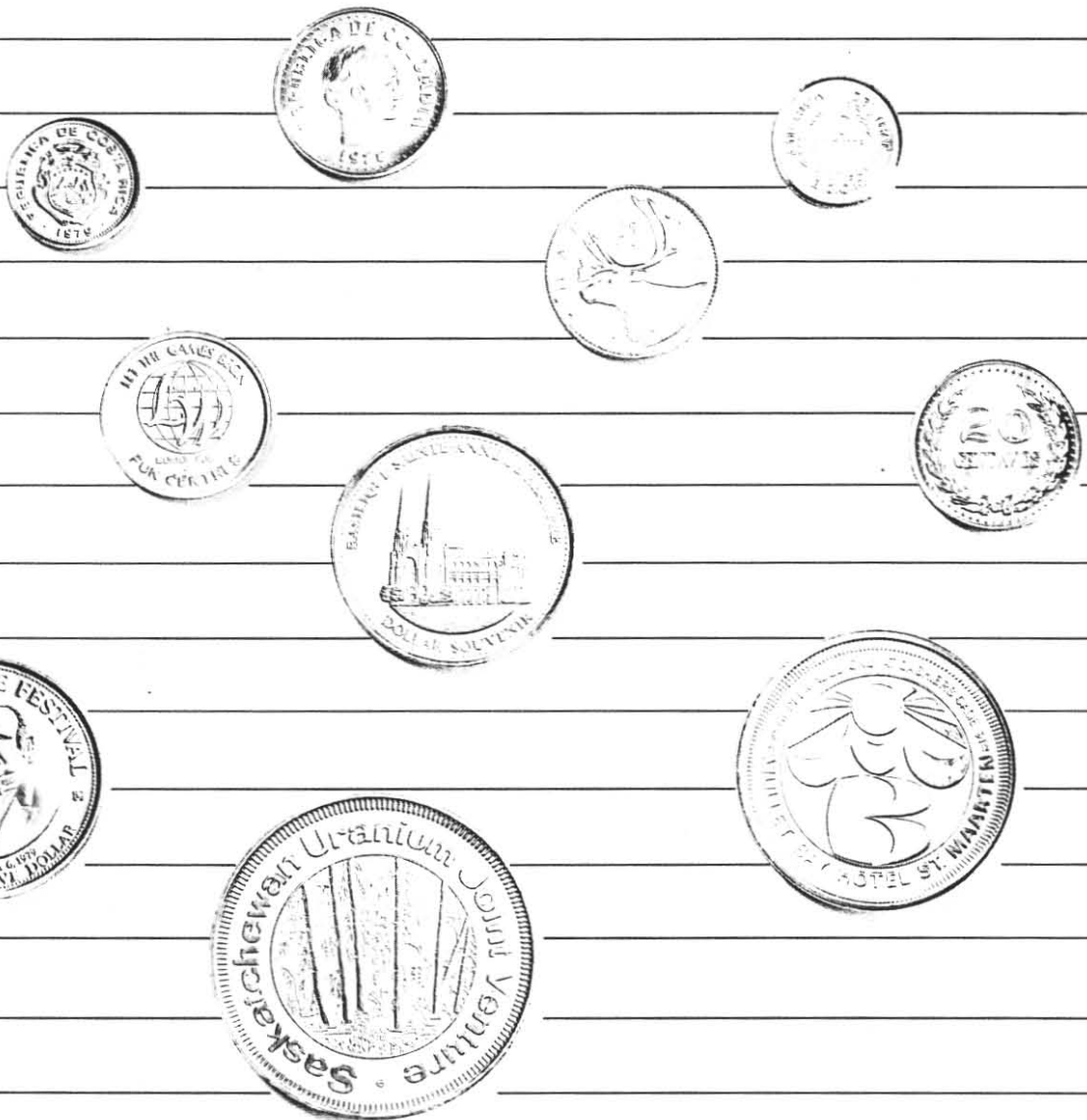
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The Sherritt Mint

Annual Coinage Summary

Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited
The Sherritt Mint



Pure nickel coins in use in 1979

Replacing low-value banknotes with coins continued this year. Lebanon introduced a 5-livre nickel coin. Panama issued a commemorative 10-balboa coin in pure nickel, replacing silver which has become too expensive. The new coin is the highest value pure nickel coin.

The unique response of pure nickel coin in automats, especially in the new electronic detectors, provides exceptional security against false coins in automatic vending machines.

We are starting a new list this year, of Nickel-Bonded-Steel coins in regular use. This new coinage metal provides coins of excellent quality yet lower in cost than cupronickel. The four coins listed were coined in three different mints.

We are now building a new plant to make 1200 tonnes/yr. Nickel-Bonded-Steel blanks, with production starting August 1981.

Coins



Pure nickel coins in use in 1979

Country	Denomination	First Issued	Diameter mm	Weight gm	Equiv. U.S. Cents Coin	c/gm
Algeria	5 dinars	1974	31.0	12.0	125	10.4
Angola	20 escudos	1971	30.0	12.0	46	3.8
Bahamas	*25 cents	1966	24.3	6.8	25	3.7
Belgium	10 francs	1969	27.0	8.0	34	4.2
Bhutan	1/2 rupee	1951	23.9	5.0	6.4	1.3
Brazil	*50 centavos	1968	27.0	8.7	3	0.3
	*1 cruzeiro	1970	29.0	10.1	5	0.5
Cameroun	100 francs	1966	25.4	7.0	50	7.1
Canada	*5 cents	1922	21.2	4.5	4.2	0.9
	*10 cents	1968	17.9	2.1	8.4	4.0
	*25 cents	1968	23.9	5.1	21	4.1
	*50 cents	1968	27.1	8.1	42	5.2
	*1 dollar	1968	32.1	15.6	84	5.4
Central African Rep.	50 francs	1975	21.2	4.7	25	5.3
	100 francs	1971	25.4	7.0	50	7.1
	500 francs	1975	28.0	9.0	250	27.8
Comores	50 francs	1975	24.0	6.0	19.5	3.3
	100 francs	1977	28.5	10.0	39	3.9
Congo Rep.	100 francs	1971	25.4	7.0	50	7.1
Costa Rica	5 colones	1975	30.0	12.0	60	5.0
	10 colones	1975	33.0	16.0	120	7.5
	20 colones	1975	36.0	20.0	240	12.0
El Salvador	*25 centavos	1970	17.9	2.5	10	4.0
	50 centavos	1970	20.0	3.9	20	5.1
Central African States	*100 francs	1966	25.4	7.0	50	7.1
	500 francs	1976	28.0	9.0	250	27.8
France	1/2 franc	1964	19.5	4.5	12	2.6
	1 franc	1960	24.0	6.0	23.5	3.9
French Polynesia	10 francs	1967	24.0	6.0	11	1.8
	20 francs	1967	28.5	10.0	22	2.2
	50 francs	1967	33.0	15.0	55	3.7
Gabon	100 francs	1971	25.4	7.0	45	6.4
Hungary	*5 forints	1971	24.0	5.8	26	4.5
	*10 forints	1971	28.0	8.8	53	6.0
Iceland	50 kronur	1969	30.0	12.5	16	1.3
Iraq	*250 fils	1970	33.0	15.0	86	5.7
	*500 fils	1971	36.0	22.5	172	7.6



Country	Denomination	First Issued	Diameter mm	Weight gm	Equiv. U.S. Cents Coin	c/gm
Lebanon	*50 piastres	1968	24.0	6.0	15	2.5
	*1 livre	1968	28.0	8.0	30	3.7
	5 livres	1978	32.5	15.0	150	10.0
Luxemburg	10 francs	1971	27.0	8.0	34	4.2
Macao	1 pataca	1968	28.5	10.6	21	2.0
Monaco	1/2 franc	1965	19.5	4.5	12	2.6
	1 franc	1960	24.0	6.0	23.5	3.9
Morocco	50 francs	1974	21.0	5.0	12.5	2.5
	1 dirham	1965	24.0	6.0	25	4.2
Mozambique	20 escudos	1971	30.0	12.0	46	3.8
Netherlands	*10 cents	1948	15.0	1.5	5	3.3
	*25 cents	1948	19.0	3.0	12.5	4.2
	*1 gulden	1967	25.0	6.0	50	8.3
	*2-1/2 gulden	1968	29.0	10.0	125	12.5
Netherlands Antilles	10 cents	1970	15.9	2.0	5.5	2.8
	25 cents	1970	19.8	3.5	14	4.0
	*1 gulden	1970	28.0	9.0	55	6.1
	*2-1/2 gulden	1978	32.0	14.0	138	9.9
New Caledonia	10 francs	1967	24.0	6.0	11	1.8
	20 francs	1967	28.5	10.0	22	2.2
	50 francs	1967	33.0	15.0	55	3.7
New Hebrides	10 francs	1967	24.0	6.0	11	1.8
	20 francs	1967	28.5	10.0	22	2.2
	50 francs	1972	33.0	15.0	55	3.7
Panama	10 balboas	1978	45.5	42.4	1000	23.6
Phillipines	*1 piso	1970	38.1	23.2		
	*5 piso	1975	36.0	22.0	65	3.0
Reunion	50 francs	1962	24.0	6.0	19.5	3.3
	100 francs	1964	26.5	8.5	39	4.6
South Africa	*5 cents	1965	17.4	2.5	6	2.4
	*10 cents	1965	20.7	4.0	12	3.0
	*20 cents	1965	24.2	6.0	23	3.8
	*50 cents	1965	28.0	9.5	57	6.0
Sri Lanka	*1 rand	1977	31.0	12.0	115	9.6
	5 rupees	1976	32.7	13.5	62	4.6
St. Thomas and Prince	20 escudos	1971	30.0	12.0	75	6.2
Syria	*25 piastres	1968	20.3	3.3	6.8	2.1
	*50 piastres	1968	23.4	5.0	13.5	2.7
	*1 pound	1968	27.0	7.5	27	3.6
Tchad	100 francs	1971	25.4	7.0	50	7.1
Thailand	*10 baht	1977	32.0	15.0	50	3.3
Trinidad and Tobago	*1 dollar	1969	32.0	12.6	42	3.3
Tunisia	1/2 dinar	1968	29.0	12.0	121	10.0
Venezuela	25 centimos	1965	17.0	1.75	5.6	3.2
	50 centimos	1966	20.0	3.5	11	3.2
	1 bolivar	1968	23.0	5.0	23	4.6
	2 bolivars	1968	27.0	8.5	47	5.5
	5 bolivars	1973	31.0	15.1	117	7.7
West African Monetary Union	*100 francs	1968	26.0	7.0	50	7.1
43 Countries	86 coins					
Summary	Smallest		15.0	1.5	5	3.3
	Largest					
	High Value		45.5	42.4	1000	23.6

Summary

*Coins minted on SHERRITT NICKEL: Blanks or Strip

Sherritt

N-B-S Coins

Nickel-Bonded-Steel coins in use in 1979

Country	Denomination	First Issued	Diameter mm	Weight gm	Equiv. U.S. Cents Coin	c/gm
Colombia	20 centavos	1978	23.0	4.5	0.5	0.1
	50 centavos	1979	23.0	4.5	1.1	0.2
Costa Rica	10 centimos	1979	18.0	2.0	2.2	1.1
El Salvador	5 centavos	1976	23.0	4.3	2.0	0.5

The Sherritt Mint



Our shipments of pure nickel strip to the Royal Canadian Mint were higher than last year; again, we supplied strip for all five denominations. We exported pure nickel blanks to national mints in the Netherlands and Hungary, and Nickel-Bonded-Steel (N-B-S™) blanks to the State Mint of Colombia.

For Costa Rica, we minted 100,000 sterling silver 100-colon coins commemorating International Children's Year (5,000 in proof quality) and 20,000,000 10-centimo coins in N-B-S. There are now four N-B-S coins in daily use in three

countries, and we have orders for 1980 delivery for two more coins. Because of the growing demand for this new, economically priced, high-quality coin metal, we are building a \$5,500,000 production plant at Fort Saskatchewan, with start-up scheduled for mid-1981.

We had another busy year at the Sherritt Mint, striking medals and tokens for customers across Canada and abroad. Our production of fine silver pieces increased, but the very high price for gold moderated the demand for gold medals.

Coins, Tokens, Blanks, Strip — 1979

Country	Denomination	Quantity	Metal
		Pcs.	
Costa Rica	10 centimos	20,000,000	Nickel-Bonded-Steel
	100 colones	95,000	sterling silver (mint)
	100 colones	5,000	sterling silver (proof)
Bahamas	\$1 casino	375,000	cupronickel
Canada	amusement	50,000	brass
	fare	100,000	argentan
	fare	50,000	brass
	admission	50,000	brass
	parking	5,000	brass
Netherlands Antilles	\$1 casino	5,000	cupronickel
Hungary	10 forint	3,680,000	pure nickel
	5 forint	12,300,000	pure nickel
Philippines	5 piso	30,000	pure nickel
Netherlands	2.5 gulden	10,000,000	pure nickel
	10 cent	131,000,000	pure nickel
Netherlands Antilles	1.0 guilder	2,200,000	pure nickel
	2.5 gulden	1,414,000	pure nickel
Colombia	20/50 centavos	44,712,000	Nickel-Bonded-Steel
		Lb.	
Canada	\$1	141,343	pure nickel
	50 cents	94,621	pure nickel
	25 cents	2,047,932	pure nickel
	10 cents	683,539	pure nickel
	5 cents	1,276,118	pure nickel

Coins

Tokens

Blanks

Strip



Medals, Medallions, Tokens, Trade Dollars

Medals

Medallions

Tokens

Trade Dollars



Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Size
			dia./wgt.
Army Navy Airforce Veterans in Canada	copper 1975	500	39 mm/31 g
Medallion	copper 1976	500	39 mm/31 g
Government of Alberta Travel Alberta Medallions	pure nickel	5,000	44 mm/37 g
Government of Alberta Service Medals	silver	250	36 mm/25 g
Alberta Highland Dancing Medals	pure nickel	1,700	33 mm/14 g
	bronze	1,300	33 mm/14 g
Almont Resource Services Ltd. Inter-Can Medallions	pure nickel	4,000	33 mm/14 g
	brass	1,000	33 mm/13 g
	silver	150	33 mm/17 g
	gold	20	33 mm/28 g
Athabasca District Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	pure nickel	10,000	33 mm/14 g
	silver	200	33 mm/17 g
	gold	14	33 mm/28 g
Arimore Emblems Ltd. Edmonton Oilers Medallions	pure nickel	25,050	33 mm/14 g
Banff Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	pure nickel	30,000	33 mm/14 g
	silver	60	33 mm/17 g
	gold	2	33 mm/28 g
Greater Barrie Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	pure nickel	25,000	33 mm/14 g
	silver	54	33 mm/17 g
	gold	2	33 mm/28 g
Brampton Flying Club Medallions	pure nickel	2,000	33 mm/14 g
	gold	5	33 mm/28 g
Brantford Regional Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	pure nickel	10,000	33 mm/14 g
Business Education Council Annual Typing Competition Medals	pure nickel	3,000	33 mm/14 g
B.C. Yellowhead 16 Travel Association Trade Dollar	pure nickel	50,000	33 mm/14 g
	silver	25	33 mm/17 g
	gold	5	33 mm/28 g
	gold	15	15 mm/2 g
Calladine & Baldry Ltd. Medallions			
Camrose Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	pure nickel	10,000	33 mm/14 g
Caribou Carnival Trade Dollar	pure nickel	5,000	33 mm/14 g
Township of Carnarvon Trade Dollar	pure nickel	5,000	33 mm/14 g
Greater Charlottetown Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	pure nickel	25,100	33 mm/14 g
	silver	50	33 mm/17 g
Chatham District Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	pure nickel	25,000	33 mm/14 g
	silver	250	33 mm/17 g
	gold	9	33 mm/28 g
Chesley Centennial Committee Trade Dollar	pure nickel	5,000	33 mm/14 g
Crowsnest Pass Historical Society Trade Dollar	pure nickel	10,000	33 mm/14 g
	silver	25	33 mm/17 g
	gold	2	33 mm/28 g
George Dawson Centennial Committee Trade Dollar	pure nickel	25,000	33 mm/14 g
	silver	260	33 mm/17 g
	gold	12	33 mm/28 g
Delta Centennial Committee Trade Dollar	silver	30	33 mm/17 g
	gold	7	33 mm/28 g

Sherritt

Medals

Medallions

Tokens

Trade Dollars



Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Size dia./wgt.
Dome Advertising	pure nickel	398	33 mm/14 g
Kentucky Buck			
Drayton Valley	pure nickel	5,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar			
Dufferin Agricultural Society	pure nickel	10,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	silver	75	33 mm/17 g
	gold	3	33 mm/28 g
City of Edmonton, Finance Department	brass	30,000	33 mm/13 g
Medallion			
Edmonton Fish & Game	pure nickel	5,000	33 mm/14 g
Medallion			
Edmonton Klondike Days	brass	200,000	33 mm/13 g
Trade Dollar	silver	301	33 mm/17 g
	gold	35	33 mm/28 g
Edmonton 75th Anniversary Committee	pure nickel	100,000	33 mm/14 g
Medallion	silver	25	33 mm/17 g
Edmunston, New Brunswick	pure nickel	5,000	33 mm/14 g
Centennial Medal			
Farm Credit Corporation	pure nickel	5,000	33 mm/14 g
Medallion			
Fernie Diamond Jubilee	pure nickel	10,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	silver	50	33 mm/17 g
	gold	3	33 mm/28 g
Fundación Costarricense de Desarrollo	fine silver	16,000	40 mm/25 g
Medallion			
Global Enterprises Ltd.	silver	200	33 mm/17 g
Elvis Presley Medallions	gold	10	33 mm/28 g
New Town of Grande Cache	pure nickel	5,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar			
Grande Prairie Chamber of Commerce	pure nickel	15,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	silver	200	33 mm/17 g
	gold	9	33 mm/28 g
Grey Owl Games Ltd.			
Mary Capilano Trade Dollar	pure nickel	50,000	33 mm/14 g
Cowichan Trade Dollar	pure nickel	25,000	33 mm/14 g
Ellen Neel Trade Dollar	pure nickel	25,000	33 mm/14 g
Hinton Stamp & Coin Club	pure nickel	10,000	33 mm/14 g
Medallion	silver	25	33 mm/17 g
	gold	3	33 mm/28 g
Joseph Howe Festival Society	pure nickel	30,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	silver	250	33 mm/17 g
Jasper Chamber of Commerce	pure nickel	35,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	silver	130	33 mm/17 g
	gold	20	33 mm/28 g
Kamloops Chamber of Commerce	pure nickel	25,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	silver	50	33 mm/17 g
	gold	15	33 mm/28 g
Kelowna Regatta	pure nickel	25,050	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar			
Keylake Mining Corp.	pure nickel	1,000	44 mm/37 g
Medallion			
Kimberley Bavarian Society	pure nickel	11,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	brass	3,000	33 mm/13 g
Kitchener-Waterloo Oktoberfest Inc.	pure nickel	50,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	silver	250	33 mm/17 g
	gold	8	33 mm/28 g
Lac La Biche Pow Wow Days	pure nickel	10,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	silver	60	33 mm/17 g



Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Size dia./wgt.
Lethbridge Chamber of Commerce	brass	15,000	33 mm/13 g
Trade Dollar	silver	50	33 mm/17 g
	gold	4	33 mm/28 g
Little Current Lions Club	argentan	12,000	33 mm/13 g
Trade Dollar			
Loyalist Days Inc.	pure nickel	40,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar			
Magnetic Hill Inn Ltd.			
Silver Broom Trade Dollar	pure nickel	10,000	33 mm/14 g
Magnetic Hill Inn Dollar	pure nickel	10,000	33 mm/14 g
McLennan Chamber of Commerce	pure nickel	5,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	silver	25	33 mm/17 g
Medicine Hat & District Tourist Council	pure nickel	25,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	silver	25	33 mm/17 g
	gold	5	33 mm/28 g
Moose Jaw Chamber of Commerce	pure nickel	20,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar			
Loyal Nanaimo Bathtub Society	pure nickel	5,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar			
Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce	pure nickel	40,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar			
North Battleford Chamber of Commerce	pure nickel	15,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar			
Ontario Muzzle Loading Association	pure nickel	1,000	44 mm/37 g
Award Medals			
Orillia & District Chamber of Commerce	pure nickel	15,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	silver	100	33 mm/17 g
	gold	2	33 mm/28 g
Oshawa Chamber of Commerce	pure nickel	25,000	33 mm/14 g
Medal	silver	60	33 mm/17 g
	gold	4	33 mm/28 g
Greater Palmer Chamber of Commerce	pure nickel	5,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar			
Pegasus Insta-Prints	pure nickel	12,000	33 mm/14 g
Shriner Medallion	silver	3	33 mm/17 g
Pembina Pipe Line Ltd. CAL-122	pure nickel	1,800	33 mm/14 g
Medallion			
Peterborough Chamber of Commerce	pure nickel	25,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar			
Portage La Prairie Chamber of Commerce	pure nickel	7,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	silver	45	33 mm/17 g
Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry ALB-112	pure nickel	10,000	35 mm/20 g
Medallion			
Rainy River Chamber of Commerce	pure nickel	5,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar			
Red Deer Chamber of Commerce	pure nickel	25,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	silver	50	33 mm/17 g
	gold	6	33 mm/28 g
Regina Chamber of Commerce	pure nickel	50,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	silver	56	33 mm/17 g
	gold	11	33 mm/28 g
City of Regina	pure nickel	25,000	33 mm/14 g
Medallion			
Richmond, B.C.	silver	400	33 mm/17 g
Trade Dollar	gold	40	33 mm/28 g
Rogers Pass, B.C.	pure nickel	10,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	gold	10	33 mm/28 g
Rotary Club	pure nickel	25,000	33 mm/14 g
75th Anniverary Medallion			

Sherritt

Medals

Medallions

Tokens

Trade Dollars



Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Size dia./wgt.
Saskatoon Board of Trade	pure nickel	35,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	silver	100	33 mm/17 g
	gold	50	33 mm/28 g
Ville de Shediac	pure nickel	25,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar			
S. Sherriff	pure nickel	25,000	33 mm/14 g
Edmonton Eskimo Medal			
La Ville de Ste. Anne de Beaupré	pure nickel	10,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar			
George Strang	pure nickel	5,000	33 mm/14 g
Proud to be a Canadian Medal			
City of Stratford	bronze	2,000	44 mm/39 g
Medallion			
Greater Summerside Chamber of Commerce	pure nickel	15,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar			
Syncrude Canada Ltd.	pure nickel	3,000	33 mm/14 g
Service Awards			
Timmins High & Vocational School, Fund Raising Committee	pure nickel	25,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	silver	250	33 mm/17 g
	gold	11	33 mm/28 g
Tiverton Centennial Committee	pure nickel	3,000	33 mm/14 g
Medal			
Greater Victoria Information Centre	pure nickel	125,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	silver	150	33 mm/17 g
	gold	20	33 mm/28 g
Wainwright & District Chamber of Commerce	pure nickel	5,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar			
Westlock Chamber of Commerce	pure nickel	5,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar			
Wetaskiwin Chamber of Commerce	pure nickel	10,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	silver	150	33 mm/17 g
	gold	12	33 mm/28 g
Khanson Wong	pure nickel	5,000	33 mm/14 g
Wiarion Centennial Medal			
Williams Lake Chamber of Commerce	brass	20,000	33 mm/13 g
Trade Dollar	silver	100	33 mm/17 g
	gold	37	33 mm/28 g
Wingham Centennial Committee	pure nickel	10,000	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar			
Downtown Winnipeg Association	pure nickel	155,020	33 mm/14 g
Trade Dollar	silver	70	33 mm/17 g
	gold	1	33 mm/28 g



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ANNUAL COINAGE SUMMARY

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Sherritt Mint

Deliveries of pure nickel strip to the Royal Canadian Mint were less than last year; we supplied strip for all five denominations of Canadian nickel coins. Deliveries of pure nickel blanks to overseas customers increased substantially from 1980, for coins in Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Hungary and Singapore.

We supplied coins, ready for issue, to Singapore (pure nickel, proof quality), to Costa Rica (two denominations) and to Ecuador in Nickel-Bonded-Steel. Acceptance of this high quality, moderate cost coin metal for six coins in four countries encouraged us to enlarge the new production plant from 1200 to 1600 tonnes per year capacity. The new plant should be in operation in the third quarter of 1981.

Medals, tokens and trade dollar orders from Canadian and Export clients surpassed 2,750,000 pieces. It is gratifying to record comments from a few customers:

"Being in the business of running a fairly large, complex organization myself, I can appreciate and understand a well organized and efficiently run 'ship' when I see one. It is most apparent that your organization is one that is not only efficient but, as a group, is dedicated and professionally motivated."

"We are extremely pleased with the piece and its quality; and we got it on time to meet our opening."

"The medallions arrived yesterday and I write to say there is no way I could be more pleased with the finished product. I am sending a copy of this letter to the gentleman who recommended the Sheritt Mint for this job."

Coins, Tokens, Blanks, Strip – 1980

COINS

Country	Denomination	Quantity	Metal
Costa Rica	10 céntimos	20,000,000	Nickel-Bonded-Steel
	25 céntimos	30,000,000	Nickel-Bonded-Steel
Ecuador	20 centavos	37,500,000	Nickel-Bonded-Steel
Singapore	\$10	15,030	pure nickel (proof)

TOKENS

Bahamas	50 cent casino	45,000	cupronickel
	\$1 casino	25,000	cupronickel
Canada	amusement	100,000	brass
	fare	550,000	brass
	fare	60,000	cupronickel
	parking	10,000	brass
	\$1 casino	25,000	cupronickel
St. Maarten	\$1 casino	30,000	cupronickel
Netherlands Antilles			

BLANKS

Hungary	5 forint	6,233,500	pure nickel
	10 forint	3,787,000	pure nickel
Netherlands	10 cent	45,467,000	pure nickel
	25 cent	50,600,000	pure nickel
	1.0 gulden	38,867,000	pure nickel
	2.5 guldens	30,000,000	pure nickel
Netherlands Antilles	10 cent	1,010,000	pure nickel
	25 cent	1,003,000	pure nickel
	1.0 gulden	725,000	pure nickel
	2.5 guldens	378,000	pure nickel
Singapore	\$10	240,000	pure nickel

STRIP

		Lb.	
Canada	5 cent	1,128,482	pure nickel
	10 cent	701,625	pure nickel
	25 cent	985,058	pure nickel
	50 cent	46,108	pure nickel
	\$1	111,025	pure nickel

Medals, Medallions, Tokens, Trade Dollars

Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Dia. mm	Wt. gm
Arimore Emblems Medallions	Nickel	5,000	33	14
Alberta (Gov't of) Travel Alberta Medallion	Gold Plated Copper Rhodium Plated Copper	10,000 5,000	43.6 43.6	39 39
Alberta 75th Anniversary Commission Medallion	N-B-S Silver Gold	500,000 65,000 7,000	33 28 28	12.9 10.5 19.3
Association of District Municipalities Trade Dollar	Nickel Silver	200,000 250	33 33	14 17
Athabasca Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel Silver Gold	4,000 120 2	33 33 33	14 17 28
Banff-Lake Louise Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel Silver	50,000 75	33 33	14 17
Boy Scouts of Canada, Niagara Branch Niagara-on-the-Lake Trade Dollar	N-B-S	(1981) 10,000	33	12.9
Calgary Tourist & Convention Association Trade Dollar	Nickel Silver Gold	175,000 300 50	33 33 33	14 17 28
Cambridge Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel	15,000	33	14
Campbell River District Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel	25,000	33	14
Caribou Carnival Trade Dollar	Nickel	5,000	33	14
Chatham & District Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel	25,000	32.6	14
Coal Miner Days Committee Medallion	Nickel	4,000	33	14
Comite Du Centenaire De La Cathedrale Edmunston Medallion	Nickel	5,000	33	14
Crowsnest Pass Historical Society Trade Dollar	Nickel Silver Gold	10,000 50 1	33 33 33	14 17 28
Delta Centennial Committee Trade Dollar	Gold	4	33	28
Drayton Valley & District Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel	5,000	33	14
Edmonton Klondike Days Association Trade Dollar	Brass Silver Gold	200,000 250 15	33 33 33	13 17 28
Fort McMurray Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel Silver Gold	100,000 10 2	33 33 33	14 17 28
Frederiction Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel Silver Gold	25,025 100 2	33 33 33	14 17 28
Fundacion Costarricense De Dessarrollo Medals	Silver	3,000	40	25
Grace Burns 75th Anniversary Commission Trade Dollar	Nickel	5,000	33	14
Grande Prairie Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel Silver Gold	15,000 150 7	33 33 33	14 17 28
Gravenhurst Board of Trade Trade Dollar	Nickel	15,000	33	14

T.D.

T.D.



MEDALS

MEDALLIONS

TOKENS

TRADE DOLLARS

Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Dia. mm	Wt. gm
Hanna & District Agricultural Society Medallion	Brass	1,000	33	13
	Nickel	1,000	33	14
	Bronze	1,000	33	13
H. Herchiel Simms & Associates Medallion	Nickel	10,000	33	14
	Silver	12	33	17
Hillcrest Christian College Medallion	Silver	100	33	17
Home Hardware Stores Limited Medallion	Nickel	10,000	35	20.2
IABC Canada District 1 Medallion	Nickel	100	32.6	14
Jasper Park Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel	41,000	33	14
	Silver	65	33	17
	Gold	6	33	28
Joseph Howe Festival Society Trade Dollar	Nickel	30,000	33	14
	Silver	250	33	17
Kamloops Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel	19,000	33	14
	Silver	50	33	17
	Gold	9	33	28
Kamsack, Town of Trade Dollar	Nickel	4,000	33	14
Kelowna Regatta Trade Dollar	Nickel	12,000	33	14
Kesmark Properties Medallion	Brass	10,000	29.5	9.1
Kingston Historic Hockey Trade Dollar	Nickel	15,110	33	14
Kimberely Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel	10,000	33	14
Kitchener-Waterloo Oktoberfest Inc. Trade Dollar	N-B-S	55,000	33	12.9
	Silver	250	33	17
	Gold	16	33	28
La Societe Numismatique De Quebec Inc. Trade Dollar	Nickel	4,500	33	14
	Silver	142	33	17
Lethbridge Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel	15,000	33	14
	Silver	25	33	17
	Gold	4	33	28
Little Current Lions Club Trade Dollar	Nickel	12,000	33	14
Loyalists Days Inc. Trade Dollar	Nickel	30,000	33	14
Magnetic Hill Inn Ltd. Medallion	Nickel	2,000	33	14
McLennan & District Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel	5,000	33	14
Moose Jaw Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel	15,000	33	14
Murry, Mr. Randell Medallion	Nickel	10,000	33	14
Nagy, Mr. M. Commonwealth Award Medallion	Gold Plate	1	64	115
Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	N-B-S	(1981) 25,000	33	12.9
	Nickel	(1980) 20,000	33	14
North Bay & District Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel	35,000	33	14
	Silver	52	33	17
Northlander Motor Lodges Ltd. (Roger's Pass) Trade Dollar	Nickel	5,000	33	14
	Silver	1,000	33	17
North of Superior Travel Association Medal	Nickel	48,500	33	14
Owen Sound Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel	25,000	33	14

Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Dia. mm	Wt. gm
Pembina Pipe Line Ltd. Medallion	Nickel	1,050	33	14
Penticton Peach Festival Assoc. Trade Dollar	Nickel	10,000	33	14
Peterborough (The Greater) Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel	25,000	33	14
Portage La Prairie Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel Silver	20,000 50	33 33	14 17
Powassan 75th Anniversary Committee Trade Dollar	Nickel Silver Gold	10,000 5 1	33 33 33	14 17 28
Red Barn (The) Tokens	Brass Nickel	30,000 70,000	27 33	7.2 14
Red Deer Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel Silver Gold	25,000 50 1	33 33 33	14 17 28
Red Lake 50th Anniversary Committee Trade Dollar	Nickel Gold	7,500 1	33 33	14 28
Regina Chamber of Commerce	Nickel Silver	30,000 (1979) 5 (1980) 25	33 33	14 17
Rocky Mountain House & District Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel Silver Gold	10,000 75 2	33 33 33	14 17 28
Rouyn-Noranda Trade Dollar	Nickel	10,000	33	14
Saanich, The Corporation of the District Trade Dollar	Nickel	10,000	32.6	14
Salmon Arm 75th Anniversary Commission Trade Dollar	Nickel Silver Gold	15,000 40 5	33 33 33	14 17 28
Saskatoon Board of Trade Trade Dollar	Nickel Silver Gold	35,000 150 14	33 33 33	14 17 28
Smiths Falls Settlers Days Committee Trade Dollar	Nickel	20,000	33	14
Spruce Grove Come Home Committee Trade Dollar	Nickel	15,000	33	14
St. Catharines & District Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	N-B-S	(1981) 10,000	33	12.9
Summerside (Greater) Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel	15,000	33	14
Telephone Pioneer Store (The) Medallions	Nickel	5,000	33	14
Timmins High & Vocational Fund Raising Committee Trade Dollar	Brass	5,000	33	13
Trenton Centennial Committee Trade Dollar	Nickel	25,000	33	14
Ukrainian Alberta 75th Anniversary Medallion	Nickel Silver	25,000 150	33 33	14 17
Vegreville Chamber of Commerce Medallion	Nickel Silver	10,000 50	33 33	14 17
Victoria (Greater) Information Centre Trade Dollar	Nickel Silver Gold	125,000 150 4	33 33 33	14 17 28
Ville De Shediac Trade Dollar	Nickel	15,000	33	14
Camp Wainwright Trade Dollar	Nickel Silver Gold	5,000 75 3	33 33 33	14 17 28
Wainwright & District Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel Silver	5,000 20	33 33	14 17



MEDALS MEDALLIONS TOKENS TRADE DOLLARS

Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Dia. mm	Wt. gm
Westlock Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel	5,000	33	14
Wetaskiwin Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel	10,000	33	14
	Silver	150	33	17
	Gold	12	33	28
William Farrar and Co. Inc. Medallion	Nickel	12,000	33	14
Winnipeg, City of Medal	Nickel	2,000	34.6	20.2
Winnipeg (Downtown) Association Trade Dollar	Nickel	125,000	33	14
Woodstock District Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	Nickel	20,000	33	14
Yellowhead Stamp & Coin Collectors Society Trade Dollar	Nickel	5,000	33	14
	Silver	51	33	17
	Gold	1	33	28

Nickel-Bonded-Steel Coins in Use in 1980

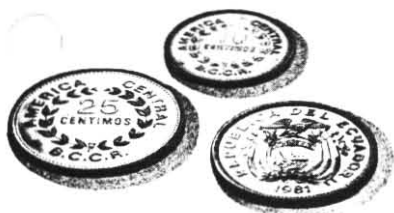
One new country and two new coins appear on our N-B-S (TM) coin list for 1980. Costa Rica added a second denomination

and Ecuador changed the 20-cvo coin from the previously issued clad metal.

Nickel-Bonded-Steel Coins In Use In 1980

Country	Denomination	First Issued	Diameter mm	Weight gm	Equiv.U.S.Cents Coin	c/gm
Colombia	20 centavos	1978	23.0	4.5	0.5	0.1
	50 centavos	1979	23.0	4.5	1.1	0.2
Costa Rica	10 centimos	1979	18.0	2.0	0.9	0.45
	25 centimos	1980	23.0	3.25	2.2	0.7
Ecuador	20 centavos	1980	21.0	3.6	0.7	0.2
El Salvador	5 centavos	1976	23.0	4.3	2.0	0.5

N-B-S COINS



Pure Nickel Coins in 1980

1980 is the 100th year in which pure nickel coins have been used for regular circulation. Switzerland issued the first nickel coin, 20 rappen, in 1881; our list of circulation coins 100 years later shows 90 coins, from 45 countries.

There are two new countries and five new coins in our 1980 list. Madagascar (Malagasy Republic) and Singapore issued nickel coins for the first time, France and Monaco added new 2-franc coins. The Singapore \$10 coin, a commemorative, is another nickel coin replacing an earlier issue in silver.

Pure nickel coins in use in 1980

COINS

Country	Denomination	First Issued	Diameter mm	Weight gm	Equiv. U.S. Cents Coin	c/gm
Algeria	5 dinars	1974	31.0	12.0	125	10.4
Angola	20 escudos	1971	30.0	12.0	46	3.8
Bahamas	*25 cents	1966	24.3	6.8	25	3.7
Belgium	10 francs	1969	27.0	8.0	34	4.2
Bhutan	1/2 rupee	1951	23.9	5.0	6.4	1.3
Brazil	*50 centavos	1968	27.0	8.7	0.75	0.1
	*1 cruzeiro	1970	29.0	10.1	1.5	0.15
Cameroun	100 francs	1966	25.4	7.0	50	7.1
Canada	*5 cents	1922	21.2	4.5	4.2	0.9
	*10 cents	1968	17.9	2.1	8.4	4.0
	*25 cents	1968	23.9	5.1	21	4.1
	*50 cents	1968	27.1	8.1	42	5.2
	*1 dollar	1968	32.1	15.6	84	5.4
Central African Rep.	50 francs	1975	21.2	4.7	25	5.3
	100 francs	1971	25.4	7.0	50	7.1
	500 francs	1975	28.0	9.0	250	27.8
Comores	50 francs	1975	24.0	6.0	19.5	3.3
	100 francs	1977	28.5	10.0	39	3.9
Congo Rep.	100 francs	1971	25.4	7.0	50	7.1
Costa Rica	5 colones	1975	30.0	12.0	60	5.0
	10 colones	1975	33.0	16.0	120	7.5
	20 colones	1975	36.0	20.0	240	12.0
El Salvador	*25 centavos	1970	17.9	2.5	10	4.0
	50 centavos	1970	20.0	3.9	20	5.1
Central African States	*100 francs	1966	25.4	7.0	50	7.1
	500 francs	1976	28.0	9.0	250	27.8
France	1/2 franc	1964	19.5	4.5	11	2.4
	1 franc	1960	24.0	6.0	22	3.7
	2 francs	1979	26.5	7.5	44	5.9
French Polynesia	10 francs	1967	24.0	6.0	11	1.8
	20 francs	1967	28.5	10.0	22	2.2
	50 francs	1967	33.0	15.0	55	3.7
Gabon	100 francs	1971	25.4	7.0	45	6.4
Hungary	*5 forints	1971	24.0	5.8	26	4.5
	*10 forints	1971	28.0	8.8	53	6.0
Iceland	50 kronur	1969	30.0	12.5	16	1.3
Iraq	*250 fils	1970	33.0	15.0	86	5.7
	*500 fils	1971	36.0	22.5	172	7.6
Lebanon	*50 piastres	1968	24.0	6.0	15	2.5
	*1 livre	1968	28.0	8.0	30	3.7
	5 livres	1978	32.5	15.0	150	10.0
Luxemburg	10 francs	1971	27.0	8.0	34	4.2
Macao	1 pataca	1968	28.5	10.6	21	2.0
Madagascar	10 ariary	1978	26.5	9.0	24	2.7
	20 ariary	1978	30.5	12.0	48	4.0
Monaco	1/2 franc	1965	19.5	4.5	11	2.4
	1 franc	1960	24.0	6.0	22	3.7
	2 francs	1979	26.5	7.5	44	5.9

COINS

Country	Denomination	First Issued	Diameter mm	Weight gm	Equiv.U.S.Cents Coin	c/gm
Morocco	1 dirham	1965	24.0	6.0	25	4.2
Mozambique	20 escudos	1971	30.0	12.0	46	3.8
Netherlands	*10 cents	1948	15.0	1.5	5	3.3
	*25 cents	1948	19.0	3.0	12.5	4.2
	*1 gulden	1967	25.0	6.0	50	8.3
	*2-1/2 gulden	1968	29.0	10.0	125	12.5
Netherlands Antilles	*10 cents	1970	16.0	2.0	5.5	2.8
	*25 cents	1970	20.0	3.5	14	4.0
	*1 gulden	1970	28.0	9.0	55	6.1
	*2-1/2 gulden	1978	32.0	14.0	138	9.9
New Caledonia	10 francs	1967	24.0	6.0	11	1.8
	20 francs	1967	28.5	10.0	22	2.2
	50 francs	1967	33.0	15.0	55	3.7
New Hebrides	10 francs	1967	24.0	6.0	11	1.8
	20 francs	1967	28.5	10.0	22	2.2
	50 francs	1972	33.0	15.0	55	3.7
Panama	10 balboas	1978	45.5	42.4	1000	23.6
Phillipines	*1 piso	1970	38.1	23.2		
	*5 piso	1975	36.0	22.0	65	3.0
Reunion	50 francs	1962	24.0	6.0	19.5	3.3
	100 francs	1964	26.5	8.5	39	4.6
Singapore	*10 dollars	1980	40.7	28.0	480	17.1
South Africa	*5 cents	1965	17.4	2.5	6	2.4
	*10 cents	1965	20.7	4.0	12	3.0
	*20 cents	1965	24.2	6.0	23	3.8
	*50 cents	1965	28.0	9.5	57	6.0
	*1 rand	1977	31.0	12.0	115	9.6
Sri Lanka	5 rupees	1976	32.7	13.5	62	4.6
St. Thomas and Prince	20 escudos	1971	30.0	12.0	75	6.2
Syria	*25 piastres	1968	20.3	3.3	6.8	2.1
	*50 piastres	1968	23.4	5.0	13.5	2.7
	*1 pound	1968	27.0	7.5	27	3.6
Tchad	100 francs	1971	25.4	7.0	50	7.1
Thailand	*10 baht	1977	32.0	15.0	50	3.3
Trinidad and Tobago	*1 dollar	1969	32.0	12.6	42	3.3
Tunisia	1/2 dinar	1968	29.0	12.0	121	10.0
Venezuela	25 centimos	1965	17.0	1.75	5.6	3.2
	50 centimos	1966	20.0	3.5	11	3.2
	1 bolivar	1968	23.0	5.0	23	4.6
	2 bolivars	1968	27.0	8.5	47	5.5
	5 bolivars	1973	31.0	15.1	117	7.7
West African Monetary Union	*100 francs	1968	26.0	7.0	50	7.1

*Coins minted on SHERRITT NICKEL: Blanks or Strip

SUMMARY

45 Countries	90 coins				
Summary	Smallest	15.0	1.5	5	3.3
	Largest				
	High Value	45.5	42.4	1000	23.6

sherritt mint

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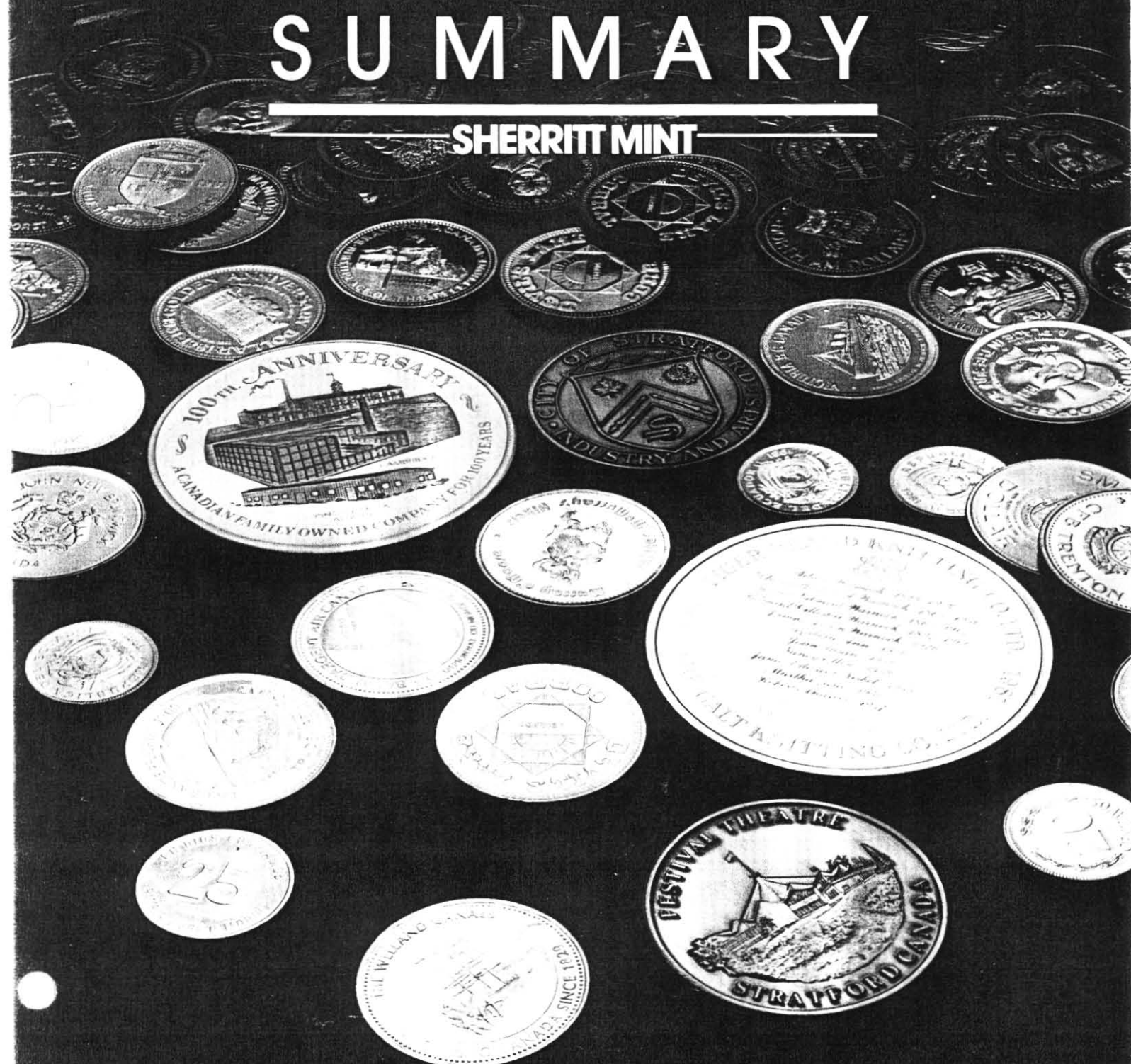
Owned and operated by Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited



1981

ANNUAL COINAGE SUMMARY

SHERITT MINT



Sheritt Mint

Shipments of pure nickel strip to the Royal Canadian Mint were much lower than last year as we were unsuccessful in our bid for the yearly contract. Exports of pure nickel blanks were higher than in 1980 with major orders from South Africa and Netherlands.

We supplied two orders of Nickel-Bonded-Steel (N-B-S™) coins, a second minting of 20 cvo coins for Ecuador and a first minting of 25 cvo coins for Nicaragua. In association with Johnson Matthey Mint of Toronto, we supplied two orders of gold and silver commemorative coins to Costa Rica.

Our new Nickel-Bonded-Steel coinage blank plant was formally opened in October before an international audience from 21 countries. Delegates from Central Banks and Mints participated in two days of discussions and lectures on the new composite metals for coins, of which N-B-S is a leading example.

Continuing studies at Sheritt Research Centre have conclusively demonstrated that N-B-S coins with 6% nickel have excellent wear resistance and can be expected to have a useful life exceeding 20 years, even in tropical climates. This development is especially important for low value coins, where cost of production is a major consideration.

Medals, tokens and trade dollars continued to be very popular throughout Canada. The number of orders increased by over 10% and most are now minted in N-B-S, with the usual supplementary issues in gold and silver. A strong collector interest has developed in trade dollar issues.

Another composite metal under study at Sheritt is Aureate-Nickel, especially designed for high value coins where integrity and security in automats is vital.

Coins, Tokens, Blanks, Strip—1981

COINS

Country	Denomination	Quantity	Metal
Ecuador	20 centavos	30,000,000	Nickel-Bonded-Steel
Costa Rica	5000 colones	4,000	gold (.900)
	300 colones	20,000	silver (.925)
Nicaragua	25 centavos	10,000,000	Nickel-Bonded-Steel

TOKENS

Canada	amusement	5,000	Nickel-Bonded-Steel
	parking	250	brass
	fare	300,000	brass
	fare	50,000	argentan
Suriname	Casino	40,000	cupronickel

BLANKS

Hungary	5 forints	3,500,190	pure nickel
Netherlands	2.5 guldens	8,319,967	pure nickel
	1.0 guldens	28,659,519	pure nickel
	25 cent	46,529,378	pure nickel
	10 cent	114,425,293	pure nickel
Netherlands Antilles	2.5 guldens	142,851	pure nickel
Singapore	\$10	1,600	pure nickel
South Africa	1 Rand	5,000,038	pure nickel
	50 cent	4,999,976	pure nickel
	20 cent	26,716,714	pure nickel
	10 cent	10,000,000	pure nickel
	5 cent	27,360,065	pure nickel

STRIP

Canada		Lb.	
	5 cent	352,462	pure nickel
	25 cent	961	pure nickel
	50 cent	74,593	pure nickel
	\$1	150,234	pure nickel

Medals, Medallions, Tokens, Trade Dollars

MEDALS MEDALLIONS TOKENS TRADE DOLLARS

Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Dia. mm	Wt. gm
Alberta Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Commission Medal	N-B-S	5,000	33	12.9
Alberta Amateur Hockey Association Medal	Pure Nickel	950	44	36.3
	Bronze	950	44	39
Alberta Coin Co-op Medal	N-B-S	100,000	33	12.9
	Silver	101	33	17
	Gold	19	33	28
Alberta 75th Anniversary Committee Medal	N-B-S	3,000	33	12.9
Armoury Dining Room Token	N-B-S	10,000	33	12.9
Athabasca Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	N-B-S	5,000	33	12.9
	Silver	95	33	17
	Gold	2	33	28
Banff-Lake Louise Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	N-B-S	50,000	33	12.9
	Silver	225	33	17
	Gold	4	33	28
Brantford Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	N-B-S	10,000	33	12.9
Brockville Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	N-B-S	25,000	33	12.9
	Silver (1982)	275	33	17
Calgary Tourist Association Trade Dollar	N-B-S	175,000	33	12.9
	Silver	550	33	17
	Gold	25	33	28
Campbellton Merchants Association Trade Dollar	N-B-S	25,000	33	12.9
Cape Breton Tourist Association Trade Dollar	N-B-S	40,000	33	12.9
	Silver	51	33	17
Commonwealth Treasures Ltd. Medal	Brass	200	23	5.25
Corner Brook Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	N-B-S	45,000	33	12.9
Courtney-Comox Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	N-B-S	5,000	33	12.9
The Courtyard Inn Token	N-B-S	5,000	33	12.9
Crowsnest Pass Historical Society Trade Dollar	N-B-S	10,000	33	12.9
	Silver	60	33	17
	Gold	3	33	28
David's Lounge & Restaurant Token	N-B-S	40,000	33	12.9
	Silver	100	33	17
Devil's Lake Corral Token	N-B-S	25,000	33	12.9
	Brass	10,000	33	13
Drumheller Trade Dollar	N-B-S	7,000	33	12.9
Edmonton Klondike Days Association Trade Dollar	N-B-S	175,000	33	12.9
	Silver	350	33	17
	Gold	16	33	28
Engelhard Industries of Canada Ltd. Medal	Pure Nickel	1,000	33	14
Fredericton Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	N-B-S	25,025	33	12.9
	Silver	100	33	17
	Gold	2	33	28
Royal Wedding Medal	N-B-S	5,000	33	12.9
	Silver	26	33	17
	Gold	1	33	28
Fort McMurray Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	N-B-S	10,000	33	12.9
	Silver	10	33	17
	Gold	2	33	28
Fort Saskatchewan (Town of) Medal	N-B-S	1,000	33	12.9
Glacier Park Lodge Trade Dollar	N-B-S	10,000	33	12.9
	Silver	15	33	17
	Gold	10	33	28
Grand Falls Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation Trade Dollar	N-B-S	10,000	33	12.9
	Silver	102	33	17

T.D.

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ON0-002

T.D.



MEDALS

MEDALLIONS

TOKENS

TRADE DOLLARS

Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Dia. mm	Wt. gm
Grande Prairie Chamber of Commerce	N-B-S	15,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	Silver	150	33	17
	Gold	7	33	28
Gravelbourg, La Corporation Magne Ltee	N-B-S	11,000	33	12.9
Medal	Silver	100	33	17
	Gold	20	33	28
Gravenhurst Board of Trade	N-B-S	6,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar				
Hinton, Yellowhead Stamp & Coin Society	Cupronickel	5,000	38.1	22.7
Trade Dollar				
Hanover, Town of	N-B-S	10,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar				
Jasper Park Chamber of Commerce	N-B-S	40,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	Silver	50	33	17
	Gold	8	33	28
Joseph Howe Festival	N-B-S	30,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	Silver	200	33	17
Kamloops Chamber of Commerce	N-B-S	20,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	Silver	60	33	17
	Gold	15	33	28
Kimberley Bavarian Festival	N-B-S	10,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar				
Kitchener-Waterloo Oktoberfest	N-B-S	55,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	Silver	200	33	17
	Gold	15	33	28
Lac La Biche Pow Wow Days	N-B-S (1982)	5,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	Silver (1982)	50	33	17
	N-B-S (1981)	5,000	33	12.9
	Silver (1981)	30	33	17
Ladysmith Celebrations Committee	N-B-S	10,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	Silver	200	33	17
Leduc & District Historical Society	N-B-S	5,000	33	12.9
Medal				
Lethbridge Chamber of Commerce	N-B-S	10,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	Silver	25	33	17
	Gold	4	33	28
Lindsay Chamber of Commerce	N-B-S	10,000	33	12.9
	Silver (1982)	180	33	17
	Gold	2	33	28
Little Current Lions Club	N-B-S	12,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar				
London-Air Canada Silver Broom	N-B-S	15,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar				
London Visitors Convention Services	N-B-S	5,000	33	12.9
Royal Wedding Medal				
Loyalist Days Incorporated	N-B-S	40,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar				
Lukenbill, Ray	N-B-S	5,000	33	12.9
Year of the Handicapped Medal				
Magnetic Hill Inn Ltd.	N-B-S	10,000	33	12.9
Token				
McLennan & District Chamber of Commerce	N-B-S	5,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar				
Medicine Hat, City of	N-B-S	10,100	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	Silver	100	33	17
Miramichi Coin Club	N-B-S	5,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	Silver	105	33	17
	Pure Nickel	300	33	14
Moose Jaw Chamber of Commerce	N-B-S (1981)	15,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	Silver (1981)	15	33	17
	N-B-S (1982)	5,000	33	12.9
	Silver (1982)	15	33	17
Morden Chamber of Commerce	N-B-S	5,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar				
Nanaimo, Loyal Bathtub Society	N-B-S (1980)	1,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	N-B-S (1981)	4,000	33	12.9
Niagara-on-the-Lake Bicentennial	N-B-S	5,010	33	12.9
Trade Dollar				

LED-002

Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Dia. mm	Wt. gm
Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce	N-B-S (1981)	20,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	N-B-S (1982)	25,000	33	12.9
North Bay & District Chamber of Commerce	Pure Nickel	25,000	33	14
Trade Dollar	Silver	102	33	17
North of Superior Travel Association	Silver	51	33	17
Medal				
Ontario Muzzle Loading Association	Pure Nickel	1,000	44	36.3
Medal				
Paris, Town of	N-B-S	12,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	Silver	52	33	17
Peel Shrine Club	N-B-S	10,000	33	12.9
Medal				
Penticton Peach Festival Association	N-B-S	11,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar				
Peregrine Petroleum	(CAL-NL110) Gold	4,000	19	5.34
Medal				
Pincher Creek Homecoming Committee	PIN-001 N-B-S	5,000	33	12.9
Medal				
Portage La Prairie Chamber of Commerce	N-B-S	7,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	Silver	40	33	17
Red Deer Chamber of Commerce	N-B-S	25,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	Silver	50	33	17
	Gold	1	33	28
Regina Chamber of Commerce	N-B-S	25,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	Silver	52	33	17
	Gold	4	33	28
Rocky Mountain House	N-B-S (1981)	10,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	Silver (1981)	100	33	17
	Silver (1980)	30	33	17
Royal Canadian Legion Halifax	N-B-S	5,000	33	12.9
Medal				
Saanich, The Corporation of the District of	N-B-S	1,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar				
Saskatoon Board of Trade	N-B-S	25,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	Silver	102	33	17
	Gold	11	33	28
Sawmill Dining Room and Lounge	N-B-S	10,000	33	12.9
Token				
Shediac Lobster Festival	N-B-S	15,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar				
Smiths Falls Settlers Days Committee	N-B-S	30,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	Pure Nickel	5,000	33	14
Strang, George	Silver	1	33	17
Medal	Gold	1	33	28
Stratford Chamber of Commerce	N-B-S	25,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar	Silver	301	33	17
Stratford, City of	Copper	500	44	39
Medal				
Summerside Chamber of Commerce, Greater	N-B-S	15,200	33	12.9
Trade Dollar				
St. Catharines Chamber of Commerce	N-B-S (1981)	5,000	33	12.9
	(1982)	10,000	33	12.9
St. Theresa's Catholic Parish	N-B-S	5,000	33	12.9
Medal				
Taber Treasury Branch	N-B-S	10,000	33	12.9
Trade Dollar				
Telephone Pioneer Store	N-B-S	5,000	33	12.9
Medal				
Thompson, City of	N-B-S	25,000	33	12.9
Medal				
Tiger Brand Knitting Co. Ltd.	Pure Nickel	500	64	115
Medal	Silver	25	64	135
Timmins, Bill Boychuk	N-B-S	5,000	33	12.9
Royal Wedding Medal				



MEDALS MEDALLIONS TOKENS TRADE DOLLARS

Customer/Type	Metal	Quantity	Dia. mm	Wt. gm
Travel Alberta Medallion	Bronze	21,500	44	39
	Rhodium Plated	14,500	44	39
	Gold Plated	13,000	44	39
Trenton-Canadian Forces Base Trade Dollar	N-B-S	10,000	33	12.9
	Silver	250	33	17
Trois-Rivieres Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	N-B-S	25,000	33	12.9
	Silver	115	33	17
Ukranian Festival, Canada's National (Dauphin) Trade Dollar	N-B-S	10,000	33	12.9
	Silver	50	33	17
	Gold	2	33	28
United Commercial Travellers Medal	N-B-S	25,000	33	12.9
	Silver	100	33	17
Vegreville Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	N-B-S	10,000	33	12.9
	Gold	5	33	28
Victoria (Greater) Visitor Information Centre Trade Dollar	N-B-S (1981)	125,000	33	12.9
	Silver (1981)	150	33	17
	N-B-S (1982)	4,000	33	12.9
	Silver (1982)	50	33	17
	N-B-S (1983)	4,000	33	12.9
	Silver (1983)	50	33	17
	N-B-S (1984)	4,000	33	12.9
	Silver (1984)	50	33	17
	N-B-S (1985)	4,000	33	12.9
	Silver (1985)	50	33	17
Woodstock District Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	N-B-S	10,000	33	12.9
Wainwright & District Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	N-B-S	10,000	33	12.9
	Silver	151	33	17
	Gold	2	33	28
Westlock Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	N-B-S	5,000	33	12.9
	Silver	25	33	17
	Gold	2	33	28
Wetaskiwin Chamber of Commerce Trade Dollar	N-B-S	20,000	33	12.9
	Silver	200	33	17
	Gold	7	33	28
Winkler, Town of Trade Dollar	N-B-S	10,100	33	12.9
Yellowknife Chamber of Commerce Medal	Silver	1,000	33	17
Yellowknife Caribou Carnival Trade Dollar	N-B-S	5,000	33	12.9

Nickel-Bonded-Steel Coins in Use in 1981

Another country and one more coin appear on our list of N-B-S™ coins in daily use in 1981. Nicaragua introduced a new 25 cvo coin. There are more than 200,000,000 coins issued in these seven denominations.

Country	Denomination	First Issued	Diameter mm	Weight gm	Equiv.U.S.Cents Coin	c/gm
Colombia	20 centavos	1978	23.0	4.5	0.5	0.1
	50 centavos	1979	23.0	4.5	1.1	0.2
Costa Rica	10 centimos	1979	18.0	2.0	0.9	0.45
	25 centimos	1980	23.0	3.25	2.2	0.7
Ecuador	20 centavos	1980	21.0	3.6	0.7	0.2
El Salvador	5 centavos	1976	23.0	4.3	2.0	0.5
Nicaragua	25 centavos	1981	23.0	3.45	4.2	1.2

N-B-S COINS



Pure nickel coins in use in 1981

We are not aware of any new pure nickel coins introduced during the past year. If we are right, this is the first time for many years without new nickel coins. We have removed from our list the two Brazilian coins issued in 1968 and 1970; inflation in that country has made these coins far more valuable as a source of nickel than as coins. Iceland introduced a new currency last year (1 new for 100 old Krona) and the pure nickel 50K no longer is in use.

The Unit Value (U.S. cents/gram) of these coins is informative; those with U.V. less than 3¢/g will probably soon be changed to less costly metal such as Nickel-Bonded-Steel. Pure nickel is best used in higher value coins where integrity (freedom from counterfeiting) and bright appearance are particularly important. Nineteen new pure nickel coins have been introduced since 1975; the average Unit Value of these is 8.7 U.S.¢/g.

COINS

Country	Denomination	First Issued	Diameter mm	Weight gm	Equiv.U.S.Cents Coin	c/gm
Algeria	5 dinars	1974	31.0	12.0	125	10.4
Angola	20 escudos	1971	30.0	12.0	46	3.8
Bahamas	*25 cents	1966	24.3	6.8	25	3.7
Belgium	10 francs	1969	27.0	8.0	34	4.2
Bhutan	1/2 rupee	1951	23.9	5.0	6.4	1.3
Cameroun	100 francs	1966	25.4	7.0	50	7.1
Canada	*5 cents	1922	21.2	4.5	4.2	0.9
	*10 cents	1968	17.9	2.1	8.4	4.0
	*25 cents	1968	23.9	5.1	21	4.1
	*50 cents	1968	27.1	8.1	42	5.2
	*1 dollar	1968	32.1	15.6	84	5.4
Central African Rep.	50 francs	1975	21.2	4.7	25	5.3
	100 francs	1971	25.4	7.0	50	7.1
	500 francs	1975	28.0	9.0	250	27.8
Comores	50 francs	1975	24.0	6.0	19.5	3.3
	100 francs	1977	28.5	10.0	39	3.9
Congo Rep.	100 francs	1971	25.4	7.0	50	7.1
Costa Rica	5 colones	1975	30.0	12.0	60	5.0
	10 colones	1975	33.0	16.0	120	7.5
	20 colones	1975	36.0	20.0	240	12.0
El Salvador	*25 centavos	1970	17.9	2.5	10	4.0
	50 centavos	1970	20.0	3.9	20	5.1
Central African States	*100 francs	1966	25.4	7.0	50	7.1
	500 francs	1976	28.0	9.0	250	27.8
France	1/2 franc	1964	19.5	4.5	11	2.4
	1 franc	1960	24.0	6.0	22	3.7
	2 francs	1979	26.5	7.5	44	5.9
French Polynesia	10 francs	1967	24.0	6.0	11	1.8
	20 francs	1967	28.5	10.0	22	2.2
	50 francs	1967	33.0	15.0	55	3.7
Gabon	100 francs	1971	25.4	7.0	45	6.4
Hungary	*5 forints	1971	24.0	5.8	26	4.5
	*10 forints	1971	28.0	8.8	53	6.0
Iraq	*250 fils	1970	33.0	15.0	86	5.7
	*500 fils	1971	36.0	22.5	172	7.6
Lebanon	*50 piastres	1968	24.0	6.0	15	2.5
	*1 livre	1968	28.0	8.0	30	3.7
	5 livres	1978	32.5	15.0	150	10.0
Luxemburg	10 francs	1971	27.0	8.0	34	4.2
Macao	1 pataca	1968	28.5	10.6	21	2.0
Madagascar	10 ariary	1978	26.5	9.0	24	2.7
	20 ariary	1978	30.5	12.0	48	4.0
Monaco	1/2 franc	1965	19.5	4.5	11	2.4
	1 franc	1960	24.0	6.0	22	3.7
	2 francs	1979	26.5	7.5	44	5.9

COINS

Country	Denomination	First Issued	Diameter mm	Weight gm	Equiv.U.S.Cents Coin	c/gm
Morocco	1 dirham	1965	24.0	6.0	25	4.2
Mozambique	20 escudos	1971	30.0	12.0	46	3.8
Netherlands	*10 cents	1948	15.0	1.5	5	3.3
	*25 cents	1948	19.0	3.0	12.5	4.2
	*1 gulden	1967	25.0	6.0	50	8.3
	*2-1/2 gulden	1968	29.0	10.0	125	12.5
Netherlands Antilles	*10 cents	1970	16.0	2.0	5.5	2.8
	*25 cents	1970	20.0	3.5	14	4.0
	*1 gulden	1970	28.0	9.0	55	6.1
	*2-1/2 gulden	1978	32.0	14.0	138	9.9
New Caledonia	10 francs	1967	24.0	6.0	11	1.8
	20 francs	1967	28.5	10.0	22	2.2
	50 francs	1967	33.0	15.0	55	3.7
New Hebrides	10 francs	1967	24.0	6.0	11	1.8
	20 francs	1967	28.5	10.0	22	2.2
	50 francs	1972	33.0	15.0	55	3.7
Panama	10 balboas	1978	45.5	42.4	1000	23.6
Phillipines	*1 piso	1970	38.1	23.2		
	*5 piso	1975	36.0	22.0	65	3.0
Reunion	50 francs	1962	24.0	6.0	19.5	3.3
	100 francs	1964	26.5	8.5	39	4.6
Singapore	*10 dollars	1980	40.7	28.0	480	17.1
South Africa	*5 cents	1965	17.4	2.5	6	2.4
	*10 cents	1965	20.7	4.0	12	3.0
	*20 cents	1965	24.2	6.0	23	3.8
	*50 cents	1965	28.0	9.5	57	6.0
	*1 rand	1977	31.0	12.0	115	9.6
Sri Lanka	5 rupees	1976	32.7	13.5	62	4.6
St. Thomas and Prince	20 escudos	1971	30.0	12.0	75	6.2
Syria	*25 piastres	1968	20.3	3.3	6.8	2.1
	*50 piastres	1968	23.4	5.0	13.5	2.7
	*1 pound	1968	27.0	7.5	27	3.6
Tchad	100 francs	1971	25.4	7.0	50	7.1
Thailand	*10 baht	1977	32.0	15.0	50	3.3
Trinidad and Tobago	*1 dollar	1969	32.0	12.6	42	3.3
Tunisia	1/2 dinar	1968	29.0	12.0	121	10.0
Venezuela	25 centimos	1965	17.0	1.75	5.6	3.2
	50 centimos	1966	20.0	3.5	11	3.2
	1 bolivar	1968	23.0	5.0	23	4.6
	2 bolivars	1968	27.0	8.5	47	5.5
	5 bolivars	1973	31.0	15.1	117	7.7
West African Monetary Union	*100 francs	1968	26.0	7.0	50	7.1

*Coins minted on SHERRITT NICKEL: Blanks or Strip

SUMMARY

43 countries	87 coins				
Summary	Smallest	15.0	1.5	5	3.3
	Largest	45.5	42.4	1000	23.6
	High Value				

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Owned and operated by Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited



First of
a series



Medals of the Sherritt Mint

By Rex F. Pearce

Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd., a 27-year-old Canadian company, discovered a small nickel mine at Lynn Lake, Manitoba, and brought it into production in 1954.

To turn the nickel ore into refined metal, Sherritt developed its own refining process and constructed a unique plant at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. The process used natural gas which, at that time, was available in the required quantities only in Alberta.

The new plant was successful. Its primary products, pure nickel powder and briquettes, were sold to existing customers. Seven years later, the company began shipping nickel coin blanks to national mints; by 1966 it had a plant supplying coins and medals in nickel and other metals.

To promote its new activities, the Sherritt Mint struck and sold a number of proprietary medals from 1966-1972. Additionally, the company commissioned medals for its own use between 1970 and 1979 and gave them to employees or people engaged in the activities marked by the medals.

In all, 15 different medals were issued as company projects by Sherritt during this period, with mintages ranging from 15 to 5,000.

The following series of articles will describe the purpose of each issue, provide minting details, and record some of the unexpected developments.

I was involved in the coinage project at Sherritt from the early scientific research on, and was in charge of the marketing group from 1961-82.

Part I: A new product, new problems and a simple sales tool that mushroomed beyond all expectations

Anthony Henday, 1966

The original idea was to produce samples which we could show to prospective customers; we were new to the minting business, and needed something to demonstrate that we could do what we promised. Secondly, some employees asked if they could have a souvenir of this new Sherritt project. About the time that was organized, the news broke in the papers and on radio, and unexpectedly high public demand made us change our plans again.

Sherritt had entered the coinage business five years earlier by producing pure nickel blanks for the Royal Canadian Mint, which used them to strike Canadian five-cent coins. We had developed a process for direct rolling of pure nickel powder into nickel strip. The refinery at Fort Saskatchewan was turning out 25 tons of nickel powder daily, most of which was made into small briquettes and sold to steel and alloy producers. Nickel strip would be a new product, ostensibly designed for radio vacuum tubes and other electronic applications.

Transistors came on the scene and ruined that market, but a timely news report in the local paper alerted us to the need in Ottawa for nickel blanks. The first shipments were made late in

and the first production was available and series has been produced for the first time.

The original obverse of Anthony Henday (left) later found its way onto many different Sherritt Mint projects — but never again paired with the original obverse.

1961, and a few five-cent coins made from the new Sherritt blanks were released in December. By the summer of 1963, blank-production capacity was over 250 tons a year, and we were looking overseas to possible export markets. That's when the suggestion was first made that Sherritt should mint coins, medals and tokens to open further markets for this new product.

In 1964, a large blank order was secured from South Africa, and calls in certain Middle East countries confirmed a need for new base-metal coins to replace silver coins that were being illicitly melted down. These countries had no national mint, so blanks were of no interest to them; they had to have coins, traditionally minted for them by the big mints in western Europe. But these European mints were busy keeping up with demand for their own coins and had little time for the smaller foreign customers, who encouraged us to offer them coins.

The Royal Canadian Mint had no surplus capacity, but offered Sherritt technical assistance should we decide to set up a private mint. Canada's centennial was coming up in 1967, and a medallion distributed at the Montreal World's Fair that year seemed certain. Careful study of our legal position



showed there was nothing to prevent us from minting foreign coins, and there were other Canadian firms turning out medals and tokens.

In June 1965, the company's board of directors approved setting up a minting press and instructed the marketing group to develop orders; the press was ordered the next month and design work started on the new mint.

We decided on pure nickel coins as our primary product. Pure nickel has many virtues as a coinage material and has been proven worldwide since first being used in 1820 in Switzerland. Not only is nickel bright and lustrous, very resistant to tarnishing and wear, but its unique magnetic properties provide excellent protection in vending machines and other automats. Additionally, it is the only metal used for coinage in its pure, unalloyed state, thus providing a national stockpile of a strategic metal. We marketed it as the best replacement for silver alloy coins.

Obviously, we had to have some sample pieces we could show to prospective customers in the countries we would approach. It seemed logical to have the tokens show they were pure nickel from Sherritt at Fort Saskatchewan, Canada. So it was fairly simple to design one side — the reverse, in our mind. We used the Sherritt logo (the hexagonal cross-section of a piece of mining drill steel, with the outline of a nickel briquette made in the refinery forming the center) with the words showing the metal and the origin.

The other side — reverse — design

Sherritt got its start in the coin-and-medal business by supplying pure-nickel blanks for Canadian five-cent pieces. More Canadian and world contracts followed.

was not so easy. We felt it imperative that we make a good choice for the all-important obverse of the sample piece.

Since most coins have the head of a prominent person on the obverse, we asked Sherritt's president if we might use his likeness. Eldon Brown was highly respected by his peers in the industry and well liked by his employees, but he refused firmly, saying he was not dead yet. When we responded that someone didn't have to be dead — the Queen wasn't — he remarked that he was not a queen, nor even a woman, and we could not use his likeness. When asked for suggestions, he told us it was our problem; it was our idea to mint the tokens.

Returning to the Fort Saskatchewan theme, we tried finding some prominent person connected with the town and its development. Rev. Peter Ream of First United Church had written a brief history of the town a few years earlier, *The Fort on the Saskatchewan*. In it he wrote about Anthony Henday, an employee of Hudson's Bay Company at York Factory, who was sent on a major exploration in 1754-55 to contact the Blackfoot Indians in modern-day Alberta. Henday travelled about 2,500 miles, was away one year and camped for a time on the banks of the North Saskatchewan River, close to the site of

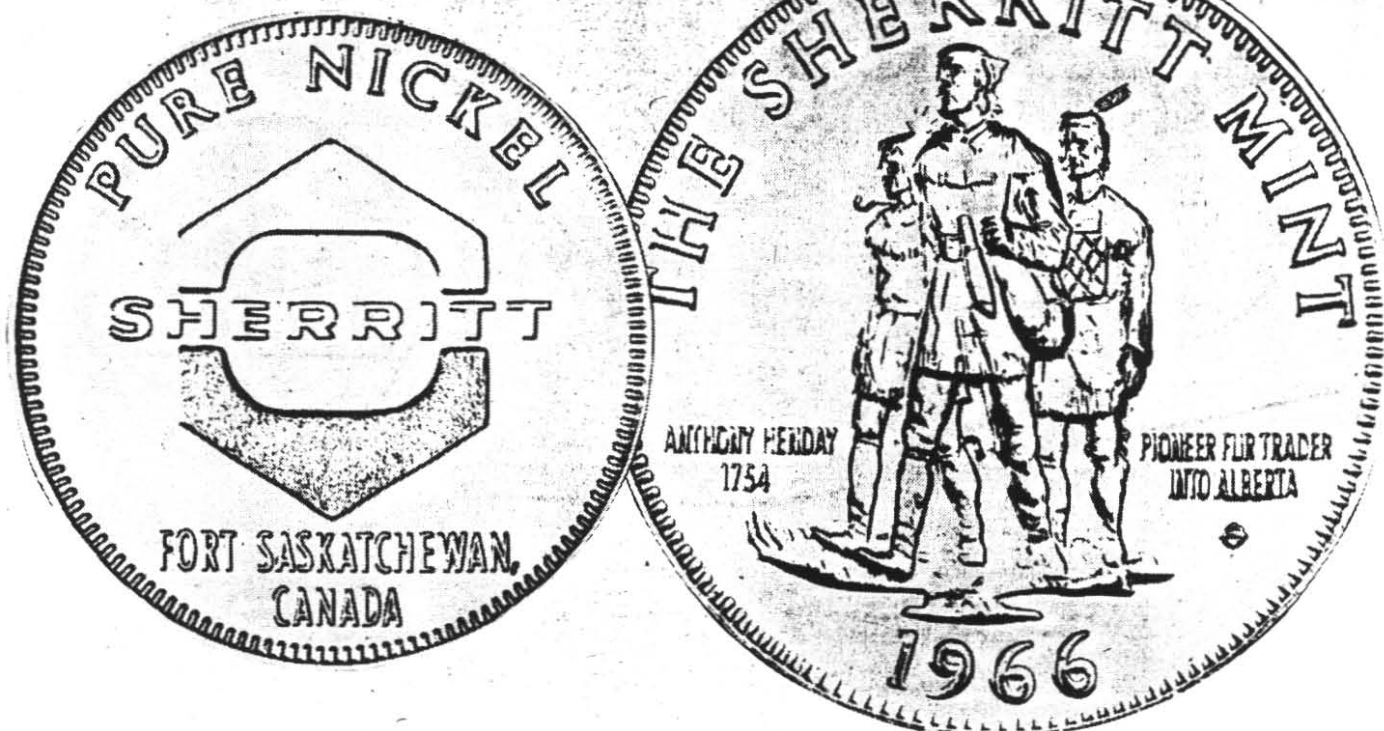
the new mint. Henday was one of the very few Europeans who had travelled inland from the bay and was the first to see the Rocky Mountains; he was a true pioneer of the area. What better person to use on our new tokens? A sketch of Henday entering the Blackfoot camp is featured in many Canadian history books.

We decided that we should have three tokens of diameters carefully different from current Canadian coins. For a high-value coin, we chose a 32.0-millimeter diameter and a 12.75-gram weight; for a mid-value coin, a 26.0-millimeter diameter and a 7-gram weight; and for a low-value coin, a 20.0-millimeter diameter and 3.23-gram weight.

The large and small coins would have a plain edge and the mid-size coin a milled edge. They'd all have the same design, to minimize costs. So we needed three sets of master dies from which transfer hubs and working dies could be made. Ottawa could not offer us die-making services, so we asked the Franklin Mint in Philadelphia for help, and they agreed to prepare the master dies and hubs to our design.

(SHERRITT, Next Page)

3
The finished product. Curiously, even the gold medal reads "Pure Nickel."



SHERRITT

(From Page 25)

By the summer of 1966, our coin press was delivered and being set up, and the test dies were ready at Franklin. The technician chosen to operate the press was sent to Philadelphia to strike a few hundred test pieces from the new dies in each of the three sizes. By September, minting trials commenced at the new Sherritt Mint; in October, the first samples were dispatched to prospective customers overseas. Already, employees at Fort Saskatchewan were asking for souvenirs of the new piece, but we decided early that mint products should and would not be given away. This would be a dangerous precedent in an operation intended to produce coins. So a modest price was put on the three-token set and the 32-millimeter piece, a lower price to employees than refinery visitors or the public.

We printed a short summary of Henday's story along with an announcement of the new mint and packaged it with the three medals in a simple, attractive, easy-to-mail vinyl folder.

We sold the three-piece set to employees for \$2.75 and to the public for \$3.50. Employees got a 35-cent break on the \$1.75 price of the single 32-millimeter medallion.

We had prepared a press release to announce the establishment of the Sherritt Mint, and we expected some small demand for the souvenir sets.

Many of the refinery employees — but by no means all — had ordered, so we minted 1,000 of each size to supply the marketing group's requirement for samples.

The press release was sent out Nov. 16, a few days earlier than planned, but word of our activities had leaked. Canadian Press put it across its news wire, and the brief story caught the attention of editors all across the country. The demand for the Anthony Henday medallions was amazing to us. We heard from people from Newfoundland to the Yukon who were interested in having a set. Dealers contacted us; several wanted to be exclusive sales agents for the new mint. Quite a few teachers wrote asking for free samples for their classes, but our policy of no free samples remained firm. Many people asked us to keep their names on a list of future issues, something we had not thought of at the time.

In a few weeks, inquiries arrived from the United States, as that country's numismatic press printed the story; this was followed by letters from a few overseas countries. From England via Saskatchewan, we heard of a lady whose ancestry included Anthony Henday.

The demand continued for several months. Late in 1966, we struck a limited issue in 24-karat gold to prepaid orders.

The order book was held open until early 1967. Minting of the three pieces

was carried out to meet orders and then stopped; no reminting has been done. Final minting figures for the original Anthony medallions were: 2,000 three coin sets; 2,834 20-millimeter pure-nickel coins (2,000 of those in sets); 2,806 26.0-millimeter pure-nickel pieces; 3,889 32.0-millimeter, pure nickel pieces (750 sold as singles); and 49 26-millimeter, 24-karat-gold versions.

Note that the gold version was minted from the same dies as the nickel, so that the reverse on the gold still reads "Pure Nickel."

The Anthony Henday obverse die has been used on several occasions as a test die for trial mintings, especially in a new 33-millimeter size. In such cases, it has been teamed with various reverse dies but never with the original 1966 reverse, so there are no re-issues of the original set.

Not only was this first Sherritt Mint issue well received by the public, but mint and financial officials overseas welcomed the new source of coins. The price of silver had continued to rise, and countries were looking for a lower-cost high-quality metal for their coins. In particular, we were asked whether pure nickel could be used for crown-size coins, or whether it would require too much minting force for current coin presses. These inquiries pointed the way for the second Sherritt Mint medal, dated 1967. ■

Henry Kelsey proved that a crown-size nickel coin was not only feasible but darn good-looking to boot

By Rex F. Pearce

(Editor's Note: Rex F. Pearce is the former head of the marketing group at Sherritt Gordon Mines.)

1967 was a difficult year in the nickel industry, and Sherritt Gordon had its share of problems. Demand for nickel powder and briquettes from the Fort Saskatchewan refinery was far greater than the supply, and the marketing group was kept busy allocating the plant output fairly — and convincing unhappy customers that it was fair. In addition, the rolling mill was short of orders, and no coin orders at all had been received, although medallion orders were quite encouraging. Any thoughts about a second mint medal were put off until midyear, when the usual summer lull in commercial activities provided time to work on the matter.

As noted in the previous installment, there were questions whether pure nickel could be used in a crown-sized coin, so we decided to mint such a piece for our second issue. The success of the Anthony Henday design encouraged us to use another Western Canadian pioneer for the obverse, and in researching Henday's story we found Henry Kelsey.

Kelsey was another of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s servants. He was born in 1670, the year the company was founded, and spent his life in its service, starting as an indentured captain's boy and finishing as governor of the company in Canada. In 1690, he was sent inland from the bay coast to visit the country of the Assiniboine Indians and promote trade. He spent two years on his journey, traveling with various bands of Indians. He was the first European to set foot on the Canadian prairies and the first to see buffalo and grizzly bear. He kept a remarkable journal of his travels. Here was another great Canadian pioneer, a most suitable subject for our new medal.

It was June before the obverse design

Second of
a series



Medals of the Sherritt Mint

was ready. We chose to use the same reverse used for Henday in 1966. The large (37-millimeter) piece required a new reverse die in this size, as well as three new obverse dies with the Kelsey design. However, the Franklin Mint was much too busy to make dies for us, as they had with the Henday design; furthermore, their dies were expensive, especially with Canadian duty added. They did agree to engrave a 37-millimeter reverse from the model they had in stock, but we had to find a new source for obverse dies.

Since time was short, we decided to issue only one medal this year. This would also reduce our costs.

We often went to lunch from the Toronto office to the cafeteria in the King Edward Hotel on King St. In one of the hotel's display windows were some examples of steel stationery engraving done by an engraver whose office was nearby. We called on Harry Markwardt to see if he could engrave medal and coin dies. He could. He was interested.

Apprenticed in Hamburg, Markwardt immigrated to Canada after World War II and was making a living as a general

engraver, but he was happy to re-enter the medal field. He gave us a quote for the Kelsey die at a very attractive price and he could start at once; moreover, since his office was so close, we could monitor his progress. The time was short, as we wanted to have the new medal available for sale at the Canadian Numismatic Association convention in Ottawa Aug. 31.

Having in mind the high demand for the Henday medals, we set the Kelsey press run at 5,000 for the public, 2,000 for marketing samples, and 1,000 as contingency. Since the silver and gold versions had sold well in 1966, we chose to have these available at the start, and decided to strike 12 24-karat-gold and 50 .999-fine silver versions. The necessary silver and gold blanks, a good portion of the nickel blanks, the Franklin Mint reverse die, and Markwardt's obverse die were at the mint by the end of July.

It took a few days to prepare working dies, but by Aug. 4 we realized we had a crisis on our hands. The engraving on Markwardt's die was much too deep in places; while it could be used to mint

Pearce: 'We realized we had a crisis on our hands. The engraving on the die was much too deep in places.'



the silver and gold medals (these metals are quite soft and do not work harden during minting), the nickel would not fill the die despite repeated strikings, and the design was incomplete. We had not told Markwardt of this restriction, and his artistry resulted in a greater-than-acceptable relief. A sample medal in nickel was sent down to show him our problem, and he was instructed to engrave a new die.

In the meantime, we registered our mint mark, which we could engrave on the dies. We simplified the Sherritt logo, transforming it into a small hexagon with a horizontal line through it. The mark appears on either side of the date on the Kelsey medals.

Harry Markwardt directly engraved the design, in the negative, into the steel master die blank. He made a photographic reduction of the design, printed it on the steel and engraved through it into the metal. He mounted the original



design facing into a mirror so that he could see the mirror image or negative as he worked. Engraving in this way is much faster and less expensive than sculpting a model and reducing on a machine, as is usually done for coinage dies, but it demands a great deal of skill and patience. Harry was truly a master engraver and did beautiful work. However, when he had to engrave a new die, it was inevitable that there would be minor differences from the original apart from the difference in relief. So our silver and gold Kelsey pieces are recognizably different from the nickel pieces; the sample nickel strike from the first die, a unique piece, is a treasured part of my own collection.

The new die was flown by air express to Fort Saskatchewan Aug. 23, the first of many master dies dispatched in this way. 500 nickel medals were minted in time for us to offer them for sale, along with the 12 gold and 50 silver specimens, at the CNA convention.

Each medal was packaged with the story of Kelsey and his expedition. Prices were \$3.50 for the 37-millimeter, 26.84-gram medal; \$8 for the 27.77-gram silver medal; and \$175 for the 51.64-gram gold medal.

The nickel and silver medals sold well; the gold, because of its high price, sold very slowly. The precious-metal versions were serially edge-numbered and also stamped with the fineness — .999 for silver, 24 karat for gold.

Public announcement of the new medals was made Sept. 12 to the regular daily press and numismatic papers. It

received excellent coverage, and orders started coming in for all three versions. One interesting letter was from the Confederation Life Association, which had used Henry Kelsey as the subject for its 1958 calendar. They commissioned a painting by artist Rex Woods that shows Kelsey as a young man and is probably more accurate than the Jeffreys picture.

Another very interesting contact was with Earle Kelsey of Connecticut, the U.S. recording secretary for The Kelsey Kindred, an association of descendants of William Kelsey, one of the Puritan fathers. He had more than 1,100 Kelseys on his mailing list and announced our medal in the Kelsey family news bulletin. Orders arrived from these people for the next 2½ years!

Final minting figures for the Henry Kelsey medal were 5,000 nickel, of which 1,500 were for marketing and 3,500 for general sale; 200 silver; and 15 gold.

As with the Henday issue, foreign papers picked up the story and printed it for several months after the original announcement. It was shown in an Arabic paper, with a summary translated into that language, and it was also translated into several European numismatic papers. We had orders from Australia, Libya and South Africa. The last two medals, one nickel and one silver, were sold to Spec. 5 Donald Kelsey at a U.S. Army post-office address in Europe in July 1970. In all, it was a fitting conclusion to the second Sherritt Mint medal. ■



1968: the mint attacks
worldwide hunger in its
unique Western Canadian
way



Medals of the Sherritt Mint

3

By Rex F. Pearce

By the end of 1967, Sherritt's coinage operations were looking much brighter; we had substantial orders for pure nickel blanks for the Canadian five-, 10- and 25-cent coins, an order from the Netherlands for 300 tons of coin blanks a year for three years, and the all-important first order for coins. The Central Bank of Lebanon ordered 300,000 pure nickel one-livre coins as their part of a coinage program sponsored by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Early in 1968, we got another blank order from South Africa and an excellent coin order for three denominations from Syria's Central Bank: 25- and 50-piastre regular issues and a 100-piastre FAO commemorative. During the early summer, we received our first big order for nickel medallions: 50,000 "Klondike dollars" from the Edmonton Exhibition Association. So the mint was very busy, and it

was August before we had time to consider our 1968 mint medal.

The FAO people asked us to use food development as the theme, as we had received two FAO coin orders. Furthermore, Sherritt's refinery was producing a full range of fertilizers for farm use, and our fertilizer marketers liked the idea. Since we wished to retain our basic theme of honoring Western Canadian pioneers, we asked the Canadian Department of Agriculture for suggestions and they came up with two men who met our requirements. We selected Dr. (later Sir) Charles Saunders, the developer of Marquis wheat, which revolutionized wheat production on the Canadian prairies. Marquis is a high-yield strain with excellent milling and baking qualities, but its great advantage is that it ripens 10 days or more earlier than other wheat types. This 10 days often meant the difference between a good harvest and a poor one, or none at all. Early frost ruined the slower-maturing wheats when Marquis was already

harvested.

The Department of Agriculture supplied us with a photograph of Saunders but we needed a proper design; also, we needed a new reverse. Having used the "Sherritt/Pure Nickel/ Fort Saskatchewan" design for two years on the Hen day and Kelsey medals, we had made that point and it was time for a change. Further, properly illustrating the story of Saunders and Marquis wheat would take both sides of the 1968 piece. Engraver Harry Markwardt sketched some of his ideas, and we decided to engage him to design the medal and engrave the master dies. The dies were shipped to the mint Nov. 8, and production was scheduled for early December when the precious-metal blanks would be delivered.

We decided this year to mint the silver version in sterling silver (.925 fine rather than .999 fine, and the gold version in 22-karat .917-fine gold rounds.



The medals were eventually used for promotions in the Canadian Department of Agriculture, and 1,000 obverse-only medals were struck and made into string ties.

out with copper. This reddish-colored alloy was often used for coins. All medals would be 32 millimeters in diameter.

Prices were set at \$2.50 for the 12.8-gram nickel medal, packed with a story in a vinyl envelope; \$7.50 for the 16.9-gram sterling silver; and \$65 for the 25-gram medal.

That year, we arranged some advance publicity to get some idea of the numbers we would sell of the silver and gold versions. The initial order for blanks was 50 silver and 25 gold, but advance orders with payment had been received for 11 gold and 68 silver before minting commenced. Due to a misunderstanding, the first 22 gold medals did not show the 22-karat fineness mark on the edge and were shipped before this was noticed. All remaining gold did have the mark and were serially edge-numbered.

Minting of the Saunders medal was not without problems. Markwardt again engraved parts of the design (the left eyebrow and tip of the nose) much deeper than specified and extended the diameter of the engraved area beyond the specified maximum, so that there

was almost no rim around the design. Further, the field around the head, the reverse hands and bowl was shaded instead of being clear as in our two earlier medals. The deep engraving required extra strikes to fill the die, and the narrow rim accentuated the need for precise centering of the obverse die. All of our working dies were chrome-plated and polished to give bright, lustrous medals. Dies that became partly worn were removed from the press, rechromed and again polished and returned to use, thus giving extra die life. The Saunders fields could not be polished due to the engraved shading, and some of our people were not pleased with the appearance of the medals. However, as noted by the mint supervisor: "When examined closely, the fine detail and good effect of the engraving are obvious."

Again that year, we received very good coverage in the press, especially from the numismatic papers in Canada and the United States; orders came from all over the continent, many from collectors who had previously bought Henday and Kelsey medals. We sent specimens to our overseas contacts,

both customers and prospects. In those countries where we had met the Canadian Trade Commissioner, we sent a medal to use as he saw fit. In Portugal, he sent it to the National Federation of Millers, who were customers for Canadian wheat, and we promptly received a request for another for the personal collection of the federation's president. To show our thanks for the help from the Department of Agriculture, we sent nickel medals to the minister and his deputy, and suggested that the department consider using these medals in its public relations work. It took a year, but in February 1970, they ordered 200 for this use. We made a similar suggestion to the Alberta 4-H clubs but were turned down.

Our colleagues in fertilizer marketing commissioned a run of 1,000 uniface medals showing only the Saunders side; these were mounted on string ties and given to farmer-customers of Sherritt's. For our own coinage-marketing program, we had 200 nickel medals set into letter openers, which proved very popular.

Final minting figures were: nickel, 2,500; sterling silver, 150; gold 22-karat, 50; and nickel uniface, 1,000. ■



Medals of the Sherritt Mint

1968: With the Samuel Hearne medal, the mint learned some hard lessons about expanding its markets

By Rex F. Pearce

Coinage activities at Sherritt in 1969 were at about the same level as in 1968, but we had three minting presses operating and more experience in all aspects of the production of blanks and coins. Nickel metal, as a commodity, was in short supply that year, but we had our own mine and refinery to meet our requirements. Planning for the annual mint medal got under way earlier; we could arrange production in October and November so that we could make sales for Christmas.

We maintained the Western Canadian pioneer theme and again chose an explorer. Samuel Hearne was another of the Hudson's Bay men who made notable contributions to the exploration of the Canadian west and north. In November 1769, 200 years before we announced the medal, Hearne was sent from Fort Prince of Wales on the bay coast to investigate reports of a rich copper mine near the mouth of a great river flowing north into the Atlantic Ocean. He was also to encourage the

Indians he met to trade with the company and determine if there was a Northwest Passage which ships could take from Hudson's Bay to the Arctic Ocean. He had two false starts before his journey was completed; it was a success, even though he reported that the copper mine was not rich and there was no Northwest Passage in that part of the country. He reached the Arctic shore and saw the pack ice. The Chipewyan Indians accompanying him fell upon a band of Eskimos at Bloody Falls on the Coppermine River and massacred everyone, to Hearne's horror. On the return journey, Hearne saw Great Slave Lake (he was the first European to do so) and persuaded several bands of Indians to bring their furs to the company fort. He was away 19 months and his detailed and accurate journal and maps of the lands were used for more than 100 years. Here was a great Canadian pioneer.

Having a little more time at our disposal, we decided to increase the publicity efforts and to use some paid advertising this year. At the suggestion of our advertising agency, we planned to use the ethnic press to offer the medal to new Canadians and we sent our announcement to an expanded list of coin columnists in the United States. We had the press release and advertisement translated into 12 languages by Sherritt's Fort Saskatchewan staff and sent to the appropriate newspapers (those marked * were used for advertising): Dutch, French, German*, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian*, Polish*, Portuguese*, Slovakian, Spanish, and Ukrainian*. English advertisements were placed in the Canadian Jewish paper, in U.S. numismatic papers and the *Winnipeg Free Press*.

Six of the ethnic papers were Toronto-based, three were in Winnipeg and one in Edmonton. Of course, we



Orders for the Hearne medal came from such diverse sources as the Hudson's Bay Co., the Norwegian Water Resources and Electricity Board and the Samuel Hearne Secondary School.



notified by direct mail all who had brought the earlier medals.

Orders for other medallions and trade dollars to Sherritt were increasing, and we needed another engraver who could work with us. We approached Hans Kratz of Precision Engraving Co., Toronto. Kratz was another German immigrant who brought fine skills with him and had built a good business. We discussed the two sides and ordered the master dies from him. Kratz employed the traditional method of sculpting a model, forming a plastic cast, metallizing this and then cutting the dies on a reducing machine. He had done some work for us earlier, notably on the dies for the Lebanon FAO coin. He completed the Hearne dies Oct. 14, and the first medals were struck at the mint later that month.

The publicity and advertising campaign was launched mid-November and generated a good deal of interest. The medals were offered in nickel (32 millimeters, 12.5 grams, packaged with the Samuel Hearne story, \$2.50), silver (32 millimeters, 15.5 grams, .999 fine, with the Samuel Hearne story, \$7.50); and gold (32 millimeters, 28.0 grams, 24 carats, serially numbered on edge, \$70). None of our gold could be sold in the

United States or certain other countries at this time.

Minting of the Hearne medal went well, without problems; the field area on the designs was small, but the life was good and the depth of engraving was within specification. Through the early publicity, we contacted Jerry Remick, Ste. Foy, Quebec, whose coin column was widely read, and also some prominent U.S. coin columnists. The *Journal of the Arctic Institute of North America* mentioned our issue (for a modest fee) and this brought orders from several people who had a deep interest either in Samuel Hearne or in Arctic exploration in general. Among these was the Northern Stores Department of the Hudson's Bay Company, who published our press release in their staff magazine, *Moccasin Telegraph*. These secondary press mentions carried on through summer 1970. In August, we heard from the Samuel Hearne Secondary School in Inuvik, Northwest Territories, and in September from the Norwegian Water Resources and Electricity Board.

Several months after announcing the Hearne medal, we analyzed the sources of the orders, as far as we were able, to

determine the effectiveness of the various types of publicity used. By far the best was our own direct mail to people who had ordered from us before. Employee interest had fallen off and sales to dealers were very modest. Paid advertisements in the numismatic newspapers did not bring in enough orders to pay for the advertising. The most effective paper for advertising was *The Winnipeg Free Press*, through which we sold a few nickel versions, but a fairly good number of silver and gold pieces; we almost covered our cost. All the effort in the ethnic press was to little avail; very few orders came in, and of those, most were for the silver version.

We had planned to mint 5,000 nickel Hearne medals, if demand required this quantity, but minting was stopped at 2,500. Public sales were just short of 1,000; the rest were used in our overseas coinage marketing. 250 silver and 50 gold versions were struck and sold by the end of 1970. Overall revenue from the issue was about \$7,500 and costs, excluding advertising and publicity, were about \$4,700. The net return did not cover the publicity costs, but we now knew that we should concentrate on our own direct mailings. ■



1970: The mint learns to dance the bureaucratic minuet and experiments with a new coinage metal



Medals of the Sherritt Mint

By Rex F. Pearce

In January 1970, when we were busy selling our 1969 Samuel Hearne medal, it was suggested to us that the 25th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization would be a fine choice for our 1970 medal. The FAO was founded at a meeting in Quebec in October 1945, so there was a strong Canadian aspect to the anniversary, which was to be marked by another gathering in that city. The suggestion came out of the FAO's Rome office, from a special-studies officer who had been promoting the issue of FAO coins by U.N.-member countries. Since Canada had turned down such an issue, there was no point in his contacting the Royal Canadian Mint, but since we had minted three FAO coins (Lebanon, Syria and Trinidad & Tobago), he felt we ought to be interested.

He wrote to the agriculture department in Ottawa, asking them to help us with design ideas. Just at this time,

the department ordered 200 Saunders medals from us, so we arranged a meeting in Ottawa to see what could be done for FAO.

They had several suggestions. One was to use the likeness of Lester Pearson on one side with a maple leaf on the other. A better design, in our view, was the FAO insignia as the obverse and a maple leaf and the number 25 on the reverse. It was indicated to us that the department might buy several hundred of the FAO medals for its own use. They began preparing the text of the story that would accompany the medal.

At this point, we asked the FAO officer if our medal could be made the official FAO 25th-anniversary medal. That caused a fantastic bureaucratic minuet that continued for some time at various levels of the FAO headquarters and occasionally involved the Canadian agriculture department. In the end, FAO officials decided they would not make it official, though we could call it

"approved by FAO" for the anniversary. The Franklin Mint had been given permission to mint the "official" medal for the U.N.'s 25th anniversary — after promising the U.N. \$100,000 or a 20 percent royalty, whichever was greater, and spending \$100,000 on advertising and promotion. Unless we would make a proportionate commitment, we could not have an official medal; besides, the French Mint was already working on a much larger, 72-millimeter medal for the same purpose, and there could not be two official medals. So we dropped that idea and simply adopted the theme for our medal.

We decided to make it 35 millimeters in diameter and strike it in bronze (17.0 grams), sterling silver (.925 fine, 20.0 grams) and 22-karat gold (.917 fine, 33.9 grams).

It would be packaged, as our earlier medals had been, in a die-cut card in a

(SHERRITT, Page 14)



At the same time, the mint was striking FAO coins for Lebanon (left) and Trinidad and Tobago (below).

SHERITT

(From Page 12)

vinyl envelope, with the story of the FAO prepared by the agriculture department. We gave the department's design sketches to Harry Markwardt, who developed an excellent new reverse to go with the FAO insignia, using the Sherritt mint mark as a divider on the reverse and maple leaves as dividers on the obverse. He was commissioned to engrave the master dies; we ordered blanks for the three versions from the Royal Canadian Mint.

Having finally settled the arrangements for the medal, we offered the agriculture department the opportunity to order its needs from us at a very heavy discount from the prices to be published. We were told that the department had no funds for such purchases; in fact, it was having trouble coming up with the funds to put on the 25th-anniversary dinner in Quebec. It seemed that some long-time disagreements between the department and FAO, which reached the level of animosity between certain officials, were at work. We were sent a rather brusque letter from the department, disassociating itself from anything to do with our medal!

At the same time, the officer in Rome suggested to us that many people would like to have a gold medal, but only a few would be able to afford our 35-milli-

meter gold medal, which contained one troy ounce of gold. He thought we should also mint a smaller version "about the size of a British sovereign" (22 millimeters). This seemed like a reasonable idea, so we agreed, provided that he could obtain enough orders to cover the cost of the extra dies and minting.

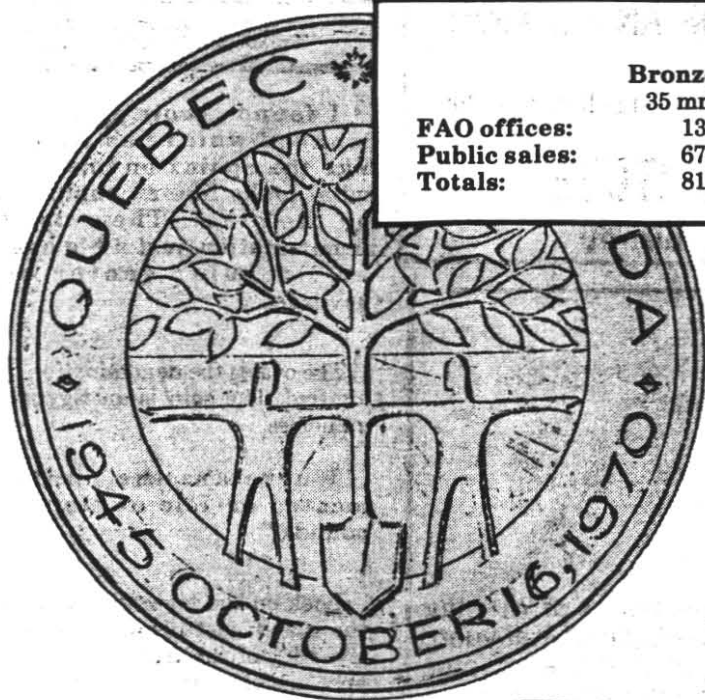
By September, we were able to send samples of the 35-millimeter bronze, silver and gold medals to FAO Rome, and bronze and silver samples to their North American office in Washington (gold medals still being prohibited in the United States). They were well received in both offices; staff members and others placed orders at the respective offices. Prices were \$2.50 public and \$1.25 FAO employees for the bronze, \$10 public and \$4 FAO for the silver and

\$100 public and \$80 FAO for the gold.

The Washington office asked if we could make up clear Lucite paperweights with the bronze medal; we arranged for these also.

In October, at the time of the 25th-anniversary meeting in Quebec, we started our direct mailing to our customers. The Rome FAO office mentioned the medal in its August bulletin to worldwide distributors of its coin albums. We followed this lead by sending each of the distributors a sample bronze medal. Earlier, the officer had suggested that the crown agents in London might be interested in adding the medal to its list of products, but they decided against doing so. Much to our





	Bronze 35 mm	Silver 35 mm	Gold 35 mm	Gold 22 mm	Chrome- Iron 22 mm
FAO offices:	138	111	48	230	10,000
Public sales:	673	89	11	3	—
Totals:	811	200	59	233	10,000

surprise, the agriculture department in Ottawa ordered 100 bronze, 10 silver and two gold medals at the discount price we had given them.

We received excellent coverage in both the general newspapers and the numismatic press, particularly in Canada and the United States but also in overseas countries. Orders started to arrive, with useful quantities from the FAO offices in Washington and Rome, who also placed a tentative order for 140 gold medals in the proposed 22-millimeter size.

We discussed this order with our col-

leagues at the mint and research laboratories, where work had been going on for some time to develop a new, low-cost coinage metal. There was some promise in chromized iron, produced by blanking carbon steel strip, treating the blanks in a controlled-atmosphere furnace atmosphere in which pure chromium metal was diffused into the blanks' surface from the vapor phase. Perhaps we could mint a few thousand tokens in the new metal with the small FAO dies and have them distributed by FAO.

Markwardt quoted us a very reasonable price to engrave the new 22 millimeter dies and could give prompt delivery. We were able to get supplies of 22-karat gold strip from which we could make the required blanks.

With a gold value of about \$11, we

priced the new version at \$20. When word was telexed to the officer in Rome, he confirmed the order for 140 gold and offered to buy 20,000 of the chromized iron tokens at 2 cents each. While \$400 was not much of an order, it confirmed our proposal to mint samples in the new metal.

In general, orders for the FAO medals were disappointing; the public showed little interest, and collector sales were notably less than in previous years. FAO's Rome officer sent out another bulletin, setting May 15, 1971, as the deadline for orders from staff members. We were having severe problems making the chromized iron blanks, as scaling up the laboratory process to larger-sized units did not go well. Rome became very impatient — quite understandably — with the repeated delays. The tokens were commemorating an anniversary that occurred in October 1970, and here it was six months later. They had re-ordered the 35-millimeter medals in all three metals, but it was not until July 26 that we were able to send these pieces, along with 10,000 chromized-iron pieces. They agreed to pay \$200 for these but cancelled the balance of the order, due to late delivery.

A few odd orders for the 35-millimeter medals came in during the autumn, but when we closed the order book on this FAO medal, sales were less than we had expected.

Gross revenue for the series was about \$12,000 and we more than covered our production costs, excluding the costs to make the chrome-iron blanks. ■

Bogota to host symposium in '87

Bogota, Colombia, will be the site of an international numismatic conference in 1987, according the president of the newly founded Association Francaise pour la Promotion de la Numismatique.

Guy Ritard said the theme of the conference is "At the Eve of the Third Millennium: Evaluation and Prospects of a Century of Numismatic Progress."

He also listed the AFPN's six salient goals: promoting numismatic sciences and the creating of university degrees in the field; enhancing the calling and

practice of numismatic experts; encouraging public authorities to increase funds for the preservation, enlargement and publication of state-owned collection; fostering basic research and publishing original works in numismatic and monetary history; devising an international computerized system to keep track of rare coins, prevent thefts and counterfeits; and inducing state authorities to ease customs regulation to facilitate wider exchange of coins and international numismatic

fairs.

Nothing additional has been announced on the Bogota conference, though the association did set an annual individual membership fee of 100 French francs and an annual organization membership fee of 1,000 francs.

The Bogota conference is one of a series of shows and conferences set for around the world this fall. In addition to this international symposium in London and the mint directors' conference in Ottawa, Canada, the Money Museum of the Bank of Cuba and the Numismatic Society of Cuba is planning a coin show for Dec. 11-13.



Dollar long and day early

By Rex F. Pearce

The mid-August announcement that the Royal Canadian Mint had awarded the contract to supply the basic nickel blanks for its new gold-colored \$1 coin to Sherritt Gordon Mines ended 10 years of planning, arguments, intense commercial competition and political infighting.

Canada's new \$1 coin will be introduced in 1987 and will be minted in Aureate nickel, a new coin metal especially developed by Sherritt for high-value coins. Aureate nickel is essentially pure nickel enveloped in a skin of special bronze to give it a gold color. The nickel metal will be mined and partly processed by Inco Ltd. at Sudbury; final refining, production of the nickel blanks and application of the Aureate skin will be done in Sherritt's plants at Fort Sas-

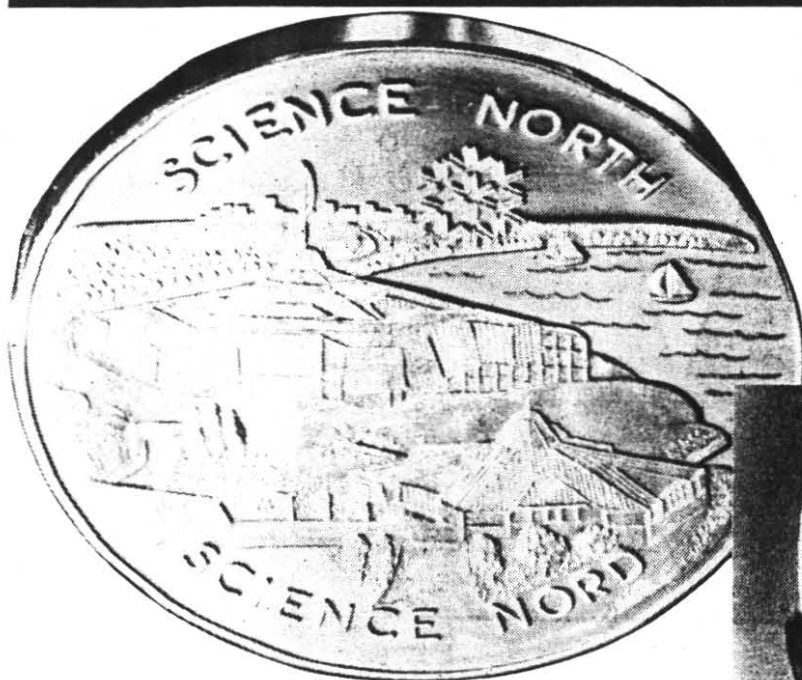
katchewan, Alberta. The coins will be struck at the Royal Canadian Mint in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Canada joins many other countries which have changed their low-value note to a coin, hoping in doing so to avoid problems experienced by some of these countries.

In a report presented to the 13th Mint Directors' Conference in Copenhagen in 1984, James C. Corkery, the mint's master, described how the mint reviewed the Canadian coinage system in 1977 with a eye to developing a \$1 coin that met public needs and was economical to produce. Meetings were held with representatives of the blind, the urban-transportation, vending and telephone industries, and manufacturers of equipment used in vending, counting, sorting and

How Sherritt Gordon found true happiness and millions of dollars Canadian by proving that all that glitters just might be nickel-bronze, as told by Sherritt's former marketing director

⑥ E/6 ?



The battle lines were drawn early: Pearce (below) and Sherritt against Inco. A medallion made of Inco's Nigold is at left.



packaging coins; afterwards, the mint concluded that a new dollar coin should be 26.5 millimeters in diameter and have a 2.1-millimeter maximum thickness, be made of pure nickel, accepted by equipment presently in the market or already designed, easily recognized by everyone and well accepted by the general public.

The mint clearly saw that the \$1 note would have to be withdrawn, but the Pierre Trudeau-led Liberal government of the time would not accept this condition. Since the United States was already embarked on the Susan B. Anthony \$1 coin program, the Trudeau government preferred to wait and watch before going ahead with such a controversial action.

The RCM then began designing a coin to meet these needs, and sought other ways to improve public acceptance of a new coin. At 26.5 millimeters, the \$1 coin would be only 23 percent larger than the circulating 25-cent coin; papers presented at earlier mint-directors' conferences had clearly shown that an area difference of 33 percent was essential for easy recognition if the two coins were minted in the same, or similar, metals.

One way to improve public recognition would be to mint a polygonal coin. Polygonal coins are accepted in automatic vending and coin-handling equipment if they have at least seven sides (preferably more), if the corners are rounded and if there are an odd number of sides to provide a nearly constant diameter. (An even number of sides yields two diameters, point-to-point and flat-to-flat). The RCM made a number

of such samples in pure nickel, and the 11-sided shape looked good except for the color. Even with the polygonal shape, discrimination from the 25 cents was not good; the color tended to overcome the shape difference. Since the vending industry was emphatic that a pure-nickel coin was essential to provide the security they needed, the only solution was to change the color of pure nickel.

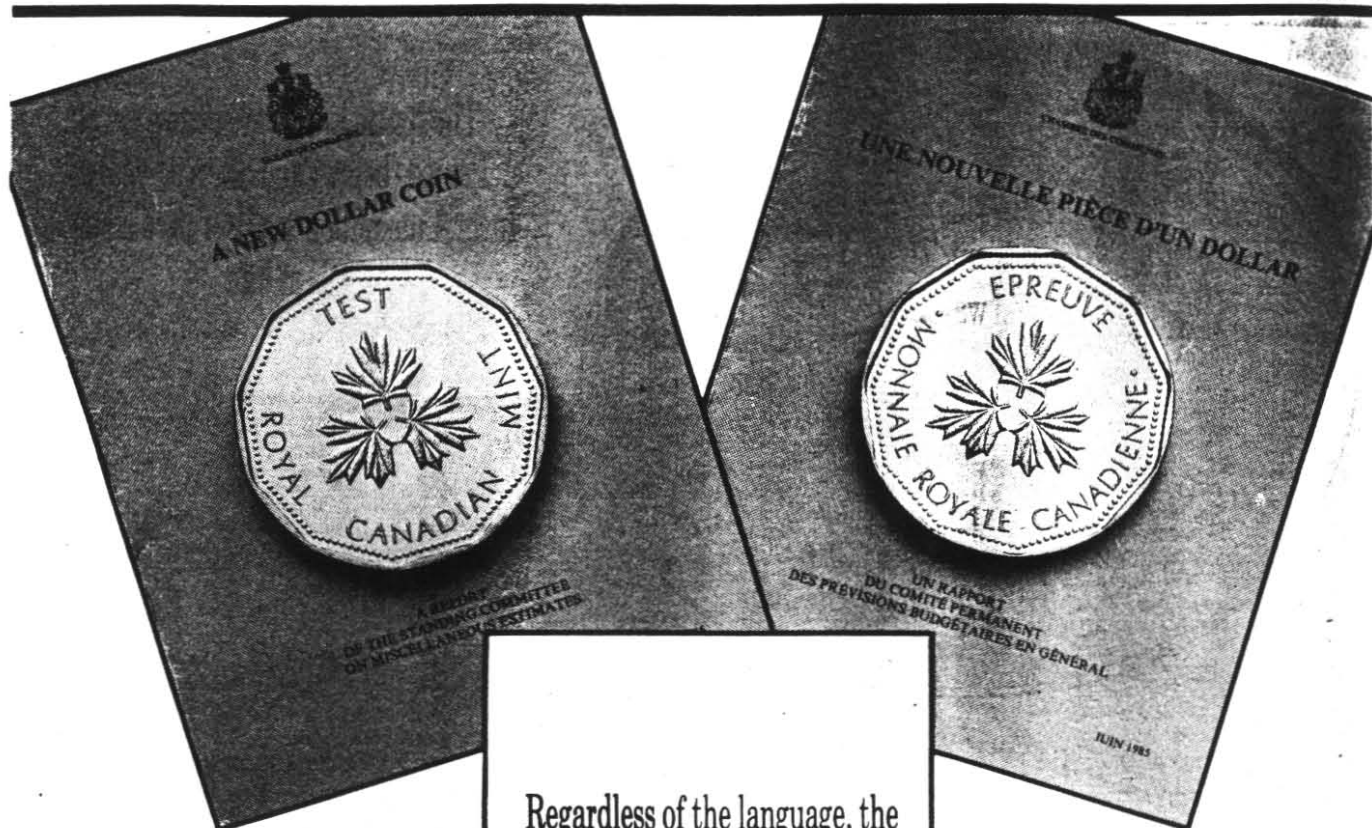
Sherritt had been supplying pure nickel blanks and strip to the RCM since 1961, and to foreign mints since 1964. Regular visits to customer mints had shown a need for such a new coin metal. Pure nickel was recognized as providing excellent protection in automats due to its unique combination of density, electrical conductivity and magnetic response. But high-value coins needed another color, and a golden hue was clearly the most popular. Various bronze alloys, produced by alloying copper with different amounts of nickel, zinc or aluminum, were already in use for high-value coins in several countries — but, of course, none of these afforded the security of pure nickel.

In 1979, I, as marketing director for Sherritt, asked colleagues at the Sherritt Research Centre for a study on

applying a gold-colored coating on pure nickel. Nickel-bonded-steel was in production at Fort Saskatchewan, so the barrel-plating process for producing composite metal coins was already proven. It seemed possible that a modification might produce gold-colored nickel.

Initial results were very disappointing; the color was not good and it tarnished quickly. Experiments were car-

(DOLLAR, Next Page)



Regardless of the language, the reports said the same thing:
Aureate won.

DOLLAR

(From Page 15)

ried out on a more-or-less casual basis for some time, but little progress was made. A year later, after further market contacts indicated a definite increase in the need for such a coin, the research request was formally repeated. After further consideration, M&T Chemicals in New Jersey was consulted. They provided a plating formula — about 90 percent copper and 10 percent tin — that gave much improved results with only a thin deposit.

The next problem was determining how much bronze coating was needed, first to provide reliable protection against the scratches and nicks that are inevitable with automatic vending, and second, to have the final coin respond like pure nickel.

Much laboratory work was conducted, followed by extensive piloting in a small-scale continuous plant. Success in the laboratory meant that sample blanks and tokens could be given to the marketing group to show prospective customer mints and central banks, but it was several years before reliable, economic production was assured. Mike Ruscoe, senior research metallurgist, and Willie Seibt, supervisor of the pilot plant and then of the NBS production

plant, are recorded as joint inventors on the patent, but many other staff members contributed to the project.

Sample blanks were supplied to the RCM and trial coins were repeatedly tested in vending units before the final composition for the proposed \$1 coin was set at a pure nickel core, 92 percent of coin weight, completely covered with bronze (88 percent copper, 12 percent tin) comprising 8 percent of coin weight.

As development progressed, a distinctive name for the new coin metal became necessary. "Gold" could not be incorporated in the name, as there was no gold in the metal, though it was gold-colored. *Roget's Thesaurus* provided the word "aureate" — golden color — and Aureate nickel was selected.

The process for applying the Aureate coating to pure nickel could also be used on Sherritt's nickel-bonded-steel coin and medal blanks. Offering Aureate steel as an attractive alternate brought in a substantial number of orders, which helped to cover some of the pilot plant's development costs. They also provided valuable minting experience with Aure-

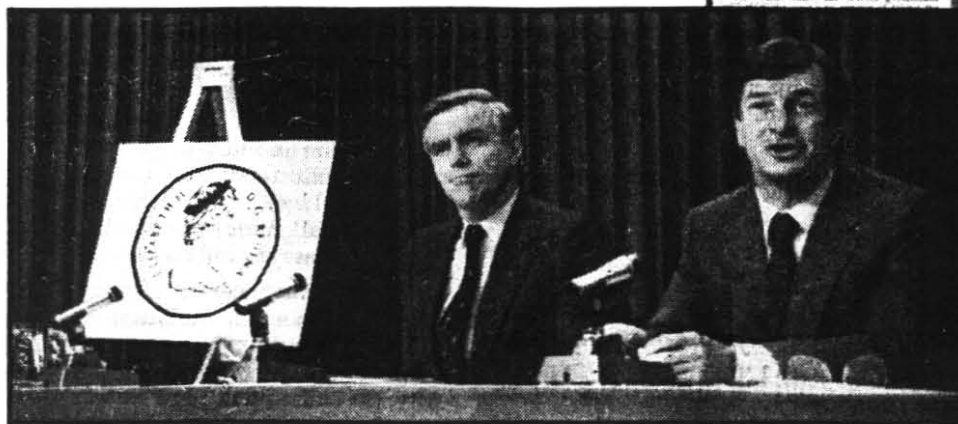
ate-coated blanks.

Inco Ltd. was also supplying pure nickel strip and blanks to the RCM, and decided to study the production of gold-colored nickel when they learned of the RCM's interest. Inco scientists felt that any copper-based alloy would tarnish over time, and decided that, since on gold has the required color and tarnish resistance, they would seek an economical way to use gold plated on nickel. They developed a new, patented coin metal which they called Nigold; it consists of a thin layer of pure gold deposited on a pure nickel blank which is then annealed, converting the surface gold layer to a gold-nickel alloy. The annealing process must be very carefully controlled to prevent too much diffusion of nickel into the gold, which would destroy the pleasing color. The nickel also hardens the gold and increases its resistance to wear. In order to keep costs commercially feasible, only a very small amount of gold is used (typically, 0.3 percent of coin weight) and so the gold layer is very thin (0.3 micrometers).

Nigold-coated test pieces resisted tarnishing completely and had good resistance to wear on their faces, though they did experience some rim wear.

Inco, too, used its new metal for medal production. 20,000 medals were struck for the Science North Museum

Even as McInnes (below right, with the mint's Robert Huot) was announcing the dollar coin, opposition was forming.



Canada

Govt. hopes to cash in on dollar coin

By Robert Lee

The federal government has a dream to cash in on the dollar coin — but whether it profits heavily from the planned issue of a \$1 coin will depend on the reaction of the Canadian public.

If the gold-colored, 26.5-mm coins meet with approval when launched next January, the coins could well prove to be a big success story for the government.

It is expected the \$1 coin — now being designed by the Royal Canadian Mint — will end up with the Susan B. Anthony dollar as a failed experiment in high-denomination currency.

The \$1 coin, a US dollar coin, was same size as Canada's current \$1 coin, failed to catch on with the American public since it was introduced. Unlike Canada's coin, the US version was made of nickel and silver, and was easily confused with a quarter.

Supply and Services Minister Stewart McInnes said Tuesday the coin of the same size will appear next January.

Two years after the federal government



Mrs. Made, 34, and son Roger, 15, of Kerkwood Avenue, want the dollar bill. Husband Roger works for the British American Banknote Co.

if the coin became a high-denomination currency, the federal government believes it has a problem. Canada's coin will be made of nickel and silver, and will weigh 7.5 grams, a quarter.

The coin is accepted without reservation by the Canadian Trade Board, meaning, where only materials is that the dollar bill will not be phased out soon.

At Ottawa, who represents the Association of Public Transit Utilities, said the industry now spends between \$3.5 million and \$4 million a year in staff salaries to collect and destroy the dollar bills now stuffed into boxes.

The new coin "shows all our technical specifications" and will result in savings that will likely be passed on to the consumer, he said.

and 150,000 pieces were produced marking the Pope's visit to Canada. There were also some smaller medal orders.

By 1984, the RCM had two Canadian suppliers offering gold-colored nickel blanks; their strong competition would ensure proper pricing. Neither company had a production plant for the new blanks, but each was prepared to build such a plant when an order of sufficient size was placed.

Late that year, a general election in Canada resulted in the Liberals' defeat and a new administration led by the Progressive Conservatives. It accepted the mint's position on the \$1 coin and instructed the House of Commons Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Estimates to hold public hearings. SCME's 15 members or their alternates held meetings and public hearings between Feb. 14 and June 5, 1985. Sixteen organizations appeared before SCME to give evidence and 24 others submitted briefs or letters.

SCME, in a 35-page report, recommended a \$1 coin of the dimensions and shape recommended by the RCM, and chose Aureate nickel as the striking metal.

The SCME Report covers very well the need for a dollar coin, although it skips rather lightly over the problem of mutilated dollar bills in the country's transit systems. In terms of cost, the report estimated savings to the govern-

ment at \$120-175 million over 20 years, and another \$2 million a year to municipalities or urban transit authorities. But the report wisely remarks that, while cost factors are important, public acceptance of the new coin is vital.

The key factor in such acceptance, according to the report, is the coin's appearance. There it appears the committee simply accepted what the Royal Canadian Mint recommended, as no alternatives are recorded.

Interestingly enough, the RCM proposals are for a coin of the same size as the Susan B. Anthony dollar (26.5 millimeters), but 1.1 grams lighter at 7.0 grams. The French two-franc pure nickel coin is also 26.5 millimeters and weighs 7.5 grams.

In choosing Sherritt's Aureate nickel over Inco's Nigold, SCME listed the following points:

- **Cost.** Aureate nickel was estimated at 10.1 cents a coin and Nigold at 28.2 cents, with gold at U.S. \$325 an ounce; if the price of gold rose to \$450 an ounce, the cost of the Nigold coins would increase to nearly 33 cents each.

- **Wear Resistance.** Nigold had less resistance to wear, mainly because the thickness of the gold coat is only 0.3 micrometers, as compared to Aureate nickel's 50-micrometer-thick coating.

- **Exports.** Both companies are in the international coinage business and both believe their products and technol-

ogy possess export potential. The committee noted that this market is extremely competitive; low costs are essential and they concluded that Aureate nickel had the best export potential.

It took the government several months to get around to acting on the SCME report and recommendations. On March 25, 1986, Stewart McInnes, the supply-and-services minister responsible for the Royal Canadian Mint announced that the government had decided to accept them, and that Corkery had been instructed to undertake the necessary steps to have the new \$1 coin available to the public by January, 1987.

In answering subsequent questions from reporters at the news conference, the minister said that not only would Inco supply the unrefined nickel for the coins — as the report recommended — but it would also run off the nickel blanks, which would be shipped to Sherritt. That casual remark was great news in Sudbury, Ontario, where Inco's refinery and blank plant are located; after hearing it, Inco reportedly sent a thank-you telex to McInnes.

Great news, indeed, except that it wasn't true. The Honourable Minister had goofed. His written speech contained no reference to the nickel blanks

(DOLLAR, Next Page)

DOLLAR

(From Page 17)

being made by Inco; in fact, the RCM had accepted that Sherritt would produce the nickel blanks and apply the Aureate coating. Since the minister had told the master the new coins were to be ready in less than eight months, the RCM was ready to talk contract with Sherritt at once. Time was of the essence.

The Inco people, Sudbury politicians and the two members of Parliament from the district, John Rodriguez of the New Democratic Party and Douglas Frith of the Liberals, were outraged. Rodriguez stated that he had understood that there would be a public tender on making the nickel blanks, then the minister announced that Inco would make them, then there was a "big doublecross" and now Sherritt was getting the whole job.

To appreciate fully why they were so angry, realize that while nickel is mined in many countries throughout the world smelting and refining of the ore is often carried out in another country — sometimes by the same company, sometimes by a different firm. For instance, nickel smelted and refined in Japan comes from mines in Indonesia, New Caledonia and Philippines. Some New Caledonia nickel is refined in France. Botswana nickel ore is smelted there to an intermediate product which was, for a time, refined in the United States; now it goes to Finland or Norway. Falconbridge, another Canadian miner, smelts in Canada but refines in its own plant in Norway. Inco, the dominant company in the industry, mines in Canada and Indonesia but has refineries in Canada and Wales.

Sherritt entered the nickel business in 1954 with a small mine in Manitoba, for which it built an entirely new type of refinery in Alberta. This plant replaced both the conventional smelter and refinery in a single plant, and also recovered the sulphur in the ore as fertilizer instead of discharging it into the atmosphere to make acid rain. The Sherritt process was very successful and was subsequently licensed for use by other nickel mines in Australia, South Africa and Philippines.

However, while the refinery was a success, the nickel mine was rather a disappointment. In 1955, refinery capacity was 7,600 metric tons nickel per year which came from the Lynn Lake mine. By 1966, the Directors warned shareholders that the mine would not be able to produce ore at the rates of previous years and treating nickel material from others became increasingly important to the company.

By 1970, refinery capacity had been expanded to 16,300 metric tons annually, but mine production was falling; it was finally closed in June 1976.

In May 1978, Sherritt announced it had signed a long-term agreement with Inco to buy nickel feed materials for the refinery; since then, Inco has been Sherritt's major supplier. Inco's reasons for entering into this contract have not been made public, but it is reasonable to guess that an increased market for their nickel was a key factor. By supplying Sherritt with feedstock, Inco ensured that Sherritt's marketing force would, in fact, be supplying Inco nickel to their customers. And by filling Sherritt's refinery with feed, Inco denied that refining capacity to its competitors. So the long-term agreement was good for

'The minister ... [asked] me if he could get my approval to put this dollar-coin bill through the House. I said, "Mr. Minister, you know what you can do: You can go forth and multiply." I quoted right out of the scripture.'

both companies. With this secure feed source, Sherritt could bid on the blanks, as they would be made of Canadian nickel.

In the two months following the March news conference, there was intense activity behind the scenes, plenty of lobbying in Ottawa, many discussions with the RCM and some pretty hard commercial negotiations between Inco and Sherritt. One rumor was that Inco might no longer supply feed to Sherritt if it did not get the blank order; this does not sound reasonable for, with the depressed state of the nickel market, Falconbridge would be delighted to step in and supply Sherritt's needs. In any event, in late May, McInnes was called to testify before the SCME. According to a report in the *Toronto Globe & Mail*, he was asked to explain why Inco should not be given a chance to bid on the blanking work. Questioning by the opposition members of SCME was so aggressive that it often seemed like a police interrogation.

McInnes said, "I cannot explain why [I said it], because all of my press

material and formal speech indicate that only the raw material would come from Inco. It was an errant moment."

Rodriguez is on record as replying "We came before the committee on government operation of the mint, and the minister and we had a great to-do and haranguing about the doublecross. When I got back to my office, who was on the phone? The minister was on the phone, asking me if he could get my approval to put this dollar-coin bill through the House in one day. I said 'Mr. Minister, you know what you can do: you can go forth and multiply.' I quoted right out of the scripture. He asked me what I needed, and I said we have to do the fair thing: you put this out to tender."

Eventually, the government gave in to the pressure and instructed the RCM to call a public tender on the necessary pure nickel blanks. With this now out of the way, all members of the SCME agreed to pass the bill on June 17.

Earlier announcements gave 300 million \$1 coins as the quantity; evidently someone in authority, either the government or the RCM, doubled this quantity; the subsequent contract was placed for "up to 600 million blanks over a period of 42 months".

Bids had to be in by July 11; on Aug. 21, the mint announced that Sherritt had submitted the lowest price and had been awarded the total contract, based on it purchasing Canadian nickel materials from Inco. First deliveries are required in the first quarter of 1987, and release date for the first \$1 coins was set for May, 1987. Sherritt then announced that it plans to spend about \$5 million on new equipment and on modification to part of its NBS blank plant to make the Aureate nickel blanks.

So, after 10 years of effort, Canadian will have their new \$1 coin next year. I should be well received — in time. People will complain at first about the weight, but they will soon realize that a \$1 coin weighs much less than four 25 cent pieces. It will be a handsome coin of distinctive color and will certainly be welcomed by those organizations who first talked to the RCM so long ago.

There seems to be only one thing wrong with the coin, but it will not become apparent for several years. Sooner or later — and by European standards, it will be sooner — Canada will need a \$2 coin; if it, too, is to be gold-colored, its area must be 33 percent greater than the \$1, which means a diameter of 30.5 millimeters — too big to circulate. The vending industry's influence in urging the RCM to have a \$1 coin the same size as the Anthony dollar may yet prove unwise. Getting things right design with new coins is always interesting. ■



Medals of the Sherritt Mint

By Rex F. Pearce

1970 was the centennial year for the province of Manitoba. One part of the festivities catapulted the Sherritt Mint into an entirely new area of medal production and gave us no time to learn how this should be done.

Queen Elizabeth II and the duke of Edinburgh were to visit the province in the course of a short Canadian tour. On July 11, it was planned that the royal couple would take part in a great assembly of Indian bands at The Pas.

On June 12, less than one month before the assembly, the general manager of the Manitoba Centennial Corp. telephoned to ask if Sherritt Mint could strike some 50 or 60 large silver medals for her majesty to present to the Indian chiefs. The medal must bear the queen's effigy on the obverse, as on Canadian coins, and for the reverse, we were to look at pages 54, 63 and 65 of a booklet by M.A. Jamieson, *Medals Awarded North American Indian Chiefs, 1714-1922*.

The phone call went to the mint office at Fort Saskatchewan, where it was promised that a reply would follow discussion with the Sherritt marketing department in Toronto. It seemed like an interesting job, if it could be done in the short time available.

As a good corporate citizen of Mani-

1970: A medal fit for the queen to present

toba, where Sherritt had been mining since 1927, it was decided we should do the work and that surely it would be of benefit if we did it well.

The mint staff was ready to tackle the project, but we needed much cooperation from many other people. We told the centennial corporation that we'd take it on and wrote to the library for the Jamieson booklet.

We undertook to give them details of the medals and a price in a week's time, and they emphasized that the budget was very tight.

We had anticipated this and suggested that Sherritt would absorb the metal-working costs in return for the right to mint and sell a reduced-size replica in a limited minting. They would pay for only the silver blanks, dies and package. They took this under consideration for the next week's meeting.

By the 19th, when we met in Winnipeg, we had arranged the following:

■ Presentation medal: .999 fine silver, 89-millimeter diameter, 310 grams.

■ Obverse: Machin head of Queen Elizabeth II.

■ Reverse: traditional design of government treaty commissioner and Indian chief shaking hands.

■ Die engraving: Precision Engraving Co. of Toronto (Hans Kratz).

■ Minting: to be done on Sherritt's hydraulic press at Barber Machinery in Edmonton.

■ Blanks: to be made by Johnson, Matthey & Mallory Ltd. of Toronto.

■ Official replica medal: sterling silver, 38-millimeter diameter, 33.6 grams.

If all went according to plan, we could deliver the presentation medals in Winnipeg July 8 or 9.

At the meeting, we at once found out that the Manitoba Centennial Corp. had very little to do with the project beyond issuing the purchase order. It was a provincial-government matter, and we were taken to the administrative offices and introduced to the clerk of the Executive Council and the secretary of the Cabinet Management Committee.

Things moved along very smartly. They agreed to the cost-sharing proposal and to Sherritt Mint striking and issuing the official replica, but this would have to be confirmed by the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood. They suggested that it would help if we would pay a royalty on each medal to MIB.

world coin news

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and we agreed.

Our quote on the die and blank costs was accepted, and the wording of the inscription on the medal was approved. The medals had to be made with a silver ring at the top so they could be fitted with a thong and hung around the recipient's neck. They would obtain the thongs.

As packaging, they specified a cheap paper box, because they were sure the boxes would immediately be thrown away as the medals were presented to the chiefs. The master dies for the 89-millimeter medals were to be delivered with the medals and kept in the provincial archives.

The government required 60 presentation medals: one each for the 57 chiefs, and one each for her majesty, the federal government, and the provincial government. We said it was our policy to keep one of each medal we struck at Sherritt Mint, and we asked permission to strike one extra for the marketing group in Toronto. Because this was a most unusual medal, they agreed, and 62 medals were struck in total.

Turning to the official replica, we estimated a minimum of 1,000 pieces and possibly as high as 5,000, and asked for their assistance in arranging confirmation with the brotherhood. The executive clerk telephoned the MIB president, who listened to the proposal, tentatively agreed, and sent over one of his assistants to join the meeting.

It turned out that this man knew of Sherritt Gordon's mines and, after a short discussion, confirmed MIB's acceptance of the proposal. We bought the paper boxes for the presentation medals that afternoon in Winnipeg at 15 cents each — surely a throwaway price.

An important point concerned the use of the queen's effigy on the medals. We believed that some official authorization would be required for us to copy the Machin rendition, which was used on most commonwealth coins.

The executive secretary said he would attend to this by contacting the proper people in Ottawa and that we need not concern ourselves about it. The reverse design had been used several times before on such Indian chief medals, so we could use it again.

By June 22, preparation of the master dies was under way at Precision Engraving. Hans Kratz put two of his skilled engravers to work, one on each of the medal's sides. Since we were so short of time and had no experience in hobbing such large dies from a positive, they decided to model the designs in the negative and so produce dies directly from the reducing machine.

The queen's effigy was engraved by Peter Leuenberger and the reverse by Peter Schmid, with each engraving his

initials in small letters under the design. Johnson, Matthey and Mallory were making good progress on the large blanks, but it would require weekend work at overtime rates to complete the job on schedule.

They offered to share the extra cost with us, which we accepted; we had to have the blanks on time.

The dies were shipped June 30, on schedule. For the ring at the medal's top, our Mint staff decided to use a simple screw eye from the local hardware store, silver-plated and screwed into a tapped hole in the medal rim — simple and effective.

Minting started July 4 after the dies had been heat-treated to harden them, and it was taken very slowly. At first, the dies were put into service with a simple polishing treatment and an initial load of 100 tons.

Results were unsatisfactory, so the load was gradually increased to 600 tons. Here, the design was transferred, but there were many striations showing. The dies were removed from the press, polished and chrome-plated, and polished again. Now, at the same load, good, clean impressions were obtained.

The mint had ordered six extra blanks to accommodate such tests. The production run took 12 hours, with the dies twice being removed from the press for repolishing. Quality was "acceptable," but the staff noted that minting medals for such an occasion really required a dust-free environment. It was just not possible to keep particles of dust from being pressed into the soft silver.

As I have noted elsewhere, Sherritt produced fertilizers at Fort Saskatchewan as well as metals, and the fertilizer marketing department had a man stationed in Winnipeg. The finished medals were dispatched to him, and he delivered them July 8 to the Manitoba Centennial Corp. Officials there opened the box, examined the medals, and pronounced them "good."

Early in July, we had received a telephone call from Ottawa. A man from the Office of the Chief of Protocol had heard of the medal to be presented by her majesty to the Indian chiefs and asked if it was true that we were striking it with the queen's head on one side.

When we told him that this was correct, he said that we must stop at once; proper authorization must first be obtained from London. We told him that the government of Manitoba had undertaken to obtain this, and we assumed it had done so.

He had heard nothing of it, and all such requests passed through him. We suggested that he should contact Winnipeg and gave him our contact, but that he would have to hurry because the

medals were to be presented in a couple of weeks.

He nearly exploded. Such authorization must proceed through proper channels, from his office to the Canadian High Commission, the Privy Council and so on, and normally took at least three months. We were sorry and again referred him to Winnipeg.

Much later, we learned the sequel to this matter. The royal couple had first visited the Northwest Territories, flying afterward to Churchill and boarding the train there for The Pas and their Manitoba visit. The minister of supply and services was the Manitoba representative in the federal cabinet, and he officially welcomed the royal visitors to Manitoba, traveling with them on the train.

The evening before the assembly at The Pas, he asked for a meeting with her majesty to discuss the next day's events. At this meeting, he told the queen of the medals she would be presenting to the Indian chiefs and asked for her approval of the design.

He presented a written authorization, which she graciously signed, and we suppose that a copy was sent to the protocol office in Ottawa. We sent a photograph of the medal to the director of ceremonies and special events in the Secretary of State Department, and we assume that, in due course, someone in Ottawa received from Winnipeg the medal minted for the federal government.

The queen presented the medals at The Pas Indian Reserve July 11. The MIB president introduced each of the 54 chiefs to the royal couple; the final three medals were given to the president and two other MIB officials.

The master dies for the 38-millimeter replica medals were completed July 14, and minting of the first 1,000 was finished by the 31st. We had a news release on the presentation medals and the official replicas July 13, and it received the usually very good reception from both the public and numismatic press.

It seemed to us that we were part of a very important event, which should be advertised to increase sales of the replicas.

The first Indian chiefs medals of this design were presented in 1873, bearing, of course, the head of Queen Victoria. King Edward VII appeared on medals presented in 1906-07 and King George V on those used in 1921-22.

All of these earlier medals were presented by people other than the reigning sovereign; now, for the first time, the traditional medals were given personally by the queen. Further, we had learned that no other medals were being

(SHERRITT, Next Page)



question forum

By Alan Herbert

Did the British Royal Mint strike trade dollars intended for jewelry?

If you are referring to the pieces that have the wording "For Jewelry" rather than "One Dollar," the answer is definitely no. These are Chinese counterfeits, intended to bilk the illiterate.

Identification please: What's the flower on the Bangladesh one poisha of 1974?

It's a shapla flower "floating on water," according to the official description.

I have a 1934-dated 50 kuna, apparently from Yugoslavia, but I don't find it listed.

Look in the *Standard Catalog of World Coins* under Yugoslavia-Croatia (following the main Yugoslavia listing), and you'll find the footnote with the bad news: You have a fantasy piece rather than a coin.

Supposedly, El Salvador has issued a 1974 three-centavo coin,

but where is it listed? All I find is the one, two and five centavos.

The three-centavo coin is a continuation of the 1915 design, with minor modifications, and thus is listed back with the decimal coinage rather than following the Monetary Reform heading.



Is there a coin of Ecuador that has the name of the person on the coin as the denomination?

Certainly an unusual circumstance but true. The bust on the 1884 un (one) sucre (and fractional coins) is that of Gen. Sucre, who fought with Simon Bolívar.

Isn't there confusion about the Portuguese 1910 one escudo?

The piece is a commemorative marking the overthrow of King Manuel II on Oct. 5, 1910 — the date that appears

on the coin. It was laid out so the 1910 appears in the normal date position for a coin, but it was not actually struck and issued until four years later, in 1914.

Are there two or three mintmarks on the Chile gold "onza?"

A written description of the piece mentions three.

Please explain the difference between the "short" and "long" 6 on the Swedish 1916 five-ore listings.

The "short" 6 has the upper stem curved back down with the ball of the serif. The "long" 6 is similar to the 6 used on current U.S. coins. The two varieties also occur on all the 1936 ore denominations (except the 25 ore) and on the 1916 one and two ore.

I have a Chinese 1949 note for 5 million gold yuan. What is the current exchange rate for the note?

Zero. Perhaps you weren't aware that China went through a period of massive inflation during and following World War II. It was hushed up at the time, but rivaled other major inflation spirals in the world.

The current numismatic value of your note is \$8.50 in grade very good. To give you the proper perspective, the gold yuan was converted in 1948 from the old currency at the rate of one gold-yuan dollar to 3 million.

There is a curious design in the

SHERRITT

(From Page 21)

issued on the royal tour, so the replica should have additional appeal to collectors.

We wrote to a number of prominent coin dealers asking if they would distribute the medals, and we arranged an advertisement in seven newspapers in Manitoba, three in Saskatchewan, four in Alberta, two in British Columbia, and one in Ontario.

We placed the advertisement in two numismatic papers in Canada, one in the United States, and also in the Canadian Legion paper and a retail merchandising magazine. Further, we wrote to many companies and organizations in Canada who we thought would be interested in using these unique medals for their own presentation purposes.

We received a very warm letter from Mr. Schreyer, the premier of Manitoba, expressing his appreciation for all the effort that went into producing the presentation medals on time and com-

mending us for their fine quality. The Executive Council ordered 10 replicas for people who had been involved with the royal visit.

Sales of the replicas were very disappointing, and advertising again was much less effective than direct mail.

Sales were fairly good in Alberta and British Columbia and acceptable in Ontario, but very poor elsewhere in Canada. It took longer to develop sales in the United States and overseas; at year's end, we had sold 815 replicas at the published price of \$12 each and 35 more at discounts to dealers.

We cut off minting at the 1,000 limit and destroyed the dies. We paid our royalty to the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood for the full 1,000 replicas at the end of 1970. Earlier, we had talked to one of the major coin dealers in Winnipeg to see if he would be interested in handling sales for us in Manitoba. He was quite negative and explained why:

The Sherritt Mint was selling directly to collectors, and collectors preferred it that way. The Franklin Mint in the

United States and other medal producers in Canada also sold direct. Collectors had no guide book or catalog to inform them on what had been issued at what price and in what quantity.

Most important, there was little or no aftermarket. If a collector bought a coin from a dealer, he or she could always resell it in the future — perhaps at a profit, perhaps at a small loss.

But for medals, the dealer could offer only intrinsic value. Our replica contained one ounce of fine silver, in sterling alloy, and its melt-down value might be \$2 — very little compared to the price of \$12. He did not complain about the \$12; it was very reasonable for the quality of the medal.

Well, at least we knew where we stood on dealer sales.

The complete list of Indian chiefs who received the presentation medals from the queen was published in the *Canadian Numismatic Journal* in January 1971. Orders continued to come in from time to time until the last replica was sold in mid-1971. ■

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Sherritt Mint medals: 8

Medal marked new mine at Fox Lake

By Rex F. Pearce

In September 1970 Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited officially opened a new copper-zinc mine at Fox Lake, Manitoba, and presented a commemorative medal to all people concerned with the new project.

Sherritt's mining headquarters were at Lynn Lake, where the nickel mine that supplied the Fort Saskatchewan Refinery had been producing since 1954. The company maintained an active program of exploration for new mineral deposits, and its 1961 annual report disclosed that airborne geophysical prospecting had located a copper-zinc showing at Fox Lake, 28 miles southwest of Lynn Lake.

Some diamond drilling was done that year. More drilling was carried out in the next four years, and because deeper drilling indicated a useful ore deposit, an access road was constructed in 1965.

Shaft sinking commenced the next year to permit underground exploration to delineate the ore bodies. By 1967 the company was able to plan for the mine to come into production at the rate of

The Fox Mine (above) was begun after airborne geophysical prospecting indicated a copper-zinc showing at Fox Lake. Construction was completed by May 1970, and a special bronze medal was struck to mark the occasion.



HORSES

Folks in these parts will tell you that Dan Patch was the greatest horse that ever lived. They even renamed their town to honor the owner of the horse, Marion Savage. That's also where our business name came from. This list contains nothing but coins with horses on them so have fun whether you win, place, or show. SPECIAL — WHILE THEY LAST!!!! Dan Patch money clips \$5.25 each. TERMS: All coins guaranteed. \$2 P & I with each order in U.S. Foreign orders billed. Full return for any reason.

Y-5, 1 Lek, 1927, XF	\$12.00
1930, XF	10.00
ARGENTINA	
Y-32, 10 Pesos, 1963, BU	.50
1965, BU	.50
1967, BU	.75
1968, BU	.75
AUSTRIA	
Silver restrike of 1642 gold double ducat, PROOF	25.00
Y-106, 5 Shilling, 1960, VF	2.00
1960, UNC	5.00
1961, XF	2.50
1962, BU	3.50
1964, XF	2.25
1964, PROOF	4.00
1965, PROOF	4.00
1966, AU	2.75
1966, PROOF	6.00
Y-106a, 5 Shilling, 1968, XF	2.25
1970, PROOF	1.00
BULGARIA	
Y-36a, 5 Leva, 1941, VF	3.00
CANADA	
KM-82, Dollar, 1973, PL	10.00
KM-97, Dollar, 1975, PL	11.00
BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTEL	
C-113, 1 Pfennig, 1791, F	4.00
1799, G/VG	2.50
1801, VG	5.00
1805, F+	4.00
C-164, 2, 1 Pfennig, 1814, AVF	9.00
C-175a, 1 Pfennig, 1819, F	6.00
C-184b, 1 Pfennig, 1822, G	2.00
C-207, 1 Pfennig, 1851, VG	2.50
1853, F	2.00
1856, F+	2.50
C-208, 1 Pfennig, 1859, AU	16.00
C-195, 2 Pfennig, 1828, VF	6.50
C-210, 2 Pfennig, 1851, VF+	4.50
1855, AXF	7.50
C-211, 2 Pfennig, 1859, F+	2.50
C-121, 1 Mar Gro, 1800, G/VG	2.00
C-213, 1 Groshen, 1859, VF+	6.50
C-131, 1/12 Thaler, 1788, F	12.00
1790, AVF	18.00

HORSES

1804, F	13.00
1806, CH AU	75.00
C-47, 1/6 Thaler, 1756, F	15.00
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3,000 tons of ore per day in summer 1970.

The next two years were devoted to deepening the shaft to 2,340 feet, opening up lateral development, and plant construction. The ore would be processed in a new mill to produce copper and zinc concentrates, which would be shipped elsewhere for refining. Employees would be housed in the existing town of Lynn Lake.

Construction at Fox Mine was essentially complete by May 1970, and tune-up of the new plant started May 5, when electric power from Manitoba Hydro became available at the site. Total cost of the mine was approximately \$25 million, exclusive of working capital.

The mine had been brought into production on schedule with only a very modest overrun on the projected capital cost. On Dec. 31, 1970, ore reserves were calculated at 13.1 million tons, containing 1.84 percent copper and 2.7 percent zinc, with minor values in gold and silver.

The Fox Mine's official opening took place at the mine and at Lynn Lake in September, and a special bronze medal was produced by the Sherritt Mint to mark the occasion. Since Fox produced mainly copper and zinc, we might have used one of the common brass or bronze alloys for the medal, but all of these alloys tarnish rather quickly.

Several copper alloy producers had been conducting research to develop a low-cost alloy that would resist tarnishing; such a metal would extend the use of copper in coinage.

Sherritt's Research Laboratory had been doing such work and had achieved some promise with alloys containing small amounts of cobalt, or nickel, with aluminum as additives to copper. The cobalt-aluminum alloy produced copper with an attractive golden color but was difficult to make.

The cunial alloys were being used in other countries for coins, so we suggested to our colleagues in the mining division that we make up a batch of the metal for the Fox medals.

Composition: 92 percent copper, 6 percent nickel, 2 percent aluminum. Diameter: 35 millimeters. Weight: 20 grams. Plain edge.

Obverse: Fox Mine headframe and buildings, Sherritt logo. Reverse: map of central Manitoba, showing Sherridon, Lynn Lake and Fox Mine with railway line and "20 Years of Progress."

Mintages: bronze, 3,224; fine silver, 50; 24-karat gold, 17

Packaging: Bronze medals were packed in a die-cut card, held in a vinyl folder with a printed card of the Chronology of Fox Mine.

The mine was officially opened by the

(SHERRITT, Next Page)

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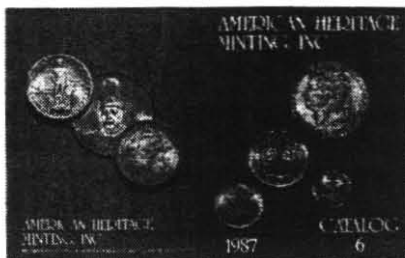
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question forum

By Alan Herbert

I ran across a \$1 stamp from Taiwan, which apparently depicts a Chinese coin with a small round hole. Can you identify it?

This is one of the oldest known Chinese coins, a "Yuan-chin" of the Chou

Dynasty of about 400 B.C., a forerunner of the later square-holed cash coins.

Supposedly, there were four different coins of the Italian States with the same value, one of them being the ducaton. Can you tell me the other three?

I'm not positive as to value, but all were taler size — the ducaton, the livornio, pezza della rosa, and the francescone. The latter and the ducaton were the principal survivors.

What is the source of the name "francescone"?

SHERITT

(From Page 21)

Hon. Edward Schreyer, premier of Manitoba, on Sept. 24, 1970, the province's centennial year. Among those present for the festivities were several representatives of Mitsubishi companies from Japan; Sherritt had contracted to ship the copper concentrate from Fox to the Japanese smelter.

The zinc concentrate would go to the Hudson's Bay refinery at Flin Flon. Significant financial help had been received from Mitsubishi in bringing the

Fox property into production.

The Fox Mine medals were presented to employees, contractors, officials of the several governments concerned with the new mine, and others associated with the new enterprise.

Sherritt's third mine in Manitoba was destined to have a relatively short life and to remain a modest tonnage operation. In its best years, Fox produced just over 1 million tons of ore annually.

It was closed down in autumn 1985 after total production of some 13 million tons, almost exactly the reserves calculated when the mine opened in 1970. ■

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Eccentric de Cosmos graced B.C. medal

By Rex F. Pearce

The year 1971 marked the 100th anniversary of the entry of British Columbia into confederation with the Dominion of Canada, so we chose a B.C. pioneer for the theme of our annual medal.

Of the many people who contributed to this event, one of the most distinctive was the eccentric man who was a pioneer journalist, member of the B.C. Assembly, premier of the province, and federal member of Parliament. Born Bill Smith, he changed his name to Amor de Cosmos to reflect his "love of the universe."

From his birthplace in Nova Scotia, he moved to California, where he became a prosperous photographer. In 1858 he moved to Victoria, where he established his newspaper, the *British Colonist*.

This paper is now in its 127th year and has become the *Times-Colonist*. De Cosmos was elected to the assembly in 1863 and was instrumental in uniting Vancouver Island with the mainland province in 1866.

After confederation, he was elected to the B.C. Legislative Assembly and to the House of Commons in Ottawa, dual representation being allowed at that time. He became premier of B.C. in 1872 and continued as M.P. in Ottawa until 1882. He died in Victoria in 1897.

We wrote to the provincial archivist about our idea and received an enthusiastic reply, along with copies of three photos of De Cosmos. From the British Columbia Centennial '71 Committee, for \$10, we received an official license (No. 210) to use the '71 emblem on the medal's reverse.

So the medal's design was quite simple: the head of De Cosmos on the obverse and the B.C. '71 emblem on the reverse, with appropriate inscriptions. Harry Markwardt engraved the master dies in September, and we again chose to strike the medal in three versions:

- Pure nickel, 33 millimeters, 13.5 grams, \$2.50.
- Sterling silver, 33 millimeters, 15.5 grams, \$7.50;
- 22-karat gold (.917 fine), 33 millimeters, 28 grams, \$70.

Markwardt's design, as shown in the photograph, included a completely plain field on the obverse with no perimeter dots, teeth or lettering. This design was satisfactory for striking the medal in silver and gold, but the mint ran into diffi-



Above is the photograph of Amor de Cosmos used by the artist who fashioned Sherritt's British Columbia centennial medal (right) in 1971. De Cosmos was born Bill Smith.



culty when striking the nickel medals.

Nickel is harder than silver or gold and subject to galling when the die slips on the blank surface instead of locking onto the metal and causing it to move. The problem was only with the obverse die; the perimeter lettering on the reverse held or locked the die to the blank.

The obverse master was returned to the engraver, who was instructed to engrave a ring of teeth or elongated dots around the periphery. New working dies from the re-engraved master proved entirely satisfactory. Hence, these 1971 De Cosmos medals minted in nickel differ slightly from those minted in silver and gold, as did our 1967 Kelsey medals.

We released the news of the 1971 Sherritt Mint annual medals Nov. 6, using direct mail to our list of collectors and to the general and numismatic press. No advertising was done this year.

Because the medal commemorated British Columbia's centennial, we increased the normal mailings to that province, including, as a matter of course, the provincial archivist and the publisher of *The Daily Colonist*. The archives could afford nickel and silver medals but regretted on the gold version; the newspaper was not interested in any of them. Neither was the City of Vancouver, but we received several orders for silver and gold versions from B.C. members of Parliament in Ottawa.

As part of our promotional work to overseas clients, we sent our news release to the trade commissioners at the Canadian embassies in many countries. Several sent personal and group orders, and others passed the release on

to papers in their country.

For several months, we were sent clippings of the story from surprising sources. It was translated into Danish by a numismatic paper, and in March 1972, flying via BOAC from Beirut to London, we found an abridged version of the news release in one of the cabin magazines.

The publisher of 17 weekly papers in Gravelbourg, Saskatchewan, liked our story and, in exchange for two silver medals, published it in all of them. Quite a few orders resulted.

One of the problems we faced was the high cost of shipping orders for one or a few medals where the revenue was low. These costs were those of staff time for recording, preparing invoices, and packaging the orders, which were the same for one medal as for 100. In fact, we were losing money on all such small orders.

During the latter part of 1971, Jerry Parker, an independent coin and medal dealer, suggested that he could do the work for us at much less cost while making a small profit for himself. We decided to accept his proposal on a trial basis, and distribution of the De Cosmos medals was turned over to him at the end of 1971. We were still referring inquiries to him in August 1972.

Production of the three versions was limited to 2,500 nickel pieces, 250 sterling silver, and 50 gold.

All of the silver and gold medals were sold; of the nickel, some 500 were used in our overseas coinage promotion, and about 1,000 were sold to the end of 1972, when the remaining stock was melted down. We were disappointed with the lack of interest in British Columbia, but perhaps there was a surfeit of centennial products in the province. ■

1971 medal marked Kosygin visit to mint

By Rex F. Pearce

A unique visit provided the reason for issuing a Sherritt medal of imaginative design in very restricted numbers.

Canada and the Soviet Union had entered into an agreement for "cooperation in the industrial application of science and technology."

During his tour of Canada in 1971, Alexei Kosygin, chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers, visited the Sherritt Refinery at Fort Saskatchewan, which is an outstanding example of industrial application of science.

Sherritt had discovered and developed a small nickel mine at Lynn Lake in Northern Manitoba during the 1940s; testing showed that the ore was amenable to flotation treatment to produce separate concentrates of nickel and copper minerals.

The copper concentrate could be shipped to one of several copper smelters to recover the metal, but the nickel concentrate was not readily marketable in a similar manner. The company looked into building its own shelter, but the planned output of nickel was too small to justify the expense.

The directors then decided to authorize a research program to find a new, lower-cost method of treating the concentrate for recovery of the nickel and cobalt. Professor Frank Forward at the University of British Columbia was retained to conduct the work.

By 1948, Forward and his team invented a chemical leaching process using oxygen and ammonia, which showed considerable promise. The investigations were continued at the university and also at Ottawa in a series of Pilot Plant campaigns, in which all aspects of the new process were studied.

By 1950, the company announced that it would build a new refinery to use the process to produce 8,500 tons of refined nickel annually. Since the process required substantial amounts of natural gas and since it would produce ammonium sulphate of fertilizer grade as a by-product, the refinery was located at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

The new plant commenced operations in 1954 and quickly became of great interest to the mining and metallurgy industries throughout the world. Sherritt's plant was the first successful application of leaching ores under high air pressure in agitated vessels and, subsequently, treating the nickel-bearing solution with pure hydrogen at even higher pressures to precipitate pure nickel in powder form.

Sulphur in the concentrate minerals,

which in conventional smelters was discharged to the atmosphere as sulphur dioxide-causing acid rain, was recovered as ammonium sulphate, a salable fertilizer. The company's research group was expanded to explore further applications of the process to other ores and to seek new products that could be made at Fort Saskatchewan.

By the time of Kosygin's visit, the nickel refinery was treating a variety of nickel-bearing materials from other sources in Canada and overseas to supplement the declining output from the Lynn Lake mine. Nickel production for the year 1970 was 17,960 tons.

Pure cobalt metal, derived from the nickel feed materials, was an important by-product; 350 tons was sold in 1970. The rolling mill, constructed in 1961 to process nickel powder to nickel strip, had been expanded several times to



Despite plant policy, Kosygin refused to wear a hard hat inside the Sherritt Mint.

meet demand for nickel coinage and was also producing pure cobalt and cobalt alloy strip.

Many special metal powders containing nickel or cobalt, some in combination with other materials, were being produced to customers' specifications. Total production in 1970 of these fabricated metal products was 1,360 tons for nickel products, 39 tons for cobalt products.

Fertilizer production had been greatly expanded from the original ammonium sulphate to include ammonia, urea and a complete range of ammonium phosphate grades. A total of 280,000 tons of fertilizers was produced in 1970.

The company's research work also had been very successful in applying Sherritt technology to recover metals from other ores. A cobalt plant in Finland and a platinum refinery in South Africa were using Sherritt processes under license.

A nickel mine in Australia started operations in 1970 in a refinery similar to that at Fort Saskatchewan, and a Philippine nickel mine commenced construction of a new plant to use technology. All of these applications meant extra revenue to the company.

The Sherritt Mint also had been expanded; by the end of 1970, coins ready for issue had been supplied to five different countries, and pure nickel blanks were shipped during that year for 10 coins in seven countries. Medals, medallions and tokens were minted in bronze, cupronickel, nickel, silver, silver plate, and gold.

The total operations at Fort Saskatchewan required some 1,100 employees; these jobs had not existed before the company started work in Alberta. So the Sherritt plant was a good example of the industrial application of science and technology, and it was understandable that the Soviet team wanted to see it.

Production of refined nickel in the Soviet Union was sufficient to meet

domestic needs and provide a surplus for export. Production of cobalt, however, was not enough for the needs of the country, and cobalt metal was regularly imported into the Soviet Union.

Soviet scientists had carefully studied technical papers published on Sherritt's pressure leaching technology. Two senior members of Sherritt's research and development division, who toured the Soviet Union as part of a Canadian scientific team, visited one of the important research institutes.

There they were shown a large schematic drawing of the Fort Saskatchewan flowsheet, which had been copied from a published paper. The Soviet scientist told them that this represented a Soviet invention.

Kosygin was accompanied by several Soviet officials, including his own trans-

(SHERRITT, Page 26)

26

Angola 1814 One Macuta, Cr-35. Lacquered Original Red AU/UNC. \$39.00
Argentina 1854-B 1/2 Real, Cr-96. Original Frosty BU Coin. 79.00
Austria ND Circa 1590 Taler-Hall Mint. Archduke Ferdinand-I. Dav-8097. Unflawed & Choice. Virtually As Struck. 399.00
1704 Taler-Hall Mint. Dav-1003. Hogmouth. Beautiful Ch EF. 265.00
Bolivia 1777-PR 8 Reales, Cr-18. Lustrous & Choice XF-AU. 350.00
1778-PR 2 Reales, Cr-16. Lustrous & Unflawed-Near As Struck. 99.00
1799-PP 1 Real, Cr-34. Lustrous & Reflective. Good EF. 79.00
1854-MJ 4 Soles, Y-5a. Reflective & Frosty-Fast AU/BU. 59.00
Brazil 1900, Y-10. 2000 Reis "Discovery". Very Choice XF Coin. 275.00
British West Africa 1910, Y-1. 1/10 P. Scarce Date. Ch BU. 17.00
Burma 1952 Kyat/Rupex, Y-23. Proof Struck. RARE!! 120.00
Cambodia 1847 Tical, KM-37. Original & Unflawed XF or better. 189.00
Canada ND Circa 1855 Hudson's Bay Co 1/2 Beaver Token. BR-927, HW-300. Uncancelled Prooflike piece probably Mint State. 120.00
1852 Quebec 1/2 Penny Token, Cr-15. Sharp R&B Unc-Common. 43.00
Colombia 1956 Silver Peso, Y-72. Wire Edge Frosted Gem BU. 29.00
Comoros Islands 5 Francs. Prooflike & Frosty Lovely BU. 950.00
Cuba 1934 Silver ABC Peso, Y-16. Mint State Satin Choice BU+. 140.00
ND-Circa 1950 Brass 33mm Token "Defensa Tabaco Havana" UBU. 25.00
Danish West Indies Cent 1859, Cr-57. Lacquered Original Unc. 85.00
1869 Cent, Y-1. Mint State Lustrous Toning Unc. Scarce!! 75.00
1907 20 Cents, Y-14. Very Scarce. Original Toning XF. 89.00
Danzig 5 Gulden 1923, Y-10. Mint State & Full Luster. If you have been waiting for a "Killer" this is it. Superb Choice BU+. 395.00
Denmark 1912 2 Kroner, Y-40. Prooflike & Frosted & Superb BU. 32.00
Dominican Republic 1942 Centavo, Y-15. Mint State Red Ch BU+. 49.00
1937 1/2 Peso, Y-19. First Year. Scarce & Flashy AU/BU. 45.00
1972 Silver Peso, Y-31. Royal Mint Proof. Brilliant & FDC. 18.00
1974 Silver Peso, Y-32. Caribbean Games. Prooflike Gem BU. 16.00
1955 Peso, Y-21. "Trujillo". Exceptionally Clean & Superb BU. 85.00
El Salvador 1977 25 Colonos, Y-35. Mint State Prooflike BU+. 25.00
Fiji 1934 Half Penny, Y-1. One Year Only. Sharp Frosty BU. 23.00
France 1775 1/2 Ecu, Cr-78.15. Choice Unc. Unflawed Near FDC. 650.00
French Indo China 1894-A Sapeque, Y-1. Mint State Golden BU. 75.00
ND (1944) 1 Liang/Tael, KM-2/Y-496. Frosted Sharp BU Scarce. 69.00
ND (1944) 1/2 Liang/Tael, KM-1/Y-495. Frosted Also: Ch BU. 60.00
Germany 1927-A 3 Mark "Bremerhaven" Lustrous Sharp Unc/BU. 220.00
1929-E 5 Mark "Meissen". Magnificent Luster & Choice BU+. 675.00
Great Britain 1927 Crown, Y-75/5-4036. Brilliant Proof Coin. 195.00
Guatemala 1894-H 4 Reales, Y-83. One Year Only. Neat Frost BU. 17.00
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1949 10 Centavos, Y-117. Key Date. Fully Frosted & Gem BU. 17.00
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Honduras 1870 Pattern 5 Reales, Pn-12/Fonr-7448. P/L Ch Unc. 250.00
1872 1/2 Real "Essai" Pattern, KM-Pn-19a. Frosty BU Coin. 59.00
1931 5 Centavos, Y-41. Rare Coin. Mint State Frosted Gem! 65.00
Hong Kong 1893 50 Cents, Y-7. Scarce Type Coin VF/XF Luster. 59.00
1883 20 Cents, Y-5. Better Date. Lustrous & Choice XF/AU. 79.00
Ionian Islands 1862 One Lepton, Cr-24. Lovely Deep Red Unc. 26.00
Isle of Man 1839 Farthing, Cr-7. Unflawed & Original Olive AU. 27.00
Italy 1887-M Lira, Y-28.2. Mint State Superbly Toned Gem Unc. 99.00
Tuscany 1856 Paolo, Cr-70a. Mint State Also & Gem Unc-FDC. 150.00
Tuscany 1859 5 Centesimi, Cr-83. Prooflike Golden Gem BU. 165.00
Venice 1848-V 15 Centesimi, Cr-184. Frosted & Choice BU. 59.00
Venice 1849 One Centesimo, Cr-181. Unflawed & Choice Red Unc. 25.00
Jamaica 1843 Silver 1 1/2 Cents, Y-A3. Unflawed Frosty AU/UNC. 15.00
Korea 1893/Year 502. One Yang, Y-7.2. Scarce. Decent VF/XF. 69.00
Latvia 1922 50 Santimu, Y-6. Lustrous & Sharp Coin. Nice BU. 19.00
Lebanon 1936 1/2 Piastre, Y-5. Sharp Coin. Lightly Toned Unc. 25.00
1980 Pari Mint "Essai" Proof Set, KM-E13/4/5. All Gems. 43.00
Morocco 1904-Be 2 1/2 Dirhams, Y-20. Berlin Mint. Frosty BU. 28.00
1956 500 Francs, Y-54. Fully Prooflike & Gem BU Coin-FDC. 27.00
Netherlands Holland 1724 Two Stuivers. Lustrous Choice Unc. 89.00
New Zealand 1949 Crown, Y-27. Mint State-Reflective Ch BU+. 27.00
1986 AE 38mm "Una & The Lion" Medallion 8 Yacht Races" Unc. 19.00
Nicaragua 1878 Centavo, Y-1. Superb Mint State Coin P/L FDC. 68.00
1899 Five Centavos, Y-3. Another Prooflike Gem Coin. FDC. 29.00
Paraguay 1925 50 Centavos, Y-12. Unflawed & Sharp Frosty BU+. 11.00
1938 Two Coins, Y-17 & Y-18. Both Frosted & Gem BU-FDC Pair. 19.00
Peru 1822 Provisional 1/2 Real, Cr-121. Unflawed-Near As Struck. 59.00
1822-JP 8 Reales, Cr-125. One Pillar. Sharp Type Coin VF. 95.00
1827-JM 8 Reales, Cr-132.1. Early Lima Issue. Frosty Unc+. 139.00
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Portugal 1915 Escudo, Y-51. Prooflike & Frosty & Sharp BU+. 42.00
1926 50 Centavos, Y-45. Scarce Type Coin. Nice Toned Unc/BU. 19.00
Puerto Rico 1923 35mm AE Token, Ser-3629. Gonzalez Padin Co. Bank Inauguration. Not in G-H. Unflawed & Lustrous AU/UNC. 24.00
Russia 1738 Denga/1/2 Kopek. KM-188, Br-28. Original Red Unc. 50.00
1842-EM Polushka/1/4 Kopek, Cr-142.1. Mint State & Red Unc. 99.00
1840-CNM One Kopek, Cr-144.2, Br-101. Original R&B Choice Unc. 35.00
1800-EM 2 Kopeks, Cr-95.4, Br-79. Original Brown Choice AUU. 79.00
1828-HI Rouble, Cr-161. Sev-2920. Prooflike & Frosty AU/UNC. 150.00
Syria 1933 25 Piastres, Y-8. Scarce Date. Reflective AU/UNC. 89.00
1937 25 Piastres, Y-8. The Key Date. Frosty & Choice AU/UNC. 60.00
1929 50 Piastres, Y-9. First Year & Scarce. Toning VF/EX. 30.00
Uruguay 1877-A 50 Centesimos, Y-13. Reflective & Frosty BU+. 195.00
Vatican 1865/Yr-XX-R 5 Baiocchi, Cr-171b. Mint State & Gem BU. 60.00
1849/AN-IV-R 20 Baiocchi, Cr-173. Prooflike Coin-Choice BU. 95.00
1845/Yr-XY-R One Baiocchi, Cr-146a. Prooflike Toned Unc-FDC. 59.00
1837/Yr-VII-B 1/4 Baiocchi, Cr-145a. Beautiful Toned Unc-FDC. 49.00
Vietnam-North 1946 One Dong, Y-3. Bust Ho Chi Minh. This is a rare coin in any grade!! This is a strong VF/XF some encrust. 129.00
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SHERITT (From Page 24)

lator, on his visit, which took place Oct. 24. The federal and provincial governments had representatives, and there was a very strong security organization.

The party was taken through the nickel and cobalt treatment, and they asked many questions. Sherritt management had decided to mark this visit with a special, pure-nickel medal struck with a 66-millimeter diameter.

We asked engraver Harry Markwardt if he would design the medal and engrave the master dies. He was eager to have the commission but not too happy to be involved in honoring a Communist.

Harry was a firm believer in private enterprise, very proud at having supported himself and his family in his adopted country by his own efforts, and he had nothing but disdain for communism.

However, it was an interesting occasion, and he agreed to undertake the work, asking for photographs of the plant and equipment as a stimulus for ideas. His reverse design has some of the rectangular buildings, circular vessels, and domed storage areas connected by pipelines, superimposed on the Sherritt

hexagon logo. The obverse depicts the cooperation called for in the agreement.

The large medals were struck in the hydraulic press, and great care was taken in polishing the dies to produce proof-quality medals for presentation to the Soviet leader. Two of the medals were set in a special case, one showing each side so it would not be necessary for them to be handled to see the designs.

This was explained to Kosygin, but the effort was in vain, as he immediately took the medals out of the case.

Sixty-five of the large medals were minted; they were distributed to people who were closely involved with the visit. Included were the Canadian ambassador to the Soviet Union, federal and provincial government officials, and Sherritt staff.

A reduced-sized replica was minted at 33 millimeters; this version has the word "replica" engraved on the obverse. One hundred of the 33-millimeter replicas were minted and given to the people who participated in the visit but to a less extent, from both government and company staff. The distribution was made just before Christmas 1971, accompanied by a short letter from Sherritt's president, David D. Thomas.

The Kosygin visit medal is one of the rare Sherritt medals. ■

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Medal honors father of Canadian geology

By Rex F. Pearce

During summer 1972, Canada hosted the meeting of the International Geological Congress, an important organization for geologists all over the world. Sherritt's geological staff was participating and suggested that we could mint a medal for the congress to mark its Canadian meeting.

The idea received general support, but the congress staff had no budget for a medal nor any surplus funds. Sherritt was prepared to help but not to assume all the costs.

After a good deal of telephone and written discussion, an agreement was reached whereby we could assist the congress and reduce our costs on our annual medal.

We planned to honor another Canadian pioneer in 1972, and the IGC thought the first director of the Geological Survey of Canada should be honored on its commemorative medal.

Born in Montreal in 1798, William Logan was educated in Britain and became manager of a copper smelter in Swansea at age 33. Coal being the fuel for his plant, he studied the coal deposits and found geology more to his liking than smelting.

By the time he was 45, he had an international reputation in this field and was nominated by the Canadian government to direct the newly formed Geological Survey. He served in this spot for 27 years, reveling in the hardships of the bush and supporting the work he wanted done with his own funds when government grants were deficient.

He was an accomplished writer; his *Geology of Canada 1863* — with its economic references, detailed atlas, and geologic map — advanced the country's development by at least 25 years.

He received a great many honors during his career; he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in England, knighted by Queen Victoria in 1856, invested with the Legion of Honour by the French emperor, and awarded 22 medals. Here was a fine choice for the IGC medal and also an outstanding pioneer for our series of annual medals.

IGC provided several photographs of Logan and agreed to pay for the medal's packaging in the style we used for our series. Since IGC wanted 7,000 medals and we would need only 1,500, IGC officials said they would pay for the packages we required, because the extra cost would be low.

One of their committee members,

Professor T.H. Clark of McGill University, prepared a detailed history of Logan's background and life work, and sent it to us in both English and French versions. The leaflet that accompanied the medal as part of the packaging carried this history.

In addition, they agreed that we could mint silver and gold versions of the IGC medal, which we could sell to their members at a profit for Sherritt, and they undertook to inform all their members of these precious-metal versions.

Sherritt agreed to pay for the master dies and for the production of 7,000 pure nickel medals to be delivered to IGC headquarters in Montreal.

Harry Markwardt engraved the master Logan die, showing him traversing the Gaspé shore, after a sketch by Cuthbertson. We prepared a simple reverse die using a two-dimensional pantograph

independent coin dealer, to market our proprietary medals. In discussions with him on the 1972 Logan medal, he pointed out that collectors were unhappy at buying a silver or gold medal that was inscribed "Pure Nickel" on the reverse.

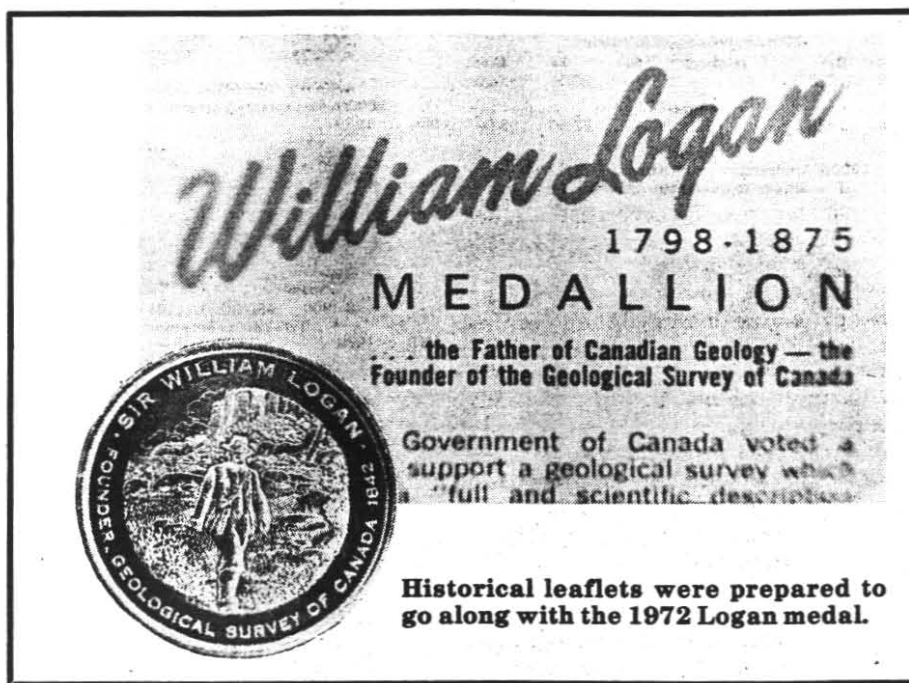
Our colleagues at the mint suggested a very simple die using the Sherritt logo and the year; this could be engraved at low cost, using the 2-D pantograph.

Production run for the 1972 Logan medal was 1,500 in pure nickel, 150 in sterling silver, and 25 in 24-karat gold. All were 33 millimeters in diameter.

Of the nickel medals, 800 were used for market promotion to overseas customers and prospects, 500 were shipped to and sold by Jerry Parker, and 200 were kept at the mint office in Fort Saskatchewan for employee sales and those old customers on our mailing list who continued to order directly from us.

All of the silver and gold versions were sold by the end of 1973, through the combined work of Parker and our mint office.

Despite Parker's efforts and our mail-



for the IGC medal. The silver and gold versions were minted to advance orders with cash payment; 385 in sterling silver and 35 in gold brought us significant revenue.

Now we could proceed with our annual medal, having the Logan dies ready for use and the packaging to hand. We needed a reverse die, and our first thought was to use the old "Sherritt — Pure Nickel — Fort Saskatchewan" die that had been made for the Anthony Henday and Henry Kelsey medals; this was available at no cost.

As recorded in Chapter 8, *Amor de Cosmos 1971*, we had made a trial arrangement with Jerry Parker, an

ing list, sales of the pure nickel medals went very slowly, and it appeared that collector interest was now of little importance. Additionally, our name was now well known to our overseas customers and prospective customers, and it was more effective to send them samples of actual coins we had minted than a proprietary medal.

When we supplied an order of coins, we arranged with the country's central bank to buy back a few hundred coins, which we could use for this purpose. The Logan medal was, therefore, the last in our series of annual Sherritt Mint medals, which had begun with Anthony Henday in 1966. ■

1974 medal marked new town and mine

By Rex F. Pearce

The formal opening of the town center at a new town site built to serve Sheritt's latest mine was marked by a medal minted in the two metals produced by the mine.

Sheritt's systematic program of aerial exploration in Northern Manitoba, which had led to the discovery of the Fox Mine in 1961, had a further success seven years later. A significant anomaly was located in 1968 and checked on the ground, and a number of claims were staked.

Diamond drilling of the prospect was started in 1969, and the first hole found economic values in copper and zinc minerals. More holes were drilled, and by year's end, over 12 million tons of ore containing 1.44-percent copper and 2.61-percent zinc had been delineated.

The exploration program was stepped up in 1970; 115 holes were drilled and outlined 51 million tons of ore at 1.47-percent copper, 1.61-percent zinc. Engineering studies concluded that a mine and concentrator to process 10,000 tons of ore per day would cost about \$60 million, yielding copper and zinc concentrates that would be shipped elsewhere for final refining.

The new mine, named Ruttan Mine after Sheritt's chief geologist, was 65 miles southeast of Lynn Lake town, where Sheritt operated a nickel mine. The distance was too great to permit daily transport of miners from Lynn to Ruttan as was being done at the Fox Mine, only 28 miles from Lynn. So a new town site would be needed.

Traditionally, such new mining towns were organized by the company, on a rather modest scale to conserve costs, and were expected to be abandoned when the mine ran out of ore. The Manitoba government decided that the new mine, with an indicated life exceeding 20 years, could support a better town and that this area of the province needed a new, permanent community.

The company and government entered into an agreement whereby the province of Manitoba would establish a new town, Leaf Rapids, on the Churchill River 15 miles west of the mine and 550 miles north of Winnipeg. The government would provide the capital costs of the town's infrastructure and would recover those costs over the years through local municipal taxation.

Sheritt agreed to pay full municipal taxes in the same manner as other commercial businesses in the province and described the proposal as "an exciting and challenging development in northern living."

By late December 1971, 10 families had moved into their new homes, but already there were construction problems. These problems continued in 1972, so at the end of that year, the project was 15 months behind schedule and costs were running far beyond budget.

Sheritt negotiated with the government concerning these high costs so they would not be passed on to local residents in the form of very high municipal taxes. Sheritt accepted an extra \$1 million in obligations, and the province agreed to absorb all additional costs beyond the original budget.

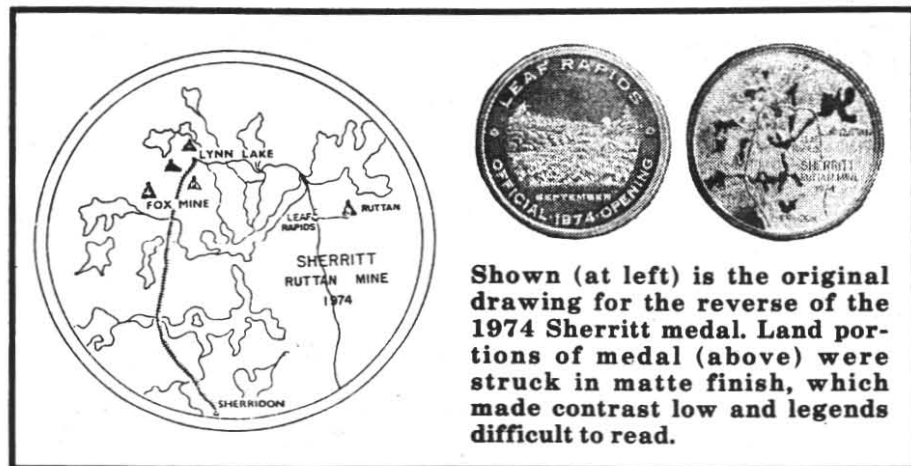
Ruttan Mine came into production in July 1973 at a cost of \$61 million, but housing completions in Leaf Rapids continued well behind schedule and at high costs. The unusually high cost of housing was a serious concern to the

est in sponsoring a medal to mark the opening of both the new mine and the new town, and we introduced the idea to the Executive Council of the Manitoba government, suggesting that the medal would be a fine souvenir for government guests at the opening.

The mine's purchase order was placed in early July 1974, specifying a view of the rapids on the river for the obverse and a map of the district for the reverse. The medal was to be in copper-zinc alloy (cartridge brass) at 35 millimeters diameter and 20 grams weight.

To have the dies ready on time, the obverse was ordered from Harry Markwardt in Toronto and the simpler reverse, which could be engraved on a pantograph, was ordered from a local company in Edmonton. Markwardt did his usual fine engraving in less than a week, but it was the end of August before working dies and the brass blanks were ready.

Ruttan Mine had decided that it would need 3,000 medals and arranged with the government to supply them an



Shown (at left) is the original drawing for the reverse of the 1974 Sheritt medal. Land portions of medal (above) were struck in matte finish, which made contrast low and legends difficult to read.

company, and its employees and the amount set aside by Sheritt for low-cost housing and mortgage loans had to be doubled.

During 1974, the first full year of production, Ruttan processed 3.358 million tons of ore, recovering in concentrate 61.9 million pounds of zinc. Costs amounted to \$8.73 per ton treated.

The heart of Leaf Rapids was the Town Centre, which included the school, library, medical center, hotel, municipal offices, recreation facilities for hockey and curling, and a number of independent stores. It was officially opened Sept. 21, 1974.

Sheritt called it "a bold, imaginative structure which should established a new standard for the construction of public buildings in northern communities. Although there is still a shortage of single-family residences, 479 of our employees, 85 percent of our work force, are living in the new town."

During 1972, the mine manager at Ruttan had discussed with us his inter-

additional 2,000, a total order of 5,000 medals. Production of limited quantities in gold and silver had been discussed, but a decision was made to have the brass issue only.

The reverse die did not reproduce well; as the drawing shows, the map area included many lakes and rivers as well as the railway and the new road, together with the necessary inscriptions. The die was engraved with the land areas in a matte finish and the water areas in a bright, polished finish.

The inscriptions were placed in the land (matte) portions of the die, but the contrast was low so the words were difficult to read. Clearly, it would have been better to have the land areas bright and the water areas matte, but there was insufficient time to change the dies.

The 5,000 medals were shipped from the mint Sept. 13, in good time for packaging at Leaf Rapids. Distribution was made at the official opening of the Town Centre Sept. 24, 1974. ■

Copper medal honors pollution-free plant

By Rex F. Pearce

The successful demonstration of a new, pollution-free process for recovering pure copper from sulphidic ores was marked by an unusually thick copper medal.

Conventional treatment of sulphidic copper ores involves concentration of the copper minerals into an enriched product, a purely mechanical operation. The concentrate is smelted, driving off the sulphur into the atmosphere, slagging off the iron and gangue minerals into a waste product, and recovering the copper as a rather impure metal, which is then electrolytically refined to pure metal.

The treatment is expensive; it requires construction of both a smelter and refinery. By 1970 it had become environmentally unacceptable as well.

The most common copper mineral is chalcopyrite in which each pound of copper is chemically combined with a pound of sulphur and approximately a pound of iron. So a smelter producing 100,000 tons of copper annually will discharge about 100,000 tons of sulphur into the air.

Nearly all of this sulphur forms sulphuric acid, 300,000 tons, a major constituent of acid rain. Copper smelters had to take steps to implement control of sulphur evolution, which again increased their operating costs.

In western Canada, several new copper mines were coming into production in the '70s, and there was renewed interest in treating the concentrate in Canada instead of shipping it to Japan or other foreign smelters. Cominco Ltd. operates large lead and zinc refineries at Trail, British Columbia; processing lead and zinc ores also involves sulphur discharge, but Cominco had installed plants to recover the sulphur as sulphuric acid.

This acid is one of the key reactants in industrial chemistry, but it is a very embarrassing material if you do not have a use for it immediately. It is extremely corrosive and expensive to store, so the answer is to use it as it is formed.

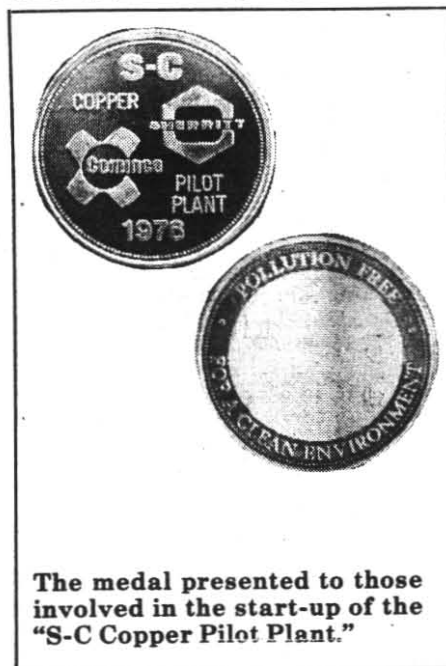
Cominco set up plants to react the sulphuric acid with phosphate rock to make agricultural fertilizers, a salable product. This process avoided much of the sulphur contamination of the atmosphere, but it meant that metal production was tied to fertilizer production. More metal meant more acid and more fertilizer, whether there was a market for it or not.

At other times, the company wanted more fertilizer and had to produce more

metal, possibly above market requirements. There would be a significant advantage if sulphur recovery could be divorced from fertilizer production, especially if elemental sulphur could be recovered, as it is relatively easy to stockpile.

During 1971, Sherritt entered into an agreement with Cominco Ltd. for the joint development of a pollution-free hydrometallurgical process for the recovery of pure copper, elemental sulphur and other metal values from sulphidic concentrate. The two companies were sharing the work and costs.

Phase 1, laboratory studies, was completed during 1972, and batch testing on a larger scale was carried out, pending a decision to build a pilot plant for continuous testing. The following year saw the successful completion of batch testing and the approval of a pilot-plant campaign, with strong support from the



The medal presented to those involved in the start-up of the "S-C Copper Pilot Plant."

federal government's Program for the Advancement of Industrial Technology (PAIT).

It was estimated that the total cost of building and operating the pilot plant would be \$10 million. Detailed design was finished in 1974 and a start made on construction of the plant at Fort Saskatchewan. The plant was ready to run early in 1976; first concentrate treated was from Sherritt's Fox Mine, followed by concentrate from the company's Ruttan Mine.

A metallurgical pilot plant is designed to take a new process, which has been developed in laboratory batch-tests, to continuous operation, simulating on a small scale the operation of a full-sized

commercial plant.

Intermediate product streams can be recycled and the behavior of small amounts of impurities can be studied; the process can be demonstrated to perform as it is supposed to day after day. Data can be compiled that will be very useful in the design of a future commercial plant.

Difficulties that arise can be overcome before major expenses are undertaken. The S-C Copper Process Pilot Plant was built at Fort Saskatchewan, adjacent to Sherritt's nickel refinery, where supplies of water, power, chemical reagents, and analytical computer and engineering services were immediately available.

Additionally, operating and maintenance crews could be provided with extensive experience in running pressure leaching equipment.

The pilot plant cost just over \$5 million and was sized to process 9 tonnes per day of copper concentrate, chiefly chalcopyrite but with significant content of iron pyrite. It was operated by crews of 9-11 operators plus a supervisor, engineer and mechanic on each shift with three shifts per day.

The various steps in the process were started in sequence; there were the usual problems, commonly known as "teething problems" or "de-bugging" that required design specifications or operating adjustments.

The plant had a successful "demonstration run" when it operated for 30 days continuously during November 1976, producing high-purity copper metal, clean elemental sulphur, and a small quantity of rich concentrate containing the gold and silver values originally in the plant feed.

In total, 170 people were involved full-time during the demonstration period, with others on a part-time basis as required. Total cost of the pilot campaign, including the plant cost, was \$11 million, of which PAIT provided 50 percent. Detailed results were reported to a Mining Institute meeting in Vancouver and were published by CIM in February 1978.

The successful campaign was marked by a pure copper medal issued to all concerned with the undertaking. Dies were engraved by George Rempold of Westlock, Alberta.

The obverse shows the logos of Sherritt and Cominco with the words "S-C Copper Pilot Plant" and "1976." The reverse is a depiction of the interior of the pilot plant with the inscription "Pollution Free for a Clean Environment."

It is a thick medal, at 35 millimeters diameter and 26.5 grams weight, with a milled edge. A total of 960 medals were minted, and most were distributed in a small, blue-padded, vinyl pouch with a very brief note on the occasion. ■

Moving a mining town

By Rex F. Pearce

Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd. was incorporated in Ontario in July, 1927. To mark its 50th anniversary, the company issued a very handsome medal in 1977 to employees, customers, suppliers and other people closely associated with it.

The mineral deposit, which was the origin of the company was discovered in 1919 by Philip Shellett, near Kississing Lake in Central Manitoba.

Carl Sherritt, born in Dakota Territory to Canadian parents, was friendly with Shellett and together, they staked the first mining claims in 1923. A year later, more claims were staked and the first claims were restaked by Sherritt and Dick Madole.

In 1925, Carl Sherritt optioned the

claims to a Winnipeg financier, J.P. Gordon, for \$250,000 to be paid in installments over four years. Gordon arranged for the claims to be explored by several mining organizations; finally, in 1927, a new company was incorporated with strong support from Toronto interests to develop the copper-zinc deposits.

Carl Sherritt received \$140,000 and 50,000 shares of Sherritt Gordon stock; Dick Madole received \$60,000.

The first employee of the new company was Eldon Brown, a mining engineer, whose enthusiasm for the property had been a significant factor in getting the company started; he was named superintendent.

The Sherridon mine came into production in 1931 after 42 miles of railroad, 40 miles of power line, and the

1,500 tons-per-day concentrator had been built.

When the mine was being developed in mid-1929, the price of refined copper was 18.3 cents per pound. By Oct. 1930, it had fallen to 10 cents per pound.

For the nine months of operation in 1931, the revenue was 8.1 cents per pound for copper plus 0.9 cents per pound for gold and silver credits. They earned a profit of \$284,875. However, by June 1932, even though costs had been reduced to 5.6 cents per pound, copper was selling at 5.0 cents per pound, and the operation was shut down until metal prices improved.

This occurred in August, 1937; for the last five months of that year, copper sold for 10 cents per pound and total costs were just over 7.0 cents per pound.

Halstead Lindsley, president of the company since its inception, died dur-



When one mine gave out, the entire mining community simply picked up and moved to the site of another ore strike. This 1957 Sherritt-Gordon

photo shows the Canadian Bank of Commerce building being loaded on a train car for transportation from Sherridon to Lynn Lake.



The 50th anniversary of the Sherritt Mint was commemorated with this 1977 medal.

ing 1945; he was succeeded by Eldon Brown as president, later as president and managing director.

The Sherridon Mine then ran continuously until 1951, when the last ore was extracted; 8,531,352 tons of ore were mined between 1931 and 1951, for a value of \$58,732,367 or \$6.88 per ton. Net profit was nearly \$11 million of which \$2,821,127 were paid to shareholders as dividends to the end of 1946.

Earnings for 1947-1951 were spent on the new Lynn Lake nickel mine, which had been discovered 120 miles north of Sherridon in 1941. About \$11 million was provided toward total costs of the nickel project of \$47 million.

Newmont Mining Company of New York became a major shareholder and helped line up customers for Sherritt bonds.

In order to keep costs of the new mine as low as possible, the mine plant, concentrator, and nearly all the buildings in the town of Sherridon were transported by tractor train, over winter roads, 160 miles to Lynn Lake. Included were the post office, school, bank, two churches and employees' houses in an operation which occupied parts of three winters.

By 1954, the railway had been extended by the CNR against guarantees from the company — a new hydroelectric power plant had been built, and the mine started production, shipping nickel concentrate to the new refinery at Fort Saskatchewan.

Lynn Lake nickel mine had some 14 million tons of ore when it was started; by the time it was closed in 1976, over 22.2 million tons had been mined and processed.

The last few years of the mine were not profitable as costs increased, but the new copper mines at Fox Lake and Rutan were already in operation. The years 1964 and 1965 were of highest production from Lynn Lake when over 3,700 tons of ore were processed daily.

There were nearly 700 employees at the mine and from 700 to 900 at Fort Saskatchewan. Dividends to shareholders were started again in 1960; by the end of 1976, over \$77 million had been paid. Not all the earnings came from the Lynn Lake mine, but the comparison with the Sherridon era shows how the company had grown.

In 1977, the two Sherritt copper mines, Fox and Rutan, were in full operation but financial results were poor, due to low prices for copper and zinc.

The Alberta operations were doing well and the company could look back with satisfaction and pride at its achievements in its first 50 years.

In Northern Manitoba, Sherritt had opened four mines, built two hydroelectric power plants, caused 187 miles of railroad and an airport to be built, and was involved in the creation of three towns. Altogether, Sherritt had made a great contribution to the development of the Canadian North.

In Alberta, the Fort Saskatchewan plants were the largest single-location employer in the province, and their products were being shipped all over the world. The company's metallurgical technology was being used under license in metal refineries in Australia, Finland, Japan, Philippines and South Africa. Shareholders' equity in the company

was valued at \$109.5 million.

In designing a medal suitable to the company's 50th anniversary, several factors had to be considered:

Size: It should be large enough to be appealing but not so big as to be clumsy or too expensive; we selected 38.1 millimeter diameter — the size of the U.S. \$1 coin — as there would be findings available.

Metal: Surely it should be struck in pure nickel, but 50 years really should be a golden anniversary. We decided to mint in nickel and electroplate with pure gold.

Designs: The growth of the organization was based on mineral deposits but was the result of the co-operative work of many people, each employing particular skills. Harry Markwardt captured this concept in a simple design for the obverse and used the familiar Sherritt logo in conjunction with the dates for the reverse.

Packaging: To protect and display the medal, we chose a small (7 x 8 centimeters) box with a raised, diecut deck; a brief message was fitted into the lid. Color choice was red to enhance the gold surface of the medal.

All design details were endorsed by Sherritt's President David D. Thomas, who had succeeded Eldon Brown in 1967.

Medals were presented to over 2,100 employees at celebrations to mark the anniversary at the several company operations. Medals were presented to many customers and suppliers, and others associated with Sherritt in Canada and several other countries. Total minting was 4,000 medals. ■

Sherritt Mint strikes pure cobalt medal

By Rex F. Pearce

One of the rarest Sherritt medals was that minted to mark a conference on cobalt; held near Chicago in 1979.

The metal, cobalt, as an industrial commodity plays a very small part in the world's economy — consumption is about 30,000 tons per year and production of the metal is a by-product from recovery of nickel or copper.

About 50 percent of production comes from Zaire, where cobalt is associated with copper. The second producer is Zambia, again from copper ores. These two Central African countries dominate world cobalt output.

Canada, Finland, U.S.S.R., Philippines and Australia are lesser but important producers, where cobalt is associated with nickel ores. Quite often, cobalt mined in one country is refined in another country for economic reasons.

Cobalt has some interesting uses where its particular properties provide special characteristics to the product. Chemically, certain catalysts for petroleum refining and dryers for oil-based paints absolutely depend upon cobalt for their activity.

Many ruminant animals must have cobalt in their feed for proper, healthy growth. In the ceramic field, cobalt oxide is an essential ingredient to the frit that bonds enamel finishes to steel in the manufacture of household appliances, and the use of cobalt to provide the particular "cobalt blue" is of long standing.

However, it is in the metallurgical applications that cobalt finds its most important uses. The hard-metal carbides that are used for tool tips are sintered together with cobalt powder, and no other metal does as well.

Several different types of magnets depend upon the cobalt content. One can make magnets without cobalt but they are heavier and weaker and small, high-strength magnets all contain cobalt.

Many alloys that resist high temperatures are rich in cobalt, especially those used in gas turbines. Without cobalt, you will not have jet aircraft, civilian or military, so the security of many countries depends upon reliable supplies of pure cobalt.

Until the mid-1970s, cobalt supply from Central Africa was steady and its price was modest. The rule of thumb was that nickel was twice the price of copper and cobalt twice the price of nickel.

In 1975, cobalt was \$4 per pound. In 1978, supplies were interrupted, first by a labor strike at the big Belgian refinery

and then by a rebellion in Shaba province of Zaire, where half the world's cobalt originated. Hundreds of people were killed and the mines closed down as expatriates and locals alike fled the fighting and disorder.

European troops from Belgium and France were airlifted in to rescue the expatriates and drive the rebels from the area.

Cobalt supplies were disrupted for months and demand was strong that year — due to heavy use in the aerospace industry and for magnets and carbide cutting tools. Prices rose rapidly as metal merchants moved in and "back-door" cobalt became available only at premium prices.

The official producer price rose from \$6.40 per pound in January to \$20 in October. Merchants' prices were about \$7 in January and reached \$45 per



With a great deal of difficulty — due to the quick-hardening properties of pure cobalt — the Sherritt Mint struck 25 pure-cobalt medals for the international conference on cobalt in Oak Brook, Ill., April 29-May 1, 1979.

pound in November.

During 1979, the situation in Zaire slowly returned to stability and supplies improved, but the nationalized mining companies in Zaire and Zambia realized the very strong position they were in and maintained their official price at \$25 per pound throughout the year. Merchant prices slowly fell back to around \$23 by end of the year.

Under these tumultuous conditions, many cobalt users were understandably concerned about the future for cobalt and there was good response when Gorham International Inc., an American consulting organization, announced an international conference on cobalt to be held in Oak Brook, Ill., at the end of April.

Sherritt was not a large producer of cobalt; its output was about 2½ percent of the world supply, but it was one of only two refineries in North America and the company was well-known and regarded in the cobalt industry.

The writer was invited to be the chairman of the Oak Brook meeting. One of the responsibilities of the chairman was to assist in recruiting speakers for the sessions and for the conference

dinner.

The conference was well received, with speakers from private industry and governments on both producing and consuming sides. As a small "thank you remembrance" for speakers, we had Sherritt Mint strike a pure cobalt medal.

To keep costs low, we used the original Henday design on the obverse — eliminating the 1966 date and the original logo reverse, by changing the inscription from "PURE NICKEL" to "PURE COBALT." Hence, die production was quite easy.

Minting the medals was, however, was another matter. Sherritt had been producing pure cobalt strip for several years, in thin gauges, for use in certain welding applications and as a catalyst in the production of synthetic diamonds. It was not difficult to produce a small amount of fairly thick strip, suitable for the proposed medals.

As we have recorded, Sherritt Mint had been minting coins and medals for over 12 years at this time and had

learned much about minting. But coins and medals are struck on metal that is ductile so that it will accept the metal flow to fill the die; nearly all such metals have a cubic crystal structure.

Cobalt, however, has hexagonal crystal structure and hexagonal metals are not ductile. We could anneal the cobalt blanks to make them soft for minting, but the metal work hardened during the minting strike so that it was very difficult to fill the die and wear of the minting dies was extreme. By very careful attention to blank annealing and using high-pressure loading with frequent polishing of the dies the mint turned out 35 pure cobalt medals.

Pure cobalt has a color similar to that of nickel, but with a bluish-gray appearance compared to nickel's bright lustre. Twenty-five of the medals were mounted in a round block of clear-lucite with the added inscription in blue:

Gorham International, Inc.

COBALT
Conference

Oak Brook, April 29 - May 1, 1979

This is probably a unique item, as we know of no other medals minted on pure cobalt having been struck anywhere in the world at any time.■

Sherritt develops new coinage metal

By Rex F. Pearce

Editor's note: Following is the final installment in the author's series on the Sherritt Mint and its medals.

The official opening of Sherritt's new coin-blank plant was marked by a medal minted on the new blanks.

In Chapter 1 of this series, I recorded the story of Sherritt's entry into the coinage business; first with pure nickel blanks for the Canadian five-cent coin, next into the export market with nickel blanks, then into minting of coins, tokens and medals.

Obtaining export orders for nickel

blanks required a substantial marketing effort overseas. We felt that pure nickel was the best possible replacement for the silver-alloy coins that were being discontinued because of the rising cost of silver, and our approach was accepted in several countries.

However, competitive producers of "white" coin blanks in other metals — such as cupronickel, argentan and stainless steel — were also working to have their blanks used to replace silver. These other metals cost less than pure nickel; we argued that pure nickel's superior properties for coinage justified the extra cost, but we did lose some orders because of cost.

By 1966 it was clear that we should have another coinage metal, of lower cost, to compete in the world markets.

Iron is the lowest-cost metal, and iron has been used for low-value coins when cost was the overriding factor. The great drawback to iron is that it rusts very quickly when exposed to warmth and moisture, and iron coins quickly turn black in daily use.

However, if iron is electroplated with nickel, no rusting occurs. So nickel-plated iron coins appeared to be the answer to our need.

It would have to be a special kind of electroplating; normal plating baths deposit a thin film of nickel rather slowly, and if the nickel is bright, it is also hard. We would need a thick layer of nickel so scratches and nicks that occur on all coins in daily use would not expose the iron core.

SOUTH OF THE BORDER

ANGUILLA (Counterstamps)

KM-1, 1967 1 Dollar	\$15.00
KM-3, 1967 1 Dollar	21.00
KM-3A, 1967 1 Dollar	25.00
KM-5, 1967 1 Dollar (scarce)	50.00
KM-6, 1967 1 Dollar (scarce)	60.00
KM-7, 1967 1 Dollar (scarce)	75.00
7 pc set 1967 1 Dollar in custom black plastic, KM-1, KM-2, KM-3, KM-3A, KM-5, KM-6, KM-7, catalogue at \$340.00, our price	275.00

ARGENTINA

KM-2, 1882 20C XF	15.00
KM-2, 1883 20C AU/Unc	17.00
KM-5, 1882 50C AU/Unc	27.00
KM-6, 1882 1P XF (scratch)	50.00

BELIZE

KM-19, 1918 1c VF	14.00
KM-19, 1926 1c XF	24.00
KM-24, 1951 1c BU	11.00
KM-8, 1894 5c F	4.00
KM-14, 1909 5c F	18.00
KM-16, 1916 5c F	4.00
KM-25, 1952 5c AU/Unc	14.00
KM-23, 1942 10c VF	10.00
KM-23, 1944 10c VF	4.00
KM-23, 1946 10c VF (rim bump)	5.00
KM-9, 1894 25c VG	4.00
KM-12, 1907 25c F	6.00
KM-29, 1955 25c BU	11.00
KM-29, 1966 25c BU	5.00
KM-18, 1911 50c VG	6.00
KM-28, 1964 50c BU	3.00
KM-28, 1965 50c XF	4.00
KM-28, 1965 50c BU	21.00

BERMUDA

KM-14, 1964 1 Cr BU	4.50
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BOLIVIA

1793 8R counterstamped with King George of England, 2 holes, 1 at 12; 1 at 6, coin F, c/s VF	70.00
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KM-130, 1855 4S VF	15.00
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KM-157, 2, 1893 5C BU	10.00
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KM-161.5, 1891 50C XF	8.00
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KM-161.5, 1893 50C XF	8.00
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KM-161.5, 1891 50C AU/Unc	10.00
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KM-161.5, 1898 50C XF	8.00
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KM-177, 1909-H 50C BU	12.00
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KM-138.6, 1860 1P VF	15.00
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KM-152.1, 1865 18 AU, adjustments mark on both sides	65.00
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KM-160.1, 1872 1B XF	23.00
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BRAZIL

KM-491, 1900 40R BU	18.00
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KM-482, 1886 50R BU	10.00
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KM-477, 1871 100R BU	12.00
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KM-469, 1855 200R AU	12.00
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KM-469, 1866 200R XF	8.00
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KM-471, 1866 200R AU/Unc	12.00
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KM-505, 1901 400R AU/Unc	12.00
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KM-515, 1914 400R BU (scarce)	130.00
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KM-464, 1857 500R XF/AU	14.00
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KM-464, 1857 500R XF	11.00
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KM-464, 1860 500R XF	11.00
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KM-464, 1864 500R XF	11.00
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KM-464, 1866 500R XF	11.00
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KM-464, 1867 500R XF/AU	14.00
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KM-472, 1867 500R XF	18.00
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KM-472, 1868 500R XF	10.00
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KM-480, 1888 500R XF

KM-480, 1888 500R XF	11.00
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C-116.1, 1820-R 640R VF/XF	35.00
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C-117.1, 1818-R 960R XF (struck over on 1803-MO FT 8R)	50.00
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KM-459, 1850 1000R VF/XF	9.00
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KM-465, 1857 1000R XF	16.00
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KM-465, 1858 1000R VF/XF (rim bumps)	7.00
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KM-465, 1859 1000R XF (rim bumps)	15.00
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KM-465, 1860/50 1000R VF/XF	15.00
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KM-465, 1860/50 1000R AU/Unc	40.00
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KM-465, 1860 1000R XF (1 lt R.B.)	14.00
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KM-465, 1861 1000R XF	16.00
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KM-481, 1888 1000R XF	16.00
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KM-507, 1910 1000R BU	16.00
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KM-507, 1911 1000R XF/AU	8.00
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KM-507, 1911 1000R AU/Unc	12.00
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KM-513, 1913 1000R XF	5.00
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KM-466, 1853 2000R XF (1 lt R.B.)	27.00
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KM-485, 1889 2000R XF/AU	25.00
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KM-508, 1907 2000R BU	33.00
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KM-535, 1935 2000R BU (scratch)	4.00
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KM-508, 1907 2000R XF/AU	14.00
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BRITISH GUANA

KM-17, 1835/3 4G VF/XF	17.00
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BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

KM-60, 1985 20 Dollars Proof	20.00
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CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLIC

KM-4, 1824 8R VF/XF (lustrous)	75.00
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KM-4, 1835 8R VF/XF	70.00
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KM-4, 1839/7 8R VF/XF (MA/BA)	200.00
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KM-4, 1847/6 8R XF	180.00
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CHILE

KM-118, 1851 1/2C R.B. Unc (rare grade)	80.00
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KM-126, 1853 1/2C VF	3.00
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KM-126, 1853 1/2C XF/AU	27.00
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KM-150, 1898/88 2 1/2C AU/Unc (weak strike red & brown)	35.00
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KM-155.2, 1906 5C AU/Unc	5.00
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KM-138.2, 1879 20C VF/XF (toned)	5.00
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KM-139, 1868 50C VF/XF (1 R.B.)	10.00
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KM-139, 1870 50C VF/XF (lt R.B.s)	8.00
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KM-160, 1905 50C AU/Unc PL	12.00
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KM-82.2, 1817-FJ 1P VF	125.00
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KM-129, 1858 1P XF (lustrous but weak strike)	250.00
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KM-142.1, 1877 1P XF/AU	21.00
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KM-142, 1882 1P BU	67.00
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KM-142, 1884 1P XF/AU	40.00
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KM-172, 1927 2P XF	6.00
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COLOMBIA

KM-67.1, 1816 1/2R VF + (toned)	37.00
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KM-173, 1874 1 1/2C Gem BU	15.00
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KM-115, 1856 1D F/VF	4.00
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KM-196, 1913 10C BU	17.00
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KM-161.1, 1878/4 50C VF	25.00
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KM-177.1, 1885 50C XF (scarce)	60.00
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KM-139.1, 1862 1P F/VF	46.00
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KM-154.2, 1870/69 1P A/XF	225.00
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KM-72, 1956 1P BU	18.00
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LEPER COLONY

50C 1928 F/VF	5.00
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COSTA RICA

KM-144, 1903 2C Unc	4.00
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KM-144, 1903 2C BU	5.00
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KM-128, 1889 5C XF	4.00
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KM-128, 1890 5C XF	4.00
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KM-145, 1905 5C toned Unc	8.00
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KM-145, 1912 5C toned Unc	5.00
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KM-151, 1940 5C AU/Unc	5.00
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KM-151, 1941 5C BU	10.00
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KM-129, 1889 10C XF	4.00
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KM-129, 1890 10C XF	5.00
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KM-129, 1892 10C XF	5.00
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KM-146, 1910 10C BU	10.00
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KM-146, 1914 10C AU/Unc	6.00
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KM-146, 1914 10C BU	12.00
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KM-149.1, 1917 10C VF	4.00
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KM-152, 1920 10C AU	9.00
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KM-152, 1922 10C AU	9.00
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Counterstamps

KM-159, 1889 50/25 BU	11.00
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KM-159, 1890 50/25 BU	11.00
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KM-159, 1892 50/25 BU	11.00
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KM-159, 1893 50/25 BU	11.00
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KM-164, 1903 50/1 Colon XF	11.00
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The date is the last coin the grade is the counterstamp last coin are VF/XF

CUBA

KM-27, 1953 25C BU	5.00
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KM-14, 1915 40C BU	85.00
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KM-15, 1933 1P XF (lt R.B.)	17.00
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KM-15, 1933 1P AU/Unc	27.00
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KM-15, 1934 1P XF	14.00
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DANISH WEST INDIES

KM-70, 1878 10C XF/AU	50.00
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KM-78, 1905 10C VF	6.00
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KM-79, 1905 20C XF	45.00
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KM-80, 1905 40C VF	75.00
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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

KM-17, 1942 1C BU	10.00
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KM-8, 1891 5C Br AU/Unc	20.00
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KM-8, 1891 5C Br AU/Unc	30.00
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KM-13, 1897 10C VF/XF	15.00
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KM-13, 1897 10C XF	22.00
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KM-19, 1939 10C XF	12.00
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KM-19, 1952 10C AU/Unc	4.00
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KM-20, 1939 25C BU	17.00
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KM-20, 1952 25C BU	8.00
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KM-20, 1956 25C BU	6.00
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KM-15, 1897 50C F	7.00
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KM-15, 1897 50C VF/XF (flan flaw)	18.00
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KM-21, 1937 50C AU (rim bump)	30.00
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Sherritt Mint Medals

Summary and check list

Subject	Year	Diam	Nickel	Silver	Gold	Other	World Coin News
Henday	1966	20mm	2834				1986 May 6
		26mm	2806		49		
		32mm	3889				
Kelsey	1967	37mm	5000	200	15		June 3
Saunders	1968	32mm	2500	150	50		July 1
Hearne	1969	32mm	2500	250	50		Aug. 5
FAO	1970	35mm		200	59	Bronze 811	Sept. 23
		22mm			233	Chrome-Iron 10,000	
Indian Chief	1970	89mm		62			1987 Jan. 20
		38mm		1000			
Fox Mine	1970	35mm		50	17	Bronze 3224	Mar. 24
de Cosmos	1971	33mm	2500	250	50		May 5
Kosygin	1971	66mm	65				May 26
		33mm	100				
Logan	1972	33mm	1500	150	25		June 23
Leaf Rapids	1974	33mm				Brass 5000	July 14
S-C Cooper	1976	35mm				Copper 960	Aug. 11
50th Anniv.	1977	38.1mm				Gold Plated Nickel 4000	Sept. 8
Cobalt	1979	33mm				Cobalt 35	Sept. 22
N-B-S	1981	33mm				N-B-S 500	
NEW Can. Dollar 1987							1986 Nov. 4

SHERITT

(From Page 21)

minted in existing presses.

Two producers in West Germany had already developed white coin blanks made from "sandwich" strip; steel strip was clad on each side with thin strips of pure nickel or cupronickel, the cladding being done by passing the sandwich through high-pressure rolling mills.

When blanks were punched from this clad strip, the faces were covered with the cladding metal, but the steel core was exposed all around the rim. Coins minted from "clad" blanks were reasonably satisfactory in countries with a temperate climate, where blackening of the exposed rim was acceptable. But in tropical countries with warm, moist atmosphere, rust soon invaded the junction of the cladding metal with the steel, and the coins deteriorated quickly.

Bakken specifically referred to this limitation, saying that clad metals based on iron were not satisfactory for medium or high-value coins.

After a detailed analysis of the potential market, investigations were started again at Sherritt's research center at Fort Saskatchewan. Studies were directed toward selecting the proper grade of steel for the core, defining the chemical constituents of the plating bath, setting the operating limits for the plating cycle, designing the equipment to contain the steel blanks during the plating, and establishing the thickness of nickel required and the desposit time to achieve it.

Many problems were met and gradually overcome. It was true pioneering work, for electroplating of steel coin blanks had been attempted in several countries long before our studies, but

the difficulties had not been solved economically.

The various steps in the process were first tested in small laboratory units. When success was achieved on this scale, larger, semicontinuous units were built, and new problems appeared, chiefly connected with scaling up the operations.

In time, these problems, too, were solved, and the process began to look very promising. Patents were taken out on key steps and registered in all countries where markets were expected.

We needed a name for the new coin blank; we wanted a name that described the product and was easy to remember, one that would not be confused with clad blanks and which, preferably, we could trademark.

Because many of our existing and prospective customers were in Latin America, the name must be capable of being translated into Spanish while retaining as many of these attributes as possible. The two key points concerning the new blanks were that they offered much greater protection against tarnishing and wear than the clad blanks, and that the nickel coating was chemically and physically joined to the steel core by an alloy layer formed by a diffusion heat treatment.

The naming problem was discussed at length with our Spanish-speaking secretary, who translated reports and correspondence to and from our Latin contacts. Various alternatives were considered, and we finally settled on "Nickel-Bonded-Steel;" in Spanish, "Acero-Blindado-con-Niquel."

In English the word "bonded" connotes strength, something that is solidly bonded; the same connotation occurs in

Spanish, where "blindado" is used in connection with armor-plate. The name could be abbreviated to N-B-S, and it was possible to trademark the name "Nickel-Bonded-Steel" and the abbreviation "N-B-S."

By mid-1975 the N-B-S pilot plant could produce a modest number of blanks that were amenable to minting good quality tokens. The ability to evaluate promptly the minting characteristics of test blanks had been an important factor in the process development.

We now needed an order or two to get the new product into commercial use, preferably a token that would be used in daily circulation so we would have reliable performance before we sought an order for coins. Peel Memorial Hospital in Ontario had asked us for a parking token and agreed to have it minted on N-B-S blanks.

Ten thousand tokens (25.2 millimeters, 5.4 grams) were put into use in autumn 1975 — the first commercial use of Sherritt's Nickel-Bonded-Steel. They met all requirements, and a second order for 10,000 pieces was received in 1976. We were now ready to offer the new material for coinage use.

El Salvador employed a five-centavo coin, which was usually minted in cupronickel or argentan; when the Central Bank called an international tender for 15 million coins at 23 millimeters and 4.3 grams, they agreed to add N-B-S to the list of approved metals. We won the order in December 1976 for delivery in early 1977.

The pilot plant went on 24-hour operation, and the coins were delivered on time — the first use of Nickel-Bonded-

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SHERRITT

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Steel in coinage. By the end of 1979, we had delivered a large order of N-B-S blanks to Colombia, supplied 20 million N-B-S coins to Costa Rica, and had an order for 37.5 million coins from Ecuador.

This amounted to 135 tons, and the pilot plant, with capacity of 30 tons per month, could not keep up with the demand. A proposal was made to the Sherritt board of directors to build, at Fort Saskatchewan, a full-scale, commercial plant, with nominal capacity of 1,200 tons per year of N-B-S blanks at an estimated cost of \$5.5 million.

The board agreed, and design of the new plant started immediately. Ground was broken Aug. 7, 1980, using, appropriately, a shovel electroplated with nickel.

(SHERRITT, Next Page)

Celtic coins topic of Vol. I in series

Catalog of the Celtic Coins in the British Museum, Vol. 1 Silver Coins of the East Celts and Balkan Peoples, by Derek Allen, edited by John Kent and Melinda Mays. Published by British Museum Publications, 46 Bloomsbury St., London WC1B 3QQ, England. Available from United Kingdom book dealers priced at £50 net in the United Kingdom.

This is the first volume in a series of four prepared by the late Derek Allen (an assistant keeper in the department of coins and medals of the British Museum and a specialist in Celtic coinages) covering the entire collection of the continental Celtic coins in the British Museum with supplementary material from other British collections.

The catalog was revised and brought up to date by John Kent and Melinda Mays. It is presented in 112 pages with 31 pages of black-and-white plates, 171 figures, and four maps.

Silver Coins of the East Celts and Balkan Peoples presents for the first time in English a systematic account of the coinage that flourished in the Danube basin between the early third and late first century B.C. The volume traces the introduction of coinage into the Balkan area and its evolution from Greek to Roman models.

Volumes in preparation include Vol. II: *Silver Coins of North Italy, France, Germany and Switzerland*; Vol. III: *Bronze and Potin Coins of Gaul*; and Vol. IV: *Gold Coins of the Continental Celts*.

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LM-1515

SHERITT (From Page 29)

By year's end, we had shipped orders for two coins to Costa Rica, on which the Royal Canadian Mint at Winnipeg did much of the minting, and we had a second order for 20-centavo N-B-S coins from Ecuador.

The engineering department had established that the new plant's 1,200-ton capacity could be increased to 1,600 tons at an attractive cost, if the decision could be made while the plant was under construction. The board approved the increase.

The new, world-scale, Nickel-Bonded-Steel blank plant was formally opened Oct. 21, 1981, before more than 60 visitors from 20 countries, many being representatives of central banks or national mints. David D. Thomas, Sherritt's president and chief executive officer, presided.

The proceedings included two lecture sessions in which several technical papers were given by Sherritt staff members on the new plant and process. The detailed tour of the coinage operations, including the new N-B-S plant, was done in small groups conducted by company members.

To mark the occasion, a special N-B-S plant-opening medal was struck at 33 millimeters and 12.9 grams using the traditional Henday design on the obverse and details of the opening on the reverse. Each medal was mounted in a clear Lucite stand with the added inscription "New Composite Metals for Modern Coins."

The medal was minted with a milled edge; 500 were minted, most being pre-

sented in the Lucite stand to guests, employees, contractors' staff, and suppliers to the new plant.

In Canada, Sherritt is especially well known as a supplier of trade dollars. The first was the Klondike dollar for Edmonton in 1968, minted in pure nickel.

Over the years, many other cities and towns ordered trade dollars from Sherritt Mint, most being minted in pure nickel. By 1980 the price of nickel had risen, and the cost of nickel blanks had to be increased. So a more economical metal was needed in this application also.

Nickel-Bonded-Steel was perfect for trade dollars and similar medallions, the following being issued in 1980: government of Alberta 75th anniversary medallion (500,000) and Kitchener-Waterloo Oktoberfest dollar (55,000).

Since 1981, Nickel-Bonded-Steel has become the preferred metal for trade dollars in Canada. Several other countries have issued N-B-S coins, usually minted on Sherritt's blanks by foreign mints.

The British Royal Mint has supplied N-B-S coins to a number of its customers, and the State Mint of the Netherlands struck five denominations (five cents to 2½ florin) in N-B-S for Aruba in 1986.

On May 24, 1985, Sherritt announced that it had signed a contract with China National Technical Import Corp. for the licensing of technology for the manufacture of N-B-S blanks by the China Mint Co. at Shanghai. The worldwide acceptance of this new coin metal is a remarkable achievement in 10 years, from the first parking token to the huge new plant in China. ■

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1882 Silver Gourde, Y-9, Lustrous & sharp coin. Nice AU	59.00
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ND Two Fanon, Cr-133a, Flowered crown. Lustrous AU/UNC	79.00
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1841-C E.I.C. 2 Annas, Y-1.1, Magnificent original Gem BU	27.00
1888(c) 2 Annas, Y-20, As above - original & Superb BU	16.00
1893(b) 2 Annas, Y-20, Original coin. Superb frosty BU	16.00
LEBANON 1936 1/2 Piastre, Y-5, Prooflike & frosty Superb BU	43.00
1940 1 Piastre, Y-6a, Mint State unflawed frosty Ch BU plus	29.00
1929 50 Piastres, Y-10, Scarce first year. Lustrous VF-XF	25.00
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1824-Mo-JM 1/2 Real Hookneck, Lustrous AU & looks great!!	295.00
1829-EdMo-LF 1/2 Real, Unflawed & Sharp. Some luster F plus VF	195.00
1809-Mo-TH 1 Real EX-Norweb, KM-82, Reflective Unc/BU	150.00
1866-Go Silver Peso, KM-388, Rare & seldom seen. Ours is a state toned unflawed coin with good rims. Choice XF AU	985.00
1912 Silver Peso, KM-453, Reflective & frosty-nice BU	265.00
1829-Do-R1 8 Reales, Early date. Lustrous scarce XF AU	69.00
1843-Zs-OM 8 Reales, Reflective & frosty Choice AU/UNC	65.00
MONGOLIA 1925 50 Mongo, Y-7, Fabulous luster & Gem BU/FDC	59.00
NORWAY 1929 25 Ore, Y-57, Key date. Mint State-Choice Unc	89.00
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1872-YI Un Sol, Y-18.2, Still another. Frosty neat BU	33.00
1884-RO-FD Sol, Y-18.8, Prooflike & Frosty. Choice BU	39.00
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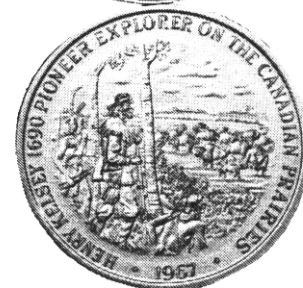
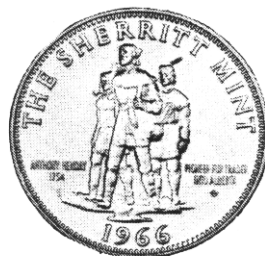


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MINING AND METALLURGICAL MEDALS FROM THE SHERRITT MINT

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The Sherritt Mint was set up by Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited at the Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta Nickel Refinery in 1966 with the primary purpose of minting coins in Pure Nickel for those foreign governments without a National Mint. At that time, it was clear that the price of Silver would increase to a level where the further use of Silver in coinage would be uneconomical and existing Silver coins would become more valuable as bullion than as coins and would be either recalled or melted down. Denominations previously minted in Silver would have to be minted in a base metal and Pure Nickel, used for coinage since 1881, offered many advantages. Sherritt had been producing Pure Nickel for coinage in the form of blanks for supply to National Mints, in both domestic and export areas, since 1961.

Mints traditionally have struck commemorative medals as well as coins; the processes are essentially the same, particularly in the case of medals up to 39 mm diameter, and the engraving of the necessary dies employs to advantage the skills of the die makers. Further, the production of medals serves to demonstrate the capabilities of the Mint in developing customers for coins. In the nine years since the Mint was inaugurated in 1966, 130 medals have been struck for customers in Canada and overseas; 16 of these were commissioned to commemorate important mining or metallurgical events.

To mark the inauguration of The Sherritt Mint, three Medals were struck in Pure Nickel and issued by Sherritt; the medals were of one design and in 3 sizes: 32, 26 and 20 mm. The reverse reproduced Sherritt's logo together with the words "Pure Nickel" and "Fort Saskatchewan." This design was relatively easy to select. The obverse design required a little more thought in that it is usual on medals or coinage to portray a notable person, either living or dead, and there were no suitable volunteers from Sherritt's senior staff. The solution was found in the reproduction of a sketch showing the visit of Anthony Henday in 1754 to the area. Henday was the first European to visit what is now Alberta and camped in 1755 on the bank of the North Saskatchewan river

about a mile from the present location of The Sherritt Mint. This Henday design quickly became associated with The Sherritt Mint and has been used as its letter-head since that time. Some 2,800 sets of the 3 Medals were minted; about 2,000 of these were packaged and sold to collectors and others interested in the new enterprise, mostly in Canada but including also some orders from other countries. A limited issue of the 26 mm medal was made in Gold, containing 15.5 grams, 0.5 Troy ounces of fine Gold and selling for \$50.00. 49 of these Gold pieces were minted and have proven an excellent buy for those who took advantage of this offer in 1966.

Since 1966, there have been continuing orders by customers concerned with mining or metallurgy. The designs of some of these medals are very simple with a shallow relief and minimum detail; such medals are made to a cost limitation. On other issues, when the opportunity arises from the client's occasion, the full range of designers' and engravers' skills are used to produce medals with a sculptured relief, much fine detail and an overall artistic appeal. The Sherritt Mint "Kelsey" Medal in 1967, the Medal commissioned by Granduc Operating Company to mark the tunnel breakthrough in 1968, the William Logan Medal for the International Geological Congress in 1972, and the recent Winnipeg Centennial Medal, featuring an underground miner at the Thompson Nickel Mine, are examples of this class.

A typical pure nickel medal is 35 mm diameter, 2.2 mm thick and weighs 19 mm; it may have a plain or milled edge.

Medals are minted on blanks, stamped from pure nickel strip produced by Sherritt's powder rolling process. The purity of this strip (99.9% Ni + Co) and the fine grain size (about 25 microns) after annealing and quenching produce a soft blank very well suited for minting. The field (plain) area of the medals is bright and unmarked; the design is formed cleanly and faithfully reproduces the engravers art. Typical minting force is 100 tons. Nickel work hardens during minting; from a blank of hardness 30-35 Rockwell B, the final medal will show hardness in

the range 60-65 RB, which protects the medal from wear. The Canadian 25 c coins in circulation since being minted in 1968 or 1969, are excellent evidence of the resistance of pure nickel to wear and tarnishing.

Of the medals listed in the table, all but one were struck in pure nickel; as befits the inauguration of a copper/zinc mine, the Fox Mine medal was minted in bronze. Six of the medals were produced also in gold and silver, in limited quantities. These precious metal versions are very handsome pieces; the 1967 Henry Kelsey medal in 24 Kt Gold weighs 51.6 gm (1.66 Tr. oz); only 15 were made to advance orders.

From 1 press in 1966, The Sherritt Mint has grown to its present level of 4 minting Presses. Coinage for foreign countries and transportation occupies much of the capacity most of the time but 1 Press is usually devoted to Specimen coins and Medals.

Metals, mined and refined in Canada, find a natural use in medals commemorating developments in the Canadian Mining and National Industry.

The American Numismatic Society's collection of Civil War Tokens, housed in New York City, N.Y. was completely catalogued for the first time during Jan. thru March of this year by Jon Harris. Jon donated his time to this project, being reimbursed by the Civil War Token Society for his expenses only. Talk about a dedicated member Jon's home is in Coral Gables, Fla. This he gave up to go on to New York for the winter. Rich Rossa, from Brooklyn, N.Y., gave of his time and knowledge of New York store cards to help catalogue the New York part of the collection. John Francis, of Verona, N.J. also assisted Jon on other parts of the collection.

The Civil War Token Society has had all the previously unlisted store cards of the collection listed and put in a small book. Also part of the book, are other unlisted and corrected store cards that weren't completed at the time the revised Fuld Civil War store card book went to the publisher.

The price of the book is \$4.00 and may be purchased by sending a check or M.O. payable to The Civil War Token Society to the president of the Society. Richard E. Brown, 252 S. State Rte. 587, Fostoria, Ohio 44830.

MINING AND METALLURGY MEDALS MINTED BY THE SHERRITT MINT

YEAR	COMMEMORATING	ISSUER	DESIGN		DESIGNER	ENGRAVER	DIA. mm	NUMBER MINTED IN		
			Obverse	Reverse				Nickel	Silver	Gold
1966	Inauguration Sherritt Mint 1st Annual Medal	Sherritt	A. Henday	Logo	R. F. Pearce	H. Faulkner and E. Becker	32	3889		
							26	2806		49
							20	2834		
1967	Thompson Nickel Mine Athabasca Tar Sands 2nd Annual Medal	J. Borowski	Mine Bldgs.	Flag	J. Borowski	R. Larsen	36	8700		
		B.P.O.E.	Excavator	1867-1967	—	R. Larsen	32	5000		
		Sherritt	H. Kelsey	Logo	R. F. Pearce	H. Markwardt	37	5000	150	15
1968	Inauguration Kambalda Mine British Metal Corp. 50th Anniv. Granduc Tunnel Breakthrough	W.M.C.	Australia	Inscrip.	W. Keddy	H. Markwardt	37	3000	7	2
		B.M.C.	Logo	1918-1968	B.M.C.	H. Markwardt	37	3300		
		Granduc	Two Miners	Tunnel	H. Markwardt	H. Markwardt	37	1000		6
1969	Lynn Lake Nickel Mine	C. of C.	Headframe	Fish	L. Semaniuk	H. Markwardt	35	5500		
1970	Marinduque Mining 20th Anniv. Inauguration Fox Mine	Marinduque	Miner	Logo	M. de Leon	H. Markwardt	35	16500		
		Sherritt	Headframe	Map	S. Santiago	H. O. Kratz	38	3224		17
								(Bronze)		
1972	Amer. Soc. Test Mat. Am. Mtg. Int. Geological Congress P.T. Pacific Nickel Mine	ASTM	Logo	Text	—	H. O. Kratz		4850		
		I.G.C.	W. Logan	Logo	I. Stevenson	H. Markwardt	33	8500	385	35
		PTP NI	Bird of Paradise	Map	D. Sjamsumar	H. Markwardt	35	10000		
1973	Int. Powder Metal. Conf.	MPIP	Maple Leaf	Logo	M. J. Lee	G. Rampold	38	3000		
1974	Hughes Glomar Explorer Winnipeg Centenary Ft. Colborne — Inco	SUMMA	Vessel	Text	—	—	35	500		
		INCO	Thompson Miner	Arms	V. Beckmann	H. Markwardt	35	20000		
		INCO	Refinery	Arms	C. Train	H. Markwardt	35	10000		

The Sherritt Mint Strikes Large Quantities of Items

by Jerry Remick, NLG

The Sherritt Mint of Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, Canada's largest private mint, struck a large number of medallions, medals, trade dollar tokens, coins, other tokens, and made large quantities of coin blanks and nickel coinage strip during the 1978 calendar year, according to their *Annual Coinage Summary 1978* brochure released at April's end.

The brochure is available from Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd., P.O. Box 28, Commerce Court West, Toronto, Canada M5L 1B1.

Two pages of the six-page brochure are devoted to a listing of pure nickel coins in circulation throughout the world in 1978. Data given for each denomination include the year in which the coin was first issued, diameter, weight, and the equivalent value of the coin in U.S. cents. Some 85 denominations issued by 43 countries, ranging in size from 15 to 38 millimeters, are listed.

Thirty-four of the 85 pure nickel coins listed were struck on Sherritt planchets or from Sherritt strip.

The Sherritt Mint was appointed the official minter to the XI Commonwealth Games held in Edmonton, Alberta, August 3-12, 1978. The mint supplied all the event's award medals (64mm in bronze, rhodium plate and gold plate), as well as an edition of 10,000 43.6mm bronze volunteer medals, 3,500 43.6mm bronze commemorative medals, 1,200 43.6mm nickel cultural medals, and 300 43.6mm nickel demonstration sports medals.

The mint supplied Costa Rica with 10,000,000 cupronickel 1-colon coins and 30,000,000 5-centimos coins.

Five million aluminum fare tokens were struck for the Toronto Transit Commission.

Shipments of Sherritt nickel strip to the Royal Canadian Mint surpassed 3,000,000 pounds for four denominations



Award medal for the XI Commonwealth Games in 1978 at Edmonton, Alberta, 64 millimeters, struck by Sherritt Mint.



Cultural medal for the 1978 Commonwealth Games at Edmonton, 43.6 millimeters, struck by Sherritt Mint.



of Canadian legal tender coins — 5, 10 and 25 cents and \$1 — enough to mint more than 270 million coins.

Nickel coinage blanks — 110,741,000 of them — were exported to three countries as follows: Hungary for its 5 and 10-forint coins; Netherlands for its 10-cent coin, and the Republic of South Africa for its 5, 10 and 50-cent and 1-rand coins.

Nickel-bonded steel coinage blanks — 10,825,835 in number — were supplied to Colombia to be used for that country's 1979 20-centavo pieces.

The Sherritt Mint commenced production of medallions in 1966. In 1978 they struck a total of 2,431,845 medallions and trade dollar tokens for 67 different customers. Nearly all issues were struck in pure nickel; four were struck in bronze and one in nickel-silver alloy.

Small numbers of silver (up to 400) and of gold (up to 27)

specimens in proof-like condition were struck for many issues. Individual mintages for base metal issues ranged from 1,000 to 200,000 pieces, with most issues falling in the 10,000 to 50,000 range.

Details on mintages and metallic composition for each issue of the popular Canadian trade dollar tokens and medallions are not given in the annual report.

The Sherritt Mint uses nickel from its own Canadian mines produced by Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited, the parent firm of the mint. Sherritt Gordon is a publicly-owned company whose stock is traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the U.S. over-the-counter market.

The Numis



Lawrence buys Sherritt presses

MUNICIPAL TOKENS

BY JERRY REMICK

In February 1996, Lawrence Medallic Art of Mississauga, Ontario, purchased two high speed coining presses from Sherritt Inc., Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta in order to fill the void left by Sherritt on August 31, when they ceased production of tokens and medals on their well known 33 mm nickel bonded steel and aureate bonded steel blanks. Sherritt had minted municipal tokens for nearly 90 per cent of the Canadian municipalities issuing them for at least the past decade. Sherritt had been minting since 1968.

In my article on Page 10 of the March 12, 1996 issue of this CCN, I had a detailed article on the Lawrence Medallic Art team, in particular its two sales representatives: Glenn Trenchard and Cathy Mykytiuk, who had previously worked on a free lance basis, supplying Sherritt with orders for municipal tokens and medals they had gotten from various sources.

In addition, for the very first time, a municipality or organization may have their own tokens or medals struck at the cost of a single order for both NBS and aureate. Previously Sherritt had charged the client for two separate orders, if the two metals were requested. Thus, a client, ordering say 4,000 NBS and 6,000 aureate tokens or medals will pay the rate for 10,000 pieces rather than for two orders of 4,000 and 6,000 pieces. Aureate tokens are three or four cents more expensive than NBS tokens. So, collectors can expect some issues of municipal tokens to be struck and sold at face value in both NBS and aureate.

The two coining presses purchased by Lawrence Medallic Art from Sherritt are both rated at from 60 to 120 strokes per minute which means 60 to 120 pieces struck per minute. Generally, the machines are set for about 90 strokes per minute.

A slightly higher speed is used for shallow cut dies and a slightly slower speed for deeper cut dies. Both machines are automatically fed.

One coining press purchased from Sherritt is a Taylor and Challon which is rated at 200 tons pressure and can stamp coin blanks up to 1 1/2 inches in diameter.

The other coining press is a Cincinnati CM 3 Coin Master

rated at 360 tons pressure and can take blanks up to 2 inches in diameter.

Pure gold and pure silver specimens are struck on another machine rated at 360 tons pressure and fed by hand at the rate of several per minute.

For further information on having an order of tokens or medals produced, contact for Eastern Canada, Glenn Trenchard, 37 Gort Avenue, Etobicoke, Ontario, M8W 3Y7, telephone (416) 259-7221; and for Western Canada, Cathy Mykytiuk, 8725 95A Avenue, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, T8L 1E1, telephone (404) 998-1688.

APRIL 23, 1996

CANADIA COIN NEWS

Sherritt Mint stops striking

MUNICIPAL TOKENS

BY JERRY REMICK

On August 31, 1995 Sherritt Inc., Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta ceased minting tokens, medals and coins. It continues to make coin blanks.

For a number of years previously, Sherritt had been striking the municipal tokens for 85 per cent or more of the Canadian municipalities that were issuing them. Two to five other Canadian companies struck the remaining issues each year.

A large number of the issues of tokens and medals struck by Sherritt during the past few years were struck to fill orders from freelance consultants Glenn Trenchard and Cathy Mykytiuk, who got the orders from the issuing municipality; then got the art work done and even designed the piece if requested and then got the dies cut, all work done by freelance professionals.

After that, the dies were sent to Sherritt Inc., Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta to strike the required number of specimens in nickel bonded steel, aureate bonded steel, nickel, pure silver and pure gold. Sherritt shipped the base metal specimens to the client in cloth bags.

The issuing municipality would then send Glenn Trenchard and Cathy Mykytiuk specimens in NBS or in aureate bonded steel that they wished to have gold plated, silver plated or copper plated. The finished specimens would be returned to the client. It should be noted that in my articles, I reported only the initial or first order mintage figure for plated issues.

Some municipalities would run out before the end of the year and have more plated specimens made up to fill orders; these second mintages were never reported in my articles.

In a few cases even more NBS or aureate bonded steel specimens were required before their expiry date, requiring placing a second order; this second order not being reported in my columns.

Both Glenn Trenchard and Cathy Mykytiuk had been full-time employees of Sherritt Inc., but due to downsizing, both had to be let go a number of years ago. However, both continued their work in their homes, supplying issues of medals or tokens. Glenn Trenchard has had over two decades of experience, working

with issues of tokens and medals and Cathy Mykytiuk about a decade, so both are very experienced.

Lawrence Medallie Art of Mississauga, Ontario has been striking the issues of tokens and medals for Trenchard and Mykytiuk since Sept. 1, 1995.

Actually, the new arrangement has cut about one month off the process of making an issue of medals or tokens. It now takes from six to eight weeks, instead of three months, as the work is being done by a smaller company.

Sherritt Inc., Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, T8L 2P2, telephone (403) 998-6911 will sell nickel bonded steel or aureate bonded steel blanks to any company. The minimum order is 3/4 of a million blanks. In the past nearly all of Sherritt's products were on 33 mm blanks, but other sizes are possible.

Examples of pieces struck by Lawrence Medallie Art are the Windsor, Ontario municipal token dated 1995 and issued in December 1995; the Kingston, Ontario municipal token issued in January 1996 and the Richmond Hill, Ontario, Yonge Street medal issued in January 1996.



Glenn Trenchard handles orders from Ontario east to Newfoundland and Cathy Mykytiuk looks after orders from Winnipeg west to B.C. For information write: Glenn Trenchard, 37 Gort Avenue, Etobicoke, Ontario, M8W 3Y7, telephone (416) 259-7221 or Cathy Mykytiuk, 8725 95A Avenue, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, T8L 1E1, telephone (403) 998-1688.

Continued on Page 11

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Victoria 20¢	VG\$25.00
Victoria 25¢	VG\$6.50
Victoria 50¢	VG\$35.00
Edward 1¢	VG\$0.75
Edward 5¢	VG\$1.20
Edward 10¢	VG	.....\$2.50
Edward 25¢	VG	.....\$2.50
Edward 50¢	VG	.....\$4.50
Geo V Large ¢	VG	.....\$0.35
Geo V Silver 5¢	VG	.....\$1.70
Geo V 10¢	VG	.....\$0.40
Geo V 25¢	VG	.....\$1.25
Geo V 50¢	VG	.....\$2.50
Geo V 1936 \$1	VF	.....\$16.00
1942 Tombac 5¢	VF	.....\$0.40
Geo VI silver \$	VF	.....\$5.00
Nfld. Small 1¢	VG	.....\$0.20

Canadian Key Date Coins

Type	Grade	Price
1858 1¢	VG	.....\$28.00
1891 SD 1¢	VG	.....\$20.00
1922 1¢	VG	.....\$6.50
1923 1¢	VG	.....\$12.00
1925 1¢	VG	.....\$10.00
1955 NSF 1¢	F	.....\$100.00
1875H 5¢	VG	.....\$75.00
1884 5¢	VG	.....\$50.00
1921 5¢	VG	.....\$1,350.00
1925 5¢	VG	.....\$20.00
1926 far 6 5¢	VG	.....\$50.00
1951 HR 5¢	VF	.....\$125.00
1872H 10¢	VG	.....\$50.00
1884 10¢	VG	.....\$100.00
1889 10¢	VG	.....\$300.00
1893 RT 10¢	VG	.....\$325.00
1913 BL 10¢	VG	.....\$40.00
1875H 25¢	VG	.....\$175.00
1889 25¢	VG	.....\$60.00
1973 LB 25¢	VF	.....\$40.00
1888 50¢	VG	.....\$100.00
1890H 50¢	VG\$575.00
1894 50¢	VG\$200.00
1904/05 50¢	VG\$65.00
1932 50¢	VG\$21.00
1948 50¢	F\$30.00

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New Canadian coins should prove durable

STARTING OUT

BY JEFF FOURNIER

The recent announcement of a metal change for Canada's circulating coinage has left many wondering about nickel-plated steel, which the RCM says is the metal they've chosen for our 1996 coins.

What is nickel-plated steel and will its use mean that the RCM's coinage production facilities have to be expanded in Winnipeg? Is this new metal really going to save money and will it stand the test of time?

20 YEARS OLD

In fact, one Canadian company has already been producing nickel plated steel coins for almost 20 years now, and has a proven track record for manufacturing an aesthetically pleasing, economically practical and rust resistant coin, which may be the metal of choice for our new Canadian coinage.

The Sherritt Mint of Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, (a division of Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited) is a leader in the research and development of metal alloys. One of their most well known being Nickel-Bonded-Steel (the other being aureate steel which is used in our circulating dollar coin. Aureate is essentially the same as NBS, except it is bronze that is plated onto a steel core. Sherritt has also done research on

other plating processes such as Copper-Bonded-Steel, which, perhaps, might be used in our new 1 cent coin).

One of the events which triggered Sherritt to develop Nickel-Bonded-Steel (NBS) was a 1972 speech by Arne Bakken of the Norwegian Mint. He presented a challenge to people in the coinage business outlining a need for a low-cost, high-quality coinage material with the proper weight and feel, that could be minted easily and economically.

Sherritt rose to the challenge and embarked on a research program which led to the discovery of NBS.

SIMPLE PROCESS

The process involves, quite simply, the permanent bonding of pure nickel to a low-cost iron (steel) core. Nickel is applied to both the face surface and edge of the iron core, then heat treated. This softens the steel and the nickel coating is completely bonded to the steel core by the development of a nickel-iron alloy layer which forms where the two metals meet.

Extra nickel is added to the rim and edge of the coin – the areas which are highly susceptible to daily wear. Nickel, which is a highly durable, well-wearing metal, accounts for

only five to 15 per cent of the coin's weight. This patented process allows for the production of a corrosion resistant coin that is very cheap to produce. Not surprisingly, NBS has proven especially successful in countries who have warm humid weather.

LOW COST AND DURABLE

According to the Sherritt Mint, coins made by cladding strips of nickel on either side of an iron core leave the core exposed at the edges. Since iron is prone to rusting in warm or humid weather, coins produced in this manner have a limited life span and quickly take on a poor appearance. This is why they believe NBS to be far superior to clad type coins.

Sherritt's objective in introducing NBS was to produce "bright attractive coins that will resist tarnishing and wear, that do not rust at the edges, at a price lower than coins minted in pure nickel or cupro-nickel, and to provide a coin which will resist melting down at times of high metal prices".

Production costs for coins produced in Nickel-Bonded-Steel have proven to be lower than that of pure nickel or cupro-nickel and only slightly higher than steel coins which have been clad with nickel or cupro-nickel (though these latter coins, as mentioned, are not as durable as NBS).

It is the metal of choice used by over 85 per cent of all Canadian communities issuing souvenir municipal tokens, and it



NBS is already in use for most Canadian municipal trade tokens.

has been used in parking tokens for many years as well.

In 1976, The Sherritt Mint received its first order for circulating coinage from the Banco Central De Reserva de El Salvador to mint their 1977 5 centavo coin in NBS. They began shipping the coins in December of 1976 and by September of 1977, had delivered some 15 million coins.

Since then, many more foreign coins have been made in this metal, including those issued in Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Nicaragua, to name only a few.

Many other nations are already using plated coins, and use of them is expected to grow. A number of world mints, including the British Royal Mint and the South African Mint have recently in-

stalled new plating plants, to meet the increased world demand for inexpensive coins.

In October of 1981, a NBS coin blank plant was officially opened in Fort Saskatchewan with more than 60 visitors and 20 countries attending. This would enable Sherritt to produce NBS coins in far greater quantities than ever before.

A commemorative medal composed of NBS was struck for the occasion and given to those attending the ceremonies. So, you see, nickel-plated steel coins are not new, but we'll have to wait and see if Sherritt's NBS becomes the metal of choice in our 1996 coinage or if the rumours of a Winnipeg Mint expansion prove to be true. So far, the RCM will only state that they are considering their options. □

New name announced by Sherritt Inc.

Change represents new focus on the fertilizer business

Former Canadian private minting giant Sherritt Inc. has decided to focus on the fertilizer business.

The company has announced a name change to Viridian Inc., a word coined to represent the company's commitment to their core business.

In making the announcement, controller Donald M. Kossey said the company had decided to place "our premier fertilizer assets and pure play form to better enable the market to value them on sector criteria."

He added that the company's fertilizer operating profit grew 25 fold during the past four years. In fact, the company is located in Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, in part to take advantage of the proximity of the petrochemical resources used for modern fertilizers. Esso Resources also runs a large fertilizer plant just a few miles away from Viridian.

"We became predominantly a fertilizer business in 1995 when we sold all of our metals, oil and gas and other business interests in Cuba, along with the rights to the Sherritt name. We retain now interest in those discontinued businesses."

The company will, however, continue the lucrative business of supplying planchets to the Royal Canadian Mint.

Sherritt is the inventor and producer of nickel aureate blanks used to strike \$1 coins. The firm also produces nickel bonded steel (plated) blanks used for municipal trade tokens and by several foreign countries. Sherritt blanks have been used by, among others, Cuba and Costa Rica. In some cases Sherritt has struck coin issues for foreign governments.

A company spokesman said Viridian will retain the planchet making facility, along with several related operations and run them as a separately named corporate division.

On August 31, 1995, Sherritt ceased striking tokens, medals, and coins. The company had been striking more than 85 per cent of Canadian municipal tokens. However it had already been downsizing its coin divisions.]

Two employees, released several years ago during a downsizing, became freelance consultants, responsible for placing most of the orders with Sherritt.

When the company stopped striking tokens, Lawrence Medallic Art of Mississauga, Ontario was formed to continue production. It first issued tokens for the Ontario communities of Windsor, Kingston and Richmond Hill. Recently Lawrence expanded operations by purchasing some of Sherritt's now unused presses. □

Bimetallic tokens coming soon

MUNICIPAL TOKENS

BY JERRY REMICK

Lawrence Medallic Art now has the necessary technology in place, and the metal blanks, to produce Canada's first bimetallic tokens and medals on 33 mm plain edged or milled edged blanks. These are somewhat larger than Canada's 28 mm bimetallic \$2 coin.

Two types of bimetallic blanks are available for issues of tokens and medals. Both types could be used for the same issue to give two different metal types.

One type of bimetallic blank consists of an outer ring of silver coloured nickel bonded steel (NBS) and a centre core of brassy coloured aureate bonded steel. Thus, the colours are identical to the new \$2 coin.

The other type consists of an aureate bonded steel outer ring and a nickel bonded steel core.

Aureate is a bronze-aluminum alloy having the colour of brass.

It is the core of both types and is 20 mm in diameter (the 1996 Canadian cent is 19.1 mm for comparison for size). The outer ring is 6.5 mm thick.

The same design is on both sides of samples struck on both types of bimetallic blanks. A maple leaf covers the entire core, SAMPLE is inscribed on the outer ring below the maple leaf, three times on one side and five times on the other side. Beads are around the outer part of the ring.

In the very near future, collectors will have the opportunity of purchasing samples of both types of samples described above at an inexpensive price. There will be enough specimens for all collectors. Municipal token dealer, Ray Desjardins of Nepean, Ontario has agreed to handle mail orders. Other dealers may also wish to sell the bimetallic samples to their customers.

When the bimetallic tokens are available by mail, readers will be informed in this column. Please do not write for specimens now.

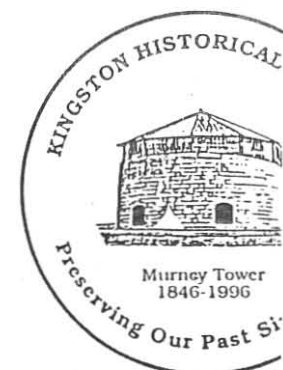
Municipalities or organizations interested in striking an issue of tokens or medals using the new bimetallic blanks may obtain further information from the following two agents who are ready to assist anybody in making an issue of medals or tokens:

Glenn Trenchard, 37 Gort Ave., Etobicoke, ON, M8W 3Y7, telephone (416) 259-7221; handles orders from Ontario eastward to Newfoundland.

Cathy Mykytiuk, 8725 95A Ave., Fort Saskatchewan, AB, T8L 1E1, telephone (403) 998-1688, handles orders from Manitoba west to B.C. Larry Coburn developed the bimetallic blanks and is in charge of production.

KINGSTON, TOKEN MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF INCORPORATION

The Kingston Historical Society, Kingston, Ontario has issued a 1996 \$2 municipal token, which commemorates the 150th anniversary of its incorporation as a city and the 150th anniversary of the building of four Martello Towers to



PRESERVING OUR PAST SINCE 1893 is around the outer part.

Bryan Babcock, Bill Fittsall, Jim Warren and Rick Guthrie of Kingston and Larry Coburn



protect Kingston.

The obverse of the token features a reproduction of the Clock Tower of Kingston's City Hall. The building was constructed in 1843-1844 by the Town of Kingston and became the home of the administration for the new City of Kingston, when chartered May 18, 1846. VALUE \$2.00 / IN KINGSTON, ONTARIO / JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31 / 1996 is inscribed below the tower in small letters. 1846 is to the left side of the Clock Tower and 1996 is to the right. CITY OF KINGSTON / SESQUICENTENNIAL DOLLAR is around the outer part.

The reverse side shows a sketch of Murney Tower, which has been operated as a museum by the Kingston Historical Society since 1925. Construction of the tower, one of four Martello type towers forming the Kingston Harbour defence system, was started during the winter of 1845-1846 and was occupied by the military until the 1890s. The other three Martello Towers are still standing in the Kingston region. MURNEY TOWER / 1846-1996 is inscribed just below the tower. KINGSTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY /

of Lawrence Medallic Art, designed the token.

Lawrence Medallic Art, struck the token in the following metallic finishes (initial mintages in brackets): nickel bonded steel (9,500), gold plated NBS (750), antiqued silver plated NBS (50), antiqued copper plated NBS (50) and pure silver (51). The Kingston Historical Society expects to order another 5,000 NBS tokens and probably more plated tokens this spring.

The token is available postpaid as follows: NBS (\$3), gold plated NBS (\$16), antiqued silver plated NBS (\$16), antiqued copper plated NBS (\$16), a cased set of the three plated metals (\$50) and pure silver (\$40). Orders should be sent to Kingston Coin, c/o Lou Grimshaw, 612 Fay Street, R.R.#1, Kingston, ON, K7L 4V1, telephone (613) 549-2500. Payment should be made to the order of the Kingston Historical Society, which will use the profits from the tokens for their projects. Locally, each metallic format sells for \$1 less than the above prices, except for the pure silver which sells for \$35, the \$40 postpaid cost being due for the registration fee.

HEXAGONAL TOKENS & MEDALS CAN BE MADE

Pressed Metal Products, of Vancouver, British Columbia, can cut dies for and strike 38 mm hexagonal tokens and medals. A sample, not available for sale, is shown with this article.

Pressed Metal Products cut the dies and struck the pieces for the 40 mm hexagonal municipal tokens issued in brass in 1974 and again in 1975 for Nanaimo, BC for their Bathtub Race. Dies for hexagonal pieces cost about \$200 more each to make. Hexagonal medals or tokens cost about 50 cents more than round ones. Antiqued finish or a proof-like finish are available for hexagonal pieces in up to six metals.

For further information, write, Pressed Metal Products, 505 Alexander Street, Vancouver, BC, V6A 1C8, telephone (604) 255-2454.



THE SHERRITT MINT

P.O. Box 28, Commerce Court West, Toronto M5L 1B1, Canada / Telephone 416-363-9241 / Telex 06-22195
Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta T8L 2P2, Canada / Telephone 403-998-6911 / Telex 037-2290

We are minting commemorative medallions for many organizations in Canada, in pure nickel, silver, gold, and some other metals. Interested collectors may write for current availability and prices directly to the addresses listed; do NOT order from The Sherritt Mint as we have no medallions for sale.

MEDALS TO BE ORDERED FROM	TYPE	METAL	QUANTITY MINTED
1. Cold Lake Lions Club Box 555 Cold Lake, Alberta TOA OVO	Cold Lake Medallions	Gold	6
2. Caribou Carnival Box 555 Yellowknife, NWT XOE IHO c/o Mrs. Donna Simmons	Caribou Carnival Medallions	Nickel	10,000
3. Wetaskiwin Chamber of Commerce Wetaskiwin, Alberta c/o Mr. J. Hutchings	Wetaskiwin Medallion	Gold Silver	10 300
4. Edmonton Klondike Days Assoc. #310 McLeod Bldg. 10136-100 Street Edmonton, Alberta T5J OP1	Edmonton Klondike \$	Brass Silver Gold	200,000 400 35
5. Chatham Chamber of Commerce 275 King Street West Chatham, Ont. N7M 1E9	Chatham Chamber of Commerce Medallion	Nickel Silver Gold	25,000 250 10
6. Fort McMurray Chamber of Commerce #16-1 Token Drive Heritage Park Fort McMurray, Alberta T9H 1G7	Fort McMurray Medallion	Nickel Silver Gold	10,000 6 6
7. Belleville Chamber of Commerce 183 Pinnacle Street Belleville, Ont. K8N 5B3	Belleville Medallion	Nickel	25,000
8. Victoria Visitors Information Centre 786 Government Street Victoria, B.C. V8W 1W7	Victoria Captain Cook Medallion	Cartridge Brass Silver	25,000 25
9. Jasper Chamber of Commerce Jasper Park, Alberta	Jasper Medallions	Nickel Silver Gold	38,000 100 16



DO NOT ORDER DIRECTLY FROM THE SHERRITT MINT
Owned and operated by Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited

10.	Lethbridge Chamber of Commerce 817-4th Avenue South Lethbridge, Alberta T1J OP3	Lethbridge Medallion	Nickel	25,000
11.	Collingwood Rotary Club P.O. Box 532 Collingwood, Ontario	Collingwood Rotary Club Medallion	Nickel	10,000
12.	Orillia & District Chamber of Commerce Sundial Drive, RR 3 Orillia, Ontario L3V 6H3	Orillia Medallions	Nickel Silver Gold	25,000 50 1
13.	The Association of Kinsmen Club P.O. Box 1058 Killarney, Manitoba ROK IGO	Killarney Kinsmen Medallions	Nickel Silver	5,000 50
14.	Midland Centennial Committee c/o H. M. McLeod 546 Elizabeth Street Midland, Ontario	Midland Centennial Medallions	Silver	100
15.	Brantford Regional Chamber of 77 Charlotte St. Commerce Brantford, Ontario	Brantford	Nickel	10,000
16.	Kimberley Bavarian Society P.O. Box 63 Kimberley, B.C.	Kimberley Bavarian Medallion	Nickel	6,000
17.	North of Superior Travel Assoc. 107 Johnson Avenue Thunder Bay, Ont. P7B 2V9	Fort William Medallions	Nickel Silver Gold	30,000 30 5
18.	Penticton Chamber of Commerce Jubilee Pavillion 185 Lakeshore Drive Penticton, B.C.	Penticton Peach Festival Medallions	Nickel Silver	25,000 50
19.	The City of London Visitors & Convention Services 300 Dufferin Avenue London, Ontario	London V&C Services Medallions	Nickel Silver Gold	50,000 100 1
20.	City Hall City of Charlottetown Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Charlottetown Medallions	Nickel	25,000
21.	The Crowsnest Pass Historical Society Blairmore, Alberta TOK OEO	Crowsnest Pass Medallion	Nickel	10,000

DO NOT ORDER DIRECT FROM THE SHERRITT MINT

22.	Chilliwack & District Chamber of Commerce 25 Cheam Avenue Chilliwack, B.C. V2P 1N7	Chilliwack & District Chamber of Commerce Medallions	Nickel	25,000
23.	Kitchener Waterloo Octoberfest Inc. P.O. Box 1053 Kitchener, Ontario N2G 4G1	Kitchener Waterloo Octoberfest Medallions	Nickel Silver Gold	50,000 350 7
24.	Red Deer Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 708 Red Deer, Alberta T7N 5H2	1978 Red Deer Medallion	Nickel Silver	25,000 50
25.	Hinton Stamp & Coin Club Box 820 Hinton, Alberta T0E 1B0	1978 Hinton Medallions	Nickel	10,000
26.	Portage La Prairie Chamber of Commerce 170 Saskatchewan Avenue West Portage La Prairie, Manitoba R1N 0M1	Portage La Prairie 1978 Medallion	Nickel Silver	10,000 40
27.	B.C. Yellowhead 16 Travel Assoc. Box 1659 Prince George, B.C. V2L 4V6	B.C. Tourist Region "G" 1978 Medallion	Nickel Silver Gold	50,000 50 10
28.	Banff Indian Days Association P.O. Box 2200 Banff, Alberta T0L 0C0	1978 Banff Medallion	Nickel Silver Gold	50,000 150 20
29.	Greater Welland Chamber of Commerce 55 East Main Street Welland, Ontario L3B 3W4	1978 Welland Medallion	Nickel Silver Gold	25,000 70 7
30.	Moose Jaw Chamber of Commerce 1201 Main Street North Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan S6H 4R3	1978 Moose Jaw Medallion	Nickel	15,000
31.	Midland Centennial Committee 546 Elizabeth Street Midland, Ontario	Midland Centennial Medallion	Silver	75
32.	Lions Club, Souvenir Coin Committee RR #1 Little Current, Ontario	Little Current Haweaater Medallions	Alloy 762	10,000
33.	Royal Canadian Legion Dominion Convention Committee 10720-101 Street Edmonton, Alberta	Royal Canadian Legion Medallions	Nickel	50,000

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34.	Alaska State Fair Mile 40 Glenn Highway Palmer, Alaska 99640	Palmer Medallions	Nickel	12,000
35.	Athabasca Chamber of Commerce Box 300 Athabasca, Alberta	Athabasca Medallion	Nickel Silver Gold	5,000 300 27
36.	Downtown Winnipeg Association 302 - 290 Garry Street Winnipeg, Manitoba R3L 1H3	Downtown Winnipeg Association Medallions	Nickel	100,000
37.	Canadian Mental Health Association 201B, 10711-107 Avenue Edmonton, Alberta T5H 0W6	Mental Health Friendship Medallion	Nickel	50,000
38.	Saskatoon Board of Trade Bessborough Hotel Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3G8	Century Saskatoon Centennial Dollars	Nickel Silver Gold	25,000 50 25
39.	Lloydminster Chamber of Commerce 4919 - 40th Avenue Lloydminster, Alberta S9V 0P7	Lloydminster Pride of Two Provinces Medallion	Nickel	15,000
40.	Motel Village P.O. Box 4065 Postal Station A Victoria, B.C. V8X 3X4	Motel Village Medallions	Nickel	50,000
41.	Smith Falls Settlers Days Committee P.O. Box 53 Smith Falls, Ontario K7A 4S9	Smith Falls Settlers Days Medallions	Nickel	10,000
42.	City of Edmonton Public Relations Dept. P.O. Box 2359 Edmonton, Alberta	City of Edmonton Medallions	Brass	30,000
43.	Battlefords Chamber of Commerce Heritage Trail Zone 3 Travel Industry of Saskatchewan Box 1426 North Battleford, Saskatchewan S9A 3M1	Heritage Trail Region 3	Nickel	25,000
44.	Loyalist Days Incorporated 124 Prince William Street Saint John, New Brunswick	Loyalist Days Medallions	Nickel	40,000
45.	Kelowna Regatta Association Box 391 Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 7N8	Kelowna Regatta Medallions	Nickel	25,000

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46.	Lac La Biche Fish Derby Pow Wow Days Committee Lac La Biche, Alberta	Lac La Biche Medallions	Nickel Silver	5,000 50
47.	Peace River Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 1227 Peace River, Alberta	Peace River Medallions	Nickel	10,000
48.	Battlefords Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 1000 North Battleford, Saskatchewan S9A 3E6	Serving the Battlefords	Nickel	25,000
49.	Cannington Centennial Committee 33 Cameron Street Cannington, Ontario LOE 1E0	Cannington Centennial Medallion S	Nickel Silver	1,200 100
50.	Spoolmak Trade Dollar Kamloops Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 488 Kamloops, B.C. V2C 5L2	Kamloops Heritage Medallions	Nickel Silver Gold	25,000 50 10
51.	Oshawa Chamber of Commerce 48 Simcoe Street South Oshawa, Ontario L1H 5G3	Oshawa Chamber of Commerce Medallions	Nickel	25,000
52.	Golden Rodeo Days Committee P.O. Box 92 Golden, B.C.	Golden Rodeo Medallion	Nickel Silver Gold	5,000 35 2
53.	Joseph Howe Festival P.O. Box 933 Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2V9	1978 Joseph Howe Festival Medallion	Nickel Silver	25,000 100
54.	Mr. S. Sherriff 9927 - 114 Street #903 Edmonton, Alberta	Edmonton Eskimo Medallions	Nickel Silver Gold	25,000 1 1
55.	Medicine Hat District Tourist Council 53 Arcade Mall, Box 605 Medicine Hat, Alberta T1A 7G5	1978 Medicine Hat Medallions	Nickel Silver Gold	15,000 25 7
56.	Stu McKay Box 4 Cochrane, Alberta TOL OWO	Cochrane Medallions	Nickel	7,000
57.	Harriston Centennial Committee P.O. Box 548 Harriston, Ontario NOG 1Z0	Harriston Medallions	Nickel	1,000
58.	Brantford Regional Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 1294 Brantford, Ontario N3T 5T6	Brantford Medallions	Silver Gold	12 2

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59.	The Greater Barrie Chamber of Commerce 2 Fred Grant Street Barrie, Ontario L4M 3G6	Barrie Medallions	Nickel	10,000
60.	Edmonton Klondike Days Assoc. #310 McLeod Bldg. 10136 - 100 Street Edmonton, Alberta T5J 0P1	1978 Klondike Medallion	Silver	100
61.	Brampton Flying Club RR # 1 Cheltenham, Ontario LOP 1C0	Brampton Flying Club Medallions	Brass	3,000
62.	Hamilton Chapter-Canadian Credit Institute P.O. Box 821 Hamilton, Ontario	Canadian Credit Institute	Nickel	3,000
63.	Chamber of Commerce 5433 Victoria Avenue Niagara Falls, Ontario L2G 3L1	Niagara Falls Medallions	Nickel	5,000
64.	Red Deer Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 708 Red Deer, Alberta T4N 5H2	Red Deer Medallions	Gold	5
65.	Pasco-Kennewick Intercity Bridge Committee P.O. Box 2444 Pasco, Washington, 99301	Intercity Bridge Medallions	Nickel Silver Gold	1,500 300 6
66.	Richmond '79 Centennial Society 302 - 6411 Buswell Street Richmond, B.C. V6Y 2G5	1979 Richmond Centennial	Nickel	100,000
67.	City of Regina P.O. Box 1790 Regina, Saskatchewan	City of Regina Medallions	Nickel	25,000

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