



Nickel Belt Coin Club

www.nickelbeltcoinclub.com

November 18, 2022

Newsletter

Meeting # 743 on Sunday November 20, 2022

will be held at

The Calvin Presbyterian Church,
1114 Auger Ave, Sudbury,

Doors will be open at 12:00 with the formal part of the meeting starting at 1:00
Trading Session to follow at about 1:30 and we should be finished by 3:00

President's Message:

I am sorry for the late newsletter this month, as I was away on business in Barbados for the last two weeks. Feels go to be back, and I did try last night to drag home some 30-degree weather behind the plane, as you can see, I did not have any success.

Check out some of the new features added to Coinsandcanada.com:

This is a great site for coin pricing and information

Call Meeting to order
Executive reports
New Business
50/50 Draw
Attendance Draw
Trade Session

Regards, Richard.



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Silver Bug Report:

WHAT IS FINE SILVER?

Fine Silver is defined by its purity. The system used to grade silver purity is called millesimal fineness and is expressed as a decimal. Using this system as a guide, investment and commodity-grade silver must be 99.9 percent pure. It will often be written as .999 and is sometimes referred to as three nines fine. Investment-grade silver is stamped with a hallmark certifying its purity.

The Royal Canadian Mint produces an exceptional Silver Maple Leaf coin composed of ultra-fine .9999 silver, and there are very few mints in the world that have that capability.

What Types Of Items Are Made With Fine Silver?

Fine silver is generally only used for investment products; it is too soft for industrial, commercial or jewelry applications. Common forms of silver bullion products would include silver bars, coins and rounds. Coins command a higher premium over spot price because they are issued by a sovereign government and boast extremely high quality of both manufacture and design. They also have a numismatic value. Unlike silver bullion bars, which can be minted anywhere and in any quantity, silver coins and collectibles are specific to a particular mint and in some instances have limited mintages, which enhances their growth potential over time.

Most of the world's important mints have a signature silver coin. The United States Mint, for example, gives us the perennially popular American Silver Eagle, while the Royal Canadian Mint issues the Silver Maple Leaf coins and the Royal Mint produces the Silver Britannias. Private companies like the Sunshine, the Highland Mint and the Valcambi Mint all issue investment-grade silver bullion.

How Is Fine Silver Produced ?

Silver is rarely found in nugget form. Mostly, it occurs in various ores such as argentite and galena. Once the ore is extracted from the ore body, it must undergo extensive processing to be refined into what we consider fine silver. Only after silver has been refined to at least 99.9 percent purity, it is ready to be made into bars, coins and rounds. Some mints make ingots in a traditional way, hand pouring molten metal into molds. These are easily identified by their softer edges and by their relatively duller luster. Most mints, however, using a pressing technique like one used for making coins when they produce bars. The bars are pressed into strips under great pressure until the proper thickness is acquired to enable the strips to be milled, and then uniform blanks are cut from the strips. The blanks are then stamped or struck with the mint's design. These blanks have a shiny, mirror-like finish and crisp edges associated with a machine-made item. The London Bullion Market Association or better known as the LBMA set forth the requirements that silver bullion must meet in order to be accepted as settlement in the London bullion exchange. These requirements specify the size, weight, markings, and fineness acceptable for bullion bars used on the exchange.

Fine silver bullion in the form of coins, bars and rounds has been a popular investment choice for many decades, and if the LBMA continues with its strict requirements, I see no reason why this trend will not continue for many decades to come.

By the way, silver bullion was approved by the United States Congress in 1977 for use in individual Retirement Accounts, any many Americans now hold silver bullion among their retirement investments.

Hope you enjoyed this bit of silver info from the " Silver Bug ".

Looking forward to seeing all your smiling faces at our next meeting on the 20th, until then, stay safe and continue to enjoy the fascinating hobby of " coin collecting / numismatics "

Cheers
Keith

From the Token Talker:

1939 Royal Visit Token



Medal commemorating the first royal visit to Canada in 1939

Obverse is a dual effigy of the royal couple from the 1937 coronation of King George VI. The reverse is the planned route across Canada by rail.

It was the first time a reigning monarch had visited Canada. In Europe, it was apparent that war was looming and one of the main reasons for the royal tour was to stimulate Canadian affection and support for Britain in the coming conflict.

An enormous amount of work went into the preparation of the royal tour. The King and Queen would arrive in Canada by ship and travel across the country by train. Both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways offered their services and a royal train was assembled, using some of their best carriages.

Medal Variations:

The main variations, as noted by most descriptions, include the 26mm and the 31 mm in Bronze and in Silver. The medals were marketed through the country's twelve thousand post offices. Sales of the silver medals exceeded 58,000 pieces, sold at 50 cents each, and 216,000 bronze medals were sold at 10 cents each. The smaller bronze medals were given out to the school children.



As pointed out to me by fellow NBCC member Steve Morris, there are die variations as well. One has the Percy Metcalfe obverse (gap between portrait and rim) and the other has the Thomas Shingles obverse (no gap between portrait and rim). This was news to me, as well as others across Canada in the token collecting circle. Thanks Steve.

Now everyone go check their medals.



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Joke of the month

Are Overworked coin makers at the Royal Canadian Mint the only people who are likely to strike because they want to make less money?



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Oct 16/22 Trading results

64 lots listed & 64% Sold

1- PASS	11- \$20.00	21- \$18.00	31- \$35.00	41- PASS	51- \$10.00	61- \$11.00
2- PASS	12- \$20.00	22- \$18.00	32- PASS	42- PASS	52- \$40.00	62- \$60.00
3- \$15.00	13- \$22.00	23- \$22.00	33- \$35.00	43- PASS	53- \$13.00	63- \$20.00
4- PASS	14- \$16.00	24- \$20.00	34- \$39.00	44- PASS	54- \$20.00	64- \$7.00
5- \$9.00	15- \$20.00	25- \$29.00	35- \$14.00	45- PASS	55- \$35.00	65- \$60.00
6- PASS	16- \$12.00	26- \$29.00	36- \$7.00	46- \$15.00	56- \$30.00	
7- \$28.00	17- \$10.00	27- PASS	37- \$10.00	47- PASS	57- N/A	
8- \$13.00	18- \$10.00	28- PASS	38- \$13.00	48- PASS	58- \$11.00	
9- \$6.00	19- PASS	29- \$35.00	39- \$8.00	49- PASS	59- PASS	
10- PASS	20- \$25.00	30- PASS	40- PASS	50- PASS	60- \$65.00	

Congratulations to all winning bidders!



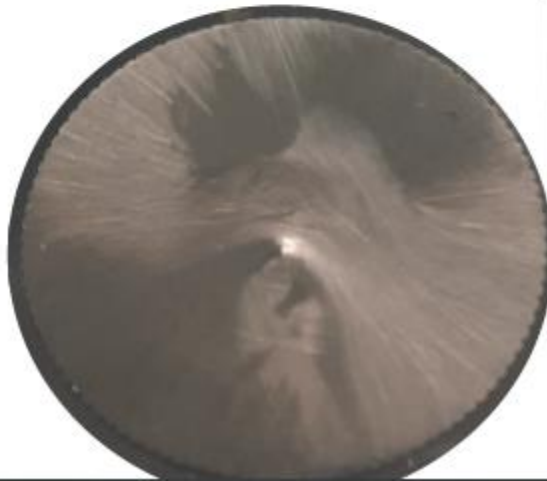
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Please supply a list of coins you are looking for and then we can list them.

A sneak preview of what's Comming up Jan 2023

1989 One sided dime





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2022/2023 Executive team

President – Richard White (705) 691-7777
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Member at large – Manny Ranger
Member at large – Robert (Bob) Denton
Webmaster – Jean Belanger
Special Mention
Auctioneer – Dave Bruce