

1864

The coinage for New Brunswick, for this year, consisted of twenty, ten, five and one cent pieces, and that of Nova Scotia one and half cent pieces. A series of patterns were struck for Newfoundland, but not for circulation; these were two dollar, twenty, ten, five and one cent pieces.

1865

The decimal system having been adopted by Newfoundland, in 1864, a new coinage was ordered for that Province, in 1865, consisting of two dollar pieces in gold, (the only gold struck for any of the North American Colonies) besides twenty, ten, five and one cent pieces. There is also a pattern for a two dollar gold piece differing from the regular issue.

1870

During the depreciation of the currency in the United States, caused by the war of the rebellion, the bulk of its silver coins, not being used in that country, were brought into Canada. This caused such a redundancy of the silver circulation that, for banking purposes, it was subjected to a discount of from four to six per cent. Sir Francis Hincks the Finance Minister made arrangements to relieve the country of this burden by exporting all the foreign silver. This necessitated a new silver coinage, which coinage consisted of fifty, twenty-five, ten and five cent pieces. It was the second largest in value of the Canadian coinages: amounting to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A coinage was also struck for Newfoundland consisting of two dollar, fifty, twenty, ten and five cent pieces. There must have been some dissatisfaction with the two dollar pieces as another pattern appeared during the year, differing in design from the regular issue.

1871.

The Coinage for Canada for this year consisted of fifty, twenty-five, ten and five cent pieces. The Royal Mint began so be taxed to fill the home orders that the Colonial orders had to be sublet to Messrs Ralph Heaton & Son, Birmingham. Coins so struck bear the letter "H" for Heaton. Part of the order for fifty, twenty-five and ten cent pieces bear