

6.—Gold Held by the Minister of Finance during the years 1919-1929.¹

Years.	Gold Reserve held on Savings Bank Deposits. ²	Gold held for redemption of Dominion Notes.	Total Gold held by Minister of Finance.
	\$	\$	\$
1919.....	4,909,675	118,489,692	123,399,367
1920.....	4,067,897	98,751,773	102,819,670
1921.....	3,666,009	84,568,064	88,234,073
1922.....	3,293,287	89,939,108	93,232,395
1923.....	3,154,358	120,651,627	123,805,985
1924.....	3,308,575	107,257,428	110,566,003
1925.....	3,241,490	119,744,819	122,986,309
1926.....	3,162,930	109,369,550	112,532,480
1927.....	3,083,440	107,417,631	110,501,071
1928.....	2,994,001	89,218,454	92,212,455
1929.....	2,709,169	59,345,233	62,054,402

¹Yearly averages. ²In the Savings Bank Act (c. 15, R.S.C., 1927) it is provided that the Minister of Finance shall hold 10 p.c. reserve against savings bank deposits.

7.—Denominations of Dominion Notes in Circulation, Mar. 31, 1924-1929.

Denominations.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
\$1.....	16,491,335	16,294,009	16,943,454	17,428,021	18,100,000	19,277,085
\$2.....	12,051,573	11,617,597	12,231,463	12,609,981	13,039,460	13,824,977
\$4.....	34,915	34,259	33,547	33,071	32,635	32,223
\$5.....	2,975,625	1,959,850	428,672	700,147	294,072	277,612
\$50.....	150	650	650	650	650	650
\$500.....	2,022,000	1,826,000	1,790,500	1,736,000	1,791,500	1,832,000
\$1,000.....	4,209,000	3,306,000	3,344,000	4,103,000	4,244,000	4,289,000
\$1,000 special.....	982,000	555,000	648,000	433,000	281,000	427,000
\$5,000 special.....	96,840,000	24,240,000	16,600,000	9,950,000	7,810,000	7,570,000
\$50,000 special.....	79,700,000	145,550,000	129,200,000	123,800,000	141,650,000	155,550,000
Fractional currency.....	1,290,715	1,301,036	1,335,494	1,346,145	1,360,549	1,392,463
Provincial notes.....	27,691	27,687	27,624	27,624	27,624	27,624
Total.....	216,625,004	206,712,088	182,583,404	172,167,639	188,631,490	204,500,633

Bank Notes.—Bank notes form the chief circulating medium in use in Canada. Under the Canadian Bank Act, the banks are authorized to issue notes of the denominations of \$5 and multiples thereof to the amount of their paid-up capital. These notes are not in normal times legal tender.

In addition, during the period of the movement of the crops (Sept. 1 to Feb. 28-29), the banks may issue "excess" circulation to the amount of 15 p.c. of their combined capital and "rest or reserve" funds. In the event of war or panic, the Government may permit the "excess" to run all the year. The banks pay interest on this excess at 5 p.c. If a bank desires to extend its circulation, it may also do so by depositing dollar for dollar in gold or Dominion notes in the central gold reserves.

In case of insolvency, the notes of a bank are a first lien upon its assets. They are further secured, in case of insolvency, by the bank circulation redemption fund, to which all banks contribute on the basis of 5 p.c. of their average circulation not covered by gold or Dominion notes deposited in the central gold reserves established in 1913. The sum thus secured is available for the redemption of the notes of failed banks.

The figures of bank note circulation are given in Table 8. Table 9 brings together the statistics of the quantity of circulating media in the hands of the general public, yearly averages being used where possible.