

#### 4.—Annual Receipts of Gold Bullion at the Royal Canadian Mint, and Bullion and Coinage Issued, 1926-39.

Year.	Gold Received.	Gold Bullion Issued.	Silver Coin Issued.	Nickel Coin Issued.	Bronze Coin Issued.
	fine oz.	fine oz.	\$	\$	\$
1926.....	1,375,502	1,347,668	50,000	168,500	28,200
1927.....	1,448,180	1,451,907	574,000	249,000	37,500
1928.....	1,325,113	1,305,200	867,000	250,000	92,100
1929.....	438,351	468,384	1,081,000	267,000	123,300
1930.....	862,075	722,469	326,000	164,500	13,400
1931.....	1,721,237	1,735,112	475,400	281,000	51,400
1932.....	2,829,529	2,873,221	287,000	165,000	213,200
1933.....	2,568,838	2,589,649	155,000	125,000	120,800
1934.....	3,008,977	3,038,019	172,300	193,000	69,900
1935.....	3,158,780	3,177,401	601,020	194,000	75,100
1936.....	3,603,335	3,625,549	809,200	202,600	87,200
1937.....	3,933,453	3,937,910	1,322,200	251,100	105,400
1938.....	4,398,258	4,308,067	1,376,000	153,500	184,300
1939.....	4,869,239	4,834,214	2,794,032	321,000	214,600

#### THE ROYAL CANADIAN MINT.\*

**History.**—On Jan. 2, 1908, His Excellency the Governor General, Earl Grey, formally opened the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint and struck the first coin made in Canada. Previously, all coinages required for Canada had been executed at the Royal Mint, London, or, under its supervision, at the "Mint", Birmingham. Authority for the establishment of the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint was the (Imperial) Coinage Act, 1870, and the Ottawa Mint Act passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1901. The work of construction commenced in June, 1905, the Royal Proclamation authorizing the opening of the Ottawa Branch of the Mint was published at Buckingham Palace on Nov. 2, 1907, became effective Jan. 1, 1908, and the Mint was formally opened the next day.

The main purpose of the Ottawa Branch as first constituted was the minting of coins of gold, silver, and bronze for domestic circulation, of British sovereigns and small coins struck under contract for Newfoundland and Jamaica.† Previous to 1911 only small amounts of gold bullion were refined but after that date the increasing amounts of bullion sent to the Mint for refining in the Assay Department soon led to the decision by the Dominion Government to build a refinery. This had actually been begun in 1909, and operations were in active progress by January, 1911, the process being entirely electrolytic. The subsequent great development of the gold-mining industry in Canada has made gold refining one of the principal activities of the Mint. The result was that the refining facilities of the Mint again proved to be entirely inadequate and it was necessary to enlarge the plant. The new equipment installed, designed for the Miller Chlorine Process of refining,

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† There were three important amendments to the Currency Act of 1910 made during the reign of King George V: the first, in 1919, reducing the size and weight of the bronze cent from one inch to three-quarters inch diameter and from 87½ grains to 50 grains; the second, in 1920, reducing the millesimal fineness of the silver coinage from 925 to 800; and the third, in 1921, giving currency to a five-cent pure nickel coin. The latter coin, first issued in 1922, replaced the silver five-cent piece, which had not been struck after 1920.

The first Canadian silver dollar was struck in 1935 commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of His Late Majesty, King George V.

New reverse designs for all subsidiary coins were instituted at the beginning of King George VI's reign in 1937.