

from the Royal Mint in London or from The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd., and in its earlier years the operations of the Mint in Canada were confined to the production of gold, silver and bronze coins for domestic circulation, of British sovereigns and of small coins struck under contract for Newfoundland and Jamaica. Previous to 1914 small quantities of gold bullion were refined, but during the War of 1914-18 the Mint came to the assistance of the British Government by establishing a refinery in which nearly twenty million ounces of South African gold were treated on account of the Bank of England, and the subsequent great development of the gold-mining industry in Canada has resulted in gold-refining becoming one of the principal activities of the Mint. Gold coins have not been struck since 1919, most of the fine gold produced from the rough shipments from the mines being delivered to the Department of Finance (since Mar. 11, 1935, the Bank of Canada has acted as agent for the Government) in the form of bars of approximately 400 fine oz. each, the rest being sold in a convenient form to manufacturers. The fine silver extracted from the rough gold, when not required for coinage, is sold in New York or disposed of to local manufacturing firms.

An account of the organization and operational methods of the Royal Canadian Mint is given at pp. 888-892 of the 1940 Year Book.

4.—Annual Receipts of Gold Bullion at the Royal Canadian Mint, and Bullion and Coinage Issued, 1926-40

NOTE.—Although not presented in exactly the same form, figures for 1901-16 are given at pp. 857-858 of the 1927-28 Year Book and for 1917-25 at p. 894 of the 1936 Year Book.

| 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..... | 1,448,190 | 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..... | 862,975 | 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..... | 3,159,790 | 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 |
| 1940..... | 4,990,847 | 5,026,793 | 4,845,000 | 660,500 | 822,800 |

Subsection 2.—Dominion and Bank of Canada Notes

Dominion Notes.—In the historical outline referred to at the beginning of this chapter it is stated that Dominion notes became established in 1868. The legislation by which the issue was expanded with the growth of the country is given in an explanatory footnote at p. 952 of the 1934-35 Year Book. Previous editions of the Year Book, down to that of 1940, carry a summary of the main features of the former Dominion note issue.

Bank of Canada Notes.—The Bank of Canada, when it commenced operations, assumed the liability for Dominion notes outstanding, which were replaced in public circulation, and partly replaced as cash reserves, by its own legal-tender notes in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$1,000. Deposits of chartered banks at the Bank of Canada completed the replacement of Dominion notes as cash reserves.