5.—Annual Averages of Note Circulation in the Hands of the Public, 1926-41

Note.—Figures of circulating media in the hands of the general public for the years 1900-35 appear at p. 900 of the 1936 Year Book.

| Year | Averages of Month-End Figures | | | Averages of Daily Figures of Total | |
|------|----------------------------------|---|-------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Chartered Bank ¹ | Dominion or Bank of Canada ² | Total | Amount ³ | Per Capita ⁴ |
| | | | | | |

¹ Gross note circulation of chartered banks less notes of other chartered banks.

² Total issue less notes held by chartered banks and notes deposited in the Central Gold Reserves up to March, 1935.

³ Figures, to nearest million, supplied by the Bank of Canada.

⁴ Figures based on estimates of population as given at p. 98.

Section 4.—Monetary Reserves

Subsection 1.—Bank of Canada Reserves

The composition of Canadian Gold Reserves held by the Government is presented in the 1936 edition of the Year Book, at p. 895, for the years 1905 to 1934. Since March, 1935, the gold reserves have been held by the Bank of Canada. By authority of the Exchange Fund Act (c. 60, 1935), effective in July, 1935, they are valued at the prevailing current market price of gold. The effect of the revaluation as from the above date is shown in the chart at p. 886 of the 1937 Year Book. The new data are now to be found under the item "Reserves" in the "Assets" section of Table 1, p. 806. As explained in footnote 2 of that table, under the Exchange Fund Order of Apr. 30, 1940, the gold reserves of the Bank of Canada were transferred to the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the requirement that the Bank should maintain a reserve of gold equal to not less than 25 p.c. of its total note and deposit liabilities in Canada was temporarily suspended.

Subsection 2.—Chartered Bank Canadian Cash Reserves

Before the Establishment of the Bank of Canada.—Up to March, 1935, legal tender cash reserves in Canada were made up partly of Dominion notes; partly of gold coin and bullion, and subsidiary coin, including these forms of cash held by the banks themselves; and as deposits in the Central Gold Reserves. In so far as these reserves were in actual gold or were in Dominion notes backed by gold, they were subject to the expanding or contracting influences of monetary gold imports or exports arising from Canada's balance of international payments, so long as Canada was on the gold standard.