

their coins from the Royal Mint in London or from The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd. 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. 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. Most of the fine gold produced from the rough shipments from the mines is 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.

3.—Annual Receipts of Gold Bullion at the Royal Canadian Mint, and Bullion and Coinage Issued, 1926-45

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 edition.

Year	Gold Received	Gold Bullion Issued	Silver Coin Issued	Nickel Coin Issued	Steel Coin Issued	'Tombac' 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	3,177,497	601,020	194,000			75,100
1936	3,603,335	3,625,549	809,200	202,600			87,200
1937	3,933,453	3,937,911	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
1941	5,092,609	5,134,348	3,534,000	454,000		-	575,300
1942	4,611,982	4,611,892	3,764,000	361,576		169,424	783,500
1943	3,616,959	3,645,740	7,044,000	Nil		1,238,000	881,300
1944	2,862,048	2,829,755	4,006,000	"	571,000	400	454,600
1945	2,503,416	2,499,163	3,416,300	"	950,300	Nil	748,500

Subsection 2.—Canadian Note Circulation

Dominion Notes.—Dominion notes became established in 1868 and the legislation by which the issue was expanded with the growth of the country is given at p. 952 of the 1934-35 Year Book. A summary of the main features of the former Dominion note issue is given at p. 893 of the 1940 edition.