

amount of ten dollars. The 5-cent piece is legal tender up to five dollars and the 1-cent bronze coin up to twenty-five cents. There is no provision for the redemption of subsidiary coin. A table at p. 807 of the 1941 Year Book gives particulars of weight, fineness, etc., of current coins.

5.—Circulation of Canadian Coin as at Dec. 31, 1938-47

NOTE.—The figures are of net issues of coin. Figures for the years 1901-25 are given at p. 858 of the 1927-28 Year Book and for 1926-37 at p. 956 of the 1946 edition. Per capita figures are based on estimates of population as given at p. 139.

Year	Silver	Nickel	'Tombac'	Steel	Bronze	Total	Per Capita
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1938.....	30,482,924	3,051,594	-	-	3,091,873	36,626,391	3.28
1939.....	32,236,145	3,355,906	-	-	3,276,771	38,868,822	3.45
1940.....	36,944,040	4,015,232	-	-	4,092,234	45,051,506	3.96
1941.....	40,339,221	4,467,463	-	-	4,648,567	49,455,251	4.30
1942.....	44,011,038	4,827,596	169,424	-	5,422,131	54,430,189	4.67
1943.....	51,009,046	4,826,033	1,407,424	-	6,300,627	63,543,130	5.38
1944.....	54,972,812	4,825,057	1,407,754	571,000	6,753,329	68,529,952	5.72
1945.....	58,327,590	4,823,237	1,407,462	1,521,170	7,499,263	73,578,722	6.07
1946.....	59,944,549	5,113,103	1,155,791	1,520,849	8,024,547	75,758,839	6.16
1947.....	61,049,986	5,503,117	868,994	1,520,647	8,382,327	77,325,071	6.15

The Royal Canadian Mint.—The Ottawa Mint was established as a branch of the Royal Mint under the (Imperial) Coinage Act, 1870, and opened on Jan. 2, 1908. By 21-22 Geo. V, c. 48, it was constituted a branch of the Department of Finance, and by the Proclamation of Nov. 14, 1931, issued under Sect. 3 of that Act, it has, since Dec. 1, 1931, operated as the Royal Canadian Mint. At first the British North American provinces, and later the Dominion of Canada, obtained their coins from the Royal Mint at London or from The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd., England. 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 20,000,000 fine oz. of South African gold were treated on account of the Bank of England. The subsequent 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.