

6.—Annual Receipts of Gold Bullion at the Royal Canadian Mint, and Bullion and Coinage Issued, 1938-47

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; for 1917-25 at p. 894 of the 1936 edition. Comparable figures to those shown below for 1926-37 are given at p. 957 of the 1946 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.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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
1946.....	2,652,245	2,665,964	1,701,000	291,500	Nil	"	528,500
1947.....	2,868,469	2,859,084	1,186,000	391,000	"	"	360,300

Subsection 2.—Money Supply

During 1947 the Bank of Canada developed a presentation of statistics concerning money supply and related bank assets which differs in several important respects from the table presented in previous issues of the Canada Year Book. It is believed that the new series provides a better approach to the problem of measuring changes in the volume of money under present-day conditions though, unfortunately, the Bank of Canada series has been carried back to 1938 only, whereas the former Dominion Bureau of Statistics series was available from 1919 (see pp. 1022-1023 of the 1947 Year Book).

In measuring the volume of money it is necessary to decide which categories of bank deposits should be classed as "money" and which, by their nature, should be regarded more appropriately as part of the public's other liquid asset holdings such as Government bonds. Generally, it has been satisfactory to classify bank deposits as money if cheques may be drawn against them. In other countries this criterion has seemed to work fairly well because cheques may not be drawn against savings deposits. In Canada, however, cheques are, in practice, drawn freely against savings deposits and this has always posed an awkward problem when trying to assemble volume of money statistics. To omit all savings deposits of chartered banks would ignore the obvious fact that for many people a savings account is an active chequing account which is very similar to a current deposit. On the other hand it is known from available information that of the total amount on deposit in savings accounts in Canada, much the larger part is, in practice, inactive. Chartered banks pay interest on the minimum quarterly balances in personal savings accounts, i.e., on the sum that has been left undisturbed for the quarterly period; from the amount of interest that is actually paid on this basis as compared with the nominal rate of interest, it is apparent that the aggregate minimum quarterly balances in personal savings accounts are about five-sixths of the total of such deposits at the present time.

It is therefore felt that a more realistic picture of monetary developments in Canada—and one more comparable with the usual presentation of similar statistics in other countries—is obtained by omitting the minimum quarterly balances in