

### 6.—Annual Receipts of Gold Bullion at the Royal Canadian Mint, and Bullion and Coinage Issued, 1943-52

NOTE.—Figures for 1926-42 are given in the 1946 Year Book, p. 957.

Year	Gold Received	Gold Bullion Issued	Silver Coin Issued	Nickel Coin Issued	Steel Coin Issued	Tombac <sup>1</sup> Coin Issued	Bronze Coin Issued
	oz. t.	oz. t.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1943.....	3,616,959	3,645,740	7,044,000	—	—	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	—	748,500
1946.....	2,652,245	2,665,964	1,710,000	291,500	—	—	528,500
1947.....	2,868,469	2,859,084	1,186,000	391,000	—	—	360,300
1948.....	3,401,991	3,405,073	2,829,956	615,500	—	—	708,300
1949.....	3,925,618	3,865,296	4,148,842	637,500	—	—	321,901
1950.....	4,422,968	4,347,961	5,641,805	640,510	—	—	607,003
1951.....	4,169,480	4,167,485	5,213,677	423,003	182,829	—	783,329
1952.....	3,937,298	4,031,063	4,869,552	597	576,965	—	683,820

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, Table 5.

### Subsection 2.—General Public Holdings of Certain Liquid Assets

The Bank of Canada has developed a presentation of statistics concerning the volume of money. This presentation shows not only currency and active bank deposits (formerly referred to as "money supply"), but also inactive chartered bank deposits and Government of Canada securities which, although not used to make payments, are forms in which the public holds its liquid funds. The series has been carried back to 1938 and provides a good approach to the problem of measuring changes in the volume of money under present-day conditions.

### 7.—General Public Holdings of Certain Liquid Assets, as at Dec. 31, 1938-52

(Millions of dollars)

As at Dec. 31—	Currency and Active Bank Deposits	Chartered Bank Notice Deposits <sup>1</sup>	Government of Canada Securities <sup>2</sup>	Total
1938.....	1,131	1,472	3,228	5,831
1939.....	1,370	1,544	3,279	6,193
1940.....	1,563	1,438	3,670	6,671
1941.....	1,901	1,433	4,162	7,496
1942.....	2,349	1,436	5,344	9,129
1943.....	2,726	1,654	7,184	11,564
1944.....	3,153	2,060	9,131	14,344
1945.....	3,514	2,391	11,310	17,215
1946.....	3,996	2,856	11,175	18,027
1947.....	3,944	3,143	10,763	17,850
1948.....	4,335	3,408	10,249	17,992
1949.....	4,422	3,751	9,902	18,075
1950.....	4,851	3,861	10,066	18,778
1951.....	4,843	3,894	9,388	18,125
1952.....	5,173	4,129	9,062	18,365

<sup>1</sup> Estimated aggregate minimum quarterly balances in chartered bank personal savings deposits in Canada plus non-personal notice deposits in Canada. <sup>2</sup> Holdings of all investors, other than the Bank of Canada, chartered banks and Government of Canada accounts. Includes direct and guaranteed securities (including refundable taxes) at par. Direct debt includes both matured and unmatured issues outstanding, exclusive of sinking fund holdings; guaranteed debt is included on the basis of total unmatured issues outstanding; Newfoundland debt assumed by the Government of Canada has been included since June 1949. Foreign pay securities have been valued at official mid-rates of exchange to Sept. 30, 1950, and at market rates thereafter.

In measuring currency and active bank deposits, it is necessary to decide which categories of bank deposits should be classed as active and which, by their nature, should be regarded more appropriately as part of the public's other liquid asset holdings. Generally, it has been satisfactory to classify bank deposits as active 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