

2.—Authorized and Outstanding Loans and Investments of the Industrial Development Bank, by Province, Size and Industry, as at Dec. 31, 1953

Province	Authorized	Outstanding	Industry	Authorized	Outstanding
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Newfoundland.....	—	—	Food and beverages.....	5,478,823	3,528,396
Prince Edward Island.....	66,000	49,583	Rubber goods.....	50,000	45,000
Nova Scotia.....	434,829	315,580	Leather products.....	727,500	342,805
New Brunswick.....	1,274,221	915,007	Textile products (except clothing).....	3,774,679	2,880,967
Quebec.....	24,285,543	18,522,929	Clothing (textiles and fur).....	1,783,250	1,151,525
Ontario.....	14,313,565	9,157,561	Wood products.....	7,850,309	5,732,335
Manitoba.....	1,968,445	1,101,833	Paper products (including pulp).....	4,191,400	3,892,983
Saskatchewan.....	3,533,000	3,255,002	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	1,129,000	442,791
Alberta.....	3,096,200	2,137,199	Iron and steel products (including machinery and equipment).....	7,125,690	3,554,634
British Columbia ¹	8,933,191	6,080,050	Transportation equipment.....	2,687,855	1,788,568
Canada.....	57,904,994	41,534,744	Non-ferrous metal products.....	476,195	321,596
			Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	2,638,100	1,968,094
			Non-metallic mineral products.....	2,804,881	1,962,420
			Petroleum and coal products.....	2,890,000	2,832,213
			Chemical products.....	8,253,500	7,149,065
			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1,179,000	767,474
			Refrigeration.....	3,610,812	2,482,132
			Generating or distributing electricity.....	315,000	80,000
			Commercial air services.....	939,000	611,730
Totals.....	57,904,994²	41,534,744	Totals.....	57,904,994	41,534,744

¹ Includes the Yukon and Northwest Territories. ² Because of partial repayments on account of current authorizations, the net authorizations were \$46,754,639 of which those in excess of \$200,000 totalled \$24,832,111.

Section 2.—Currency

Subsection 1.—Notes and Coinage

Note Circulation.—The development by which bank notes became the chief circulating medium in Canada prior to 1935 is described in the 1938 Year Book, pp. 900-905. Those features of the development which then became permanent are outlined in the 1941 Year Book, pp. 809-810.

When the Bank of Canada commenced operations in 1935 it assumed liability for Dominion notes outstanding. These were replaced in public circulation and partly replaced in cash reserves by the Bank's legal tender notes in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100. Deposits of chartered banks at the Bank of Canada completed the replacement of the old Dominion notes of \$1,000 to \$50,000 denomination that had previously been used as cash reserves.

The chartered banks were required under the Bank Act of 1934 to reduce gradually the issue of their own bank notes during the years 1935-45 to an amount not in excess of 25 p.c. of their paid-up capital on Mar. 11, 1935. Bank of Canada notes thus replaced chartered bank notes as the issue of the latter was reduced. Further restrictions introduced by the 1944 revisions of the Bank Act cancelled the right of chartered banks to issue or re-issue notes after Jan. 1, 1945, and in January 1950, the chartered banks' liability for such of their notes issued for circulation in Canada as then remained outstanding was transferred to the Bank of Canada in return for payment of a like sum to the Bank of Canada.