

5.—Canadian Coin in Circulation, as at Dec. 31, 1950-59

NOTE.—The figures shown are of net issues of coin. Figures from 1901 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1927-28 edition.

As at Dec. 31—	Silver	Nickel	Tombac ¹	Steel	Bronze	Total	Per Capita ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1950.....	73,473,724	7,393,138	621,440	1,519,419	10,012,143	93,019,864	6.78
1951.....	78,638,143	7,815,103	599,655	1,701,849	10,794,169	99,548,919	7.11
1952.....	83,463,939	7,814,398	584,882	2,278,329	11,476,591	105,618,139	7.32
1953.....	89,550,236	7,813,081	570,847	3,109,691	12,130,181	113,174,036	7.66
1954.....	91,350,637	7,810,723	560,577	3,458,758	12,392,389	115,573,084	7.60
1955.....	95,574,457	8,076,800	555,912	3,457,712	12,956,807	120,621,688	7.62
1956.....	100,922,477	8,545,507	552,868	3,456,782	13,742,282	127,219,916	7.87
1957.....	107,116,450	8,910,869	550,743	3,455,886	14,745,243	134,779,191	7.98
1958.....	115,120,076	9,289,481	549,630	3,455,062	15,322,156	143,736,405	8.32
1959.....	123,344,059	9,865,012	549,237	3,454,209	16,150,222	153,362,739	8.68

¹ Tombac, a copper-zinc alloy, was used to conserve nickel for war purposes; no coins of this metal have been issued since 1944. ² Based on estimates of population as given at p. 196.

The Royal Canadian Mint.*—The Mint at Ottawa was established as a branch of the Royal Mint under the (Imperial) Coinage Act 1870 and opened on Jan. 2, 1908. In 1931 (RSC 1952, c. 240) it was constituted a branch of the Canadian Department of Finance and has since operated as the Royal Canadian Mint. From 1858 the British North American provinces, and later Canada, obtained their coins from the Royal Mint at London or from The Mint, Birmingham, England. Before that date, coins were mainly British, United States and Spanish. 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 and of British sovereigns and small coins struck under contract for Newfoundland and Jamaica.

Before 1914 only small quantities of gold bullion were refined but during World War I the Mint came to the assistance of the British Government by establishing a refinery in which nearly 20,000,000 oz. t. of South African gold were treated on Bank of England account. The subsequent development of the gold mining industry in Canada resulted in gold refining becoming one of the principal activities of the Mint. Fine gold produced from the rough bullion shipments received from the mines is purchased by the Mint and later delivered to the Bank of Canada for account of the Minister of Finance in bars of approximately 400 oz. t. each or, for those mines authorized to sell gold in the open market, the bullion is shipped to various domestic and foreign processors. The fine silver extracted from the rough gold is generally used for coinage purposes.

* Revised by the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa.

6.—Receipts of Gold Bullion at the Royal Canadian Mint and Bullion and Coinage Issued, 1950-59

NOTE.—Figures from 1926 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1946 edition.

Year	Gold Received	Gold Bullion Issued	Silver Coin Issued	Nickel Coin Issued	Steel Coin Issued	Bronze Coin Issued
	oz. t.	oz. t.	\$	\$	\$	\$
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.....	3,953,158	4,031,063	4,869,552	597	576,965	683,820
1953.....	3,684,074	3,626,497	6,138,686	234	831,915	655,130
1954.....	3,829,431	3,995,836	1,864,968	27	350,229	263,897
1955.....	3,947,637	3,952,764	4,269,157	267,801	—	566,863
1956.....	3,801,789	3,774,599	5,389,464	469,993	—	786,855
1957.....	3,896,084	3,776,711	6,236,429	366,463	—	1,004,221
1958.....	3,958,459	4,088,706	8,044,753	379,616	—	578,274
1959.....	3,908,640	3,836,680	8,273,563	576,680	—	829,116