

4.—Note Circulation in the Hands of the Public, as at Dec. 31, 1957-66

As at Dec. 31—	Bank of Canada Notes ¹	Per Capita	As at Dec. 31—	Bank of Canada Notes ¹	Per Capita
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1957.....	1,555,115,143	93.63	1962.....	1,816,977,132	97.84
1958.....	1,659,870,299	97.18	1963.....	1,886,238,792	99.82
1959.....	1,704,822,198	97.51	1964.....	2,025,473,300	105.30
1960.....	1,731,902,386	98.92	1965.....	2,152,947,110	110.01
1961.....	1,800,190,122	98.70	1966.....	2,295,543,656	115.24

¹ Total issue less notes held by chartered banks.

Coinage.*—Under the Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act (RSC 1952, c. 315), gold coins may be issued in denominations of twenty dollars, ten dollars and five dollars (nine-tenths fine or millesimal fineness, 900). Subsidiary coins include: silver coins in denominations of one dollar, 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents (eight-tenths fine or millesimal fineness, 800); pure nickel five-cent coins; and bronze (copper, tin and zinc) one-cent coins. Provision is made for the temporary alteration of composition in event of a shortage of prescribed metals. A tender of payment of money in coins is a legal tender in the case of gold coins issued under the authority of Sect. 4 of the Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act for the payment of any amount; in the case of silver coins for the payment of an amount up to \$10; nickel coins for payment up to \$5; and bronze coins up to 25 cents.

It was announced in December 1966 that the Royal Canadian Mint will change from silver to pure nickel for coinage of the three main silver coins currently in use—the 10-cent, 25-cent and 50-cent coins; the production of silver dollars will continue. The change will require amendments in the Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act, which are to be submitted to Parliament in 1967, and become effective during 1968.

5.—Canadian Coin in Circulation, as at Dec. 31, 1956-65

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
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1956.....	100,922,477	8,545,507	552,868	3,456,782	13,742,282	127,219,916	7.91
1957.....	107,116,450	8,910,869	550,743	3,455,886	14,745,243	134,779,191	8.11
1958.....	115,120,076	9,289,481	549,630	3,455,062	15,322,156	143,736,405	8.42
1959.....	123,344,059	9,865,012	549,237	3,454,209	16,150,222	153,362,739	8.77
1960.....	136,710,958	11,599,263	549,090	3,452,876	16,895,953	169,208,140	9.47
1961.....	146,902,352	14,110,198	549,021	3,451,708	18,311,853	183,325,132	10.05
1962.....	162,928,707	16,433,088	549,009	3,450,676	20,595,543	203,957,023	10.98
1963.....	180,492,972	18,627,687	548,999	3,449,476	23,383,788	226,502,922	11.99
1964.....	206,551,965	22,522,116	548,996	3,448,547	28,009,356	261,080,980	13.57
1965.....	239,927,246	26,397,784	548,989	3,447,516	30,968,064	301,289,599	15.39

¹ Tombac, a copper-zinc alloy, was used to conserve nickel for war purposes; no coins of this metal have been issued since 1944.

*The Royal Canadian Mint.**—The Ottawa Mint, established as a branch of the Royal Mint under the (Imperial) Coinage Act of 1870, was opened on Jan. 2, 1908. On Dec. 1, 1931, it became the Royal Canadian Mint and now operates as a branch of the Department of Finance.

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