



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT

REPORT

For the Calendar Year
1937.

Published by Authority of the HON. C. A. DUNNING,
MINISTER OF FINANCE

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

PLATE I



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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

REPORT

of the

MASTER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MINT

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EXPLANATION OF PLATES

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8 & 9.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent, Bronze, New Brunswick.....	1861
10 & 11.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent, Bronze, Nova Scotia.....	1864
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13 & 14.	1 cent, Bronze, Prince Edward Island.....	1871

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT,

Ottawa, 17th March, 1938.

The Honourable
The Minister of Finance,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR:

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the operations of the Royal Canadian Mint during the calendar year 1937.

From a numismatic point of view, 1937 will long be remembered for the first important change since Confederation in the general type of Canadian subsidiary coins which now, in addition to the new series of reverse designs, referred to in a subsequent section, have on the obverse the uncrowned Royal effigy, hitherto reserved for the coins of Great Britain, instead of the crowned effigy of former reigns. When in 1935 consideration was being given to the design of the first silver dollar, the legend on the obverse of which included a reference to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Accession of His late Majesty King George V, an informal suggestion that the Royal effigy on the new coin should be uncrowned was not favourably received, but I may now be permitted to say that the portrait of His former Majesty, King Edward VIII, approved for the new series of Canadian coins, but never actually used, was uncrowned. The uncrowned portrait now appears on the coinage of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, the crowned effigy being retained for the coinage of British India and of the British colonies and possessions.

The interest taken in the new coins was doubtless responsible in some degree for the continuous demand from May till the close of the year for all denominations, the issues of silver coin alone being two and one-half times the average annual amount of the previous ten years. Since its first issue in 1922, the demand for nickel coin has been fairly constant, but there has been a remarkable increase in the amount of bronze coin required, the average of the last ten years being about 50 per cent in excess of that of the preceding twenty years. This increase in the use of cents may be attributed to changes in retail trading, especially in the Western Provinces where, not so many years ago, the lowest unit governing prices was five cents; now, an examination of any retail price-list shows the replacement of the nickel unit by the bronze unit. The following table sets out the issues in 1936 and 1937:—

Denomination	Coin Issued in	
	1936	1937
	\$	\$
SILVER COIN—		
1-dollar.....	306,100	240,900
50-cents.....	19,300	96,000
25-cents.....	242,000	711,900
10-cents.....	241,800	273,400
	809,200	1,322,200
NICKEL COIN—		
5-cents.....	202,600	251,100
BRONZE COIN—		
1-cent.....	87,200	105,400
	1,099,000	1,678,700

In addition to the issues shown in the table there were sold through the Bank of Canada 1,095 sets of specimen coins of the new design.

I am glad to report that definite steps are now being taken, by co-operation between the Bank of Canada and the Chartered Banks, to free Canadian currency from the objectionable feature of the simultaneous circulation of quite different coins having the same nominal value, a scheme having been inaugurated in November for the complete withdrawal from circulation of the silver 5-cent pieces and the large bronze cents. The first stages in this withdrawal are reflected in the following summary of the worn and mutilated coin accepted during the year, the last column showing the net increase in circulation:—

	Withdrawn	Net Increase
	\$	\$
Silver Coin.....	376,416.50	945,783.50
Nickel Coin.....	2,630.05	248,469.95
Bronze Coin.....	6,402.02	98,997.08

COIN DESIGNS.

In my last Report I outlined the steps taken to procure new reverse designs for all subsidiary coins with the exception of the silver dollar. It was finally decided to commission Mr. Emanuel Hahn, R.C.A., of Toronto, to prepare the models for the 25-cent and 10-cent pieces, with a caribou head and a fishing schooner for the subjects, while Mr. Kruger Gray, of England, was entrusted with the models of the 50-cent piece, showing the armorial bearings of Canada with supporters, the nickel 5-cent piece with the beaver as subject, and the cent having a maple twig. Meantime, the design of Mr. T. H. Paget for the obverse, bearing the uncrowned effigy of His Majesty, King George VI, had been approved by the Government, and the work of preparing all the master dies from the models forwarded to the Royal Mint, London, was put in hand, but, owing to the great pressure of work in the Die Department of that Mint, it was agreed with the late Sir Robert Johnson, Deputy Master and Comptroller, that, in order to have as many of the new coins as possible available for the 12th May, the date fixed for the Coronation, the co-operation of the Paris Mint should be enlisted. It is interesting to recall that this was the second occasion on which the technical excellence of a product of the Ottawa Mint was due to the team-work of the Mints of the two countries to which Canada traces her racial origins, as the obverse die of the medal struck in 1927 to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of Canadian Confederation was cut in the London Mint and the reverse die in the Paris Mint. The reverse design by Mr. Hahn approved for the silver dollar in 1935 continued to be used, and of the master dies for the new series London is responsible for the one dollar obverse and the 50-cent reverse, all the others being prepared in the Paris Mint, and it is most gratifying to those charged with the final production of the coins under such unusual conditions to learn that the designs and workmanship have met with general approval. The Proclamation of the 6th April, 1937 (Appendix

C), determined the designs of the coins, fixing the 12th May as the date when they became current, and, notwithstanding the many difficulties attending the work, it was found possible to have the four lower denominations available at all Agencies of the Bank of Canada on the prescribed date, and to have the series complete by the end of June.

The history of the official coinage of what is now included in the Dominion of Canada only goes back to 1858, before which date the currency consisted of British and other coins supplemented by tokens issued by Banks and by private firms and individuals. The 1858 issue was struck in England for the Province of Canada and comprised 20-cent, 10-cent and 5-cent pieces in silver, and copper cents. Silver coin in 20-, 10- and 5-cent denominations was struck for New Brunswick in 1862 and 1864, cents in 1861, 1862 and 1864, and half-cents in 1861. For Nova Scotia cents and half-cents were struck in 1861, 1862 and 1864, and for Prince Edward Island cents in 1871, the latter being the last provincial coinage. The first silver coins issued by the Dominion of Canada were received from the Royal Mint, London, in 1870. These were of the nominal value of 50 cents, 25 cents (replacing the earlier provincial 20 cents), 10 cents and 5 cents, and had for the obverse the effigy of Queen Victoria, coroneted on the two larger coins and laureated on the two smaller, with the inscription "VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA/CANADA", and for the reverse the denomination and date of the year within an entwined wreath of maple leaves surmounted by a crown. The first cents issued after Confederation were of bronze and appeared in 1876. They had the same obverse as the silver coins, but on the reverse the date and value were shown surrounded by maple leaves entwined serpentine fashion within two beaded circles. During the reign of King Edward VII the Imperial crown replaced the Tudor crown appearing on the reverse of the earlier coins, and the word "CANADA" was transferred from the obverse to the reverse side of the silver coins; a similar change was made in 1911 in the bronze coins. There were three important amendments of the Currency Act in the following reign; the first, in 1919, reducing the weight of the bronze cent from $87\frac{1}{2}$ grains to 50 grains, the second, in 1920, reducing the millesimal fineness of the silver coinage from 925 to 800, and the third, in 1921, giving currency to a 5-cent piece of pure nickel. The latter coin, first issued in 1922, has replaced the silver 5-cent piece which has not been coined since 1920. It will thus be seen that, with the exception of a new design for the reverse of the small cent and of the new nickel coin there has been no important change in the general type of Canadian coins until the first issue of a silver dollar in 1935, described in my Report for that year, and the inauguration of the present series, though there have been certain minor variations such as the omission of the "DEI GRATIA" from the obverse legend of the 1911 issue. Plate I, printed as a frontispiece, illustrates the present series of coins, and plates II and III show specimens of the earlier subsidiary coins.

GOLD BULLION.

6,019 deposits of gold bullion weighing 4,845,870 ounces were received from Mining Companies and sundry persons, and 185 deposits weighing 114,093 ounces were received from the Dominion of Canada Assay Office, Vancouver, B.C. The total gross weight, including mutilated gold coin was 4,959,971 ounces, or 170.9 short tons, which contained by assay 3,933,453 ounces fine gold and 549,920 ounces fine silver. The average price paid for gold was \$34.9655 the ounce fine and for silver 43.7583 cents the ounce fine, the net value paid to depositors by cheque, after deducting Mint and handling charges and postage collected, being \$132,969,981, in addition to 4,161 ounces fine

gold issued to manufacturers in part payment of deposits. Details of deposits distributed as to origin are shown in the following table:—

Source	Gross Weight	Fine Gold	Fine Silver
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.
Ontario Mines.....	3,260,622.225	2,565,456.794	381,276.01
Quebec Mines.....	993,421.450	848,391.511	73,103.99
B.C. Mines.....	434,469.590	339,600.992	66,876.65
Manitoba Mines.....	132,832.850	88,499.409	15,143.57
Yukon Mines.....	57,697.845	44,862.161	6,362.59
Nova Scotia Mines.....	21,166.650	19,387.604	639.52
Alta. and Sask. Mines.....	1,623.710	1,220.925	223.51
Total Mines.....	4,901,834.320	3,907,419.396	543,625.84
Jewellery, Scrap, etc.....	62,465.060	27,150.786	6,730.48
Foreign Gold Coin.....	311.225	279.202	.99
Mutilated Gold Coin.....	7.828	6.992	
Foreign Mines.....	6.300	5.321	.85
Totals.....	4,964,624.733	3,934,861.697	550,358.16

9,759 trade bars (400-ounce ingots assaying over 995.0) containing 3,916,572 ounces fine were delivered to the Bank of Canada, 15,756 ounces fine were issued to manufacturers and others in the form of granulated, small bars, and medals, and the sweep sold contained 5,582 ounces fine. Of the silver extracted from deposits, delivery of 471,328 ounces was made to the Bank of Canada under the London Agreement, the sweep sold contained 43,787 ounces fine, and sundry issues contained 79 ounces fine.

OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Melting House and Coining Room is summarized in the following table:—

	Bars Cast	Bars Rolled	Blanks Cut	Good Coin Produced
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Pieces
SILVER—				
1 dollar.....	449,372	319,433	168,791	241,002
50 cents.....	123,524	118,915	71,983	192,016
25 cents.....	888,982	807,482	555,928	2,843,498
10 cents.....	448,887	327,808	209,611	2,691,332
Total Silver.....	1,910,765	1,573,638	1,006,313	5,967,848
NICKEL—				
5 cents.....				4,593,263
BRONZE—				
1 cent.....	Lbs. 126,633	Lbs. 116,336	Lbs. 80,506	10,719,054
Totals.....	Short Tons 128.83	Short Tons 112.12	Short Tons 74.75	21,280,165

PLATE II



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In addition to the coinage shown above, 1,095 complete specimen sets of the new series of coins were struck and packed in boxes.

Worn and mutilated silver coin weighing 285,380 ounces was melted into ingots, 140 ounces fine gold proof plate and 68,455 lead discs were produced for the Assay Office.

856 matrices, punches and dies were made for coinage purposes, and two steel signature dies were cut for the Comptroller of the Treasury. Two gold medals were struck and engraved for the Royal Society of Canada, and 40 silver medals, mounted and engraved with the recipients' names, were issued to the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Again the staff under the Foreman of Mechanics was fully occupied, putting in all the time that could be spared from efficiently maintaining the electrical, mechanical, and heating plant in dismantling the equipment of the old Refinery and Melting House, using as much of this as possible in the new building or for other purposes. Adjustments and additions were called for as more experience was gained in the new Refinery, but it is pleasant to report that these were all of a comparatively minor character.

ASSAY OFFICE.

The Chief Chemist and Assayer reports as follows:—

The number of assays made from the 1st January to 31st December, 1937, was as follows:—

GOLD—		
Refinages	5,317	
Rough Gold	30,051	
Proofs	2,962	
Parting Proofs	798	
Parting Buttons	11,762	
Miscellaneous	1,213	
		52,103
SILVER—		
Standard Bars	2,864	
Proofs	722	
Pyx	603	
Fine Silver Bars	972	
Miscellaneous	715	
		5,876
MISCELLANEOUS—		
Mint Sweeps, Residues, etc.	372	
Assays in Connection with Cottrell Precipitates	280	
Marking Act	67	
Suspected Counterfeit Coins	2	
Commercial	267	
Other Metal Determinations	55	
		1,043
Total		59,022

Representative samples taken from 52,240 pounds of nickel five-cent blanks supplied to the Mint were examined for composition and hardness and the blanks were found to comply in all respects with the specifications.

The mean finenesses of silver coinage struck during 1937 were as follows:—

Denomination	Standard Fineness	Mean Fineness
1 dollar	800.0	799.76
50 cents	800.0	800.30
25 cents	800.0	799.90
10 cents	800.0	799.94

Two fine gold trial plates and two fine silver trial plates were made and fixed against the old trial plates. Three and one-half ounces of fine gold trial plate and forty-four ounces of fine silver trial plate were sold during the year.

A quantity of gold plated rings, which, on examination were found not to comply with the Marking Act, were destroyed for the Department of Trade and Commerce. An examination of exhibits in connection with counterfeit coinage was made in the department for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

A time clock, in connection with a magnetic contactor which throws in a switch in the circuit of the 550-volt A.C. current to the two electric cupellation furnaces, has been installed. This clock is timed to switch on the full power at seven o'clock in the morning which brings the furnaces to a sufficient temperature for work to commence immediately on the opening of the Office. Previously, owing to the increased number of assays, it was found necessary to leave half power on the furnaces during the night to expedite the work. This installation reduces the cost of power considerably.

In dismantling the old refinery, a large quantity of material (bricks from furnaces, flues, etc.), was obtained, which, as mentioned in last year's report, was not high enough in value to be sold economically. Fourteen tons of this material were sent to the Ore Dressing Plant of the Bureau of Mines to be concentrated. They were ground and subjected to a combination of blanket and flotation concentration producing a concentrate of one and one-half tons which contained approximately 80 per cent of the original values. This concentrate was barrelled and sold to smelters.

A test of three weeks' duration was made by filtration of metered volumes of the gases leaving the Cottrell installation in the refinery (operating on normal routine work) with a gas volume passing through the precipitator of 21 per cent over the rated capacity. This test confirmed the acceptance test, viz.—98 per cent extraction of the gold and silver values present. The experiments on the extraction of gold from the Cottrell precipitate were continued from last year. Over sixty experimental tests were made on 100 gramme samples and from the best results obtained two bulk tests were made on 30-pound and 50-pound lots. The extraction of the gold content was found to be 96.3 and 94.3 per cent respectively, leaving for sale a residue which was approximately 55 per cent of the original weight of precipitate treated, and which contained all the silver and lead, and a little gold. Approximately five and one-half tons of Cottrell precipitate are produced per annum at the present rate of refining. The principle of the process is the solution of the gold, which is present as gold in a finely divided state, with chlorine produced from bleaching powder and sulphuric acid, leaving a residue containing all the silver and lead as chloride and sulphate respectively. The gold in solution as chloride is precipitated with sulphate of iron and the copper, tellurium and bismuth can be subsequently recovered.

REFINERY.

The average assay of the deposits in Ottawa was gold 739.17, and silver 109.81, and of the bullion received from the Assay Office in Vancouver, gold 787.32, and silver 156.04. The total weight melted was 4,959,963 ounces of which 4,015,058 ounces was refined by the Miller chlorine process, 929,476 ounces poured directly into trade bars, and 15,429 granulated. The trade bars produced weighed 3,923,516 ounces with an average assay of 997.41, and the assay of the granulated gold, the form in which the metal is supplied to manufacturers, was 999.76. Silver bullion weighing 478,294 ounces 999 fine was delivered to the Mint Office.

To obtain concordant assays it was necessary to remelt 187,048 ounces, and to subject 19,334 ounces to special treatment.

Sweep weighing 68 tons and containing 5,582 ounces fine gold and 43,787 ounces fine silver was prepared, sampled, and packed for sale, and 1,878 ounces fine gold and 1,560 ounces fine silver were recovered as concentrates.

During the year the old Refinery was dismantled after sand-blasting the interior and treating every possible repository of metal for recovery of values, and was subsequently demolished, and the site, together with the area surrounding the new Refinery, sodded by the Federal District Commission. The former gold melting house was also dismantled, and its renovation is now almost completed, the ground floor being fitted up as Engraver's quarters, die shop, and blacksmith's shop, and the upper floor as much needed accommodation for the operative staff, containing kitchen, dining room, locker room and showers.

DOMINION OF CANADA ASSAY OFFICE, VANCOUVER, B.C.

There was very little change in the amount of bullion passing through this Office as compared with the previous year, 1,926 deposits, weighing 118,747 ounces gross having been received, distributed as under:—

Source	Gross Weight	Fine Gold	Fine Silver
	Ozs.	Ozs.	ozs.
British Columbia.....	50,559	41,009	6,360
Yukon Territory.....	57,673	44,841	10,274
Alberta and Saskatchewan.....	561	420	39
Scrap Gold.....	9,954	4,966	1,568
Totals.....	118,747	91,236	18,241

The total amount disbursed in payment for these deposits was \$3,157,230. Bullion deposited at the Assay Office in Vancouver is subject to the same scale of charges as if consigned directly to the Mint, and is after valuation melted into suitable ingots and consigned to Ottawa. The monthly consignments in 1937 comprised 185 ingots weighing 114,093 ounces containing 89,828 ounces fine gold and 17,803 ounces fine silver, and check assays once more confirmed the accuracy of the work of the Office.

Seven determinations of contents of jewellery were made for the Department of Trade and Commerce under the provisions of the Precious Metals Marking Act.

GENERAL.

The inspection of the store of bullion and coin provided for in the Act establishing the Royal Canadian Mint was carried out in March by officers of the Auditor General's Department.

In May the Assay Commissioners appointed under the Currency Act, Mr. W. B. Timm of the Department of Mines and Resources, and Drs. D. C. Rose and D. F. Stedman of the National Research Council, met at the Mint, when the silver coins reserved for the Trial of the Pyx were produced to them, and they found by their verdict that all these coins were within the prescribed remedies of weight and fineness.

Appendix "A" shows the transactions in gold bullion since the opening on the 2nd January, 1908, of the Mint in Ottawa, and in Appendix "B" details are given of the issues of coin in Canada. The Proclamation giving currency to the new series of coins appears as Appendix "C".

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. H. CAMPBELL,
Master, Royal Canadian Mint.

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS IN GOLD BULLION of the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint from its opening on the 2nd January, 1908, to its disestablishment on the 30th November, 1931, and of the Royal Canadian Mint from the 1st December, 1931, to the 31st December, 1937.

Year	GOLD RECEIVED		GOLD ISSUED		
	Gross Weight	Value (Statutory) Gold Only	Coin	Bullion	Value Coin and Bullion
	Ozs.	\$	\$	Ozs. Fine	\$
1908 to 30th Nov., 1931.....	34,321,068.750	591,419,217.02	7,923,878.73	28,141,076.806	589,651,570.24
1931—1st to 31st Dec.....	299,973.100	5,100,968.08		189,512.838	3,917,577.86
1932.....	3,520,276.570	58,491,549.39		2,873,221.290	59,394,754.05
1933.....	3,331,905.174	53,819,014.01		2,589,648.765	53,532,789.33
1934.....	3,888,848.540	62,201,080.02		3,038,018.961	62,801,423.68
1935.....	3,996,131.927	65,297,776.55		3,177,497.360	65,684,697.95
1936.....	4,552,289.960	74,487,536.98		3,625,548.842	74,946,744.64
1937.....	4,959,970.893	81,311,693.75		3,937,910.698	81,403,837.11
	58,870,464.914	992,128,835.78	7,923,878.73	47,572,435.560	991,333,394.86

APPENDIX B.

COIN ISSUED IN CANADA

				SILVER					NICKEL	BRONZE			
				Dollar \$	50c. \$	25c. \$	20c. \$	10c. \$	5c. \$	Total Silver \$	5c. \$	1c. \$	1/2c. \$
1858 to 1907	(New Brunswick, 1861, 2 and 4. Nova Scotia, 1861, 2 and 4. Prince Edward Island, 1871. Rest of Canada, 1858- 1907.)						60,000	25,000	10,000	95,000		20,000	1,114
	Struck in Eng- land											26,000	4,000
												10,000	
				1,249,018	5,094,978	150,000	3,040,000	2,926,000	12,459,996			803,315	
	Totals.....			1,249,018	5,094,978	210,000	3,065,000	2,936,000	12,554,996			859,315	5,114
GOLD													
	Sover- eigns £	\$10 \$	\$5 \$										
1908 to 1927	627,834	3,480,360	1,388,060		2,539,000	7,686,925		4,980,844	3,084,802	18,291,571		814,000	1,224,206
1928				6,000	535,000		326,000		867,000	250,000		92,100	
1929				84,000	672,000		325,000		1,081,000	267,000		123,300	
1930				18,000	164,000		144,000		326,000	164,500		13,400	
1931				34,000	212,000		229,400		475,400	281,000		51,400	
1932				18,400	134,000		134,600		287,000	165,000		213,200	
1933					97,000		58,000		155,000	125,000		120,800	
1934				19,200	105,100		48,000		172,300	193,000		69,900	
1935				428,120	134,400		38,500		601,020	194,000		75,100	
1936				306,100	19,300	242,000	241,800		809,200	202,600		87,200	
1937				240,900	96,000	711,900	273,400		1,322,200	251,100		105,400	
	627,834	3,480,360	1,388,060	975,120	4,082,918	15,789,303	210,000	9,864,544	6,020,802	36,942,687		2,907,200	3,035,321
													5,114

APPENDIX C.

PROCLAMATION

TWEEDSMUIR

[L.S.]

CANADA

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come:

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

W. STUART EDWARDS,

Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS in and by Section Twenty of the Currency Act, Chapter Forty of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, it is provided that Our Governor in Council may from time to time by proclamation, determine among other things the dimensions of and the designs for any coin.

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada We do hereby proclaim, direct and determine as follows:

1. The design for the obverse impression on coins of all denominations to be made under the provisions of the said Act shall be Our Effigy with the inscription "GEORGIUS VI D: G: REX ET IND: IMP:".

2. The designs for the reverse impressions on silver, nickel and bronze coins to be so made shall be as hereinafter set out, viz:

(1) *One Dollar*—A Canoe manned by an Indian and a Voyageur, an islet in the background; above, the word "CANADA" with the Northern Lights; below, the word "DOLLAR" and the date of the year, with a graining upon the edge.

(2) *Fifty Cents*—Between Supporters the Ensigns Armorial of Canada in a shield surmounted by the Royal Crown, "50 CENTS" above and "CANADA" below, with the date of the year and a graining upon the edge.

(3) *Twenty-five Cents*—A Caribou head, "25 CENTS" between the antlers, and surrounded by the word "CANADA" and the date of the year, with a graining upon the edge.

(4) *Ten Cents*—A Fishing Schooner under sail, "CANADA" above and "10 CENTS" below, with the date of the year, and a graining upon the edge.

(5) *Five Cents*—A Beaver; above "5 CENTS" between two maple leaves, and below "CANADA" and the date of the year, with a plain edge.

(6) *One Cent*—A Two-leaved Twig of Maple, "1 CENT" above, and "CANADA" below, with the date of the year, and a plain edge.

AND WE DO FURTHER proclaim and direct that this Our proclamation shall come into operation on the twelfth day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

ALL OF WHICH Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved John, Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfeld, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of Our Order of the Companions of Honour, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this sixth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven and in the First Year of Our Reign.

By Command,

E. H. COLEMAN,

Under Secretary of State.