

Newfoundland and Jamaica Coinage.—The war having made it impossible to get supplies of coin from England, coinage was carried out by the Ottawa Mint in 1917 and 1918 as follows: 1,670,000 silver pieces and 700,000 bronze pieces for Newfoundland and 642,961 pieces in nickel-copper for Jamaica.

In addition to the above operations, certain parts for gun-sights were produced at the Royal Mint, Ottawa, for the Imperial Government. They consisted chiefly of eye-piece cells, and the total production up to December 20, 1918, of this equipment amounted to 31,587 parts.

5. MUNITIONS.

The following figures give some idea of what Canada has accomplished in the production of munitions of war:—

VALUE OF MUNITIONS AND MATERIALS EXPORTED FROM CANADA.	
1914 to December 31	\$ 28,164
1915 "	57,213,688
1916 "	296,505,257
1917 "	388,213,553
1918 "	260,711,751

QUANTITIES EXPORTED.		\$1,002,672,413
Shells		65,343,647
Fuses		29,638,126
Fuse parts		16,174,073
Cartridge cases		48,627,673
Percussion primers		35,386,488
Explosor containers		13,285,000
Shell and adapter forgings		6,412,115
Explosives and Chemicals—		Lbs.
T.N.T.		41,754,950
Cordite		28,542,157
Other	(more than)	41,000,000
Metals and Compounds—		
Steel bars		43,077,923
Zinc		35,412,413
Nickel		1,792,000
Other	(more than)	27,000,000
Lumber for Aeroplanes—		Feet.
Spruce		16,289,227
Fir		6,801,324
Other Lumber—		
Douglas fir		11,530,315
Pine, various kinds and qualities		10,360,566
Spruce		8,345,675
Workers engaged in war contracts	200,000	to 300,000
Persons handling and transporting stores, about		50,000
Contractors in Canada for munitions, about		1,000