

WAR SAVINGS AND THRIFT STAMPS.

As a means of promoting thrift and savings, War Savings and Thrift Stamps were issued in 1918, and the work was placed in the hands of the National War Savings Committee, the members of which were drawn from the nine provinces,

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

Reference should be made to the fact that since the outbreak of the war quantities of gold coin and gold bullion to the value of \$1,300,000,000 was received at Ottawa by the Department of Finance as trustee, for the Imperial Government and the Bank of England.

ROYAL MINT, OTTAWA.

The work of the Royal Mint, Ottawa, which is a branch of the Royal Mint, London, was greatly increased by war conditions.

When the large deposits of gold, referred to above, were received by the Department of Finance, it was necessary that their value should be ascertained and that a certain quantity of gold bullion should be refined. The heavy demand on the gold refinery at the Mint led to the construction (in eight weeks) of a second plant with a monthly output of a million ounces of fine gold. Through this extension this refinery developed the largest capacity of any gold refinery in the world.

The special work of the refinery due to the war is shown by the following figures:—

Gold bullion received for refining	15,992,770.25 oz. gross.
Total gold bars produced	14,048,803.958 oz. fine; value, \$290,414,547.
Fine silver recovered.....	1,175,500.03 oz. fine.

In 1918, also, 4,197,600 shilling blanks were produced for the Royal Mint, London.