

MONEYS COINED BY CANADA'S MINT

Coins Struck and Received by the Mint Office for Issue During 1918

The following statement shows the value and number of coins struck and received for issue by the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint during 1917 and 1918:—

Coinage for Canadian Use			
Sovereigns:	1917.	1918.	
Number	58,845	106,516	
Value	\$ 286,379.00	\$ 518,377.87	
Silver:			
Number	14,561,898	15,900,064	
Value	\$1,951,168.10	\$2,258,744.55	
Bronze:			
Number	11,738,718	13,084,983	
Value	\$ 117,387.18	\$ 130,849.83	
Total (Canadian):			
Number	26,359,552	29,091,563	
Value	\$2,354,934.28	\$2,907,972.25	
For Newfoundland Use			
Silver:			
Number	1,310,000	360,000	
Value	\$ 305,000.00	\$ 180,000.00	
Bronze:			
Number	700,000		
Value	\$ 7,000.00		
Total (Newfoundland):			
Number	2,010,000	360,000	
Value	\$ 312,000.00	\$ 180,000.00	
Nickel-copper struck and issued for Jamaica amounted to 642,961 pieces, with a value of £1,515 9s. 7½d.			

Coins Issued

The following table shows the number and value of coins issued during 1917 and 1918:—

For Canadian Use			
Sovereigns:	1917.	1918.	
Number	187	130,768	
Value	\$ 910.07	\$ 636,404.27	
Silver:			
Number	13,417,200	17,592,000	
Value	\$1,862,200.00	\$2,402,000.00	
Bronze:			
Number	11,690,000	13,181,700	
Value	\$ 116,900.00	\$ 131,817.00	
Total (Canadian):			
Number	25,107,387	30,904,468	
Value	\$1,980,010.07	\$3,170,221.27	
For Newfoundland Use			
Silver:			
Number	1,050,000	620,000	
Value	\$ 240,000.00	\$ 245,000.00	
Bronze:			
Number	700,000		
Value	\$ 7,000.00		
Total (Newfoundland):			
Number	1,750,000	620,000	
Value	\$ 247,000.00	\$ 245,000.00	

In addition to the operations mentioned, 4,435,200 shilling blanks were produced at the Ottawa Mint during the year 1918. These blanks, of the nominal value of £221,760 were shipped to the Royal Mint, London, before the close of 1918.

Acting on the recommendation of Chief Chevalier, of the fire department of Montreal, the Administrative Commission has decided to engage the services of ten additional fire inspectors. The duty of these men is to aim at the prevention of fires by ordering measures of precaution.

WAR-TIME RESTRICTIONS TO BE REMOVED

In reply to the statement of boards of trade and other bodies, asking for the removal of war-time restrictions, the War Trade Board says:—

"The restrictions complained of are at the present moment under consideration, and as soon as the members of the newly formed Canadian Trade Commission consider the matter, an announcement is expected to be made. Meanwhile, we may inform you that it is expected that practically all the restrictions in regard to imports will be removed, and that only a small proportion of the export regulations will be retained. As soon as we are in a position to answer you more definitely we shall do so."

DOMINION REVENUE SHOWS LARGE INCREASE

For the nine months' period ended December 31st, according to finance department returns, current revenues totalled \$222,485,552, an increase of nearly \$32,000,000 over the same period of the year previous. For the month of December alone the revenue was \$28,552,723, an increase of practically eight million over December, 1917. In spite of prohibition, both excise and customs revenues have increased. Expenditure on consolidated fund account was last month \$16,547,263, as compared with \$17,361,674 in December, 1917. For the whole nine months' period, however, expenditure on the same account was \$124,539,099, in comparison with \$96,982,537 for the nine months ended December 31st, 1917.

The net debt was increased by \$22,799,237 during December. It now stands at \$1,330,228,898.

GRAIN MEN CONFER

A conference was held in London, England, on January 10th, by Dr. Magill, head of the Canadian Wheat Commission, Mr. George Fisher, of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and Mr. Norman Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the wheat interests of Western Canada, with Sir George Foster and Dr. Robertson, who represents the Department of Agriculture on the Canadian Mission.

The conference was with respect to the handling of grain from Canada during the remainder of this season and all of next season. Dr. Robertson, who has been closely in touch with the various food committees in Great Britain and with the Inter-Allied Food Council, explained that nothing could be done to plan for the handling of the crop of 1919 until after the Peace Conference had met and the war had been formally ended.

OPEN NEW WATERS FOR FISHING

The Fisheries Department of Ontario has decided to open new waters for fishing purposes in the spring, because of the success of the Ontario fish policy, and the great demand for fresh water fish.

Hon. Findlay G. Macdormid, Minister of Public Works, stated on January 13th, that negotiations were in progress between the department and fishermen for the opening of half a dozen lakes in Northern Ontario for fishing purposes. The Indians of the district say that there are unlimited quantities of fish in these lakes, but the department is unable to estimate the possible supply until operations begin.

Last year the government conducted fishing operations at Lakes Nipigon and Nipissing, the former being the chief source of supply for a large section of the province. In the fall Orient Bay, at the northern end of Lake Nipigon, was also opened. This year the government will carry on operations on a larger scale at Lake Nipigon, as the fish caught there are of a very choice variety. The lakes which are to be opened will be operated on the same basis as is Lake Nipigon, where the fishermen supply the equipment, and the government pays them so much for their catch.