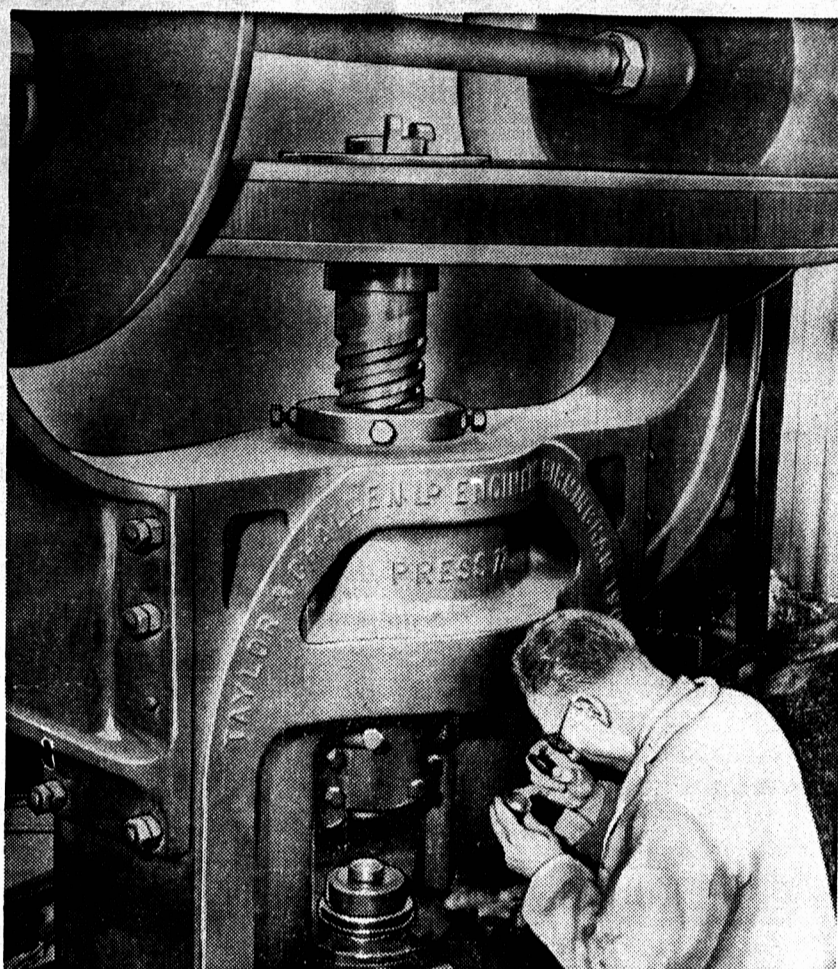


Victory Five-cent Piece Issued by Mint to Save Sixty Tons of Nickel Yearly



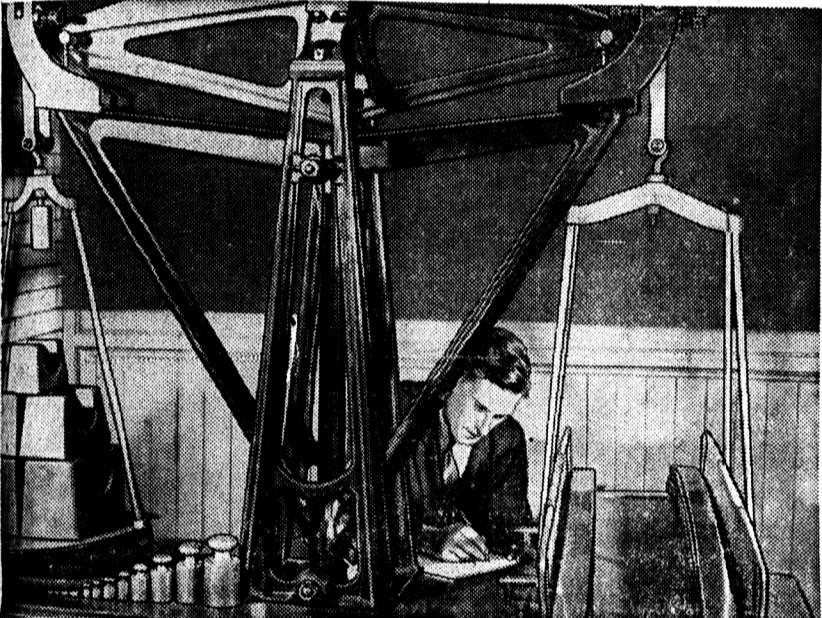
First step in producing new coin is cutting of dies. Skilled engraver is here shown making meticulous check before dies are hardened. Twelve-sided five-cent piece, designed by Canadian Mint, is known as "Victory" nickel.



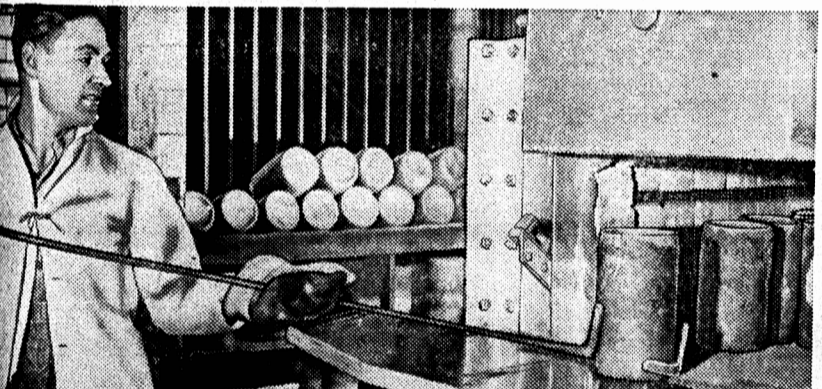
Purpose of the new coin is conservation of essential nickel supplies for war production. Made of six metals, new nickel will mean saving of 60 tons of nickel yearly. Working dies are punched by 500-ton power-driven press.



Molten metal is shown being poured into moulds for subsequent rolling into strips. At 2,000° of heat asbestos apron and water-soaked mitt must be worn.



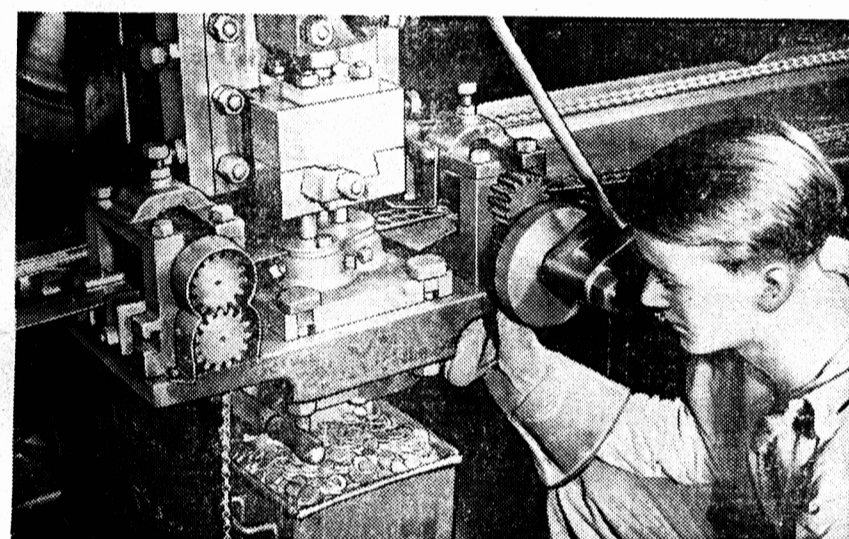
Bullion to be worked on is checked on balances carrying up to 3,500 troy ounces and turning to the one-hundredth part of an ounce. Finished work at day's end plus bullion retrieved from floor dust must equal that received.



In 1938 the mint produced 30,000,000 good coins; in 1942, working 24 hours daily, seven days a week, it had increased to 108,000,000 pieces. Blanks are here being placed in annealing furnace to soften metal for final impression.



New nickel combines symbolic "V" motif with Torch of Sacrifice. Twelve-sided design dates back to Middle Ages, is still used for some English coins.



Gauged to accuracy of 1/1000th of an inch, cutting machine punches out blank coins at the rate of 300 a minute. New coin is made of "Tombac" alloy. Word is from Malay "Tombaga", used as imitation gold jewelry in East Indies.



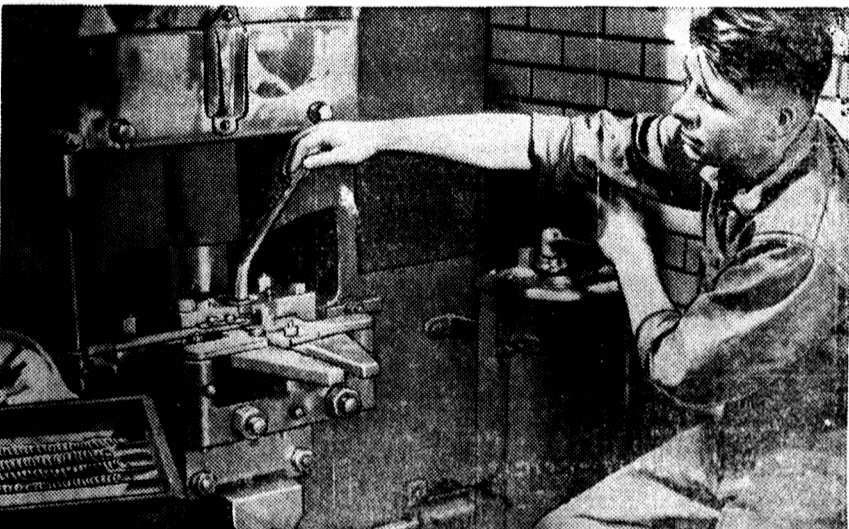
Mint expert examines one of new five-cent pieces through magnifying. New coin fills prerequisites; it is easily distinguishable from other coins, cheap of manufacture and interferes little with automatic coin machines.



All that glitters is not gold — Gold color of coin is obtained by process of acid-dipping followed by wash in aluminum colanders. Picture shows process.



Coins receive a minute inspection before they leave the mint. They pass before trained eyes of inspectors on large conveyor belt at the rate of 4,000 in 90 seconds. Slightest flaw or chemical stain brings immediate rejection.



The battery of presses at the mint, operating up to a speed of 100 coins a minute, can strike an average of 200,000 pieces a day. From the presses coins go to inspection room. Those accepted are then ready for shipment.

NATIONAL FILM BOARD PHOTOS by Harry Rowd.