

**A practicable decimal system for Great Britain and her colonies / by R.T. Rohde.**

**Contributors**

Rohde, R. T.  
Royal College of Surgeons of England

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(5.)

A PRACTICABLE

# DECIMAL SYSTEM

FOR

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES

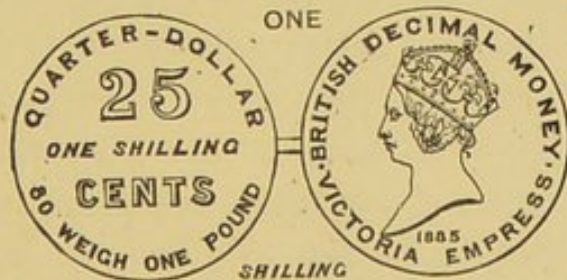
BY

R. T. ROHDE,

*Author of a "Practicable Solution of the Currency Question," &c., &c.*

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PRICE.



*(Reprinted from the "Bankers' Magazine.")*

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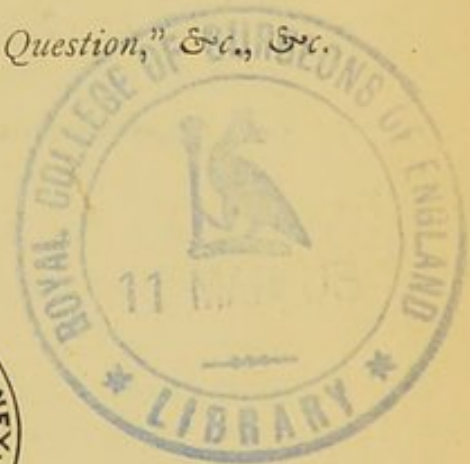
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1888.



## A PRACTICABLE DECIMAL SYSTEM FOR ENGLAND.

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THE Chancellor of the Exchequer lately estimated the gold coin now circulating in this country at £110,000,000, viz., £90,000,000 of sovereigns and £20,000,000 of half-sovereigns. He told us that 55 per cent. of this coin is light, viz., £49,500,000 of sovereigns which have lost by abrasion  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. each,

	Equal to £515,625
And £11,000,000 of half-sovereigns, $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. each	187,500
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
A loss in all of gold worth... ..	£703,125
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>

or £710,000, according to the right honourable gentleman's estimates, which are doubtless correct. He proposed to bring the sovereigns up to full weight by still further lightening the whole of the 10s. pieces, which were then to become mere tokens. Gold, we may remark *en passant*, is rather too valuable a material to be used for tokens when paper or alloyed silver would answer the same end at very much less expense for wear and tear.

The proposal seems for the present to have been abandoned. There can, however, be no question as to the necessity for re-coining our light sovereigns. It is clearly a disgrace to the nation that its £110,000,000 of gold money, purporting to be of full value, should be allowed to circulate, although known to be depreciated on the average by  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per mille (five-eighths per cent.), and this anomaly ought at once to be remedied.

The cost of replacing the gold already rubbed off	
our sovereigns and half-sovereigns will alone be	£703,000
Add re-mintage of light money, say $\frac{1}{8}$ % ... ..	120,000
Cost of withdrawing light gold from circulation,	
railway carriage, loss of interest, &c., say... ..	177,000
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
Showing a total of probably not under	£1,000,000
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>



although the loss of interest might be considerably reduced by the issue of transferable "Mint Orders," or of Bank of England notes against Mint orders, which would temporarily take the place of the gold withdrawn from circulation.

The Government and the country both seem to recognise the necessity for restoring our sovereigns to their proper value. The question in dispute is a mere matter of national book-keeping, "out of which of the nation's many pockets shall the cost be provided?"

The systems by which the British public are made to pay *at present* in the coinage of their silver money at more than its real value, and *for the future* in the depreciation of their 10s. piece also, for the free coinage of the large sums of gold which are sent abroad in settlement of exchange transactions, seem rather unfair, as most of the gold is sent abroad to be re-minted and might just as well, save for the convenience of a few American bankers, be exported in the form of bars.\* It would be more just to the nation at large that the Royal Mint in London should adopt the custom of making such a charge for coining gold as would cover the cost of the process as well as the estimated wear and tear of the coin for, say, 20 years, the Mint on its part being bound to re-coin all worn sovereigns within certain restrictions.

In this connection the following extracts may be of interest. They are from the "United States Mint Regulations, 1880":—

"Section 3524.—The charge for converting standard gold bullion into coin shall be one-fifth of one per centum." (Repealed, and no charge made since the Act of 14th January, 1875, Section 2, "An Act to provide for resumption of specie Payments.")

"Section 3505.—Any gold coins of the United States if reduced in weight by natural abrasion not more than one-half of one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law, after a circulation of 20 years, as shown by the date of coinage,

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\* "Since 1817 more than £300,000,000 of sovereigns and half-sovereigns have been put into circulation, while not £50,000,000 are known to have been formally withdrawn. By the best computations of bankers there remain in the United Kingdom £90,000,000 in sovereigns and £20,000,000 in half-sovereigns, of which 55 per cent. are light."—Mr. Childer's Budget Speech, 24th April, 1884.



and at a rateable proportion for any period less than 20 years shall be received at their nominal value by the United States Treasury and its offices, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the protection of the Government against fraudulent abrasion or other practices."

"Section 3512.—Any gold coins in the Treasury of the United States when reduced in weight by natural abrasion more than one-half of one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law, shall be re-coined."

"Section 3514.—The standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall be such, that of 1,000 parts by weight, 900 shall be of pure metal, and 100 of alloy. The alloy of the silver coins shall be of copper. The alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper, or of copper and silver, but the silver shall in no case exceed one-tenth of the whole alloy."

"Section 3566.—All foreign gold and silver coins received in payment for moneys due to the United States shall, before being issued in circulation, be coined anew."

"Section 3563 (DECIMAL SYSTEM).—The money of account of the United States shall be expressed in *dollars* or units, *dimes* or tenths, *cents* or hundredths, and *mills* or thousandths, a *dime* being the tenth part of a dollar, a *cent* the hundredth part of a dollar, and a *mill* a thousandth part of a dollar; and all accounts in the public offices and all proceedings in the courts shall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation."

"Section 3569.—It shall be lawful throughout the United States to employ the weights and measures of the metric system, and no contract or dealing, or pleading in any court, shall be deemed invalid or liable to objection because the weights or measures expressed or referred to therein are weights or measures of the metric system."

Most of us are agreed that some day this country will have to adopt a decimal system, though with true British instincts we are inclined to postpone the change as long as possible, as we do the repayment of our National and local debts, and other troublesome



matters which we do not wish to be vexed with ourselves, but which we imagine our successors will have no difficulty in arranging satisfactorily ; our forefathers did the same for us. The adoption of any system of decimal currency will necessitate the alteration in value of at any rate some denominations of our money. The re-coinage of our light gold forces us to devise some means of providing £1,000,000 to pay the cost, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, anxious to do this without incurring the odium of a direct tax, has suggested the depreciation of our 10s. piece. Why can we not make up our minds to face the decimal difficulty at the same time? Let us keep our sovereigns up to their full value by all means, but when reducing our half-sovereign to a token, or withdrawing it altogether in exchange for silver money, let us provide the cost of a decimal currency at once by altering our silver coins, which everyone knows to be mere tokens that obtain their circulating value by *convention* and not by intrinsic worth.\*

The Parliamentary Committee of 1853, in summing up their report on decimal coinage, *while fully concurring with all the witnesses examined by them as to the great advantages of a decimal system, fully recognised that any change would be accompanied by some inconveniences, but desired to record their conviction that the obstacles were not of such a nature as to create any doubt of the expediency of introducing that system, and stated their belief that the necessary inconvenience attending a transition state would be far more than compensated by the great and permanent benefits which the change would confer upon the public of this country, and of which the advantages will be participated in to a still greater extent by future generations.* A whole generation has passed since this report was made, and the only step taken so far has been the coinage of the florin and the sanction of the cental or 100 lb. weight for corn transactions. It is obvious that if there had been 1,000 instead of 960 farthings in the pound sterling the materials

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\* It is this *convention* that distinguishes a coin from a medal, which latter although it be of the same intrinsic value, will not pass from hand to hand, nor be accepted as representing the same nominal value as the coin.



for a decimal system would have existed already, the difficulty has always been that one must either increase the pound sterling to the value of 1,000 farthings, or reduce the value of the farthing or *mil* by  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per cent., so that 1,000 should be required in future to do what 960 have done in the past.

Of the systems considered by the Parliamentary Committee, one recommended the existing *farthing* as the unit, another the *penny*, another the *shilling* (to be divided into 10 so-called pence), another the *florin* (to be divided into 100 cents), another the *half-sovereign* (to be divided into ten shillings of tenpence each). Still another recommended that as the *sovereign* could not be changed in value nor abandoned without the gravest inconveniences, and great disturbance of existing obligations, it should be retained intact as the unit of price, but sub-divided into 10 florins of 10 cents (2·4 pence each), and the cents be each sub-divided into ten mils of a value of '24d., or  $\frac{1}{25}$  less than our farthing.

The sovereign, with its sub-divisions into florins, cents and mils., was the unit which found most favour with the Parliamentary Committee. They reported:—

“It will be necessary to withdraw from circulation certain of the coins at present in use, and to substitute in their place certain other coins having reference to the decimal scale before the decimal system can be fully developed. Your Committee contemplate the retention, under any circumstances, of the present

Sovereign	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 mils.
Half-sovereign	...	...	...	...	...	500 „
Florin	...	...	...	...	...	100 „
Shilling	...	...	...	...	..	50 „ or 5 cents.

The present sixpence, under the denomination of 25 mils., might be retained, and the crown, or piece of 250 mils., of which few are in circulation, need not be withdrawn. On the other hand, it will be desirable to withdraw the half-crown and the threepenny and fourpenny pieces, which are inconsistent with the decimal scale.



“It appears that copper coins of 1, 2 and 5 mils will be required, to which should be added such others as experience may show to be desirable. It is important, however, to bear in mind that the smaller the number of coins with which it is practicable to effect purchases and exchanges the better.”

The Committee seem to have overlooked one thing, and only one, in this report. By adopting such a high unit as the sovereign, every petty book entry would require three figures to express it. Thus—

1d.	would be written ...	...	...	...	...	004
6d.	„	„	...	...	...	025
1s. 0d.	„	„	...	...	...	050

and so on. It is useless to say that in practice the noughts would be omitted, and the value shown by the position of the figure. From many years' practical experience of the custom in decimal-currency countries, we can confidently say that the inconveniences and errors caused by omitting the noughts in the subsidiary columns more than counterbalance the saving in labour, and they are as rarely omitted, except in the pettiest decimal accounts, as £1,000 is expressed in English book-keeping by writing the figure 1 in a particular part of the money column. We have, however, reliable data as to the working of a decimal system, which still retained the sovereign as the standard of value, by taking the experience of our own colony of Mauritius previous to the recent unfortunate introduction into the island of the silver rupee. The currency of the island until that time consisted of various coins, the standard of value being the British sovereign. In order to accommodate this coin to a decimal system of book-keeping, the pound sterling was known and circulated as five dollars (of four shillings each), although no such coin as a four-shilling dollar was current. French five-franc pieces, Maria-Theresa dollars, and other coins also circulated, but at values based upon the four-shilling dollar. By the adoption for accounts of this smaller unit than the sovereign (the four-shilling dollar of 100 cents),



great economy was effected in the labour of book-keeping. Transactions could readily be carried down in two places of decimals, to the level of half-pence (cents), sufficiently low for all commercial transactions, whereas the division of the sovereign into 1,000 mils necessitates three places of decimals, and brings all transactions involving fractions of a pound down to the level of farthings, entailing a great deal of unnecessary work. Except for the unsuitable unit selected by the Parliamentary Committee, some decimal system would certainly have been adopted ere this for the United Kingdom and Australia.

Our proposal is this:—

*That the British sovereign shall remain the legal monetary unit and standard coin of the country, but that for all purposes whatsoever it be made lawful to reckon it as five Dollars British sterling, each of such dollars to be divisible into 100 cents, which cents will thus be of the value of about one halfpenny each.*

To render this practical, it will be necessary to have a short Act of Parliament containing clauses to the following effect:—

#### GOLD COINS.

I. That the sovereign of the weight and fineness now sanctioned by law shall remain the principal coin of the country, but that in actions at law, contracts, accounts, and for all purposes whatsoever, it shall, from and after 31st December, 1885, be lawful to call it five dollars (\$5) British sterling, and that the terms *sovereign or pound sterling* and *five Dollars British sterling* be legally equivalent to one another for all actions at law, accounts, contracts, etc., etc., from and after that date.

II. That the half-sovereign (if any) be in the same way reckoned and accounted at two-and-a-half dollars (\$2.50) British sterling.

III. That these two coins remain, as hitherto, the only gold coins of the country. The sovereign, or \$5 piece, being legal tender for any amount, and the half-sovereign or \$2½ piece, to an amount not exceeding £5 or \$25 British sterling.



## SILVER COINS.

IV. That the silver token-coins of the country, and any new denominations thereof, continue as heretofore to be legal tender to an amount not exceeding forty shillings, or ten dollars sterling.

V. That four shillings (one-fifth of the sovereign) be reckoned as one dollar, each such dollar being divided into 100 cents and 1,000 mils.

NOTE.—It is unnecessary at present to have any coin of either gold or silver to represent one dollar, but should bi-metallism ever be adopted in this country, a full value silver dollar (of any desired weight and fineness) can be made without entailing upon the nation any fresh expense in connection with the token-money or gold coins.\*

VI. That the silver coins which have already been issued from the mint may remain in circulation under their present denominations until replaced by new coins, being meanwhile reckoned for purposes of account as follows, viz. :—

Four shillings being one dollar or	... ..	100 cents.
The half-crown as five-eighths of a dollar or		62½ „
„ Florin „ one-half dollar or	... ..	50 „
„ Shilling „ one-quarter of a dollar or		25 „
„ Sixpence „ one-eighth of a dollar or		12½ „
„ Threepence „ one-sixteenth of a dollar or		6¼ „

(As only £700 of fourpenny pieces have been coined during the past 10 years, an average of but one coin to every 800 persons of the United Kingdom, we need not enter into the difficulty of dealing with them. They can be withdrawn at once by exchange in three for a shilling at any post office. It might be wise to treat the threepenny pieces in the same way.)

## BRONZE, OR BRONZE-ALUMINIUM COINS.

VII. That the present bronze coinage of penny, halfpenny and farthing be treated as equal to two cents, one cent and five mils (half-cent) respectively, and that the mint be authorised to

\* This was printed before the proclamation of the new four-shilling British dollar.



receive through any bank or post-office sums of not less than 96 of the present pence, halfpence or farthings in exchange for 100 new bronze coins of two cents, one cent or five mils respectively.

VIII. That the existing law limiting the legal tender value of the bronze coins to one shilling be now altered to "one shilling or 25 cents."

#### WEIGHTS.

IX. That it be made legal to use for all purposes whatsoever the cental of 100 avoirdupois pounds, each such pound (of 7,000 troy grains, the present weight) to be divisible into

100	equal parts	(of 70 troy grains)
1,000	„ „	(of 7 „ „ )
10,000	„ „	(of 7 „ „ )

and any other decimal multiple or subdivision of such pound avoirdupois.\*

#### LINEAR MEASURE.

X. Also to use as a measure of length the foot (or third part of the standard yard as by law established), the said foot being divided into 100 equal parts, 10 of which shall make one decimal inch, and any decimal multiple or subdivision of said foot.

NOTE.—The cent or  $\frac{1}{100}$  part of the new dollar bears the same relation to the halfpenny as the  $\frac{1}{100}$  part of the linear foot bears to  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch.

#### AREA AND CONTENTS.

XI. The squares and cubes of such linear foot with decimal multiples and subdivisions may be used in like manner for area and contents. The superficial foot to contain 100 decimal inches, and the cubic foot 1,000 decimal inches.

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\* It will be noticed that the new cent, or  $\frac{1}{100}$  part of the dollar, will weigh 70 grains troy, exactly the  $\frac{1}{100}$  part of the avoirdupois pound.

The Imperial gallon contains 10 lbs. avoirdupois (70,000 troy grains) of distilled water at a temperature of 60° Fahr., so that the new decimal pint will contain one pound, or 7,000 grains weight of such water, and the  $\frac{1}{100}$  part of such decimal pint will weigh 70 grains troy, the same as the new bronze cent.



## CAPACITY.

XII. Also to use as a measure of capacity or "decimal pint" a vessel containing exactly one-tenth of the Imperial gallon (as already by law established), such vessel to contain exactly one pound avoirdupois of distilled water at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit, and such measure being divisible into 100 parts, each of which shall contain exactly  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a pound (70 grains troy) of similar water, and any other decimal multiple or subdivision of such "decimal pint" or gallon.

The use of the changes we have so far indicated would be quite optional, and would, so far as the units are concerned, be little more than one of names, except in the case of the "decimal pint" (100 of which would be equal to 80 Imperial pints,\* although the Imperial gallon remains unchanged), and of the bronze coinage, which will be reduced in value by  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. The intrinsic value of our bronze coins is but one-fourth, and even their cost is but one-third of the nominal values at which they circulate. We see, therefore, that the only individuals who could possibly suffer by the change would be the holders, and if every post-office were authorised to give 100 pieces of 2-cents, 1-cent, or 5-mils, for 96 pence, 96 halfpence, or 96 farthings, respectively, even they would have nothing to complain of. The total premium payable on this exchange of new bronze money for old would be, on the total issue of £1,587,578,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per cent., say £66,149—but this latter sum, being payable in bronze coins too, the cost to the exchequer would be but one-third, say £22,000. We provide further on for the expense of withdrawal and recoinage. We need hardly remind the intelligent reader that this loss of £22,000 is more apparent than real. It is merely a transfer from

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\* I fear I shall be accused of "robbing the poor man of his beer," but he more often suffers from having *too much* than too little, and in the latter case we may trust him to take care of himself.



John Bull's public to his private purse, and is not therefore a loss *to the country*, although it would be a charge *on the revenue*, necessitating in other words, a transfer back again from the private to the public purse in the form of taxation unless otherwise provided for, and this we propose to deal with further on.

It would, we consider, be unadvisable in the first instance to let the new coins immediately supersede the old, as the latter, being familiar, would continue to be the standard for all small commodities, but as the new issue would take a long time to prepare, a quantity of the present bronze pence and halfpence might be stamped 2-cents and 1-cent respectively, and issued in sums of 100 for 96 of the old. Of course, there would be no temptation for the public to stamp coins themselves, as they would lose  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. by doing so. (This preliminary stamping process, with its attendant expenses, would cost certainly not much under £200,000, and might probably be better omitted. It appears too much like making two bites at a cherry.) The new bronze money would gradually accustom the rural districts to the new currency, while the decimal system of keeping and rendering accounts, once sanctioned and encouraged by law, would for its convenience and economy be readily adopted by the banks and mercantile community, and in a few years the decimal names of the coins would become general.

To cover the expenses incurred at the mint in paying the premium on the bronze coinage and replacing it by new, and to provide for the cost of recoining the old silver token-money into decimal denominations, it would be advisable to adopt for the silver coinage of the new system the *fineness* in vogue for subsidiary silver coin in all the countries of the Latin Convention (France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Greece, Switzerland, Roumania and Servia), *i.e.*, .835 ounces of pure silver to .165 of copper, or even .800 parts of pure silver to .200 of copper or bronze-aluminium, instead of .925 as in England at present.

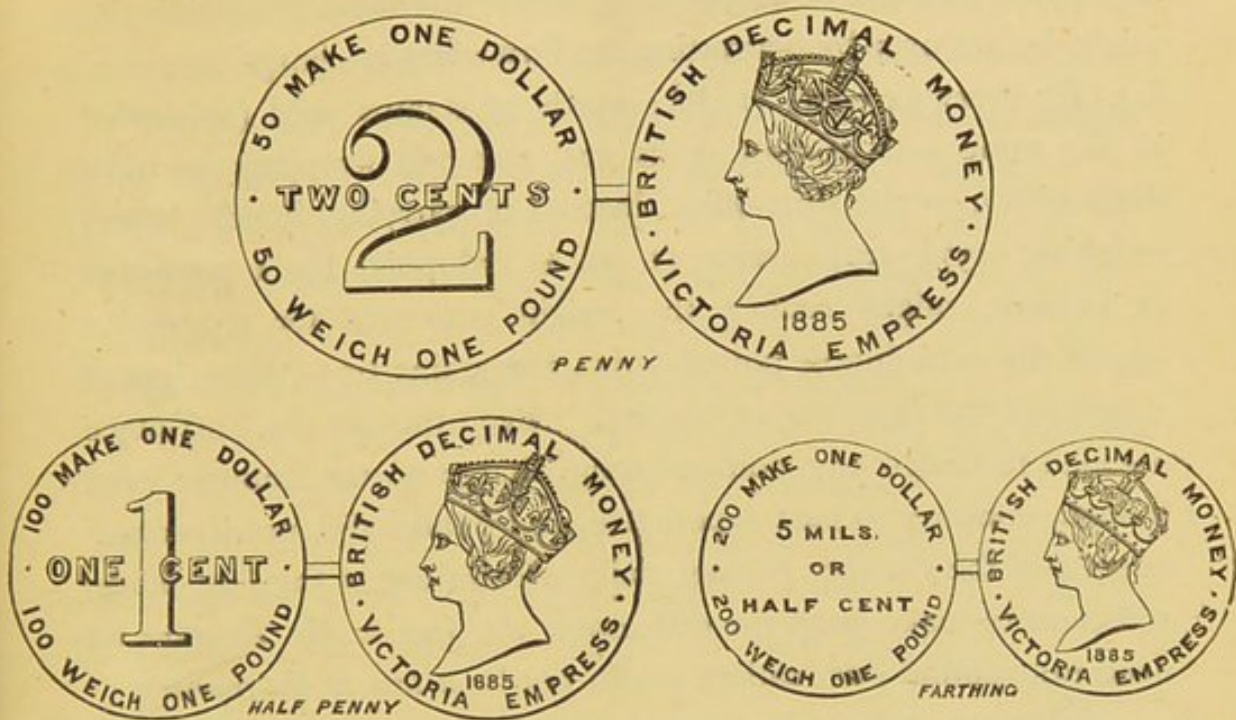
Our silver coins, as every educated person knows, are mere tokens (certificates that the holder is entitled to a certain portion of a gold sovereign), and we would therefore suggest that new







## BRONZE OR ALUMINIUM-ALLOY COINS.



It will be noticed that the bronze coins would themselves pave the way to a decimal division of the pound avoirdupois, the Imperial gallon, and the linear foot, &c., and, since the weights of the various new bronze coins here proposed are truly proportioned to one another, the Mint accounts for this class of money would be considerably more simple than they are at present.

Among the objections to a decimal coinage raised before the Parliamentary Committee of 1853 were, the loss of  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. to the Post-office on stamps sold, and the similar loss to owners of toll gates and others receiving bronze coins in small sums, but both of these objections, we feel sure, have had undue importance attached to them. The penny tolls, as shown by Professor de Morgan, could easily be arranged for by allowing the owners to charge 3 cents for a certain number of years, after which they should only be entitled to 2 cents; or the tolls might be freed *for ever* by authorising a charge of 3 cents for such a number of years as would produce a sum sufficient to purchase an annuity equal to the net value of the toll; a sinking fund, in fact.

As regards the postage stamps, an adjustment would undoubtedly be required, since 1,000 2-cent stamps would have to



be sold for £4 instead of 960 penny stamps as heretofore, and this would be a loss of  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. to the revenue. The difficulty might be got over by permitting the Post-office to charge 25 cents. (1s.) for every 24 cents ( $11\frac{1}{2}d.$ ) worth of stamps sold (somewhat in the same way as post cards and stamped wrappers are now dealt with); or the Post-office, instead of carrying inland letters weighing  $437\frac{1}{2}$  troy grains (1 oz. avoirdupois) for a penny as at present, might reduce the weight conveyed for 2 cents to  $\frac{4}{100}$  of the avoirdupois pound—viz., 280 grains troy, the weight of 4 cents of the new bronze money. Even though the Post-office decided to forego any compensating charge on the stamps; even though, contrary to past experience, the public did not in consequence of the cheaper postage make greater use of the Post-office, sufficient to make good the difference, the *loss to the Revenue* we need not remind our readers would not be *a loss to the country*.

So many misconceptions prevail as to the cheapness of our postage compared with that of other countries that it may not be amiss to point out that a letter weighing half-an-ounce is conveyed throughout the length and breadth of Canada or the United States for 2 cents. Taking the *par* of the United States gold dollar at \$4.866 to £1, our postage of one penny is equal to a charge of 2.028 United States cents, and even though we reduce the charge by  $4\frac{1}{6}$ th per cent. as proposed, our future postage of two cents British money for one ounce would still be nearly as high as the charge made for conveying a half-ounce letter from New York to San Francisco, four times the distance from John o' Groats to the Land's End. The labour of sorting and delivering one ounce letters is the same as for half-ounce letters, and as the number of letters sent in England exceeding half an ounce and under a penny stamp is said not to exceed 1-20th of the total number conveyed, the method here proposed would probably cause little inconvenience.

To bring the new system into operation we would suggest that all the banks be ordered to keep and render their accounts in dollars and cents after 31st December next, their constituents being mostly of the more enlightened classes; the commercial



public would readily follow the lead, and gradually the whole nation would follow suit. The banks would welcome such an order, as it would place them beyond the whims of individual customers.

The following is a *rough estimate of the cost of a decimal coinage and of replacing the light sovereigns by others of full weight*:—

To replacing light <i>sovereigns</i> by others of full weight, with their decimal coinage value of \$5 <i>sterling</i> marked upon them, to include loss of gold on and re-coinage of <i>half-sovereigns</i> into tokens of 10s. (cost as estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer*)	£1,170,000
To cost of re-coining £19,530,000 of <i>silver money</i> into new coinage of decimal system, say all round for large and small coins $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. - - - - -	48,825
To allowance for increased weight of new coins $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. - - - - -	48,825
To cost of re-coining £1,587,578 of <i>bronze money</i> (at the very outside) - - - - -	529,193
To premium of 4·17 per cent. on exchange of new bronze money for old (as explained above) - - -	22,000
	<hr/>
	£1,818,843
To margin for incidental expenses, abrasion of silver coin to be withdrawn, new dies and matrices, and aluminium alloy, &c. - - - - -	2,820,157
	<hr/>
	£4,639,000
	<hr/>
By profit on £20,000,000 half-sovereigns reduced from $\cdot916\frac{2}{3}$ fine to $\cdot825$ fine, as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (whose estimate has already allowed for the gold rubbed off them by abrasion) - - - - -	£2,000,000
By profit on exchange of £19,530,000 silver money $\cdot925$ fine for new coins of $\cdot800$ fine, 13·51 per cent.	2,639,000
	<hr/>
	£4,639,000
	<hr/>

\* Budget Speech, 24th April, 1884.



*EXTRACTS FROM PRESS NOTICES.*

“Morning Post,” 26th May, 1885.

“‘A Practicable Decimal System for England and her Colonies,’ by R. T. ROHDE, is certainly ingenious, and the arguments by which it is enforced sufficiently plain and straightforward.”

“Capital and Interest,” 15th July, 1885.

“We recommend the pamphlet to every business man, as, before many years, some decimal coinage system must be adopted in this great commercial country, and that of Mr. ROHDE is about the best which has been brought forward as yet.”

“Financial News,” 26th May, 1885.

“The proposal is simple and ingenious, and we have no doubt at all that the change would very rapidly become general throughout the country, the difficulties being purely imaginary. It took us a long time to discover that there was no reason why the penny postage and receipt stamps should not be identical. One argument in favour of a change to the decimal system not mentioned by Mr. ROHDE is that with the decline of prices and the increasing firmness of profits a currency system which will permit the fixing of prices more nicely, even in ordinary retail transactions, is likely to become more and more desirable. The decimal system would allow of a finer adjustment of prices. Few visitors to the Continent can have failed to observe that many expenses are lightened by the prevalence of the decimal system.”

“Manchester Market and Journal of Commerce,”  
3rd June, 1885.

“This is the title of an interesting pamphlet issued by Mr. R. T. ROHDE, and it is high testimony to its merit to say that the work fully bears out the title. Mr. ROHDE has worked out his plan into all its ramifications, and makes out a good case. He has strong support in the report of the Parliamentary Committee of 1853, who, while fully recognising that any change would be accompanied by some inconveniences, recorded their conviction that the obstacles were not of such a nature as to create any doubt of the expediency of introducing the decimal system of coinage. Their conviction was that the necessary inconvenience attending a transition state would be far more than compensated by the great and permanent benefits which the change would confer upon the public. We welcome Mr. ROHDE’s pamphlet as an attempt to realise in some degree the object aimed at in 1853. It fully justifies its title, and sets out a really ‘practicable’ system.”

“Money,” 1st July, 1885.

“In this able essay, reprinted from the *Banker’s Magazine*, Mr. ROHDE sketches an easy plan for adapting the decimal system to the existing coinage.”

“Glasgow News,” 1st June, 1885.

“The question is not a burning one. There is a general agreement of opinion among those who have really considered the matter that a change of this kind would be ultimately a great advantage. Without pledging ourselves in any way to the details of Mr. ROHDE’s scheme, we have much pleasure in commending his pamphlet to the notice of business men as an able contribution to the discussion of an important though neglected subject.”



"Weekly Bulletin," 1st August, 1885.

"We recommend a perusal of these pages."

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"Japan Gazette," 20th July, 1885.

"If Mr. ROHDE can enlist the sympathies of an energetic and clear-headed Member of Parliament, and prevail upon him to bring the matter forward on the higher grounds here stated, and with success, he will have deserved well of his countrymen and of the commercial world in general."

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"North British Agriculturist," 20th May, 1885.

"The pamphlet will, by financiers, we are sure, be read with considerable attention."

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"Monmouthshire Beacon," 23rd May, 1885.

"The alterations suggested are radical ones, but if they can be made to pay for themselves we see no reason why they should not be effected. The process of calculation would certainly be greatly simplified, for, as every schoolboy knows, it is easy to reckon by tens."

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"Western Daily Press," Bristol, 21st May, 1885.

"It may be safely predicted that the decimal system will be the system of the future, and towards its elucidation Mr. ROHDE contributes a very interesting chapter."

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"Galloway Gazette," 13th June, 1885.

"The suggestions he makes are certainly among the best which have been brought forward in connection with this subject."

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"Greenock Telegraph," 12th June, 1885.

"Mr. ROHDE, Secretary of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, and who is well and favourably known by the publication of tables of sterling and dollar exchange, makes out a pretty strong case in favour of the adoption of the decimal system by this country. He recognises the temporary inconvenience and expense which such a change would involve, but he shows that these would be far more than compensated by the immediate and ultimate benefits."

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"Suffolk Chronicle," Ipswich, 6th June, 1885.

"This is a reprint of an article which appeared in the *Banker's Magazine*, and is an interesting contribution upon a subject upon which more light is desirable in order that the public mind may be directed to it."

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"Dumfries and Galloway Courier and Herald,"  
6th June, 1885.

"It is certain that the practical difficulties which must be met, when the inevitable change to a decimal system shall one day be made, are very great; but they can and must be overcome, and the more the public is familiarised with the likeliest methods of doing so, the sooner and more easily will the problem be solved. As an additional reason for pressing the matter upon the



attention of the public, Mr. ROHDE cleverly avails himself of the present embarrassments of the Exchequer as to finding a suitable remedy for the lightness of the gold coin circulating in the country; and he argues that when the difficulty is seriously grappled with, the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the day, instead of pattering about the question with proposals to debase half-sovereigns and the like, should boldly avail himself of the opportunity to remedy these minor evils."

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**"Oswestry Advertiser," 17th June, 1885.**

"Some day, it is safe to predict, the world will be wise enough to have a decimal coinage."

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**"Southport Visitor," 18th June, 1885.**

"It contains a clear statement of a rather elaborate method of dealing with the question at issue, and will no doubt be perused with satisfaction by those who take an interest in the existing currency and its alteration or improvement."

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**"Bury Guardian," 20th June, 1885.**

"Mr. R. T. ROHDE, who has written several works of value, has issued a pamphlet reprinting an article from the *Banker's Magazine*, in which a very feasible decimal system for Great Britain is proposed. He proposes that as the Chancellor of the Exchequer wishes to deal with light coins, he should seize the opportunity for remodelling the coinage thus: One sovereign value five dollars; half-sovereign value two-and-a-half dollars; florin value half a dollar; one shilling value quarter dollar; ten cents and five cents; in bronze, a two-cent piece (1d.), 50 to weigh a pound, and ten to measure a linear foot; one cent ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d.), and five mils. ( $\frac{1}{4}$ d.) The scheme seems very complete and workable."

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**"Montrose Standard," 19th June, 1885.**

"Apart from the practicability of his scheme, however, Mr. ROHDE'S pamphlet is full of instruction and interest on our monetary system."

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**"Haddingtonshire Advertiser," 26th June, 1885.**

"This pamphlet is reprinted from the *Banker's Magazine*. The proposal is that the British sovereign shall remain the legal monetary unit and standard coin of the country, but that for all purposes whatsoever it be made lawful to reckon it as five dollars British sterling, each of such dollars to be divisible into 100 cents, which cents will thus be of the value of about one halfpenny each."

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**"Northampton Herald," 11th July, 1885.**

"Mr. R. T. ROHDE has written a 'Practical Decimal System for Great Britain and Her Colonies,' which shows considerable acquaintance with both the advantages of a decimal system of money, weights, and measures, and the difficulties that would be encountered in the endeavour to convert our present coins and measures into those of a decimal denomination."

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**"Warrington Examiner," Warrington, 18th July, 1885.**

"It advocates a much-needed reform, and removes much misconception on the subject."