

From D. D'EVERARDO, Esquire, Registrar, County of Welland.

I am of opinion that the decimal system is the most simple, most easily learned and understood by persons from other countries, who compose a large share of the population of Upper Canada, and that its adoption will supersede the use of York and Halifax currency, and combinations of York and decimal, and in a short time lead to one uniform system of counting money and keeping accounts among *all classes and occupations, and in every section of the country*; and that the end can be brought about by the Government merely deciding that the public accounts be kept after a given period in dollars and cents.

D. D'EVERARDO.

Fonthill, April, 1855.

From JACOB MISENER, Esquire, Dy. Prov'l. Surveyor, Welland County.

I am much in favour of establishing one currency of accounts, having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio. I approve of a decimal currency, because of its conveniency, and because of our nearness to the United States; and further, because accounts are here frequently kept in decimal currency in preference to pounds, shillings and pence.

As to a regulating unit, let it be similar to that in the United States. And the practical measures that I would recommend for introducing that system into general use are these: let all the Government accounts be kept in that currency, beginning with the Inspector General; let the banks follow suit; let the Government instruct all Revenue Collectors, &c., to keep their accounts in dollars and decimals of a dollar. Merchants and others will necessarily follow suit, and the thing is, or can, in my opinion, be brought about speedily and satisfactorily to all. I think experience will prove that decimal currency is much the easiest method of keeping accounts.

JACOB MISENER.

MINUTE OF THE BOARD OF TREASURY, LONDON, ON THE COINAGE AND CURRENCY OF CANADA.

[This paper, copied from Appendix P, to the Assembly's Journal, 1852-'53, is specially referred to in page five of the Third Report on Decimals, as printed herewith.]

TREASURY MINUTE.

29th June, 1852.

My Lords have before them the Act passed by the Canadian Legislature on the 31st August, 1851, entitled, "An Act to provide for the introduction of the decimal system into the currency of this Province, and otherwise to amend the laws relative to the currency," which was transmitted to this Board in the letter from the Board of Trade of the second April, last.

My Lords have also before them an Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, on the 7th April, 1852, entitled, "An Act for establishing a tender in all payments to be made in this Province, and for consolidating and amending the laws relating to the currency therein," which was submitted to their Lordships in the letter from the Board of Trade of the 3rd instant.

Their Lordships advert to the correspondence which passed between this Board and the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in the years 1850 and 1851, on the subject of the currency of Canada.

My Lords have at the same time before them a memorandum, dated the 30th December, 1851, prepared by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the general question of the currency of the British Provinces in North America, a copy of which memorandum was communicated confidentially by Lord Grey to the Governor General of Canada, who has stated that it may be taken as a satisfactory basis for the settlement of the question.

This memorandum was in the following terms:—

The subject of the currencies in our North American Colonies has been frequently brought before the Government by the proposals of various kinds which have been made from the different Provinces, and it is one upon which it is most desirable to arrive at some satisfactory conclusion.

Nothing can be more unsatisfactory than their present state. The law and regulations differ in every Colony, and in some instances the law and the practice differ in the same Colony; and many of the pro-