

of a Dept. is charged with
 the making of as large a
 amount of public money. Mr
 has in a man of about
 thirty who was appointed
 without any previous
 practical experience. From
 constant engineer on
 the railway in 1900, and
 was transferred promoted
 to be Director of Public
 Works in 1905, and
 year from 1905.

There is no reason to sup-
 pose that Mr. Koff has not
 discharged his duties as
 well as an officer of his
 experience would do, but before
 imposing him in his office
 had Koff he intended to
 consult with the Comr
 as to whether a man of
 such experience is not
 required, and it may
 become necessary to invite
 his appeal for the
 assignment of a higher
 salary for the post.

(Signed) R. L. ANTROBUS

EXACT AIR-PROT.
 UGANDA
 No. 4315

CD
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Coinage

Observations on proposals for introduction

Mr. Koff's Antidotes (Mink's)

The man found having the metal for
 the £c. I did not draw attention to
 what the Comr said in 34593 as to the
 loss on manufacture, as it seemed to
 me that the decision on 27613 covered
 the objection. I aimed to an increase
 in the number of circulating media and
 the loss on the small supply of these
 coins for which Col. S. S. S. S. S. S.
 (30601) would be unimportant
 compared with the profit & on the
 much larger supply of the higher
 denomination.

But in connection with his Antidotes the
 other day he is pointing pointed out that
 these small denominations are very popular
 and that the demand for them, & they
 the loss on them, would increase. Mr.
 Antidotes opined that the matter ought to

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to go into

If there would be loss on the 1/2c, I understand less than even the fractional in 1871 that the proposed 10c should be coined of the same weight as the Cayman 1/2c. It seems more that 2 1/2 worth of such 10c coins would have cost a bond of 4 1/2.

If the aluminum 1/2c is adopted, I think the other extraordinary coins should also be of white metal, to avoid the multiplication of circulating metals.

But if all are white, they should all be perforated, for the sake of distinction from silver which, when worn, is not very unlike the dull nickel alloys.

This would mean that the 10c piece must either be perforated or be struck in silver. The reason is by this piece was removed from the silver to the copper schedule was that it was considered too small (less than a 3^d piece). In his report on the 10c Hotby's despatched as all of 17,000, W. Bowry said

"It is suggested that the 10c piece should be copper instead of silver. This suggestion I consider well worthy of consideration as at present the 1/2 piece (12 cents) are not popular with the natives, probably on account of their comparative large value and small size."

There is no real objection to perforating the 10c piece although there is no good reason why it should be perforated. The silver is of about 1/2 as much weight as that of the copper penny which will be perforated, and a proposal to perforate the Jamaica penny - for distinction - was only negative on the ground of expense.

There is objection to having the three coins 1/2c

(not here)

mint/50

10 cents, in white metal - the first in aluminum, & all found perforated, but if this is agreed to we shall have about the Mint to give proposals as to weights & also (in view of what they said about the cost of perforating the Jamaica penny in 1902) to furnish estimate as to cost of manufacture?

This should be done in a drafted private letter, as this is private.

W.B.S.
7/2

Jagoe

W.B.S.
7/2

H.S.R.
8/2

W.B.S.
at once

Mr. Macartney called here yesterday, and has written the further letter (dated today) which is attached according what was said.

W.B.S.
at once



C. O.
4315
REC'D
6 FEB 06

2, February, 1906.

Uganda and East Africa Coinage.

Dear Anstobus,

I gather from your official letter received this morning that it is desired to issue a perforated cent and half-cent piece. As under the Order in Council the design has only to be approved by the Secretary of State and Master of the Mint, no difficulty need arise. The King's effigy will not be on these coins. But in view of the fact that they are local and subsidiary coins, I see no reason why full advantage should not be taken of the powers conferred by the Order in Council especially as there are strong reasons in favour of perforation.

There is one point to which I venture again to draw your attention, viz. that the half-cents, if struck

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Colonial Office, S.W.



struck in bronze, would cost for each £1 in currency, about £1.3s. at present prices, excluding freight. If this coin became popular a very considerable loss would be incurred by the Protectorates. I pointed out in my letter of 27th September last that "the only metal in which, at a reduced size, such a coin could readily be laid down in the Protectorate, within its currency value, would be aluminium." It may perhaps be desirable to consider the question of the metal for these coins again. I am preparing designs for them, the perforation being the same diameter as that approved for the West African subsidiary coinage.

In view of the possible issue of the half-cent piece in aluminium, it might be well to consider (1) whether the cent and ten-cent pieces should be struck in a light metal also, such as nickel-bronze, (2) whether the ten-cent piece should be perforated so as to distinguish in this way every coin below the

silver



Grand Urtu

silver pieces, and (3) whether the ten-cent piece,
~~as an alternative~~ should not be coined, as in Ceylon,
in silver. Of course the local authorities may have
some reasons for preferring bronze, but I have not come
across them.

Yours sincerely,

William Allen Murray



9, February, 1906.

Dear Antrobus,

I enclose a memorandum of our conversation yesterday re the East African Coinage. Assuming that it will be necessary to obtain an amending Order in Council, I would suggest that that portion of the Third Schedule which regulates the standard weight and remedy allowances of the non-silver coins be omitted, and that the weight &c. of these subsidiary coins be placed on a new basis, adopting, say, the penny, half-penny, shilling and farthing for the ten, five, one, and half-cent pieces respectively. This will in no way interfere with the central principle and would materially facilitate the manufacture of the coins, as well as provide a convenient, portable coinage.

Yours sincerely,

William Elliot Macartney

L. Antrobus, Esq., C.E.,
Colonial Office, S.W.



Uganda and East Africa Protectorates Coinage.

I submitted to Mr Antrobus this afternoon at the Colonial Office perforated specimen blanks representing the dimensions of the proposed ten-cent, five-cent, one-cent and half-cent pieces.

I suggested that the dimensions of the farthing instead of those of the Ceylon Half-cent piece be accepted for the East Africa half-cent. This was approved.

It was understood that the question of the metal in which the different coins were to be struck would be further considered.

It was stated that the East African Authorities objected to the ten-cent piece being struck in silver owing to the small size of the silver coin and its consequent liability to being lost.

William Allen Macarty

18, February, 1906.