

allegiance to the same Crown. The existence of a uniform currency in our various colonies would go far to facilitate commercial relations between them. The advantage has been to a certain extent admitted by the acceptance of the gold coinage of the Sydney Mint as a legal tender in this country, but this is only a very short step in the right direction. So long as different nationalities exist, so long must there be different monetary systems ; but we are only adding to a necessarily existing state of confusion by maintaining separate systems of coinage, or, at least, uninterchangeable moneys, in so many of our foreign possessions. Canada adopts the dollars and cents of the United States. India has her system of rupees and annas ; Ceylon counts her wealth in a similar manner. In South Africa, Dutch and English coins are employed side by side. Cyprus, again, will probably afford a new instance of the inconvenience. It would surely be possible to arrange that, even if the coinage of the various colonies are not identical in form, the value of the pieces should be equal, and that they should be able to obtain currency without depreciation of value all over the empire.

EDITORIAL.



WE have to acknowledge receipt of the October number of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, which fully sustains its good name and fame as a first-class authority in all matters connected with the science.

From the *American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York* we have, in pamphlet form,—

“The Proceedings of the Society at its 20th Annual Meeting, with the Address of its esteemed President, Dr. Anthon,”
and