

coins are of gold and silver. The gold have nearly the same weight as the gold Darics, 124 to 126 grains, and the principal silver ones have the same weight as the so-called silver Darics (*sigli*), viz. 80 to 83 grains. There is, however, a silver Lydian coin given by Borrell, weighing 161 grains, and one in the British Museum weighs 163 grains. These last two are doubtless pieces of two *sigli*.

The coins of Ægina do not appear so rude as those of Lydia. They are, however, of extreme antiquity; on the obverse is a turtle or a tortoise, and on the reverse a rude incuse stamp. Gradually the rude stamp gives place to an indented square divided into four compartments by raised lines, one quarter being again divided by a diagonal line, so as to form five compartments; and shortly after letters are introduced into the upper part of the square, and a figure of a dolphin generally into one of the lower parts. It may then be fairly assumed, as has already been remarked by a gentleman, who has paid much attention to 'Bullion and Medal currency,' that the first idea of *impress* and the invention of an actual coin may be assigned to Lydia, while the perfecting the coin by adding a *reverse design*, thereby completing the art of coinage, may be given to the Æginetans.

CANADIAN MASONIC MEDAL.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.

PRIOR to the year 1855 the Masonic lodges of the provinces now known as Ontario and Quebec held their warrants from three several Grand Lodges, namely, those of England, Ireland, and Scotland. This system was productive of much evil to the craft, creating a diversity of interests and allegiance, and an absence of harmony in action and working. To apply a remedy to this hurtful state of affairs, a preliminary meet-