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 for FREEMASONS

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Herrington.

*The Most Hon. The Marquis of Hertford, A.D.C.,
 Newly-Appointed
 Prov. Grand Master for Warwickshire.*

Rare Certificates.

(FRED J. W. CROWE, P.G.O. Eng., etc.)

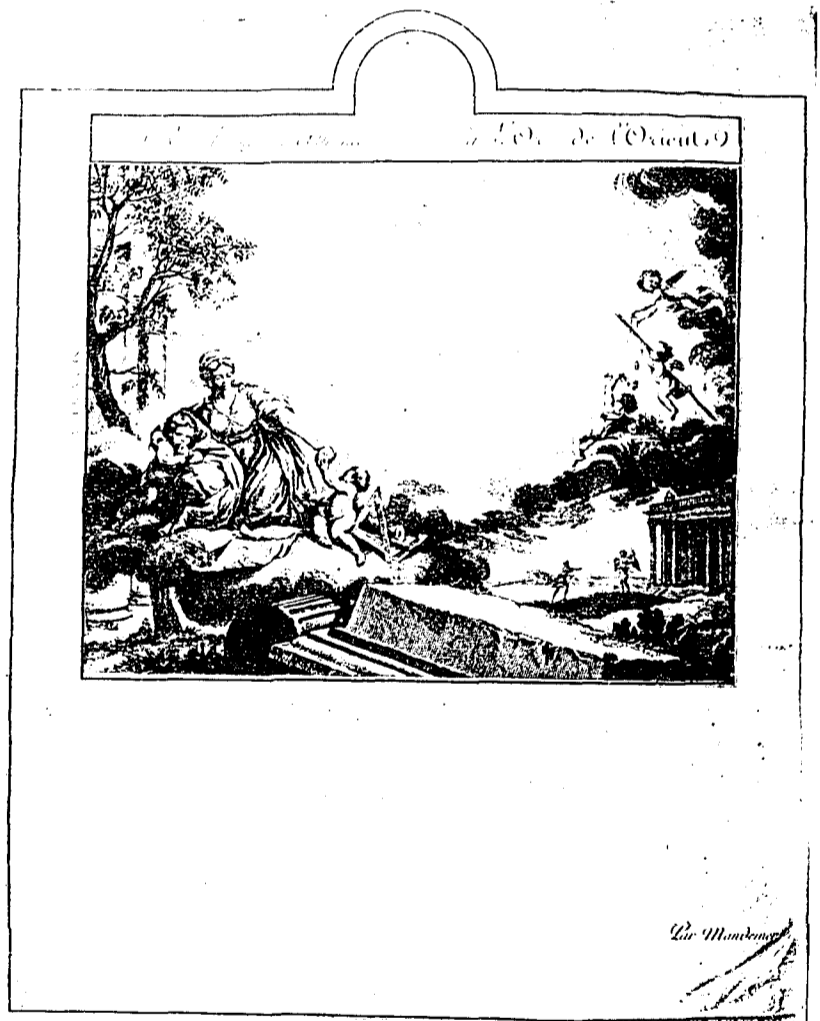
FOR the benefit of my fellow students and collectors, I have been invited to describe a few rarely met specimens of Masonic certificates in the Christmas Number of THE MASONIC ILLUSTRATED, and it is an additional pleasure to do this because the illustrations are so extremely well

Grand Lodge of England, engraved by Cartwright and used from 1756-7 to 1809. The letterpress follows the Irish form (also adopted by the *Ancients*), commencing, "WE CHIEFS of the ENLIGHTENED MEN of the most Antient and R.W.L. of St. Jn. of Jm.," etc., (which is rather curious, as it is a *Moderns* lodge,) and is in three languages, English, French, and Latin—surely a premonition of the *entente cordiale*. Instead of the usual *Ne Varietur* is the sentence *Signalum et notatum a me sigilli nota et tabulara custode*, on the left side of the Ionic pillar. Resting against the pedestal at the bottom is a shield bearing the arms of the *Moderns*, and resting on a bunch of English roses.

No. 2 is a large and extremely handsome plate for the diploma of the Lodge, "l'Heureuse Alliance à l'Or . . de l'Orient" on a parchment 18½ by 14½ inches. I am not sure whether it is a proof, or if it is meant to be filled in always in manuscript, but am inclined to think the latter, as *Ne Varietur* is printed at one side, and *Par Mandement* at the bottom.



OLD CERTIFICATE OF THE "ENGLISH LODGE, No. 204," AT BORDEAUX.



EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FRENCH CERTIFICATE.

done in this admirable periodical. The photographs of the certificates have been specially taken for me by Bro. the Rev. A. C. Newman, of the Gordon Lodge 1726, and full justice has been done to his excellent negatives.

The first specimen is of special interest to us, as it emanates from the noted "English Lodge, No. 204", at Bordeaux. This lodge was founded in 1732, on April 27th, but, as was not uncommon in those days, it had no warrant, but was simply "erected" by a number of brethren, who worked as a lodge. In 1766, however, a warrant, dated March 8th, was granted to them by the Regular, or "Moderns" Grand Lodge, under the title of "The English Lodge at Bordeaux, France." Although not "warranted," it had been duly recognised as regular, and appears in the list of 1755 as No. 363. In the 1770 list it is No. 298; in 1780, No. 239; in 1781, No. 240; and in 1792, No. 204, which last number it still retains in its title. It joined the Grand Orient of France in 1803, but, according to *Lanc's Masonic Records*, although its last payment was in 1788, it was retained on the roll of the Grand Lodge of England until 1813. The plate is almost identical with the *Irish Grand Lodge* certificates of circa 1792 (a form in use from 1772 to 1805), which, in its turn, was, in design, a copy of the first certificate of the

Beneath a blazing five-pointed star is a figure of Charity, seated on clouds, and distributing bread to two children, whilst at her feet are plans for a temple, and various Masonic tools. Flying amongst the clouds are three cherubs bearing the plumb, the 24in. gauge, and spray of roses. Beneath is a temple guarded by an angel with a flaming sword against the approach of what I imagine to be a cowan. In the foreground are portions of some ruined building. The group is very fine, and is pronounced by an expert to be "probably by Lagrenée, and certainly designed by one of the best masters of the time of Louis XVI., 1774 to 1793."

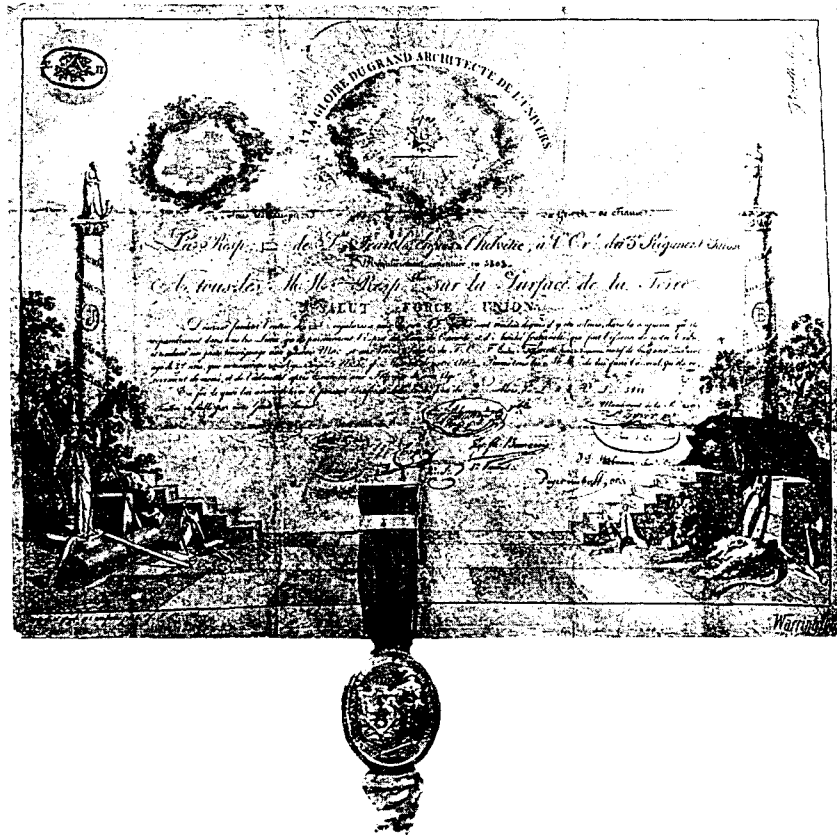
No. 3 is a well-known design of French certificate, *composé et gravé à l'aufortes par le f. : F. : N. : Konig*, but its interest lies in the fact that it is used for a lodge styled *les Enfants de l'Helvetie*, in the Third Swiss Regiment, constituted in 1808 by the G. Orient of France. It was granted to Lieutenant Charles Taglioretti, of Lugano, and dated at Lille April 4th, 1811. The seal is of metal, in a tin box, suspended from a light blue ribbon, and is from one of the finest dies I have seen. On a tessellated pavement stands a man in what I presume to be the uniform of the Regiment. His left fore-finger is laid on his lips, and at his feet lies a sword. His right hand rests on and points out a draped and crowned shield. On a blue field are a number of emblems surrounding a central group composed of an irradiated star and G, with a compass and square, the latter inscribed *A MOI L. : E. : D. : L. : I. : .* Around the seal is the inscription, *LES ENFANS DE L'HELVETIE A L'O. : DU 3. : REG. : SUISSE*. On the back are endorsements showing that the Lieutenant visited the Lodge *Ecossaise de Jerusalem* at Paris on January 11th of 1818, and (curiously) the same date in 1819.

The next specimen—also French—is of the so-called *Masonry of Adoption*. Lodges of this Order, which admitted

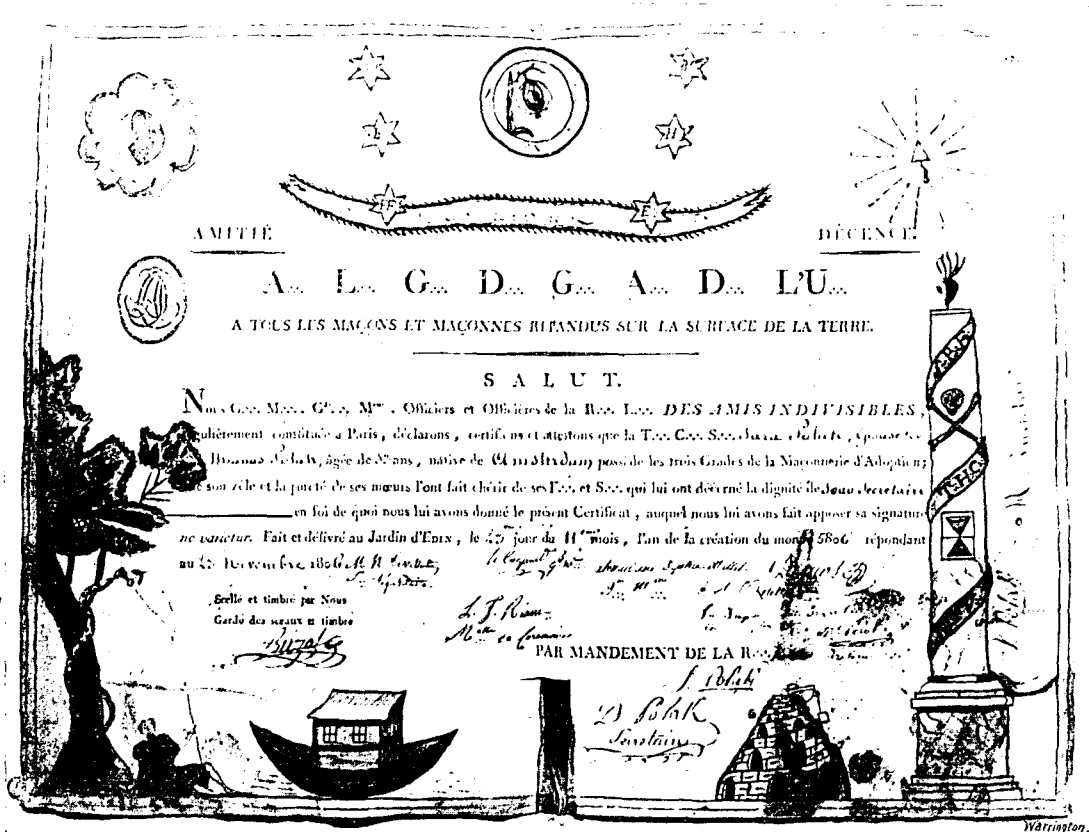
drawn symbols filled in by hand. At the top is Eve's fatal apple, surrounded by the words, *Union, Virtue, Silence*. Six stars are inscribed respectively with the letters *A C K—:—B— F F :— Ben — H :— J —and E :—*. The motto under is, "By constancy they are united."

The certificate is from the Lodge *Des Amis Indivisibles* at Paris to Sara Polak (wife of Thomas Polak), aged 33 years, and a native of Amsterdam, who possessed the Three Grades of the Masonry of Adoption, and for her many virtues confers on her the dignity of Sister Secretary. It is "made and delivered in the Garden of Eden" (!) the 23rd of November, 1806. In the lower left-hand corner Time, with his scythe and hourglass, reposes under a wonderful apple tree, round which is curled a green and black snake, with an apple in its mouth. Next is Noah's Ark, with, apparently, a thatched roof and two glazed windows. Then the Tower of Babel, and, finally, on the right, a pillar surmounted by a flaming heart, and decorated with skull and cross-

bones, and hourglass together with a crimson ribbon, inscribed, *S. :—P. :—F. :— T. :—H. :—C. :—and J. :—V. :—*. The seal is, unfortunately, missing, but the red ribbon from which it was suspended remains.



CERTIFICATE FROM THE LODGE IN THE 3rd SWISS REGIMENT, UNDER THE GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.



OLD FRENCH CERTIFICATE OF THE RITE OF ADOPTION.

ladies to a sort of Masonic ceremony, were authorized by the Grand Orient in 1774, and, says Bro. Guild, "soon became most brilliant assemblies, that is, having regard to the persons who took part in them, especially under the Empire." The certificate is printed, with rather crudely coloured and poorly

No. 5 is the new certificate of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Masonry in Scotland being, as far as we know, of so much greater antiquity than in England or Ireland, it is curious that it should not have adopted an official certificate until a much later date than those of the Sister

Grand Lodges. Having produced a bold and very distinctive plate, it retained it in use until the present year, doubtless thinking it very unbecoming of England and Ireland to make so many changes in design during the same period. Some of us may have preferred retaining the old form for the sake of sentiment, but if a change had to be made, it would be difficult to suggest anything more dignified and adapted to its purpose than this form, elaborated by a Committee of which Dr. George Dickson, a distinguished Past Master of "The Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel), No. 1"—the oldest lodge in the world!—was the guiding spirit. Here, again, the illustration needs no further description. The seal of the Grand Lodge of Scotland is stamped, in the national green colour, at the foot, and the autograph of the present able Grand Sec., David Reid, is on the middle of the three steps of the pavement.

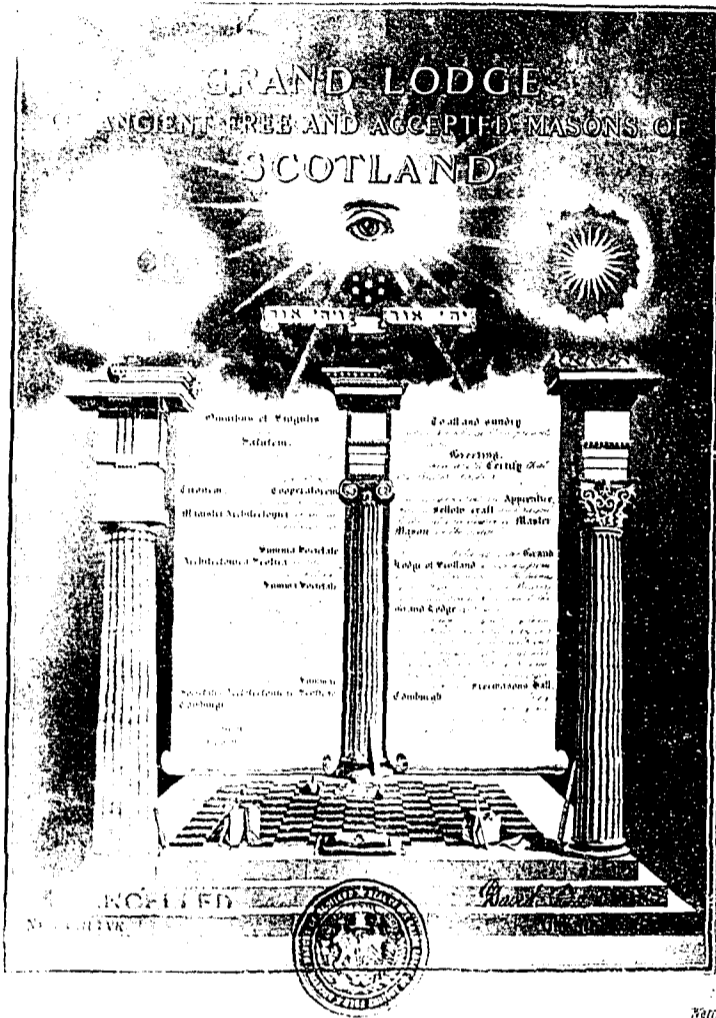
No. 6 is possibly the handsomest certificate ever issued. Indeed, it is quite unfitted for the *proper* use of a certificate—that is to say, *not* to be framed and hung on the wall, but kept in the apron case, and ready for presentation, if required, whenever visiting another lodge. For this reason, and because of the cost of production, it was not long in use. It emanates from the *St. John's Grand Lodge* of Hungary, which was founded on January 30th, 1870, and in 1886 united with the Grand Orient of Hungary to form the

present *Symbolic Grand Lodge*. This was not the first form of certificate of the *St. John's Grand Lodge*, but came into use about 1880, and continued for a little while after the Union in 1886, with the alteration of inscription

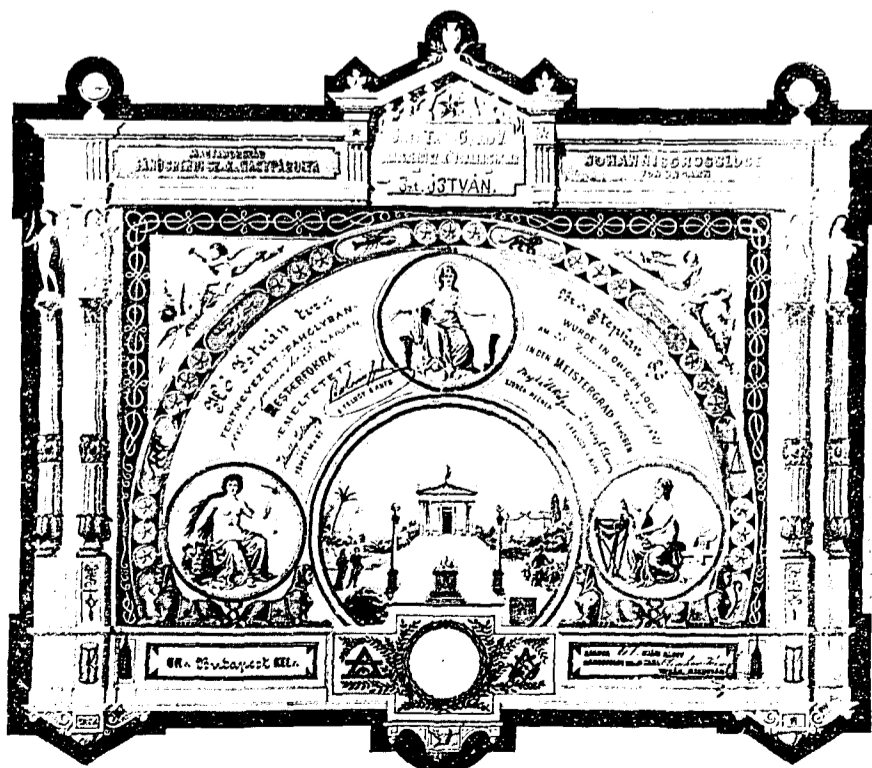
in top panels, and replacing the background of the same with gold, instead of light blue, as the only difference. On a chocolate background, the design is beautifully elaborated in gold and colours, the seal of the private lodge being added in the space at the bottom. The photograph is so exquisitely clear that a description is superfluous. The two inscriptions are in Hungarian and German, and the certificate is granted to Bro. Stephen Ho, of the Lodge *St. Stephen*, in Budapest, and dated January 25th, 1881.

These are only a few instances of the seemingly endless varieties of Masonic certificates. Until I began to collect them a good many years ago, I had no idea of their scope, and now that I have amassed over thirteen hundred specimens, all with some variation of plate, wording, or autographs, I still occasionally come across something entirely new in style or detail which makes the hobby of perennial interest and pleasure.

If I can ever find the time, I hope to complete a work on the whole subject which has so long occupied my thoughts.



THE NEW M.M. CERTIFICATE OF THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.



M.M. CERTIFICATE OF THE FORMER ST. JOHN'S GRAND LODGE OF HUNGARY.

United Grand Lodge.

THE quarterly communication of Grand Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday, December 6th.

The Deputy Grand Master, the Right Hon. T. F. Halsey, M.P., presided, and the Right Hon. Lord Barnard, Provincial Grand Master for Durham, acted as Deputy Grand Master.

The minutes of the preceding communication having been taken as read, the Deputy Grand Master then announced that the W.M. Grand Master had been pleased to confer on the Japanese Ambassador, Viscount Hayashi, Past Master of the Empire Lodge, No. 2108, the rank of Past Grand Warden (senior), and on the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Walter Vaughan Morgan, the rank of Past Grand Warden (junior). Viscount Hayashi was unable to be present, but the Lord Mayor was in attendance, and was duly invested.

The Grand Secretary read a message from the Grand Master, of which notice had been given, relating to the proposed alteration of the rules relating to the appointment of grand officers, whereupon the Deputy Grand Master moved in the name of his Royal Highness the various amendments and alterations in the rules necessitated by the addition of 22 appointments annually and the creation of new offices, which motion was seconded by the Grand Registrar and carried unanimously.

The nomination of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught for re-election as Grand Master was made by Bro. McCall, K.C., P.M. of Lodges 108 and 1610, who said that in the presence of so many distinguished Masons it would ill become him to enlarge upon the services which His Royal Highness had rendered, not only in Masonry, but in every department of the British Empire. But he might be permitted to say that he had heard it remarked that all those who had seen the Grand Master presiding in a lodge had realised that the great ritual of the Order had an additional dignity when recited by the Grand Master. During the reign of the present dynasty the Masonic Order had to thank the successive Princes who had given it their services and support, and possibly in this respect the highest compliment that might be paid was that the Grand Master had well followed in the footsteps of his Majesty the King. Most of the brethren strove as Masons after those Masonic virtues—charity, fraternity, and loyalty, and these had been shown by his Royal Highness by his attention, next to the army, that he had given to the Craft.

The Deputy Grand Master announced that the W.M. Grand Master had been pleased to re-appoint Bro. James Henry Matthews as President of the Board of Benevolence, who was thereupon duly invested. Bros. D. D. Mercer, P.G. St. B., and Henry Garrod, P.G. Purst., respectively were re-elected as senior and junior Vice-Presidents. The following brethren were declared elected the twelve Past Masters to serve on the board.

On the motion of Bro. J. H. Matthews, President, seconded by Bro. D. D. Mercer, Senior V.P., the report of the Board of Benevolence for the months of September, October, and November was taken as read, and the recommendations contained therein of grants were confirmed.

The report of the Board of General Purposes was taken as read and ordered to be received and entered on the minutes, and the recommendation as to the removal from the list of lodges of Amoy Lodge, No. 1781 Amoy, South China, the Ruapehu Lodge No. 2137, Marton, New Zealand, and the Trident Lodge, No. 2465, Bermuda, were agreed to.

The Board also recommended, in recognition of the eminent services rendered to the Grand Lodge of England by the M.W. Pro Grand Master, Earl Amherst, who for forty-five years filled the office of Provincial Grand Master for Kent, and had during the past nine years filled successively the offices of Deputy Grand Master and Pro Grand Master, that his lordship be respectfully invited to permit his full-length portrait to be painted and hung on the walls of the Temple, and that the cost thereof be defrayed by Grand Lodge.

Bro. Sir Arthur Gollins moved, and Bro. Cleghorn seconded, the proposition.

The Deputy Grand Master said in putting this resolution he should like to add his tribute of satisfaction that this proposal had been made. He was sure it was one which would meet with the unanimous wish of the brethren when they remembered how ably and in so satisfactory a manner Earl Amherst had presided over their deliberations. It was hardly necessary he said to put the motion and he declared it carried *nemine contradicente*.

Bro. Alfred F. Robbins, P.M., 1928, called attention to the resolution defining the method of taking divisions in Grand Lodge, unanimously adopted at the Quarterly Communication held on June 7th, 1882, and moved:—

That the method of taking divisions in Grand Lodge, laid down in the resolution of June 7th, 1882, providing that both the supporters and the opponents of the question at issue are represented in the counting, be followed in all cases whenever a division is allowed by the Grand Master.

He proposed to move the method of counting in the following words:—

That the counting of votes on a division in Grand Lodge be conducted, in future, on the following system: 1st. That there shall be eight tellers from the body of the hall, namely, the four Grand Deacons, acting for Grand Lodge, and the proposer and seconder of the motion, with two brethren nominated by them, for the resolution 2nd. That there shall be two tellers for the Grand Officers on the dais, namely, the Assistant Director of Ceremonies for Grand Lodge and a brother nominated by the proposer for the resolution. 3rd. That on a division being called for, a pair of tellers shall be placed opposite each of the four divisions of Grand Lodge and the dais, who shall request the brethren of their division to hold up their hands—first for "Ayes," and then for "Noes"—the tellers audibly counting the numbers each time, which shall be at once noted on paper, initialled by both tellers, and handed up to the Grand Secretary, who shall announce the result, after receiving and adding up all the scores.

The motion was seconded by Bro. Manuel, and, after some discussion and amendments suggested by the Grand Registrar, carried unanimously.

Bro. F. Robbins then moved "That Rule 53, Book of Constitutions, be amended to read as follows," the additions here being given in italics:—

The General Committee shall direct that any notice of Motion which, in its judgment, *and after hearing upon the point of order, if he so desire, the Member who gave such notice,* is scandalous, irregular, or not within the cognisance of Grand Lodge, shall be omitted from the list of business to be brought before the Grand Lodge, and in such case the Chairman is specially to report the same with a copy of the notice to the Grand Master. The Member who gave notice of motion *thus dealt with* shall also be informed thereof before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, *if he were not present at that of the General Committee.*

There might be brethren present who were not aware of the great power vested in the General Committee of Grand Lodge. It met on the second Wednesday before each Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge. Any brother could take part in its proceedings who were qualified to attend, and they might have no desire to take part in, and had no particular concern in the work before the Committee. Among the portions of business of the Committee notices of motion for Grand Lodge were given in by individual brethren, and read by the Grand Secretary, and then the Grand Registrar might give his opinion that a motion was out of order as being scandalous, etc., and, therefore, ought not to go on the agenda paper. The brother who gave the notice, if he ventured to contend that it was not scandalous, was temporarily silenced by being told it was out of order. Now that course was directly against the spirit and the letter of the Constitutions, which laid down that the General Committee should act of itself. They could not decide without looking into it. If Grand Lodge was capable of deciding it, surely the General Committee before which the notice came were equally entitled whether it be right or wrong. How could they know whether it was regular or irregular without hearing the brother? Why not submit it to Grand Lodge? It would have only a fortnight to wait. If it went to the next Grand Lodge it would have to wait nearly four months, when all the mischief would have been done. It was a matter of great moment. He knew the reply had been

made with regard to the particular motion of himself that he alluded to—the Grand Registrar dwelt upon prerogative of the Grand Master. He (Bro. Robbins) rejoined with privilege—privilege of the Grand Lodge—full, free, and frank discussion of all matters connected with the honour, dignity, and welfare of the Craft.

Bro. R. Manuel seconded, concurring with every word uttered by Bro. Robbins.

Bro. Strachan was sorry his good Bro. Robbins had seized the opportunity of his motion for making a personal attack upon him. Since he had held the office of Grand Registrar he did not believe more than two motions had been rejected by the General Committee. He had never heard that the Grand Registrar had prerogative. It was absurd; he had nothing of the kind. He was the servant of Grand Lodge; he was the adviser of Grand Lodge. The Committee was not Grand Lodge; but all Committees of Grand Lodge were entitled to his advice. On one occasion Bro. Robbins attended the meeting of the General Committee, and had a notice of motion which concerned the prerogative of the Grand Master alone, which Grand Lodge had always acknowledged. In the

Committee's judgment it was not within the cognisance of Grand Lodge. Bro. Robbins tried to argue the matter. The President was present, and said matters were never argued there; if they were, it would be practically impossible to conduct the business. The Committee was not empowered to express any opinion upon a motion before it; all it could do was to say if it was scandalous. If it was scandalous, if the question was argued all night it would not make it not scandalous. Motions might be put on the paper for the purpose of gratifying spite; and though the brother would know that as soon as it was brought on in Grand Lodge the presiding Master might rule it out of order, yet the brother's object would have been gained. The system had worked well so far; Bro. Robbins was in the wrong.

Bro. Robbins disavowed any intention of making a personal attack on the Grand Registrar, and the motion, on being put to the vote, was declared lost.

Two appeals were then laid before Grand Lodge, the first of which, on the motion of the Grand Registrar, was lost, and the second sustained.

Grand Lodge was then closed in due form.

Grand Lodge of Scotland.

THE annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland was held in the Royal Arch Masonic Hall, Queen Street, Edinburgh, on November 29th, and thereafter a large assemblage of the brethren celebrated the festival of St. Andrew in Freemasons' Hall, George Street. At the business meeting the chair was occupied by Bro. Murray of Murraythwaite, Past Deputy Grand Master. He declared all the elective offices vacant, and then moved the re-election, for a term of office as Grand Master Mason of Scotland, of the Hon. Charles Maule Ramsay. This was unanimously adopted with enthusiasm, and the Grand Master elect was introduced and installed with the usual solemnities by the Acting Grand Master, who also invested him with the emblems of his office.

The Grand Master then took the chair, thanking Grand Lodge for the high honour conferred on him for the third time. He intimated that he had been successful in getting Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Provincial Grand Master of Midlothian, to undertake the duties of Deputy Grand Master; and Sir Hector Mumro, Provincial Grand Master of Ross and Cromarty, to undertake those of Substitute Grand Master. These intimations were received, and these two brethren were installed, and afterwards the other officers elected by Grand Lodge, on the recommendation of Grand Committee. The brethren afterwards celebrated the festival of St. Andrew in the Freemasons' Hall. About 330 Masons were present, presided over by the Hon. Charles Maule Ramsay, Grand Master.

Sheriff Kincaid Mackenzie, K.C., in proposing the toast of the evening, "The Grand Lodge of Scotland," paid an eloquent tribute to the services rendered to Freemasonry by the Grand Master Mason of Scotland, who had during the past year visited two-thirds of the Grand Provincial Lodges, having gone from Dumfries to Wick, and from Ayr to Banff, stimulating and encouraging brethren in the work of Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master, in reply, thanked the brethren for the honour conferred upon him for a third time in electing him Grand Master Mason of Scotland. Since they met a year ago it gave him pleasure to be able to tell them that the Scottish craft had prospered in a very marked degree, because they must remember that, though they had not added to their ranks the same number that they added either last year or the previous year, nevertheless the accession of

the brethren to the craft had gone very far towards strengthening the position that they aimed at occupying in the general estimation. For the last year they had added to their numbers no less than 8,797 new members. That was a very respectable total in itself, and was a great deal bigger than any total that was ever added during the nineteenth century. The income of the general fund for the past year had been, in round figures, some £9,750, as against a little over £10,000 a year ago. The expenditure for the last two years had not varied very much. In fact, if they took out of it one extraordinary outlay that did not come to them very often, a sum of £700 in connection with the publication of the new laws and constitution, the outlay of last year was less than it was in the previous year, with the result that in both years the general fund was increased by some £6,800. In the last year from their benevolent fund, that was administered in comparatively small sums every month, they had given out, in round figures, £1,000—£996 to be correct. The annuities at the present moment amounted to £2,317. Since the formation of the annuity fund fifteen years ago they had distributed a matter of £20,000. That annuity fund had grown rapidly. During the past year they had issued charters to some eighteen lodges, which were scattered pretty well throughout the world in the colonies beyond the seas. The position of Grand Lodge at the present moment was as follows: The general fund amounted to £33,227, the benevolent fund to £8,638, and the annuity fund to £41,825—making a grand total for the three funds of £83,690, exclusive of the heritable and moveable property, which is valued at £25,400. Altogether the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Scottish craft were in a position of unprecedented prosperity. To-day they found Grand Lodge the owner of an aggregate fund of some £109,090.

The Grand Master proposed "The health of the Deputation from Daughter Lodges," and first called for a reply from Bro. Shiell, the head of the deputation from his Mother Lodge—St. James, Brechin. Bro. Shiell, in his reply, claimed, without any disparagement to other Lodges, that St. James had produced a Grand Master who, he said, without fear of contradiction, was equalled by none that had ever been produced by any other Lodge.

Other toasts followed, and the proceedings terminated before ten o'clock.

Consecration of the Guildhall Lodge, No. 3116.

THE Mansion House, as the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London, has been the scene of many and varied functions, but for the first time in its history it was used on November 14th, for the purpose of consecrating a new lodge. Nothing could have been more fitting and appropriate, seeing that the newly-installed Lord Mayor, Alderman Walter Vaughan Morgan, had been designated the first Master. The Lodge, which is named the Guildhall Lodge, and is numbered 3116, has been formed for the use of members of the Corporation, and its conception was due to a "happy thought" on the part of Bro. George H. Heilbuth, who is himself a member of the Corporation, representing the Ward of Walbrook. The founders comprised many of the leading Aldermen and Councillors whose names are household words both in City circles and in Masonry, which is, in itself a guarantee of a prosperous future.



BRO. SIR JOHN CHARLES BELL.

The consecration ceremony was performed in that impressive and faultless manner which distinguishes all the ceremonial work of the Grand Secretary, and on its completion the installation of the Lord Mayor as Worshipful Master took place, who appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Dimsdale, P.G.W., P.G. Treas., Acting I.P.M.; Sir Horace Brooks Marshall, P.G. Treas., S.W.; Sir John Charles Bell, J.W.; Alderman Aliston, P.G.D., Treas.; George H. Heilbuth, Sec.; Sir John Runtz, S.D.; Alderman Howard C. Morris, P.G.S., J.D.; Sir Homewood Crawford, P.G.D., D.C.; George Briggs, Assist. D.C.; Harvey Preen, P.P.J.D., I.G.; James Bell and Alexander Ritchie, Stewards; G. John Tollitt, P.M., Tyler.

At the subsequent banquet, in the Egyptian Hall, the toasts of His Majesty the King, the M.W. Grand Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, having been duly honoured, the Lord Mayor, in proposing the health of the Deputy Grand Master, who was present, remarked that the M.W. Grand Master had been good enough to confer upon him (the W.M.) that day the position of Past Grand Warden.

Bro. the Right Hon. T. F. Halsey, M.P., Deputy Grand Master, in his reply, said that whatever his merits or demerits

as Deputy Grand Master of the Craft might be as time went on he found it an increasing difficulty each time he attended a Masonic gathering to find words adequate to the response for the toast. One had little to say, and it was the same thing—that the Grand Officers did their duty, and he believed that it was through their influence that the Craft under the English Constitution maintained the high position it did. Having said that it was difficult to find anything fresh to say—for what more could be said? If that was the case at an ordinary Masonic gathering, he left it to them to consider how far greater was the difficulty he felt in replying for such a large body of Grand Officers, and on such a unique occasion as the present. If he should fail adequately to do justice to the toast they would make some excuse for him. This he might say, in the name of all the Grand Officers who had been able to enjoy the hospitality of the Lord Mayor, that they would to the close of their career feel proud of having taken part in what he thought he might call the first Masonic gathering that had ever taken place in the Mansion House. He might be called in question, but he said it advisedly. It was true there had been gatherings—and he had been present—of members of the Craft when previous Lord Mayors have been brethren of the Order, when they enjoyed that hospitality for which the City was celebrated, but he thought they would agree that was a different thing that had taken place on the present occasion, for this was the first time that a lodge of Freemasons as a lodge of Freemasons had ever met to perform its ceremonies and enjoy its banquet within the Mansion House walls. If that was so, they should all be proud to have taken part in this gathering and they should

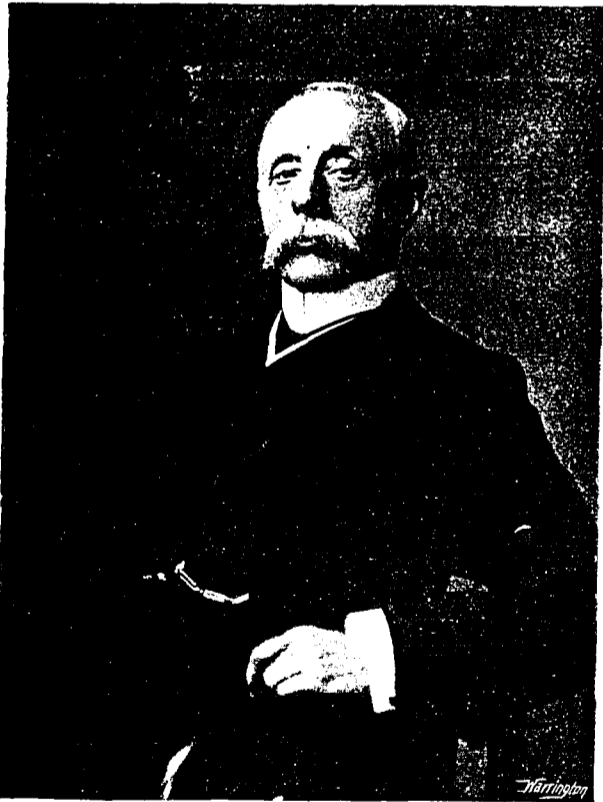


BRO. GEORGE H. HEILBUTH, C.C.

all be glad at the success of the gathering and congratulate the Lord Mayor in having been installed as M.W. of that lodge in such an auspicious manner and on such an auspicious occasion, coinciding as it did with the high honour which the M.W. Grand Master had conferred upon him by appointing him Past Grand Warden. After all, he thought it was not unfit that the Freemasons of England should be present within the walls of the City of London.

They had many principles in common. They knew that the three great principles of Freemasonry were brotherly love, relief, and truth, and might they not say also that they yielded to none—even in the ancient City of London with its successive Lord Mayors, and their continuous desire to help others—in the cause of that Charity which was at all times so dear to the heart of Freemasons. Therefore, he thought there was something fitting in their presence, and he would point out that it was an example of the universality of Freemasonry. They were assembled in the Metropolis of the world, under the auspices of the Chief Magistrate, and one of the principal guests was the Bishop of New York. As long as that universality continued, he felt, and he was sure the Grand Officers would feel, the responsibility that rested upon them to do their utmost to maintain and uphold the prestige of English Freemasonry, so that they could hold their heads high amongst the Grand Lodges of the world. So long as they were animated with that spirit, so long would this toast be received with the same kindly and cordial feeling as on the present occasion. In the name of the Grand Officers, he thanked them for the kindness with which they had received the toast.

The Worshipful Master next submitted "The Consecrating Officers," and said that in the lodge he expressed in a few feeble words their thanks to the Grand Secretary and the other distinguished brethren who assisted in the consecration of the lodge. Their services deserved more than the gratitude already given, and, therefore, he would ask them to join in drinking their health, and thus thanking them again for their kind services, hoping that they would live many years to repeat them. He did not suppose, however, that they would have another chance of performing the same ceremony in the Mansion House. The Grand Secretary,



BRO. SIR JOHN RUNTZ, J.P., C.C.
Photo by Reinhold Thiele, Chancery Lane, E.C. 7

with his usual modesty, had asked him not to couple his name with the toast, and, therefore, as a reward for Bro. Letchworth's good services, he would ask Bro. Gibbs, M.P. to reply. He asked them to join in drinking the health of the Consecrating Officers with gratitude and thanks for their services.

Bro. the Hon. Alban G. H. Gibbs, M.P., J.G.W., returned his hearty thanks on behalf of the Consecrating Officers for the way in which the toast had been received. He could have wished that their brother, the Grand Secretary, had consented to crown and finish his work by responding in that eloquent manner in which he would have responded. He could not, however, but feel that there was a certain amount of fitness in being allowed to respond for the Grand Secretary,

and all who had heard his excellent work. He owed gratitude to the Lord Mayor for having allowed him on the first occasion on which he had taken part in a consecration ceremony, to assist within those historic walls, and on what the Deputy Grand Master had rightly called—this unique and interesting occasion. He felt he owed the Lord Mayor a deep debt of gratitude for an opportunity which he should never forget, and he was sure the Consecrating Officers felt



BRO. SIR HOMEWOOD CRAWFORD

proud to have taken part in the ceremony. They thanked the W.M. and brethren for the kind welcome given them, and the kind way in which the toast had been proposed.

Bro. Sir Edward Letchworth, Grand Secretary, in response to many calls, said they had been compelled to listen



BRO. GEORGE BRIGGS, C.C.

to his voice at very considerable length in the lodge room, and he felt he had no right to inflict another speech upon them. He wished, in words as sincere as they would be brief, to tender his warmest thanks for the compliment paid him in calling upon him.

Bro. Sir Joseph Dimsdale, P.C., M.P., G.C.V.O., P.G.W., P.G. Treas., acting I.P.M., said he rose to propose a toast which although they had had many important ones preceding it—must undoubtedly be considered absolutely the toast of the evening. He need hardly say it was "The Health of the W.M." They had heard it said in the work upstairs that the occasion was unique in the annals of Masonry. He ventured also to say that it was a very rare occurrence for a Past Grand Warden and Past Grand Treasurer to propose the health of one who was also Past Grand Warden and Past Grand Treasurer. They had that day consecrated a lodge, which, to his mind, absolutely carried out what the Deputy Grand Master had touched upon—the universality of Freemasonry. It was a lodge associated with the Corporation of the City of London, and could they imagine a more Catholic body in the City of London? They realised, as Corporators, that they were the successors of those who for centuries in the City of London had been the pioneers of religious liberty. They, in their public life, knew no political bias or religious feelings. They were the representatives of the first Corpora-



BRO. HARVEY PREEN, C.C.

tion in the world, and representatives of the oldest and grandest municipality in the kingdom, and endeavoured, as their forefathers had endeavoured, to work for the welfare and happiness not only of the citizens of London, but mankind in general. Could they imagine a more appropriate combination to make into a Masonic Lodge? He was not going to say that Masonry was absolutely a religious organisation, but he would say that Masonry was established upon religion, and he should be sorry if the day arrived when they did not look upon it as a religious body, although non-sectarian. It knew no Master but the Great I Am. The Corporation had that day done a great work in establishing that friendship and intercourse which should exist between man and man. He was not unmindful that he spoke in the presence of Aldermen of the City of London, and as one of their officers, but he thought nothing could do more good in the Corporation of London than to meet together and exchange greetings of goodwill towards each other, which was one of the first principles that they held as Masons. If it was appropriate to start a lodge of this kind, surely it was most appropriate they should have as their first Master the Lord Mayor of London. They honoured him as Lord Mayor, as the head of that great Corporation. They respected him as a Mason and by his position in life. They respected him for something more than that. They respected him for his qualities, which had placed him in

the first position in the City of London. Those qualities were integrity, uprightness, and rectitude. He was, moreover, an English gentleman, and during the whole of his life had inspired the respect and honour of all with whom he had come in contact. They now found him holding the high position of Chief Magistrate of the City of London,



BRO. T. V. BOWATER, C.C.

Photo by Collins, South Norwood.

and the first Worshipful Master of the Guildhall Lodge. He (Bro. Sir J. Dimsdale) wished he could in adequate terms paint the picture, but he would ask them, without further comment, to drink the W. Master's health, and wish him a successful time during his year as Chief Magistrate, and



BRO. SIR HENRY KNIGHT.

health and strength in the chair of the lodge, and might God's richest blessings be showered upon him.

The W.M., in a very brief reply, said they could hardly expect him to give an appropriate response for the eloquent proposition of the toast. He only wished he could deserve

the kind things said, but he would not expose himself by denying them. The best way in which he could reward them was by thanking them from the bottom of his heart for the kind way in which they had received the toast.

"The Visitors" was next given from the chair, the W.M. alluding to the unusual number of distinguished guests present, including Bishop Potter, of New York—known throughout the world—and the Very Rev. the Dean of Cape Town. He proposed to ask those two brethren to acknowledge the toast, and should also include his senior Sheriff, Bro. Alderman Smallman.

Bro. H. C. Potter, Bishop of New York, said he remembered with great pride and satisfaction that one of the Maids of Honour at the Lord Mayor's banquet was an American girl, and this was sufficient to bind the two nations as one people. He himself was not a cousin of theirs, but a brother. His ancestors came from Coventry to the United States in 1632, and the arms upon the episcopal ring of the Diocese of New York which he was wearing were the arms granted to the Mayor of Coventry by Queen Elizabeth. When he found himself in the anteroom, before the interest-



BRO. C. C. WAKEFIELD, C.C.

ing function of the consecration of the lodge, he was practically nude, having no Masonic clothing. A brother, however, insisted upon taking his apron off and placing it upon him, and it was for acts like these that the Americans loved the English people. He thought the Americans loved the English more than the English loved the Americans. The latter had all the vices of youth, and perhaps suffered from "big head," but that did not in the smallest degree affect their chivalric and tender feeling towards England and the great City of London. The Deputy Grand Master imparted to him an interesting incident, and first asked him if he knew any people of the name of Halsey in Carolina. When Bro. Halsey's country house was burnt down in the spring he received a cablegram from that family assuring him of their sympathy. That was a fine and touching expression of what was characteristic of an American heart—and he entreated them to distinguish between an American heart and an American mind. The affection, respect, and homage with which they turned to their mother England was something of which he believed they had no adequate conception. When he went back, privileged to say he was honoured by the Lord Mayor with an invitation to attend this consecration and most beautiful function, the brethren not only of New York, but also of the great West would feel

with delight and gratitude the kind hospitality of that night.

Bro. the Very Rev. the Dean of Cape Town, D.G.M. South Africa (W.D.), said it was a very proud moment for him to have come 6,000 miles and brought greetings to this lodge. During his career there had been three great Masonic gatherings impressed upon his memory. The first was twenty years ago, when he was one of 3,000 who met at Brighton under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, the present King. The next was a striking assembly in Johannesburg, when 600 Masons were present at the installation of a successor to one well known to them all—Bro. Geo. Richards. This was the third great occasion, and he had come a long distance to accept their invitation, arriving in London the day previously, and leaving again on the morrow. Masonry was not a mere matter of decoration and clothing and of ritual, for there should be a fraternal bond amongst them, of whatever nationality or creed. In South Africa Masonry had always come to the front, whether in times of plague or war, to relieve the distressed and try to promote concord, peace and brotherly love. He belonged to four Constitutions, being D.G.M. under the English Constitution, and P.M. under the Dutch, Scotch, and Irish Constitutions. Masonry saved many a life during the recent war, and brought the Dutch and English together, and thank God, he had the affection of the Dutch as well as of the English Masons. He looked to Masonry to smooth down the racial rancour, for the sake of Masonry, and for the sake of Empire.

Bro. Alderman and Sheriff Smallman, D.L., J.P., also responded, after which "The Officers" was given.



BRO. ALEXANDER RITCHIE, J.P., C.C.

Bro. Sir Horace Brooks Marshall, LL.D., J.P., C.C., P.G. Treas. replied, and said his first thought was to congratulate the W.M. upon the honour of having P.G.W. conferred upon him. His next thought was to congratulate the officers and members upon having as their first Master Bro. the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of London. Freemasonry had ever been closely identified with the City, and it seemed to him peculiarly fitting that that should be a lodge closely attached to the Corporation and its officers. It would be the endeavour of the officers to carry out the ritual in a right and proper manner and uphold the great principles of Freemasonry—brotherly love, relief, and truth. If they did that the *raison d'être* of the lodge would be established.

The Tyler's toast then concluded the proceedings.

Regent Lodge, No. 3121.

THE roll of lodges of our great metropolis received yet another increase by the consecration of the Regent Lodge, No. 3121, at the Imperial Restaurant, Regent Street, W., on the 31st of October. The ceremony was performed by V.W. Bro. Sir Edward Letchworth, F.S.A., Grand Secretary, in his usual dignified and impressive manner, assisted by the following consecrating officers:—Bros. John Thornhill Moreland, M.A., P.G.D.; the Prov. Grand Master of Berkshire, as S.W.; Lieut.-Col. Clifford Probyn, P.G. Treasurer, as J.W.; the Rev. Canon Brownrigg P.G. Chaplain, as Chaplain; Frank Richardson, P.D.G.R., G.D.C., as D.C.; J. W. Martin, P.A.G.D.C.; and the Deputy Prov. Grand Master of Berkshire, as I.G.



BRO. FREDERICK HENRY BINGHAM.

Bro. the Rev. Canon Brownrigg delivered an eloquent oration on Regent Street and its neighbourhood, which explained to the brethren that Regent Street was the first attempt at a really great street improvement in London.

At the conclusion of the ceremony of consecration the Consecrating Master installed Bro. Frederick Henry Bingham, P.M., as first Worshipful Master, who appointed and invested his officers as follows:—Bros. Michael Burgoyne, P.M., acting I.P.M.; William Lockwood, P.M. as S.W.; John J. Edwards, P.M., as J.W.; Barnett Marcus, P.M., as Treasurer; Joseph Madge as Secretary; Alfred D. Rayner, P.M., as S.D.; Edward J. Clarke, P.M., as J.D.; Frederick Klein, P.M., as D.C.; Thomas C. Brice as I.G.; Joseph Levi, P.M.; Antonio Andagna, P.M.; Geo. W. Stephenson, James Towing, Thomas Clark, Alfred Peira, and John Webb, Stewards; and John Aillud, Tyler.

Before closing the lodge a vote of thanks was passed to the consecrating officers, and all were elected hon. members, and the Worshipful Master presented them with a founders' jewel as a slight recognition of their services. In reply, Bro. Sir Edward Letchworth said, as the mouth-piece of those who had the privilege of taking part in the consecrating ceremony, he tendered their warmest thanks for the resolution so kindly passed. It had been a very great pleasure to all of them to assist in consecrating a lodge such as the Regent, and they would treasure the jewel the Worshipful Master had so kindly presented.

The Secretary then read propositions for eleven initiates.

The lodge was closed and the brethren adjourned to a well-served banquet. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, and the Worshipful Master, in proposing

the toast of "The Grand Officers," called upon R.W. Bro John Thornhill Moreland, M.A., Provincial Grand Master for Berkshire, to respond.

Bro. John Thornhill Moreland, in replying, expressed his appreciation of the kind terms in which the Worshipful Master had proposed the toast, and was very pleased to find the province over which he had the honour to preside so well represented.

In proposing the toast of "The Consecrating Officers," the Worshipful Master expressed the deep sense of the obligation the consecrating officers had laid them under through having rendered the magnificent ceremony in such an impressive and perfect manner.

This was responded to by Bro. J. W. Martin, P.A.G.D.C., who, in a very humorous and vigorous speech, remarked that he was deeply sensible of the honour which had been conferred on him, that being the first time it had been his privilege to assist at a consecration of a London lodge.

Bro. Col. Clifford Probyn, P.G. Treas., proposed the toast of "The Worshipful Master," who, in reply, said that he was delighted to take up the position of first Worshipful Master, and it gave him exceptional pleasure to thank Bro. Col. Clifford Probyn for his very kind remarks. He knew of no one who was more capable of speaking well of his friends, and that he felt himself particularly fortunate in having such an eloquent and able speaker to propose his toast, more particularly so when the remarks fell from the lips of a well-tried and genuine friend whom he had had the pleasure of working with for many many years in and out of Masonry.

The toast of "The Treasurer and Officers of the Lodge" concluded the adulatory programme, which was interspersed with a first-class concert.

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Qualifications of Candidates.

II.—HIS LIMITATIONS.

HOWEVER laudable his motives, and however desirable his accession to the Craft may be, it is not every person who is eligible for membership.

Freedom of person and inclination, soundness of mind and body are the initial requirements. Tradition prescribes that the inrant shall be a "just, upright, and free man, of mature age, sound judgement, and strict morals." A further tradition is that he shall be a whole man, physically. This stipulation is in the IVth of the Antient Charges prefixed to the Book of Constitutions, and under a good many foreign Grand Lodges, it is interpreted in a somewhat prohibitive manner. Seeing, however, that we have acquiesced in the substitution of speculative for operative Masonry, the provision may well be regarded as an archaeological treasure. The same charge lays down the necessity of "honest birth," that is of free birth, but that is now altered. Besides the Constitutions and the Charges, we have what goes behind them both, the landmarks. Mackey's list is the generally received one, and there it is laid down that a belief in God and a belief in a future life, are both indispensable qualifications.

With regard to this, the Charges are in accord, for the very first statement is that a true Mason can never be a "stupid atheist." Then we have a further statement, "Let a man's religion or mode of worship be what it may, he is not excluded from the Order provided he believes in the glorious Architect of heaven and earth." This means that whilst the Craft is a religious Order, it is not exclusively Christian.

Parsees, Hindus, Mohammedans, Buddhists, and the followers of Confucius, are all to be found, in fact, there are places where the Masonic Temple is a sort of Pantheon. The meaning of all this is, that, unless a man acknowledges that there is a Supreme Court of appeal, there is nothing by which to hold him. He cannot possess ideals, for ideals presuppose the attempt to attain a condition of existence which constantly approximates to that of the Supreme Being. Whilst there is not perfect agreement as to whether the landmarks be more or less than those given by Mackey, it is worthy of note that this is one of the few that have never been questioned. The next is a belief in a future life, but the candidate is never asked to make a declaration on this point, although it may be tacitly assumed in the ceremonies. Belief in a God almost involves belief in a future life, and the very great majority of intelligent persons believe in both.

Much stress is laid on the condition of freedom, both of person and inclination. A person who is subject to the will of parents or guardians cannot be called free in the fullest sense, and in the days of operative Masonry, the restraint to which he was subject by his filial relations, might possibly conflict with the duty he owed to his master.

Even to-day, the Freemason enters into obligations, the due discharge of which demands freedom from restraint, and a certain liberty of action. There is, however, a dispensing power vested in the Grand Master and his several deputies, and there is a popular belief that when it is exercised it only applies to persons between the ages of 18 and 21. This may be true in practice, but the Constitutions do not say so. Nor do the Constitutions say that a Lewis can claim to be initiated at the earlier age, as to which a popular superstition exists. All that a Lewis can claim, and that only on the strength of a tradition, crystallized in our ritual, is a precedence. When there are a number of applicants, he can claim to be the first to be admitted. And that is about the extent of the privileges of a Lewis. Even when such a dispensation has been granted, the declaration as to freedom has to be made. There is no doubt but that this is the meaning of the prohibition in Article 118. In that Article it is prescribed that no private soldier shall be initiated except as a serving brother. A private soldier is not a free man in the sense required by the declaration, but in this connection it is odd that the marines are not also bracketed with privates. It may be intended to include such by the expression, "military person under the rank of a corporal," but then a sailor is not a "military person." As a matter of fact, the great majority of both soldiers and sailors are excluded by the last provision of Article 186, which says, that candidates must be in reputable circumstances. That is to say, they must be in such monetary standing that they may reasonably be expected to incur the not inconsiderable outlay involved, without embarrassment. Of all the matters upon which the Worshipful Master ought to assure himself, this is one of the most important, for nearly every obligation entered into in Freemasonry is subject to the saving clause "without detriment to self or connections," and it is doing a wrong both to the applicant and his lodge, and, in fact, to every lodge, to allow him to hamper himself at the very outset. Whenever the obligations of Freemasonry, other than the moral ones, are likely to conflict with those of husband and father, then the former, very rightly, must come second. That is admitted, and, therefore, it is highly desirable that there should be the least possible chance of such a conflict arising. Even to-day, applicants are to be met with who seriously believe that they may be admitted into Freemasonry as to a benefit society, and who rank the Craft with, say, the Oddfellows or Foresters. There is no intention of belittling either of those excellent institutions, when we claim for the Order a standing on quite another plane. Whilst Freemasons have a reputation quite unique on the score of their benevolence, still the charities are after all but a "side show," although, in popular estimation they loom so largely. We now come to the last of the limitations of membership. Every candidate must be a person of sound judgment and strict morals. Proposers must not allow the social excellencies of their friends to blind them to other departments of character. The social board is not everything

in Freemasonry. The newly initiated brother advertises the Craft quite as effectively as the wisest and most Masonic veteran in the lodge. More so in fact, as those who know the circumstances have a far keener perception of his failures and inconsistencies, and when a lodge finds itself waning in public estimation, the decline may often be traced to the unmasonic conduct of unballasted and newly admitted brethren. And to be just, it should also be traced to the unjudicious proposer and seconder. To be of strict morals and sound judgement at the age of 21, presupposes unusually high character, and it is from such that the Order ought to be recruited. And if the supply is wanting, then it were better for our lodges to decline in membership, rather than to run the risk of diluting the Craft with an undesirable element.



The Marquis of Hertford has consented to preside at the next annual festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, to be held in the last week of June, 1906. The death of Lord Leigh might have proved a special loss to that institution, as the venerable peer had consented to act as chairman at the 1906 festival, as Provincial Grand Master for Warwickshire; and at a meeting of the Council of Life Governors of the institution, held on the day after the funeral, not only was there adopted a resolution conveying regrets and condolences on the demise, but another expressing the hope that Warwickshire would continue its efforts as "the chairman's province" for the festival in question. It was felt, indeed, by those keenly interested in the success of the institution that the Warwickshire Freemasons, having commenced preparing for this work in their late Provincial Grand Master's lifetime, would raise a striking memorial to him by continuing their labours to full success; and now that Lord Hertford has consented to fill his predecessor's place as chairman, it may be assumed as certain that the preparations already undertaken will be continued with even greater vigour, in order to ensure a triumph.

We notice that at the after-dinner proceedings of a lodge recently, the Grand Registrar referred to a topic which has recently occupied the attention of the Craft to a very large extent—the necessity for increased accommodation being provided for the quarterly communications and other meetings of Grand Lodge. That there is such need few will be inclined to dispute, but, at the present rate of increase in numbers, any approach to an adequate provision for accommodating the members of Grand Lodge as at present constituted is in our view impracticable. Bro. Strachan's opinions on matters pertaining to Masonry are entitled to all respect, and that his advice is sound and valuable is evidenced by the progressive legislation embodied in the constitution during the period he has filled the office of Grand Registrar. He is, no doubt, right in his opinion that the exclusion of Wardens would be very near to removing a landmark, but it is futile to talk of landmarks, however sacred they may be, when circumstances have rendered their retention impossible, and in the evolution of Masonry, as well as of other institutions, changes are from time to time imperative. It must not be forgotten that Grand Lodge is a deliberative and legislative assembly, and that a hall of medium capacity is best suited for discussion and the practical work of those who are called upon to perform such duties. For occasional demonstrations on a large scale, such as the installation of a Grand Master or other special ceremony, the Albert Hall and other great buildings are available, but these functions are of such rare occurrence that the erection of a vast building for such a purpose would,

to our minds, come very near to a misappropriation of the funds, which are held in trust for the Craft at large, and we trust that in some other way the united wisdom of the great, wise, and eminent among the Craft will eventually arrive at a solution of the difficulty which will be acceptable to all concerned.

Notices in regard to the election of Grand Treasurer are pretty freely sprinkled over the world's press. *The Jamaica Gleaner* calls it an Imperial Election, and seeing that all the qualified members of English lodges throughout the Empire are called upon to take part in it, this description is not too highly coloured. In itself it appears to us somewhat like bringing into action a great force which is sometimes described as "putting an Elephant to pick up a pin," but although the result of the working of this elaborate machinery cannot be of great moment in itself, there is much to be gained by the association for even so small an object of English, Colonial, and Indian brethren.

The question of the excessive expenditure of lodge funds on banquets, complaints of which are not infrequent in regard to lodges under the English jurisdiction, is now exercising the minds of our brethren in the United States. According to the *Tyler-Keystone*, the Grand Master of Illinois has recently appointed a commission to inquire into certain irregularities existing in one of the lodges of that State, and the report of the commission is of interest:—"In considering this case it has been impossible for us to avoid the feeling that in a large measure the lodge as well as the master was the subject of inquiry, especially in the manner of expenditures. The Master naturally claimed that he had a good excuse if he could show that he was following an established precedent, and under such plea it was difficult for him to consider himself blameworthy for furnishing frequent lunches, dinners, banquets, cigars, &c. It may be outside of our province in this inquiry to allude to matters outside of this lodge, but we nevertheless take the opportunity to say that many lodges in Chicago (and perhaps elsewhere) have acquired the growing habit of such indulgence in eatables, cigars, &c., as justly to make them liable to the charge of very large and unnecessary, if not extravagant, expenditures. There has been an unusual influx of new members, and a consequent plethora of funds. Stimulated by an ample income, and led by comparatively young and inexperienced officers, some lodges have largely increased their social expenditures, and have been followed by others, each vying with the other, till a scale of entertainment has been reached quite unknown a few years ago, and quite beyond reasonable bounds. We wish that through some action of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge the attention of lodges could be called to these practices, so as to bring about a greatly improved condition. These extravagances have become such a common thing of late as to be regarded as almost more of a time immemorial custom than the dispensing of charity. Representing a sort of misdirected energy, they have run to unnecessary extremes, and grand lodges may very appropriately set some manner of watch over this form of lodge activity, and seek to encourage a return to the "simple life."

In considering this question in relation to English Masonry, and especially in connection with London lodges, it must, in justice to the brethren who are responsible for what appears to be a disproportionate expenditure under the head of "House bills," that the subscriptions of most lodges are designedly fixed at a rate considerably in excess of the revenue required for all lodge purposes, including contributions to the charities, and the surplus may, therefore, be looked on as a dinner fund to which the members voluntarily contribute in a manner more easily dealt with than by the creation of a separate fund, or by the individual payments from time to time by members.

St. Martin's Lodge, Liskeard, has unanimously elected W. Bro. R. A. Courtney, as W.M. Bro. Courtney, one of the oldest and most esteemed Freemasons in the Province of Cornwall, filled the chair of his lodge as long ago as 1872, and has been secretary continuously for upwards of 30 years. In 1895 he was honoured with the collar of Prov. Grand Senior Warden; he is the treasurer and secretary of the Cornwall Masonic Charity Association, and a member of the Provincial Committee. The rare compliment of electing him for a second term of office as W.M. is a fitting recognition on the part of the brethren of his distinguished services, and marks also the diamond jubilee of the lodge, which was celebrated this year. It is understood that, on vacating the chair at the close of 1906, Bro. Courtney will resume the secretarial duties, which will meanwhile be undertaken by W. Bro. W. Nettle, P.P.J.G.W.



In sending the Lord Mayor of London a donation of £25 towards the Queen's Unemployed Fund, M. Barlet, the secretary of the La France Lodge, said that the brethren of the lodge viewed the misery suffered by such a large section of the working population with deep sympathy. "We are glad," the letter continued, "to be able to come, as far as our means permit, to the help of our poor brethren in distress."



It is with much regret that we record the death of Bro. Percy Wallis, of Derby. He was for a great number of years one of the most active and prominent members of the Craft in the Province of Derby, and was well known in London, especially in connection with the elections of the three charities, where he occupied a distinguished position. He was a Past Master of the Tyrian Lodge, the oldest Craft lodge in the province, and also of the St. Oswald Lodge (Ashbourne). In the Provincial Grand Lodge of Derbyshire he held the rank of P.P.S.G.W., and was chairman of the charity committee, where he laboured with much energy and success. In Arch Masonry he was P.G. Asst. S.E. in the Provincial Grand Chapter; in the St. Mary Chapter of the Rose Croix he also held office, and in Mark Masonry he held the rank of P.G. Treasurer (Eng.), and was secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge. In Masonry, therefore, Bro. Wallis' decease will be deplored throughout Derbyshire, and especially by the managers of the Masonic charities.



Bro. J. W. Daws, writing in the *Surrey Advertiser*, notes that on the 6th of this month of December Bro. R. F. Gould will have attained his Masonic Golden Jubilee. Let us, he writes, accordingly render him, as a Father in Israel and guardian of the Holy Ark, our mental homage; and whether or not his eyes happen to meet with these lines, let us further respectfully wish him many happy returns of his Masonic birthday. His ripe scholarship and acumen have combined to elevate Masonic history into a study worthy of the attention of thoughtful students; and apart from historical province—which he has made peculiarly his own—the literature of the Craft has long been enriched by expository articles from his vigorous and versatile pen.



From data in the "Transactions of the Humber Installed Masters' Lodge," and from similar sources, I find that it is exactly forty-eight years since Bro. Gould prepared his first technical lecture. That lecture was delivered in his twenty-first year, far away in Gibraltar, far back in the fifties, and significantly on "The origin, progress, and antiquity of Freemasonry." In 1858, Bro. Gould—then a lieutenant in the 31st Foot—became W.M. of the Inhabitants' Lodge, No. 153, at the historic Rock. During the campaign of 1860 in North China, under Sir Hope Grant, he commanded a company of the same regiment, and was present in various actions, in connection with which he received a medal and clasp. He also served on the staff during the operations against Taepings in 1862, under General Staveley, and took part in numerous engagements. Subsequently, he accepted an important position in Shanghai. Thence he returned

home to England, studied for and was called to the Bar, and joined the Western Circuit.



Bro. Gould was appointed Senior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of England in 1880, and since that year has devoted his leisure time mainly to Masonic research. His great history and his recent work "Concise" are so widely diffused as to need but passing notice here. The Robert Freke Gould Lodge, No. 2874 (an offshoot of the Inhabitants Lodge at Gibraltar) gracefully commemorates its distinguished Patron's early labours, and was four years old last month. In brief, Bro. Gould sought and still seeks for historic truth, and in the course of his long and strenuous Masonic career he has destroyed many hoary technical fables. On the other hand, the fair Temple of the ancient Craft appears to greater advantage after the removal of the external rubbish accumulated during centuries; for, as the volume of the Sacred Law well says, "Great is Truth and mighty above all things." Brotherly Love is great; practical relief is greater still; but the greatest and most enduring of the foundation stones of the Freemasonic Temple is Truth.



There was a gathering of between 400 and 500 members of the Order at the Hulme Town Hall on the 23rd November, upon the occasion of the half-yearly meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of East Lancashire. Lord Stanley, M.P., the Provincial Grand Master, presided. Bro. C. D. Cheetham, in moving the adoption of the report of the Charity Committee, stated that there were twenty annuitants in the province receiving the benefits of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows, at an annual cost of £728. There were in the Institution 241 old men receiving £8,889 a year, and 317 old women, receiving £9,725 annually, making a total cost of £18,629. He asked that there should be no falling off in the support given to the Institution. Bro. J. B. Goulburn, who seconded the resolution, spoke of the work carried on in the Royal Masonic Schools. In the Boys' School, he said, there was accommodation for 500 boys, but owing to lack of funds the governors of the schools were only able to take in at present about 350 boys. After Christmas it was hoped to increase the number to 400. Children were taken at the age of seven, and retained in the schools till they were fifteen or sixteen, and given a commercial education second to none. It was resolved that the sum of £20 be voted from the Provincial Grand Lodge funds to the East Lancashire Systematic Masonic Educational and Benevolent Institution. Lord Stanley announced that the next annual meeting would be held at Salford.



Manchester is not alone among Lancashire towns in having an atmosphere that works havoc with sculptured stone memorials. The East Lancashire Freemasons learned at the same meeting that the monument in Littleborough Churchyard, of a Deputy Provincial Grand Master of a generation ago, is suffering from decay. Bro. Lawrance Newall died in 1867, and the memorial was erected three years later at a cost of £500. The railings round the stone have had to be renewed, the figure of Charity which surmounts the design is gradually crumbling away, said Captain Beswicke-Royds, and the effect of the acids given off from some works in the neighbourhood is slowly obliterating the carved Masonic emblems from one side of the tomb. There are no sons of the former Deputy Provincial Grand Master to deal with the subject, and it is satisfactory to be able to record that the Provincial Grand Lodge voted the necessary funds for arresting the damage as far as possible.



The annual meeting of the Committee of Benevolence of the Province of Cheshire took place on November 29th at Crewe, Bro. L. Ellis presiding. The chairman said the province had reason to be satisfied with the results of the elections to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. They had been successful in getting two Cheshire candidates

elected this year. With regard to their own province, the Cheshire Educational Institution had now seventy-five children to provide for, for which over £560 a year was required. Twenty-seven lodges were returned as not contributing anything to the special fund, but he hoped they would make up for it next year. The Cheshire Benevolent Institutions had had a successful year, and the credit balance had been increased from £216 to £451. Bro. L. Ellis was reappointed chairman of the committee, Bro. Cookson vice-chairman, Bro. T. H. Annett treasurer, and Bro. Stevenson hon secretary (of the Cheshire Educational Institution). A resolution was passed amending the by-laws in favour of equalising the grants made to the widows of Masons to those made to distressed brethren. Formerly a grant of £5 was made to widows. By the alteration the grant will be increased to £10. It was decided to hold a joint festival in aid of the funds of the Cheshire Benevolent and the Educational Institutions.



At a meeting of the Wycombe Lodge, No. 1501, High Wycombe, on November 23, an interesting presentation took place of an illuminated address and a service of plate to Bro. J. Bliss, to commemorate that brother's services to the lodge during a period of twenty-five years. The presentation was made by the R.W. Bro. Lord Addington, Provincial Grand Master of Bucks, in the presence of a large number of Provincial Grand Officers and members of the lodge. The address was as follows:—

"To Worshipful Bro. J. Bliss, P.M., P.Z., P.P.G.S.W. (Bucks)—The Past Masters, Officers, and Brethren of the Wycombe Lodge of Freemasons, No. 1,501, desire, on the completion of your twenty-first year of service as Secretary, to mark their appreciation of the inestimable value of your exertions on behalf of Masonry in general, and of the Wycombe Lodge in particular, by presenting to you the accompanying pieces of silver as a small souvenir of the deep debt of gratitude which the Wycombe Lodge owes to you.

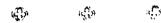
"They do not forget that during this extended period of time you have always been found at your post, and that the Wycombe Lodge, since you took office in it, has, by your unremitting care and attention, extended even to the smallest details of our Ritual, grown from a very small and inefficient lodge to one of the most important and flourishing in the province of Buckinghamshire.

"They are, therefore, glad to take the opportunity afforded by the present occasion, which so happily coincides with your silver wedding anniversary, to express their heartiest wishes for the future welfare of yourself, Mrs. Bliss, and your family, and may the Great Architect of the Universe, in his unbounded goodness, enable you to lay up a crown of joy and rejoicing which will continue when time with you shall be no more.—November 23rd, 1905."



The severance of fraternal and representative relations between the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, by reason of the Grand Master of the latter body having taken so prominent a part in the inauguration of the so-called Grand Lodge of Queensland, has evolved a curious incident, inasmuch as active steps are being taken in Sydney to found Scottish lodges in New South Wales. At all events, as we hear from Sydney, application will shortly be made—if it has not already been made—to the Grand Lodge of Scotland for a warrant to erect a lodge in

that city, the R.W.M. designate of which is an old Scottish Mason.



His Excellency Sir Frederick Hodgson, K.C.M.G., Governor of British Guiana, was on the 21st November elected W.M. of the Union Lodge, No. 247, at Georgetown, British Guiana, for the ensuing year.



The twelfth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the New Palace Steamers, Limited, was held at the company's offices, 50, King William-street, E.C., on Thursday, 30th November, when Mr. T. E. Barlow, director and manager, was able to place before the members a most satisfactory statement of accounts for the past season, with which all present were more than pleased, and though no new steamer will be built for this company for 1906, yet, if the results are then as good as they have been in 1905, the patrons of the New Palace Steamers may rely on one or two fine new steamers being ready for 1907.



A RAILWAY CHRISTMAS GREETING.—At this time of the year anxiety is frequently experienced by those wishing to despatch their Christmas parcels in safety, but the Great Central Railway Company has good advice to offer, which is set forth in a card entitled "A Merry Christmas." The card contains five illustrated pages showing the ways and means by which rapid travel in luxury at cheap fares can be obtained by those going home for the Christmas and New Year holidays, and what to do if you want your Christmas parcels to arrive in time, and so ensure "a merry Christmas." This unique publication, which has been artistically designed and beautifully executed, is another example of the enterprise of the Great Central Company in placing their facilities before the public in such a concise and appreciable form. Copies of this little novelty can be obtained free on application at Marylebone Station or any of the company's town offices of agencies.



THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.—We desire to draw the attention of our readers to the claims of this, the only special hospital in London for the treatment of cancer. The charity is quite free, the only passports necessary being poverty and the disease. The out-patient department is opened every week-day at 2 p.m., and is not closed until the surgeon in attendance has seen every case present. This charity has recently greatly extended its field of operation. The Pathological Department has been extensively added to, so as to take full advantage of the vast amount of material presented by the great number of cases seeking the aid of the hospital, and the Electrical Department has been thoroughly brought up to date. Besides these extra permanent charges, the committee have this year thoroughly overhauled the sanitary and hygienic conditions of the hospital, making alterations and additions that have cost between £2,000 and £3,000. Over and above all this there is the daily upkeep of the institution, and the committee find it very difficult to provide the necessary funds to maintain the hospital at its full complement. Owing to the great demand on the beds of the hospital, it has been found necessary to increase their number as much as possible, and five extra have been made up. Each year about £4,000 or £5,000 has to be realised from the capital account, and were it not for legacies, the Reserve Fund of the charity would very soon be exhausted. The secretary, Mr. Fred. W. Howell, will be glad to receive and acknowledge all contributions, either to the General Fund or the Special Research Fund.

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FREEMASONS' HALL, EDINBURGH.

30TH NOVEMBER, 1905.

Our Lady of Light.

INVOCATION BY THE GRAND BARD.

COME, beloved shade, inspire the bard to sing
Of the Eternal One, the Church, the Craft and King,
And of that Temple glorious from whence our Lady
came

To bless the brotherhood of man and charity enflame.

She came adown the ages, in chariot of love,
And drawn by faithful steeds in harness from above,
Her lamps like diamonds glowing to make the pathway clear,
Diffusing rays around, to fortify and cheer.

The beauty of our Lady is veiled from sceptic eye:
Hatred, envy, malice, before her presence fly;
Some bigot tongues assail, but futile their design,
For gallant knights defend and guard her mystic shrine.

She welcomes all—who will—into her temple fair,
And says, "The pure in heart alone may enter there."
The Prince and Peasant pass beneath the Royal Arch,
While Minster bells ring out in cadence with the March.

Her songs of light are heard in the acacia bowers,
Where rose and trefoil grow and tender passion flowers,
The amaranth and heath; she culls the fairest bloom
To cheer the weary ward, and deck our Master's room.

Behold that priceless chart that bears Saint Andrew's seal,
A mother's gift to aid and guide in woe or weal,
Be it on the ocean or far-divided shore,
On rolling veldt of Africa, or wilds of Labrador.

There you will meet her daughters, there clasp a brother's
hand,

A home in exile find, and courage to withstand,
When fortune frowns and leaves you lonely and forlorn,
Her sweet repose will come as dawn of Easter morn.

O subtle is the way of life, the under-currents roll
Beyond the sunny line, around the frozen Pole,
Amid life's raging tumult our Lady aye defend!
And know-within our circle you'll always find a friend.

She hath her solemn moments when tranquil wisdom reigns,
A time for social glee and merry lifting strains,
A time for flowing cups around the festive board,
When songs of auld lang syne sound one harmonious chord.

O, fair Dunedin, hail! loved city of the East,
Within thy hoary walls we hold Saint Andrew's feast,
All hail these other symbols, the tree and bird and crest,
That mark Saint Mungo's bride, the city of the West.

The banquet's set, let gales of joy blow through the lighted
hall,

Where portraits of our Masters fond memories recall,
We hope to see their faces; ay, in our God we trust
To touch the vanished hand in the Kingdom of the just.

Awake! Arise and praise our Architect Divine
Whose work reveals the God in every glorious line.
Rejoice! the good and true our Lady will revere,
And Albion's sons accord to sound the thrilling cheer,
For Craft and King and Unity be manful duty done,
And crown with freshest laurel Dalhousie's Worthy Son.

HUBERT GRAY MACLAREN.

York Lodge, No. 236.

The usual meeting of the above Lodge was held on Monday evening, the 20th November, in the Masonic Hall, York. The W. Bro. G. Potter-Kirby, P.M., P.P.S.G.W., W.M., presided over a large company of Past Masters, officers, and brethren, amongst whom were W. Bros. Sir J. Sykes Rymer, P.P.S.G.W.; S. Border, P.P.G.R.; E. W. Purnell, P.P.G.S.D.; A. Jones, P.P.G. Treas.; and a number of visitors from neighbouring lodges. After the usual routine business had been transacted, Bros. George Arthur Potter-Kirby and John William Potter-Kirby were raised by the W.M., their father, who performed the ceremony in a very clear and feeling manner. The W.M. has now the satisfaction of seeing his two only sons become Master Masons of this lodge, of which he has been a member during so many years, and, in addition, also the satisfaction of their being initiated, passed, and raised by him during his second term of office as W.M., and this after the long interval of twenty-one years. W. Bro. Laughton, the recently-appointed Charity representative, gave a *resumé* of the proceedings of the Charity Committee meeting he had attended a few days before. Four gentlemen were proposed as candidates for initiation. At the close of the lodge the brethren adjourned to the banqueting room, where dinner was served to about fifty brethren, and several toasts were duly honoured, amongst which were those of the W.M., and the two newly-raised brethren, Bros. George Arthur Potter-Kirby and John William Potter-Kirby. Several brethren, in the course of the evening, referred to the very happy event which had taken place in the raising of the W.M.'s two only sons. They also spoke of the great interest which the W.M. had ever taken in the lodge, and the very great care he always evinces lest anything should happen to detract from its long and honourable history. The W.M., in responding, assured the brethren of his continued interest in Freemasonry, and also in the York Lodge and its working, and that he should always look back with pleasure upon his second term of office as W.M. Bros. George Arthur Potter-Kirby and John William Potter-Kirby responded to the toast of their health, and stated that their one aim and object would be to be closely associated with the York Lodge, No. 236, and assist in supporting it and upholding its ancient dignity. The harmony of the evening was increased by songs, &c., contributed by several of those present.

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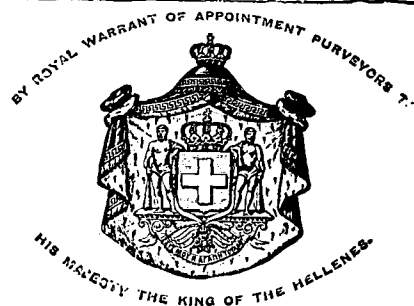
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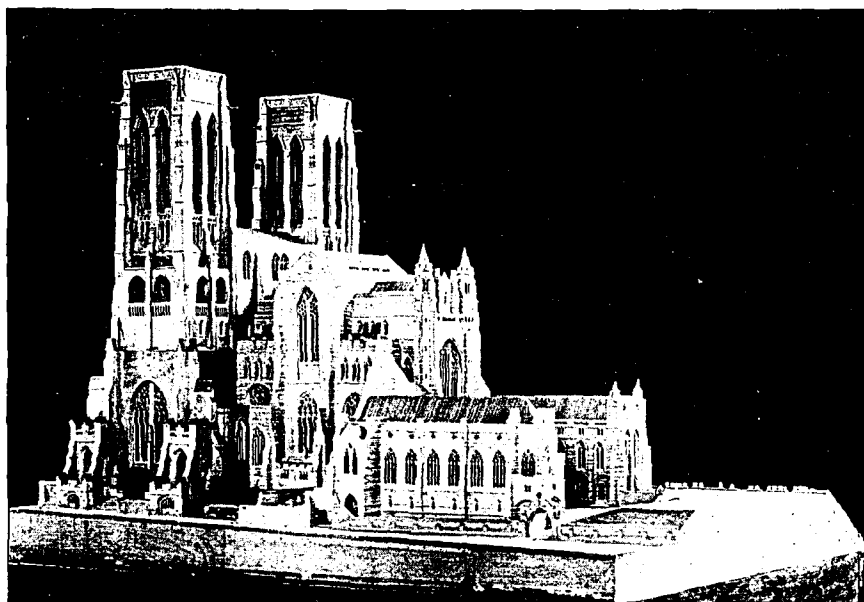
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THE brethren of West Lancashire are availing themselves of the opportunity to evince their sympathy with a work so much in harmony with the traditions of the Craft, which, from time immemorial, has been associated with the erection of beautiful buildings to the honour and glory of the World's Great Architect; and have offered to provide within the next five years funds for the building of the Chapter House, to be erected to the glory of God and in

memory of the late Earl of Lathom, G.C.B. (Pro Grand Master of England), a nobleman who was honoured by his Queen, trusted by his country, and beloved by the brethren over whom he ruled, wisely and well, for upwards of a quarter of a century.

The fund is making very good progress, over £4,000 having been paid into the bank, and over £7,000 promised.

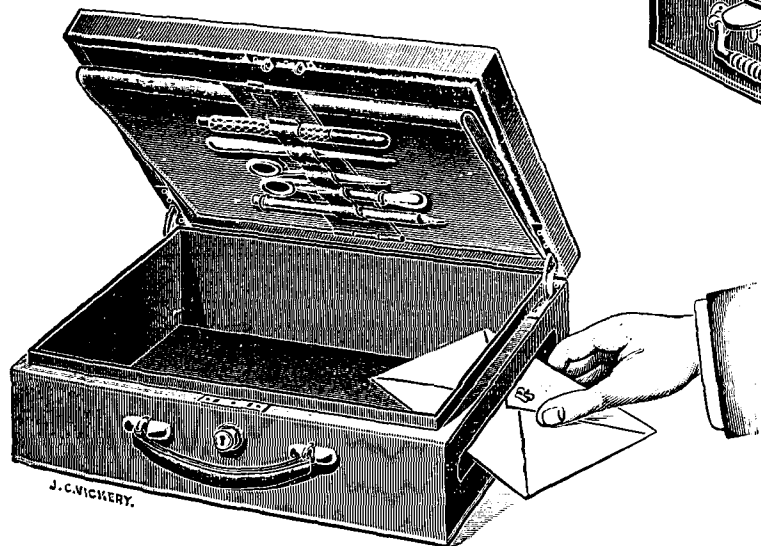
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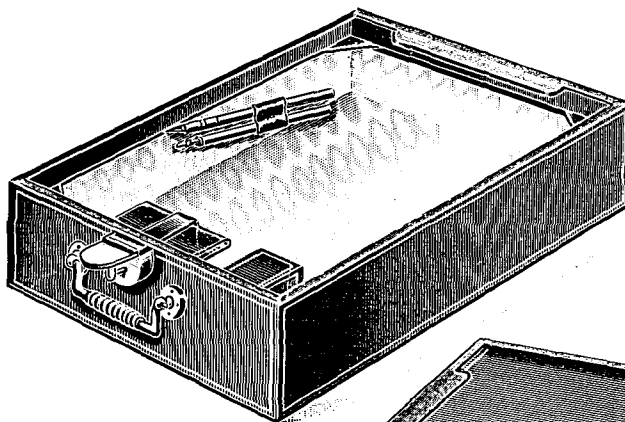
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Moss Green Leather, extra deep	—	2 17 6
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Provincial Grand Lodge of Cambridge- shire.

COLONEL R. Townley Caldwell, Provincial Grand Master, presided at the annual meeting held at the Lion Hotel, Cambridge, on Friday, December 1st, and was supported by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master (Bro. Rev. J. H. Gray, Past Grand Chaplain of England), and many of the Provincial Grand Officers, present and past.

In the course of the proceedings, Bro. H. G. Comber, P.G. Registrar, presented a return of the lodges for the past year, which showed the present strength in the seven lodges to be 614, against 600 last year.

The Provincial Grand Master appointed and invested the Provincial Grand Officers for the present year as follows:—Bros. Rev. Dr. W. Cunningham, S.W.; J. F. Symonds, J.W.; Preb. Ingram and Rev. E. C. Pearce, Chaplains; W. Snidall, Treasurer; J. Bester, Registrar; W. P. Spalding, Secretary; J. R. Roxburgh, S.D.; W. M. Powell, J.D.; C. F. Moody, Supt. Works; F. Dewberry, D.C.; H. W. Dewberry, Assist. D.C.; A. N. Fynes Clinton, S.B.; A. H. Langridge, St.B.; W. Saint, Purst.; J. L. George, Organist; H. A. Tidman, C. E. F. Copeman, G. B. Tatham, H. B. Roderick, and O. E. Griffiths, Stewards; and C. H. Ellis, Tyler.

A banquet followed.

The Marquess of Hertford.

PROV. GRAND MASTER OF WARWICKSHIRE.

THE appointment of the Marquess of Hertford to succeed the late Lord Leigh, as Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire, is in every respect a fitting and acceptable recognition of his position as a County Magnate and an earnest member of the Craft. Coinciding as it does with the honour conferred on him by the King, of appointment, also in succession to Lord Leigh, of Lord-Lieutenant of the county, it cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction to all Warwickshire Masons.

Lord Hertford has long held distinguished positions in the Craft, and has always displayed the keenest interest and liveliest sympathy in all matters relating to Freemasonry. For this reason, his lordship will be assured of a warm and loyal welcome from the brotherhood in Warwickshire.

He was initiated in the United Lodge, No. 1629, in July, 1879, when he was known by the courtesy title of the Earl of Yarmouth, and sat in the House of Commons as one of the members of the southern division of Warwickshire. In that lodge he successively filled the chairs of Junior and Senior Warden, and was elected Worshipful Master in 1885, and in the same year was appointed Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of England. He also, while representing county Antrim, as a Member of Parliament, filled the

office of Provincial Grand Master of the province of Antrim, under the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

Yet another distinction was to fall to his share, for on May 19th, 1886, his lordship became Provincial Grand Master of the Mark Masons of Warwickshire, and has held that position ever since. He is a Past Grand Master of the Grand Mark Lodge of England, of which, too, the late Lord Leigh was a Grand Master. He is also a member of the Thirty-third Degree.

The Marquess of Hertford has presided over more than one of the Masonic charities, and manifests the keenest interest in them. He has shown it by promising to preside at the next Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, at which the late Lord Leigh was to take the chair in June, 1906.

His lordship has always kept himself in touch with local Freemasons, and is a regular attendant at the Provincial meetings.

Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex was held in the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on November 30th. In the unavoidable absence of the Provincial Grand Master, the R.W. Bro. the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., C.B., the Deputy Provincial Grand Master Bro. Thomas Weller Poley, P.G. Deacon, presided over the large gathering of members of the various lodges throughout the county, and was supported by the Provincial Grand Officers. The reports of the Board of Finance and the Charities Committee were received and adopted, and other business of a purely formal character was transacted. The following Provincial Grand Officers were appointed for the ensuing year viz:—

Bros. E. A. Smithers, P.M. 271, S.W.; A. C. Roberts, P.M. 916, J.W.; Rev. W. N. Willis, P.M. 1110, and W. J. Hermann Newman, 38, Chaplains; A. J. Carpenter, P.A.G. Sec., P.M. 1829, Registrar; J. M. Reed, P.A.G.D.C., P.M. 732, Treas.; J. P. Slingsby Roberts, A.G.D.C., P.P.S.G.W., P.M. 1466, 2201, Sec.; H. W. Smithers, P.M. 1466, S.D.; R. Nicholson, P.M. 1947, S.G.; Bro. H. A. Butt, P.M. 56, J.G.; G. A. Hunt, P.M. 851, J.G.; F. G. Dive, P.M. 1110, Supt. of Works; W. N. Oldham, P.M. 2483, D.C.; J. R. Gwatkin, P.M. 1636, Dep. D.C.; H. Tun, P.M. 1303, A.D.C.; W. J. Palmer, P.M. 341, Swd. B.; A. Cawley, P.M. 1797, and S. T. Lewonski, P.M. 2187, St. Bearers; A. G. Whitehead, P.M. 56, Organist; A. Seymour, P.M. 1726, Pursuivant; J. W. Gould, P.M. 2450, Asst. Pursuivant; C. J. Jacomb-Hood, P.M. 271, W. H. Burt, P.M. 916, P. A. Houghton, P.M. 1465, C. Somers Clarke, P.M. 1466, H. W. Ingledew, P.M. 1821 and J. W. Lamb, P.M. 2676, Stewards; H. H. Hughes and T. Howell, Tylers.

The brethren afterwards adjourned to an excellent banquet, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master again presiding.

CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY,

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Instituted 1807.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Vice-Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

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Between 9,000 and 10,000 Sufferers are annually supplied with the Instruments required for their relief.

Since the Establishment of the Society over Half a Million Patients (602,500) have been benefited.

Additional Funds are greatly needed to meet the increasing demands on the Charity. Premises, recently enlarged, now provide a long-needed separate entrance and waiting-room for female patients, and there is a female attendant for them.

AN ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION OF ONE GUINEA entitles to Four Letters of Recommendation.

Donation, Subscriptions, and Bequests are earnestly solicited, and will be gratefully received by the Bankers, LLOYD'S BANK, Limited, 72, Lombard Street; or by the Secretary, at the Offices of the Society. JOHN WHITTINGTON, Secretary.

FORM OF BEQUEST.—"I give to THE CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY, Finsbury Square, London, the sum of _____ free of Legacy Duty, to be paid out of such part of my Estate as I may bequeath to charitable uses, as soon as may be possible after my decease."

Province of Northumberland.

THE annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Northumberland was held on November 21st, at the Grand Assembly Rooms, Newcastle, under the presidency of the Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Ald. Richard Henry Holmes, J.P., P.M., P.Z., P.G.D. of England. There was a large attendance of brethren of the province, and in addition there were present, from the Province of Camberland, Bro. W. Cowell, J.P., W.M. of Alston Lodge, No. 2794; and Bro. Dr. Carson, S.W., and Bro. Arthur Lee, J.W., of the same lodge.

The usual reports were presented and adopted, showing the province to be in a satisfactory condition.

After the appointment of the officers for the ensuing year, a presentation was made to Alderman Holmes, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, of an illuminated address and casket, and silver salver, suitably inscribed, and a silver cigar case, together with a silver tea and coffee service, a silver kettle, and afternoon tea service for Mrs. Holmes, in commemoration of his twenty-five years service as Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master.

Bro. T. Pickering, in the course of an interesting address, referred in high terms to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master's valuable services to Freemasonry, and the lodges of the province in particular. The brethren throughout the province expressed a general desire to commemorate the event of his twenty-fifth year of office, the outcome being the gifts before them. So great was the desire of the brethren to testify in a practical manner their high approval and esteem of their Deputy Grand Master, and so numerous were the subscriptions, that it was determined by the committee of management to form the nucleus of a fund with the sanction of Provincial Grand Lodge, to be known as the Holmes Benevolent Fund, the benefits of which could easily be obtained by those for whom they were designed. And thus the name of their beloved chief would ever be held in remembrance. The full text of the address was as follows:—

"To Alderman R. H. Holmes, J.P., D.P.G.M., Northumberland, P.G.D. Eng., P.G. Soj. of the Supreme Chapter

"Worshipful Sir—This being the 25th occasion on which you have occupied the position of D.P.G.M. at the annual meeting of the province, we, the officers and brethren, desire to celebrate that event by conveying to you our warm congratulations, and by asking you to accept, as a mark of our esteem and appreciation, this address and casket, together with a service of plate. To further mark the occasion the brethren propose—subject to permission being granted by the Provincial Grand Lodge—to found a special fund for the relief of distressed Masons of the province and their families, to be called the Holmes' Benevolent Fund. It may be interesting to record the material prosperity of the province since you were appointed D.P.G.M. At that time there were 21 lodges and 1,719 members on the roll; there are now 42 lodges and 4,489 members. Your brethren heartily congratulate you on the great harmony which has prevailed in the province during your deputyship. In that period you have acted for two Provincial Grand Masters, viz., his Grace the present Duke of Northumberland and the late revered Right Honourable Viscount Ridley, since whose decease you have been in sole charge. In conclusion, your brethren wish that, under the providence of T.G.A.O.T.U., you may be long spared to hold the high office which you have so ably filled."

The Deputy Provincial Grand Master (Bro. Alderman Richard Henry Holmes), who was received with rounds of cheers, suitably replied, and referred to the progress of Freemasonry in the province during the past quarter of a century. A great deal of his time, it was true, had been spent in visiting lodges throughout the county, as far as Berwick at one part, and Tynemouth, Shields, and Whitley at the other, as well as at Alnwick and elsewhere, in helping to raise the standard of Masonry as high as possible. The kindly reference made respecting Mrs. Holmes had deeply touched his heart. She always took a keen interest in his endeavours to do what he could for Freemasonry, and, therefore, the gifts to her would, he was quite sure, be cherished and preserved for many years to come by his family.

A motion was afterwards moved, seconded, and adopted to the effect that the fund referred to should be known as the "Richard Henry Holmes Fund."

The next place of meeting was left in the hands of the De Ogle and Blagdon Lodges, along with Bros. Pickering and Corder, to arrange whether it should be at Morpeth, Blyth, or Newcastle.

In the evening the annual dinner was held at the Grand Hotel, presided over by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, at which a large number of the brethren were present.

The Royal Arthur Lodge, No. 1360.

THE Ladies' Night of this old established lodge at Wimbledon was recently held at the Masonic Hall, Kingston-road. A goodly number of ladies and brethren were present, and few vacant places were to be seen either at the banquet table, the concert, or the dance that followed. Previous to the entertainment of the fair sex, a meeting of the lodge had been held, at which Bro. W. J. Dann, the W.M., very successfully performed a somewhat full programme of work. This, however, robbed him of none of the necessary energy for the duty of presiding at the subsequent proceedings, all of which reflected great credit on him and his able officers.

Founded in 1871, the Royal Arthur Lodge has continuously held its meetings at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Wimbledon. For some years past the ladies had been forgotten, but with the assistance of the capital accommodation at the Masonic Hall,



BRO. W. J. DANN.

Kingston-road, which had been specially engaged for the occasion, the revival of what will not improbably form a leading feature of many of the future years of the lodge's existence was crowned with all the success the promoters could have wished.

The toast of the "Royal Arthur Lodge" was proposed by the W.M., who referred to the many prosperous years of the lodge's life, the presence that evening of the oldest founder of the lodge, Bro. Reeves, as well as that of Bro. Rutter, P.M., the preceptor of the lodge of instruction.

In acknowledging the compliment, Bro. Rutter congratulated the officers of the lodge on their assiduity in the performance of their work.

Bro. Reeves also replied, and the toast of the "Ladies and Visitors" was afterwards done full justice to.

There were present Bro. and Mrs. Daws, Bro. Butler, P.M., Sec., Bro. and Mrs. Mayo, Bro. and Mrs. Parmiter, Mrs. Dann, Miss Christine Larkin, Bro. and Mrs. Bodly, Bro. and Mrs. Higgs, Bro. Nightingale and Miss Nightingale, Bro. and Mrs. Way, Bro. and Mrs. Tamlin, Bro. Hill and Miss Hill, Bro. and Mrs. Reeves, Miss Hagon, Bro. Burgess and family, Bro. and Mrs. Gibbs, Bro. and Mrs. Kennedy, Bros. Cockburn and Woolgar, and a large number of other visitors and brethren.

Consecration of the Lakeland Lodge, No. 3134.

THE latest addition to the growing list of lodges formed by provincial brethren residing in London is the appropriately named Lakeland Lodge which is composed of, and will be recruited from, the natives of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Its conception, we believe, originated with

goodly number of visitors, in all over one hundred were present.

The Consecrating Officer in addressing the brethren said that the lodge would be composed of those who hailed from or were closely connected with one of the most beautiful portions of His Majesty's dominions and had not unappropriately taken the name of the Lakeland Lodge, and he expressed his hope and belief that the lodge would have a prosperous career and be the means of advancing the best interests of Freemasonry in that part of their country.

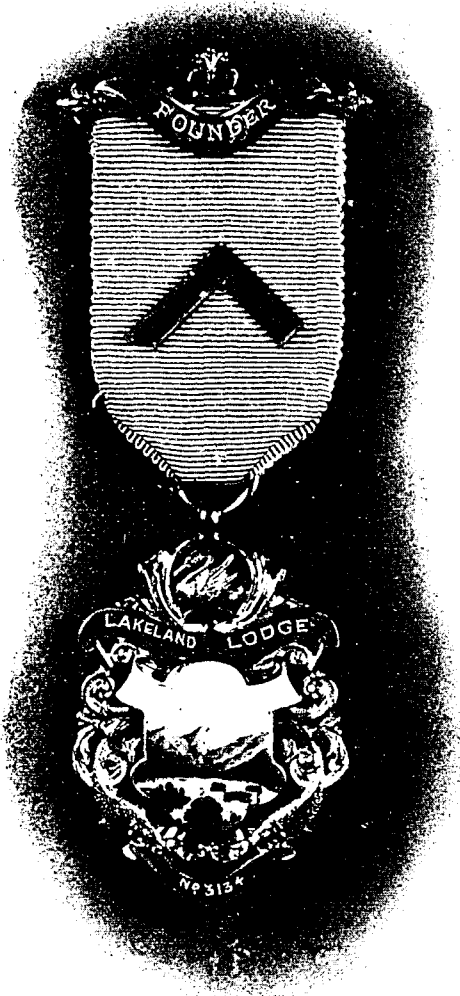
The oration was delivered by the Rev. Canon Brownrigg who remarked that this lodge would form a Masonic home for those who, coming from the North, were temporarily located in the Metropolis of the Empire. There was no part of the country as the district from which they hailed which was of such a strong national character. It was further from the series of foreign invasions, and, therefore, when the South and East were swept successively by Normans, Danes, and Saxons, they preserved their Celtic origin. The qualities which marked them in the early days they preserved still—a sturdy independence, unswerving honesty, and a respect for all that was great and good—which had never been hurt by the foreign invader. They represented more than any other English county what England was in the early days. They had a love of their country and a ready obedience to constituted authority, but a sturdy independence and determination to resist wrong, coupled with an earnest endeavour to support and maintain the right wherever the laws of God and the country required it. Those principles would continue to flourish for years to come in the Lakeland Lodge.

The Lodge having been solemnly constituted, the W.M. designate, Bro. W. F. Lamouby, P.A.G.D.C., was installed and the officers invested.

The Consecrating Officers were elected honorary members, the Grand Secretary being presented with a founder's jewel as a memento of the occasion, a compliment for which he returned sincere thanks.

Lodge was afterwards closed, and a banquet followed with the customary toasts.

Apologies regretting inability to be present, and conveying best wishes for the success of the Lakeland Lodge were received from Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P., Provincial Grand Master of Cumberland and Westmoreland; the Earl of Lathom, Provincial Grand Master of West Lancashire (part of whose province is in the Lake district), and from the masters of several lodges in Cumberland and Westmoreland. The first regular meeting was held on Tuesday, December 5, when several candidates were initiated, and more proposed.



FOUNDER'S JEWEL.
Manufactured by Spencer & Co.

our veteran Brother W. F. Lamouby, P.A.G.D.C., who on the 27th November, was duly installed as its first Worshipful Master.

The ceremony took place at the Holborn Restaurant, High Holborn, W.C., and besides the founders, there was a

Empty Handed!

Heavy Hearted!

The COMING OF WINTER means the COMING OF WANT to the DESERVING POOR
(or rather it means the increase of want already existing).

Last year the ST. GILES CHRISTIAN MISSION provided
CHRISTMAS DINNERS
for considerably over 6,000 poor persons.

FUNDS SOLICITED FOR THIS WINTER'S WORK.

Bankers: Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

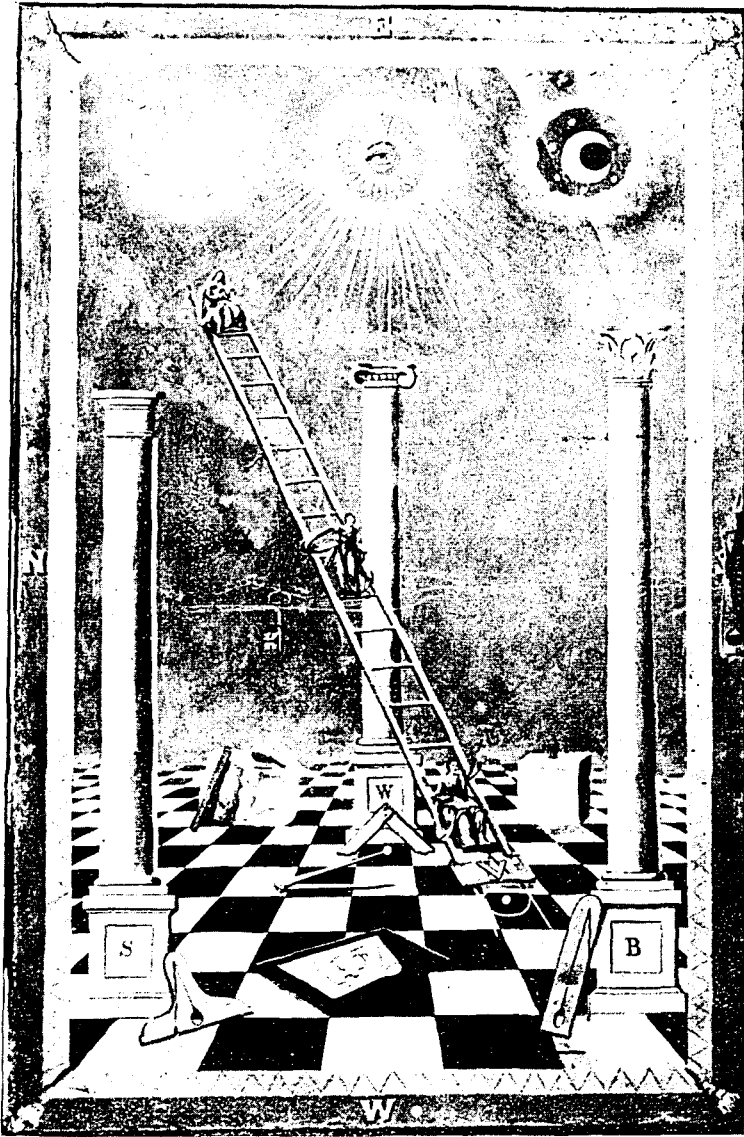
Superintendent: WM. WHEATLEY, 4, Ampton Street, Regent Square, W.C.

History of the Lodge of Emulation, No. 21.

(By HENRY SADLER, Sub-Librarian to the Grand Lodge of England)

PRIOR to the year 1768, there was no compulsory registration of the members of lodges at the regular, or what is known as the "Modern Grand Lodge," and there was but one source of income, the Fund of Charity, and so long as a lodge sent an occasional contribution to this Fund the authorities troubled themselves very little about it; but should it cease to contribute or to correspond with the Grand Secretary for several years, and could give no satisfactory reason for its neglect, it was erased from the list forthwith.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge on the 28th of October, 1768, "The Honble: and Right Worshipful Charles Dillon, D.G. Master, (as Grand Master) having acquainted the Brethren at the last Committee of Charity with His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's intentions to have the Society



FIRST TRACING BOARD OF THE LODGE OF EMULATION.

incorporated (and also represented to them the advantages that would result from the accomplishment of so great a Design), proposed, previously thereto, that the Committee should take into serious Consideration the most effectual Means for raising a Fund to build a Hall and purchase Jewels, Furniture, &c., for the Grand Lodge, independent of the General Fund of Charity, and at the same time recommended a Plan to their perusal, to which several Amendments were made and the following Resolutions agreed to, were referred to this Communication and unanimously Confirmed."

The New Regulations, comprising Ten Articles, included the annual payment of a fee by the Grand Officers, a fee for registering newly made and joining members; also that very convenient source of income, the granting of Dispensations (on payment of specified fees) by the Grand Master, and sundry other methods of "raising the wind," duly set forth in the Constitutions of the period.

On the 28th of April, 1769, "The D.G. Master informed the Brethren [in Grand Lodge] that in consequence of the Orders he had received from the Grand Master, he had sent a Plan of the intended Charter of Incorporation to the several Lodges for their approbation, and that the following return had been made:—

"For the Incorporation 168 Lodges
"Against it 43 "

"A Motion was then made and the Question put, whether the Society should be Incorporated or not, when it was carried in the Affirmative by a great majority."

Notwithstanding this decisive vote in favour of the Grand Master's design, it was stoutly opposed by several influential members of the Craft, with the result that when, in 1771, a Bill was brought into Parliament by the Hon. Charles Dillon, with the desired object, it was thrown out on the second reading, having been opposed by Mr. Onslow, at the request of certain brethren who had petitioned the House against it.

The minutes of the Mourning Bush Lodge of December 12th, 1768, contain the following:—

"A Letter to the Master of this Lodge being received from the D.G.M. requiring the Lodge to receive Bro. Henry John Maskell as Provincial Grand Master, the said Letter was read, and the consideration thereof was postponed till after the next Quarterly Communication."

1769, Feb. 13th.—The minutes on this occasion contain the following with reference to a letter received from the Grand Secretary, notifying the lodge of a Quarterly Communication and a meeting of the Committee of Charity. "The said Letter also contained a Request of the Grand Secretary, that the Date of the Constitution of this Lodge might be transmitted to him, but the original Books and other Papers belonging to this Lodge being unhappily destroyed by a fire, which happened at the *Mourning Bush Tavern*, Aldersgate Street, where this Lodge was then held, on 7th April, 1742, it was found absolutely impossible that the said Request could be complied with. It was therefore agreed, 'That an account of this fatal accident should be communicated to the Grand Secretary, and that he be requested to examine the Grand Lodge Books for the Date of the said Constitution.'

The total loss of the early records of the lodge was a deplorable calamity, if not a "fatal accident," for had they been still in existence they would have been simply invaluable from an historical point of view. This, however, does not explain the absence of the minutes from 1742 to 1756, which were evidently available during the year last named, or they could not have been read and confirmed on the 24th December in that year. The later records may possibly throw some light on their disappearance; but, failing that, I shall assume that their loss may probably be ascribed to some brother having borrowed the book, and omitted to return it, a similar calamity having befallen many other old lodges from this cause.

March 13th.—"A Pamphlet addressed to the Master of this Lodge was, at the request of the Members, read; and a motion was thereupon made by Bro. Adams, Past Master: That as the said Pamphlet made public the Proceedings of a Grand Lodge, contrary to the Laws of Masonry, and as it was an anonymous performance, it should be burnt by the Tyler of the Lodge, which motion was carried in the Negative, with this proviso, That the Pamphlet might first be reconsidered the next Lodge night."

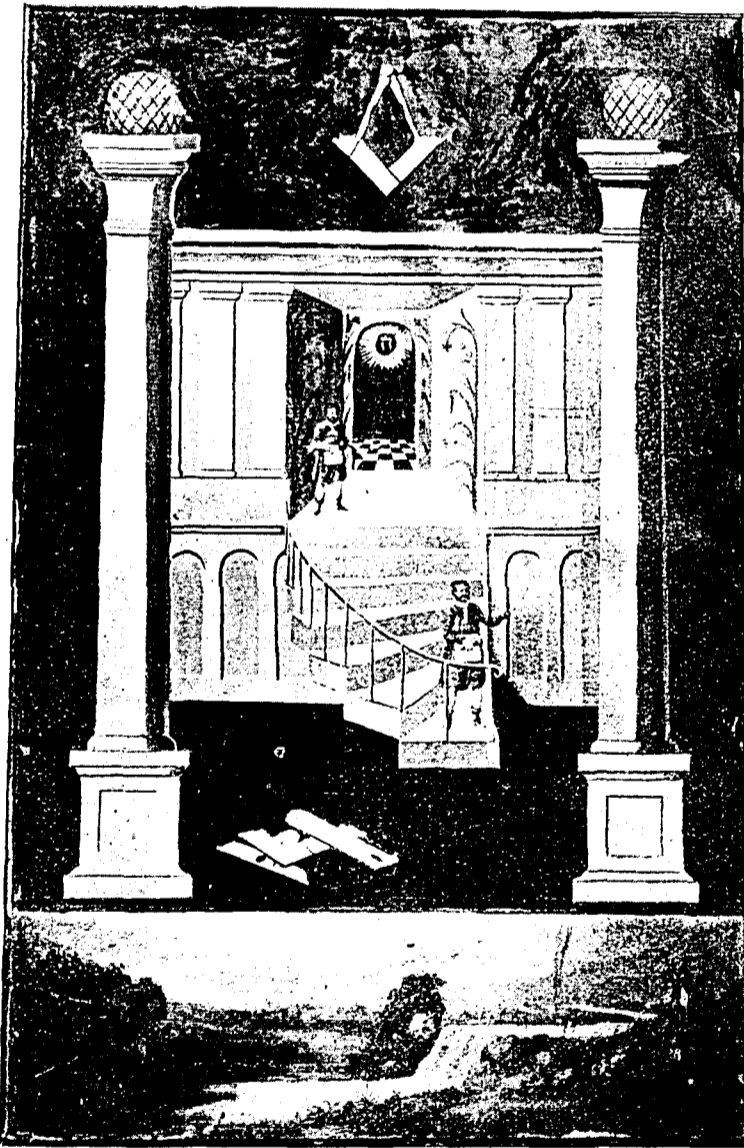
March 27th.—"The Reconsideration of the Anonymous Pamphlet, mentioned in the Minutes of the last Lodge Night was this Night deferred *sine die*, by the unanimous consent of the Brethren present."

We are left in the dark as to the subject matter of this pamphlet, but I imagine it had some relation to the proposed Incorporation of the Society, some of the London lodges being strongly opposed to this proceeding.

"A Motion was made and seconded: That the matter of Provincials for this Metropolis, be maturely considered the next Lodge Night, in order that the R.W.M. may know with certainty the opinion of the members concerning it, so as to be able to speak agreeable thereto at the next Committee of Charity, or at any other time or place he may be legally called upon by the Grand Master or his Deputy for that purpose."

The foregoing paragraph, as well as that of Dec. 12th, 1768, on the same subject, will appear somewhat ambiguous without explanation, especially as the records of the Grand Lodge contain no reference to the matter.

The author of *Illustrations of Masonry*—William Preston, who was well versed in the affairs of the Craft, being employed in the Grand Secretary's Office—in describing the progress of Masonry during the Grand Mastership of the Duke of Beaufort, 1767—1771, says: "Another new appointment likewise took place during his Grace's administration, viz., the office of General Inspectors or Provincial Grand Masters for lodges within the bills of mortality; but the majority of the lodges in London disapproving the appointment the authority was soon after withdrawn."



SECOND TRACING BOARD OF THE LODGE OF EMULATION.

The subject was again before the Mourning Bush Lodge on April 10th, 1769, when the question was put, "and on holding up of hands the Brethren were for the R.W.M. & Wardens voting against the appointment of Provincials for this Metropolis."

June 12th.—At this meeting a ballot was taken for the removal of the lodge, twenty members voting on the question, when, by a majority of seventeen, it was decided to remove the lodge to *The Saint Paul's Head*, Cateaton Street.

On the 26th December of this year the lodge was joined by Bartholomew Ruspini, a brother who subsequently attained considerable eminence both masonically and socially. He was surgeon-dentist to the Prince of Wales and one of the Founders of the Prince of Wales's Lodge in 1787, a

lodge established by brethren attached to the person of His Royal Highness. In 1788 he was instrumental in establishing the Royal Cumberland Freemasons' School—so named after the Duchess of Cumberland, its first Patroness—now known as the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

He was appointed Grand Sword-Bearer in 1791, and continued in that office until 1813. His title of Chevalier he received from the Pope, who, in recognition of his general benevolence, and hospitality to foreigners in distress, created him a Knight of the Golden Spur, it is said "without solicitation from any quarter." This honour conferred on a distinguished Freemason being in such striking contrast to the treatment of our fraternity by more recent occupants of the Pontifical Chair deserves more than it appears to have received at the hands of the Chevalier's biographers—a mere passing mention—I have therefore much pleasure in stating, that to the best of my belief the name of the Pope, who thus evinced his freedom from prejudice and also his appreciation of real worth and personal merit, was Pius VI., who occupied the Papal throne from 1775 to 1798, when he was deposed by Napoleon, and died in the following year.

The minutes of January 28th, 1771, contain an example of the good-fellowship which in those days generally existed between the landlord and the members of the lodge.

"Bro. Wylde on account of his leaving the house was pleased to present to the Lodge the sum of One Guinea, requesting the Brethren present to drink a parting glass with him which was agreeably comply'd with."

1771, February 11th.—This night the lodge passed a resolution disapproving of the proposed Incorporation of the Society and voted "a sum not to exceed five guineas (in conjunction with other Lodges of the same opinion) to defray the expences of opposing that unconstitutional measure."

The new landlord (Bro. Marriott) "was this evening pleased to entertain the Brethren with a very elegant supper."

At a "Convention Night" (another name for an Emergency meeting) on January 31st, 1772, a case of rapid advancement is recorded in the Minutes:—"Capt. James Bunyan was proposed to be made a Mason in this Lodge, and as he is to sail in a few days requests that he be made this night, which was seconded and agreed to, and he was accordingly balloted for and unanimously voted a Candidate, and was admitted in the First and Second Degrees, and further requested to be raised to the Third Degree, which was granted, and he was accordingly raised to the Third Degree, and paid the usual fee."

At this period it seems to have been customary to invite the Grand Officers and certain other distinguished brethren to the Summer Feast, and occasionally to the ordinary lodge meetings, for at the end of the minutes of February 10th, 1772, is the following:—

"This night the Lodge was honour'd with Bro. Rowland Holt, Esq., Past S.G.W., Charles Taylor, Esq., Past J.G.W., Bro. Dunkelly, Provincial G.M. for Hampshire, Bro. Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart., Provincial G.M. for Yorkshire, and Bro. Hazeltine, Grand Secretary, and many more respectfull Brethren of the Somerset House Lodge."

1774, February 28th.—"A message was received from the Grand Master concerning Building a Hall . . . in consequence of which it was unanimously agreed that a voluntary subscription shou'd be opened, which was accordingly done, each Bro. agreeing to pay when call'd upon the sum affix'd to his name, and as a further encouragement to the same a Motion was made and Seconded that the Lodge meet on Wednesday y^e 9th March instead of the regular night, Monday y^e 14th which will enable us to report to the Grand Master the amount of what we are ready to pay when call'd upon for."

1774, April 25th.—"Bro. Frith made a Motion that Mr. Samuels do draw the picture of our W. Treasurer, and that he shall be allow'd Twelve Guineas for the same and likewise that a sum not exceeding Five Guineas shall be

allow'd for a Frame to y^e s'd picture, which was seconded and unanimously agreed to."

At this meeting "A motion was made and seconded that Twenty Pounds be paid at the next Quarterly Communication towards the Building a Hall."



THE CHEVALIER RUSPINI,
GRAND SWORD BEARER, 1791-1813.

The cash book of the lodge and the Grand Lodge report show that this sum was duly paid; the former also contains a record of the payment "to Bro^r Samuels of £12 12s. for drawing Bro^r Richford's picture, and of £5 5s. to Bro^r Oakes for a Frame."

As the portrait of the Treasurer is referred to as a drawing, we may assume that it was really drawn—not painted. But what has become of it? It is not now amongst the lodge property.

Bro^r Thomas Richford was the Treasurer thus honoured. He had been re-elected every six months since 1765, and continued in office until his death in 1775, and, it need hardly be said, was held in the highest esteem by the brethren.

1775, December 11th.—"A motion was made that a Bye Law might be pass'd that the present and succeeding Stewards shall have the power invested in them of Nominating their successors, and that such proposed Brother should be a member of this Lodge twelve preceding months, and that no Bro^r shall upon any pretence whatever, accept of the Apron without first giving his word as a Mason to comply with this regulation."

The above motion was put to the lodge on the 12th of February, 1776, and "carried unanimously in the affirmative," but was withdrawn by the proposer on the 11th of March following.

1776, October 14th.—"A motion was made by Bro Johnson and seconded by Bro^r Troutbeck, that the set of Jewells that lay useless be disposed of." On being put to the lodge at the next meeting this motion was negatived.

November 11th.—"Bro. Reason made the Lodge a present of a sett of Bowls which he had made in China for the use of this Lodge; his health with thanks was accordingly drank on the occasion."

1777, February 24th.—"A motion was made and seconded, that Bro. Reason's health be drank annually for the very genteel present he made the Lodge, and also that he be admitted an Honorary Member."

This motion was confirmed at the next meeting of the lodge.

1778, March 9th.—"Bro. Wilson proposed that a Public Visit be return'd in form to the Tuscan Lodge, which was agreed to unanimously."

Hospital for Consumption & Diseases of the Chest, Brompton.

FOUNDED A.D. 1841.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
ESTABLISHED FOR THE RECEPTION OF PATIENTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE KINGDOM.

SANATORIUM AND CONVALESCENT HOME, on the Chobham Ridges, near Frimley, Surrey.

Under the immediate Patronage of H.M. THE KING.; H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA; H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES; H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
President—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G., G.C.B.

Beds, 418.

In-Patients, 1904, 1,771.

Out-Patients, 1904, 12,391.

Annual Expenditure, over £35,000.

Only fixed Income, under £3,000.

EVERY Donor of £52 10s. at one time, or at different periods within three years, becomes a Governor for Life, and may recommend one In-Patient and eight Out-Patients in each year to the Hospital.

Every Subscriber of £5 5s. per annum becomes a Governor, and may recommend one In-Patient and eight Out-Patients to the Hospital during the year.

Annual Subscribers of less than £5 5s. are entitled to recommend four Out-Patients to the Hospital for each £1 1s. subscribed.

Every person making a bequest of £100 or upwards to the Hospital may nominate a Life Governor; and in the event of no such nomination being made, one of the Executors mentioned in the Will is entitled to the privileges of a Life Governor.

The Committee of Management earnestly appeal for Donations, Legacies, and especially new Annual Subscriptions.

FREDK. WOOD, Secretary

King's College Hospital

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

THE average Annual Expenditure of the Hospital is £21,000, and the Ordinary Income £15,000, leaving a sum of about £6,000 to be provided from other sources each year.

PORTUGAL STREET,

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

AN ERNEST APPEAL is made for Additional Funds to meet the deficiency, New Annual Subscriptions being especially welcome. Any contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, CHAS. AWDRY, Esq. or by H. S. TUNNARD, Secretary.

April 27th.—On this night the lodge was visited by the Master, Wardens, and Officers of the Tuscan Lodge. The interchange of "visits in form" seems to have been a general custom amongst the old lodges at this period, and for many years afterwards, for at the next meeting it is recorded that "The Castle Lodge of Harmony, agreeable to their notice, paid a public visit in due form, and were received with the utmost friendship and cordiality."

This practice was enjoined by the old Constitutions (1723) in the following words:—"All *particular Lodges* are to observe the same *Usages* as much as possible; in order to which, and for cultivating a good Understanding among *Freemasons*, some members out of *every Lodge* shall be deputed to visit the *other Lodges* as often as shall be thought convenient."

Although Rule 149 of the present Constitutions is to the same purpose as the above, I think it is now very seldom observed.

The records of many old lodges indicate periods of prosperity and of decline, and this is particularly noticeable in the career of the Mourning Bush Lodge, as down to the year 1778, the lodge appears to have been remarkably successful, both in regard to membership as well as in its financial affairs; but during the year last mentioned the minutes show a decided falling off in the attendance of members. At the July meeting there were not sufficient members to open the lodge, and during the remainder of the year the attendances were small, and the minutes of proceedings unusually brief and indifferently recorded. On January 25th, 1779, Bro. Wilson made a Motion, and was seconded by Bro. Frith, that One Guinea should be in future carried to the Committee of Charity instead of the former usual donation of Two Guineas; No meetings appear to have been held the months of February and March, and on April 12th it was resolved that the lodge should meet monthly instead of fortnightly as heretofore. No minutes of the June meeting are recorded in the book, the page on which they should have been entered being left blank.

This is the more strange as it was election night, and it is clear that a meeting was held, for at the July meeting the new officers are mentioned. No further omissions appear in the minutes, but the business done was very little, and the attendance of members small in comparison with what it had been in previous years.

On the 13th March, 1780, the lodge was visited by Bros. White and Cousins, of the Stewards Lodge, and this visit in all probability was the first step towards the amalgamation of the two lodges—Mourning Bush and Emulation—which took place a few months later, Bro. William White being then a prominent member of the lodge last named, and also of the Stewards Lodge.

At a meeting of the lodge on August 14th, 1780, six members and one visitor being present, the subject of uniting with the Lodge of Emulation, No. 255, was brought forward by the Master, and it was resolved to appoint a committee of six to meet the same number of members of the Lodge of Emulation, and to report the conditions on which that lodge would agree to unite with the Mourning

Bush Lodge. Accordingly, on September 4th following, the two Committees, consisting of four members of the Mourning Bush Lodge and seven of the Lodge of Emulation, held a meeting, and having taken the matter into consideration, it was "Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended by the Committee of each Lodge to their respective lodges at their next meeting, that the two Lodges unite at the Paul's Head Tavern. . . . Also that it be recommended to the Officers of each Lodge to resign their respective offices, and, in order to avoid any distinction or preference in the election of Officers of the Lodge, when united, that the Deputy Grand Master to take the Chair for the purpose of presiding at the Election of Officers for the remainder of the present year, or in his absence one of the other present Grand Officers."

The report of the Committee was read and approved at the next meeting of the lodge, and "A motion was then made by our R.W.M., Seconded by B^r Smerdon, that our Lodge of the Mourning Bush, and the Lodge of Emulation, do unite with and take place next Lodge Night, the second Monday in October, which was agreed to Nem. Con. and that our R.W.M. and others of the Committee do now go to the Lodge of Emulation held at the London Tavern and acquaint them with the same.

On the 9th of October, 1780, after two brethren had been raised and one initiated, "B^r White took the Chair as R.W.M. of the Stewards Lodge, no other Grand Officer present. The Brethren of the Lodge of Emulation was introduced and Union took place, the Secretaries of both Lodges read their minutes." A ballot was then taken for the Mastership of the united lodges, when B^r Frith was elected by a large majority, and subsequently appointed B^r White Senior Warden for the remainder of the quarter.

At this meeting there appears from the minute book to have been nine members of the "Mourning Bush" present, and fifteen members of the "Emulation."

Having finished my examination of the existing records of the older lodge, I will now proceed to an investigation of those appertaining to its junior partner.—(To be continued.)

TELEPHONE NO. 12282 CENTRAL.

The Surgical Aid Society,

CHIEF OFFICES:

Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President: THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.C.M.G.

THIS Society was established in 1862 to supply SPINAL SUPPORTS, LEG INSTRUMENTS, TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, ETC., and every other description of mechanical support, to the poor, without limit as to locality or disease. Since the commencement of the Society it has supplied 498,759 APPLIANCES TO THE POOR.

Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Life Subscription of £5 5s., entitles to Two Recommendations per annum, the number of letters increasing in proportion to the amount of Contributions.

Subscriptions and Donations are earnestly solicited.

and will be thankfully received by the Bankers, Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Ltd., Lombard Street, or at the Chief Office of the Society by RICHARD C. TRESSIDER, Secretary.

The Cancer Hospital (Free)

FOUNDED 1851.

BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W.

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this terrible disease who are admitted free without the trouble of procuring a Subscriber's Letter

A number of beds are provided for Patients who may remain for Life.

All Applicants are seen each week-day at Two o'clock.

The Diet provided has to be most generous, and the Treatment of the most expensive kind.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are Urgently Solicited for General Purposes and for the Research Department.

Secretary—FRED. W. HOWELL.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF A LEGACY.—To those benevolent persons who kindly desire to become benefactors by Will to this Institution, the following Form of Legacy is respectfully recommended:—

"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), situate in the Fulham Road, Brompton, London, Middlesex, the sum of the said Institution."

(free of Legacy Duty), to be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of