

ordinary kind, and it is almost needless to add that if twice the number of tickets had been available, they could have been easily disposed of. The dinner consisted of roast beef, roast legs of mutton, roast veal, ham, Christmas pudding and mince pie, and there appeared to be an abundance of everything.—*London Freemason.*

It is one thing to be recipients of good; it is quite another matter to be doers of good. One class of material is attracted to the Masonic organization by the thought of what shall be gained by connection with such a society. The motive is that of selfishness, which may be of a lower or higher grade. Another class is influenced, at least in part we hope, by the thought that if they take their place in an association which stands for morals and benevolence, they will be able to do more in the discharge of the duties of related life. It is their desire to be of service to others, and they seek admission to the Masonic lodge, believing that thus the door of opportunity will be opened for a wider and more blessed service.

It appears that there are craftsmen who do not understand that the Masonic ballot is to be secret and inviolate, nor that when a candidate has been declared rejected, all discussion of the matter must stop. No one then has any right to declare how he balloted, nor to try to discover how any one else balloted, nor to assume that any improper motive caused the rejection. For an improper rejection there is but one legal remedy, and that is to wait the constitutional time, then repetition for the degrees, let the matter take the usual course and abide the result, whether it be favorable or unfavorable. It must be remembered, also, that all jurisdictions respect a rejection for one year at least, and some perpetually, and that any attempt to attain the degrees surreptitiously, is almost certain to be discovered and punished.

"CAN THAT MAN BE A MASON?" WAS a question we heard asked not long ago, when the character of a cold-blooded and hard man, whose selfishness made him an object of general remark, was under consideration. His membership in the Masonic fraternity had to be admitted, albeit he was said, by those who know him best, to be self-willed and arrogant to an extraordinary degree, and almost wholly wanting in any feeling of regard for others. This man had never been made a Mason in his heart. Only in a technical sense could he claim to be included among "Brothers and Fellows." If he had been wrought upon and moulded by the principles that give character to the organization, he would have been delivered, at least to some good degree, out of his selfishness and hard ways of life, and would have shown more of that "one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin."

#### A BROTHER VOUCHED FOR.

Among the thousands of Masters of lodges on this continent, it is a reasonable supposition that there are many now invested with power to preside for the first time, and it cannot be amiss to call their attention to the words forming our caption, which in the course of the year now passing, they will frequently hear and be expected to act upon. Among all the duties of the Master, none can rightly be considered as of higher importance than the admission of strange brethren, and none should be more scrupulously guarded from careless execution than this. Every presiding officer should understand the authority with which he is clothed, and the obligation he is under with regard to visiting brethren, and while he receives the truly worthy with proper courtesy, let him refuse all who may be open to suspicion with unbending firmness. He has agreed, in the most solemn manner, that no visitor shall be received into his lodge without