

to appear in his proper surplice or insignia, otherwise he cannot lawfully officiate. A Judge cannot take his seat on the bench of the Assizes Court and officiate there unless he is clothed in his robe and insignia of office. A Barrister is not allowed to plead in that Court unless clothed in his robe, and wearing a white cravat; and a Masonic officer must be clothed in his proper regalia, the insignia of his office, before he can claim official recognition. All those officers that are invested with any uniform, insignia of office or regalia, receive the same as an insignia of their office, as the distinguishing sign of office; if they wear it they thereby signify that they intend to act in their official capacity; if they do not wear it, they for the time abandon their official character, and appear as private citizens or members of society. The regalia, therefore, of a D. D. G. M. is an indispensable appendage to his official acts while inside of a lodge, and if he claims to preside at the same. An analagous case may be quoted from the Constitution, viz: That in cases of masonic trial before the Board of General Purposes the Constitution provides that:—"The members of the Board shall be in masonic clothing when they proceed to the investigation of any charge or complaint."

The W. M., from whom a Brother who holds the office of D. D. G. M., but who appears in the Lodge *without* his proper clothing as such D. D. G. M., demands that he, the W. M., leave the chair and give it and the gavel up to him, is not only perfectly justified in refusing that request, but *should* refuse the same, by virtue of his obligation as an installed Master of a Lodge, and give the D. D. G. M. to understand that if he, the D. D. G. M., will attempt to act contrary to his C. B., he, the W. M., will at least not be an accessory thereto by assisting him in so doing.

OTTO KLOTZ.

Preston, November, 1879.

We are glad to receive the forego-

ing from our R. W. Brother, and we would be pleased if more discussion would take place upon our answers in this Department than usually occurs. It is only through discussion of disputed points that the true principle is arrived at. Differences of opinion will always exist, and when these are argued out a proper decision will generally be enabled to be given. We would like to hear the views of others of our readers on this question.

In some Districts the regalia is not yet provided. According to the strict reading of the Constitution, the D. D. C. M. cannot visit without being in full regalia. The Constitution also says that it is his duty to visit all the lodges in the District, so that, in these circumstances, he must violate either one provision of the Constitution or the other.

The wording of the Constitution is very strong, but if strictly carried out, it would prevent a D. D. G. M. from attending any lodge except in full regalia. He could not appear "simply in a P. M. apron," for that would not be "his proper clothing." Similarly, all Past Grand officers must wear their full regalia as such, or they "shall not, on any pretence, be admitted."

We think it would be better not to construe so strictly the provision as to regalia, or to say in effect that the regalia confers the powers of office.—
ED.]

FREEMASONRY at Prince Albert, N. W.T.—The following officers of Kinistino Lodge, A. F. & A. M., U. D., G. R. C., were installed on Friday, Oct. 3rd, 1879:—

W. M.—W. Bro. Chas. F. Young.

S. W.—Bro. John McKenzie.

J. W.—Bro. Geo. Duck.

Chap.—Bro. J. Lestock Reid.

Treas.—Bro. Chas. Mair.

Secy.—Bro. James C. Flett.

S. D.—Bro. A. Everett Porter, M.D.

J. D.—Bro. George Tait.

I. G.—Bro. Joseph Coombs.

Tyler—Bro. E. Stanley.