

tremely simple. The E.A. apron is of white leather, and only varies from the English one in having the lower corners round. That of F.C. has blue silk edging and strings. The M.M. apron has a wider border, with three rosettes on the body of the apron, whilst the flap is entirely covered with blue silk; a small blue sash, with a white rosette at the point, is also worn with this. The apron of the Grand Officers is edged with crimson, and has neither tassels nor rosettes, except in the case of the Grand Master, who is distinguished by three crimson rosetts; the collar is of crimson watered ribbon, edged with white, from which is suspended the jewel, consisting of a gold square and compasses, enclosing a star, on which is enameled the white Geneva Cross on a red field which is the shield of the Republic. Each Lodge has also its own distinctive jewel.

In Hungary the members of the Grand Lodge wear collars of light blue watered silk, with a narrow edging of red, white and green—the national colors—from which is suspended a five-pointed star, enameled in the centre with a number of emblems and bearing the inscription “Magnus Laton Hunc Coetus Symbolicus.” The Grand Officers also wear collars of orange-colored ribbon, with a narrow edging of dark green, lined with white silk and embroidered with the emblem of office and acacia leaves. The aprons are extremely simple, with blue edging, and, for Master Masons, three rosettes; even that of the Grand Master is precisely the same.

Under the former Grand Orient, the Grand Officers' aprons were edged with orange ribbon, and they wore sashes of the same color, edged with dark green, and having a brass square and compasses attached to a green rosette at the point. The Master Masons' aprons were often elaborately engraved and painted as in the specimens exhibited.

Under the former St. John's Grand Lodge the aprons were as at present, but Master Masons wore blue watered silk sashes, elaborately embroidered,

lined with black, also a small ivory key on a narrow blue collarette. Both these latter bodies are now merged in the Symbolic Grand Lodge.

In Germany the various Grand Lodges exhibit considerable variation in size and shape of the aprons; some are extremely diminutive, and some very large, whilst the shape also varies, being square rounded or shield shaped. Some bear rosettes, others levels, the latter even on the E.A. apron, so that obviously their symbolism is not the same as in England, where they are used to designate Past Masters only. Each German Lodge also possesses its own distinctive jewel, of which I have a large collection.

Under the Grande Oriente Nacional de Spain, the F.A. apron is of white leather, rounded at the bottom, but with a pointed flap, worn raised; that of F.C. is identical, the flap being turned down; the M.M. apron is of white satin, with curved flap, edged with crimson, and embroidered with square and compasses enclosing the letter G., the letters M. and B. and three stars. The apron is lined with black brocaded silk, and embroidered with skull, cross-bones and three stars, for use in the third degree. The officers' jewels are identical with those of England.

In Portugal, the Grand Officers wear white satin aprons edged with blue and gold, and with three rosettes of the same. The color is of blue watered silk embroidered with acacia in gold. The gauntlers have also G.O.L.U. (Grande Oriente Lusitania Unido) embroidered on them, with the date of its formation, 1869. The ordinary Craft clothing is very simple.

The clothing of the Grand Orient of Egypt is practically identical with that of England, but the colors are thistle and sea-green instead of dark and light blue. The organist's jewel is an Ood (a kind of guitar) instead of a lyre, and the rank of the wearer is indicated by the number of stars embroidered on the collar.

The Grand Lodges of the English Colonies wear clothing similar to that