

in power for the time being, is himself the East, that is the power, the light and life-giving principle to the lodge. He forms, controls, and disperses the lodge at his will and pleasure, precisely as the sun by its action brings forth the leaves upon the trees, continues them for a time, then ripens them, and scatters them to the four winds of heaven. Thus, it will be seen that no matter what portion of the lodge room be occupied by the Master as his seat, that portion is symbolically, and hence Masonically, the East.

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### BROTHERLY LOVE.

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Bless'd be that man, whose honest Mason-heart,  
 Goes out to him who poor, was once as  
     rich as he ;  
 Who hastes to take a worthy Brother's  
     part,  
 And scorns the stale excuse of glib  
     hypocrisy.  
 The soul that cannot to its duties rise,  
 Should boast no Mason Brothers, wife  
     or child or friends ;  
 The flashes in the hungry tiger's eyes  
 Are kind as his, while gloating o'er the  
     heart he rends.  
 These batten on the ancient soil they've  
     cursed,—  
 Oh! that we ne'er again may meet  
     another,  
 On land or water wheresoe'er dispersed.  
 Who knows not love, yet calls himself  
     our Brother.

—*Chio.*

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### MASONRY IN CHINA.

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The *China Mail* of a recent date, gives a lengthy and interesting account of one of the largest and most successful functions that have ever been seen in Hong Kong for many years past, and which took place in the City Hall on the 25th of that month. The various masonic lodges in the Colonies united in carrying out on a large scale a grand ball which for some time excited very great interest, and for which

preparations of the most lavish and elaborate description were made. About a thousand of the principal residents in the Colony were present. His Excellency the Governor was received on his arrival by the brethren connected with the several Masonic degrees, and together with other distinguished guests passed from the main entrance to the grand staircase under an arch of steel formed by the Knights Templars. The labors of the several committees to whom were intrusted the preparations and management of this magnificent entertainment appear to have met with the fullest reward in the expressions of satisfaction with which their efforts were crowned. The whole affair reflects the greatest credit on Masonic organization.

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### DEACONS IN AN ENGLISH LODGE IN 1767.

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In the By-laws of Probitry Lodge, No 61, of Halifax, Eng., provision is made for the "Sen. and Jun. Deacons" as regular officers, with the Wardens, Secretary, etc., the 10th Regulation reading as follows :

"The Senior Deacon is to carry Messages to and from the Master to the Senior Warden, or as he is otherwise appointed, and so also the Junior Deacon to and from the Senior Warden to the Junior, or as otherwise required."

I consider this a very valuable indication of the usage in a "Modern" lodge, so early as 1767, and especially because it appears to be the first of its kind. Deacons were appointed in Ireland in 1727, and in Scotland, under the mainly operative régime, they were well known for centuries before then. In England, however, the custom is first to be met with under the "Ancients," and likely enough was introduced by Bro. Laurence Dermott, when he came on the scene in 1752. They were not officially adopted by the "Moderns," but became the rule of the "United Grand