

and Charity jewels. All others are illegal.

I will now briefly glance at the clothing of the Continental Grand Lodges, and will commence with Denmark. In that country the Fraternity is most exclusive, being in reality a State institution, with the King at its head. I am able to exhibit a set of aprons and sashes belonging to the Grand Lodge of Denmark, which I had very great difficulty in procuring. The Rite is the Swedish is purely Christian in character, consisting of the following degrees, viz.: 1. Entered Apprentice, 2. Fellow Craft; 3. Master Mason; 4. Entered Apprentice Master of St. Andrew; 5. Fellow Craft Master of St. Andrew; 6. Master of the Scotch Lodge of St. Andrew; 7. Knight of the East and of Jerusalem called also "Steward Brother;" 8. Knight of the West or Knight Templar, called also True Templar, Master of the Key and Favorite Brother of Solomon; 9. Commander of the Temple or Favorite Brother of St. John; 10. Preceptor of the Temple or the Favorite Brother of St. Andrew; 11. Master of the Temple-Knight Commander of the Red Cross; 12. Dignitary of the Chapter; 13. Most Wise Vicar of Solomon or Grand Master of the Order.

The Deputy Grand Master is called The Attorney of Solomon.

All the Brethren wear small "trowels;" that of the E. A. is of rough silver on a string of leather, that of the F.C. of polished silver on white silk, that of the M.M. of gold on a blue ribbon. Brethren who have taken degrees above the seventh, wear a special attire in bodies of their own Order, which is not allowed to be seen by Brethren of the lower degrees.

In the case of the Grand Lodges of Norway and Sweden, the clothing is practically identical with that of Denmark. It also includes a collarette, trowel, and an ivory key. The latter is still worn in many Grand Lodges as it was once in England, and a reference to it is found in some old "catch" questions of the Fraternity. In Sweden,

the Brotherhood is so highly esteemed that it has its own Order of civil knighthood, that of Charles XIII, and membership of the higher degrees also carries civil nobility.

Under the Grand Orient of France the aprons are very elaborately embroidered or painted, and edged sometimes with crimson, and sometimes with blue. Blue embroidered sashes (lined with black for use in the third degree) are in common use also.

In Italy, the E.A. apron is a plain white skin; the F.C. has one edged and lined with green, and with a square printed in the centre; the M.M. wears one lined and edged with crimson, and bearing the square and compasses. Master Masons also wear a very handsome sash of green silk, edged with red, richly embroidered in gold, and lined with black silk, on which are embroidered the emblems of mortality in silver. Members of the third degree who choose to do so may wear more elaborately ornamented aprons.

In Greece, Master Masons formerly wore silk or satin aprons, painted or embroidered, and edged with crimson, and also a very beautiful sash similar to that worn in Italy, but of blue and red instead of green; now, however, the clothing is identical with that worn in England.

In Holland, a custom similar to that in vogue in Scotland prevails, and each Lodge selects its own color or colors, which are used both in the clothing and in the ribbons to which the seals are attached. In addition to this, a considerable amount of additional ornament in the way of embroidery, painting, fringes, etc., is freely employed at the pleasure of the Lodge or the individual.

In Belgium the Grand Lodge clothing is of light-blue silk bordered with gold fringe, and without tassels. The collars are embroidered in gold with the jewel of the office to which they pertain, and with acacia and other emblems.

In Switzerland, under the Grand Lodge "Alpina," the clothing is ex-