

a physical disqualification for being made a Mason.—Mississippi, 1878, p. 7.

5. Reading a petition for the degrees is not "receiving" it. After it has been read it is received by the voice of the Lodge either tacitly or formally given; or at its pleasure the Lodge may refuse to receive it.—Illinois, 1878, p. 51.

6. Lodge A received a petition for degrees, but before initiation candidate moved into jurisdiction of another Lodge; which must confer the degree? Answer—The Lodge which he petitioned.—Indiana, 1878, p. 22.

7. Can a man who has a stiff knee be made a Mason? Answer—That depends somewhat on the degree of stiffness. By referring to Anderson's constitution, published in London in 1723, under the head of ancient charges, general head number four, you will find the following language used in describing the qualifications of candidates, to wit: "Unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his master's lord, and of being made a brother, and then a Fellow Craft in due time," &c. These were the physical qualifications of candidates when Masonry was operative; and even at that time your man with a stiff knee might have been received as an apprentice. At this time, when Masonry is only speculative, we should be stringent as to the mental qualifications of candidates; but liberal as to their physical. Therefore, in the case at bar, I would decide, if this candidate can kneel at the altar, and take the proper steps, he is qualified, in that respect, to be made a Mason.—Iowa, 1878, p. 233.

8. We have an Entered Apprentice Mason in our Lodge who is a splendid business man, a good citizen, wealthy, and a number one fellow, but it is impossible for him to learn the lectures and stand the required examinations. Query—Can't you, as Grand Master, grant us a dispensation, authorizing us to confer the other degrees upon him, waiving the examinations? Answer—The Grand Master has power to do almost anything except to furnish brains for candidates, and he might do that if he had them to spare.—Iowa, 1878, p. 233.

9. A person is elected to the first degree; but before receiving it is taken sick; after his recovery he lets the matter rest for three years, for causes not under his control; should not his election hold good, having paid for the degrees? Answer—If a person is prevented by sickness from taking his first degree, his election