

the Grand Master, dies before the case has been reviewed by the Grand Lodge, can he be buried with Masonic honors? Answer.—He is a Master Mason in good standing. His Masonic privileges, as also those of his Lodge, being simply held in abeyance, not destroyed. He is, therefore, entitled to Masonic burial. His Lodge, however, being without authority to perform such service, the nearest Lodge must, by permission of the Grand Master, convene and perform the funeral service.—Missouri, 1878, p. 18.

7. That on the occasion of the funeral of a deceased brother there should be no joint participation with any non-Masonic Society; and that in case the Lodge did officiate, its control of the burial service should be exclusive.—Montana, 1878, p. 19.

8. A Lodge must be closed after funeral ceremonies, and the brethren must return to the Lodge for that purpose, unless excused by the W. M.—Ohio, 1878, p. 37.

9. The friends of a brother who died under suspension for non-payment of dues, cannot, by paying his dues, entitle him to Masonic burial.—Kentucky, 1877, p. 14.

CANDIDATES.

1. As to the eligibility of persons for the degrees, in the cases of one who had lost the second finger of the right hand, of one who had lost two fingers of the right hand, of one who had a contracted right thumb touching the palm, and of another with a stiff knee. I had only to reply that a regulation of the Grand Lodge requires that a candidate must have his right limbs as a man ought to have, and be able to conform literally to what the several degrees respectively require of him.—California, 1878, p. 419.

2. That a man with so much of an infirmity as to incapacitate him from receiving a proper knowledge of the degrees, and complying with the necessary requirements, cannot be made a Mason.—Connecticut, 1878, p. 27.

3. *a.* An applicant with a defect in the right hip that makes it impossible to put the right heel to the ground, is ineligible.

b. An applicant who has lost the first three fingers on the right hand, is ineligible.

The physical defects in both these cases clearly prevent a literal compliance with the requirements of the degrees.—Louisiana, 1878, p. 20.

4. The loss of one-half of the little finger of the right hand is not