

lazy, who don't like to go so far to their lodge. Now, my experience is that a lazy mason will soon get so lazy that he will not attend his lodge if it is within fifty steps of his door, while the zealous, live mason will go, no matter if he should have to ride ten miles. Lazy masons are just about as much use to the lodge as lazy christians are to the church. They help to swell the count of membership, are always ready to avail themselves of its benefits, but don't like to help shoulder its burdens. The lodge and the church would be as well off without them."

CONFERRING A HIGHER DEGREE ON MATERIAL OF ANOTHER GRAND LODGE.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1881.—Grand Master Grainger decided that an entered apprentice initiated in a lodge in South Carolina, which lodge had become defunct, and who afterwards moved to North Carolina, and applied to a lodge for the second and third degrees, was the property of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, and that his petition could not be acted upon without the consent of that Grand Lodge or its Grand Master.

TWO DEGREES NOT TO BE CONFERRED ON A CANDIDATE THE SAME NIGHT.

MARYLAND, 1881.—Grand Master Tyson says: "I have granted several dispensations for conferring degrees, but have refused permission to confer two degrees at the same meeting, or to dispense with the examination as to proficiency.

MASTER FROM FLOOR.

ARKANSAS, 1881.—Grand Master Van Hoose says: "He granted a dispensation to install Bro. J. J. Marrs, who had been elected from the floor. I had once before refused to grant said dispensation, but now I am satisfied it was for the best interest of the lodge to elect him."

MASSACHUSETTS, 1881.—Grand Master Lawrence says: "On the 14th of October my attention was called to an illegality in the election of Worshipful Master of Eden Lodge of Ware. The lodge had, in violation of the constitution, elected as Master a brother who has never served in the office of Warden. As in duty bound I declared the election invalid, and directed that the last Master, or, in case of his failure so to do, the Senior Warden should take charge of the lodge until the next election."

Mackey says: "there are two exceptions to the rule requiring preparatory service in a Wardenship, in which a Mason may be elected to the office of Master, without having previously passed through that of a Warden. The first of these is the case of a new lodge, which has just received a warrant of constitution from the Grand Lodge, and in which the officers are, for the first time, to be installed. Here it is not considered necessary that the new Master should have previously served as a Warden. The second case is where, even in an old lodge, neither of the Wardens, nor any one who has previously filled the office of Master or Warden, will consent to serve as presiding officer. Of course a dispensation from the Grand Master is necessary."