

MASONRY IN RUSSIA.—It may be interesting to literary Masons to note the appearance in Russia of a book of historical materials relating to the Fraternity. On the suppression of Freemasonry in that country, all the lodge furniture and insignia of the Russian Freemasons were seized and deposited in the Public Library at Moscow, together with the archives of the various lodges. M. Pypin, a well-known and laborious student of Russian history, has recently collected these together, and has published them under the title of "Materials for the History of Masonic Lodges." Although this cannot be regarded as any indication of a change in the policy of the Russian Government towards the Fraternity, it is at least satisfactory to note the appearance of such a work without any opposition on the part of the authorities. So long, however, as Russian society continues to be eaten through, as it is, with numerous secret political societies, it is vain to anticipate any change in the views of the Government.—*Kenneth R. H. Mackenzie.*

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## JURISPRUDENCE.

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### RECENT DECISIONS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF TENNESSEE.

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1 The vote on charges for unmasonic conduct, should be taken on each specification separately, and by ballot.

[In Canada, as also in a number of other jurisdictions, the vote is taken openly.—ED. CRAFTSMAN.]

2. A notice to members published in a newspaper is not a legal summons.

3. No mason is entitled as a matter of *right courtesy*. It is the duty of each subordinate Lodge to bury a deceased worthy member with masonic rites, if requested by the deceased, or by his near relatives after his death. In all other cases, such masonic honors may be granted or withheld as the Lodge may deem best.

[The obligation of the Lodge being conceded, we think that a deceased worthy Master Mason is entitled by right as well as by courtesy to masonic burial.—ED. CRAFTSMAN.]

4. A Lodge may remit dues, or excuse from payment indigent brethren who are unable to pay, but in all cases where members have the ability to pay, such delinquent members shall be suspended from all the privileges of masonry for such time as the Lodge may determine.

5. A member of a Lodge may join with petitioners for a new Lodge, and act with them until a charter is obtained without affecting his membership in the old Lodge, but when a charter is obtained, embracing him as one of the charter members, his membership ceases with the old Lodge, and he becomes a member of the new Lodge, and if he has no demit, the new Lodge becomes responsible for his Lodge dues to the old Lodge, in all respects as if it had admitted a member from another Lodge without a demit.

[This rule does not obtain in this jurisdiction.—ED. CRAFTSMAN.]