

of an inhabitant of the Eastern portion of the globe. From Scone, above all other places in Scotland, we should have expected something decidedly scotch; but, instead, the tyler was elaborately got up as "The Grand Turk!" In the absence of whiskers, which Nature seems to have denied him, and which he bitterly complained could not be obtained in Edinburgh either for love or money; this Scotch "Grand Turk" had his face blackened in a most absurd manner with burned cork. The principal portion of his dress consisted of a blue tunic and white trousers. He wore a turban, surmounted by a large white feather; a silver crescent adorned the side of his headdress, and in his hand he carried an Andrea Ferrara, the age of which was not known by any member of the lodge. The tyler of the lodge from Biggar wore a blue overcoat and a cocked hat, and was by no means a bad representation of Mr. Bumble as sketched by Mr. Dickens. From Auchterarder we had something of historical interest. The tyler bore the huge double-handed sword which Sir John de Grahame is said to have wielded on the disastrous battle-field of Falkirk. Although seven inches have been taken from the length of this terrible weapon since it became the property of the lodge, the blade yet measures four feet seven inches, and the handle one foot six inches. It was presented to the lodge in 1791 by Gillespie Grahame of Orthal (a lineal descendant of Sir John), who was then Grand Master of the lodge. The Stirling Lodge attracted particular attention. The tyler, a "burly chiel," was dressed in Highland costume, and carried a double handed sword, which was actually found on the field of Bannockburn more than a century ago. It is preserved as a relic by this ancient lodge, whose charter was granted by King David of "pious memory." This ponderous weapon was presented to the lodge by Sir Henry Seaton of Touch, who in 1720, when he discovered it, was Worshipful Grand Master of the Stirling Lodge. The Thistle and Rose Lodge from Stevenson, was headed by a tyler attired in a long green baize coat, nearly touching the ground, with a broad collar. On his head he wore a 42nd Highland bonnet, with a great rosette, and his pigmy figure looked more diminutive from the ridiculous costume in which it was clad. The Dunkeld Lodge, No. 14, can boast of having brought a splendid specimen of a Highlander to Edinburgh. The tyler of the lodge, who we believe is upwards of eighty years old, was clad in the "Garb of old Gaul," and his burly frame suggested what a terrible fellow he would be to meet in a Highland raid. But the lodges were all "topped" by the tyler of lodge No. 400, from Burntisland, who were headed by a young man of sallow complexion, at least six feet six inches high—a Saul among his brethren—dressed in imitation of a Chinese giant. He looked his part to a nicety; and but for the fact that his pig-tail was of a darker hue than his natural hair; one might have imagined that the Masons had impressed Chang-Chang for the purpose of taking part in the procession. The tyler of lodge No. 17—Ancient Brazen, Linlithgow—carried an Andrea Ferrara, said to have been used at the second battle of Falkirk, in the year 1746. It is nicked from hilt to point with a number of marks. The tyler of the Roman Eagle Lodge, Edinburgh, who was attired in a complete suit of armour, and mounted on horseback, attracted a great deal of attention. In connection with the Edinburgh Defensive Band, there was exhibited the original flag, said to be 108 years old. The Defensive Band, composed of the merchants of Edinburgh, was formed in the year 1786. The tyler was dressed in the uniform the merchants wore at that time, and he carried a firelock, which last saw active service when the Defensive Band marched to Leith to meet Paul Jones, who, fortunately, was prevented by contrary winds from getting further up the Firth than Inchkeith. Subsequent to the period referred to the merchants formed themselves into the Edinburgh Defensive Band of Freemasons. The Edinburgh Journeyman Lodge displayed amongst other flags and banners the ancient "Blue Blanket," referred to elsewhere. Near the rear of the procession were several representatives of the Mother Kilwinning Lodge, No. 0, who are possessed of many ancient relics, but who only brought with them, on account of the great distance they had to travel, a sword with an ivory handle, gilt with gold, and an ancient flag. It would be observed by many that a great number of the lodges had the word "Kilwinning" inscribed on their flags, and as it is not generally known, it may be stated that Kilwinning being the presumed birth-place of Masonry in Scotland, younger lodges assume "Kilwinning" in addition to their distinctive title. The Kilwinning Lodge is entitled to take rank next to the Grand Lodge.

The corner stone having been laid with the usual ceremonies, the Prince made an address, in which he expressed his great gratification at the enthusiastic reception he had met with and the high honor that had been conferred upon him in being made Patron of the Craft in Scotland. A number of Masonic banquets took place in the evening.