

laws. The twelve acres which surround the edifice not only give sufficient scope for cricket and foot ball, but for garden ground and for feeding cows, pigs, poultry, &c., so that on entering the immaculate dairy you are informed, with justifiable pride, that the milk, cream, and butter, and eggs consumed on the premises are all of home growth. The boys' dietary is liberal and without stint, nor are reasonable periods of relaxation begrudged. The holidays usually are, at Midsummer five weeks at the homes of the pupils, if wished; two weeks at Christmas at the Institution; there is a half-holiday on Wednesday and Saturday in each week, and on the last Wednesday in the months of February, May, September, and December, parents or friends of the pupils are admitted to visit them.

"It must always be borne in mind," says the report, 'that the object of this Institution is, by culminating from its administration all trace of 'Charity' in the cold signification of the word, to elevate the moral tone of the pupils, and to give them the same educational advantages they would have enjoyed had the lives of their parents been spared, thus fitting them for the social positions they were in all human probability destined to fill. And this must be always kept in view when the cost of the education given in this School is considered, or compared with that of other schools.'

"After all, for what is this apology offered. At an expenditure of £40,000, the great confederation of English Masonry possess a building of which, we may fairly say, they have reason to be proud. No school which is under the necessity of entering upon new quarters should neglect to examine the admirable provision for lodging and tuition made by the designers of this institution. The cost per head to the close of 1867 for actual domestic and educational expenditure, excluding office expenses and the education of boys out of the School, amounted to £36 22s. 2½d.; including office expenses, rate and taxes, and all expenditure, to £46 15s. 1d.; and these figures compare most advantageously with other charitable institutions, when the peculiar positions of the incipients of the education given here is fairly taken into calculation. Comparing the Masonic School with the best and most reasonable of the modern attempts at economy and efficiency, it presents an indisputable superiority. Dissect the items of its expenditure, and, remembering that it is not a merely eleemosynary institution, the only one to which the most minute critic can take exception is the one affected by the limited number of boys. The office expenses, when seventy boys partook of the benefits of the fund, were high in proportion to the cost per head; they are lower with 100 boys; enlarge the school and they will assume their proper relation to the general expenditure.

"And now," to quote Charles Dickens, 'the magic reel which, rolling on before, has led the chronicler thus far, slackens in its pace and stops; it lies before the goal; the pursuit is at an end.' We have been deeply and sincerely interested in this week's investigation, undertaken without a grain of prejudice; carried on with, at any rate, a sincere intention of conveying a fair impression of our own deliberate judgment; and culminating in a desire that all those within our influence may judge for themselves of what may be done by good, downright individual knight-errantry in this dull age of the decaying world. We exhort every reader who may consider our picture over-coloured, to go to Wood Green and judge for himself."

THAT was a thrilling scene in the English House of Lords, in 1789, when Bishop Hoadley rose to defend the institution of Freemasonry. A bill was offered for the suppression of all secret societies; an amendment had been made to except Masonry from the operation of the law. Bishop Hoadley gave utterance to a triumphant vindication of the Order, and pronounced a thrilling eulogium upon it. After showing the injustice of comparing Freemasonry with political societies, he gave, as a peroration, an invocation to the Spirit of Truth. He fixed his eyes above, as though gazing at the Being he had invoked, turned his robes backward, as if to court her keenest gaze, and declared his solemn convictions, the result of long personal experience, of the purity, religious tendencies, and the moral and social advantages of genuine Masonry. The amendment was adopted.