

It is a mistake to attempt to confer too many degrees at one meeting. It renders the last part tame and spiritless. It is bad, too, because it prevents the regular study and practice of the work. One long evening is not half so beneficial as two or three short ones. One degree is enough for one meeting.

PREPARATIONS on a magnificent scale are in progress, to commemorate in Philadelphia, on September 25th, the 100th anniversary of the separation of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania from the Grand Lodge of England. This is the oldest Grand body in the United States, being the first to separate from the fraternity of the mother-country.

THE Committee on Jurisprudence, of Arkansas, answered no to the following question: "A man has had his right thigh broken, from the effects of which he is still a little lame, but walks without crutches or stick; performs all kinds of manual labor that is usual for a farmer, but has not the full sense of feeling in his right foot. Is he physically disqualified?"

MASONIC LAW.—Without a thorough knowledge of the foundation of Masonic law, those into whose hands is committed the governing power are liable to fall into great error, and perchance, by unwise legislation render irreparable injury to our revered institution. The Master of a Lodge, when installed, is required to give his assent to the ancient charges and regulations, and also, to promise to preserve the ancient landmarks which the fathers set up. It is therefore his duty to study those antique laws, not only for his own guidance in the performance of the duties he has assumed as the Master of the Lodge, but also, and more especially, that he may become qualified to be the instructor of the Lodge over which he has been called to preside.—*Masonic Record.*

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FREEMASONRY was introduced into the Territory of Alaska by Bro. James Biles, Grand Master of Washington Territory, who granted, on April 14th, 1868, a dispensation for the establishment of Alaska Lodge at Sitka. A Warrant of Constitution was granted by the Grand Lodge of Washington, September 17th, 1869.

We must not imagine that the Brother clothed in faultless attire, with his breast covered with studded jewels, and his title and rank composed of many appellations, is any more of a Mason than the Brother whose apparel is quite the reverse. These high distinctions are but for show, and do not indicate the inner qualities of the man.—*Ex.*

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.—We may talk of religion, its doctrines, its precepts, and its privileges; we may talk of philosophy with all its train of human perfections and human acquirements; we may become Masons, boast of its secrecy, its science and its morals; put on all its gaudy trappings and ornaments, and decorate ourselves with its richest external jewels. But if our religion is destitute of love to God, and charity toward our fellow creatures; if our philosophy is destitute of philanthropy, or if our Masonry is destitute of the activity of doing good, away with religious profession, it is but an empty name; away with philosophical sentiment, it is but as sounding brass; away with Masonic pretensions, they are but as tinkling cymbals.—*Inwood.*