

commemorative of the union of the craft in Canada, now so happily effected, and that a committee be appointed to arrange the design and get the medal prepared and ready for distribution at the meetings to be held in January, 1859." The latter part of the instruction was not fulfilled, as the committee reported at that meeting that they had selected the design and ascertained that the cost of the medal would be from \$2 to \$3 without the Union ribbon for which it would be necessary to send to England, the cost of which would be about \$2 extra. They also recommended that the medals should be silver gilt for officers an past officers of the Grand Lodge, and of silver for the Master, the Immediate Past Master, and the Wardens of all the lodges on the registry of the Grand Lodge at the time of the union, to whom its distribution should be strictly confined. The Union ribbon referred to, consisted of a beautifully executed silk ribbon, bearing the representation of the English union-jack. At a subsequent meeting of the Grand Lodge it was decided that this ribbon should be recognized as an honorary ribbon, and might be worn by any member of the craft; the medal to be worn only by those previously named. At the time of the union, there were 63 lodges under the Grand Lodge of Canada, and 50 of the Provincial Register, making in all 113 lodges whose officers were entitled to receive the medal.

The design chosen for the medal is quite simple. It bears upon the obverse the arms of the Grand Lodge, surrounded by the words "Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada." Reverse, a wreath of maple and laurel leaves encircling the inscription, "To commemorate the Union consummated 14th July, 1858." The dies were prepared by Ellis of Toronto.—*The Canadian Antiquarian*.

EPISODE IN THE MASONIC HISTORY OF BENGAL.

It is not everyone who is in a position to boast that, in a certain sense, he has forced an entrance into a lodge of Freemasons, but the portrait we publish on another page of Bro. P. C. Dutt, Deputy District Grand Master of Bengal, and the pamphlet from which the brief sketch accompanying it of his Masonic career, disclose the fact that as recently as 30 years since broad and generous principles of Freemasonry were not fully understood and appreciated even by brethren in high places. In the year 1863, Mr. Dutt, a Hindoo gentleman of repute, conceived the idea of becoming a Freemason, and, at his own request, was proposed for initiation in Lodge Courage with Humanity, No. 392, Calcutta. At that time, the By-laws of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal—as the pamphlet informs us—contained an article to the effect that—"No Mohammedan or other Asiatic shall be initiated in any Lodge without previous sanction of the Provincial Grand Master." Accordingly, the W.M. of No. 392 applied to the then Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Hugh D. Sandeman—who only a few months since resigned the office of Grand Secretary-General of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite—for a dispensation to ballot for, and, if approved, initiate the said Mr. P. C. Dutt. The request, however, was refused, and at the next Communication of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal the question "Whether the admission of Hindoos into Freemasonry is in accordance with the principles of the Order as inculcated by the Grand Lodge of England" was discussed at length and decided in the negative the Provincial Grand Master, in bringing the debate to a conclusion, remarking "that Hindoos were not eligible for admission into Freemasonry, and, moreover that it was not desirable, with reference to social considerations, that they should be admitted, and so

Waiter: "Shall I bring monsieur a demitasse?" Wilkins (from Chicago): "Yes, and a small cup of coffee."