

self is, in Scotland, above the Grand Cashier (or Treasurer), but in the other two Jurisdictions the Grand Treasurer is the senior officer.

In England and Scotland all Past Grand Officers take precedence next after the actual holders of the same rank, but Ireland (save in the case of Past Grand Masters, and Past Deputy Grand Masters), all the *actual* Grand Officers rank before Past Grand Officers, thus the Grand Inner Guard takes precedence of a Past Senior Grand Warden.

As to titles, in England the Grand Officers, from the Deputy G.M. to the Grand Wardens, are "Right Worshipful;" from the Grand Chaplains to the Grand Secretary, "Very Worshipful;" and the remainder, "Worshipful." In Scotland those from the Past Grand Master to the G. Cashier are "Right Worshipful;" from G. Chaplain to Grand Bible Bearer, "Very Worshipful;" and all others, "Worshipful."

In Ireland from the Deputy Grand Master to the Grand Chaplain are "Right Worshipful," and all others "Worshipful;" the prefix "Very" being used only in Provincial Grand Lodges, and in this case Ireland is unique, as in England and Scotland Provincial Grand officers, even in the case of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, are entitled to no prefix *as such*, but in Ireland the Provincial and Deputy Provincial Grand Masters are "Right Worshipful;" the Provincial Grand Wardens, Treasurer and Secretary, "Very Worshipful;" and all others, "Worshipful."

In England and Ireland the Master of a lodge is "Worshipful," but in Scotland he is "Right Worshipful," and his Wardens "Worshipful."

In Scotland a candidate for initiation must be at least 21 years of age, except in the case of a Lewis, when he may be admitted at 18; but in England and Ireland he must be 21 years of age, except by dispensation of the Grand Master.

In England the minimum fee for initiation is five guineas; in Scotland,

two guineas; and in Ireland, five guineas in the Dublin Masonic District, and two pounds, five shillings in country Lodges.

The Fees for a Lodge Charter are— In England, fifteen guineas in the London District, and ten guineas in the Provinces; in Scotland, ten guineas; and in Ireland, twenty pounds in the Dublin District, and ten pounds in the country.

In England and Ireland the Master of a Lodge must have previously served the office of Warden in a regular lodge under the same constitution, but in Scotland any Master Mason may at once be installed in the chair of King Solomon by the vote of his brethren, without having previously held *any* other office. Again, in England and Ireland the Master may not hold office for more than two years consecutively, but in Scotland he may rule for an unlimited time. Each Lodge in England may fix its own day for the Installation of the Master and officers by its by-laws, the Master and Treasurer being elected previously; in Scotland all are "recommended" to have a fixed day as near as possible to St. John the Evangelist's day (27th December) for the election of office-bearers, when "the Lodge shall be opened in the third degree" (which is peculiar to Scotland), but when the R.W. Master and Officers are installed, the Lodge is open in the first degree.

In Ireland all officers must be elected prior to November 30th, and may not be installed until on or after St. John's Day (December 27th), and even then not until the Grand Secretary, or Provincial Grand Secretary, intimates that they are approved of. This latter clause seems to be excellent, and ensures the ability of officers to do their work properly. There are other minor points of difference, but those before named are the principal ones.

As to the "Books of Constitutions" themselves, there have been a number of editions issued in each of the three countries.— *The Scottish Freemason.*