

of one such where, for over forty years, a worthy citizen and brother held himself aloof from Masonic attendance for such reason, although he did not claim aid and assistance from any one during that time, and managed to exist in tolerable comfort. Yet at his exit from this life, a few brethren, who think a man who is once a Mason is ever a brother, attended his funeral and dropped the sprig of evergreen upon his coffin with the usual solemnities.

The *Trestle Board* believes that every Mason should be enrolled upon the books of the nearest Lodge to his residence, whether he pays his dues in full, in part, or not at all. No name should be dropped until the final scene. If he is unable to pay any dues, it is charitable and Masonic to keep him on the rolls. Charity should begin at home, and he is our brother. Masonry partakes of the character of a benefit society when it drops from the rolls or suspends for non-payment of dues. The brother who is not able is known to be so by some other brother, and that other brother should state the fact. The brother who is able to pay, and refuses, is entitled to our charity for his contumacy, and perhaps after a while he will be ashamed of his conduct and become a true and faithful brother among us. You can conquer an obdurate brother by kindness when you cannot by suspension or expulsion. And Grand Lodge should be equally lenient on Lodges for dues for such brethren, as some lodges may have many such, and others only a few. These thoughts oblige us to recur to what we have often said, that the whole system of equal dues to supply organized bodies with means to assist brethren in distress is wrong. Nominal dues only should be charged, and let contribution and subscription do the remainder. No other *charitable* institution in the world conducts their financial affairs on the plan of the present system of Masonic organization.—*The Trestle Board*.

sonic institution has taught its members to be true to God, to country, to neighbor, to family and to self. Living up to these teachings, it can be no menace to any community.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

The revised edition of the Constitution and Laws of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the issue of which has been so long looked for, says the "*Mallet*" in *Glasgow Evening News*, is now an accomplished fact, and, as in former editions, the Grand Master enjoins all members of Grand Lodge, and of daughter Lodges, immediately to provide themselves with copies, and to give due obedience to the laws in all points. The volume, as was expected, is a great improvement on the old edition, being more concise and almost free of the verbosity which formerly made many of the laws perplexing. The additional information, too, given by the Grand Secretary enhances its value and increases its usefulness.

Like the 1848 edition of the Constitution and Laws, the present edition contains the roll of Lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, giving in tabulated form the numbers and names from No. 0 to 830; the date on which each Lodge was instituted (or as near as possible); the date of the annual election of officers in each Lodge, and the colour of clothing worn.

In a list of 26 military Lodges which formerly existed, chartered between 1747 and 1856, it appears that the Scots Greys had a Lodge attached to the regiment from 1770 till 1816; and a Lodge existed in the old 42nd regiment from 1811 till 1848.

The first code of laws for the government of the Craft in Scotland was issued in 1804. They were afterwards revised and published in 1836, and, says the Grand Secretary in appendix 1, there have been editions issued in 1848, 1863, 1866, 1868, 1871, 1874, 1879, 1881, and 1886.

From the earliest beginning the Ma-