# THE CANADIAN CRAFTSMAN, AND 

MASOINC ERECOIRD.


in advance.
Vol. XIX. PORT HOPE, Ont., NOVEMBER 15, $1885 . \quad$ No. 11.
"THE NUMBER THREE AS CONNECTED WITH FREEMASONRY."
a paper read before tearple lodge, no. 324, hamiluton, 18 th oct., 1885, by
bro. H. a. mackelcan.

The number three was considered among all the Pagan nations as the chief of the mystical numbers, becarabe, as Aristotle zemarks, it conwains within itself a beginning, a middle and an enă.

Hence we find it designating some of the ettribates of almost all the gods. The thunder bolt of Jove was three-forked; the sceptre of Neptune was a trident; Cerberus, the dog of Tluto, was three-headed; there wera three Fates and three Furies; the sun 3ad three names, and the moon also chree. In all incantations three was the favorite number. A triple card was used, each division being of three colors, $\begin{gathered}\text { Fhite, red and black, and a } \\ \text { a }\end{gathered}$ sumall image of the subject of the charm was carried thrice round the altar.

In tine mysteries of India, the dooarine of the Trinity was olearly expressed in the trizd-Brahma, Vishnu and Siva; and the number threa has been held by the inhabitants of India in the most sacred veneration through overy period of their existence as a nation.

Among the Chinese the number three appears to have a myation importance end to be ased frequently in their ceremonies

The Draids paid no less respect to this sacred number. Throughout their whole system, references are constantly made to its influence and so far did theiz veneration for it extend that even their sacred poetry was composed in triads.

The Celts and Goths had each their triads of Deity, and, in fact, in all the "mysteries" from Egypt to Scandinavia is found a sacred regard for the number three. It was, I find, a general character of these 'mysterjes" to have three principal officers, and three grades of initiation.

In Freemasonry the number three is the most important and nniversa? in its application of all the mystic numbers and it will be found to pervade the whole ritual.

If we take a deliberate view of the Lodge, and consider, with a earefal aud sciontific eye, its fundamentr! construction, we shall find that almost all its principal details are ternary.

There are three degrees; three qualifications of a candidate, birth, age and morals; and his assent is required to three judicious requeste. There are three traditional points, and three perfect points of entrance. The signs are commonly threofold,

