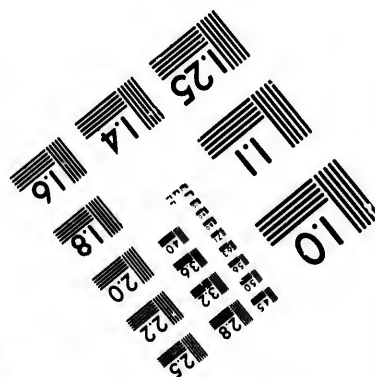
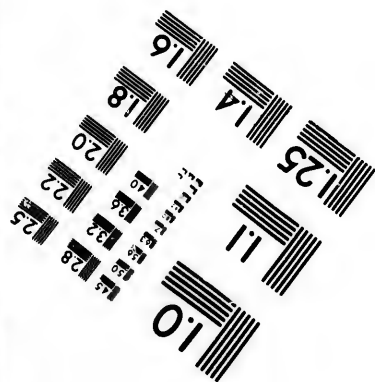
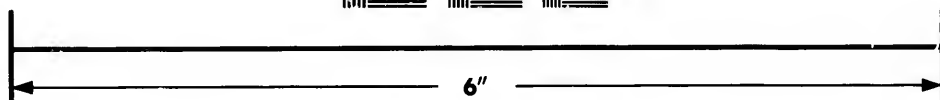
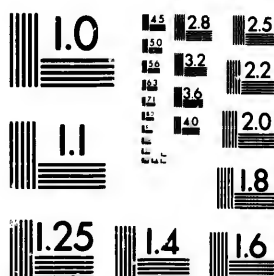


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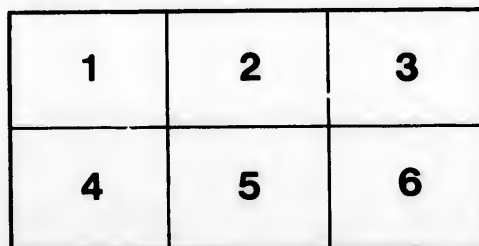
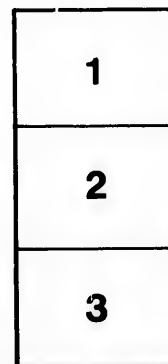
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THE BOOK
OF
CONSTITUTION
OF
THE GRAND LODGE
OF
Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons
OF CANADA,
IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.



J. J. MASON, GRAND SECRETARY.

Toronto:
HUNTER, ROSE & CO., PRINTERS.
1891.

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1891

Grand Lodge of Canada,

IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The Grand Lodge having resolved :

That a new edition of the Book of Constitution, with all necessary corrections and alterations theretofore made by the Grand Lodge, be forthwith printed ; the Grand Secretary has, in accordance with that resolution, superintended the publication of this edition, including all corrections and alterations to the present time.

J. J. Maxon

Grand Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
HAMILTON, ONT., December, 1890. }

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THE
CHARGES OF A FREE MASON,

EXTRACTED FROM THE
ANTIENT RECORDS OF LODGES THROUGHOUT
THE WORLD.
FOR THE USE OF LODGES.

~~~~~  
TO BE READ AT THE MAKING OF NEW BRETHREN, OR  
WHEN THE MASTER SHALL ORDER IT.

~~~~~  
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE
GRAND LODGE.

THE GENERAL HEADS OF THE CHARGES OF A FREEMASON.

- I. Of God and Religion.
- II. Of the Civil Magistrate, supreme and subordinate.
- III. Of Lodges.
- IV. Of Masters, Wardens, Fellows and Apprentices.
- V. Of the Management of the Craft in Working.
- VI. Of Behaviour, viz.:
 1. In the Lodge while constituted.
 2. After the Lodge is over and the Brethren not gone.
 3. When Brethren meet without strangers, but not in a Lodge formed.
 4. In the presence of strangers not masons.
 5. At home and in your neighborhood.
 6. Towards a strange brother.
- VII. Antient Charges—To the Master-Elect.

The Charges of a Freemason, &c.

I.—CONCERNING GOD AND RELIGION.

A Mason is obliged by his tenure to obey the moral law, and if he rightly understand the art he will never be a stupid atheist nor an irreligious libertine. He, of all men, should best understand that God seeth not as man seeth: for man looketh at the outward appearance, but God looketh to the heart. A mason is, therefore, particularly bound never to act against the dictates of his conscience. Let a man's religion, or mode of worship, be what it may, he is not excluded from the order, provided he believe in the architect of heaven and earth, and practice the sacred duties of morality. Masons unite with the virtuous of every persuasion, in the firm and pleasing bond of fraternal love; they are taught to view the errors of mankind with compassion, and to strive by the purity of their own conduct to demonstrate the superior excellence of the faith they may profess. Thus, Masonry is the centre of union between good men and true, and the happy means of conciliating friendship amongst those who must otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance.

II.—OF THE CIVIL MAGISTRATE, SUPREME AND SUBORDINATE.

A Mason is a peaceful subject to the civil powers wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the peace and welfare of the nation, nor to behave himself undutifully to inferior magistrates. He is cheerfully to conform to every lawful author-

ity ; to uphold, on every occasion, the interest of the community, and zealously promote the prosperity of his own country. Masonry has ever flourished in times of peace, and been always injured by war, bloodshed and confusion, so that kings and princes in every age have been much disposed to encourage the craftsmen on account of their peaceableness and loyalty, whereby they practically answer the cavils of their adversaries, and promote the honor of the fraternity. Craftsmen are bound by peculiar ties to promote peace, cultivate harmony, and live in concord and brotherly love.

III.—OF LODGES.

A lodge is a place where Freemasons assemble to work and to instruct and to improve themselves in the mysteries of their ancient science. In an extended sense, it applies to persons as well as to place ; hence every regular assembly, or duly organized meeting of masons, is called a lodge. Every brother ought to belong to some lodge, and be subject to its by-laws and the general regulations of the craft: A lodge may be either general or particular, as will be best understood by attending it, and there a knowledge of the established usages and customs of the craft may be acquired. From antient times no master or fellow could be absent from his lodge, especially when warned to appear at it, without incurring a severe censure ; unless it appeared to the master and wardens that pure necessity hindered him.

The persons made masons and admitted members of a lodge must be good and true men, free born, and of a mature and discreet age and sound judgment, no bondsmen, no women, no immoral or scandalous men, but of good report.

IV.—OF MASTERS, WARDENS, FELLOWS AND APPRENTICES.

All preferment among masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only, that so the lords may be well served, the brethren not put to shame, nor the royal

craft despised ; therefore no master or warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit. It is impossible to describe these things in writing, and therefore every brother must attend in his place, and learn them in a way peculiar to this fraternity. Candidates may, nevertheless, know that no master should take an apprentice, unless he has sufficient employment for him ; and unless he is a *perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body*, that may render him incapable of learning the art, or serving his master's lord, and of being made a brother and then a fellow-craft in due time, after he has served such a term of years as the custom of the country directs ; and that he should be descended of honest parents, that so, when otherwise qualified, he may arrive to the honor of being a warden, and then the master of the lodge, the grand warden, and at length the grand master of all the lodges, according to his merit.

No brother can be a warden unless he has passed the part of a fellow-craft, nor a master until he has acted as warden, nor a grand warden until he has been master of a lodge, nor a grand master until he has been fellow-craft before his election, who is also to be notably born or a gentleman of the best fashion, or some eminent scholar or some curious architect, or other artist, descended of honest parents, and who is of singularly great merit in the lodges.

These rulers and governors, supreme and subordinate, of the ancient lodge, are to be obeyed in their respective stations by all the brethren, according to the old charges and regulations, with all humility, reverence, love and alacrity.

N.B.—In antient times, no brother, however skilled in the craft, was called a master mason until he had been elected into the chair of the lodge.

V.—OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CRAFT IN WORKING.

All masons should work honestly on working days, that they may live creditably on holy days ; and the time ap-

pointed by the law of the land, or confirmed by custom, shall be observed.

The most expert of the fellow-craftsmen shall be chosen or appointed the master, or overseer, of the Lord's work, who is to be called master by those who work under him. The craftsmen are to avoid all ill language, and call each other by no disobliging name, but brother or fellow; and to behave themselves courteously within and without the lodge.

The master, knowing himself to be able of cunning, shall undertake the lord's work as reasonably as possible, and truly dispend his goods as if they were his own; nor give more wages to any brother or apprentice than he really may deserve.

Both the master and the mason receiving their wages justly shall be faithful to the lord, and honestly finish their work, whether task or journey; nor put the work to task that hath been accustomed to journey.

None shall discover envy at the prosperity of a brother, nor supplant him or put him out of his work if he is capable to finish the same; for no man can finish another's work so much to the lord's profit, unless he be thoroughly acquainted with the designs and draughts of him that began it.

When the fellow-craftsman is chosen warden of the work under the master, he shall be true both to master and fellows, shall carefully oversee the work in the master's absence, to the lord's profit; and his brethren shall obey him.

All masons employed shall meekly receive their wages without mumuring or mutiny, and not desert the master till the work be finished.

A younger brother shall be instructed in working, to prevent spoiling the materials for want of judgment, and for increasing and continuing of brotherly love.

All the tools used in working shall be approved by the grand lodge.

No labourer shall be employed in the proper work of masonry; nor shall freemasons work with those who are

not free, without an urgent necessity ; nor shall they teach laborers, or unaccepted masons as they should teach a brother or a fellow.

VI.—OF BEHAVIOUR, VIZ :

I.—IN THE LODGE WHILE CONSTITUTED.

You are not to hold private committees or separate conversation, without leave from the master, nor to talk of anything impertinently, or unseemly, nor interrupt the master or wardens or any brother speaking to the master ; nor behave himself ludicrously or jestingly while the lodge is engaged in what is serious and solemn ; nor use any unbecoming language upon any pretence whatsoever ; but to pay due reverence to your master, wardens and fellows, and put them to worship.

If any complaint be brought, the brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the lodge, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies (unless you carry them by appeal to the grand lodge), and to whom they ought to be referred, unless a lord's work be hindered the meanwhile, in which case a particular reference may be made ; but you must never go to law about what concerneth masorry, without an absolute necessity apparent to the lodge.

2.—BEHAVIOUR AFTER THE LODGE IS OVER AND THE BRETHREN NOT GONE.

You may enjoy yourself with innocent mirth, treating one another according to ability, but avoiding excess, or forcing any brother to eat or drink beyoud his inclination, or hinder him from going when his occasions call him, or doing or saying anything offensive, or that may forbid an easy and free conversation, for that would blast our harmony and defeat our laudable purposes. Therefore, no private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the

lodge, far less any quarrels about religion, or nations, or state policy, we being only as masons of the universal religion above mentioned ; we are also of all nations, tongues, kindreds and languages, and are resolved against all politics, as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the lodge, nor ever will.

3.—BEHAVIOUR WHEN BRETHREN MEET WITHOUT STRANGERS,
BUT NOT IN A LODGE FORMED.

You are to salute one another in a courteous manner as you will be instructed, calling each other brother, freely giving mutual instruction as shall be thought expedient, without being overseen or overheard, and without encroaching on each other, or derogating from that respect which is due to any brother, were he not a mason ; for though all masons are as brethren upon the same level, yet masonry takes no honor from a man that he had before ; nay rather it adds to his honor, especially if he has deserved well of the brotherhood, who must give honor to whom it is due, and avoid ill manners.

4.—BEHAVIOUR IN PRESENCE OF STRANGERS NOT MASONS.

You should be cautious in your words and carriage, that the most penetrating stranger should not be able to discover or find out what is not proper to be intimated ; and sometimes you may divert a discourse and manage it prudently for the honor of the worshipful fraternity.

5.—BEHAVIOUR AT HOME AND IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD.

You are to act as becomes a moral and wise man, particularly not to let your family, friends and neighbors know the concerns of the lodge, &c. ; but wisely to consult your own honor, and that of your ancient brotherhood, for reasons not to be mentioned here. You must also consult your health, by not continuing together too late or too long from home after lodge hours are passed ; and by avoiding of

gluttony or drunkenness, that your family be not neglected or injured, nor you disabled from working.

6.—BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS A STRANGE BROTHER.

You are cautioned to examine him in such a manner as prudence shall direct you, that you may not be imposed upon by an ignorant false pretender, whom you are to reject with contempt and derision, and beware of giving him any hints of knowledge.

But if you discover him to be a true and genuine brother, you are to respect him accordingly; and if he is in want you must relieve him if you can, or direct him how he may be relieved. You must employ him some days or else recommend him to be employed. But you are not charged to do beyond your ability; only to prefer a poor brother and a good man and true before any other people in the same circumstances.

Finally—All these charges you are to observe, and also those that shall be communicated unto you in another way; cultivating brotherly love, the foundation and cap stone, the cement and glory of this ancient fraternity; avoiding all wrangling and quarrelling, all slander and backbiting, nor permitting others to slander any honest brother, but defending his character and doing him all good offices, so far as is consistent with your honor and safety, and no further. And if any of them do you injury, you must apply to your own or his lodge; and from thence you may appeal to the grand lodge, at the annual communication, as has been the ancient laudable conduct of our forefathers in every nation; never taking a legal course but when the case cannot be otherwise decided; and patiently listening to the honest and friendly advice of masters and fellows, when they would prevent you going to law with strangers, or would excite you to put a speedy period to all law suits, that so you may find the affair of masonry with more alacrity and success; but with respect to brothers or fellows at law, the masters and brethren

ren should kindly offer their mediation ; which ought to be thankfully submitted to by the contending brethren ; and if that submission is impracticable, they must, however, carry on their process of lawsuit without wrath or rancour (not in the common way), saying or doing nothing which may hinder brotherly love and good offices to be renewed and continued, that all may see the benign influence of masonry, as all true masons have done from the beginning of the world, and will do to the end of time.

AMEN, *so mote it be.*

Summary of the ANCIENT CHARGES AND REGULATIONS to be read by the Grand Secretary (or acting Secretary) to the MASTER-ELECT, prior to his installation into the chair of the Lodge.

1. You agree to be a good man and true, and strictly to obey the moral law.
2. You are to be a peaceful subject, and cheerfully to conform to the laws of the country in which you reside.
3. You promise not to be concerned in plots or conspiracies against government, but patiently to submit to the decisions of the supreme legislature.
4. You agree to pay a proper respect to the civil magistrate, to work diligently, live creditably, and act honorably by all men.
5. You agree to hold in veneration the original rulers and patrons of the order of Freemasonry, and their regular successors, supreme and subordinate, according to their stations, and to submit to the awards and resolutions of your brethren in general lodge convened, in every case consistent with the constitution of the order.
6. You agree to avoid private piques and quarrels, and to guard against intemperance and excess.

7. You agree to be cautious in your carriage and behavior, courteous to your brethren, and faithful to your lodge.

8. You promise to respect genuine and true brethren and to discountenance imposters and all dissenters from the original plan of Freemasonry.

9. You agree to promote the general good of society, to cultivate the social virtues, and to propagate the knowledge of the mystic art as far as your influence and ability can extend.

10. You promise to pay homage to the grand master for the time being, and to his officers when duly installed; and strictly conform to every edict of the grand lodge.

11. You admit that it is not in the power of any man or body of men, to make innovation in the body of masonry.

12. You promise a regular attendance on the communications and committees of the grand lodge upon receiving proper notice thereof; and to pay attention to all the duties of freemasonry, upon proper and convenient occasions.

13. You admit that no new lodge can be formed without permission of the grand master; and that no countenance ought to be given to any irregular lodge, or any person initiated therein; and that no public procession of masons clothed with the badge of the order, can take place without the special license of the grand master.

14. You admit that no person can regularly be made a freemason, or admitted a member of any lodge, without previous notice and due inquiry into his character; and that no brother can be advanced to a higher degree except in strict conformity with the laws of the grand lodge.

15. You promise that no visitor shall be received into your lodge without due examination and producing proper vouchers of his having been initiated into a regular lodge.

At the conclusion the grand master or installing officer addresses the master-elect as follows :—"Do you submit to and promise to support these charges and regulations, as masters have done in all ages?" Upon his answering in the affirmative, the ceremony of installation proceeds.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE GRAND LODGE OF
Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons
OF CANADA,
—IN THE—
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

WE, THE GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA, in the Province of Ontario, in order to form perfect fraternal union, to establish order, to insure tranquillity, to provide for and promote the general welfare of the Craft, and to secure to the fraternity in the Province of Ontario all the blessings of Masonic privileges, do order and establish this Constitution

OF THE GRAND LODGE.

1. The style and title of the Grand Lodge shall be "The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, in the Province of Ontario."

2. The officers of the grand lodge shall be respectively elected or appointed as hereinafter provided, and hold their offices for one year or until their successors shall have been regularly elected or appointed.

3. The grand master or presiding officer, at the annual communication, shall appoint twelve scrutineers, not being grand lodge officers or brethren nominated for grand lodge office, or members of the board of general purposes, whose duty it shall be to make a correct report to grand lodge, through the brother first named, of the result of the ballot. They shall act in sections of threes, to whom shall be allotted

separate parcels of ballots or balloting lists, as collected by the stewards ; and before entering upon the duties of their office, the scrutineers shall solemnly pledge themselves to perform the same truly and faithfully. The manner of conducting an election of the members of the board of general purposes shall be as follows : The committee on credentials of representatives shall prepare a list of the names of delegates to grand lodge, together with the number of votes each delegate is entitled to cast. The grand secretary or one of the committee of credentials shall call in rotation the names of the brethren entitled to vote, when each shall hand his ballot to one of the grand stewards to deposit it in one or more ballot boxes provided for that purpose. No brother shall be permitted to deposit more than one ballot.

4. The election of all elective officers of grand lodge shall take place at the annual communication, when those present shall be duly installed and invested, and proclaimed in ancient form.

5. The following officers shall be elected, viz :—By ballot of the grand lodge—

The most worshipful the grand master.

The right worshipful the deputy grand master.

By nomination to be handed to the grand secretary, and if more than one brother be nominated, then by ballot of grand lodge.—

The right worshipful the grand senior warden.

“ “ “ “ junior warden.

“ “ “ “ chaplain.

“ “ “ “ treasurer.

“ “ “ “ registrar.

“ “ “ “ secretary.

By open vote of grand lodge—

The grand tiler.

By a majority of the past masters and representatives of the warranted lodges of the respective districts, present at the annual communication, subject to the confirmation of the grand master—

The right worshipful the district depnty grand masters.

6.—The following officers shall be appointed by the grand master, viz.:

The very worshipful grand senior deacon.

" " " " junior deacon.

" " " " supt. of works.

" " " " director of ceremonies.

" " " ass't " secretary.

" " " " director of ceremonies.

" " " " sword bearer.

" " " " organist.

" " " ass't " organist.

" " " " pursuivant.

" " " twelve " stewards.

" " " two " standard bearers.

7. Grand lodge shall consist of the elective and appointed officers (excepting the grand tyler) mentioned in the two preceding articles, with all past grand officers, continuing to subscribe to a warranted lodge (duly returned), the masters and wardens of all warranted lodges, and all past masters who were installed masters of warranted lodges on the register of this grand lodge (duly returned), being members of a warranted lodge; provided that no brother shall rank as a past grand officer, unless at the time of holding office in grand lodge he was either a master or past master of some warranted lodge.

8. Should neither the master nor the wardens of a warranted lodge attend any communication of grand lodge, such warranted lodge by its vote properly certified by the master and secretary, and under seal, may delegate any master or past master entitled to a seat in grand lodge to represent their lodge, but no proxy shall be valid unless it is passed in open lodge, and the name of the brother so delegated shall have been written in the proxy previous to its being signed by the master and secretary of the lodge; and no brother can represent more than three lodges.

9. The rank of officers and members of grand lodge shall be as follows :

The grand master.

Past grand masters, according to seniority.

The deputy grand master.

Past deputy grand masters.

| Dist. | dep. grand master, | Erie | Dist. | No. | 1. |
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| " | " | " | " | " | 16. |
| " | " | " | " | " | 17. |

Past district deputy grand masters.

Grand senior warden.

Past " " wardens.

Grand junior warden.

Past " " wardens.

Grand chaplain.

Past " chaplains.

Grand treasurer.

Past " treasurers.

Grand registrar.

Past " registrars.

Grand secretary.

Past " secretaries.

- Grand senior deacon.
- Past " " deacons.
- Grand junior deacon.
- Past " " deacons.
- Grand superintendent of works.
- Past " superintendents "
- Grand director of ceremonies.
- Past " directors "
- Assistant grand secretary.
- Past " " secretaries.
- Assistant grand director of ceremonies.
- Past " " directors "
- Grand sword bearer.
- Past " " bearers.
- Grand organist.
- Past " organists.
- Assistant grand organist.
- Past " " organists.
- Grand pursuivant.
- Past " pursuivants.
- Grand stewards.
- Past " stewards.
- Grand standard bearers.
- Past " " "
- The masters, past masters, and senior and junior wardens of warranted lodges, in the order of the numbers of their respective lodge warrants.
- 10. The elective officers, except the tyler, are to be chosen by ballot, and shall require a majority of all the votes present.
- 11. No brother shall be eligible to any elective office in grand lodge, unless he has been regularly installed master of a warranted lodge.
- 12. Should any vacancy occur in any office of the grand lodge, the grand master shall appoint a qualified brother to supply the place, *pro tempore*.

13. The grand lodge may by a two-thirds vote constitute any brother of eminence and ability who has rendered service to the craft and who hails from a foreign jurisdiction, an honorary member of grand lodge, with such rank and distinction as it may deem appropriate, and may by a like vote in recognition of eminence, ability and services rendered, confer upon any of its own members such rank and distinction as it may deem appropriate.

14. The privileges of masonic rank under this grand lodge shall be restricted to those who have obtained rank under this jurisdiction.

15. Any resident in the Province of Ontario, who during such residence has been initiated into masonry by any body beyond this jurisdiction, without the permission of the grand master, shall not be entitled to masonic privileges, except upon such terms as may be imposed by the grand master.

16. No member of grand lodge shall attend therein without his proper jewel and clothing, nor wear any jewel not recognized by grand lodge.

17. Should any warranted lodge have neglected to make its returns and payments to grand lodge for more than one year, the master, wardens or other representatives of such lodge shall not be permitted to attend any meeting of grand lodge until such returns or payments are completed.

18. No brother shall be permitted to attend the grand lodge as master, past master or warden, until his name and appointment shall have been duly returned and transmitted to the grand secretary's office.

19. The annual communication of the grand lodge shall be holden on the third Wednesday in July, at which the place of holding the next communication shall be decided. None but members shall be present at these communications without permission of the grand master. No visitor shall speak to any question unless requested to do so by the grand master, nor shall he on any occasion be permitted to vote.

20. The grand master, or in his absence from the Province, the deputy grand master, or in his like absence, the grand wardens, may summon and hold grand lodges of emergency, whenever the good of the craft shall in their opinion require it; the particular reason for convening such grand lodges of emergency shall be expressed in the summons, and no other business shall be entered upon at that meeting.

21. If at any grand lodge, stated or occasional, the grand master be absent, grand lodge shall be ruled by the grand officer next in rank and seniority who may be present; and if no elective grand officer be present, by the master of the senior warranted lodge present.

22. The grand lodge is declared open in *ample form* when the grand master is present; in *due form* when a past grand master or the deputy grand master presides; at all other times only *in form*, yet with the same authority.

23. The powers of any *pro tempore* presiding officer shall be the same as those properly belonging to the office so filled by him.

24. In grand lodge alone resides the power of enacting laws and regulations for the government of the craft, and of altering, repealing, or abrogating them, always taking care that the antient landmarks of the order are preserved; grand lodge has also the inherent powers of investigating, regulating and deciding all matters relative to the craft or to private lodges, or to individual brothers, which it may exercise either of itself or by such delegated authority as, in its wisdom or discretion, it may appoint; but in grand lodge alone resides the power of erasing lodges, expelling brethren from the craft, and of removing such expulsion.

25. No lodge shall be erased, nor any brother expelled, until the master or officer of the lodge, or the offending brother, shall have been summoned to show cause in the grand lodge why such sentence should not be recorded and enforced; such summons being addressed, and either de-

livered personally, or sent by post to the last known place of residence of such brother, being deemed a sufficient service.

26. When any memorial or other document shall be presented by any member of the grand lodge, either on behalf of himself or another, the member presenting it shall be responsible that such paper does not contain any improper matter, or any offensive or indecorous language.

27. No brother below the rank of a past grand master shall assume the grand master's chair, though he be entitled in the absence of the grand master to rule the grand lodge.

28. A warranted lodge shall mean a private lodge working under warrant of this grand lodge; and a private lodge shall mean either a warranted lodge or a lodge working under a dispensation from the grand master.

29. A lodge under dispensation possesses no other powers or privileges than such as are conferred by its dispensation, but it is subject to the laws regulating private lodges so far as the same are applicable.

30. An affiliated mason shall mean a brother who is a member of a private lodge.

31. A joining member shall mean a brother having been initiated in a private lodge or hailing from a foreign jurisdiction acknowledged by the grand lodge, or having been "healed," and, in either case, who is admitted a member of a private lodge by affiliation according to this constitution.

32. Grand lodge books of account shall be closed on the thirty-first day of May in each year, and at the first meeting thereafter of the board of general purposes, the accounts and balance sheet, together with a list of the contributions, a statement of funds in hand and of all property of grand lodge, shall be presented and audited, the same shall be printed and transmitted to each lodge before the twenty-fourth of June in each year.

33. All moneys payable to grand lodge for fees, dues and

interest, and from all other sources, shall be paid to the grand secretary and by him entered in the cash book of grand lodge, and all sums so received by him shall be deposited by him in the bank with which grand lodge keeps its account, receiving therefor a deposit voucher in duplicate, one of which shall be retained by himself and the other shall be forwarded without delay to the grand treasurer.

34. No private lodge or brother shall be allowed to borrow money of the grand lodge funds in any form whatever.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF GRAND LODGE DURING
THE TIME OF BUSINESS.

35. The annual communication of grand lodge being opened, the regulations are to be read. The minutes of the last regular communication, and of any intervening grand lodge, are then to be put for confirmation, and all communications from the grand master and deputy grand master and reports from the district deputy grand masters, board of general purposes, or committees, are then to be read and taken into consideration, and the other business regularly proceeded with.

36. All matters are to be decided by a majority of votes, each warranted lodge having three votes, each past master one vote, each officer of grand lodge except the grand tyler, not otherwise entitled to vote, shall have one vote by virtue of his office, and the grand master a casting vote in case of equality ; unless grand lodge, for the sake of expedition, think proper to leave any particular subject to the determination of the grand master. Where any subject can be satisfactorily settled by an open vote, the votes of the members are always to be signified by each holding out one of his hands, which uplifted hands the grand wardens or grand deacons are to count, unless the number be so unequal as to render counting unnecessary ; but any brother may demand a ballot on any question, either before or immediately after an open vote shall have been taken.

37. All members shall keep their seats, except the grand deacons, grand director of ceremonies and his assistant and the grand stewards, who are allowed to move about from place to place in the discharge of their duties.

38. No brother shall speak twice on the same question, unless in explanation, or the mover in reply.

39. Every one who speaks shall rise, and remain standing, addressing himself to the grand master ; nor shall any other presume to interrupt him unless to address the grand master to order ; or the grand master shall think fit to call him to order ; but after he has been set right he may proceed if he observe due order and decorum.

40. If any member shall have been twice called to order for transgressing these rules, and shall nevertheless be guilty of a third offence at the same meeting, the grand master may peremptorily command him to leave the grand lodge for that communication.

41. Whoever shall be so unmasonic as to hiss at a brother or at what he has said, shall be solemnly excluded from the communication and declared incapable of being a member of grand lodge, until at another time he publicly own his fault, and grace be granted.

42. No motion on any new subject shall be made, nor any new matter entered upon, after eleven o'clock at night.

43. No money grants shall be made by grand lodge on the last day of the communication, unless notice shall have been given the day previous.

44. The constitution of grand lodge may be amended or altered at any annual communication of grand lodge, by two-thirds of the votes present, provided that no motion for amending or altering the constitution shall be entertained unless notice in writing, stating the proposed amendment or alteration, shall have been given at the preceding annual communication of grand lodge, or shall have been sent to the grand secretary on or before the first day of December preceding the communication of grand lodge.

OF GRAND MASTER.

45. The grand master shall be elected, and, according to ancient usage, installed at the annual communication. He is then, or as soon as possible thereafter, to nominate such of his grand officers as it is his prerogative to appoint, who, with the elective grand officers, are, if present, to be installed or invested in ancient form.

46. In the temporary absence of the grand master from the province, notified by him to the grand secretary, the deputy grand master shall possess all the powers of the grand master; and should the grand master die during his time of office, or be rendered incapable of discharging the duties thereof, by sickness, permanent absence from the province or otherwise, the deputy grand master shall forthwith assume the functions of grand master until the next annual election; and should the deputy grand master die, or be rendered incapable of discharging the duties thereof by sickness, permanent absence from the province, or otherwise, previous to such election, the grand wardens shall immediately summon a grand lodge to elect a grand master.

47. The grand master, under sanction of the grand lodge, may by warrant appoint any brother of eminence and skill to represent the grand lodge in a sister grand lodge.

48. The grand master has full authority to preside in any private lodge, and to order any of his grand officers to attend him. His deputy is to be placed on his right hand, and the master of the lodge on his left hand. His wardens are also to act as wardens of that particular lodge during his presence; but if the grand wardens be not present, then the grand master may command the wardens of the lodge or any master masons to act as his wardens *pro tempore*.

49. The grand master may send his grand officers to visit any private lodge he may think proper.

50. The grand master may summon any private lodge or brother to attend him, and to produce the warrant books and accounts of such lodge, or the certificate of such brother. If the summons be not complied with, nor a sufficient reason given for non-compliance, such summons is to be repeated as a peremptory summons; if such last-mentioned summons be not attended to, such lodge or brother may be suspended and the proceedings notified to grand lodge.

51. The grand master has power to suspend any officer of a lodge from the powers and duties of his office for good reason shown, to arrest the charter or dispensation of any lodge, and to suspend the operation thereof until the next annual communication of grand lodge; and he may suspend any lodge or brother who shall refuse to comply with such order; he has also power to decide any question of usage, order and masonic law, and to approve the by-laws of warranted lodges.

52. The grand master may in a case of vacancy in the office of any district deputy grand master, appoint any qualified brother to perform the duties of that office *pro tempore*.

53. It is the prerogative of the grand master to perform the following ceremonies, viz.:—Consecrating and dedicating masonic halls, constituting lodges, laying foundation stones, and installing grand officers, and no brother can lawfully perform any of these ceremonies unless authorized to do so by him.

54. The grand master has authority to grant dispensations for the following purposes, viz.:—

To authorize the requisite number of brethren to meet as a lodge until the next annual communication of grand lodge; to authorize the grand secretary to issue a grand lodge certificate to a brother who has been admitted to a higher degree at a shorter interval than prescribed by the constitution; to relieve a brother from masonic disability by reason of his being a member of a lodge which has been suspended; to permit the "healing" of an irregularly made

mason. The grand master has also authority to grant dispensations to any private lodge for any of the following purposes, viz. :—

To appear in public in masonic clothing ; to elect officers at a time other than that fixed by the by-laws ; to elect and instal officers at a time other than that fixed by the by-laws ; to hold a lodge of instruction ; to confer a higher degree on a brother at a shorter interval than prescribed by the constitution ; to receive and act upon a petition for initiation from a person who resides outside of the jurisdiction of the lodge ; to initiate more than five candidates in one day ; to initiate a candidate who is under twenty-one years of age ; to initiate without fee a person proposed to act as a serving brother.

55. An appeal against any ruling or decision of the grand master may be made to grand lodge.

56. The grand master shall not be applied to officially on any business concerning masons or masonry, but through the grand secretary, the deputy grand master, the district deputy grand masters or board of general purposes.

OF DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

57. The deputy grand master shall be elected, and according to ancient usage installed, at the annual communication.

58. In the absence of the grand master, the deputy grand master possesses all the powers and privileges of the grand master. The deputy grand master is *ex-officio* president of the board of general purposes. He has full authority unless the grand master be present, to preside in any private lodge he may visit, with the district deputy grand master on his right hand, and the master of the lodge on his left hand.

The grand wardens, if present, are to act as wardens of that particular lodge during the deputy grand master's continuance there; but if the grand wardens be not present, then the deputy grand master may command the wardens of the lodge, or any other master masons to act as his wardens *pro tempore*.

OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

59. The district deputy grand master for each district shall be elected by the majority of the past masters and representatives of the warranted lodges of such district, at the annual communication of grand lodge; and if confirmed by the grand master, he shall, if present, be regularly installed. He must be a past master and a resident of the district for which he is elected. If a brother, who is master of a lodge is elected as district deputy grand master, his election shall *ipso facto* operate to vacate his office of master, and a new election shall be held by the lodge.

60. The election of district deputy grand master shall be held at nine o'clock in the forenoon, on the second day of the annual communication of grand lodge.

61. He may preside in every private lodge he visits within his district, with the master of the lodge on his right hand.

62. It shall be the duty of the district deputy grand master to visit all the private lodges in his district during his term of office, to see that such lodges are working in accordance with the work adopted by grand lodge, and that returns have been regularly forwarded with all fees and dues that may have accrued; and on refusal or neglect on the part of any lodge to make such returns and payments, he may suspend such lodge.

63. It shall be the duty of the district deputy grand master to satisfy himself that the brother recommended in the petition of a new lodge, as the first master thereof, is duly qualified to perform the duties of that office, and for that purpose is authorized to summon that brother to attend for examination, and to grant him a certificate of qualification.

64. It shall be the duty of the district deputy grand master to ascertain whether a lodge working under a dispensation in his district, and seeking a warrant of constitution, has provided itself with suitable furniture and clothing.

65. The district deputy grand master, when satisfied that any brother has been unjustly or illegally suspended from any of his masonic functions or privileges, by a private lodge within his district, may order him to be immediately restored, and may suspend the lodge or brother who shall refuse to comply with such order; and shall immediately report the circumstances to the grand master.

66. An appeal, in all cases, lies from the district deputy grand master, to the grand master of the grand lodge.

67. If the district deputy grand master shall neglect to proceed on any case or business which may be sent for his decision within a reasonable time, the application or complaint may be transmitted to the grand secretary.

68. The district deputy grand master may summon any private lodge or brother within his district to attend him; and to produce the warrant, books, papers and accounts of such lodge, or the certificate of such brother. If the summons be not complied with nor a sufficient reason given for non-compliance, a peremptory summons shall be issued, and in case of contumacy he may suspend the lodge or brother, and he shall immediately report the circumstances to the grand master.

69. He has power to give or refuse consent for the removal of a lodge from place to place within his district, but not from his district into another, nor from another district into his own, without the sanction of the grand master.

70. He has the power to grant dispensations for public processions and for holding lodges of instruction, but not for balls, conversaciones, excursions or pic-nics.

71. He has power to grant a dispensation to a lodge in his district to initiate, without fee, a person proposed to act as a serving brother.

72. He shall report all his dispensations to the grand master, and remit to the grand secretary all the fees due for the same.

73. He is required to correspond with the grand lodge;

and to transmit to the grand secretary, at least fourteen days prior to the annual communication, a circumstantial account in writing, of his proceedings and of the state of masonry within his district, together with a list of such lodges as may have been constituted since his last return, and the fees due thereon to the grand lodge.

74. He may appoint a district chaplain and secretary, during pleasure ; but they shall have no rank in grand lodge by virtue of such office.

75. He may also, under his own responsibility, appoint a competent brother to instruct any one or more private lodges in his district desiring instruction.

76. He has no power to grant a dispensation for any other purpose than herein provided.

77. In case of a vacancy in the office of a district deputy grand master, the grand master may appoint any qualified brother to perform the duties of that office *pro tempore*.

OF GRAND WARDENS.

78. The grand wardens shall be elected and invested at the annual communication.

79. When the actual grand wardens are in grand lodge, no others can supply their places, but in the absence of either, the grand master may appoint any past grand warden present to act *pro tempore*. If no past grand warden be present, the grand master may direct any other member of grand lodge to act as grand warden for that occasion.

80. The grand wardens, whenever commanded, are to attend the grand master, and while he presides in any private lodge are to act there as his wardens.

OF GRAND CHAPLAIN.

81. The grand chaplain shall be elected and invested at the annual communication, and shall attend all communications and other meetings of the grand lodge, and there offer

up solemn prayer, suitable to the occasion, as established by the usage of the fraternity.

OF GRAND TREASURER.

82. The grand treasurer shall be elected and invested at the annual communication.

83. The grand treasurer shall give a joint bond, with two securities, to the grand master and deputy grand master, in such penalty and with such conditions as may be deemed expedient for the due performance of his trust.

84. To the grand treasurer shall be committed all moneys raised for general charity, or for any other public use of the fraternity, of which he shall keep an account in a book, specifying the respective uses for which the several sums are intended ; and shall disburse the same in such a manner as the grand lodge or other proper authority may direct, and produce his accounts for receipts and disbursements before every regular communication, or when called for by the board of general purposes ; and these accounts shall be annually audited by the said board, who shall make their report thereon at the annual communication in July.

OF GRAND REGISTRAR.

85. The grand registrar shall be elected and installed at the annual communication.

86. The grand master may, by a written document, direct the grand registrar to take charge of any district for which there is not a district deputy grand master ; and he shall thereby be empowered to perform all the functions of a district deputy grand master.

OF GRAND SECRETARY.

87. The grand secretary shall be elected and invested at the annual communication.

88. He shall have the custody of the seal of grand lodge,

and shall affix the same to all patents, warrants, certificates and other documents issued by authority of grand lodge, together with such as the grand master in conformity with the laws and regulations of grand lodge may direct.

89. The grand secretary is to sign and certify all instruments from grand lodge under seal or otherwise ; to issue summonses for all meetings of grand lodge, board of general purposes, and of any committee of which he shall be directed by the grand master or grand lodge, and to attend and take minutes of their proceedings ; to receive the returns from the several private lodges, and to enter them in the books of grand lodge, and duly report the same at each annual communication of grand lodge ; to transmit to all private lodges the proceedings of every communication or other meeting of grand lodge, and all such other papers and documents as may be ordered, either by the grand master, by grand lodge, or by the board of general purposes ; to notify all private lodges annually of all expelled, suspended and restored members for the year ; to furnish the district deputy grand masters and board of general purposes with all proper documents and information that they may require ; to receive all petitions, memorials and other papers, and to lay them before the grand master or other proper authority ; to attend the grand master or board of general purposes, and to take to him or the many books or papers he or they may direct ; to conduct the correspondence of grand lodge ; to receive, credit and record all moneys of grand lodge and pay over the same without delay to the grand treasurer by voucher as hereinbefore directed, and annually report the amount received, and generally to perform all other duties appertaining to his office. He shall give bonds in some guarantee company, to be approved by the board of general purposes, to the amount of five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties. The fee for such bonds shall be paid by the grand lodge.

OF THE GRAND DEACONS, GRAND SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS
GRAND DIRECTOR OF CEREMONIES, ASSISTANT GRAND
SECRETARY, ASSISTANT GRAND DIRECTOR OF CEREMONIES,
GRAND SWORD BEARER, GRAND ORGANIST,
ASSISTANT GRAND ORGANIST, GRAND PURSUIVANT,
GRAND STEWARDS, GRAND STANDARD BEARERS AND
GRAND TYLER.

90. The grand deacons, grand superintendent of works, director of ceremonies, assistant secretary, assistant director of ceremonies, sword bearer, organist, assistant organist and pursuivant, stewards and standard bearers, are to be appointed annually by the grand master on the day of installation, or as soon as possible thereafter, and they are to attend all communications and other meetings of grand lodge.

91. The *grand director of ceremonies*, in addition to his other duties, has the care during the session of grand lodge, of the clothing, insignia, and jewels belonging to grand lodge.

92. The *grand pursuivant* shall preserve order in the porch of every meeting of grand lodge, and with the assistance of the brethren nominated for attendance there, see that none except those who are qualified and who are clothed in their proper clothing and jewels, and have signed their names to the accustomed papers, and are, in all respects, entitled to admission, be admitted.

93. The *grand stewards* shall be annually appointed for the regulation of grand festivals, under the direction of the grand master. They shall also assist in conducting the arrangements made for the communications of grand lodge; and they shall collect the ballots and balloting lists and deliver them to the scrutineers.

94. The *grand tyler* is to be elected by an open vote at the annual communication. He is to attend all meetings of the grand lodge, assist in the arrangements, and see that none be admitted but those properly entitled.

OF BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

95. The board shall consist of the grand master, past grand masters of the grand lodge of Canada, deputy grand master, who shall be, *ex officio*, president of the board, the district deputy grand master of each masonic district, the two grand wardens, and twenty other members, ten of whom shall be appointed by the grand master, and the remaining ten shall be appointed by the grand lodge; the whole twenty to be selected from among the actual masters and past masters of the lodges. Members thus elected and appointed shall hold office for two years. No more than two members of the same lodge can be appointed or elected for the same board; but this shall not disqualify any past master being a subscribing member and master of another lodge, from being elected for and representing the lodge of which he is worshipful master. One half of the members, both appointed and elected, who have served for two years, as hereinbefore provided, must go out of office at each annual communication. Retiring members are eligible for re-appointment or re-election.

96. The board shall annually elect one of its members to be vice-president, who, in the absence of the president from meetings of the board, shall possess all his powers and privileges.

97. The names of the several brethren intended to be put in nomination as members of the board, are to be delivered in writing to the grand secretary, on the first day of the assembling of the grand lodge in annual communication, in order that all names so to be proposed may be printed in a list, a copy of which shall be delivered to each member of grand lodge previous to election. The balloting lists are subsequently to be collected by the grand stewards as hereinbefore provided.

98. Should the president and vice-president be absent from any meeting of the board, the board shall elect a chairman *pro tempore*.

99. The board shall meet two days before the annual communication of grand lodge at the place appointed for holding the same ; the meeting of the board may be adjourned for further consideration of the business before it ; and a meeting of the board may also be convened at other times by command of the grand master or of the president.

100. Seven members of the board shall constitute a quorum. All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes ; the presiding officer in case of equality having a second vote.

101. The board has authority to hear and determine all subjects of masonic complaint or irregularity respecting private lodges, or individual masons when regularly brought before it. It may proceed to admonition, fine or suspension, according to the laws ; and its decision shall be final, unless an appeal be made to grand lodge. Notice of any such intended appeal shall be given in writing to the grand secretary, within 14 days of the receipt by the lodge or brother, of the decision of board of general purposes on the case. But should any case be of so flagrant a nature as to require the erasure of a lodge or the expulsion of a brother, the board shall make a special report thereon to grand lodge.

102. The board may summon any private lodge or brother to attend it, and to produce the warrant, books, papers and accounts of the lodge, or the certificate of the brother. If such lodge or brother do not comply, nor give sufficient reason for non-compliance, a peremptory summons shall be issued, and in case of contumacy, the lodge or brother shall be suspended, and the proceedings reported to grand lodge.

103. When the board has investigated or decided on any case, which, in its judgment, requires admonition, fine or suspension, the fact alleged as the offence shall be fully stated in the minute, shall be declared proved, the law relating thereto quoted, and the decision recorded and acted upon.

104. In case of any complaint or charge affecting a member of the board, or a private lodge to which he belongs, such member shall withdraw whilst the board considers its decision.

105. The members of the board shall be in masonic clothing when they proceed to the investigation of any charge or complaint.

106. The board shall have charge of the finances of grand lodge, examine all demands upon it, and when found correct shall order the grand treasurer to discharge them, and it shall submit an estimate of expenses for the next ensuing year.

107. The board shall have full power to inspect all books and papers relating to the accounts of the grand lodge, and give orders for any alterations that may be considered desirable.

108. The board may summon the grand treasurer, grand registrar, grand secretary, or other officer or brother having possession of any books, papers, documents or accounts belonging to the grand lodge, to attend the board, and the board may give such directions as may be deemed necessary regarding them.

109. The board has the direction of everything relating to the buildings, furniture and regalia of grand lodge, and may suggest any alterations and improvements.

110. The board shall cause the necessary preparations to be made for the communications of grand lodge, as well as for days of festivals, public ceremonies and other meetings. It shall also give orders for all the usual and ordinary articles which may be required for grand lodge ; but no extraordinary expense of any kind shall be incurred without the previous sanction of grand lodge.

111. The board has likewise the care and regulation of all the concerns of the grand lodge, and may recommend for its adoption whatever it shall deem necessary or advantageous to the welfare and good government of the craft, and may

originate plans for the better regulation of the grand lodge, and the arrangement of its general transactions.

112. On the day preceding the meeting of the grand lodge, the board shall appoint three masters or past masters of warranted lodges as a committee on credentials, who shall attend within the porch of grand lodge at the annual communication, for the purpose of guarding, with the assistance of the grand pursuivant, against the admission of any but those who are qualified and properly clothed and are in all respects entitled to admission. The three brethren so appointed shall be assisted by three grand stewards of the year.

113. No recommendation, petition or representation of any kind shall be received by the board unless it be in writing, and signed by the person or persons addressing the board.

114. All communications from the board to the grand master, grand lodge, or other boards or committees, or any private lodge or brother, shall be made in writing.

115. The board shall proceed to the consideration of any special matter which may be referred to it by the grand master or grand lodge, in preference to other business.

116. The board may appoint sub-committees from amongst its members for specific purposes, who must report to the board.

117. The board shall prepare or cause to be prepared, all such blank forms as, from time to time, may be required, in accordance with the constitution.

118. All transactions and resolutions of the board shall be entered in the minute book by the grand secretary.

119. The actual expenses of the members of the board of general purposes attending the meetings of the same, shall be paid by grand lodge.

OF PRIVATE LODGES.

120. The officers of a warranted lodge are :—The master, senior warden, junior warden, treasurer, secretary, senior

deacon, junior deacon, inner guard, two stewards, and the tyler; to which may be added a chaplain, a director of ceremonies, and an organist; and they shall severally hold office until their successors, respectively, have been regularly elected or appointed and installed or invested in their stead.

121. Every warranted lodge shall annually elect, by a majority of all the members present in the lodge, its master, wardens, chaplain, treasurer and secretary by written ballots, and by an open vote its tyler and two auditors. At the next regular meeting of the lodge following the election of the master, and after the minutes have been read and approved and the election confirmed, he shall be duly installed in the chair according to ancient usage, but if a lodge be desirous of investing its master with the privilege of appointing the wardens and secretary it can do so by a special by-law made to that effect, which must be sanctioned by a two-thirds majority of the members present at a meeting regularly convened for the consideration thereof. Should the lodge desire to do so, it may by by-law provide, that no member shall be entitled to vote at the annual election of officers who is twelve months in arrears of lodge dues.

122. The master, upon his installation, shall appoint the deacons, director of ceremonies, organist, inner guard and stewards, and also all standing committees for conducting the business of the lodge, except the auditors, and he shall invest or cause to be invested the elected and appointed officers. If a lodge be desirous of electing the senior and junior deacons and inner guard, it can do so by a special by-law made to that effect, which must be sanctioned by a two-thirds majority of the members present at a meeting convened for the consideration thereof. If a lodge be desirous of electing all of its officers, it can do so by a special by-law made to that effect, which must be sanctioned by a two-thirds majority of the members present at a meeting convened for the consideration thereof.

123. No brother can be an officer of a lodge until he has

been admitted a member thereof by ballot, in accordance with the constitution.

124. Every warranted lodge has the power of framing by-laws for its own government, provided they are not contrary to or inconsistent with the general regulations of grand lodge. The by-laws must be submitted to the district deputy grand master for the approbation of the grand master, and when approved, a fair copy must be sent to the grand secretary, and also to the district deputy grand master, and when any alteration shall be made, such alteration must in like manner be submitted ; and no law or alteration shall be valid until so submitted and approved.

125. Where there is a conflict between the constitution of grand lodge and the by-laws of a warranted lodge, the constitution must rule.

126. The by-laws of a lodge shall be fairly written or printed in a book, and shall be delivered to the master on the day of his installation, when he shall solemnly pledge himself to observe and enforce them during his mastership. Every brother shall also sign them when he becomes a member of the lodge, as a declaration of his submission to them ; and every brother shall at all reasonable times have access to such by-laws, which should be printed for the use of the lodge, and delivered to the members.

127. Every private lodge shall keep a book or books, in which the secretary shall enter the names of the members of the lodge, and of all persons initiated or admitted therein, with the dates of their proposal, admission or initiation, passing and raising ; and also their ages as nearly as possible at the time, and their titles, professions or trades ; also of deaths, resignations, suspensions and expulsions, together with such transactions of the lodge as are proper to be written.

128. Every private lodge shall keep a book, in which the members attending at each meeting shall sign their names before entering the lodge ; and a similar book or portion of

the same book for visitors, who are in like manner to enter their names, masonic rank and the name of their mother lodge, or the lodge from which they hail.

129. The days and hours of the regular meetings of the lodge shall be specified in the by-laws.

130. A lodge of emergency may at any time be called by summons, giving seven clear days' notice, by the authority of the master, or in his absence by the senior warden, or in his absence by the junior warden, on no pretence without such authority ; except a lodge of emergency for the purpose of attending the funeral of a deceased brother, which may be called at any time by the like authority, but without the ordinary seven days' notice. The particular reason for calling any lodge of emergency shall be expressed in the summons, and afterwards recorded in the minute book, and no business but that so expressed shall be entered upon at such meeting.

131. No private lodge has the power of adjourning from day to day.

132. At all meetings of a private lodge, whether regular or emergent, seven members of the same shall form a quorum, and no business shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least seven members of the lodge are present.

133. The precedence of warranted lodges is derived from the number of their warrant of constitution, as recorded in the books of grand lodge. No lodge shall be acknowledged, nor any of its officers admitted into grand lodge, nor any of its members entitled to partake of the general charity or other masonic privilege, unless it has been regularly constituted and registered.

134. No private lodge shall make a mason or admit a member without strictly complying with all the regulations enacted for the government of the craft on these occasions.

135. No private lodge shall on any pretence make more than five new brothers in one day, nor until they have been balloted for and approved, nor can a rejected applicant for

initiation be balloted for again in the same or any other lodge within twelve months from the time of such rejection; nor shall a higher degree in masonry be conferred on any brother at a less interval than one month from receiving a previous degree, except by dispensation from the grand master, nor in any case until he has passed an examination in open lodge in such previous degree.

136. No private lodge shall make a mason for a less consideration than twenty dollars, nor on any pretence remit or defer the payment of any part of this sum. This is not to extend to the making of a person who is to be a serving brother, who may be initiated without payment of any fee, provided that a dispensation from the grand master or district deputy grand master be first obtained.

137. Every candidate initiated in a private lodge becomes a member thereof from the date of his initiation; and is liable for the regular lodge dues.

138. Every private lodge must be particularly careful in registering the names of the brethren initiated therein, and also in making the return of its members; as no person is regularly entitled to partake of the general charity unless his name be duly registered, and he shall have been at least two years a contributing member of a lodge.

139. To prevent injury to individuals, by their being excluded the privileges of masonry, through the neglect of their respective lodges in not registering their names, any brother so circumstanced, on producing sufficient proof that he has paid the full fees of his lodge, shall be capable of enjoying the full privileges of the craft, but the offending lodge shall be reported to the grand lodge and vigorously proceeded against for neglecting to make the proper return, and detaining moneys which are the property of the grand lodge, and which have been paid to the lodge for specific appropriation.

140. All moneys received or paid on account of the lodge shall be entered in proper accounts by the secretary and

treasurer respectively, and the accounts of the lodge shall be duly audited at least once a year by the auditors, who shall report such audit to the lodge without delay.

141. Each private lodge shall procure for every brother initiated therein a grand lodge certificate, to be paid for by the lodge, and every brother is entitled to his certificate immediately upon being registered in the books of grand lodge.

142. No private lodge, or officers or members of a lodge, shall under any circumstances give a certificate, or recommendation to enable a mason to proceed from lodge to lodge as a pauper, or in an itinerant manner to apply to lodges for relief.

143. No private lodge shall form any public masonic procession, without a dispensation from the grand master or district deputy grand master, except in the case of a funeral—which shall be immediately reported to the grand secretary and the district deputy grand master.

144. All private lodges are particularly bound to observe the same usages and customs; every deviation, therefore, from the established mode of working, is highly improper, and cannot be justified or countenanced. In order to preserve this uniformity, and to cultivate a good understanding among freemasons, some members of every lodge shall be deputed to visit the other lodges as often as may be convenient, and no other than the authorized work is allowed to be practiced or administered in any private lodge, unless such lodge can show to the grand master that it is entitled to continue the work in any other form as a condition of its having submitted to the jurisdiction of the grand lodge.

145. If any brother behave in such a manner as to disturb the harmony of the lodge, and be thrice formally admonished by the master, and persist in his irregular conduct, he shall be punished according to by-laws of that particular lodge, or he shall be liable to discipline as in other cases of unmasonic conduct.

146. Every private lodge has the power of suspending a member for the commission of any unmasonic offence, or for non-payment of dues, and in cases of a serious nature the lodge may recommend to the grand lodge that the offender be expelled. The proceedings against a brother for any masonic offence shall be strictly in conformity with the rules and regulations for the government of masonic trials adopted by the grand lodge.

147. A member suspended for non-payment of dues shall be immediately restored by the lodge without a fresh ballot, on payment being made of all arrears owing at the time of his suspension, and of such further sum, if any, as the lodge may require, not exceeding the amount of the regular lodge dues for the period he was so suspended, notice thereof being given to the grand secretary, and the district deputy grand master of the district in which the lodge is situated; provided always that the lodge shall have the power in all cases to remit the whole or any part of the arrears, as well as the lodge dues, for the period he was so suspended, after notice of such motion has been given to the members of the lodge.

148. The clothing, insignia and furniture of every private lodge belong to and are the property of the master, wardens and brethren of such lodge. No jewels shall be worn in a private lodge other than those specified for the officers, except such honorary or other jewel as shall appertain to or be consistent with those degrees which are recognized and acknowledged by grand lodge.

149. All minutes, lists and books of account belonging to a lodge must be produced by the master when he shall be so required by competent authority.

150. The majority of the members of a warranted lodge when congregated, have the privilege of giving instruction to the master and wardens, or other representative, before the meeting of grand lodge, because such officers are the representatives of those members, and are supposed to speak their sentiments.

151. Each private lodge shall annually make a return to the grand secretary, of the master, wardens, and past masters of the lodge, including all members who claim to be entitled to attend in grand lodge as past masters, as having served the office of master in some other lodge, specifying the lodge in which each of such past masters has served the office of master; and no brother shall be permitted to attend in grand lodge unless his name shall appear in some such return.

152. Each private lodge shall make its returns and payments semi-annually to the grand secretary, and in case of neglect for more than one year to make such returns and payments, or if the lodge does not meet during that period, it is liable to be erased. The master and wardens, or other representatives of any lodge which shall have neglected for more than one year to make such returns and payments to the grand lodge, are thereby disqualified from attending the grand lodge or sitting upon any committee until those returns and payments shall have been completed.

153. A private lodge failing to make its returns and payments, as aforesaid, for the space of one year after the same are due, may be summoned to show cause why it should not be suspended, or why its warrant should not be withdrawn or declared forfeited.

154. By a vote of the lodge, the dues of any member may be remitted, provided that notice of such motion has been duly given at the regular meeting previous to that at which the vote is taken.

155. If a lodge be dissolved, its warrant and records shall be delivered up to the grand secretary.

156. If the warrant of constitution of a private lodge be sold, or procured by any other means than through the regular channel or petition to the grand master, such warrant shall be forfeited and the lodge erased.

157. As every warranted lodge is a constituent part of the grand lodge, in which assembly all the power of the frater-

nity resides, it is clear that no other authority can destroy the power granted by a warrant ; if, therefore, the majority of any lodge should determine to quit the lodge, the constitution, or power of assembling, remains with the rest of the members ; provided their number be not less than seven, otherwise the warrant ceases and becomes extinct ; and all the authority thereby granted or enjoyed shall revert to the grand lodge, together with the funds and property of said lodge.

158. No warranted lodge shall be erased or its warrant declared forfeited until the master, or in his absence the wardens, shall have been warned in writing of their offence, and shall have been summoned to answer to the complaint made against them.

159. If any private lodge or its master or wardens, be summoned to attend, or to produce its warrant, books, papers or accounts to grand master, his deputy, the district deputy grand master, or any board or committee authorized by grand lodge, and do not comply or give sufficient reason for non-compliance, a peremptory summons shall be issued ; and in case of contumacy, such lodge shall be suspended, and the proceedings reported to grand lodge.

160. The master of every private lodge shall cause the secretary to forward a copy of every summons issued to the members of his lodge, whether for a regular or any emergent meeting, to the district deputy grand master of the district in which the lodge is situated. The master of every lodge shall also cause to be forwarded to the district deputy grand master of his district, immediately after the installation of officers, on a form to be supplied by the grand secretary, a certified list of the officers of his lodge, elected and appointed, and also of the proxy for grand lodge, if any has been appointed.

161. Warranted lodges may by by-law admit their members to life-membership, on such terms as such lodge may determine, and for each such life-member such lodge may

pay into grand lodge the sum of five dollars, which payment shall exempt the lodge from payment of further dues to grand lodge on his behalf.

162. Upon such life-member withdrawing from the private lodge of which he originally became a life-member, and joining any other lodge, such other lodge shall not be obliged to pay any annual dues to grand lodge on his account; nor in case he becomes a life-member of such other lodge shall it be obliged to pay a second fee therefor to grand lodge.

163. Life-members shall be entitled to all the privileges of, and shall be amenable to discipline in the same manner as ordinary members.

164. No balloting for initiation or affiliation can take place at any meeting unless notice thereof has been duly given in the summons calling the same.

165. All voting in a lodge is by show of hands, except in cases where the constitution requires a ballot.

166. A warranted lodge may require from its treasurer security by means of a bond in the usual form.

167. A private lodge has penal jurisdiction over its own members wherever they may reside, and also over all masons whether affiliated or not, who reside within its territorial jurisdiction; and non-affiliation of a brother is no bar to his suspension.

168. A private lodge cannot deprive any of its members of their privileges until after due trial and conviction.

169. A suspension by a private lodge deprives the brother so suspended of all his masonic rights and privileges until he is restored to good masonic standing.

170. A suspended lodge places all its members under masonic disability; except by special dispensation to be granted by the grand master only.

171. A resolution once adopted by a private lodge cannot be reconsidered or rescinded without notice thereof be given at a preceding meeting.

172. A motion recommending a new lodge is in order at a regular meeting of the nearest warranted lodge without previous notice.

173. It is a great irregularity to hold a private lodge in any but a regular lodge room, duly set apart and having the necessary ante-rooms for all the requirements of masonry ; such regular lodge room may be in a private house ; and the lodge room of a warranted lodge should as soon as possible be formally consecrated and dedicated.

174. It is improper to allow a lodge room to be used jointly with other societies or for other than masonic purposes ; this, however, shall not be construed as excluding bodies that claim to be masonic and are founded on craft masonry.

175. It is improper to allow other societies to take part in the conduct of a masonic funeral.

176. It is not legal to instal the master of a lodge under dispensation.

177. A lodge under dispensation has no right to appoint a proxy as its representative in grand lodge ; but it shall be represented in grand lodge at the annual communication at which a warrant is sought to be obtained, by the master or a warden, and the minute book of such lodge shall be then and there produced.

178. The expense of procuring the clothing and insignia for the district deputy grand master is to be defrayed by the private lodges in each district, and each private lodge shall defray the travelling expenses of the district deputy grand master, to the extent of at least one visit in each year ; as also the travelling expenses of the brother, who at the request of the lodge and by authority of the district deputy grand master attends such lodge for giving instructions.

179. To constitute a legal notice or summons for any lodge meeting, seven clear days must elapse between the notice and the meeting.

180. When two or more warranted lodges desire to amal-

gamate under one warrant, each lodge shall adopt a resolution to that effect, and appoint a committee of three members to arrange the terms therefor.

The report of the committee, if favorable, shall recommend for adoption, the name and number of one of the lodges, and the time and place when such amalgamation shall be effected. On the approval of the report of the committee by the lodges, a copy thereof shall be mailed to the last known address of each member of said lodges about to be amalgamated, and if seven or more members of either of the lodges do not notify the secretary of their lodge in writing, of their objection to such amalgamation, within ten days from date of mailing said notices, it shall be carried into effect, so soon as the grand master shall approve of, or authorize said amalgamation. The grand master, district deputy grand master, or such other brother as the grand master may appoint, shall carry the amalgamation into effect, by attending at the time and place named, when the members of the lodges present shall choose, by ballot, the elective officers, who with the officers appointed by the master-elect, shall be immediately installed or invested if present.

The secretary shall prepare and deliver to the master-elect a list of the members of the amalgamated lodge, which shall be signed by the worshipful master and secretary, and forwarded to the grand secretary within one month after the amalgamation. Every member of any of the lodges amalgamated shall be a member of the amalgamated lodge, but any member may pay all his dues and withdraw before such amalgamation has been effected. Any member under suspension for any cause, shall have the same rights in the consolidated lodge as he would have had in his own lodge, had such amalgamation not taken place.

OF MASTERS AND WARDENS OF PRIVATE LODGES.

181. All preferment among masons shall be grounded upon real worth and personal merit only; therefore no

brother shall be elected master of a warranted lodge or appointed to any office therein, merely on account of seniority of rank. No brother is eligible to the office of master in a warranted lodge unless he has served for one year as warden in a private lodge. No master-elect shall assume the master's chair until he shall have been regularly installed, though he may in the interim rule the lodge. It is necessary, previous to the installation of the master ; that his election be confirmed ; after which the usual ceremonies of installation are to be performed. Should the election of a master not be confirmed, then a summons must be issued for the following regular meeting of the lodge, setting forth that the brethren are again to proceed to elect a master ; and on confirmation of that election, at the following regular meeting of the lodge, the installation of the master will follow.

182. No brother shall be installed master of a warranted lodge unless the installing board is fully cognizant of the fact that that brother is fully familiar with the duties of the master, and is competent to perform the ceremony of opening and of closing the lodge in each degree, and to confer the various degrees according to the established work.

183. The installation ceremony shall not be performed in public.

184. Every master before being placed in the chair shall solemnly pledge himself to observe all the old established usages and the customs, and to preserve the landmarks of the order, and most strictly to enforce them within his own lodge.

185. The master of every lodge is to cause the ancient charges, the regulations of grand lodge relating to private lodges, and the by-laws of his lodge, to be read in open lodge once every year.

186. The master is responsible for the due observance of the laws relating to private lodges, and is bound to produce all books, minutes and accounts when required by any lawful authority.

187. The master has not the power to suspend the declaration of the ballot.

188. If the master should die, be removed or be incapable of discharging the duties of his office, the senior warden, and in his absence the junior warden, shall act as master in summoning the lodge until the next election of officers, but shall not confer degrees or obligate candidates.

189. If the master be not present, the immediate past master, or if he be not present, the next immediate past master of the lodge present shall take the chair. If no past master of the lodge be present, then the senior warden, or in his absence the junior warden may rule the lodge, but not confer degrees.

190. No brother below the rank of a past master shall assume the master's chair.

191. The master and wardens of a private lodge are enjoined to visit other lodges as often as they conveniently can, in order that the same usages and customs may be observed throughout the craft, and a good understanding be thereby cultivated among freemasons.

192. The master and wardens of every private lodge when summoned so to do, shall attend the grand master, his deputy, the district deputy grand master, grand lodge, or any board or committee authorized by grand lodge, and produce the warrant, minutes and books of the lodge, under pain of suspension, and being reported to grand lodge.

193. Any officer of a warranted lodge may resign his office with the consent of the lodge, and upon his resignation being accepted, if the office is an elective one, the lodge shall fill the vacancy by an election at the next regular meeting after notice of such election has been sent to all the members of that lodge; and if the office is an appointed one, the master may fill the vacancy by his appointment at once. Provided that no brother shall be entitled to past rank in any office, unless he has served a full term of twelve months in such office.

194. In case of death, or removal from office of any officer of a private lodge, the vacancy shall be filled as directed in the next preceding section,

195. A past master of a lodge in this jurisdiction who has been duly returned in the books of grand lodge, and who affiliates with any other private lodge, is entitled to his rank according to seniority, both in grand lodge and in the lodge with which he affiliates.

196. A past master of this grand lodge may require from the grand secretary, upon payment of the fee of one dollar, a past master's certificate, and the grand secretary is authorized to issue the same.

OF TYLERS.

197. The tyler to be chosen by the members of the lodge, and may at any time be removed for cause deemed sufficient, by a majority of the brethren present at any regular meeting of the lodge.

198. The tyler is to see that every member or visitor has signed his name to the attendance book, and that he is properly clothed before entering the lodge.

OF MEMBERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

199. No person shall be admitted a member of a private lodge unless the laws of the craft relating to the proposing and admitting of brethren or candidates shall have been strictly complied with.

200. A brother who has been concerned in making masons clandestinely, or at a private lodge which is not a regular lodge, or for small or unworthy considerations, or who may assist in forming a new lodge without the grand master's authority, shall not be admitted as a member or even as a visitor, into any private lodge, nor partake of the general charity, or other masonic privileges, till he make due submission and obtain grace.

201. No brother shall print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, the proceedings of any private lodge,

or of the grand lodge, or any part thereof, or the names of the persons present at such lodge, without the sanction of the grand master, or the district deputy grand master, under pain of being expelled from the order. The law, however, is not to extend to the writing, printing, or publishing of any notice or summons issued to the members of the lodge, by the authority of the master, or the proceedings of any festival or public meeting at which persons not masons are permitted to be present.

202. No brother shall violate the secrecy of the ballot on candidates for initiation or membership, by stating how he voted or intended to vote, or by endeavouring to ascertain how a brother voted, or by revealing a brother's vote. Provided that, in cases of masonic trials where the charge laid involves such ballot, any brother shall be at liberty to disclose how he voted in that particular case.

203. A brother cannot by mere resolution of the lodge be deprived of his rights and privileges as a mason.

204. If any member shall be under suspension from his lodge, or shall withdraw himself from it without having complied with its by-laws, or with the general regulations of the craft, he shall not be eligible for admission to any other private lodge.

205. Whenever a member of any private lodge shall resign, or whenever at any time he may require it, he shall be furnished with a certificate of his standing; and should he be indebted to the lodge, the certificate must state the fact.

In case of loss of a certificate of standing a duplicate thereof may be issued,

206. The certificate of standing must be produced, together with the application for membership, to the lodge of which the brother in whose favor the certificate is issued, desires to become a joining member. Such certificate has to be filed with the archives of the lodge which admits the brother as such joining member.

207. A brother suspended by a private lodge must, in order to obtain his certificate of standing, apply to that lodge for restoration in the usual manner, as laid down in the regulations for the government of masonic trials.

208. The majority of the members present at any private lodge, duly summoned, have an undoubted right to regulate their own proceedings, provided that they are consistent with the general laws and regulations of the craft ; no member, therefore, shall be permitted to enter in the minute book of his lodge a protest against any resolution or proceeding which may have taken place, unless it shall appear to him to be contrary to the laws and usages of the craft, and for the purpose of complaining or appealing to a higher masonic authority.

209. No unaffiliated brother shall be considered to have any claim on the benevolent fund, except by a direct vote of grand lodge.

OF HONORARY MEMBERS.

210. Any brother who may have rendered any service to the craft in general or to any particular private lodge, may by a three-fourths vote of the members present, by a ballot of the lodge be elected an honorary member of such lodge. The lodge must include honorary members in its return to grand lodge, and pay to grand lodge similar dues for such honorary members as are payable for ordinary members.

211. Honorary membership does not confer the right of voting in the lodge unless specially conferred by an unanimous ballot at the time of such election.

OF PROPOSING MEMBERS.

212. No brother shall be admitted a member of a private lodge without a proposition in open lodge at a regular meeting, nor until his name, occupation and place of abode, as well as the name and number of the lodge of which he is or was last a member, or in which he was initiated, shall have been sent to all the members in the summons for the next

stated lodge meeting and in all cases held not less than four weeks from the date of the application, and the decision of the brethren ascertained by ballot. When a lodge has ceased to meet, any former thereof shall be eligible to be proposed and admitted a member of another lodge, on producing a certificate from the grand secretary stating the fact and specifying whether the brother has been registered and his dues paid.

213. Every proposition for affiliation shall be recommended by at least two members of the lodge who are master masons, and shall be referred to a committee appointed by the master, which committee shall report to the lodge at the next regular meeting before the ballot is taken, and should the report be unfavorable, the applicant shall be considered rejected without a ballot.

214. No person shall be made a mason unless he has resided one year in the jurisdiction of the lodge to which he seeks admission or produces a certificate of character from the nearest lodge to the place of his previous residence; nor until he has been properly proposed at one regular meeting of the lodge, and a committee has been appointed by the master to make the necessary enquiries into the character of the candidate, and his name, age, addition or profession and place of abode shall have been sent to all the members, in the summons for the next regular meeting, and in all cases held not less than four weeks from the date of application, when, after the committee have reported to the lodge in his favor, he must be balloted for, and, if approved, he may be initiated into the first degree of masonry; but should the report be unfavorable, he shall be considered a rejected candidate.

215. No lodge shall initiate a candidate whose residence is nearer the jurisdiction of another lodge, unless by dispensation of the master, except in a town or city where there is more than one lodge, in which case each lodge has concurrent jurisdiction. The jurisdiction extends, in every direction, half way to the nearest lodge.

Grand

216. When an applicant for initiation residing within this jurisdiction has his place of residence nearer to a lodge in another jurisdiction than to a private lodge within this jurisdiction, such nearer lodge may receive and act upon the petition of such applicant; provided that the grand lodge in such other jurisdiction will grant the like privilege to private lodges in this jurisdiction.

217. In cases of emergency the following alteration as to the mode of proposing a candidate is allowed.—Any two members of a private lodge may transmit, in writing, to the master, the usual declaration of any candidate whom they wish to propose, and the circumstances which cause the emergency; and the master, if the emergency be proper, shall issue, or cause to be issued, a notice to every member, appoint a committee in the manner provided in the clause 214, and at the same time summon, or cause to be summoned, the lodge to meet at a period of not less than seven clear days from the issuing of the summons, for the purpose of balloting for the candidate; and if the committee have reported to the lodge in his favor, he must be balloted for, and, if approved, he may be initiated into the first degree of masonry. The master shall, previous to the ballot being taken, cause the proposition, and the emergency stated, to be recorded in the minute book of the lodge.

218. No person under the age of twenty-one shall be made a mason in any private lodge, unless by dispensation from the grand master, nor shall any dispensation suspend the operations of the law requiring seven days notice, or committee of enquiry, or the ballot. Every candidate must be free-born, and his own master, and, at the time of his initiation, be known to be in reputable circumstances. He shall be a lover of the liberal arts and sciences and have made some progress in one or the other of them; and he must, previous to his initiation, subscribe his name at full length and legibly to a declaration of the following import, viz:

*To the worshipful master, wardens and brethren of———lodge No———
on the register of the grand lodge of Canada, in the
Province of Ontario :*

I———, of the———of———, in the county of———
and Province of Ontario,——, aged——years, being free by birth, and of
mature age, do declare that, unbiased by the improper solicitation of
friends and uninfluenced by mercenary or other unworthy motives, I
freely and voluntarily offer myself a candidate for the mysteries of
masonry ; that I am prompted by a favorable opinion conceived of the
institution, and a desire of knowledge ; that I will cheerfully conform
to all the ancient usages and established customs of the order, and
that I have not been rejected by this or any other private lodge
within twelve months prior to the date of my present application.

Witness my hand this——day of——, A. L. 58——.

Recommended by

(sig.)

219. Every petition for initiation must be recommended
by at least two members of the lodge who are master masons
in good standing.

220. A candidate who can comply literally with all the
ceremonies of the work of grand lodge, and who is mentally
and morally worthy of admission, is a fit subject to be-
come a mason.

221. A petition for initiation being presented, it shall be
the duty of the master, before entertaining the same, to be
satisfied that the petitioner resides within the jurisdiction of
the lodge so petitioned.

222. It is a masonic offence to take action upon a petition
for initiation and to ballot for the petitioner without dispen-
sation from the grand master, if such petitioner reside out-
side of the jurisdiction of the lodge so petitioned.

223. The ballot for a candidate for initiation or affiliation
cannot be postponed.

224. It is the prerogative of the master to order a second
ballot for a candidate for initiation or affiliation.

225. Before declaring the result of the ballot, the ballot
box shall be placed on the altar for examination by any

member of the lodge. The result of the ballot having been declared by the master, no further ballot upon the same subject is admissible.

226. No person shall be made a mason in, or admitted a member of, a private lodge, if, on the ballot two black balls appear against him. Some lodges wish for no such indulgence, but require the unanimous consent of the members present; the by-laws of each lodge must, therefore, guide in this respect, but if there be two black balls, such person cannot, on any pretence, be admitted.

227. In case objection be made to the initiation of a candidate after he has been balloted for and approved, it shall be the duty of the master to investigate the cause of such objection, and if he finds the same to be well founded, or reasonable, he shall not initiate such candidate until the objection is withdrawn or removed. And if objection be made to the advancement of a brother, any member of the lodge may require that such objection be placed in the form of a charge, and if not so placed at the next regular meeting of the lodge, the objection shall be of no effect.

228. Every candidate shall, on his initiation, solemnly promise to submit to the constitution, and to conform to all the usages and regulations of the craft; he must sign the by-law. At the lodge on his initiation, a copy of which, together with a copy of the constitution of grand lodge, shall then be presented to him.

229. A candidate for initiation upon whom the committee has reported unfavorably, or against whom the ballot has been declared unfavorably by the master, shall be considered a rejected candidate, and he cannot be balloted for in the same or any other private lodge within twelve months from the time of such rejection.

230. An applicant for affiliation, who has been rejected, may apply again to the same or any other private lodge without waiting for any specified time.

OF THE LODGE SEAL.

231. Every warranted lodge shall have a masonic seal to be affixed to all documents proper to be issued.

232. An impression of the seal is to be sent to the grand secretary, and whenever changed an impression of the new seal shall in like manner be transmitted.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

233. No general lodge of instruction shall be holden unless under the sanction of a regular warranted lodge, or by the special license and authority of the grand master, or the district deputy grand master. The lodge giving this sanction and the brethren to whom such license is granted, shall be answerable for the proceedings of such lodge of instruction, and responsible that the mode of working there adopted has received the sanction of grand lodge.

234. Notice of the times and places of meeting of the lodges of instruction shall be given to the grand secretary.

235. Lodges of instruction shall keep a minute of all brethren present at each meeting, and of brethren appointed to hold office, and such minute shall be produced when called for by the grand master, the district deputy grand master, or lodge granting the same.

As Amended July, 1891.

229. A candidate for initiation upon whom the committee has reported unfavorably, or against whom the ballot has been declared unfavorably by the master, shall be considered a rejected candidate. Nor shall any petition be received from any such rejected candidate bearing date within twelve months after the date of such rejection; and in case any candidate is rejected, either by unfavorable report or adverse ballot, it shall be the duty of the secretary to give immediate notice to the masters of lodges having concurrent jurisdiction.

member of the lodge. The result of the ballot having been declared by the master, no further ballot upon the same subject is admissible.

226. No person shall be made a mason in, or admitted a member of, a private lodge, if, on the ballot two black balls appear against him. Some lodges wish for no such indulgence, but require the unanimous consent of the members present; the by-laws of each lodge must, therefore, guide in this respect, but if there be two black balls, such person cannot, on any pretence, be admitted.

227. In case objection be made to the initiation of a candidate after he has been balloted for and approved, it shall be the duty of the master to investigate the cause of such objection, and if he finds the same to be well founded, or reasonable, he shall not initiate such candidate until the objection is withdrawn or removed. And if objection be made to the advancement of a brother, any member of the lodge may require that such objection be placed in the form of a charge, and if not so placed at the next regular meeting of the lodge, the objection shall be of no effect.

228. Every candidate shall, on his initiation, solemnly promise to submit to the constitution, and to conform to all regulations of the craft; he must sign the

OF THE LODGE SEAL.

231. Every warranted lodge shall have a masonic seal to be affixed to all documents proper to be issued.

232. An impression of the seal is to be sent to the grand secretary, and whenever changed an impression of the new seal shall in like manner be transmitted.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

233. No general lodge of instruction shall be holden unless under the sanction of a regular warranted lodge, or by the special license and authority of the grand master, or the district deputy grand master. The lodge giving this sanction and the brethren to whom such license is granted, shall be answerable for the proceedings of such lodge of instruction, and responsible that the mode of working there adopted has received the sanction of grand lodge.

234. Notice of the times and places of meeting of the lodges of instruction shall be given to the grand secretary.

235. Lodges of instruction shall keep a minute of all brethren present at each meeting, and of brethren appointed to hold office, and such minute shall be produced when called for by the grand master, the district deputy grand master, or lodge granting the sanction.

236. If a lodge which has given its sanction for a lodge of instruction being held under warrant, shall see fit, it may, at any regular meeting, withdraw that sanction by a resolution of the lodge, to be communicated to the lodge of instruction; provided that notice of intention to withdraw the sanction be inserted in the summons for that meeting.

237. A brother in good standing, properly vouched for, has a right to visit a private lodge during the time it is open for general business, but that right is not absolute. It is in the discretion of the master to admit a visitor, and the master's refusal to admit a visitor is no ground for masonic complaint.

238. No visitor shall be admitted into a private lodge unless he be personally known or recommended, or well vouched for, or after due examination by one or more of the brethren present, and shall have entered his name, masonic rank, the name of his mother lodge, or the lodge he hails from in a book to be kept by every lodge for that purpose ; and during his continuance in the lodge he must be subject to the by-laws of the lodge. The master of the lodge is particularly bound to enforce these regulations.

239. A brother residing in the Province of Ontario and not affiliated with some private lodge under the jurisdiction of grand lodge, shall not be entitled to the benefit of the benevolent fund for himself or family ; nor be entitled to any masonic privilege whatever, except that he shall be permitted to visit any private lodge.

OF CERTIFICATES.

240. The following grand lodge certificates may be issued :—

To a brother upon being registered in the books of grand lodge, as having been initiated, passed and raised in a private lodge.

To a brother who, either as an entered apprentice or as a fellow craft hailing from a foreign jurisdiction, has become a joining member of a private lodge, and who therein has received the remaining degrees or degree.

To a member of a private lodge which has ceased to meet, so as to enable such member to affiliate with another private lodge ; such certificate to state the fact that he was such a member, and whether he has been registered, and whether his grand lodge dues have been paid.

To any past master under this grand lodge who desires the same, and pays therefor one dollar into the funds of grand lodge.

241. All grand lodge certificates shall be issued by the grand secretary with the seal of grand lodge attached, and

shall be in such form as the board of general purposes may from time to time direct.

242. Every brother shall be entitled to a grand lodge certificate immediately upon being registered in the books of the grand lodge, for which certificate the lodge shall pay two dollars. Each lodge, therefore, when it makes a return of the masons whom it has initiated, shall, in addition to the registration fee, make a remittance of the money for each certificate.

243. Every brother to whom a grand lodge certificate is granted must sign his name in the margin thereof, or it will not be valid. This should be done in the presence of the master or the secretary of the lodge.

244. No brother shall obtain a grand lodge certificate if he shall have been admitted to more than one degree of masonry on the same day, or at a shorter interval than one month from his receiving a previous degree, unless by dispensation from the grand master.

245. Every return or other document upon which a grand lodge certificate is to be issued, must specify not only the date of initiation, but also the days on which the brother was advanced to the second and third degree.

246. All applications for grand lodge certificates must be made to the grand secretary ; and if the name of a brother wishing for a certificate has not previously been registered, the money payable on registration must be transmitted at the same time, as no certificate can on any account be issued until such money has been paid.

247. The following certificates may be issued by a private lodge :

A certificate of standing of a brother who resigns his membership, such certificate is to state the fact whether the brother is indebted to that lodge or not. A duplicate of such certificate of standing, in case the original has been lost.

To a brother in order to enable him to obtain a grand

lodge certificate, in which case such certificate of a private lodge shall be specially addressed to the grand secretary.

Any certificate required by the laws of grand lodge, or which may be called for by the board of general purposes.

248. No fee shall be charged by any private lodge for any certificate it may issue.

249. No private lodge shall be permitted to issue any other certificate than those above enumerated.

OF PUBLIC PROCESSIONS.

250. No public procession shall on any pretence be allowed without the permission of the grand master, or district deputy grand master, except a masonic funeral, the urgency of which will not admit of the delay necessary to communicate with the grand master, or the district deputy grand master. Such proceeding shall be immediately reported by the master of the lodge to the grand master, through the grand secretary, and to the district deputy grand master.

251. If any brother shall attend as a mason, clothed in any of the regalia of the craft, at any public procession except a masonic funeral, without the permission of the grand master or district deputy grand master, he shall be rendered incapable of ever after being an officer of a private lodge, and also be excluded the benefit of the general charity. And if any lodge shall so offend, it shall stand suspended until grand lodge shall determine thereon.

OF APPEAL.

252. As the grand lodge, when congregated, is a representative of every individual member of the fraternity, it necessarily possesses a supreme superintending authority, and the power of finally deciding on every case which concerns the interest of the craft. Any lodge, or brother, therefore, who may feel aggrieved by the decision of any other

masonic authority or jurisdiction, may appeal to the grand lodge against such decision. The appeal must be made in writing, specifying the particular grievance complained of, and be transmitted to the grand secretary. A notice and copy of the appeal must also be sent by the appellant to the party against whose decision the appeal is made.

253. Notice of all appeals must be given in writing to the grand secretary, within twenty-one days from the receipt of the decision appealed against, in proper and respectful language.

OF FEES.

254. The following shall be the fees payable to grand lodge:—

For granting a new warrant, thirty dollars.

For a dispensation for a new lodge, twenty dollars.

For a warrant of confirmation, ten dollars.

For a new warrant, in case of loss by fire or otherwise, properly certified, ten dollars.

For a dispensation to initiate a candidate under twenty-one years of age, twenty dollars.

For a dispensation to confer any degree in less time than one month, twenty dollars.

For a dispensation authorizing a private lodge to receive and act upon a petition from a candidate for initiation, who resides outside the jurisdiction of that lodge, ten dollars, payable by the candidate.

For a dispensation for any public procession, one dollar.

For a grand lodge certificate, two dollars.

For a past master's certificate, one dollar.

For every person initiated in a lodge, one dollar registration fee.

For every entered apprentice or fellow-craft, joining from without the jurisdiction of grand lodge, one dollar and fifty cents.

For every master mason joining from another private lodge within the jurisdiction of grand lodge, fifty cents.

For every master mason joining from without the jurisdiction of grand lodge, one dollar.

Every member of each private lodge shall pay towards the fund for grand lodge purposes fifty cents per annum.

MASONIC CLOTHING AND INSIGNIA.

255. The following masonic clothing and insignia shall be worn by the craft, and no brother shall, on any pretence, be admitted into grand lodge, or into any private lodge, without his proper clothing and insignia, and no honorary or other jewel or emblem shall be worn in grand lodge, or in any private lodge, which shall not appertain to, or be consistent with those degrees which are recognized and acknowledged by grand lodge.

APRONS.

- Entered apprentice* A plain white lamb-skin, from fourteen to sixteen inches wide, twelve to fourteen inches deep; square at bottom, and without ornament; white strings.
- Fellow craft* A plain white lamb-skin, similar to that of the entered apprentice, with the addition only of two sky-blue rosettes at the bottom.
- Master mason* The same with sky-blue li and edging, one and a half deep, and an additional ro on the fall or flap, and silver tassel. No other color or ornament shall be allowed, except the officers and past officers of private lodges, who may have the emblems of their office in silver or sky-blue in the centre of the apron.

The masters and past masters of private lodges.....

To wear in lieu and in place of the three rosettes on the master's apron, perpendicular lines upon horizontal lines, thereby forming three several sets of two right angles; the length of the horizontal to be two inches and a-half each, and of the perpendicular lines, one inch; these emblems to be of ribbon, half an inch broad, and of the same color as the lining and edging of the apron, or of silver. If grand officer, similar emblems of garter-blue or gold.

Grand stewards, present and past.....

Aprons of the same dimensions, lined with crimson, edging of the same color, three and a-half inches, bound with silver, and silver tassels.

Other grand officers of the grand lodge, present and past.

Aprons of same dimensions, lined with garter-blue, edgings of the same color, three and a-half inches, bound with gold, and gold tassels, with the emblems of their office in gold or blue, in the centre.

District deputy grand masters

Aprons to have the emblems of their office in gold, embroidered in the centre, and acacia and seven-eared wheat embroidered on the edging, one on each side.

- Deputy grand master*. Apron to have the emblem of his office in gold, embroidered in the centre, and the pomegranate and lotus alternately embroidered on edging.
- Grand master* Apron to be ornamented with the blazing sun embroidered in gold in the centre, on the edging the pomegranate and the lotus with the seven-eared wheat in each corner, and also on the fall ; all in gold embroidery ; the fringe of gold bullion.

COLLARS.

- Of private lodges* To be light blue ribbons, four inches broad ; if silver chain is used it must be placed over the light blue ribbon.
- Of grand lodge* To be of garter-blue ribbon, four inches broad, and bound with gold lace ; except
- Grand stewards* of the year who have to wear collars of crimson, four inches broad, bound with silver lace.
- All past grand officers* except past grand masters (who are entitled to wear chains), to wear the collars of their late offices, but without the pendant jewel, a similar but smaller jewel in enamel being worn on the breast.

JEWELS.

- The grand master* The compasses extended to 45°, with the segment of a circle at the

points, and a gold plate included, on which is to be represented an eye irradiated within a triangle, also irradiated.

Past grand masters A similar jewel, without the gold plate.

Deputy grand master The compasses and square, united, with a five pointed star, in the centre.

Past deputy grand master . . . The compasses and square only.

District deputy grand masters The compasses and square, united, with a five pointed star in the centre, the whole to be placed within a circle, on which the number of the district is to be engraved.

Past district deputy grand masters The same omitting the five-pointed star in the centre.

Grand senior warden The level.

Grand junior warden The plumb.

Grand chaplain A book on a triangle.

Grand treasurer A chased key.

Grand registrar A scroll.

Grand secretary Cross pens with a tie.

Grand deacons Dove and olive branch.

Grand superintendent of works A semi-circle protractor.

Grand director of ceremonies . . . Cross rods.

Assistant grand secretary . . Cross pens with a tie.

Assistant grand director of ceremonies Cross rods.

Grand sword bearer Cross swords.

Grand organist A lyre.

Assistant grand organist . . A lyre.

Grand pursuivant Arms of the grand lodge, with rod and sword crossed.

The jewels of the grand chaplain, treasurer, registrar, secretary, senior deacon, superintendent of works, director of ceremonies, sword bearer, organist and pursuivant, are to be within a circle with an embossed wreath, composed of a sprig of acacia, an ear of corn ; and the grand junior deacon, assistant grand secretary, assistant grand director of ceremonies, and assistant grand organist, to be similar to those of their senior and superior officers, the wreath on the circle being omitted.

The jewel of a grand steward of the grand lodge is a cornucopia between the legs of a pair of compasses, extending upon an irradiated gold plate, within a circle, on which is engraved "grand lodge of ancient, free and accepted masons of Canada, in the Province of Ontario."

Grand tyler The sword in a circle, on which is engraven, "the grand lodge of Canada, grand tyler."

All the above jewels to be of gold or gilt.

Master of private lodges . . . The square.

Past masters The square and the diagram of the 47th prob., 1st book Euclid, engraven on a silver plate pendent within it.

Senior warden The level.

Junior warden The plumb.

Chaplain A book on a triangle.

Treasurer The key.

Secretary The cross pens.

Deacons The dove.

Director of ceremonies . . . The cross rods.

Organist The lyre.

Inner guard The cross swords.

Steward The cornucopia.

Tyler The sword.

All the above jewels are to be of silver.

In the grand lodge, and on all occasions where the grand officers appear in their official capacities, they shall wear the following masonic clothing and insignia.

Grand master Chain over blue collar, gauntlets and apron, all bound and embroidered, and jewel.

Deputy grand master Chain over blue ribbon, gauntlets and apron, all bound and embroidered, and jewel.

District deputy grand master Blue collar, gauntlets, apron, all bound, and jewel.

Senior and junior grand wardens, chaplain, treasurer, registrar, secretary. Blue collar, gauntlets, apron, all bound, and jewel.

All other grand officers Blue collar and apron, all bound, and jewel.

OF CONSTITUTING A NEW LODGE.

256. Every application for a warrant to hold a new private lodge must be by petition to the grand master, signed by at least seven regularly registered master masons, and the lodges to which they belong, or formerly belonged, must be specified. The petition must be recommended by the nearest warranted lodge, and in case of there being more than two warranted lodges within the jurisdiction, it shall require the recommendation of not less than one-half of said lodges, and be transmitted to the district deputy grand master, who is to forward it with his recommendation, or opinion thereon, to the grand secretary, to be submitted to the grand master. If the prayer of the petition be granted the grand master may issue a dispensation, authorizing the brethren to meet as a private lodge until the next communication of grand lodge. If in the opinion of the grand master, the recommendation of the nearest lodge or lodges be

unreasonably withheld, he shall have power to waive such recommendation.

257. The recommendation from the nearest lodge or lodges required for a petition, must be passed in open lodge upon a regular resolution, and signed by the master and secretary of the lodge, with the seal of the lodge attached, and in no case shall be given without such resolution and signatures.

The following is the form of petition :—

*To the M. W. grand master of the fraternity of ancient, free
and accepted masons of Canada, in the
Province of Ontario.*

We, the undersigned, being regularly registered masons of the lodges mentioned against our respective names, having the prosperity of the craft at heart, are anxious to extend our best endeavors to promote and diffuse the general principles of the art ; and for the convenience of our respective dwellings and other good reasons, we are desirous of forming a new lodge to be named ——— ; in consequence of this desire, we pray for a warrant of constitution, empowering us to meet as a regular lodge at ———, in the county of ———, on the ——— of every month, and there to discharge the duties of masonry, in a constitutional manner, according to the forms of the order and the laws of the grand lodge ; and we have nominated and do recommend brother [A. B.] to be the first master, brother [C. D.] to be the first senior warden, and brother [E. F.] to be the first junior warden of the said lodge. The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise strict obedience to the commands of the grand master and the laws and regulations of the grand lodge.

In order to avoid irregularities every new lodge should be solemnly constituted by the grand master with his deputy and wardens ; or in the absence of the grand master, by his deputy, or the district deputy grand master of that district,

who shall choose some master of a lodge to assist him. If both those officers be absent, the grand master may appoint some other grand officer or master of a lodge to act as his deputy *pro tempore*.

258. No warrant for a new private lodge shall be granted until, in addition to the ordinary recommendation of the district deputy grand master there is furnished by that officer a certificate to the effect that the lodge working under dispensation and seeking a warrant, has provided itself with suitable furniture and regalia.

PRAYERS.

INVOCATION,—FIRST DEGREE.

Vouchsafe Thine aid, Almighty Father and supreme Governor of the universe, to this our present convention, and grant that this candidate for masonry may so dedicate and devote his life to Thy service as to become a true and faithful brother among us. Endow him with a competency of Thy divine wisdom, that, assisted by the secrets of this our masonic art, he may be better enabled to display the beauties of true godliness, to the honor and glory of Thy holy name.—*So mote it be.*

INVOCATION,—SECOND DEGREE.

We supplicate the continuance of Thine aid, O merciful God, on behalf of ourselves and of him who kneels before Thee. May the work begun in Thy name be continued to Thy glory, and evermore established in us by obedience to Thy holy precepts.—*So mote it be.*

INVOCATION,—THIRD DEGREE.

Almighty and Eternal Being, the glorious architect and ruler of the universe, at whose creative fiat all things first

were made, we the frail creatures of Thy providence, humbly implore Thee to pour down on this convocation assembled in Thy holy name the continual dew of Thy blessing ; more especially, we beseech Thee, to impart Thy grace to this Thy servant, who offers himself a candidate to partake with us the mysterious secrets of a master mason ; endow him with such fortitude that in the hour of trial he fail not ; but pass him safely under Thy protection through the valley of the shadow of death, that he may finally arise from the tomb of transgression, to shine as the stars, for ever and ever.—*So mote it be.*

THE CHARGES.

CHARGE TO THE NEWLY INITIATED CANDIDATE.

As you have now passed through the ceremonies of your initiation allow me to congratulate you on being admitted a member of our ancient and honorable society. Ancient, as having existed from time immemorial, and honorable because by a natural tendency it conduces to make all those honorable who are strictly obedient to its precepts. Indeed, no institution can boast of a more solid foundation than that on which freemasonry rests—the *practice of social and moral virtue* ; and to so high an eminence has its credit been advanced that in every age, monarchs themselves have been promoters of the art ; have not thought it derogatory from their dignity to exchange the sceptre for the gavel ; have patronized our mysteries and have joined our assemblies. As a mason, I would first recommend to your most serious contemplation the volume of the sacred law charging you to consider it the unerring standard of truth and justice, and to regulate your actions by the divine precepts which it contains. Therein you will be taught the important duty you owe to God, to your neighbor and to yourself. To God, by

never mentioning His name but with that awe and reverence which are due from the creature to his Creator, by imploring His aid in all your lawful undertakings, and by looking up to Him in every emergency for comfort and support ; to your neighbor, by acting with him on the square, by rendering to him every kind office which justice or mercy may require, by relieving his distresses, by soothing his afflictions and by doing to him as in similar cases you would wish he should do unto you ; and to yourself, by such a prudent and well regulated course of discipline as may best conduce to the preservation of your corporeal or mental faculties in their fullest energies, thereby enabling you to exert those talents wherewith God has blessed you, as well as to His glory as to the welfare of your fellow creatures.

As a citizen of the world, I am next to enjoin you to be exemplary in the discharge of your civil duties by never proposing or at all countenancing any act that may have a tendency to subvert the peace and good order of society ; by paying due obedience to the laws of any State which may for a time become the place of your residence or afford you its protection ; and above all, by never losing sight of the allegiance due to the sovereign of your native land ; ever remembering that nature has implanted in your breast a sacred and indissoluble attachment to that country from which you derived your birth and infant nurture.

As an individual I am further to recommend the practice of every domestic as well as public virtue. Let prudence direct you ; temperance chasten you ; fortitude support you ; and justice be the guide of all your actions, and be especially careful to maintain in their fullest splendor those truly masonic ornaments, *benevolence and charity*.

Still, however, as a mason, there are other excellencies of character, to which your attention may be peculiarly and forcibly directed ; among the foremost of these are *secrecy, fidelity and obedience*.

Secrecy may be said to consist in the inviolable adherence

to the obligations you have entered into, never improperly to reveal any of those masonic secrets which have now been, or may at any future time be, entrusted to your keeping, and cautiously to shun all occasions which may inadvertently lead you to do so.

Your *fidelity* must be exemplified by a strict observance of the constitutions of the fraternity ; by never attempting to extort, or otherwise unduly obtain the secrets of a superior degree, and by refraining to recommend any one to participation of our secrets, unless you have strong ground to believe that, by a similar fidelity, he will ultimately reflect honor on our choice.

So must your *obedience* be proved by a close conformity to our laws and regulations ; by prompt attention to all signs and summonses ; by modest and correct demeanor whilst in the lodge ; by abstaining from every topic of religious or political discussions ; by ready acquiescence in all votes and resolutions duly passed by the brethren ; and by perfect submission to the master and his wardens whilst acting in the discharge of their respective offices.

And, as a last general recommendation, let me exhort you to dedicate yourself to such pursuits as may enable you to become at once respectable in your rank of life, useful to mankind, and an ornament to the society of which you have this day been admitted a member ; to devote your leisure hours more especially to the study of such of the liberal arts and sciences as may lie within the compass of your attainment, and without neglecting the ordinary duties of your station to consider yourself called on to make a daily advancement in masonic knowledge.

[From the very commendable attention which you appear to have given to this charge, I am led to hope that you will appreciate the excellence of freemasonry and imprint indelibly on your mind the sacred duties of *truth*, of *honor*, and of *virtue*.]

CHARGE TO THE NEWLY PASSED CANDIDATE.

Brother,—Being advanced to the second degree of masonry, we congratulate you on your preferment. The internal and not external qualifications of a man are what masonry regards. As you increase in knowledge so you will consequently improve in social intercourse. It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the duties which, as a mason, you are now bound to discharge, or to enlarge on the necessity of a strict adherence to them, as your own experience must have established their value. It may be sufficient to observe that as your past behaviour and regular deportment have merited the honor which we have conferred, in your new character it is expected that you will not only conform to the principles of the order, but steadily persevere in the practice of every virtue. The study of the liberal arts, that valuable branch of education which tends so effectually to polish and adorn the mind, is earnestly recommended to your consideration—especially geometry, which is established as the basis of our art. [Geometry, or masonry, originally synonymous terms, is of a divine and moral nature, enriched with the most useful knowledge, so that while it proves the wonderful properties of nature, it demonstrates the more important truths of morality.]

As the solemnity of our ceremonies requires a serious deportment, you are to be particularly attentive to your behaviour at our regular assemblies. You are to preserve our ancient usages and customs sacred and inviolable, and induce others, by your example, to hold them in due veneration.

The laws and regulations of the order you are strenuously to support and maintain. You are not to palliate or aggravate the offences of the brethren ; but in the decision of every trespass against our rules, judge with candor, admonish with friendship, and reprehend with mercy.

As a craftsman in our private assemblies, you may offer your sentiments and opinions on such subjects as are regularly introduced in the lecture, under the superintendence

of an experienced master, who will guard the landmarks against encroachment. By this privilege you may improve your intellectual powers; qualify yourself to become a useful member of society; and like a skilful craftsman, strive to excel in what is good and great.

You are to encourage industry and reward merit; supply the wants and relieve the necessities of brethren and fellows to the utmost of your power and ability, and on no account wrong them or see them wronged, but apprise them of approaching danger, and view their interests as inseparable from your own.

Such is the nature of your engagements as a craftsman; and these duties you are now bound, by the most sacred ties, to observe.

CHARGE TO THE NEWLY RAISED CANDIDATE.

Brother,—Your zeal for the institution of freemasonry, the progress you have already made, and your conformity to our general regulations, have pointed you out as a fit object of esteem and favor. In the character of a master mason you are henceforth authorized to correct the errors and irregularities of your younger brethren, and guard them against a breach of fidelity. To improve the morals and correct the manners of men in society ought to be your constant care. You are to inculcate universal benevolence, and by the regularity of your own behavior afford the best example for the conduct of others. The ancient landmarks of the order you are to preserve sacred and inviolable, and never suffer an infringement of our customs, or a deviation from established usage.

Duty, honor and gratitude now bind you to your trust; let no motive, therefore, ever make you swerve from your duty, but be true and faithful, and imitate the example of that celebrated artist, whom you have once represented. Endeavor, in a word, to convince the world that merit has been your title to our privileges, and that on you our favors have not been undeservedly bestowed.

APPENDIX A.

RULES OF GRAND LODGE.

I. RULES RESPECTING GRANTS FROM THE FUNDS OF BENEVOLENCE.

1. All applications for relief must be made upon a printed form which will be furnished by the grand secretary when applied for.

2. It is imperative to answer correctly the several questions in such printed form, whether the application is made for the first time or for a renewal of a grant.

3. It shall be competent for one or more private lodges to form themselves into a local board of relief, and for such board to frame a code of bye-laws and elect a chairman and a secretary-treasurer : and when the formation of such board and its bye-laws have been approved by the board of general purposes, the same shall be considered a duly constituted local board of relief under grand lodge.

4. All applications for relief shall be made either through a private lodge, signed by the master and secretary thereof, with the seal of the lodge affixed, or by a duly constituted local board of relief, signed by the chairman and secretary-treasurer thereof ; and in no case shall an application be made through an individual brother. And it shall be imperative for every lodge intending to recommend an application for relief, to pass a resolution to that effect in open lodge, record the same in its minute-book, and attach to each application for relief a copy of such resolution signed by the master or presiding officer and the secretary of the lodge, and having the seal of lodge attached thereto.

5. All applications for relief shall be sent to, and be in the possession of, the grand secretary before the first day of June immediately preceding the annual communication of grand lodge.

6. Grand lodge grants to a brother or to relatives of a deceased brother are to be considered as supplementary aid to that given by the private lodge or local board of relief recommending the application. Such grants shall be payable in two equal half-yearly payments, by an order issued by the president or the board of general purposes, countersigned by the grand secretary and drawn upon the grand treasurer in favor of the grantee and the master of the lodge or the secretary-treasurer of the local board of relief from which the application for such grant issued, and it shall require the endorsement upon such order of both the grantee and of said master or secretary-treasurer (as the case may be) before the grand treasurer is authorized to honor such order. And that all grants which are made payable through the master of a private lodge, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the master to report to the lodge the receipt of such order or orders, and the secretary shall record such report in the minute book of the lodge.

7. All private lodges through whose master, and all local boards of relief through whose secretary-treasurer, such orders have been made payable, shall on or before the first day of June immediately preceding the annual communication of grand lodge, forward to the grand secretary a return upon a printed form, which form shall be furnished by the grand secretary when applied for. In such return there shall be shown in detail the whole amount of such grant, or grants made payable through such master or secretary-treasurer during the current fiscal year, as also the whole amount in detail of such grant or grants paid over to the grantee or grantees during that period; together with such other information as may be required by such printed form of return. Such return shall be signed by the master and secretary of such lodge, and have its seal affixed thereto, or by the chairman and secretary-treasurer of such local board of relief.

8. No order for any subsequent grant shall be issued until such return for preceding grants shall have been re-

ceived, as aforesaid, and found to be correct by the committee on benevolence or board of general purposes.

9. A grant for which, by reason of the neglect to make such return, no order of payment for a subsequent grant has been issued within one year from the date such grant was made, shall be considered forfeited, and in order to obtain a grant a new application must be made.

10. All forms for applications and for returns are from time to time to be prepared by the board of general purposes.

11. No grant will be made to an unaffiliated brother, nor to relatives of a deceased brother who at the time of his death was an unaffiliated mason.

12. It shall be the duty of each district deputy grand master, on the occasion of his official visit to the lodges in his district, to ascertain whether any such lodge intends to recommend to grand lodge an application for relief, and if so to see that the form is properly filled out ; and also to get all the information in regard to such case or cases as may be possible, and to forward such information to the grand secretary before the first day of July in each year, upon a form prepared for that purpose by the board of general purposes, for the use of the same and of the committee on benevolence. And in case a district deputy grand master cannot visit such lodge, it shall nevertheless be his duty to use his best endeavors to obtain such information and forward the same in the manner aforesaid. It shall also be the duty of each district deputy grand master to direct the attention of the lodges in his district through whose master orders for grants have previously been made payable, to the necessity of complying with rule 7, by making proper return of such grants ; and in all cases where such lodges at any time have failed to make such return, he shall make due enquiry into the cause thereof, use his best endeavors to have the return made, and forthwith forward the same to the grand secretary, and to report upon such enquiry to grand lodge.

And he shall procure from the grand secretary a sufficient supply of blank forms of applications and returns to enable him to furnish the same to the lodges in his district. It shall also be the duty of each district deputy grand master to examine the books of the lodges in his district with a view to ascertain whether the foregoing rules have been observed, and report thereon to grand lodge.

RULES RESPECTING MASONIC TRIALS.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING TRIALS FOR MASONIC OFFENCES AND PROCEEDINGS THEREON.

OFFENCES.

1. The following are masonic offences :
 - All public crimes and misdemeanors involving moral turpitude.
 - Drunkenness and profligacy.
 - Fighting.
 - Adultery, and all lascivious association, whether with the relative of a mason, or with a stranger.
 - Cruelty to wife or child.
 - Contempt for God or religion.
 - Atheism.
 - Masonic communion with clandestine masons or irregular lodges.
 - Improper revelations.
 - Disobedience to those in authority, or contemptuous language towards them.
 - All countenance of impostors.
 - Contemptuous expressions respecting masonry.

Wronging a mason by fraud.

Violation of the secrecy of the ballot.

Unseemly conduct in the lodge.

Undue solicitation of candidates.

Using a masonic emblem as a trademark or business sign.

Any intentional violation of the technical parts or points of the several masonic obligations.

Any violation of the particular injunctions of the ritual, or any of the landmarks of masonry.

Any violation of the constitution, laws, edicts, rules or regulations of the grand lodge.

Any violation of the by-laws of a lodge by a member thereof.

JURISDICTION.

2. For any offence against the by-laws of his lodge a mason must be tried by the lodge to which he belongs.

3. For any other masonic offence, a mason may be tried either by the lodge to which he belongs, or by the lodge nearest his place of residence.

4. A trial of either lodge followed by conviction or acquittal, shall be a bar to any other prosecution for the same offence.

5. All charges of unmasonic conduct shall be made in writing with particulars specifying with reasonable certainty the particulars of the offence alleged, and the time and place of its commission, as near as may be practicable, and be signed by the accuser, who must be an affiliated master mason, in good standing.

6. All charges and particulars shall be filed with the secretary of the lodge, who shall forthwith notify all the members of the lodge that such charges have been received, and that they will be read at the next regular meeting, which shall be held not less than eight days after the charges have been received ; and at such meeting the charges shall be read in open lodge.

7. The trial of charges may proceed at any meeting appointed for the purpose, and continue until completed ; and in case the trial be not completed at one meeting it may be continued at any subsequent meeting to which the same may be postponed. Notice of any postponement or adjournment shall be given to all parties concerned.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS, NOTICES, ETC.

8. When charges shall be presented and read as provided above, the lodge shall decide by a majority vote whether the charges shall be accepted, and the accused brother be placed on trial, or the charges be dismissed ; when decided in the affirmative, the charges cannot be withdrawn, except for cause shown, and by the vote of two thirds of the members present ; such charges shall not be amended except by a majority vote, of which proposed amendment the accused shall have due notice.

9. Immediately upon the acceptance of charges by a lodge, the master shall appoint the time and place of trial ; and it shall be the duty of the master to cause the accused to be served with a duly attested copy of the charges and particulars, and notice stating the time and place appointed for the trial thereof : *Provided always*, that the accused shall be entitled to reasonable time and opportunity to prepare his defence.

10. If the accused shall neglect or refuse to attend in person, or by some brother authorized in writing to act as counsel, after notice has been duly served on him, or if notice cannot be served on him personally by reason of his residence being unknown or beyond the limits of the district in which the lodge is located, then a copy of such notice shall be sent to him by mail, addressed to him at his last known place of residence, or left at his last known place of residence, or with a grown up member of his family ; and upon proof that the notice has been sent to him, or left for him as above prescribed, the lodge at the time in such notice

specified may proceed without his presence, and conduct the proceedings to a final issue ; *Provided*, that at least one regular meeting shall intervene between the time of mailing, sending or leaving such notice, and any action by the lodge in pursuance thereof. In such cases the lodge shall appoint a competent brother to act as counsel for, or representative of the accused.

11. In every case where a flagrant offence shall be committed by any mason present while the lodge is at labor, the foregoing rules requiring notice and delay may be dispensed with, and the master may order the offending brother to show cause *instantly* why he should not be punished, and may in his discretion proceed, or permit the lodge to proceed, to trial and suspension.

TRIAL, WITNESSES AND TESTIMONY.

12. Witnesses in masonic trials, who are masons, shall be mentally competent, and in good standing in the fraternity, and may be affiliated or non affiliated brethren.

13. Every mason shall give his testimony on his honor as a mason.

14. All witnesses, in masonic trials, who are not masons, shall be any persons of sound mind, of such religious belief as to feel the obligations of an oath, and they shall solemnly pledge themselves to state the truth, and whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The evidence of such persons must be received with caution when disputed by the accused, and, in fact, should be admitted only when their evidence cannot be supplied by a mason, unless in cases requiring corroborative evidence.

15. The evidence of both the accuser, and the accused, if offered, shall be received in any masonic trial. The status of a mason under charges is not affected until after conviction.

16. The testimony of witnesses, who are masons, may be taken in open lodge, or by a special committee appointed by

the master. Witnesses who are not masons, shall be examined only by a committee appointed for the purpose by the master. In either case, the accused and the accuser, in person or by a brother mason as counsel or representative, shall be entitled to be present and propound such relevant questions as they may desire.

17. The testimony of any witnesses, unable to attend the lodge or a committee, may be taken by deposition before a properly authorized person, who must be a mason authorized for the purpose, due notice of the time and place having first been given to all parties concerned.

18. It shall be the duty of the accused and accuser to secure the attendance of their respective witnesses who are not masons; and through the master and secretary of the lodge, they may, when necessary, summons for such purposes any resident mason, whether he be a member of the lodge or not.

19. When testimony is taken in open lodge, the lodge shall be opened in the first degree; but the decision as to guilt or innocence, and the question of punishment, shall be severally determined in and by a lodge of master masons.

20. The master shall decide all questions arising as to the relevancy of the evidence and the regularity of the proceedings; and the secretary or other person appointed for that purpose by the master, shall take down in writing all the evidence submitted by both the prosecution and the defence and note all objections made by either party; and the rulings of the master and the record thereof shall be filed among the archives of the lodge, and the main facts of the case shall be entered upon the lodge records.

21. At the conclusion of the evidence the accused and the accuser in person, or their counsel and representative, may, if they desire, address such relevant remarks to the lodge upon the merits of the case as may be deemed proper; after which the accused and the accuser shall retire from the lodge. Any member entitled to vote may express his

views of the case, and of the law and the facts involved ; and no member shall be permitted to withdraw from the lodge until after final action, except for urgent cause, and the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

22. When a committee is appointed, as before mentioned, it shall consist of not less than three members of the lodge, either of whom if objected to by either of the parties for cause to be fully explained by the objecting party, may be removed by the master and another appointed.

23. Every such committee shall convene and select from their number a chairman and secretary ; and when so organized shall have power, through the master and secretary of the lodge, to summon before them the accused and the accuser, with their respective witnesses.

24. The proceedings of such committee shall be governed by the foregoing provisions so far as applicable. The duties of the master and secretary of the lodge above prescribed shall apply to and may be discharged by the chairman and secretary of the committee.

25. The committee may sit whenever and as often as it may deem best for the interests of masonry and the full investigation of the complaints before them ; *Provided*, that every trial begun shall be prosecuted with as much dispatch as the law governing the same, and full justice to the accused and accuser will permit.

26. When the committee have concluded their labors, they shall report their proceedings and all the evidence to the lodge ; and upon retirement of the accused and accuser, any member of the lodge present may express his views of the case ; and any portion or the whole of the evidence shall be read, as he may require to enable him to come to a decision.

27. A brother against whom charges have been preferred, may deny or admit any portion or the whole of the charges and specifications.

28. In case an accused brother shall plead guilty, such plea shall be accepted as evidence, and shall render the taking of further proof unnecessary ; but such plea shall not excuse the lodge from voting upon the question of guilt or innocence.

29. No visitor shall attend the lodge or committee for any purpose other than giving testimony during any of the proceedings of a masonic trial, unless permission be granted by the master, or by the lodge, or by the committee, when the proceedings are before a committee.

JUDGMENT.

30. Upon conclusion of the trial, the question of " guilty " or " not guilty " shall be immediately and distinctly put by the master, upon each charge in its order which shall be voted upon separately ; and every member present shall be required to vote by ballot ; and it shall require a vote of a majority to sustain any charge.

31. If any charge shall be sustained, the accused shall then and there be declared guilty, and the master shall put the question as to whether the accused shall be suspended, for a definite time or reprimanded. Each of these questions shall be put separately, in the above order, if necessary, and shall be decided by a majority of the members present ; and every member present shall be required to vote by ballot. The lodge may also, by a like vote, recommend to the grand lodge that the offender be expelled.

32. When any mason after due trial, shall be found guilty of unmasonic conduct, punishment shall follow which shall be proportionate to the offence.

33. When any mason shall have been suspended by a lodge he shall be notified of such action by the secretary, who shall also immediately report the same to the grand secretary. When any brother shall have been acquitted, he shall be notified of the same by the master in open lodge, as well as by the secretary in writing.

PUNISHMENT.

34. The masonic punishment which shall be inflicted by chartered lodges for unmasonic conduct, after due trial and conviction, shall be in the discretion of the lodge, either indefinite suspension, definite suspension or reprimand.

35. Suspension for any offence, subjects an offender, during such suspension, to an absolute deprivation of all the rights, privileges, and benefits of masonry to the offender and his family.

36. Suspension shall require the vote of the majority of the members present, and the penalty and the period of suspension may be voted upon together or separately; *Provided*, that no definite suspension shall be voted for a longer time than three years, nor for a less time than three months.

37. Reprimand shall be the least masonic punishment, and shall only be inflicted after due trial and conviction, and when voted by a majority of the members present; and reprimand shall be administered in open lodge by the master.

APPEALS.

38. Any mason who has been subjected to any of the foregoing proceedings of a lodge, or against whom charges have been presented, or his accuser, or any member of the lodge, has the right to appeal from any verdict or sentence, therein in his case rendered or adjudged, and from any vote or decision of a lodge upon the subject of any charge, and such appeal may be made to the grand master, or to the grand lodge.

39. All appeals from any such verdict or sentence of a lodge shall be made in writing, and contain a statement of the case, the exceptions taken to the decisions of a lodge appealed from, and the grounds upon which they are based. The appeal shall be filed with the grand secretary thirty days prior to the next succeeding annual meeting of the grand lodge, if possible.



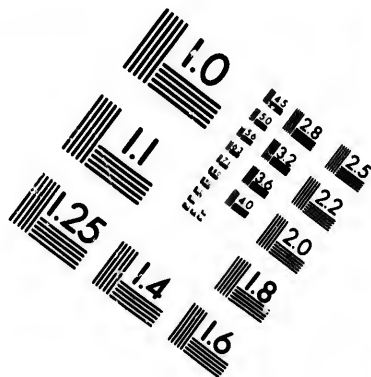
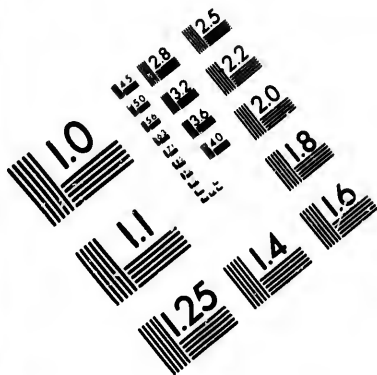
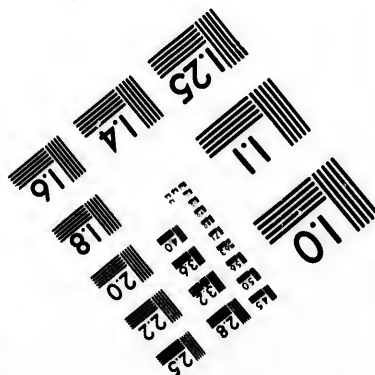
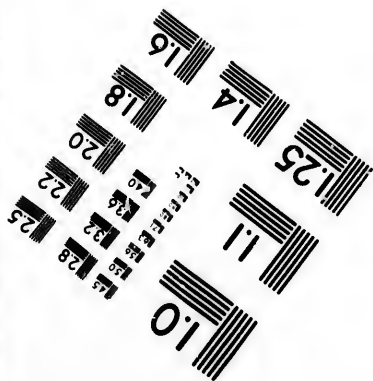
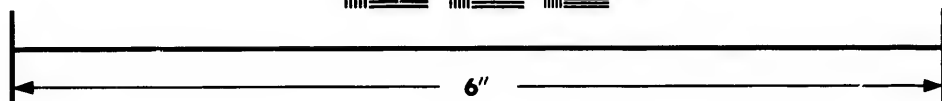
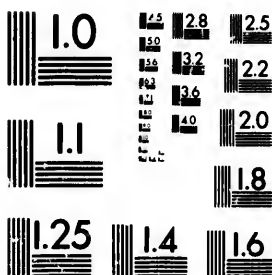


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40. The appellant shall give the lodge appealed from notice of his intention within twenty-one days after receiving notice of its action or decision ; and the secretary of such lodge, under the direction of the master, shall, at least ten days before the annual communication of the grand lodge, produce to the grand secretary, and also give to the appellant, and to any brother affected by the decision appealed from, if demanded, a certified copy of all the charges, papers, proceedings and evidence in the case, *Provided*, the terms herein specified shall intervene between such decisions and the annual communication aforesaid ; if not, then such time shall apply to the next succeeding annual communication of the grand lodge, or may be disposed of by the grand master during recess of the grand lodge,

41. Whenever an appeal shall be taken from any lodge, the grand master or the grand lodge may upon investigation—

Dismiss the appeal, approve the proceedings, or affirm the decision appealed from ; or

Modify or change a decision, or sentence, or inflict penalty where the constituent lodge has failed to do so ; or.

Set aside the proceedings of the lodge for informality, and remand the case for further proceedings ; or

Give such directions as may seem reasonable and proper.

42. An appeal may also be taken to the district deputy grand master of the district, for any irregularity in the trial, or any infringement of the rights of the accused, but not in questions of fact.

43. On such appeal the district deputy grand master may either dismiss the appeal or set aside the proceedings, and order the new trial.

44. In all cases of appeal, the grand master or the grand lodge may authorize the district deputy grand master to investigate the case and report, with his opinion thereon.

45. The district deputy grand master may hear and determine any subject of masonic complaint on being specially authorized to do so by the grand lodge.

46. The decision or sentence of the district deputy grand master shall in all cases be subject to appeal to the grand master.

47. Whenever the grand lodge, or the grand master or district deputy grand master, on a review of trial or other proceedings of a lodge, resulting in the suspension of a mason, shall reverse or annul the judgment of said proceedings, or shall order a new trial, the accused shall be thereby restored to all his rights, privileges, and membership. When a case is remanded for a new trial, no amendment shall be made to the original charges, unless the accused have due and timely notice thereof.

48. Every lodge shall communicate to the grand secretary and to the district deputy grand master of the district in which the lodge is situated, all suspensions as they may severally occur.

NOTE.—By article 1 “of Appeal” in the book of constitution, it is provided that as the grand lodge, when congregated, is a representative of every individual member in the fraternity, it necessarily possesses a supreme superintending authority, and the power of finally deciding on every case which concerns the interest of the craft. Any lodge, or brother, therefore, who may feel aggrieved by the decision of any other masonic authority or jurisdiction may appeal to the grand lodge against such decision. The appeal must be made in writing, specifying the particular grievance complained of, and be transmitted to the grand secretary. A notice and copy of the appeal must also be sent by the appellant to the party against whose decision the appeal is made.

49. A suspended mason may be restored by the grand lodge or by the lodge which suspended him.

50. A suspended mason (unless suspended for non-payment of dues), seeking restoration, shall petition the lodge by which he was suspended for his restoration. The petition shall be received at a regular meeting of the lodge, and shall lie over until the next regular meeting thereafter, before final action thereon.

51. The secretary of the lodge shall notify all the members of the lodge of such petition, at least one week before

the meeting at which the question of restoration is to be voted upon.

52. The vote on the restoration shall be by ballot ; and it shall require a majority of two thirds of the members present, for its adoption.

53. If the lodge has ceased to exist, the petition may be made direct to the grand lodge.

54. Any mason suspended for non-payment of dues seeking re-instatement, shall, on payment of dues, be restored to membership in accordance with the constitution of grand lodge, without presenting such petition ; *Provided*, that if the lodge from which a mason shall have been suspended for non-payment of dues has ceased to exist, a petition for re-instatement may be made to the grand lodge.

55. Definite suspension shall expire by limitation ; and any member so suspended shall be entitled to resume membership, and all the rights and privileges thereof, at the expiration of the time defined in his sentence, without vote or other action on the part of the lodge.

56. In all cases of restoration by the grand lodge, the restored brother resumes the status of a non-affiliated brother.

57. In all cases of restoration by a private lodge the brother is restored to all his masonic rights and privileges, including membership in his lodge.

MASTERS AND LODGES.

58. A worshipful master may be tried by his lodge after the expiration of his official term, for any unmasonic conduct (except for official misconduct, or a violation of his official obligations). All complaints for official misconduct shall be made to the proper authority during the official term of the offender, or within four weeks after the close of such term, otherwise he shall not be tried therefor.

59. When a controversy shall arise between lodges, or between a lodge and its master, or charges be preferred, or an informal complaint be made, the same may be filed with

the grand secretary, who shall forward the same to the grand master ; if the matter be deemed by him of a sufficiently grave character to warrant investigation, he may proceed in person, or appoint a commission of not more than seven and not less than three masters, or past masters, with, if consistent, the district deputy grand master as chairman, to investigate such charges or complaint ; such commission shall have authority to summon witnesses and shall have such other powers as may be specially delegated to them by the grand master ; and such commission shall make such report, and give such opinion to the grand master, as will enable him to make a final decision.

60. When the master or other officer of a lodge shall be deposed from office only, he shall not thereby be deprived of any of the rights or privileges of membership.

NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

61. Any member of a lodge, who is in arrears for dues to such lodge, shall be proceeded against in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws of such lodge in respect to the same, and the book of constitution.

62. In case no provision has been made in the by-laws of a lodge for notice to, and procedure against, a member for non-payment of dues, the following procedure shall be adopted.

63. In case the dues of a member remain unpaid for twelve months, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the lodge to read out the name of such member in default, after which a special summons to appear at the next regular meeting of the lodge to show cause why he should not be suspended, together with a statement of the amount of dues remaining unpaid shall be sent to such member. Such summons shall be deemed duly served if mailed to the last known address of such member.

64. In case such member shall not, before such next regular meeting of the lodge, have paid the amount of such

dues, and no such excuse be offered as the lodge may deem sufficient, the master shall forthwith declare such brother suspended for non-payment of dues, and the secretary shall notify the brother of such suspension.

65. If any excuse be offered, the lodge shall decide by a majority whether the same is sufficient or not.

APPENDIX B.

CEREMONIES.

1. THE GRAND HONORS.

The grand honors are as follows :

Nine for grand master and for past grand masters.

Seven for deputy grand master, district deputy grand masters, past deputy grand masters, and past district deputy grand masters.

Five for all other elected grand officers, and elected past grand officers, and

Three for all other distinguished brethren.

11. THE CEREMONY OF CONSECRATING, DEDICATING AND CONSTITUTING A LODGE.

The lodge being opened, the grand master and grand officers having assembled in a convenient room and opened a grand lodge, the new lodge sends to the grand master the following message :

“M. W. Sir,

“The worshipful master, wardens, officers and brethren of..... lodge are now assembled at..... and have instructed me to inform you that under the dispensation which you were pleased to grant them, bearing date.....day of.....A. L. 58..., authorizing them to form and open a lodge of free and accepted masons in the..... of.....they have regularly assembled and conducted the business of masonry according to the best of their abilities; that their proceedings have received the approbation of the most worshipful the grand lodge, they have obtained a warrant of constitution and are desirous that their lodge should be consecrated, dedicated, and constituted, their worshipful master installed, and their wardens and other officers invested, agreeably to

the ancient usages and customs of the fraternity, for which purpose they are now assembled and await your pleasure.

The grand lodge now moves in procession to the hall of the new lodge, the lodge receives them with the grand honors, the officers resigning their seats to the grand lodge officers.

D. G. M. addresses the G. M.

"M. W. Sir—A number of brethren, duly instructed in the mysteries of freemasonry, having assembled together at stated periods for some time past by virtue of a dispensation granted them for that purpose, do now desire to be constituted into a regular lodge agreeably to the ancient usages and customs of the fraternity."

The W. M. presents the dispensation and the minute book to the G. M., who examines the same, and if found correct, proclaims:

G. M.—"The records appear to be properly entered and are approved. Upon due deliberation, the grand lodge has granted the brethren of this new lodge a warrant of constitution, confirming them in the rights and privileges of a regularly constituted lodge, which the grand secretary will now read."

(Grand Secretary reads the Warrant.)

G. M.—"We shall now proceed according to ancient usage to constitute these brethren into a regular lodge."

CONSECRATION.

The brethren form a procession two and two, the ark of the covenant, covered with white linen, representing the lodge, is carried in front of the procession by four past masters.

The grand master and the other grand officers stand around the altar; the D. G. M. holds the golden vessel with CORN; G. S. W. holds the silver vessel with WINE; G. J. W. holds the silver vessel with OIL; grand chaplain, before the procession moves, invokes a blessing.

PRAYER.

Grand Chaplain—"Grand Architect of the Universe! Maker and Ruler of all worlds! Deign from Thy celestial

temple, from realms of light and glory, to bless us in all the purposes of our present assembly !

"We humbly invoke Thee to give us, at this and at all times, wisdom in all our doings, strength of mind in all our difficulties, and the beauty of harmony in all our communications !

"And permit us, Thou great author of light and life ! great source of love and happiness to erect this our lodge, and now solemnly to consecrate the same to Thy honor and glory !

"Glory be to God on high !

(Response by the brethren) :

"As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end ! So mote it be."

After this prayer the first procession is made around the altar, during which, the organist leading at the organ, the brethren sing the first verse of the following hymn : that verse being sung, the "lodge" is placed on the altar. During the second procession the second verse is sung, and during the third procession the third verse is sung.

HYMN.—(TUNE, GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

I.

Thou ! who art God alone !
Accept before the throne,
Our fervent prayer !
To fill with light and grace
This house, Thy dwelling place,
And bless Thy chosen race,
O, Lord ! draw near,

II.

As through the universe,
All nature's works diverse
Thy praise accord :
Let *Faith* upon us shine,
And *Charity* combine
With *Hope* to make us, Thine,
Jehovah, Lord !

III.

Spirit of truth and love !
 Descending from above,
 Our hearts inflame ;
 Till Masonry's control
 Shall build in one the whole,
 A temple to the soul,
 To Thy great name !

The "lodge" being placed on the altar after the first procession, the D. G. M. presents the vessel with corn to the G. M.

G. M. giving iii. k. sprinkles corn on the "lodge" and says :

"In the name of the great Jehovah, to whom be all honor and glory, I consecrate this lodge with corn, the emblem of health and plenty, and symbolic of the many gifts and blessings for which we are indebted to the bounty of the Great Architect of the Universe."

The brethren now give the grand honors thrice ; the procession moves the second time ; music and hymn ; the "lodge" is again placed on the altar ; the G. S. W. presents the vessel with wine to the G. M.

G. M. giving iii. k. pours wine on the "lodge" and says :

"In the name of the great Jehovah, to whom be all honor and glory, I consecrate this lodge with wine, the emblem of joy and cheerfulness."

The brethren again give the grand honors thrice ; the procession moves the third time ; music and hymn ; the "lodge" is again placed on the altar ; G. J. W. presents the vessel with oil to the G. M.

G. M. giving iii. k. pours oil on the "lodge" and says :

"In the name of the great Jehovah, to whom be all honor and glory, I consecrate this lodge with oil, the emblem of comfort and consolation."

"And I consecrate this lodge to the honor and glory of T. G. A. O. T. U.

The brethren respond "So mote it be ;" and they again give the grand honors thrice.

DEDICATION.

Three processions, same as at consecration. After the first procession, G. M. giving iii. k. says :

"In the name of the G. A. O. T. U., to whom be all honor and glory, I dedicate this lodge to freemasonry."

The brethren give the grand honors thrice.

After the second procession, the G. M. giving iii. k. says :

"In the name of the G. A. O. T. U. to whom be all honor and glory, I dedicate this lodge to virtue."

The brethren give the grand honors thrice.

After the third procession, the G. M. giving iii. k. says :

"In the name of the G. A. O. T. U., to whom be all honor and glory, I dedicate this lodge to universal benevolence."

The brethren give the grand honors thrice.

Grand Chaplain.—"Glory be to God on high."

The brethren respond : "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end ; so mote it be."

The brethren of the new lodge (after G. M. and other G. L. officers have resumed their seats) advance in procession to salute the grand master, giving the sign of fidelity, and bowing as they pass ; they then take their places and stand as before.

G. M. giving i. k., all resume their seats.

CONSTITUTION.

G. M. giving iii. k., says :

"In the name of the Most High, and of the most worshipful the grand lodge, I now constitute and form you, my good brethren, into a lodge of free and accepted masons, under the name of the.....lodge, and numbered..... on the register of the grand lodge. From henceforth I empower you to act as a regular lodge, constituted in conformity to the rites, ceremonies and charges of our honorable fraternity ; and may the Supreme Architect of the Universe prosper, direct and counsel you in all your doings."

The brethren respond, "So mote it be," and give the grand honors thrice; the brethren of the new lodge advance and salute the G. M. as at close of the dedication. [A: ode or hymn may be sung after the salute by new lodge.]

G. M. i. k., all resume their seats.

III.—THE CEREMONY OF INSTALLATION.

After confirmation of the minutes so far as relates to the election of master, the installing master assumes the chair and gavel, and opens the lodge in the second degree.

I. M.—"Brethren, are you still satisfied with your choice of worshipful master of your lodge?"

The brethren replying in the affirmative, the I. M. addressing the P. M., who is to present the candidate for the chair, says:

"Brother P. M.—, has the master elect been examined, and has he been found well skilled in our noble science and royal art, and duly instructed in our mysteries?"

P. M.—"He has, W. Sir (or V. W. Sir or R. W. Sir.)"

I. M.—"You will now present him to me."

The candidate is placed in front of the altar.

P. M.—"W. Sir, I present to you this my worthy brother—, the master elect of this lodge, to receive at your hands the benefit of installation, the better to qualify him for the discharge of the duties of his high and important office. I know him to be of good morals and of great skill, true and trusty, and a lover of the whole fraternity wheresoever dispersed over the face of the earth.

I. M.—"Brother (naming him): from time immemorial it has been an established custom among free and accepted masons, for each lodge, once in every year, at a stated period to select from among those brethren who have served the office of warden, an expert craftsman to preside over them in the capacity of master. He must have been regularly elected by the master, wardens and fellows in open lodge assembled, and must have been presented to a board of installed masters for examination."

NOTE.—If it is the first installation, then add ; “To this rule exception only can be made in the case of the first worshipful master of a new lodge, it being the prerogative of the grand lodge in its discretion to appoint any brother master mason as the master of a new lodge.”

I. M.—“You having been so elected and presented, I claim your attention while I recite to you those qualifications which are essential in every candidate for that high office.”

NOTE.—If it is the first installation, say “appointed” instead of “elected.”

“He ought to be of good report, true and trusty, and held in high estimation by his brethren and fellows.

“He must have been regularly initiated, passed and raised in the three established degrees, be a lover of our noble science, and have duly served the office of warden in a warranted lodge.

NOTE.—If it is the first installation, omit the latter qualification.

“He ought to be exemplary of conduct, courteous in manner, easy in address, but steady and firm in principle, and able and willing to undertake the management of the work, and well skilled in the ancient charges, regulations, and landmarks.

“Can you, my brother, conscientiously undertake the duties of master of this lodge under these qualifications?”

Candidate.—“I can.”

I. M.—“Then I shall direct your attention to the secretary while he reads to you a summary of the ancient charges and regulations, to each of which your unqualified assent is required, which you will signify by the sign of fidelity, at the same time bending the head forward in token of submission.”

Secretary reads the charges from the book of constitution.

I. M.—“Do you submit to and promise to support these charges and regulations, as masters have done in all ages?”

Candidate.—“I do.”

I. M.—"Then you will advance to the altar, and take an obligation as regards your duties as master of this lodge.

"You will K. on your R. K., place your R. H. on the V. O. T. S. L., repeat your several names and say after me ;

O. B.

"I, (name in full) in the presence of the G. G. O. T. U. and this W. W. and W. lodge of F. C. F. Ms., duly constituted, regularly assembled, and properly dedicated, of my own free will and accord, do hereby and hereon solemnly agree to accept the office of master of this lodge, denominated the lodge, and numbered on the register of the grand lodge, and the duties of that high office faithfully, zealously and impartially to administer to the best of my skill and ability for the ensuing twelve months, and until a successor shall have been duly elected and installed in my stead.

"I furthermore solemnly promise that I will not, during my term of office or at any time a lodge shall be under my direction, permit or suffer any deviation from the established usages, customs and landmarks.

"That I will not administer or cause or suffer to be administered any rite or ceremony contrary to, or subversive of, our ancient institutions ; but on the contrary, that I will support, uphold and maintain, pure and unsullied, the genuine tenets and principles of the craft.

"That I will observe and to the utmost of my power and ability strictly enforce obedience to those charges and regulations to which I have already given my assent, to the by-laws of this lodge and the statutes and ceremonies of the grand lodge ; and that I will in all things conscientiously discharge my duties as a ruler in the craft and master of this lodge. So help me God and keep me steadfast in this my great and solemn O. B."

I. M. directs the candidate to seal the O. B. on the V. O. T. S. L. twice ; this being done,

I. M.—"You will now arise and take your seat among the brethren."

I. M.—"All brethren not M. Ms. will now retire."

This being done, *the lodge is opened in the third degree.*

I. M.—"All brethren who are not installed masters will now retire except the worshipful master elect."

A board of installed masters is then opened, the ceremony of installation continued, and the board of installed masters closed.

The master masons are now called in, they form a procession, led by the past master, and the brethren salute the new master by giving the P. S. of an M. M. in passing the chair, saying: "I greet you."

I. M. taking his station in the E. proclaims:

"Brethren, for the first time in the E. I proclaim W. brother (naming him) the worshipful master of this lodge, denominated the and numbered on the register of the grand lodge, for the ensuing twelve months and until his successor shall have been duly elected and installed in his stead."

The brethren then greet the new W. M. as master masons.

I. M.—"I now present you with the *working tools* of a master mason, which are the *skirret, pencil and compasses.*

"The *skirret* is an implement which acts on a centre pin, from which a line is drawn to mark out the ground for the foundation of the intended structure.

"With the *pencil* the skilful artist delineates the building in a draft or plan for the instruction and guidance of the workmen.

"The *compasses* enable him with accuracy and precision to ascertain and determine the limits and proportions of its several parts.

"But as we are not operative but speculative or F. & A. masons, we apply these tools to our morals, in this sense: The *skirret* points out to us that straight and undeviating line of conduct laid down for our guidance in the V.O.T.S.L.

"The *pencil* teaches us that all our words and actions are

not only observed but are recorded by the M. H to whom we must render an account of our conduct through life.

"The *compasses* remind us of His unerring and impartial justice, which having defined for our instruction the limits of good and evil, will either reward or punish us, as we have obeyed or disregarded His divine commands.

"Thus, W. Sir, the working tools of a master mason teach us to bear in mind and to act according to the laws of the Divine Creator, so that when we shall be summoned from this sublunary abode, we may ascend to the grand lodge above, where the world's Great Architect lives and reigns for ever and ever."

The lodge is now closed in the third degree, and the fellow-crafts are admitted ; a second procession is formed, led by the past master, and the brethren salute the new master by giving the P.S. of a F.C. in passing the chair, saying : " I hail you."

I. M. taking his station in the W. proclaims :

"Brethren, for the second time in the W. I proclaim brother (naming him) the worshipful master of this lodge, denominated the lodge and numbered on the register of the grand lodge, for the ensuing twelve months and until his successor shall have been duly elected and installed in his stead."

The brethren then greet the new W. M. as fellow-crafts.

I. M. returning to the East :

"I now present you with the *working tools* of a fellow-craft mason, which are the *square*, the *level*, and the *plumb-rule*.

"The *square* is to try and adjust all rectangular corners of buildings and assist in bringing rude matter into due form.

"The *level* is to try levels and to prove horizontals.

"The *plumb-rule* is to try and adjust all uprights, whilst fixing them on their proper bases.

"But as we are not all operative, but rather F. & A. or speculative masons, we apply these tools to our morals.

"The *square* teaches us to regulate our life and actions by the masonic rule and line, and to correct and harmonize our conduct by the principles of morality and virtue, so as to render us acceptable to the Divine Being, whence all goodness emanates, and to Whom we must give an undisguised account of our lives and actions.

"The *level* demonstrates that we are descended from the same stock, are partakers of the same nature, and share in the same hope; and although distinctions among men are necessary to preserve subordination and to reward merit and ability, yet no eminence of station in life should make us forgetful that we are brothers, and that he who is placed on the lowest spoke of fortune's wheel, is equally entitled to our regard; because the time will most assuredly come, and the best and wisest know not how soon, when all distinctions, save those of goodness and virtue, shall cease, and death, the grand leveller of all human greatness, shall reduce us all to the same level.

"The infallible *plumb rule*, which like Jacob's Ladder, forms a line of union between heaven and earth, is the criterion of moral rectitude and truth.

"It teaches us that to walk uprightly and with humility before God, neither turning to the right hand nor to the left from the strict path of virtue, is a duty incumbent upon every mason.

"Not to be an enthusiast, a persecutor, slanderer, or reviler of religion; neither bending towards avarice, injustice, malice, or the envy and contempt of our fellow creatures; but giving up every selfish propensity which might tend to injure others; and steering the bark of this life over the rough seas of passion without quitting the helm of rectitude, is one of the highest degrees of affection to which human nature is capable of attaining.

"As the builder raises his column by the level and plumb rule, so ought every mason to carry himself uprightly in this life, to observe a due medium between avarice and profusion,

between intemperance and pleasure, to hold the scales of justice with an equal poise, so as to make all his passions and prejudices coincide with the exact lines of his duty, and in every pursuit to have eternity in view.

"Thus the square teaches morality, and the level equality, and the plumb-rule justness and uprightness of life and action; so that by square conduct, level steps, and upright intentions, we may hope to ascend to those immortal mansions whence all goodness emanates."

The lodge is now closed in the second degree, and the entered apprentices are admitted; a third procession is formed, led by the past master, and the brethren salute the new master by giving the P. S. of an E. A. in passing the chair, saying: "I OBEY YOU."

1. M. taking his station in the S. proclaims:

"Brethren, for the third time in the S. I. proclaim brother (naming him) the worshipful master of this lodge, denominated thelodge, and numbered.....on the register of the grand lodge, for the ensuing twelve months, and until his successor shall have been duly elected and installed in his stead."

The brethren then give the grand honors thrice.

1. M. returns to the East:

"I now present you with the working tools of an entered apprentice, which are the *twenty-four inch gauge*, the *common gavel*, and the *chisel*.

"The *twenty-four inch gauge* is the first implement put into the hands of the workman to enable him to measure and ascertain the size and extent of the work he is about to engage in, thus to compute the time and labour it may cost.

"The *common gavel* is an important instrument of labour, and highly esteemed as an implement of art. Though recognized by various artists under different appellations, it is yet admitted by them all that no work of manual skill can be completed without it.

"The *chisel* is a small instrument, though solid in its form, and of such exquisite temper as fully to compensate for the diminutiveness of its size. It is calculated to make an impression on the hardest substances, and the mightiest structures have been indebted for their fine polish to its aid.

"But as we have met on this present occasion as speculative rather than operative masons, it is the moral conveyed in these emblems that we are called upon more particularly to regard.

"From the *twenty-four inch gauge* we derive a lesson of daily admonition and instruction; for as it is divided into twenty-four parts, it recalls to our mind the division of the day into twenty-four hours, and directs us to apportion them to their proper objects, namely, prayer, labour, refreshment and sleep.

"From the *common gavel* we learn that skill without exertion is of but little avail; that labour is the lot of man, for the heart may conceive and the head devise in vain if the hand be not prompt to execute the design.

"From the *chisel* we learn that perseverance is necessary to establish perfection; that the rude material receives its fine polish but from repeated efforts alone, and that nothing short of indefatigable exertion can induce the habit of virtue, enlighten the mind, and render the soul pure.

"From the whole we deduce this moral; That knowledge, grounded on accuracy, aided by labour and prompted by perseverance, will finally overcome all difficulties, raise ignorance from despair, and establish happiness in the paths of science.

"I also present you with the *book of constitution*, together with the *warrant*, the *by-laws* and the *minute book* of your lodge."

NOTE.—If it is the first installation, leave out "the by-laws," if such have not yet been confirmed by the grand master.

I. M.—"Warrants, you are aware, have passed through the hands of many talented and highly esteemed brethren,

and we feel assured that in committing this warrant to your care, its value will be properly appreciated. It must always be present when the lodge is duly opened, as without it the meeting would be illegal."

I. M. delivers the following charge from the N. E. :

"Worshipful master, the brethren have committed the government of this lodge to your care, and you can neither be insensible to the duties which devolve upon you as their head, nor of your responsibility for the faithful discharge of the same.

"The honor, reputation, and usefulness of this lodge will materially depend upon the skill and ability with which you manage its affairs, while the happiness of the brethren will be generally promoted in proportion to the zeal and assiduity with which you promulgate the genuine tenets and principles of the fraternity.

"As a pattern for your imitation, consider that glorious luminary of nature, which regularly diffuses light and lustre to all within its sphere. In like manner it will be your province to communicate light and instruction to the brethren of your lodge. Forcibly impress upon them the dignity and high importance of freemasonry, and charge them to practise out of the lodge those excellent precepts which are ever inculcated in it, so that when any one is said to be a mason, the world-at large may know that he is one to whom the distressed may prefer their suit, whose hand is guided by justice, and whose heart is expanded by benevolence.

"In short, worshipful sir, by a diligent observance of the B. of C. and the by-laws of your lodge, but above all the V. O. T. S. L., which is given as a rule and guide to our faith, you will be enabled to discharge the duties of your office, with honor and reputation, and lay up for yourself a crown of joy and rejoicing which shall never fade away, but shall continue when time shall be no more."

I. M.—"You will now be pleased to enter upon the immediate exercise of the duties of your office by naming and

appointing the elective and other officers of the lodge, that they may be severally inducted and invested."

The past masters now leave the warden's chairs, the jewels are placed on the dais, and the most worshipful master invests the officers, commencing with the senior warden.

The worshipful master or the installing master then proceeds as follows :

I. M.—" Brother (naming him), you have been elected senior warden of this lodge, and I invest you with the jewel of your office.

"The *level*, being an emblem of equality, points out the equal measures you are bound to pursue in conjunction with the worshipful master, in the well ruling and governing of the lodge.

"Your regular attendance at our stated meetings is essentially necessary, as in the absence of the worshipful master, you are to rule the lodge, and in his presence assist him in the government of it.

"I firmly rely on your knowledge of the art, and on your attachment to the lodge, for a faithful discharge of the duties of your office. Look well to the west."

I. M.—" Brother (naming him), you have been elected junior warden of this lodge, and I now invest you with the jewel of your office.

"The *plumb-rule*, being an emblem of uprightness, points out the integrity of measures you are bound to pursue in conjunction with the worshipful master and senior warden in the well ruling and governing of the lodge.

"To you is entrusted (with such assistance as may be necessary) the examination of visitors and the introduction of candidates.

"To you is also committed the superintendence of the craft during the hours of refreshment.

"Your regular and punctual attendance is particularly requested, and I have no doubt you will faithfully execute every duty which you owe to your present election. Look well to the south."

CHARGE TO THE WARDENS.

I. M.—"Brother wardens, you are both too expert in the principles of freemasonry to require much information as to the duties of your respective offices; suffice it to mention that what you have seen praiseworthy in others, it is expected you will carefully imitate, and what in them may to you have appeared defective, you will in yourself amend. Good order and regularity you must endeavor to promote, and by a due regard to the laws in your own conduct, enforce obedience in the conduct of others."

I. M.—"Brother... .., you have been elected chaplain of this lodge, and I have great pleasure in investing you with this jewel. You are too well acquainted with your duties for me to offer any remarks."

"I congratulate the lodge on your election."

"Brother..... .., you have been elected treasurer of this lodge, and I have much pleasure in investing you with this jewel."

"It will be your province to keep a just account of the receipts and expenditures, which we fully believe will be done to the entire satisfaction of every member."

"Brother..... .., you have been elected secretary of this lodge, and I now invest you with this jewel."

"It is your duty to record the proceedings of the lodge, proper to be written, collect the subscriptions and issue summonses for the assembling of the brethren. Your good inclination to freemasonry, and to this lodge in particular, will no doubt induce you to discharge the duties of your office with fidelity, and by so doing you will merit the esteem and applause of your brethren."

"Brothers..... .., you have been respectively appointed senior deacon and junior deacon of this lodge, and I now invest you with the jewel of your office."

"It is your duty to attend the worshipful master, and assist the wardens in the active duties of the lodge, such as

in the reception of candidates in the different degrees, and in the immediate practice of our rites and ceremonies.

"These wands, the badges of your office, I entrust to your care, not doubting your vigilance and attention.

"Brother, you have been appointed director of ceremonies, and brothers..... and, you have been appointed stewards of this lodge, and I now invest you with the jewels of your respective offices.

"Your duties are to introduce visitors and see that they are properly accommodated, and generally to attend to any ceremonies the lodge may take part in.

"The duties of the stewards are also to prepare the candidates. Your regular attendance will afford the best proof of your zeal and attachment."

"Brother, you have been appointed organist of this lodge, and I now invest you with the jewel of your office.

"It is your province to conduct and preside over the musical part of our ceremonies, your early attendance being indispensable."

"Brother, you have been appointed inner guard of this lodge. I hereby invest you with the jewel of your office, and deliver you this sword as the instrument of your office.

"Your duty is to admit masons upon proof, receive candidates in due form, and obey the commands of the junior warden."

"Brother, you have been elected tyler of this lodge, and I hereby invest you with the jewel of your office; and deliver you this sword as the instrument of your office.

"Your duty is to keep off all cowans and intruders from masonry, and see that the candidates for admission come properly prepared.

"It is also your province to see that all brethren and visitors have properly registered their names before entering the lodge."

The installing master delivers, in conclusion of the ceremony, a general charge.

The following may either be given in full, or the whole or portions of that part thereof which is between the first paragraph, which ends with the word "happiness" and the last paragraph which commences with the word "finally," may be omitted at the option of the installing master.

GENERAL CHARGE.

I, M.—"Brethren, such is the nature of our institution, that while some must of necessity rule and teach, so others must of course learn to submit and obey. Humility in both is an essential duty. The brethren elected and appointed to assist in the government of the lodge are too well acquainted with the principles of freemasonry and the rules of propriety to exceed the power with which they are intrusted, and you are of too generous a disposition to envy their preferment. I therefore shall trust that we have but one aim, to please each other, and unite in the grand design of being happy and communicating happiness.

"Masonry, my brethren, according to the general acceptance of the term, is an art, founded on the principles of geometry, and directed to the service and convenience of mankind; but freemasonry, embracing a wider range, and having a nobler object in view, namely, the cultivation and improvement of the human mind, may with more propriety be styled a science, inasmuch as availing itself of the term of the former, it inculcates the principles of the purest morality, though its lessons are chiefly veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols. To draw aside this veil, therefore, or more properly speaking, to penetrate through it, is the object of rulers in freemasonry; and by a careful and appropriate attention to them, we may hope ultimately to become acquainted with all its mysteries.

"Freemasonry from its origin to the present time in all its vicissitudes, has been the steady, unvarying friend of man.

It has (in the language of an eloquent brother) gone forth from age to age, the constant messenger of peace and love ; never weary, never forgetful of its holy mission, patiently ministering to the relief of want and sorrow, and scattering with unsparing hand blessings and benefits to all around. It comforts the mourner, it speaks peace and consolation to the troubled spirit, it carries relief and gladness to the habitations of want and destitution, it dries the tears of the widow and orphan, it opens the source of knowledge, it widens the sphere of human happiness, it even seeks to light up the darkness and gloom of the grave by pointing to the hopes and promises of a better life to come. All this freemasonry has done and is still doing. Such is freemasonry, and such its mission ; and we should never forget, while enjoying its benefit and appreciating its value, the duties we owe to the order ; for there is no right without a parallel duty, no liberty without the supremacy of the law, no high destiny without earnest perseverance, and no real greatness without self-denial.

" A freemason's lodge is the temple of peace, harmony, and brotherly love ; nothing is allowed to enter which has the remotest tendency to disturb the quietude of its pursuit. A calm enquiry into the beauty of wisdom and virtue, and the study of moral geometry, constitute the chief employments in the tyled recesses of the lodge. The lessons of virtue which proceed from the east, like rays of brilliant light from the rising sun, illuminate the west and the south, and as the work proceeds, are carefully imbibed by the workmen. Thus, while wisdom contrives the plan, strength lends its able support to the moral fabric, and beauty adorns it with curious and cunning workmanship. All this is accomplished without any compulsory or coercive means, but on the principle of friendship and brotherly love, which guards the precincts of our temple that nothing may enter to disturb the peaceful sanctity of that holy place.

"The object, however, of meeting in the lodge, is of a two-fold nature, namely, moral instruction and social intercourse. Our meetings are intended to cultivate and enlighten the mind, to induce a habit of virtue, and to strengthen the fundamental principles of our order : brotherly love, relief and truth. And if these meetings are blended with social mirth, and a mutual interchange of fraternal feelings, then freemasonry will be shown in its true light, as an institution which fosters and improves the best affections of our nature, and carries into active operation the practice of the four cardinal virtues : temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice, combined with the theological virtues : faith, hope and charity, thereby demonstrating to the world at large that in freemasonry is found the true import of the three great social treasures : fraternity, liberty and equality. Therefore, the utmost extension of fraternal feeling and affection which can subsist between man and man is expected to be displayed amongst the brethren of our order in a freemason's lodge, and then will be attained the chief point in freemasonry, namely, to endeavor to be happy ourselves, and to communicate that happiness to others."

Before I conclude, my brethren, let me portray to you the ideal of a freemason :

"If you see a man who quietly and modestly moves in the sphere of his life ; who without blemish fulfils his duties as a man, a subject, a husband and a father ; who is pious without hypocrisy, benevolent without ostentation, and aids his fellow men without self-interest ; whose heart beats warm for friendship, whose serene mind is open for licensed pleasures, who in vicissitudes does not despair, nor in fortune will be presumptuous, and who will be resolute in the hour of danger ;

"The man who is free from superstition and free from infidelity ; who in nature sees the finger of the Eternal Master ; who feels and adores the higher destination of man ; to whom faith, hope and charity are not mere words

without any meaning ; to whom property, nay, even life, is not too dear for the protection of innocence and virtue, and for the defence of truth ;

“ The man who towards himself is a severe judge, but who is tolerant with the debilities of his neighbor ; who endeavors to oppose errors without arrogance, and to propagate intelligence without precipitation ; who properly understands to estimate and employ his means ; who honors virtue though it be in the most humble garment, and who does not favor vice though it be clothed in purple ; and who administers justice to merit, whether dwelling in palaces or cottages ;

“ The man who, without courting applause, is loved by all noble-minded men, respected by his superiors, and revered by his subordinates ; the man that never proclaims what he has done, will do, can do, but where need is will lay hold with dispassionate courage, circumspect resolution, indefatigable exertion and a rare power of mind, and who will not cease until he has accomplished his work, but who, then without pretention will retire into the multitude, because he did the good act, not for himself, but for the cause of good ;

“ If you, my brethren, meet such a man, you will see the personification of brotherly love, relief and truth ; and you will have found the ideal of a freemason.

“ Finally, my brethren, as our fraternity has been formed and perfected in perfect unanimity and concord, in which we all greatly rejoice, so may it continue until time shall be no more. May you long enjoy every satisfaction and delight which disinterested friendship can afford. May kindness and brotherly love distinguish your conduct as men and masons. Within your peaceful walls may your children's children celebrate with joy and gratitude the annual recurrence of this auspicious solemnity. And may the genuine tenets of our time-honored institution be trans-

mitted through your lodge, pure and unimpaired, from generation to generation."

Response by the brethren: "So mote it be."

NOTE.—Should the grand master and grand officers be in the several chairs, then the worshipful master of the lodge, upon being installed, is placed into a chair in front of the dais in the east, and the wardens of the lodge are inducted into chairs placed in front of the grand senior warden and grand junior warden respectively.

IV. CEREMONY OF LAYING A FOUNDATION STONE, ETC.,
BY THE M. W. GRAND MASTER.

Grand lodge having been opened at a convenient place, and the necessary directions and instructions given, it is called off. The brethren being in their proper regalia and wearing white gloves, the procession moves in the following order, viz. :

Two tylers with drawn swords,
Music.

Brethren not members of any private lodge two and two
The lodges according to their numbers.
 juniors going first.

Architect or builder with plans.

| | | | | |
|----------|---|------------------------------------|---|----------|
| Grand | { | A cornucopia with corn, borne by | { | Grand |
| steward. | | the master of a private lodge. | | steward. |
| | { | Two ewers with wine and oil, borne | { | |
| | | by masters of private lodges. | | |

Grand pursuivant.

Grand organist.

Assistant grand director of ceremonies.

Grand superintendent of works with plate bearing the
 inscription.

Past grand sword bearers.

Past grand deacons.

Past grand secretaries.

Grand secretary with book of constitution on a cushion

Past grand registrars.

Grand registrar with his bag.

Past grand treasurers.

Grand treasurer, bearing a phial containing the coins to be
 deposited in the stone.

Past grand wardens.

Past district deputy grand masters.

District deputy grand masters.

Past deputy grand masters.

Past grand masters.

Visitors of distinction.

The corinthian light, borne by the master of a private lodge.

The column of the grand junior warden, borne by the master of a private lodge.

The grand junior warden with the plumb rule.

| | | | | |
|---------|---|------------------------|---|---------|
| Grand | { | Banner of grand lodge. | } | Grand |
| Steward | | | | Steward |

The doric light, borne by the master of a private lodge.

The column of the grand senior warden borne by the master of a private lodge.

The grand senior warden with the level.

The grand junior deacon.

| | | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|---------|
| Grand | { | The grand chaplain bearing the sacred law on a cushion. | } | Grand |
| Steward | | | | Steward |

Deputy grand master with the square.

The ionic light, borne by the master of a private lodge.

A past grand master or other brother of eminence, bearing a mallet.

| | | | | |
|---------|---|----------------------------------|---|---------|
| Grand | { | The standard of the grand master | } | Grand |
| Steward | | | | Steward |

Grand sword bearer.

The most worshipful grand master.

The grand senior deacon.

Two grand stewards.

Grand tyler.

Having arrived within the proper distance of the spot, the procession halts, the brethren open to the right and left, and face inwards, so as to leave room for the grand master to pass up the centre, he being preceded by the standard and

sword bearer—the grand officers and brethren following in succession from the rear, so as to invert the order of procession.

Upon arrival at the platform erected for the occasion, the grand master takes his place in the centre of the same, with the past master bearing the mallet to his left, and the deputy grand master to his right. The other officiating officers take their stations on the platform in the following order :

To the left of the grand master, the grand chaplain, grand treasurer, grand superintendent of works, and the architect or builder.

To the right of the grand master, the grand senior warden, grand junior warden, grand secretary and grand director of ceremonies.

Near the foundation stone intended to be laid are stationed the three masters of private lodges, bearing respectively the three lights, viz., the corinthian, doric and ionic; and also the three masters of private lodges, bearing respectively the cornucopia with corn, the ewer with wine, and the ewer with oil. Other not officiating grand lodge officers and past grand officers take their station in the rear of the officiating officers.

An ode is sung, or music played, as has been previously arranged.

The grand master addresses the assemblage, after which the grand master calls upon the grand chaplain to implore a blessing from heaven on the undertaking.

Grand chaplain's invocation, ending with "Glory be to God on High."

Response—"As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen. So mote it be."

The grand master calls upon the grand superintendent of works to read the inscription on the plate, and directs him to deposit the plate in the cavity of the stone.

The grand superintendent of works reads the inscription on the plate, and thereupon places the same in the cavity of the stone.

The grand master directs the grand treasurer to deposit the phial containing the coins in the cavity of the stone.

The grand treasurer deposits the same accordingly.

(If the grand master is to be presented with a trowel or gavel the proper time to do so is at this stage in the ceremony, and when so presented, and the grand master has made suitable acknowledgment, the ceremony is proceeded with.)

MUSIC PLAYED BY THE BAND.

While the band is playing, the grand master, past grand master with the mallet, deputy grand master, senior warden, junior warden, and the architect or builder proceed to the foundation stone. The grand master spreads thereon the cement: the upper stone is lowered by three regular stops, and when placed the music ceases.

The grand master, addressing the deputy grand master, says: "Right worshipful brother deputy grand master, you will now cause the proper implements to be applied to the stone in order to test that it has been laid in its bed according to the rules of architecture."

Deputy grand master to grand junior warden: "Right worshipful brother grand junior warden, by command of the most worshipful grand master, you are directed to apply the implement of your office, and prove thereby that the stone is laid in its bed according to the rules of architecture."

Grand junior warden applies the plumb-rule to the sides of the stone and then places that implement on the stone.

Deputy grand master to grand senior warden: "Right worshipful grand senior warden, by command of the most worshipful grand master, you are directed to apply the implement of your office, and prove thereby that the stone is laid in its bed according to the rules of architecture."

Grand senior warden applies the level to the top of the stone and then places that implement on the stone.

Deputy grand master himself applies the square to the several parts of the stone that should be square, and then places that implement on the stone.

Grand master says : " Right worshipful brother grand junior warden, which is the proper jewel of your office ? "

Grand junior warden : " The plum-rule, most worshipful sir. "

Grand master : " Have you applied the plum-rule to the sides of the stone ? "

Grand junior warden : " I have, most worshipful sir, and the craftsmen have done their duty. "

Grand master : Right worshipful brother grand senior warden, which is the proper jewel of your office ? "

Grand senior warden : " The level, most worshipful sir. "

Grand master : " Have you applied the level to the top of the stone ? "

Grand senior warden : " I have, most worshipful sir, and the craftsmen have done their duty. "

Grand master : " Right worshipful brother deputy grand master, which is the proper jewel of your office ? "

Deputy grand master : " The square, most worshipful sir. "

Grand master : " Have you applied the square to the several parts of the stone which should be square ? "

Deputy grand master : " I have, most worshipful sir, and the craftsmen have done their duty. "

Grand master : " Having, my right worshipful brethren, full confidence in your skill in our royal art, it remains with me to finish the work. "

The past master bearing the mallet, delivers the same to the grand master, who, while giving the stone three strokes with the mallet, says :

" WELL MADE, TRULY LAID, WELL PROVED,
TRUE AND TRUSTY. "

The masters of lodges bearing respectively the vessels with corn, wine and oil, deliver the same as follows :

The cornucopia with corn to the grand junior warden, the ewer with wine to the grand senior warden, and the

ewer with oil to the deputy grand master. These three grand officers present the same in like order to the grand master.

Grand master, strewing from the cornucopia some corn upon the stone, says: "I strew corn upon this stone as an emblem of plenty," then pouring from the ewer of wine upon the stone, says: "I pour wine on it as an emblem of cheerfulness;" and then pouring from the ewer of oil upon the stone, says: "I anoint it with oil as an emblem of comfort and consolation. May corn, wine, and oil, and all necessities of life abound among men throughout the world, and may the blessings of the Grand Architect of the Universe be upon the undertaking; may He enable those engaged in the building to complete it; may He protect the workmen from accident; may he long hereafter preserve the building from ruin or decay, that it may serve for generations to come the purposes for which it is intended."

Response—"So mote it be."

Grand master directs the grand director of ceremonies to give the time in giving the grand honors.

Grand master: "The brethren will now give the grand honors; taking the time from the grand director of ceremonies."

Grand director of ceremonies, taking a prominent position, gives the time of the grand honors *nine times*.

The architect or builder delivers to the grand master the plans.

Grand master, after inspecting the plans, and after having found them to be correct and satisfactory, hands them back to the architect or builder, and addresses him thus: "Master architect, the foundation stone of this building being now laid according to the rules of architecture, and in conformity with the rites of our fraternity, I now present you with the implements applied to it (presenting the mallet, square, level, and plumb-rule), as also the plans, in full confidence that, as a skilful and faithful workman, you will use

them in such a manner that the building may rise in order, harmony and beauty; and that when completed it may establish your reputation as a skilful builder; and reflect credit also on those who have selected you for this important undertaking."

The grand master and other grand officers re-ascend the platform.

Music is playing.

A hymn is sung, as may have been previously arranged.

The grand master delivers an oration suitable to the occasion.

The grand treasurer places upon the stone some coin for the benefit of the workmen.

The grand master, addressing the person or persons at whose request the ceremony has been performed: "Reverend sir (or as the case may be), having completed our work according to the ancient usages and customs of our fraternity, we congratulate you upon this auspicious commencement of this work, and as it has been so happily begun, may it be steadily continued and carried to a speedy and successful termination."

After response to that address (if any be made), the procession is re-formed and marched to the lodge, where, after the grand master has briefly addressed the brethren, the grand lodge is closed.

V. THE FUNERAL SERVICE.

The brethren being assembled at a lodge room, the lodge is opened in the first degree, and the worshipful master having stated the object of the meeting, the brethren proceed to the room where the body of the deceased lies, when the service is commenced as follows, the brethren standing in order:

NOTE.—No brother below the degree of a master mason is entitled to receive masonic burial.

Worshipful master.—What man is he that liveth and shall

not see death ? Shall he deliver his soul from the hand of the grave ?

Response by the brethren.—"Man walketh in a vain shadow ; he heapeth up riches and cannot tell who shall gather them."

W.M.—When he dieth he shall carry nothing away, his glory shall not descend after him.

Response.—"Naked came he into the world, and naked he must return ; the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

W.M.—Where now is our departed brother ?

Response.—"He dwelleth in night, he sojourneth in darkness."

W.M.—Can we offer no precious offering to redeem our lost brother ?

Response.—"We have not the ransom. The place that knew him once shall know him now no more for ever."

W.M.—Shall his name be lost upon earth ?

Response.—"We will record it in our hearts, we will treasure it in our memories, he shall live in the exercise of his virtues."

W.M.—He hath fulfilled his earthly destiny. May we all live the life of the righteous, that our last end may be like his.

Response.—"God is our God for ever and ever, be He our Guide even unto death."

W.M.—I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, from henceforth, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, even so, saith the spirit, for they shall rest from their labors.

The worshipful master here receives a roll from the secretary, and inscribes upon it the name, age and masonic rank of the deceased.

W.M.—Almighty Father, into Thy hands we leave with humble submission the soul of our departed brother.

Response.—"The will of God is accomplished—Amen."

The worshipful master and brethren give the grand honors, all repeating—"So mote it be."

W.M.—Most gracious God, grand architect of the universe, author of all good, and giver of all mercy, pour down, we implore Thee, Thy blessings upon us, and grant that the solemnity of this occasion may bind us yet closer together in the ties of brotherly love. May the present instance of mortality forcibly remind us all of our approaching and inevitable destiny, and weaning our affections from the things of this world, fix them more devotedly on Thee our only sure refuge in the hour of need, and grant, O God, that when the awful summons shall arrive for us to quit our transitory lodge on earth, the light which is from above shall dispel the gloomy darkness of death, and that, departing hence with faith in our Redeemer, in a full hope of a resurrection, and in charity with all men, we may, through Thy favor, be admitted to Thy celestial lodge on high, to partake, in peaceful reunion with the souls of our departed brethren, the mysterious and unspeakable happiness of Thine everlasting kingdom.

Response.—"So mote it be."

The procession is then formed. The different lodges rank according to seniority, the junior preceding, each lodge forms one division, and the following order is observed, the brethren walking together, two and two :

The tyler with drawn sword.

Two stewards with white wands.

The brethren two and two.

The junior preceding.

The inner guard with a sword.

Senior and junior deacons with wands.

Secretary and treasurer.

Senior and junior wardens.

Past masters.

The worshipful master.

Royal arch masons.

The lodge to which the deceased belonged in the following order, all the members having sprigs of evergreen in their hands.

Musicians.

Drums muffled and trumpets covered with black crape.

The tyler with drawn sword.

Stewards with white wands.

Members of the lodge two and two,
the junior preceding.

The inner guard with a sword.

Director of ceremonies and organist.

The senior and junior deacons with wands.

The secretary with roll, and the treasurer with badge
of office.

The junior warden with the plumb-rule, and the
senior warden with the level.

The past master with the badge of office.

The volume of the sacred law on a cushion
covered with black crape,

borne by the oldest member of the lodge.

The worshipful master with gavel.

Two stewards with wands.

Chaplain or officiating clergyman.

The coffin,

with the regalia of the deceased thereon.

The pall borne by six or eight brethren.

Chief mourners.

When the procession arrives within a proper distance of the grave, the brethren will halt and open out right and left, and face inwards, to allow the latter part of the procession to pass between them in the following order :

Chaplain or officiating clergyman.

The coffin.

Mourners.

Stewards.

Worshipful master, and members of deceased's lodge in
he reverse of the previous order.

The other lodges following in their order, and the order of their members being also reversed.

On arriving at the grave the brethren form a circle around it, the clergy and officers of the deceased's lodge take their stations at the head, and the mourners at the foot. The regalia is taken from the coffin by the senior deacon. The clergyman concludes the funeral service of the church to which deceased belonged, after which the worshipful master proceeds as follows :

W. M.—"My brethren, we are again called upon by a most solemn admonition to regard the uncertainty of human life, the immutable certainty of death, and the vanity of all earthly pursuits—decrepitude and decay are written on every living thing—weakness and imperfection are the incidents of our fallen condition—the damp, dark grave is our destiny and doom—the cradle and the coffin stand in juxtaposition, and as soon as we begin to live, that moment we also begin to die. What an eloquent commentary is here exhibited on the instability of every human pursuit, and how touchingly does it echo the sad sentiment of that great preacher who wrote for our perpetual warning the immortal text, 'Vanity of vanities, all is vanity.'

"The last sad offices paid to the dead are but useful as lectures to the living—from them we are to derive instruction, and consider every solemnity of this kind as a summons to prepare for our approaching dissolution ; but notwithstanding the various mementos of mortality we meet in our daily progress, and notwithstanding that death has established his empire over all the work of nature, yet through some unaccountable infatuation we wilfully forget that we are all born to die. We go on from one design to another, add hope to hope, and lay out plans for the employment of many years, until we are suddenly alarmed by the approach of death, when we least expect him, and at an hour which we probably may have considered the meridian of our existence.

"What are all the externals of human dignity—the power of wealth, the dream of ambition, the pride of intellect, the charms of beauty—when nature has paid her just debt? Fix your eyes on the last scene, and view humanity stripped of its dazzling meretricious ornaments, and exposed to its natural meanness, and you will be convinced of the futility of those empty delusions. In the grave all fallacies are detected, all ranks are levelled, and all distinctions are swept away.

"While we drop a sympathetic tear over the grave of our departed brother, let us cast around his foibles, whatever they may have been, the broad mantle of a mason's charity, and let us cheerfully render to his memory the praise to which his virtues have entitled him. Suffer the apologies of human nature to plead in his behalf. Perfection on earth has never been attained; the wisest as well as the best men have erred. His meritorious actions it is our duty to imitate, and from his weakness we ought to derive instruction."

W.M.—My brethren, may we all be true and faithful to each other, and may we live and die in brotherly love.

Response.—"So mote it be."

W.M.—May the Lord bless us and keep us; may the Lord be gracious unto us, and grant that our intentions may be crowned with success.

Response.—"So mote it be."

W.M.—Glory be to God in the highest; on earth peace and good-will towards men.

Response.—"So mote it be, henceforth, and forever more. Amen."

The secretary will then advance and deposit the scroll in the grave with the usual ceremonies.

W.M.—Friend and brother, we bid thee a long, a lasting farewell. Thou art at rest from thy labors; may it be in holy peace.

Response.—"Amen. So mote it be"

The senior deacon then hands the worshipful master the apron.

W. M.—The lamb-skin apron of a mason is more ancient than the golden fleece, or Roman eagle, and more honorable than the star and garter or any other order in existence, being the badge of innocence and the bond of friendship.

The master then deposits it in the grave.

W. M.—The emblem now deposited in the grave of our deceased brother reminds us of the universal dominion of death, and that the wealth of the world cannot purchase or release, nor the strong arm of friendship, nor the virtue of innocence can prevent his coming.

(One of the following hymns may or may not be sung, at the discretion of the W. M.)

MASONIC FUNERAL HYMNS.

Deep sorrow now pervades each heart,
With grief our bosoms swell ;
A brother from our band departs,
In that new home to dwell.

No more in our loved lodge again
Shall we our brother greet ;
But in that lodge that's free from pain,
Shall we our lost one meet.

Here rest in peace, thy labors o'er,
Our brother we resign,
Till the Grand Master's word restore
To light and life divine.

Brother thou hast gone before us,
And thy saintly soul has flown
Where tears are wiped from every eye,
And sorrow is unknown.
From the burden of the flesh,
And from care and fear released,
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary are at rest.

Earth to earth, dust to dust,
The solemn priest hath said,
So we lay the turf above thee now,
And seal thy narrow bed—
But thy spirit, brother, soars away
Among the faithful blest,
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary are at rest.

And when the Lord shall summons us,
Whom thou hast left behind,
May we, untainted from the world,
As sure a welcome find !
May each like thee depart in peace,
To be a glorious guest
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary are at rest,

The master, holding the evergreen in his hand, continues :

W. M.—This evergreen is an emblem of our faith in the immortality of the soul. By it we are reminded of our high and glorious destiny beyond the world of shadows, and that there dwells within our tabernacle of clay an imperishable and immortal spirit, which the grave shall never receive and over which death has no dominion.

The brethren then move around the grave in procession, and at the grave each deposits his sprig of evergreen ; when returned to their position, the worshipful master leads, and all give the public grand honors.

W. M.—“From time immemorial it has been a custom among the fraternity of free and accepted masons, at the request of a brother, to accompany his corpse to the place of interment, and there to deposit his remains with the usual formalities. In conformity with this usage, and at the desire of our deceased brother, whose loss we deplore, and whose memory we revere, we have assembled in the character of masons to resign his body to the earth, whence it came, and to offer up to his memory, before the world, this last tribute of affection, thereby demonstrating the sin-

cerity of our esteem for him, and our inviolable attachment to the principles of our order.

"With proper respect, therefore, to the established customs of the country in which we live; with due deference to our superiors in church and state, and with unlimited goodwill to all mankind, we appear here, clothed as masons, and publicly express our perfect submission to the laws of the land, our unceasing devotion to peace and order, and our ardent desire, as far as in our power, to promote the welfare of our fellow men. Invested with the badges of innocence, we humbly bow to the will of the universal Parent, and implore His blessing on every zealous endeavor to promote peace and good order, and earnestly pray for perseverance in the principles of piety and virtue.

"My brethren, the great Creator having been pleased out of His mercy to remove our worthy brother from the cares and troubles of a transitory existence to a state of eternal duration, and thereby to weaken the chain by which we are united man to man, may we who survive him, anticipate our approaching fate, and be more strongly cemented in the ties of union and friendship. Let us support, with propriety, the character of our profession; advert to the nature of our solemnities, and pursue with assiduity the secret tenets of our order, during the short space allotted to our present existence; wisely and usefully employ our time in the reciprocal exchange of kind and friendly acts, and mutually promote our own welfare and happiness and the welfare and happiness of all mankind.

"Let the present example of our mortality excite our most serious thoughts, and strengthen our resolutions of moral amendment. As life is uncertain, and all earthly pursuits are vain, let us no longer postpone the important concern of preparing for eternity, but embrace the present moment, whilst time and opportunity offer, to provide against the great change, when all the pleasures of the world shall cease to delight, and the reflections of a virtuous life

yield our only comfort and consolation. Thus our expectations will not be frustrated, nor we be summoned unprepared into the presence of an all-wise and all-powerful judge, to whom the secrets of all hearts are known, and from whose dread tribunal no culprit can escape."

Response.—"So mote it be."

W.M.—"Almighty and most merciful God, in whom we live and move and have our being, and before whom all men must hereafter appear, to render an account of the deeds done in the body, we do most earnestly beseech Thee, as we now surround the grave of our departed brother, deeply to impress upon our minds the solemnities of this day. May we ever remember that in the midst of life we are in death, and so live and act our separate parts, that we may have no cause for repentance when the hour of our departure is at hand.

"And oh, gracious Father, vouchsafe us, we pray Thee, Thy divine assistance to redeem our misspent time, and in the discharge of duties Thou hast assigned us in the erection of our moral edifice, may we have wisdom from on high to direct us, strength commensurate with our task to support us, and the beauty of holiness to adorn and render all our performances acceptable in Thy sight; and at last when the gavel of death shall call us from our labors may we obtain a blessed and everlasting rest in that spiritual edifice not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Response.—"Amen. So mote it be."

The procession will then re-form in the first order, and return to the lodge room, where, when the proper forms are gone through, the worshipful master will address the brethren on the proceedings of the day, and the lodge will be closed.

APPENDIX C.

FORMS.

1. Form of Entry in the Minute Book of a Private Lodge.

MASONIC HALL, —, —,
Minutes of the Regular Meeting of — Lodge, No. —, held on —
the — day of — A. D. —,

PRESENT.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------|------------|
| W. Bro. — | W. M. | Bro. — | J. D. |
| " " — | P. M. | " — | D. of Cer. |
| " — | S. W. | " — | Orgainst. |
| " — | J. W. | " — | Steward. |
| " — | Chaplain. | " — | " |
| " — | Treasurer. | " — | I. G. |
| " — | Secretary. | " — | Tyler. |
| " — | S. D. | | |

The names of all members present.

The names of visiting brethren, with the names of the Lodges to which they do or have belonged.

OPENING LODGE.

The Lodge was opened in the first degree at —, [giving the hour.]

The minute of the last Regular Meeting [and subsequent emergencies, if any,] were read and confirmed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PETITIONS.

The committee on the petition of Mr. —, a Candidate for Initiation, reported favorably [or unfavorably, as the case may be].

REPORT GENERAL.

The committee appointed to take into consideration, [here state the subject,] submitted their report, which was, on motion of Bro. —, seconded by Bro. —, received and adopted.

PAYMENTS OF ACCOUNT.

On motion of Bro. —, seconded by —,

The sum of —, in full of — account for — [or in part payment as the case may be], was ordered to be paid.

PROPOSAL OF CANDIDATES.

It was moved by Bro. —, seconded by Bro. —, and adopted [or rejected, as the case may be] :

That the application of Mr.——be received and placed on the Minutes, to be balloted for at the next regular meeting for initiation into the mysteries of Freemasonry.

[The same form is to be used for joining members, substituting the word "Bro." for "Mr." and "to become a member" in the place of "for initiation," &c.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES ON PETITIONS.

The Worshipful Master appointed Bro.——, ——, and ——, a Committee to make the necessary enquiries on the application of—— for——, to report thereon at the next Regular Meeting.

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL COMMITTEES.

The same form, only insert the specific business.

BALLOT.

The W. M. ordered the ballot to be passed for Mr.——, a Candidate for initiation into the mysteries of Freemasonry, which was taken, and on examination, declared in favor of [or against] the Candidate, as may be.

[The same form will apply to joining members, using the term "Bro." for "Mr." and the words "became a member" for "initiation," &c.]

BOARD OF TRIAL.

The W. M. appointed Bros.——, ——, a Board of Trial to put the necessary questions to Mr.——, a candidate for initiation. If more than one, state their several names, and say "Candidates."

INITIATION OF CANDIDATES.

The Board of Trial, having reported to the W. M. that the Candidate had answered the necessary questions satisfactorily, and the Candidates having been properly prepared, he was [or they were severally] initiated into the First Degree of Freemasonry.

PASSING.

Bro.——[or Bros.] a Candidate [or Candidates] for advancement was [or were] examined in open Lodge as to his [or their] proficiency, and directed to retire.

The Lodge was opened in the Second Degree at——[state the hour]
[No objection being made] Bro.——[or Bros.] having been found worthy of advancement, and having been properly prepared, he was [or they were severally] passed to the Second or Fellow Craft's Degree.

Bro.—[or Bros.] a candidate [or Candidates] for further advancement, was [or were] examined in open Lodge as to his [or their] proficiency, and directed to retire.

The Lodge was then opened in the Third Degree, at——[state the hour].

[No objection being made] Bro.—[or Bros.] having been found well-skilled, he was [or they were severally] raised to the Third or Sublime Degree of Master Mason.

CALLING FROM LABOR TO REFRESHMENT.

The Lodge was called from labor to refreshment at——o'clock.

CALLED FROM REFRESHMENT TO LABOR.

The Lodge resumed labor at——o'clock.

CLOSING THE LODGE

The Lodge was closed in harmony in the First Degree at——o'clock [state the time].

If opened in the Second Degree say "severally in the Third, Second and First;" if opened in the Second Degree, say "severally in the Second and First."

Confirmed in open Lodge [give date] A. L.

[*Master's Signature.*]

[*Secretary's Signature.*]

_____, W. M.

_____, Sec'y.

REGULATIONS.

For the sake of clearness and distinction, a line at least should be left blank between each minute, and a marginal note made of its contents.

Each Lodge must keep a book, or books, outside the Lodge-room for members and visitors to enter their names as they arrive, which it is the duty of the Tyler to see done before he gives notice of their being present.

Lodge minutes are to be read on regular nights only; and after having read the minutes of the previous regular meeting, those of any subsequent emergency are to be read for confirmation.

Secretaries of Lodges should also keep a rough minute book (and never on any account use slips of paper) to enter the proceedings of the Lodge as they occur, and afterwards fairly copy them in the regular minute book, to which he must attach his signature; and when they have been read and confirmed in open Lodge, the W. M. likewise signs them in the left hand corner.

It is usual on the presentment of reports from committees to move

their reception, or their reception and adoption. If open to discussion or amendment, first move their reception and afterwards their adoption.

The Constitution declares twenty dollars (\$20) the lowest fee that can be charged for the Degree of Freemasonry, which is to be paid previously to the candidate's initiation. The sum also includes the fee for registering the candidate's name in the books of the Grand Lodge, and a Grand Lodge Certificate.

The W. M. is responsible for the fees collected on behalf of the Grand Lodge, and it is his particular duty to see that the same are regularly forwarded with the returns.

In all cases, and under all circumstances, the Lodge must be opened in the First Degree, and in this degree all the ordinary business of the Lodge is to be transacted. If a candidate makes application for the Second Degree he must undergo an examination in open Lodge in the First Degree; he is then directed to retire. The Lodge is then opened in the Second Degree; and if it appears that the candidate has made suitable proficiency he may be passed. The same may be said with reference to a candidate to the Third Degree. If the candidate is found worthy, he may be raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason, and the Lodges are then closed down, commencing with the *Third*, next the *Second*, and, lastly, the *First*.

Newly initiated candidates are required to sign the By-laws on the night of initiation, as an evidence of their membership and willingness of obedience to same.

11. Certificate of Standing (when a brother has paid all dues.)

These presents are to certify that brother _____ who has signed his name in the margin hereof, has resigned and withdrawn from membership of this Lodge, being _____ Lodge, numbered _____ in the registry of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in the Province of Ontario; and that his resignation has been accepted in open Lodge on the _____ day of _____ A. L. 58—.

And further that he had paid all dues and retires in good standing.

Given under the seal of the Lodge this _____ day of _____ A. L. 58—, A. D. 18—, at _____ in the Province of Ontario.

[L. S.] _____

Worshipful Master.

Secretary.

111. Certificate of Standing (when a brother is owing dues.)

These presents are to certify that Brother _____ who has signed his name in the margin hereof, has resigned and withdrawn from the

membership of this lodge, being _____ Lodge, numbered _____ in
the registry of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in the Province of Ontario;
and that his resignation has been accepted in open Lodge on the
_____ day of _____ A. L. 58—.

And further that his dues to this Lodge are _____ dollars.

Given under the seal of the Lodge, this _____ day of _____
A. L. 58—. A. D. 18—, at _____ in the Province of Ontario.

[L. S.] _____

Worshipful Master

Secretary.

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