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THE CRAFTSMAN;

AND

CANADIAN MASONIC RECORD.

Bro. J. J. MASON,
Publisher

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No. 3.

AN ADVENTURE IN A MEXICAN RUIN.

Riding leisurely along a delightful highway of Mexico, one warm afternoon some few years ago, I saw in the distance the crumbling walls of an old ruin, a relic of the days of Montezuma.

As a roving disposition had carried me to Mexico, I was in no hurry to continue on my way, having plenty of leisure, and therefore turned my horse across the hills to see the spot.

Wooded by the refreshing shade, the luxuriant carpet of velvety grass, and the silent hushed repose that seemed to rest here, I dismounted, and giving my horse his freedom to feed about the ruin, I threw myself in the shadow of the wall, and soon sunk to rest.

Fatigued and overcome with the heat, I did not wake for hours, and then was startled to see that a storm was brewing, and night was almost upon me.

Well knowing that it was miles to the nearest habitation, I determined to make a virtue of necessity and seek shelter in the ruin for the night, for I was prepared with blankets and had a substantial lunch in my saddle-roll.

Near by, my horse was still feeding upon the rich grass, so I went in search of some portion of the ruin where I could find "shelter for man and beast" from the storm, which was rapidly coming up.

Soon I came upon a low archway that led into a vaulted chamber, which at one time must have been used as a tomb, but it was dry, had a dirt flooring and a rucky couch, that had evidently served as the resting-place after death, of some priest, for the ruin had been an old monastery or convent, I judged.

Returning, I lassoed my horse out in the inclosure, and taking from him the saddle and bridle returned to my impromptu shelter, and at once spread my blankets upon the long rock, and sat down to eat my supper and watch the storm.

At length it broke in fury, and I withdrew my horse within the rock-bound chamber, and fastening him securely, laid down to sleep, for night had enveloped the ruin in darkness.

The wild raging of the storm without gave me an air of comfort within my vaulted room, and soon I was dreaming the hours away.

A noise foreign to the raging of the storm awakened me, and half rising, I listened, and distinctly heard the sound of human voices, and then a loud, boisterous laugh.

I was at once upon my feet, for I knew that I was in a dangerous neighborhood, as highway robbers were well known to infest that portion of the country.

Standing erect upon my rocky couch, a glimmer of light shone through the wall, and in an instant I had placed my eye there, and discovered through a window, that had been two-thirds closed, a sight that did not reassure me as to my safety.

The ruin had been built in the shape of a cross, the upper end resting upon a hillside, and approaching, as I did, from that side, I had entered the inclosure or square formed by the two upper ends.

The two corners of the cross forming the wings of the structure had prevented my seeing the longest and largest part of the ruin, and the vault, or chamber, where I was domiciled for the night, was the very centre of the square where the four wings met, hence through the barricaded window, or rather, small aperture, I could see into a large room, and therein sat a dozen rough looking men engaged in a midnight carousal.

Arms lay upon the table, blankets were spread about upon the stone floor, and the chamber was dimly lighted by half a dozen small tapers, aided by a sickly looking fire that burned in one end of the large hall.

"I want no liquor, I say, I have had enough, and will have a cup of coffee—*Delita, Delita,*" the wild looking scamp who was speaking as I gazed through the opening, rapped loudly upon the bottle before him with his dirk.

"I am coming," answered a sweet voice in Spanish, the same language the man had spoken.

"Hasten, then; I wish you to make coffee for me;" and as he spoke, a girl of fourteen came forward, and stood where the light fell full upon her.

A sweet, childish face, lit up by large lustrous eyes, and crowned by masses of raven-black hair, which were in strange contrast to the paleness of her countenance; a girlish figure, neatly but poorly clad, stood before me, and astonished me as much as if a beautiful apparition had entered the ruin.

"There is no water here, *senor*; I shall have to go the spring for it."

"Curse you why do you not keep water ready for use? Go, and the storm without will punish you for your negligence; and see that you hasten," brutally said the bandit.

"Si, *signor*;" and the sad eyes glistened for a moment, and then a sigh escaped the lips, as the lovely girl turned, and throwing around her a thick mantle, seized a pitcher, and walking towards the dark portion of the hall room, disappeared.

I had noticed, as I approached the ruin, a small spring, covered over with a stone roof and had also remarked a path, looking as if often used, leading therefrom toward one end of the rocky old pile, and I felt convinced that it was to this spot the maiden was coming for water; so wrapping my military cloak around me, and buckling on my belt of arms, I hastened towards the spring.

The storm was still raging, though I could see indications of its breaking away, and the darkness was great, but still I managed to trace out the beaten path, and soon found the spring.

Some moments I waited, and was beginning to fear that the maiden had feared to venture forth in the darkness and storm, when I discovered her approaching.

"Senorita!"

At the sound of my voice, she started, turned, and was about to flee, when I sprang from my place of concealment, and jumping, grasped her hand, saying hastily:

"Do not fear me. I would serve you."

"How, Senor?"

"I was driven by the storm to seek shelter in the ruin, and there my horse awaits; I discovered that it was the home of brigands, and I would know why you are there."

"Oh, Senor, leave at once! for, should they discover you here, they would kill us both;" and throwing down the stone jar, the little hands were clasped in agony.

"They will not discover us;" why are you there?"

"I was stolen from my father's *hacienda*, miles and miles away; I have now been their captive for months, and they treat me so cruelly."

"Then you shall remain no longer with them; tell me how they enter the hall where they now are."

"There is only one entrance, Senor, through an arched doorway, now nearly filled up with earth, for one has to crawl through to get in or out."

"That room is their rendezvous, then?"

"Yes, Senor; there they sleep and eat, and keep their plunder; another room opens into it, but that is mine; but it is only half roofed over, and there is no way of getting in and out except through the bandits' hall."

"How many robbers are there in the band?"

"Fifteen, and all in to-night on account of the storm."

"Then I will save you; do you know how to ride?"

"Indeed I do."

"Then listen; return with the water, and make that follow some coffee, after which you must slip out unperceived, and come around to the head of the ruin, where I will await you; then take my horse and ride like the wind to a *hacienda* seven miles from here, rouse the inmates, and tell the men to hasten hither, you guiding them, and we'll take the whole party. In the meanwhile I will now accompany you around to the entrance of the hall, and thus find out its locality; and then return and get my horse ready, and after you are gone I will stand guard at the outlet, and if any man comes out, he dies."

The young girl almost clapped her hands with joy, at the thought of soon being freed from the power of the bandits, and I filled her jar for her and at a safe distance, followed her back, and noted the way to reach the bandits' hall; after which I returned to my place of concealment, and once more put my eye to the opening.

In a sleepy sort of manner the young girl went about her task, preparing the coffee, and was cursed for her pains by the villainous leader, and then she sought her couch.

So quietly did she steal from the hall that I believe her still in it, when I was startled by a low—

"Senor!"

Turning, the young girl stood beside me, and soon she was mounted upon my horse, and was ready.

"You have courage to undertake this trip, *Senorita*?"

"I have courage to undertake anything to gain my release," was the quiet answer.

"Then ride like the wind; my horse is swift, and you can manage him; the highway to the right, remember;" and in a second she was off.

I watched her until the gloom hid her from my view, then hastened around to stand at the entrance to the bandits' hall, where I could hear the loud laughter, rude jests, and vile Spanish oaths for some time, when all was quiet within.

An hour and a half passed, and then a heavy step was heard within, scraping around, and the creeping form of a man appeared coming from the entrance, and rising, glanced around him at the skies an instant, and then stooping down, yelled back into the entrance:—

"The storm has cleared away, and we must soon be on the move, for we've work before us."

So had I, and thus thinking, I shrank further back into the shadow of the broken archway where I stood, and knowing from the sound of the voices within that I had no time to lose, I raised my pistol and fired.

Without a groan, the brigand fell to the ground, a yell resounded within, and another dark form filled the entrance, and waiting till the man stood erect; I again fired, and one more robber bit the dust.

Then shrieks, curses, and threats came to me, and the entrance was filled by two dark forms, crowding out like bees from a hive, and hastily I fired, but without results, for one of the bandits sprang to his feet and the next instant the other followed his example, while more heads appeared in the opening.

I was in a dangerous place, and well did I know it, but long experience having taught me to nerve myself like iron, when my life depends upon my aim, I throw aside my cloak, and again fired, twice in quick succession, just as I was discovered, and received a return fire from the robbers.

They had fired their last shots, for my revolver had brought them both down, and my fifth and sixth balls missing fire, I drew my second pistol and opened rapidly upon the crowd in the entrance, and with a terrible effect, for howls of rage and pain answered the reports.

Four bandits lay dead before me, and I could see that one, or more, dark forms choked the entrance, but finding, from two shots in the opening, that I could be seen from within, I bounded to one side, and stood to the right of the arched tunnel-way.

But my courage arose, my blood was up, and I felt that I held the winning hand as long as my revolvers remained true to me.

I still had four loads in one pistol and then a small pair of Derringers, giving me six shots in all; if these did not miss fire I was all right, and should these fail me I had my bowie-knife, with which, as my adversaries had to creep out singly, or at the best, only two together, and would have to expose the backs of their necks by so doing, I could guillotine them in thorough Parisian style; hence I was rather sorry when the robbers failed to show themselves at the entrance.

But I had not long to wait, for the two bodies that blocked the passage way were drawn back, and quickly two forms appeared, for no doubt having discovered there was but one assailant, and feeling how successfully they were caught in a trap of their own finding, they determined to risk life at the pistol's muzzle rather than be hung, which fate they knew would be theirs if captured.

In quick succession the four chambers of my revolver failed me, and I had barely time to drop the pistol and seize my bowie, before the bandits were upon me.

One blow of my keen blade brought one down. Seeking my Derringer with my left hand, I at the same time let the second villain have its contents, but with a rush and with howls, the balance of the gang were upon me, and I felt my death hour had come, when suddenly there came a cry, a sound of rushing feet, and half a dozen men, led by no other personage than Delita, mounted upon my horse, sprang to my rescue.

Hemmed in, and shot down, the bandits had but little chance, and the four who were not hurt at once surrendered.

Delita had roused the *hacienda*, and the owner and his servants had hastened, and hearing the report of my pistol, knew that I was at work, and like the wind the Mexican maiden led them on, and reached the ruin not a moment too soon, for the next instant I would have been slain.

The Mexican and his servants gazed in wonder at the result of my work, the former remarking:—

“It was your revolvers and bowie-knives that used to demoralize us during our late war with your country; but you have rendered this country a great service, for the whole band are here, and to-morrow these four fellows will be executed.” And executed they were.

I returned with Delita to the *hacienda*, and two days afterwards accompanied the brave girl to the home of her parents; the owner of the *hacienda*, Don Carlos, making her a present of a handsome horse, saddle and bridle for her services in aiding to free the country from the bandit scourge that for years had been so dreaded.

The joy of Delita's parents, at the return of their daughter, whom they believed forever lost to them, I cannot picture any more than I can the happiness of the young girl at her escape from the power of the bandits.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW, AS APPLIED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MASONIC BODIES.

—
BY ALBERT G. MACKAY, M. D.

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CHAPTER XXX.

OF THE APPOINTMENT AND FUNCTIONS OF COMMITTEES.

For the purpose of expediting business, by dividing the numerous labors of a deliberative body among various classes of its members, or to obtain the investigation of a particular subject more conveniently by the inquiries of a few than could be secured by the whole body, it has always been usual to appoint a certain number of members to inquire into and to report to the main body on any particular proposition, and the members thus appointed are called a Committee, because the subject has been committed or intrusted to them for inquiry.

Committees are divided into two kinds, in reference to the subjects committed to them, and to the duration of their functions, and these two kinds are *standing* and *select*.

Standing Committees are those to whom all propositions relating to a particular subject, as they arise from time to time, are submitted. Thus to a Standing Committee of Finance would be referred all matters relating to the funds of the Lodge, as their investiture or expenditure,

and to a Standing Committee on Charity would be submitted all applications for aid and relief.

Standing Committees are usually appointed at the beginning of the Masonic year, and continue in office until its close. The mode of their appointment depends on the provisions of the by-laws, which sometimes designate the members, and sometimes direct them to be elected by the Lodge or appointed by the Master. Thus, as to the first class, many Lodges have provided, that the first five or the first three officers shall constitute a Standing Committee on Finance, to whom all financial matters shall be submitted. And, in reference to the other class, it is also sometimes provided, that three or five members shall be appointed by the new Master, or elected by the Lodge on the night of the annual election, who shall act as a Committee on Charity, to whom all petitions for relief and assistance made to the Lodge during the coming year shall be submitted. There may be other Standing Committees, as, for instance, on the library, or on the hall, who are appointed in one of the ways already designated; but to constitute them Standing Committees, in the strict, technical sense of the term, their appointment or election should be made at the beginning of the Masonic year, and their functions should continue until its close; and this appointment or election should not be made under the authority of a resolution, but of a special by-law or clause in the constitution of the Lodge, just as Standing Committees are formed under the rules appointed at the beginning of the Congress. Committees established at any other time, by a mere resolution, although they may be appointed for an indefinite period, and may be directed to have cognizance not of a single proposition, but of all propositions of a particular class that may, from time to time, present themselves for consideration, can be viewed only as *quasi* Standing Committees, but are really Select Committees, and are to be governed in the mode of their appointment by the rules that regulate the appointment of such bodies.

Select Committees are appointed under a resolution of the Lodge for the investigation and consideration of some proposition which, having been presented, it is deemed more convenient should thus be inquired into by a few members, who can more readily than a large number put the matter into proper shape for the action of the whole body. In the discussion of this subject we are first to look to the mode of their appointment, and then to the manner in which they are to discharge their functions, which, of course, includes the question of their duties and powers.

In the first place, as to the mode of their appointment; Here the parliamentary and the Masonic law differ very widely. Anciently, in the English House of Commons, it was the practice when a Committee was ordered, for the members of the House to call out names for the Committee, and for the clerk to take down the names without any formal question, until the requisite number had been obtained. But this practice has been abandoned, and it is now the usage for the person who moves for the Committee also to move the names of those who are to compose it, each one being proposed separately, and the vote is then taken on his acceptance; and although, as a matter of courtesy, the list proposed is generally accepted, it is competent for the House to reject any one or all of them, and, by an amendment to each motion, to place some other member on the list in the place of the one rejected.

In the American House of Representatives the rule is for the Speaker,

to appoint all Committees, unless otherwise specially ordered by the House, in which case they are to be appointed by ballot. But the latter mode is now never resorted to, and the present practice is for the House to direct the Speaker to appoint all Committees, Standing and Select.

By the universal usage of Masonry, the appointment of all Select Committees, that is to say, all Committees created by special resolution, is, unless otherwise specially provided for, vested in the presiding officer; therefore, when a motion is adopted which creates a Committee, and charges it with the consideration of a particular subject, it is not necessary, as it is in other deliberative bodies, for the Master or presiding officer to inquire "how shall the Committee be appointed?" Unless the resolution creating the Committee provides at the same time for the election of its members by the Lodge, the power of the appointment is in the presiding officer.

In the motion for the creation of a Committee the number of members is often left blank, and after the adoption of the resolution, it becomes necessary to fill up the blank with some specified number. This may be done, as the filling of any other blank, by several motions for different numbers, in which case the presiding officer will put the question on each number, beginning with the highest, until one of them is adopted. But more frequently the blank is filled up upon the mere suggestion of some member, which suggestion is informally adopted if there be no opposition.

As to the number of which a Committee is to be composed, there is no other rule than the pleasure of the Lodge; but uniform custom has restricted committees to a as few as can conveniently and judiciously discharge the duty, on the ground that a few may be more easily brought together than many, are a less unwieldy body to organize, and can more readily agree upon measures. An odd number is selected in preference to an even one, because, as a majority of the Committee make the report, an odd number always secures a majority on one side or the other of the question, if there be a difference of opinion; whereas in an even number there might be a tie, and the Committee could come to no conclusion.

The Committee is appointed by the Master's reading out the names of the members whom he has selected, which duty he may perform at once; or he may require time for a judicious selection, when he announces that he will make the appointment at his leisure.

There is no positive rule to regulate the presiding officer in the choice of committeemen, but the courtesy of parliamentary law has always indicated that the person who makes the motion for the creation of a Committee should be the first one placed on it, and not to so name him would be considered as an act of discourtesy.

In naming the other members of the committee, respect should be had to their peculiar views of the subject to be referred. It is a parliamentary practice not to appoint persons on a Committee who are opposed to the proposition which is to be referred. It being the object of a Committee to prepare the matter with which they have been charged, and to put it into a shape fit for the action of the body which they represent, it is evident that they should be so far its friends as to lead them to such a result. The enemies of a proposition would be more likely to stifle it than to give it a proper form for future discussion. In the forcible language of a parliamentary writer "The child is

not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it." But where the proposition with which a Committee is charged consists of several parts, it is no objection to the appointment of a member that he is opposed to some of these parts, so long as he is favorable to the general proposition. His partial opposition might lead him in the Committee to propose such alterations and amendments as would give the entire subject a more acceptable shape in the Lodge when it was reported by the Committee, than it had in its original form.

By courtesy the first-named person is considered as the chairman of the Committee, and he is recognized as such, at least so far as to call the Committee to order at its first meeting. But every Committee has the right to select its own chairman, and may, at its first meeting, displace the one named by the presiding officer and elect another in his stead. This has sometimes been done, but the more general usage is to accept the first-named member as the chairman.

In strict parliamentary law, to give legality to the acts of a Committee, it has been considered necessary that every member should be present at its deliberations, unless at the time of its appointment or by some general rule of the body which has appointed it, the number required to constitute a quorum shall have been expressed. But this rule no longer exists in this country, and it is generally recognized as good parliamentary law that a majority of the members of a Committee will constitute a legal quorum to do business.

Unless the time and place for the meeting of a Committee have been specially expressed by the body appointing it, these matters are left to the discretion of the Committee, who, without such instructions, may meet at such time and place as to the majority shall seem most expedient and convenient. But a quorum of the Committee must meet formally to transact any business; the opinions of the members cannot be taken by the chairman separately, from which opinions he is to make up his report. Everything agreed upon must have been submitted in Committee, and an opportunity given for free discussion.

Business is transacted in a Committee with less formality than in the deliberative body from which it emanates. The members are permitted to speak as often as they please, and are not required to stand when addressing the Chair. But all the rules which govern motions and questions in deliberative bodies are equally applicable to Committees.

A Committee is restricted to the consideration and investigation of the proposition with which it is charged. It cannot go beyond it, nor take up other matters irrelevant to and unconnected with it. Appointed with a definite object, it must confine itself to that object.

A Committee may adjourn from time to time, until a majority of its members shall have come to an agreement on the matter which had been referred to it. This agreement it announces to the body which had appointed it in a document drawn up by the chairman, or some other member of the Committee appointed for that purpose. This document is called its report, which will constitute the subject matter of the succeeding Chapter.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S DECISIONS.

—
JOHN F. TOLLE.—*Trade-Mark—Appeal.*
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[*Appeal from the Examiner of Trade-Marks in the matter of the application of John F. Tolle for the registration of a TRADE-MARK FOR FLOUR BARRELS. Decided Oct. 3, 1872.*]

Thacher, Acting Commissioner :

Applicant is a manufacturer and vendor of flour in the city of St. Louis, Missouri. He has two establishments on different streets, and he seeks to register, as trade-marks to be used upon the barrels containing his flour, the words "Cherry St. Mills" in one case, and "Market St. Mills" in the other, combined respectively with a well-known masonic emblem—the square-and compass. These combinations of words and symbols, it is strenuously maintained, embrace all the requisites and come within none of the negative exceptions or limitations of the law defining a legal trade-mark.

Applying the comprehensive test laid down by the commissioner in *ex parte Daves & Fanning* (Official Gazette, vol. 1, p. 27,) it is said that neither of the combinations claimed is the name of a person, firm, or corporation, or is calculated to deceive the public as to the true origin or character of the article to which it is applied, or is generic, or descriptive of quality; and, finally, it is asserted that each, when applied to the commodities for which it is adopted as a trade-mark, will distinguish them from others of the same class. The essence of these alleged trade-marks is the masonic symbol, the square-and-compass. It has already been determined that the words alone do not possess the characteristics of a legal trade-mark, and, in order to make it appear that the addition of the square-and-compass do not confer these characteristics, it is also insisted that this masonic symbol is not used with its ordinary signification.

If this emblem were something other than precisely what it is, either less known, less significant, or fully and universally understood, all this might readily be admitted. But considering its peculiar character and relation to the public, an anomalous question is presented. There can be no doubt that this device, so commonly worn and employed by Masons, has an established mystic signification, universally recognized as existing; whether comprehended by all or not is not material to this issue. In view of the magnitude and extent of the masonic organization, it is impossible to divest its symbols, or at least this particular symbol, perhaps the best known of all, of its ordinary signification wherever displayed, either as an arbitrary character or otherwise. It will be universally understood, or misunderstood, as having a masonic significance, and, therefore, as a trade-mark, must constantly work deception. Nothing could be more mischievous than to create as a monopoly, and uphold by the power of law, anything so calculated, as applied to purposes of trade, to be misinterpreted, to mislead all classes, and to constantly foster suggestions of mystery in affairs of business.

There was a time when the cross and crescent, and the red and white roses of the houses of York and Lancaster, possessed, as symbols, such a significance, and occupied such a place in the public mind, in portions of the Old World, as would affect common affairs, and could not properly be disregarded under whatever circumstances they should appear.

If they were now held in the same estimation in this country, who imagines they could be divested of their general significance so that

they could successfully be adopted to constitute trade-marks, or parts of trade-marks, and be displayed before the public in that capacity? The case of these masonic symbols is in some respects different, to be sure, yet it is in important particulars similar, and the same objections lie to their use in the manner proposed.

I am early of opinion, therefore, that the proposed combinations cannot properly subserve the ends of a trade-mark. Among Masons, with whom this token has a moral significance, its use in that capacity would undoubtedly be regarded as a base prostitution of it to mercenary purposes, while with others its mystic force would often dissipate its virtues as a trade-mark, and, perhaps, in some instances, place the article it appeared upon under a ban.

Thus, if these trade-marks could be sanctioned, they would tend to defeat the fundamental object of the *Trade-Mark Law*, which is an off-shoot of the ancient "law merchant," and, like that, designed to advance trade and manufactures.

The decision of the Examiner of Trade-Marks must be affirmed.

BRO. HUGHAN ON THE OLD GRAND LODGES OF ENGLAND

TRURO, CORNWALL, ENGLAND, AUG. 8th, 1872,

DEAR BRO. DR. BATCHELOR,

G. Sec'y G. Lodge & G. Chapter of Louisiana, &c.

I am duly in receipt of your letter of inquiry, dated 18th July, and proceed at once to answer it, with much pleasure, as I am always ready and willing to impart information to the Craft universal; and it is for that end that I have studied hard to master the History of Freemasonry over the Globe, from the earliest period to the union in England of A. D. 1813.

Subsequently the excellent Masonic magazines, particularly those published in the United States, render close study unnecessary. I will take your questions *seriatim*.

1st. To whom (what bodies) did the appellation of "Ancients and Moderns" apply, (about the middle of the last century?)

To the *seceding Masons* and the regular Grand Lodge, respectively, both bodies being resident in London. The secession commenced about 1738, and a few years afterwards a *Grand Committee* was formed, with John Morgan as *Grand Secretary*. On the 5th of December, 1753, Robert Turner was elected the *first Grand Master*, (of the seceders,) and styled the "Grand Lodge of England, according to the *Old Constitutions*." The minutes of this body, generally known by the name of "Ancients," commence 5th February, 1752, and are now in the possession of the Grand Lodge of England, Freemasons' Hall, London, the Grand Secretary of which, Bro. John Harvey, will confirm my statements. All I have stated in this letter may be relied on, and I am prepared to challenge contradiction, and will undertake to make every statement *good*, as I have investigated the whole subject, personally inspected the records of *all* the Grand Lodges, and have all the published works.

I mention these facts because of the new work by Bro. Leon Hynerman, of Philadelphia, who has been most useful to the fraternity, and has earned a good reputation as a masonic scholar; but who, unfortunately, in his last work, on the London and York Grand Lodges, has sadly gone astray, and prostituted his ability to a most absurd purpose by seeking to prove that the "Ancients" of London were the Masons belong-

ing to the Grand Lodge of *all England*, held at York, when, in reality, they were always two totally distinct and separate bodies, and never had any relations the one with the other. I have written a review of the book for publication in your great country, and hope the statements I have made will circulate wherever his erroneous work is known. The "Moderns" were so styled by the so-called "Ancients," and were the descendants of those who revived Freemasonry, A. D. 1716-17, when the first Grand Master ever elected was installed, viz: Anthony Sayre, A. D. 1717.

These, then, were the "Ancients" and "Moderns," and from these two bodies have sprung, directly or indirectly, all the Lodges and Grand Lodges in the world.

As the Grand Masters under the "Ancients" are not so well known, I append them, for your information, as they are taken from the records: Robert Turner, A. D. 1753; Edward Vaughan, 1757; Earl of Blessington 1757; Earl of Kelly, 1761; Hon. Thos. Matthew, 1767; John, third Duke of Athol, 1771; John Murray, fourth Duke of Athol, 1775; Earl of Antrim, 1782; fourth Duke of Athol, re-elected 1792; H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, A. D. 1813, when the union was consummated.

2nd. Did the Grand Lodge of England (London) divide by the introduction of Royal Arch Masonry, or fourth degree, and the terms "Ancient" and "Modern" result therefrom?

Virtually it was so, but actually the Grand Lodge did not divide; but a number of Masons, members of the Grand Lodge instituted 1716-17, were expelled for working the *third degree* in a manner different to the regular manner; (or, in other words, for working the second part to the third degree, *now removed to the Royal Arch*.) And these brethren by degrees extended their influence, and gradually became a powerful body, finally almost equal to the parent or mother Grand Lodge, and being so strong, numerically, under the management of Bro. Dermot, who joined them from Ireland, was elected as successor to John Morgan, Grand Secretary, they decided to form a Grand Lodge under Robert Turner, as Grand Master, A. D. 1753. This body has been more generally known as the "Ancients," but the term was clearly a misnomer, as their real title was *Seceders*. From the secession the "Ancients" and "Moderns" of course resulted.

3rd. Did the Grand Lodge of *all England* (*i. e.* at York) ever use the title of *Ancient York Masons*?

This title was one of the many by which the *seceders* of A. D. 1738 were known. The title at York was the Grand Lodge of *all England* held at York, and this body never granted warrants for any Lodge or body of Masons, Grand Lodge, &c., *out of England*. It constituted a Grand Lodge at London for a few years, say from 1780 to 1790, as connected with the Lodge of Antiquity during the expulsion of Bro. Preston, (author of the Illustrations of Masonry,) and of other brethren, from the Grand Lodge of England styled the "Moderns;" but neither of these three bodies mentioned ever had any connexion with the "Ancients," and this rival Grand Lodge of Bro. Preston and others was closed, when the Grand Lodge of England re-instated them, A. D. 1790. It was styled the "*Grand Lodge of England - outh of the Trent*." At the union there were two Grand Lodges in existence, viz: the *Ancients* and *Moderns*, and these have since been lost in the United Grand Lodge of England, formed A. D. 1813.

The Royal Arch was recognized by both Grand Lodges as the comple-

tion of the third degree, although it is of course essentially distinct in its working &c.

4th. Did the Grand Lodge of all England (York) ever organize on the same principle as that of the London Grand Lodge (1717); did it ever issue a printed constitution as that of the London, 1717?

The York Lodge was simply a *private* Lodge until A. D. 1725, when it formed a Grand Lodge by itself, after the style of the London Grand Lodge, 1717. It had existed as a private Lodge long before 1717, and a number of records, MSS, constitutions, belonging to it are still preserved, and these I have given in my "Masonic Sketches and Reprints," published by Bros. Macoy, Archer & Anderson, (Masonic Publishing Co. N. Y.) I hope you have a copy in your library, as I had it reprinted in America for the benefit of the Craft, and have no pecuniary interest in any way. *They never had any printed constitutions.*

5th. Was it a party to the union of 1813?

No; it was defunct then.

6th. When did it cease to exist?

About 1792 it ceased to exist, and its Lodges, granted during its prosperity, also succumbed, amounting in all to about twelve, mostly resident in the district. The fact is, the two London Grand Lodges were more than a match for it, and it never was an influential body, but always most respectable, *and honorable to the last.*

7th. Did it keep written records of its proceedings?

It did; and all important minutes are printed in my work before named, and three of its MSS, are also to be found in my last book published, entitled "Old Charges of British Freemasons." Only a few have been sent to the United States, and my friend Bro. Chas. Eugene Meyer, 722 Arch street, Philadelphia, Penn., has the distribution of them. With hearty good wishes,

Yours, fraternally,

WILLIAM JAS. HUGHAN.

A TRIP TO VIRGINIA IN 1861.

Concluded.

Written for the "Craftsman."

Again at liberty, we drove through Centreville, where I was presented with another pass to Manassas, signed "by order Col. Gregg's Merriweather, officer of the day," pursuing our journey we crossed the little stream called "Bull Run" which within a month was to become so celebrated as the scene of a conflict dignified by the name of the battle of Bull Run, and for the truthful and unbiassed description of which, by the celebrated W. H. Russell of the London Times, that gentleman was not only abused and slandered by the Press of the United States, but ultimately was compelled to leave the country. As we neared Manassas Gap, we passed numerous out-lying pickets, to whom my credentials had to be exhibited. I was much struck with the superior style of the men on the Southern side, the officers appeared to be gentlemanly like fellows, and the men looked like planters and substantial yeomen. We passed through large bodies of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry. On arriving at Manassas, the driver proceeded to the house of an acquaintance of his masters, where he fortunately secured a stall for his horses, as to a bed for myself, I soon discovered that was an impossible luxury. As no train going south, would leave until the following morning, I

went to report myself at Head Quarters. On sending in my card, I was at once admitted, and kindly received by General Beauregard, to him I presented my passports, he introduced me to several of his officers and among them to the gentleman to whom my Masonic friend at Alexandria had given me a letter; the General requested them to make me as comfortable as possible, adding that he would make another endorsement on my passport. I was soon actively engaged in demolishing some cold meats, which with various condiments enabled me to make a hearty supper, for as an old campaigner, I had learned the full value of the maxim laid down by the immortal Dalgetty, "to provision the garrison whenever the opportunity offered." I had just finished my repast and lit my meerschaum, when the General brought me back my passport upon which he had written, in a fine clerkly hand, as follows. "Head Quarters Dept. of Alexandria, Camp Pickens June 7th, 1861, the bearer, and lady, have permission to pass to Charlottesville and return through our lines on their way north, unmolested by any of the forces of Confederate States—signed—G. T. Beauregard, Brigadier General Commanding," Thanking the General for his politeness I handed him some late newspapers, which he eagerly accepted and retired to peruse. Cigars and cogniac enlivened the conversation until the hour for retiring, a buffalo robe and some clean straw in the corner of the tent of my Masonic brother, enabled me to pass the night in tolerable comfort. At 6 a. m. after a hearty breakfast, and with my pockets filled with cigars, I was escorted to the depot of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where I secured a ticket for Charlottesville, and I again proceeded on my journey. A special train bringing 1,000 men from Georgia, arrived just before we left. It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon before our train reached Charlottesville, and having entered my name in the register book, and secured a room at the Hotel, I was enjoying the luxury of a bath, when a tap at the door and the intrusion of a woolly head ratner startled me, "some gentlemen to call upon massa," said my sable friend depositing at the same time a number of cards upon a chair—you must be mistaken said I, I know no one here—arn't you from Canaday asked he; to my affirmative, he replied its all right massa, you will find the gentlemen in the drawing room when you are ready. When dressed, I descended to the reception room, where I found a number of gentlemen, evidently waiting for me, one of them came forward and introduced himself as Mr. Dangerfield, and welcomed me to Virginia, the others were then introduced by him; they had seen my name in the arrival book, and as strangers from the north, especially from so far north as Canada. were rare, they had availed themselves of the earliest moment to make my acquaintance. After a few minutes pleasant conversation, and kind offers of service on their parts, I mentioned the object of my journey, this announcement I afterwards ascertained, rather disappointed them, as they had come to the conclusion that I was on my way to Richmond on a diplomatic mission of some kind or other. I handed them my remaining newspapers, of which I had fortunately brought a good supply, and they took their leave. I then walked over to the Institute, where to my surprise and disappointment I was informed that my young friend, for whom I had come so far, despairing of intelligence from home, had availed herself of an opportunity which had presented itself to accompany the Bishop of Virginia who had procured a pass for Washington and had that very morning started with him, by way of Harpers Ferry on her journey

north. Having taken a note of the Bishops address at Washington, and promising to spend the evening with the Misses Seaton, the Principals of the Institute, some of whose relatives I knew in Canada, I returned to my hotel. After an early dinner, I again met several of the gentlemen I had seen in the morning and was introduced by them to the ladies and other members of their families. The greater number of them had made their escape from Alexandria, when that city was invaded, and were now waiting here with much anxiety the course of events.

In the afternoon I accepted an invitation from Mr. Dangerfield of a drive through the town and neighbourhood, and we visited the University in the quadrangle of which a son of General Lee was engaged in drilling the students. Some of the Professors took us through the building, showing me the library &c. and finally landing us upon the roof, the view from which of the surrounding country, with its back ground of mountains was beautiful exceedingly.

After spending a few pleasant hours with the Misses Seaton, and some of their friends, I returned to the Hotel, where until a late hour, I enjoyed myself among my new Southern friends, some of whom I discovered were Clergymen, others Doctors, Lawyers and Merchants.

The train for Manassas was advertised to leave at 8 a. m. but on the morning of the 9th, it did not arrive until 10 o'clock. Upwards of eight hundred men of Colonel Urley's regiment from South Western Virginia were on board—at the request of several gentlemen, I took charge of a number of letters to be posted by me in the North, with this condition however, that I was not expected to conceal them, in the event of any questions being asked; they called my attention to the fact, that the letters had all been left unsealed, and assured me, that they were written upon private business merely; among those handed to me by Mr. D. was one which he requested I would deliver personally on my arrival at Alexandria—it was addressed—"Phillis Ford,"—this and nothing more! observing that I seemed surprised at the quaintness of the address, he explained that the letter was for a female slave of his, who had been born in his family, and who now had the sole charge of his house and other property in Alexandria. Having been introduced to Major Hammond and other officers, and also to the conductor, I took leave of my kind friends and commenced my journey towards home.

The excitement along the line was intense, at every station, indeed I might say at every house, the confederate flag was displayed, ladies waved their handkerchiefs and the negroes shouted in chorus, whenever the train stopped, and the stoppages were very frequent, the ladies crowded round the cars, tendering provisions of every kind to the gallant fellows who were in arms for state rights and freedom; but few men were visible anywhere, except those whom age or accident had rendered unfit for active service.

Many of the officers, and men too, had brought their own coloured servants with them. Monongahela whiskey and cigars were freely offered from all quarters, and although no drunkenness was visible, the conversation became brisk and animated, one gentleman who was in the uniform of a private, said to me "if sir, your good Queen would send one of her sons here, we would soon make a throne for him!" An officer subsequently told me, that the man I had been conversing with, was a gentleman of large property, and an ex-governor of his State, and that a majority of the men in his regiment, were substantial well-to-do planters, that they had left their families, their plantations and their all, to

the protection of their slaves, without the slightest doubt or hesitation as to their fidelity. As to the ultimate success of their arms, there could be no question, and arrangements for pleasant and early parties at Washington, were entered into by them with the utmost confidence.

During the conversation, I was requested by the Conductor to favor him with my company for a few minutes, on retiring with him, he said with evident hesitation, that he hoped I would excuse the liberty he was taking, but that Mr. Daingerfield who was one of their Directors, had informed him that I had a passport for myself *and a lady* but that I was returning alone and that there was a lady on board, who was desirous of getting on to New York from which she wished to proceed to California to join her husband, that all her efforts to secure a passport had failed, now would I permit her to represent *my lady*, this application rather startled me, I felt that it would scarcely be correct in me to comply, but at the same time I thought that if the story was true, no great harm could possibly result; I asked the Conductor what colour she was, to which he replied with a broad grin, come with me and I will introduce you; I followed him to a little box he called his office, and was presented in due form to a very handsome well dressed lady, her pleadings were irresistible, and my objections were gradually giving way, when she produced a letter from her husband, urging her to join him, and showed me also a Grand Lodge Certificate, which she was taking to him, this settled the matter and I consented. It was 4 P. M. when our train reached the station at Manassas, here I found my small driver looking out for me most anxiously, he told me that the enemy (as he styled the Northern troops) were advancing and that all passports had been suspended, I directed him to look after the lady's luggage and to get out the team with as little delay as possible; I then hunted up my friend the staff officer, who assured me that the recent orders would not interfere with my movements in any way, he accompanied me back to the station where I introduced him to my lady friend. The pile of luggage owned by my fellow traveller was enormous, to take it with us was evidently an impossibility, she, however, was quite willing to abandon it, provided she got through the lines herself, this difficulty I at once communicated to my military friend, with all the facts of the case; he informed us that several waggons were to leave for Alexandria to-morrow under a flag, and that he would endeavour to have them forwarded to us at the Mansion House, this being arranged, we started, but the delays in passing the various outposts took up so much time, that it was nearly dark when we reached Fairfax; here we determined to remain for the night. Having secured rooms at the Inn, I turned out after supper to hear the news, I met some of the officers I had seen on my way south, who told me that their posts had been attacked last night, and that they expected a repetition before morning, this was pleasant information for me as a non-combatant to receive! but as I could not better my position except by returning, I determined to bear it with all the philosophy I could muster. My lady friend retired early, but with me, sleep was out of the question, I passed the long hours in conversation with the officers on duty, accompanying them in occasional visits to the different posts; fortunately the night passed without an attack, and at day break I called my companion and ordered the horses. After a delightful drive, in the fresh sweet air of a lovely morning, we passed through the northern lines, and reached Alexandria at 8 o'clock. After

breakfast, I proceeded to deliver the letter entrusted to me by Mr. Daingerfield, the house which he had been compelled to leave in such a hurried manner, was large and handsome, the venetian blinds were all carefully closed, and no one was visible about the premises, on ringing the bell however, a respectable looking middle aged negro woman opened the door, I enquired her name, which she informed me was Philis Ford, I then handed her the letter she looked at it and then regarded me with much apparent interest, not unmingled with some apprehension. Why! exclaimed she, that's Master Henry's writing, yes said I, its from your Master, I saw him yesterday; did you sir, and the madam and the dear children? tears of delight rolled down her dusky cheeks as she entreated me to come in, I pleaded haste, but could not resist her earnest enquiries for news of those she loved so much; I followed her into a large and handsomely furnished drawing room, and gave her all the information I possessed as to the various members of the family: although I declined her offers of refreshments, claret, ice and cigars were produced and pressed upon me. On leaving Philis, I called upon my masonic friend to thank him for all his kindness, and to assure him that the mystic influence of the square and compass had been most useful to me; acting upon his suggestions, I decided upon availing myself of the present opportunity of visiting Mount Vernon and the tomb of Washington; accompanied by my fair companion, I drove across the long bridge which spans the Potomac, and after a rather rough drive through the woods, we reached the ancient home of Washington, the place was a perfect wilderness of weeds and briars, the house, which was a long frame building, was rapidly sinking into decay, the rooms contained only a very few articles of antiquated looking furniture and an old spinnet or harpsichord; the whole aspect of the place was most depressing, and I was surprised to find that the Americans, with all their lip loyalty and professed veneration for the memory of the Pater Patris, had allowed this most interesting spot to become a desert. The tomb is a plain brick mausoleum, barred with an iron grating, over the arch are the words, "within this enclosure rest the remains of Gen. George Washington." There are some fine trees in the vicinity, one a very large *Magnolia grandiflora*, was pointed out to us, as having been planted by Washington in 1790. An amusing story is told of a lady having been lately discovered on these grounds in an attitude of profound grief with clasped hands and tearful eyes, "you appear to be in great affliction mad am," said an official, "can I be of any service to you," "who would not weep over the tomb of the father of his country," replied the patriotic lady. "Oh! that's what's the matter," said the official, "but you are at the wrong spot, madam, this is the oven, the tomb is over yonder!" The long summer day was drawing to a close as we again crossed the Potomac and returned to our former quarters, where to the great delight of my companion, she found that her deserted baggage had arrived in safety.

The following morning I was again en route for home which I reached on the evening of the 15th bringing with me, the young lady I had been in chase of, and whom I had overtaken at Hamilton.

As I look back upon the stirring incidents of the last twelve days, and reflect upon the sanguinary results which must soon follow, I rejoice in my birthright as a British subject, and am glad to find myself once more breathing the free air of Canada, under the powerful protection of the old union jack.

G. M. C.

FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

ITS CELEBRATION IN TORONTO.

The festival of St. John the Evangelist, was celebrated in Toronto with more than the customary rejoicings, in consequence of it being the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of St. Andrews Lodge, No. 16. The other city Lodges all agreed to forego their usual festivals in compliment to the brethren of St. Andrews Lodge, and to unite with them in properly celebrating so important an event, by attending the Banquet. The proceedings of the day were commenced by the installation of the officers of the various Lodges. ST. ANDREWS LODGE No. 16. The officers of this Lodge were installed by R. W. Bro. James Bain, Grand Senior Warden, R. W. Bro. Henry Robertson, D. D. G. M. and V. W. Bro. Jno. Paterson. W. Bro. N. Gordon Bigelow, W. M.; V. W. Bro. John Paterson, P. M.; Bro. W. L. Wilkinson, S. W.; Bro. J. H. Hickman, J. W.; R. W. Bro. Jas. Bain, Treasurer; Bros. W. C. Wilkinson, Sec.; Geo. Crawford, Asst. Sec.; Andrew Smith, S. D.; Joseph Dick, J. D.; Robert Bain, I. G.; R. H. Oates, D. of C.; E. Grey, and Geo. S. Stainway, Stewards; V. W. Bro. John Paterson and V. W. Bro. Geo. Hodgetts, R. Hall Trust; Bros. J. C. Copp, W. D. Mathews and L. M. Livingston, Auditors; Thos. Mitchell, Organist; John L. Dixon, Tyler.

KING SOLOMONS Lodge, No. 22. met at 10 o'clock and received R. W. Bro. Henry Robertson, D. D. G. M. who was paying his official visits to all the city Lodges. After the transaction of the usual routine business, as the officers are installed in June, the Lodge was closed.

IONIC LODGE, No. 25. The following officers were installed by K. W. Bro. S. P. Stephens, P. G. M. and R. W. Bro. Henry Robertson, D. D. G. M. W. Bro. A. R. Boswell, W. M.; Rev. Dr. Davies, P. M.; Bros. W. D. Otter, S. W.; J. A. Temple, M. D., J. W.; V. W. Bro. John F. Lash, Treasurer; Bros. J. G. Robinson, Secretary; Rev. Dr. Davies, Chaplain; — Smythe, D. of C.; John Kerby, S. D.; E. Pernet, J. D.; Howell and A. McLean, Stewards; A. J. Robertson, I. G.; John L. Dixon, Tyler; Rt. W. Bro. R. P. Stephens, W. Bro. Davies and Bro. N. Brown, C. of G. P.; Bro. Innes, B. C.; R. W. Bro. Stephens and V. W. Bro. Lash, R. B. Hall Trust.

RENOBOAM LODGE, No. 65. met at 2 p. m., and the officers were installed by W. Bro. N. Gordon Bigelow, assisted by R. W. Bro. Daniel Spry, P. M. and W. Bro. J. E. Gould, of Uxbridge. W. Bro. James B. Nixon, W. M.; W. Bro. N. G. Bigelow, P. M.; Bros. S. H. Jaes, S. W.; W. J. Bryan, J. W.; W. Bro. David Thurston, Treasurer; Bros. Wm. Brydon, Secretary; Robert Stevens, S. D.; R. L. Patterson, J. D.; J. Coleman, M. D., D. of C.; Chas. Martin and James McQuillan, Stewards; Wm. Parsons, Rep. B. Com.; R. W. Bro. Daniel Spry and W. Bro. N. Gordon Bigelow, R. B. Hall Trust; Bros. J. G. McClelland, I. G.; J. L. Dixon, Tyler. This Lodge was also visited officially by R. W. Bro. H. Robertson, D. D. G. M.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 75 met and transacted the usual business, received an official visit from the D. D. G. M. and was closed, as the officers are installed in June.

WILSON LODGE, No. 86. W. Bro. Joseph Howson, W. M.; W. Bro. W. H. Archer, P. M.; Bros. James Summers, S. W.; George C. Moore, J. W.; John Ford, S. D.; W. R. Gregory, J. D.; J. Stuttaford,

D. of C.; W. Allingham, I. G.; Chas. Callaghan, Secretary; R. T. Coady, Treasurer; W. Widgery and Joseph Wright, Stewards; J. Graham, Rep. B. of B.; V. W. Bro. Segsworth and V. W. Bro. W. H. Archer, Masonic Hall Trustees.

STEVENSON LODGE, No. 218. W. Bro. J. G. Burns, W. M.; V. W. Bro. W. C. Morrison, P. M.; Bros. George Chanter, S. W.; Jas. Robertson, J. W.; James Martin, S. D.; T. White, J. D.; James Smith, Treasurer; Geo. Fish, Secretary; J. W. Minor, I. G.; J. Gray and T. Bryce, Stewards; V. W. Bro. Morrison, Bros. Rolph and Bee, Com. of G. P.; Bros. Alex. Gemmel, D. C.; J. L. Dixon, Tyler; W. Bro. J. G. Burns and V. W. Bro. Morrison, R. B. H. T. The Brethren of this Lodge presented their retiring W. M., V. W. Bro. W. C. Morrison, with a splendid Em. Com's sword, as a mark of their esteem.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 247. (Yorkville.) The officers of this Lodge, met in their Lodge room and installed Bro. T. E. Blackwood, W. M.; Bros. W. C. Pridham, S. W.; W. Coles, J. W.; S. W. Robinson, Treasurer; W. H. Coen, Secretary; T. Martin, W. Dunlop, Stewards; J. Dane, S. D.; W. F. Davidson, J. D.; J. A. Roblin, I. G.; Isaac Watts, Tyler. The Banquet in the evening, about 200 brethren celebrated the Fiftieth Anniversary of the formation of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 16, the Lodge having met for the first time, on Friday the 27th day of December, A. D. 1872, being the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, when R. W. Bro. James Fitzgibbon, D. D. G. M., read the dispensation, and installed the officers by a Grand Banquet at the Queen's Hotel. The dining hall was tastefully decorated with flags and banners, and an amateur band was present, and added much to the pleasure of the entertainment. The chair was occupied by W. Bro. N. G. Bigelow, W. M., on his right were R. W. Bro. Henry Robertson, D. D. Grand Master of the Toronto District, R. W. Bro. James Bain, Grand Senior Warden; R. W. Bro. Kieas Tully, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland; R. W. Bro. S. B. Harman, Past D. D. G. M.; R. W. Bro. Daniel Spry, P. G. R. W. M. King Solomon's Lodge, No. 22, V. W. Bro. Geo. Hodgetts, P. M.; St. Andrew's Lodge, V. W. Bro. Thomas Sargant, G. S.; W. M. Seven Star Lodge, Alliston, V. W. Bro. W. C. Morrison, P. M.; Stevenson Lodge, No. 218, Bro. Jacob Snider, (a mason of 59 years standing); Bro. S. H. Jaes, S. W. and Bro. W. J. Bryan, J. W.; Rehoboam Lodge, No. 65. On his left were R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, Grand Secretary; R. W. Bro. J. K. Kerr, Rep. Grand Lodge of Texas; W. Bro. Jos. Howson, W. M., Wilson Lodge; W. Bro. J. B. Dixon, W. M., Rehoboam Lodge; W. Bro. J. G. Burns, W. M., Stevenson Lodge; V. W. Bro. C. W. Bunting, Past Grand Senior Deacon; R. W. Bro. W. G. Storm, Past D. D. G. M.; R. W. Bro. Thomas Ridout, Past D. D. G. M.; V. W. Bro. J. F. Lash, Grand S. Deacon; V. W. Bro. B. Saunders, Grand S. B.; W. M., St. John's Lodge; W. Bro. F. J. Menet, P. M., St. John's Lodge; V. W. Bro. W. H. Archer, Grand S. P. M., Wilson Lodge; Bros. C. G. Forier, Geo. H. Wyatt, Philip Degrassi, a veteran freemason, who has been a member of the craft for over fifty years. "Mine host" of the Queen's provided a dinner that did justice to the high reputation the managers enjoy.

After ample justice had been done to the dinner, the chairn read letters of apology from M. W. Bro. Col. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master, M. W. Bros. T. D. Harington, A. A. Stevenson, W. B. Simpson, and James Seymour, Past Grand Masters, R. W. Bro. Thos. White, Deputy Grand Master, and from a number of brethren, members of St. Andrew's

Lodge, residing in various parts of the globe, expressing regret at their inability to be present. Congratulatory telegrams were received from W. Bro. Robert Peterson, W. M. Seymour Lodge, No. 277, and others, and read to the assembly.

The standard toasts, "The Queen and the Craft," "The Prince and Princess of Wales," and "The Governor General of the Dominion of Canada," were given and heartily responded to.

The chairman then proposed "The M. W. the Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Canada," and R. W. Bro. Henry Robertson, D. D. G. Master, responded on behalf of M. W. Bro. Wilson, expressing his regret that through unavoidable circumstances we were denied the privilege of having among the guests a brother so distinguished as the present Grand Master.

The chairman, in proposing the toast of "The Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland," said on this the fiftieth anniversary of our Lodge we must not forget those Grand Lodges from which we had sprung, and we must remember with pleasure the Grand Lodges that had planted Freemasonry in this country, and he felt assured that all present would join heartily in drinking the toast he had given.

R. W. Bro. Kivas Tully replied on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. He said from the kind and hearty manner the toast had been received, he felt proud of the official position he occupied. His Grand Lodge looked with pride upon the Grand Lodge of Canada as many of its Lodges were at one time under her banner. He alluded with deep regret to the difficulties in Quebec, and said the Grand Lodge of Ireland would never recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec, until the Grand Lodge of Canada had done so, and he felt assured that had other Grand Lodges left Canadian Freemasons to settle their own differences, this "Quebec Question" never would have caused so much trouble. After giving some pleasing reminiscences of St. Andrew's Lodge, he resumed his seat amidst applause.

R. W. Bro. Graham, a past officer replied on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The chairman gave the "representatives to the Grand Lodge of Canada," and in doing so, said, since Grand Lodges had arrogated to themselves the right which they did not possess, of appointing what they were pleased to term foreign representatives, we would do honor to the distinguished brethren who were present with us, and who at present filled some of these appointments, and while he was pleased to know that most of the brethren who represented sister Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Canada were men of ability and high masonic standing, yet he felt that the system was a bad one, that Grand Lodges had travelled beyond their jurisdiction in making such appointments, and the sooner they abolished these useless offices the better it would be for the peace, and harmony of Freemasonry.

R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris responded on behalf of the Grand Lodges which he had the honor to represent, and said if all the representatives of the Grand Lodge of Canada worked as earnestly, as zealously, for the body they represented, as did the representatives of our Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodges of Missouri and Louisiana the Craft would be greatly benefitted. And he pointed out many ways which these brethren might adopt to advance the interests of the Grand Lodges appointing them.

R. W. Bro. J. K. Kerr responded on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Texas in an able speech.

"The Dupty Grand Master and Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge," was the next toast given and responded to by R. W. Bro. James Bain, Grand Senior Warden, who thanked the brethren for the hearty response they had given to the toast. As a member of St. Andrews Lodge he felt proud of his old mother Lodge, proud of her past history, the noble work of her members, and the position she occupied in the Craft. Since the day he was made a Mason his heart had been in the work, Masonry was no empty name to him, it was a living reality, and he in his own way had ever endeavored to make his masonic work so perfect as to bear the test of the Great Overseers Square. His position as Grand Senior Warden he highly prized, as it was a great honor to be one of the principal officers of so important a body as the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The chairman then gave the toast of the evening, "the day we celebrate," and in doing so said, brethren I am certain you will all join with me in responding heartily to this toast. To-day St. Andrew's Lodge holds its fiftieth annual meeting, looking back to the past we have recalled to our minds not only the earlier history of masonry in this City, but also the remembrance of many of those men who assisted to make this City what it is to-day, men who while discharging positions of importance and of trust, also had time to join with their fellow men in extending the blessings of Freemasonry throughout this fair province. The history of St. Andrew's Lodge, is the history of this City for the past 50 years. The judges of the land, the rulers of the province, and the public men of their day were Freemasons. That the craft has always been and is to-day the handmaid of every good and perfect work, none but the bigoted will deny. This evening then we trust you will join with us in celebrating the Anniversary of St. Andrew's Lodge, by drinking in bumper the toast I have given. After the toast had been responded to in a hearty manner and after the cheering which greeted it, had subsided, R. W. Bro. S. B. Harman, rose to respond and delivered the speech of the evening, he said W. Sir and Brother, in meeting around this table this evening so many of my brethren, I am carried back to the time just thirty years ago to-day when I received in Shamrock Lodge, No. 282, on the register of Ireland, in the Island of Barbadoes, where I was then a resident, the Master Masons Degree, I have a lively recollection of that day as I then had the pleasure of attending for the first time a masonic banquet. I had hoped that the duty which has been assigned to me of responding to this toast had fallen to the lot of some of the many able brethren who first saw the light in St. Andrew's Lodge, but although I am not of those, I am none the less attached to her, and the great work she has accomplished. He then gave some very interesting information in reference to freemasonry in the Island of Barbadoes, and then sketched the earlier history of masonry in Canada.

The first Masonic Lodge in Toronto was organized in 1794, when the city was known as Little York, and was known as "Rawdon" Lodge. This Lodge was afterwards identified through its members with the present St. Andrews Lodge, which met for the first time under a dispensation from the M. W. the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, on Friday, the 27th December, 1822, being the festival of St. John the Evangelist, at an inn kept by one Jordan, on King street, near the residence of the late Chas. C. Small. The R. W. Bro. James Fitz-

gibbon, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, then installed the following brethren as officers of the Lodge: Bro. Sir William Campbell as W. M.; Bro. Thos. Ridout (Surveyor General for Upper Canada) as S. W.; Bro. John Henry Dunn (Receiver General) as J. W.; Bro. John Beikie, Treasurer; Bro. Benjamin Turquand, Secretary; Bro. Thos. Fitzgerald, S. D.; Bro. George Hillier, J. D. Having adopted a code of By-laws, petitions for initiation into Masonry were received from the two sons of Bro. Senior Warden, (George and Thomas Gibbs Ridout); and at the regular meeting held on Friday, 21st March, they were balloted for, accepted and initiated. The Lodge progressed favorably for several years, from time to time making important additions to its membership. Thus in the first year of its existence we find the names of the late Bros. James G. Chewett, Dr. Widmer, Justice Sherwood, Justice Hagerman, and others. At the regular meeting in November, 1823, the R. W. Dep. Pro. Grand Master presented the Lodge with its warrant from the Grand Lodge of England, numbered 487 on the English Registry, and No. 1 on the Provincial. The Lodge continued to meet until 1826, when it suddenly ceased to do so. It is supposed that this was in consequence of the murder of one Morgan, a member of the fraternity residing in western New York, who having threatened to publish a work which would reveal the secrets of the order was suddenly abducted from home and never afterwards seen by his friends. A committee of the State Legislature, appointed to investigate the matter, reported that he had been murdered, and such was the belief of many, though no positive evidence to that effect could ever be obtained. The excitement which this affair caused, and the suspicion which rested on the Masonic body, was no doubt the reason that the Lodge did not meet for the three years following. On the 29th of December, 1829, the Lodge was resuscitated and its members united with the members of St. George's Lodge, No. 9, which had been dissolved. Brother Walter Rose was chosen W. M. and duly installed. The Lodge prospered until about 1832, when, from some cause, the cholera probably, the meetings were less frequent. The troublesome times of 1837, most likely, had a great deal to do with the little advance the Lodge made, and it was not until 1840 that the meetings were again held. It was then through the zeal and energy of Bro. T. G. Ridout, aided by some of the oldest members of the Lodge, that it revived. From that time until the present, St. Andrew's Lodge has prospered; but want of space prevents us from going more fully into its history. During its existence it has stood at times high on the mountain of prosperity, and it has been depressed in the vale of adversity. As R. W. Bro. Bain remarks in the conclusion of a pamphlet, from which we have already largely quoted:—"Persecution, obloquy, mismanagement, financial difficulty, have all from time to time beset her, but though these may have stunned her for a time, they have not succeeded in destroying her vitality; she only sank to rise with renewed vigour, and I am full of hope that she is now again entering upon a season of high prosperity, and feel assured that the Brethren, proud of their ancestry, and feeling their responsibility as members of the mother Lodge of Toronto, will never disgrace their noble privileges, but seek by their example to do credit to that Lodge of which they have been admitted members."

He spoke in eloquent terms of the many distinguished men who have presided over the Lodge, and concluded his interesting speech by paying a fitting tribute to the memory of that distinguished brother, the late Thomas G. Ridout, whose son was then present.

Festival of St. John the Evangelist.

The toast of "the City Lodges" was given, and responded to by the several W. M.'s., and the proceedings terminated at an early hour.

ITS CELEBRATION IN HAMILTON.

At four o'clock P. M. the Officers of Strict Observance, St. John's and Acacia Lodges, were installed and invested by R. W. Bro. E. Mitchell, D. D. G. M., assisted by V. W. Bro's. C. R. Smith, W. W. Pringle, and R. Brierley, and W. Bro's. Hugh Murray, and Gavin Stewart, and others.

The following is a complete list.

STRICT OBSERVANCE No. 27.

V. W. Bro. J. J. Mason, W M ; W. Bro. J. M. Gibson, P. M ; Bros. F. R. Despard, S. W ; T. White, Jr. J. W ; R. W. Bro. D. McLellan, Chaplain ; Bros. A. Turner Treasurer ; R. L. Gunn, Secretary ; Wm. Hyndman, S. D ; Hugh Wright, J. D ; James Foster D. of C ; G. H. Howard, Organist ; James Johnstone, E. W. Bateman, Jonathan Meakins, Stewards ; Wm. Kobb. I. G ; W. W. Summers, Tyler ; W. Bros. J. M. Gibson, George James, Auditors.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE No. 40.

W Bro Wm Bell, W M ; V W Bro. C R Smith, P M ; Bros. D McPhie, S W ; D Aitchison, J W ; R W Bro. T B Harris, Treasurer ; Bros. A Rutherford, Secretary ; John Malloy, S D ; Oliver Hancock, J D ; John E Wing, D of C ; W Byrens, Organist ; Charles Hill, Mathew Howles, W J Moore, Stewards ; Albert Pain, I G ; W W Summers, Tyler ; Richard Fuller, Jos Kneeshaw, Auditors.

ACACIA DODGE, No. 61.

W Bros, F A Gardner, W M ; Hugh Murray, P M ; Bros. J H Tiden, S W ; W J Crankshaw, J W ; Wm Reid, Chaplain ; Wm Murphy, Treasurer ; Archdale Wilson, Secretary ; J Acheson, S D. T McGiverin J D ; J Burdett, D of C ; John Clarke, Organist ; S S Ryckman, Hy. Sweetman, Stewards I G ; W W Summers, Tyler ; R W Bro. T B Harris, W. Bro. Hugh Murray, Auditors.

In the evening a ball was held at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, and a most pleasant and delightful evening was spent by all who had the privilege of being present. The Hall was beautifully and tastefully decorated with banners, flags, transparencies and other appropriate emblems; and on one side of the Hall a fountain of perfumed water was playing during the entire evening. Amongst the transparencies we noticed two in particular from the pencil of Bro. E. W. Carter, ornamental painter of the Gardner Sewing Machine Co., which attracted the attention of all present.

At half-past nine o'clock the brethren formed in two lines, in the centre of the Hall, and R. W. Bro. E. Mitchell, the D. D. G. M., entered the room, escorted by V. W. Bro. J. J. Mason, W. M. of the Lodge of Strict Observance, who is also District Secretary ; V. W. Bros. Brierley and C. R. Smith, and W. Bros. Hugh Murray, Gavin Stewart, F. A. Gardner and Wm. Bell—the three latter of whom are the W. Ms. of Barton, Acacia and St. John's Lodges. On taking his position at the head of the Hall, the D. D. G. M. was presented by W. Bro. Murray, Chief Master of Ceremonies, with a programme of the dances, and at the same time requested the ball to be formally opened. The Grand Honours having been given, R. W. Bro. Mitchell said: "Brethren, from the position which I happen to have the the honor and privilege of occupying amongst the Craft, in this District, I have been requested formally to open this Masonic Ball, and, although it would certainly be highly appropriate to do so, by delivering an address suitable to the occasion, I cannot help thinking that it will be more gratifying to all those present to be permitted with as little delay as possible to enter upon the more pleasing exercises of the evening.

I must, however, be permitted to express a hope that a most pleasant and enjoyable evening will be the result of the efforts put forth by the committee, and while each and all will heartily join together in unbounded mirth, love and harmony in celebrating "Ancient St. John," I trust such a surplus may be found in the treasury at its conclusion as will send many a poor, travelling, distressed brother on his way rejoicing, or cause some widow's heart to sing for joy.

To the ladies here assembled, I would take the liberty of saying that, although sometimes exclusive and apparently selfish in our masonic celebrations, we are well aware that no great success, or enjoyment attends any of our demonstrations when they are prevented from taking part therein, and the presence of so many this evening, augurs well for the success of our social assembly. I feel perfectly certain the brethren will be most devoted in their attentions, and will only repeat a fact long since established, and well known, I am sure, to a large majority of the ladies present, that "No mortal can more the ladies adore than a free and accepted mason."

To the gentlemen present, not members of our Order, I would say that we are much pleased to have them with us, and trust that they may enjoy a pleasant and delightful evening, and I hope that, ere the return of another St. John's day, we may have the pleasure of meeting them again on the floor of the proposed Masonic Hall, to trip the "light fantastic," as the invited guests of the fraternity.

And to all I would say that, although we appear here publicly, clothed as Free Masons, and wearing the peculiar symbols of our Order, we as publicly declare and proclaim our perfect submission to the laws of the land, and our earnest desire for peace and good order; and, although as a body, we take no part whatever in either political or religious discussions or controversy; still, from no heart in the British Empire can ring forth the words of our National Anthem with more fervor or loyalty than from the Free Masons to

"Send her victorious happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us, God Save the Queen."

The ball was then declared duly open, and the Grand March formed. During the intermission, which took place at the conclusion of the tenth dance, the D. D. G. M. announced that the members of Acacia Lodge desired to present an Address and testimonial to W. Bro. Hugh Murray, who had, during the past two years, so ably and zealously presided over them. W. Bro. Murray, the Presentation Committee, the Masters and Past Masters, having been called to the platform, and the remainder of the brethren having formed in a semi-circle in the body of the hall, Bro. John Tilden, the senior warden of the Lodge, read the following Address:—

To W. Bro. Hugh Murray, W. M. of Acacia Lodge, No. 61, A. F. & A. M., G. R. C.

W. SIR, and Bro.,—It is with unspeakable pleasure that we, as the duly appointed representatives of the officers and brethren of this Lodge, approach you on the present occasion, to solicit your acceptance of a Past Master's Jewel, as a token of their respect and esteem for you, as a mason and as a man. Ever since your connection with the Lodge, but more especially during the period in which you have occupied the Master's chair, your indomitable zeal, unflagging energy and untiring assiduity, for furthering the interests of our Order in general,

and of this Lodge in particular, have merited the respect and admiration of the brethren, while your brotherly kindness, courtesy and affability have secured to you a sure place in the south east corner of the heart and affections of all with whom you have come in contact. This small token of respect, which we have been privileged to present to you, in the name and on behalf of the brethren of the Lodge, is presented no less as a token of our recognition of your valuable services, than as a mark of the high personal esteem which every brother of the Lodge entertains towards you.

That you may long live to be an ornament to the Order you have so enthusiastically espoused, and that the All-seeing Eye may ever watch you and all who are dear to you, is the earnest prayer of the members Acacia Lodge.

(Signed)

E. MITCHELL, P. M. D. D. G. M.
 WM. REID P. M.
 JOHN H. TILDEN, S. W.
 F. A. GARDNER, J. W.

Hamilton, Dec. 27th, 1872.

Committee.

At its conclusion, W. Bro. Fred Gardner fastened the jewel on W. Bro. Murray's breast, and the grand honors having been given, the recipient of the testimonial replied as follows:—

R. W. and W. Sirs and Brethren.—I assure you it is a difficult matter to make anything like a suitable reply to your kind and flattering Address.

Ever since my connection with the Craft, I have received at your hands the greatest amount of kindness, consideration and support.

The duties of a Master of a Lodge, usually arduous, have, in my case, been rendered easy and pleasant in consequence of the valuable assistance I have at all times received from the officers and members of the Lodge. At the time of my election as Master, the Lodge was in such a flourishing condition, mainly attributable to the unwearied exertions of R. W. Bro. Mitchell, my honored predecessor, that it was with many misgivings, and only after receiving repeated assurances of his cordial support, that I assumed the gavel. It is indeed gratifying to me to learn that my efforts, honestly made, have met your approbation. It has been my earnest desire to know my duties and to discharge them satisfactorily to you, and to carry to completion the plans and designs of my esteemed predecessor, from whom as well as from the R. W. the Grand Secretary and the Masters and Past Masters generally, I have received much valuable advice and assistance. In accepting this handsome and costly present, I assure you I will endeavor to wear it well, and it will be the aim of my future life to merit the eulogiums passed upon me to-night, and which I regard as a type of the man you would desire me to be. I will continually strive so to conduct myself to my brethren and the outside world that no reproach may attach to my mother Lodge on account of the honor done me to-night. Much as I prize this jewel for the beauty of its design and its intrinsic worth, the knowledge that I have a place in the hearts of my brethren is to me much more valuable; and while warmly thanking you for this mark of your love and confidence, and your kind wishes for the members of my family, I can only add that I sincerely pray that the G. A. O. T. U. will watch over you, guide and protect all of you, that the *Arcus*, as of yore, may be a mark to distinguish that which is good and noble, and that the result of all our efforts may be made abundantly manifest in the Grand Lodge above.

The jewel was designed by W. Bro. Reid, and manufactured by Bro. R. Russell, and is one of the handsomest that we have ever seen.

At the conclusion of W. Bro. Murray's remarks dancing was resumed and kept up with unflagging spirit until a late hour. Refreshments, choice as to quality and abundant in quantity, were supplied by Mrs. Crabb, whose long experience and well known skill as a caterer ensured complete success in this department. The music, which was furnished by the string of the 13th Battalion, was all that could be desired, the selections being admirable and the time excellent.

ITS CELEBRATION IN MONTREAL.

The following officers were installed and invested

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, No. 19. W. Bro. John Street, W. M.; Bros. H. Earle, S. W.; J. Sissons, J. W.; R. T. Routh, Treasurer; E. M. Myers, Sec'y; W. Strachan, S. D.; T. J. Burrett, J. D.; M. Sternberg, D. of C.; E. Husson and J. Strachan, Stewards; J. G. Hopkinson, I. G.; R. Colquhoun, Tyler; the installation was conducted by R. W. Bro. W. Mackenzie, D. D. G. M.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 173. V. W. Bro. Wm. Nivin, W. M.; W. Bro. F. W. Campbell, M. D., P. M.; Bros. J. R. Thomson, S. W.; John Bond, J. W.; Walter Burke, Treasurer; W. H. Bulmer, Sec-Treas; Wm. Waugh, S. D.; Alfred J. Brice, J. D.; E. J. Bulmer, I. G.; John Gray, D. of C.; Jas. A. Filgate, and Freeman Baird, Stewards; R. Colquhoun, Tyler.

MOUNT MORIAH LODGE, No. 226. W. Bro. John McLean, W. M.; Bros. Arthur H. Holland, S. W.; Alfred Ward, J. W.; James Snowdon, Treasurer, Henry M. Holland, Secretary; Daniel Dale, S. D.; Henry Timmis, J. D.; Edward Thighe, D. of C.; William Mann, I. G.; James Dougall, Robert Gordon, Stewards; John McLean, Rep. to Board Relief; R. Colquhoun, Tyler.

UNION OF STRICT OBSERVANCE LODGE, No. 246. W. Brothers John C. Thurston, W. M.; F. M. Sowdon, P. M.; Joseph Mitchell, S. W.; John H. Jones, J. W.; J. G. A. Leblanc, Treasurer; John Bond, Secretary; J. D. Thurston, S. D.; Richard Rowe, D. of C.; Robt McIntosh, M. H. Drury, Stewards; Wm. Nivin, Organist; Robt. Noxon, Tyler.

ELGIN LODGE, S. R. W. Bros. C. D. Hanson, W. M.; W. McWood, P. M.; Bros. John Gay, D. M.; R. Rintoul, S. M.; T. Young, S. W.; S. Warrick, J. W.; W. S. Walker, Treasurer; W. B. Mathewson, Secretary; J. S. Couper, S. D.; A. E. Cohen, J. D.; J. Hunt, I. G.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, No. 440 E. R. W. Bro. S. J. Thompson, W. M.; Bros. Chas. Torrance, S. W.; Andrew Starks, J. W.; Joseph Matthey, Treasurer; Robt. McGlaughlin, Secretary; J. C. Lynch, S. D.; James McConnell, J. D.; Robt Dean, D. of C.; R. S. Thompson, I. G.; Robt. Pownall, 1st. Steward; John Brennan, 2nd Steward; Jas. A. Brown, Organist; S. J. Thompson, Rep. to Board Relief; Robt. Colquhoun, Tyler.

ST. LAWRENCE LODGE, 640, E. R. W. Bro. J. W. Huges, W. M.; Bros. J. M. H. Dixon, S. W.; W. H. Barwick, J. W.; J. Moore, Treasurer; J. W. Hill, Secretary; Wm. Young, S. D.; Thos. Bickerstaff, J. D.; J. Curtis Clark, Chaplain; J. Young, M. of C.; W. Wilson and G. Cooke, Stewards; W. Powell, Organist; W. Studer, I. G.; R. Noxon, Tyler; W. Berry, Rep. to Montreal Masonic Board of Relief.

THE ELGIN LODGE dined in sumptuous style at the Terrapin, and enjoyed a bill of fare such as the popular proprietor is famous for providing.

THE ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, English register, dined at the Canada Hotel, where mine host Belliveau, prepared a feast worthy of his reputation.

In the Institute Canadien a grand ball was given by several lodges, and was largely attended.

Other lodges were more quiet in their demonstrations, but in all cases, all honor was done to the day.

GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. At the Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of British Columbia, held in the City of

Victoria, on the 7th and 9th days of December, 1872, the following Grand Officers were elected and duly installed:

M. W. Bro. J. W. Powell, G. M.; R. W. Bros. Jas. A. Graham D. G. M.; Simeon Duck, G. S. W.; Wm. Clarke, G. J. W.; V. W. Bros. M. W. Waitt, G. Treasurer; Rev. F. Gribbel, G. Chaplain; H. F. Heisterman, G. Secretary.

PRESENTATIONS.

St. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 40, Hamilton, Ont.—At the regular meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 40, on the 19th inst., an address and a very handsome and useful testimonial were presented to V. W. Bro. C. R. Smith, the retiring W. M. who has for two years consecutively well and worthily presided over the affairs of the Lodge. The address read as follows:

To V. W. Bro. Charles R. Smith, of St. John's Lodge, No. 40, A. F. and A. M.

V. W. SIR AND BRO,—

It is with the deepest feelings of pleasure and satisfaction, allow us to assure you, that we, on behalf of the brethren of this Lodge, request your acceptance of this Testimonial.

Your never ceasing zeal, laudable energy and superior efficiency, which have continually followed your efforts for the promotion of the welfare and best interests of St. John's Lodge, have not passed unobserved by any of us; on the contrary, they must have been prominent before every one of us, and we feel a deep and sincere gratitude for your exertions, knowing, as we do, that it has been chiefly owing to your efforts for the last two years, during which you have so ably and successfully filled the Oriental Chair that St. John's Lodge occupies her present proud position.

For the last two years, during which you have presided over our meetings, directed and superintended our work, peace, harmony and good will have been the order of the day, and more than all, perfect success has been the result of every effort.

In presenting you with this watch and chain to-night, we trust you will consider them not merely as a mark of our appreciation of your valuable services, but as showing the personal regard and esteem, which every brother of this Lodge entertains towards you; and the prayer of every heart to-night is, that this little present may afford you many pleasant memories and that you may long be spared to continue your value and esteemed services in the advancement of the Craft.

(Signed)

W. BELL, S. W.	} Committee.
D. McPHEE, as J. W.	
D. A. TCHESON, Chap.	

V. W. Bro. Smith, in a few well chosen and *impromptu* remarks expressed his gratitude to the brethren of the Lodge, both for the highly laudatory manner in which he had been spoken of in the Address, and also for the really magnificent testimonial that had accompanied it. It would serve to remind him of the many acts of kindness that he had received at the hands of those who had twice placed him in the East, and who during the time that he had occupied his present proud position, had nobly seconded his efforts for the promotion of the interests of the St. John's Lodge and the Craft universal. It would also, he trusted, serve to remind him of the first implement placed in the hand of the masonic workman, and of his duty to exemplify the speculative significance attached to that implement, to the best of his ability.

He ascribed the success of his efforts on behalf of the Lodge to the fact that he had endeavoured to faithfully follow in the footsteps of his honored predecessor, R. W. Bro. Harris, Grand Secretary, who might aptly be termed the Father of the Lodge, and from whom he had many

a time received counsel and advice. He then thanked the Committee for the considerate and more than liberal manner in which they had carried out the wishes of the brethren, and concluded by stating that although private business matters would of necessity prevent him from meeting them in Lodge as often as formerly, he would still continue to have the interests of his Mother Lodge at heart, and would, whenever opportunity offered, further those interests as fully as it were possible.

The watch is a superior gold hunting-cased lever, of the National Watch Company, of Elgin make, and is fitted with all the latest improvements. It was obtained from Bro. W. F. McMahon, Jeweller, King Street, as were also the Albert chain and key-stone shaped locket attached.

The following inscription was engraved upon the inner case :—

Presented to
V. W. Bro. C. R. SMITH, W. M.,
by St. John's Lodge, No. 40,
A. F. & A. M., G. R. C.,
AS A TOKEN OF
Esteem and recognition of his valuable services.
Hamilton, Dec. 19th, 1872.

The Address was beautifully engrossed by Mr. Wm. Bruce, whose proficiency in the art of penmanship is well known.

Immediately after the presentation and reply, the Lodge was closed, and an adjournment was made to Bro. Fairchild's, who had prepared an excellent and substantial supper, and at which upwards of one hundred members of the craft sat down.

The chair was occupied by V. W. Bro. C. R. Smith, supported by R. W. Bros. Mitchell and Harris, V. W. Bros. Pringle and Mason, and W. Bros. Stewart, Murray, Gibson, Irwin, Shea, Holden and others. A very enjoyable evening was spent, every brother present assisting to render the entertainment pleasant and interesting.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE, No. 126, Campbellford, Ont.—At a meeting of the members of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 126, Campbellford, Ont., a very handsome Past Master's jewel and the following address were presented to V. W. Bro. Hugh O'Neil, P. M. :

To V. W. Bro. Hugh O'Neil, P. M. Golden Rule Lodge, No. 126.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.

The brethren of this Lodge not being unmindful of your past and present valuable services, beg to tender you a Past Master's jewel.

Although it be but a trifling present in consideration of the duties you have for several years so faithfully discharged; notwithstanding its insignificance as to value, we all know that you will appreciate it more than any contribution we could make, for the reason that it is a token of our esteem for the energetic manner in which you attempted, and succeeded in keeping this Lodge in a state of dignity not inferior to other Lodges in this Province. It is usual to present testimonials to worthy men, when about to leave the vicinity in which they had long resided; but this is not given because we expect to part with you, no! we would rather see you amongst us for many years to wear this badge (which is now presented) upon your breast, which is truly worthy of it.

(Signed)

JAMES ARCHER,
JOHN ADAIR,
DANIEL KENNEDY, } Committee.

REPLY.

Worshipful Sir, and Brethren,

I accept your very kind and fraternal address together with this beautiful token of your esteem. I do not feel capable of giving utterance to my true feelings, upon this occasion, but rest assured that I shall never have this erased from my mind, it being to me one of the happiest moments of my life.

During the time I have had the honor and happiness of serving as Master of this my mother Lodge a period of seven years at different times within the last ten years, I have always received the from courteous respect and brotherly assistance from many individual members, and I now take this opportunity of thanking you for the same, convinced as I am, that if there is any credit due to me for the harmonious working of the Lodge, (and I feel assured we have worked most harmoniously) it is mainly owing to your friendly and brotherly assistance at all times most cheerfully given.

Please accept my most heartfelt thanks for this beautiful and valuable jewel with which you have presented me, I shall ever prize it as a sacred gift of those feelings of brotherly love and esteem which has prompted you to bestow it upon me, and when I look upon this beautiful emblem in after years, it will serve to remind me of the many happy hours spent with my brethren of Golden Rule Lodge.

May brotherly love, relief, and truth always prevail among the members of this Lodge, and may the G. A. O. T. U. continue to pour upon you every blessing.

HUGH O'NEIL, P. M.,
Golden Rule, No. 126.

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES
OF GRAND LODGE.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of General Purposes will be held in the Masonic Hall, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 4th day of February next, commencing at twelve o'clock, noon.

All communications intended to be laid before the Board should be in the hands of the Grand Secretary not later than 1st. Feby.

For the CRAFTSMAN.

A SKIP THROUGH THE CANADA LODGES.

BY BRO. ROBERT MORRIS.

Among the pleasant incidents of a varied life, given mainly to masonic visitations and pen-labors, I shall ever reckon my visit to forty-five lodges of the Canada Register, in the fall of 1872, during which I delivered my Lecture entitled "Freemasonry in the Holy Land," recited various masonic poems, and studied the condition of the Order in the Dominion to my heart's content. For although my lists of hearers were unexpectedly small, representing but a moderate portion of the membership of the respective lodges, yet, often few in number, they evinced, in every instance, *an earnestness and intelligence of hearing*, which, more loudly than words, speaks the character.

It was more than fifteen years since I had made a tour of Canadian lodges. Brief visits to Grand Lodge in 1858 and 1861, formed no exception to this, because I had no time, in either instance, to call upon *the lodges*. My last round of lecturing visits was early in 1857. This long interval of nearly *sixteen years*, is a generation in the progress of human association. The Craft of Canada has increased ten fold during that period. The lodge-rooms, then but bare of furniture, and without adornments are now in many cases, models of propriety, beautiful to the eye, *satisfactory to the judgment*. Some of them, as for instance, Toronto, Ottawa, London, Brantford, Montreal, Kingston, Port Hope, Windsor, etc., etc., vie with any that I ever saw. Taken as a whole, the Craft in Canada has better masonic halls than in the States. I shall never lose the pleasant impressions photographed upon my memory as

I stood up near the south-east corners of forty-five Canadian lodges successively, and gathered in, with an experienced eye, stations, altars, carpets, engravings, pillars, and other paraphernalia of which every piece speaks a mystic and a moral lesson to the instructed mind. And it is pleasant to say, of the Canadian lodges, that very few of them are in debt; "pay as you go is the rule, "pay when you can" the exception.

The reader will see how completely I traversed the land when I give my itinerary thus: after a visit to Simcoe, (where I fear, I left a sad deficiency in a certain larder!) and Brantford, at both of which places I was honored with the companionship of that good man the Grand Master of Canada, my itinerary embraced, in order, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Paris, Grimsby, Galt, Dundas, Port Colborne, Dunnville, Stratford, Goderich, St. Mary's, Sarnia, Petrolia, London, Strathroy, St. Thomas, Chatham, Windsor, Ingersoll, Woodstock, Oakville, Guelph, Walkerton, Toronto, Collingwood, Newmarket, Oshawa, Port Hope, Lindsay, Peterboro, Cobourg, Belleville, Picton, Kingston, Breckville, Smith's Falls, Pakenham, Ottawa, Prescott, Morrisburgh, Montreal, Napanee. It will be seen by a comparison of this itinerary with the map that with these places as centers, most of the Craft of Canada had the opportunity (as all were invited) to hear the Lecture.

It would be impracticable here to name all the kind brethren to whose kindness I am indebted for making my visit through Canadian lodges, so pleasant. The District Deputy Grand Masters, one and all, were extremely accommodating. Some of them in fact put themselves to extraordinary trouble for my convenience. They are most genially spoken of by the fraternity. Their labors are thoroughly appreciated. I can testify that, to a man, they are well chosen for the work that is placed in their hands.

It will not be invidious to say that to the Grand Master, my old and tried friend; to the Deputy Grand Master; to the two Grand Wardens, and to Past Grand Masters Seymour, Stevenson and Bernard, I am under a mountain of obligations. How can I express any indebtedness to the Grand Secretary, who took care of my correspondence, cheered me up (I often needed it) with a daily letter, looked after my shipments, and made himself out to be the good-natured, generous and disinterested frater, that every body in Canada says he is. Of J. J. Mason I cannot say much, because his name is in the title page of the Craftsman; but, if ever a man *was* a mason before he was *made* a mason, J. J. is that man.

To those who patronized my new book in Canada, I offer these few lines:

THE RESPONSE OF GRATITUDE.

LINES BY BRO. ROB MORRIS.

Long may your lodge-fires burn,
Workmen in mystic labors, kind and good!
And many a year return
To shed new lustre on your Brotherhood:
You, who the call of mercy heard and headed,
And gave with cheerfulness as it was needed.

Men may your work defame,
And call your deeds the offspring of the night;
How often scorn and shame
Have struck them: those in virtuous doings bright!
The Lord of all bore to his home of bliss,
In hands, and feet and sides, the proofs of this.

The Master Cometh.

But doubt ye not, dear friends,
 There surely waits for you a FULL REWARD :
 The LORD will give amends
 At the great PAY-DAY, for thus saith the LORD,—
 " Because ye did it to the least, so free,
 " Come to my throne, ye did it unto me !"

A lasting blessing rest
 Upon your labors prospering more and more.
 God's largest gifts and best
 Fill to the brim your basket and your store :
 T'ill from hard service, summoned by His voice
 You shall in LODGE CELESTIAL, all rejoice !

THE MASTER COMETH.

[A tradition, widely prevalent among Oriental Masons, affirms that the mighty SULEIMAN BEN-DAOUD, (Solomon, son of David) the Founder and Chief of Freemasonry, who deceased B. C. 975, and was buried upon Mount Sion at Jerusalem, will return again to this earth in the last days, and inspect the work of the world-wide Brotherhood which he founded. Then he will pass upon the perjured and unfaithful: then he will restore to the worthy the secrets forfeited by rebellious craftsmen during the erection of his Temple upon Moriah.]

A POEM,

Composed and most respectfully dedicated to the Right Worshipful, the Worshipful and Loving Brethren of the Lodges of Toronto and vicinity, upon the occasion of his visit here, Thursday, November 7, 1872, by their veteran Brother, FOR MORRIS.

When the GREAT MASTER comes to view his own,
 Reclaim his Gavel, and resume his throne ;
 When through the Temple-chambers rings the word
 That HIRAM and his willing Builders heard ;—
What will he find? in all this Brotherhood
 Where thousands stand, where myriads have stood,
What will he find?

By many a grave, the willow-boughs beneath,
 He will detect the tokens of our faith:
 The shining marble, and the humble stone,
 There the dead masons' trust in triumph own :
 The pointed STAR, the COMPASS, LINE and SQUARE,
 The ACACIA-SPRIG, combine in glory there ;—
These will he find!

By many a happy fireside, he'll see
 And bless the fruits of Masons' charity :
 The Orphans' tear, to merry laughter turned,
 The Widows' heart, its cheerfulness has learned ;
 Blest households, 'round which groups of angels stand,
 And guard unceasingly the cherished band ;—
These will he find!

In many a Lodge, our Master's quest will find
 The generous hand, large heart, and cultured mind,
 Engaged in toil, not upon walls of stone,
 But *squaring hearts* for Heavenly walls alone :
 Builders of House-Eternal, mystic Craft,
 Whose work is worthy, Ashlar, Column, Shaft,—
These will he find!

Of every tongue, on earth's extended bound,
 In every land our Brotherhood is found :
 Rising to labor, with the wakening East,

Sinking to *slumber*, with the darkening West:
 Leading our sons as we ourselves were led,
 Laying in honored graves, our quiet dead;—
These will he find!

BROTHERS! if *here, to-night*, our Chief were found,
 If *now*, at yonder *door*, were heard the sound,
 If, in the *East*, in Oriental hue,
 GRAND MASTER SOLOMON should meet the view,
 What welcomes, loud and loyal, should he have,
 Absent and mourned so long in Sion's grave!
 Would it were so; would it were mine to say,
 "Behold, oh KING, thy Brethren! day by day,
 "Through countless years, our sires breathed up the flame
 "Of love fraternal for thy honored name!
 "And we, obedient sons, have fanned the light
 "And done the labor as we do to-night!"

"Look round thee, MASTER! is there ought amiss?
 "Whence this mysterious image, this, and this?
 "Who cast yon pillar with consummate cap?
 "Suggests this mournful emblem what mishap?
 "Look overhead! what golden arc is there,
 "Before which strong men bow as if in prayer?
 "What page is that, that lends unerring rays
 "To mason-groups who kneel, and reverent, gaze!"

BROTHERS! we may not see him, but we'll bind
 The ties he gave us with unfailing mind:
 His lessons, fraught with wisdom, we'll revere,
 And keep his secrets with unwearied care:
 The poor and sorrowing, over land and sea,
 To willing ears shall make their piteous plea:
 The HOLY NAME we'll reverence and trust,
 High over all, the Gracious and the just:
 And When death's *Gavel* falls, and we must go,
 This Epitaph shall speak the general wo:—

*Honored and blest, his heart was given
 To feel for sorrow and to aid:
 On earth he made the unhappy glad,
 His coming gave a joy to Heaven!*

HAPPY TO MEET.

The lines under this head were written by Brother Morris, while on his recent visit to Hamilton. The music which is also his own composition has been sent to New York to be set up, and we are promised the use of the block for our columns. Those who have tried, pronounce it easy and appropriate to festival occasions of the Craft, for whom it is intended. In his letter accompanying the manuscript, Brother Morris writes us: "ever since I first heard in a Canadian Lodge, *The Junior Warden's Toast*—I have been impressed with the adaptness of the sentiment to cheerful music. While in the domestic circle of a happy masonic family in Grimsby, I secured the *theme* for the music, and while it cannot claim any high order of merit, yet, I think the Craft will find it easy, light, and yet original, such as it is pray accept it."

THE JUNIOR WARDEN'S TOAST.

[The toast of the Junior Warden, "happy to meet, sorry to part, happy to meet again," is ever the closing sentiment of a masonic feast. However keenly the shafts of wit may be flying, however brightly the fire of fraternal love may be glowing, when

this affecting and beautiful toast, honored by our fathers of olden time, is enunciated, all is hushed to silence: the brethren solemnly rise, lovingly turn themselves to him who represents the Widow's Son, and catching from his lips the words and rhythm, pronounce in unison, the comprehensive sentiment, "happy to meet, sorry to part, happy to meet again!"

Words and music written and composed, and most affectionately inscribed to R. W. Thomas Bird Harris, Grand Secretary, and through him, to the Canadian Craft wheresoever dispersed.

BY BROTHER ROB. MORRIS.

Happy to meet the sparkling eye, the sinewy hand, the cheerful tongue:
Happy to meet where not a sigh, nor a cold word chills fraternal song:
Happy around the altars base, happy beneath the All-seeing Eye,
 Telling the glories of the place, the happier Lodge beyond the sky.
Happy to meet, sorry to part, happy to meet again!

Sorry to part, for who can tell, as time goes by, and changes come,
 If those who have met and loved so well, shall gather again in masons' home!
Sorry to part, we lingering stand, *sorry to part*, beloved and true,
 Yet whisper the word along your band, "God bless you all; and you and you!"
Happy to meet, sorry to part, happy to meet again!

Happy to meet again, again, Oh hasten the favoring moment soon,
 When happily here, *King Hiram's men* shall carol again the heartfelt tune;
 Strong men may bow, the hair grow white, and mourners go about the street,
 But echo in will as we've sung to-night *happy again, again, to meet!*
Happy to meet, sorry to part, happy to meet again!

HONOR TO McLEOD MOORE.

[During the lecture of Dr. Robert Morris to the Masonic Lodges of Ottawa and vicinity, on the evening of November 26th, he referred, with much emotion, to the circumstances that surrounded his former visit here in May, 1857, and the sad changes produced by time and death during the interval of fifteen years. His remarks had a particular bearing upon one, long known to the Free Masons of Ottawa, Colonel McLeod Moore, with whom, on the occasion named, Dr. Morris was domiciled as an honored guest. This touching reminiscence was closed by the following lines, written for the occasion by Dr. Morris:]

Who can, without a sigh, behold
 The bended form and furrowed face
 Of one we knew in manhood's grace,
 Before he thought of growidg old!

The memories of the joyous prime
 Come up with such a deep impress;
 We make our dearest happiness
 In calling back the parted time.

Dear friend! our winter closes round!
 The summer gone, the autumn fled—
 All objects, bright and joyful, dead,
 And we just lingering on the ground.

How can we bear to live, if all
 Is but a phantom of the past?
 We will believe, far o'er the waste,
 There is a life beyond recall.

Aged and honored! when they cry
 Of death shall summon you away,
 Leave us to hope in that bright day
 To meet our friend, and meet for aye

A thousand hearts in sorrow sore,
 A thousand swords in mourning dressed,
 A thousand voices round they rest—
 All honor to the gallant Moore!