



Warrington.

The Hon. Alban Gibbs, M.P., Junior Grand Warden.

United Grand Lodge of England.

The Grand Festival.

N accordance with the regulations set forth in the Book of Constitutions that "there shall be a Grand Masonic Festival annually on the next Wednesday following St. George's Day, to which all regular Masons who provide themselves with tickets from the Grand Stewards of the year shall be admitted," the brethren who had so provided themselves, assembled at Freemasons' Hall, on the day named, which this vear fell on 26th April. The M.W. Pro Grand Master Earl Amherst presided, and was supported by the R.W. Deputy Grand Master the Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey, M.P., while Lt.-Gen. J. Wimborne Laurie, C.B., M.P., Provincial Grand Master for South Wales, Western Division, acted as Past Grand Master. In the absence of the Senior Grand Warden, the Earl of Malmesbury, R.W. Bro. Robert Grey, P.G.W. filled the chair of Senior Grand Warden, and the Junior Warden's chair was occupied by the Rev. Canon Quennell, P.G. Chaplain.

After the reading by the Grand Secretary of a portion of the minutes, the Pro Grand Master said that the brethren would remember that at the last meeting of Grand Lodge on March 1st a sum of 250 guineas was voted to purchase a wedding present for the Most Worshipful Grand Master's daughter. The information was conveyed to His Royal Highness, and a letter had been sent to him (Earl Amherst) by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, from which he would read an extract to the brethren.

"It is indeed very kind of the Grand Lodge to have voted 250 guineas as a grant for a wedding present to my eldest daughter. I must tell you how much I value this friendly act on the part of the brethren."

The reading of the letter was received with loud applause. Bro. Frank Richardson, G.D.C., then proclaimed His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn installed as Most Worshipful Grand Master.

Earl Amherst, rising, said he had now to inform the Grand Lodge that His Royal Highness the Grand Master had been pleased to re-appoint him as Pro Grand Master.

Bro. Frank Richardson G.D.C., then proclaimed William Archer, Earl Amherst, &c., &c., M.W. Pro Grand Master, and the customary compliment was paid by the brethren.

On the announcement by Earl Amherst of the re-appointment of R.W. Bro. the Right Hon. Thomas Frederick Halsey, M.P., Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Frank Richardson, G.D.C., proclaimed the Right Hon. brother, and the brethren recognised the appointment in customary form.

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The other appointments were as follows :-
Bro. The Earl of Malmesbury
                                      S.G. Warden.
    The Hon. Alban G. H. Gibbs, M.P.
                                       J.G. Warden.
    The Rev. S. T. H. Saunders, M.A. Grand Chaplains.
    The Rev. V. P. Wyatt, M.A.
    Stanley J. Attenborough, elected
                                       Grand Treasurer.
                                       Grand Registrar.
    John Strachan, K.C.
 ٠,
    His Honour Judge Lumley Smith,
                                      Dep. G. Registrar.
         K.C. ...
    Sir Arthur Collins, K.C. ...
                                  ... P. Bd. Gen. Pur.
    Sir E. Letchworth
                                       Grand Secretary.
    J. H. Matthews ...
                                       P. Bd. Ben.
    Col. Gerald C. Ricardo ...
    Lieut.-Col. A. J. H. Ward
                                       Senior G. Deacons.
    F. Phillips
    Walter H. Jessop, M.A., M.B.,
F.R.C.S.
                                       Junior G. Deacons.
    Ernest Clarke, M.D., F.R.C.S. ...
    A. L. Reynolds ...
    H. L. Florence ...
                                      G. Supt. of Works.
    Frank Richardson
                                      G. Dir. of Cers.
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    A. G. Neville
                                   ... Dep. G. Dir. of Cers.
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Bro. Sir J. Brickwood ...
 " J. P. Slingsby Roberts ...
                                     Asst. G. Dir. of Cers.
 " James E. Terry ...
    Maj.-Gen. G. F. Guyon ...
                                  ... G. Swd. Bearer.
    Lieut.-Col. H. G. Thompson, M.D., Dep. G. Swd. Br.
    Thomas Cohu
                                 ...) G. Std. Bearers.
    T. Harrison Roberts
                                 ... G. Organist.
    H. J. Edwards, Mus. Doc.
 " William Lake ...
                                 ... Asst. G. Sec.
 " Gotthelf Greiner ...
                                    Asst. G. Sec. for G.C.
 " Leonard Potts ...
                                     Grand Pursuivant.
                                     Asst. G. Purst.
   Charles Butcher ...
                                     Grand Tyler.
    Henry Sadler ...
   The following appointments to Past Grand rank were
made:
Bro. The Rev. Canon Beaumont, M.A. P.G. Chaplain.
 " Edmund A. Smith
                                     P.S. Grand Deacon.
    Thomas Weeding Weeding
    T. H. Openshaw, C.M.G., M.B.,
        F.R.C.S.
                   ...
   John J. Hamilton
                                     P.J. Grand Deacons.
    Arthur G. P. Lewis
                                 ...
    F. E. Remfry
 " Sir Samuel Gillott
                                 ... P.D.G. Dir. of Cers.
 " J. Gordon Langton
    Samuel R. Macartney
                                 ...
    George F. Marshall
    George Corble ...
    John T. Thorp ...
                                     P.A.G. Dir. of Cers.
    William Metcalfe...
 " Alexander C. A. Higerty
   C. R. Ferry
    John C. Moor
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The Grand Stewards of the year who had been nominated by their respective lodges, and who had been approved by the M.W. Grand Master, were:—

Bros. Richard J. Reece, M.D.; Cordell W. Firebrace, B.A.; Robert P. F. W. Simpson, Burnet G. Gardner, John H. Morgan, C.V.O.; George G. Stanham, John Eagleton, William Hodson, Martindale C. Ward, M.D.; Francis G. D. Watson, Charles H. Mason, Charles W. Stevens, Frederick F. Palmer, Thomas F. D. Miller, Arthur E. Ekins, Charles B. Crisp, Adrian D. W. Pollock, A. Edward Perkins, Frederick J. Methold.

The Grand Stewards of the year in accordance with ancient custom, afterwards entertained the Grand Officers and a large number of brethren and ladies at a banquet, which was served in the large hall of Freemasons' Tavern, and afterwards a concert took place in the Temple, under the direction of the Organist of the year, Bro. Fredk. J. W. Crowe.

The banquet and concert were honoured by the presence of the Grand Master of Scotland, the Hon. Charles M. Ramsey, and other distinguished visitors.

The New Grand Officers.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN.

Bro. the Hon. Alban G. H. Gibbs, M.P. for the City of London, was initiated in 1865 in the Apollo University Lodge, No. 357, Oxford, and joined the Westminster and Keystone Lodge, No. 10 in 1870, and afterwards the Carnarvon Lodge, No. 708, Hampton Court, the Abbey Lodge, Abingdon, and the Alliance Lodge, No. 1827. He filled the Master's chair of the Carnarvon Lodge in 1886. In the Royal Arch Bro.

Gibbs was exalted in the Abbey Chapter, No. 945, Abingdon, in 1881. He served as Steward at the Boys' School Festival in 1878, and the Girls' School in 1880.

GRAND CHAPLAIN.

Bro. Rev. S. T. Saunders, M.A. was initiated in the Yarborough Lodge, No. 551 in 1878, joining the Sir Thomas White Lodge, No. 1820 in 1880, and the Sir Francis Burdett Lodge, No. 1503 in 1884. He is a Past Provincial Grand Chaplain of Middlesex, having filled that office in 1884, 1885,



BRO. REV. S. T. SAUNDERS.

1895, and 1896. In the Royal Arch Degree Bro. Saunders was exalted in Sir Francis Burdett Chapter, No. 1503, and holds the rank, in Provincial Grand Chapter of Middlesex, of Past Grand J. He is a Life Governor of fall three Charity Institutions, and has served five Stewardships.

GRAND CHAPLAIN.

Bro, Vitruvius P. Wyatt, M.A., to whom fell the honour this year of seconding the nomination of the Most Worshipful



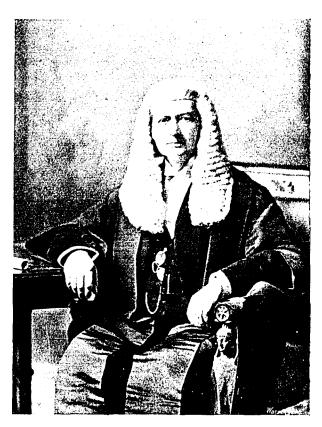
BRO. REV. VITRUVIUS P. WYATT. (Photo by Guttenberg, Bedford.)

Grand Master, was initiated in Sir William Harper Lodge, No. 2343, in 1890, and was installed as Master in 1896. He became a member of St. Peter and St. Paul Lodge, No. 1410 in 1894. He has also been honoured by appointment as Provincial Grand Chaplain both in the provinces of Bucking-hamshire and Bedfordshire. He is a Royal Arch Mason having been exalted in 1891 in the Stewart Chapter, No. 540, and installed as First Principal in 1899.

Bro. Wyatt is a Life Governor of the three Charitable Institutions and has served as Steward for each.

DEPUTY GRAND REGISTRAR.

His Honour Judge Lumley Smith, K.C.—although not so prominent in the Craft as his Bro. V.W. Richard H. Horton-Smith, K.C., Past Grand Registrar—has been a member of the Order for nearly half a century, having been initiated in the Scientific Lodge, No. 88, then 105, in 1857. He joined the Isaac Newton University Lodge, No. 857 in 1861, and afterwards the Carnaryon Lodge, No. 708, of which lodge he



BRO. HIS HONOUR JUDGE LUMLEY SMITH.

is one of the oldest Past Masters. He was appointed Provincial Grand Sword Bearer of Cambridgeshire in 1861, and in 1875 was made Senior Grand Warden of Middlesex.

In Royal Arch Masonry Bro. Lumley Smith was exalted in the Pythagorean Chapter, attached to the Scientific Lodge, No. 88, in 1859, and later joined the Watford Chapter, No. 404, of which chapter he became First Principal in 1869. He is also a Past Provincial Grand Registrar of Hertfordshire.

SENIOR GRAND DEACON.

Col. Gerald C. Ricardo, while on service in India, was initiated in the Bangalore Lodge, No. 1043, Madras, and in 1886 joined the Loyal Berkshire Lodge of Hope, No. 574, Newbury, Berks., of which lodge he was Worshipful Master in 1899-1900. He is also a Past Grand Warden of the province.

Bro. Ricardo was admitted into Royal Arch Masonry in Bangalore, and joined the Eureka Chapter, No. 574 in 1901,

and is also Past Provincial Grand Scribe E. of Berkshire. He has served five Stewardships for the Masonic Institutions,



BRO. COL. GERALD C. RICARDO. (Photo by Ellio's and Fry.) viz., one for the Girls' School, two for the Boys', and two for the Benevolent Institution.

SENIOR GRAND DEACON.

Bro. Lt.-Col. J. Hanslip Ward was initiated in the Star in the East Lodge in 1885, while Mayor of Harwich, a position to which he was elected at the early age of twenty-four. In 1890 he joined the Mistley Lodge, No. 2339, and in 1902, the British Union Lodge, No. 114. He has filled the Master's chair in his mother lodge on two occasions, in 1888 and 1898. He has also been twice honoured by appointment to Provincial Grand rank, first as Provincial Grand Registrar in 1889, and as Senior Grand Warden in 1896.



BRO. LT.-COL. J. HANSLIP WARD, (Photo by Rassano.)

In Royal Arch Masonry Bro, Ward was exalted in the Patriotic Chapter, No. 51, Colchester, afterwards filling the chair of Z. in both the Patriotic and Star in the East Chapters. He is also a Past Grand Scribe N. and Past Grand J. of the Provincial Grand Chapter of Essex.

Bro. Ward, as well as his wife and two sons, is a Life Governor of each of the Institutions, and has served several Stewardships.

SENIOR GRAND DEACON.

Bro, Frederick Phillips, who is now the Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Monmouthshire, has been one of the most active and popular Masons in the province since his initiation in 1888 in the Isca Lodge, No. 683, Newport, of which he afterwards became Worshipful Master. He subsequently joined the Homfray Lodge, No. 1562, the Charles Lyne Lodge, No. 2964, and is also an honorary member of the Albert Edward Lodge, No. 1429, and Glyn Ebbw Lodge, No. 2556. His appointment as Deputy Provincial Grand Master was made in 1903 in succession to Lt.-Col. Charles R. Lyne, P.G.D.

Bro. Phillips was exalted in the S. Wales Royal Arch Chapter and became First Principal in 1899. He is a Vice-President of the Boys' School and of the Benevolent Institution, and a Life Governor of the Girls' School, and has served several Stewardships.

JUNIOR GRAND DEACON.

Bro. Walter H. Jessop, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., was initiated in the Buckingham and Chandos Lodge, No. 1150 in 1887, and ten years later was elected Worshipful Master. He is also a member of the Rahere Lodge, which was founded by brethren connected with St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In the Royal Arch Degree Bro. Jessop was exalted in the British Chapter, No. 8, and filled the chair of Z. in 1903. He is also



BRO, WALTER H. JESSOP.

a founder of the William Harvey Chapter. He served as Steward for the Boys' School in 1898, and for the Girls' School in 1897, 1899, 1902 and 1905. To this record must be added Bro. Jessop's valuable professional services as honorary occulist to the Girls' School, a position he has generously filled for many years.

JUNIOR GRAND DEACON.

Bro. Ernest Clarke, M.D., F.R.C.S., was initiated in the Alliance Lodge, No. 1827 in 1887, and became its Master in 1899. In associating himself with other lodges, he naturally, as a medical man, gravitated to those composed of members of

his profession, and in 1894 we find him a member of the Æsculapius Lodge, No. 2410, and afterwards a founder of both the Rahere Lodge, No. 2546 and the Cavendish Lodge, No. 2620, of which two former as well as his mother lodge he is a Past Master.

Bro. Clarke became a Royal Arch Mason in 1896 in the Bayard Chapter, No. 1615 and afterwards joined the William Harvey Chapter as a founder. He is a Past First Principal of both. He is a Life Governor of the Boys', Girls' and Benevolent Institutions, and has served three Stewardships for the first-named.

JUNIOR GRAND DEACON.

Bro. Alfred Louis Reynolds was initiated in the Union Lodge of Prudence, No. 83, in 1888, joining in the same year St. John's Lodge, No. 90, and in 1899 the Verity Lodge, No. 2739, of which latter he was a founder and the first Master. He has also filled the Master's Chair in each of the other two lodges. He was exalted as a Royal Arch Mason in the Chapter of Prudence, and became First Principal in 1806.

Bro. Reynolds is a Patron of the Girls' School, and a Vice-Patron of both the Boys' School and the Benevolent Institution.

DEPUTY GRAND DIRECTOR OF CEREMONIES.

Bro. Albert G. Neville, although a comparatively young Mason, has, since his installation in the Drury Lane Lodge in 1896, entered very zealously into Masonic work. He was one of the founders of the Old Masonian's Lodge, No. 2700, and of the Lodge of Verity, No. 2739, becoming Worshipful Master of the latter in 1900, and of the former in 1903. He is also a Past Master of the United Lodge of Prudence. In



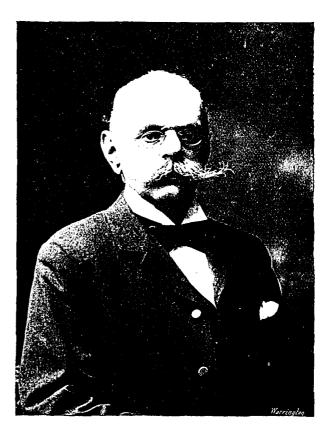
BRO, ALBERT G. NEVILLE.

Royal Arch Masonry he was exalted in the Chapter of Prudence, No. 12, and filled the First Principal's chair in 1904. He has rendered the following services to Charity: Steward to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, 1900 and 1903; Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, 1901; and Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, 1902. He is Vice-President of the three Institutions, and served as Special Steward at the installation of the M.W.G.M. Bro. Neville is the son of Bro. Henry Neville, P.A.G.D.C., the well known actor.

Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.

Bro. Sir John Brickwood has been a member of the Craft for over thirty years, having been initiated in the Royal

Sussex Lodge, No. 342 in 1874, afterwards joining the following lodges—the Phænix, No. 257; Harmony, No. 309; Portsmouth, No. 487; Aryan, No. 1709; Hampshire Lodge of Emulation, No. 1990, and St. Clair, No. 2074, in all of which, except one, he has filled the Master's chair. Provincial Grand Honours have also fallen to him, he having been appointed as the First Provincial Grand Deacon of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, and subsequently Senior Provincial Grand Warden.



BRO. SIR JOHN BRICKWOOD. (Photo by Russell and Sons, Sontheea.)

Bro. Brickwood has also been active in the Royal Arch Degree, in which he was exalted in 1877 in the Royal Sussex Chapter, becoming Z. in 1885, afterwards joining the Friendship Chapter, No. 257, and the St. Clair Chapter, No. 2074, in each of which he also filled the chair of First Principal. He has served six Stewardships for the Charitable Institutions—three for the Boys' School, two for the Benevolent Institution and one for the Girls' School.

Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.

Bro. Slingsby Roberts is a well-known Sussex Mason, and on the retirement of Bro. Freeman, in 1904, was appointed by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught to succeed that brother as Provincial Grand Secretary of the province of which His Royal Highness is Provincial Grand Master.

He was initiated in Hova Ecclesia Lodge, No. 1466, in 1883, and later on joined the Earl of Sussex Lodge, No. 2201, and the Royal Clarence Lodge, No. 271, becoming Worshipful Master of 1466 in 1890 and 1900, and of 2201 in 1904. He holds the rank of Past Senior Grand Warden in Provincial Grand Lodge.

Bro. Roberts was exalted in Ecclesia Royal Arch Chapter in 1886, and filled the Chair of First Principal in 1892, 1898, and 1900. He was also appointed Provincial Grand Registrar in 1902, and Provincial Grand H. in 1903.

GRAND SWORD BEARER.

Bro. Major General Gardiner Frederick Guyon was initiated in the Derwent Lodge, No. 40, Hastings, in 1873, and during his service in India and elsewhere became a joining member of no fewer than ten other lodges. He is a Past Master of Lodge Orian in the West, No. 415, Poona, and of the Gostling Murray Lodge, No. 1871. In 1894 he was appointed Provincial Senior Grand Warden of Guernsey and Alderney, having previously filled a similar office in the province of Middlesex.

In the Royal Arch Bro, Guyon was exalted in the Derwent Chapter in 1875, afterwards joining St. Andrews in the East, No. 68, Poona, and the Richmond Chapter, No. 2032, of which two latter he is a Past First Principal. He is a Life Subscriber to each of the Charities.

DEPUTY GRAND SWORD BEARER.

Lt.-Col. Henry G. Thompson, M.D., was initiated so long ago as 1868 in the Emulation Lodge, No. 299, Dartford, and was elected to the Master's chair in 1875. He joined the Addiscombe Lodge, No. 1556, Croydon, in 1877 of which Lodge he also became Master in 1880. He is a Past Senior Grand Warden of Surrey. Bro. Thompson was exalted in the Royal Arch in 1872, in the High Cross Chapter, No. 829, and was installed as First Principal in 1880—becoming afterwards a founder of the Addiscombe Chapter and filling the office of Z. in the year 1880 and again in 1894; he is also a Past Provincial Grand J. of Kent. In the Masonic Charities Bro. Thompson has qualified as a Vice-President of all three Institutions and has served several Stewardships.

GRAND STANDARD BEARER.

Bro. Thomas Cohu was initiated in the Lion and Lamb Lodge, No. 192 in the year 1869, and remained for a quarter of a century an active member before dividing his allegiance by becoming a joining member of another lodge. In 1894, however, he was elected a joining member of Doyles Lodge of Friendship, No. 84, Guernsey. He has filled the chair of Worshipful Master in his mother lodge on two occasions—in 1876 and in 1889—and has been the Treasurer of the lodge for many years. The Provincial Grand Master of Guernsey has honoured him with the appointment of Provincial Junior Grand Warden of that province. Bro. Cohu is also a member of the Board of General Purposes.



BRO. THOMAS COHU.

In Royal Arch Masonry he was exalted in the Lion and Lamb Chapter in 1876 and has filled the First Principal's chair twice, viz., in 1885 and 1900. Bro. Cohu is a Vice-President of the Boys' School and the Benevolent Institution, and a Life Governor of the Girls' School, and has served several Stewardships for each.

GRAND STANDARD BEARER.

Bro. T. Harrison Roberts was initiated in St. Martin's-le-Grand Lodge, No. 1538, in 1885, and subsequently joined the Royal Albert Lodge, No. 1362, the Gatwick Lodge, No. 2502, and the East Surrey Lodge, No. 2769, in each of which he

afterwards filled the Chair of Worshipful Master. In the Province of Surrey he was appointed Junior Grand Deacon in 1895, and in 1899 was elected Provincial Grand Treasurer. He is also a member of the Board of General Purposes.

Bro. Roberts became a Royal Arch Mason in 1891, having been exalted in the Gallery Chapter, No. 1928, afterwards joining the Studholme Brownrigg Chapter, of which latter he is a Past Z. He is also a Past Provincial Grand Treasurer of Surrey and Buckinghamshire. Bro. Roberts has served five Stewardships, and is a Vice-Patron of the Boys' School, and a Vice-President of both the Girls' School and the Benevolent Institution.



Warrington.

BRO, T. HARRISON ROBERTS.

GRAND ORGANIST.

Bro. H. J. Edwards, Mus. Doc., Oxon, was initiated in the Loyal Lodge, No. 257 Barnstaple, in 1879, and filled the Master's chair in 1886. He was appointed Provincial Senior



Warrington.

BRO. H. J. EDWARDS.

Grand Deacon of Devon in 1891. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, having been exalted in the Loyalty and Virtue Chapter, No. 251, in 1887.

Grand Pursuivant.

Bro. Leonard Potts was initiated in the Royal Albert Lodge, No. 907 in the year 1877, and in the same year assisted in founding All Saints Lodge, No. 1716, of which lodge he became Worshipful Master in 1880 and of which he remains a member. For several years he has been one of the members appointed by the Grand Master of the Committee of Management of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution.



BRO. LEONARD POTTS, (Photo Elite Partrait Co.)

Bro. Potts served as Steward of the Benevolent Institution Festival in 1881, and of the Boys' School Festival in 1892, and is a Life Governor of both.

PAST ASSISTANT GRAND DIRECTOR OF CEREMONIES. Bro. James E. Terry (son of Bro. James Terry, P.G.S.B.), and late Secretary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent



Ser singlar

BRO, JAMES E. TERRY.

(Photo by Lafayette.)

Institution, as might have been expected of the son of so ardent a Mason, became a member of the Craft when still a

minor, having been initiated in the Clerkenwell Lodge, No. 1964, in 1882. He afterwards joined the Lodge of Verity, No. 2739, in 1902, and United Lodge of Prudence, No. 83, in 1904. He was installed Worshipful Master of the Clerkenwell Lodge on 13th October, 1888. He was exalted in the Royal Arch on the 10th July, 1897, in the Old King's Arms Chapter, No. 28, and was installed Principal Z. on the 1st April, 1901. He is Patron of all three Institutions, having served twelve Stewardships for the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, four for the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, and four for the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

Assistant Grand Persuivant.

Bro. Charles Butcher was initiated in the Burgoyne Lodge, No. 902, in 1890, and became Worshipful Master in 1897. In 1898 he joined the Jubilee Masters' Lodge. In Royal Arch Masonry he is a member of the Southwark Chapter, No. 879.



BRO, CHARLES BUTCHER.

Bro. Butcher is a member of the Board of Benevolence, and has further shown his interest in this Cardinal Masonic virtue by qualifying as a Vice-Patron of the Benevolent Institution, and a Life Governor of the Boys' and Girls' Schools, for which he has served in all six Stewardships.

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The New Scottish Constitutions.

THE Grand Lodge of Scotland is to be congratulated on the publication of one of the finest Book of Constitutions ever issued, the largest size being a really noble volume, abundantly illustrated, ably arranged, and containing valuable appendices of a most important character.

It is a remarkable fact that though the Grand Lodge of Scotland was instituted in the year 1736, there was not a separate edition of its laws published until one hundred years later. Considering that on the roll of this Grand Lodge there are the oldest lodges in the world, having records from the 16th century onwards, and that many scores of lodges were working in the northern part of the United Kingdom when the premier Grand Lodge was formed at London in 1717, it is strange that the brethren were so slow to follow the example of England and Ireland in the issue of such needful guides.



R.W. BRO. D. REID, G. SEC.

There was an edition of the laws printed in 1804, with the "History of Free-Masonry drawn from authentic sources of information, with an account of the Grand Lodge of Scotland from its institution in 1736 to the present time," nominally by Bro. Alex. Lawrie, Grand Secretary, but really by Mr. Brewster (subsequently Sir David Brewster), who undertook that duty on Dr. Irving declining.

The first bonâ fide Book of Scottish Constitutions was published in the year 1836, and besides other additional matter had a roll of lodges, having those existing arranged at the left-hand side, with *original* and *present* numbers to each, date of institution, and colour of clothing, &c. At the right is printed a list of the lodges struck off the roll, with the years of expulsion, &c.

A still more artistic volume was issued in 1848, with a reproduction of a full length portrait of William St. Clair of Roslin, "from the original in St. John's Chapel, Canongate Edinburgh," and also several plates of the official jewels. A number of important alterations for four years, from 1848, were subsequently printed and inserted in certain copies, bringing the work down to the year 1852.

A special large paper edition was also circulated of a most sumptuous character, having a very fine portrait of the Duke of Athole, Grand Master, in the frontispiece, with illustrations of the official jewels in appropriate colours, probably the finest volume of the kind ever issued.

The roll of lodges, as with the 1836 edition, is most interesting, though faulty as a compilation. The enumeration of 1816 was changed in 1835, and is still continued, save as

to certain old lodges which have subsequently been granted exceptionally, but well deserved, high positions on the register.

Other editions of the Constitutions were promulgated in 1863, 1866, 1868, 1871, 1874, 1879, 1881, 1886, and by far the best of this series in 1896. The latter was prepared by my lamented friend, David Murray Lyon, as Grand Secretary, with the assistance of Brothers William Officer, S.S.C., James Muir, and David Reid, (then Grand Treasurer).

On 14th day of April, 1904, the Grand Lodge in Special Communication assembled, authorised the esteemed Grand Secretary, Bro. David Reid, "to prepare and publish an edition of the Constitutions and Laws, embracing the additions and alterations confirmed by Grand Lodge at dates subsequent to the issue of the edition of 1896." By appointment, Bros. William Officer, S.S.C. (P.G.D.), and Dr. George Dixon, F.R.C.S.E. (P.M. No. 1), assisted the Grand Secretary accordingly, their special qualifications for such an important duty being as widely acknowledged, as they are fully recognized by Masonic students generally.

Bro. James Smith (one of the Grand Committee) attended to a revision of the list of lodges removed from the roll, and by dint of a careful examination of old registers, calendars, minutes, and other evidence, succeeded in discovering the names of several omitted from all previous reports; the result being an invaluable register of all the known lodges, which at one time or other, were on the roll of the Grand Lodge from 1736 to 1892, but erased for various reasons. The original and last numbers held by such lodges when discoverable are appended, and likewise notes of reference when required.



W. BRO. WILLIAM OFFICER, S.S.C., P.G.D.

I had the pleasure of helping my friend in this laborious and difficult work, which was rendered all the more complicated by the fact that the early records of the Grand Lodge are entirely silent as to the granting of some of the Foreign Charters, which have been traced of late years, and not a few of the official descriptions have been found to be erroneous. Of the lodges omitted may be noted two in Virginia (America), and one each in Denmark, Holland and France, 1753 to 1756.

The changes in the Regulations (duly sanctioned on 4th August, 1904,) are both numerous and important, many being far reaching in character, and calculated to raise the standard of membership considerably. The days of what is known as "Cheap Masonry" are over, and the "hop, skip and jump" method of conferring the Three Degrees in one night are also happily at an end. The mere cost, however, is but one

test out of many to secure the right class of entrants, and it must be remembered that in Scotland, many of its members are, and have been, drawn from skilled operative Masons, who have followed the example set by their forbears in becoming Free and Accepted Craftsmen.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland is composed of the Grand Master Mason, all Past Grand Masters, a few of the Grand Officers for the year, †Past Prov. and Dist. G. Masters, and the Master and Wardens, or their Proxies, but not Past Masters. The Grand Officers, excepting the Grand Master Depute and the Substitute G.M., are elected annually, but Provincial and District Grand Masters are commissioned by Grand Lodge for five years, and are eligible for re-election for a second year. All of these must be subscribing members of a Lodge holding under the Scottish Constitution. The Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, however, are not subject to annual The Degrees recognized are the first three, including the Mark, and a Ceremonial on Installation of Masters of Lodges. The necessary interval between the degrees is still two weeks, save abroad, by dispensation of the Grand Committee. All business of the Grand Lodge and its Lodges is to be transacted by Master Masons. Apprentices and fellowcrafts have neither voice nor vote.

Honorary membership of the G. L. may be conferred upon Sovereigns or other distinguished Brethren, on the nomination of the G.M., and confirmation by Grand Lodge. The special badge for such consists of a medal to be worn on the breast, but no distinctive clothing. The Grand Master has also the power now to confer on Brethren of eminence and outstanding ability, such honorary rank of Office Bearers of Grand Lodge as may be thought proper.

No member of Grand Committee is permitted to execute work for Grand Lodge, save the *Law Agent*, and the *Grand Jeweller* (if one of the number).



W. BRO. JAMES SMITH, P.M., &c.

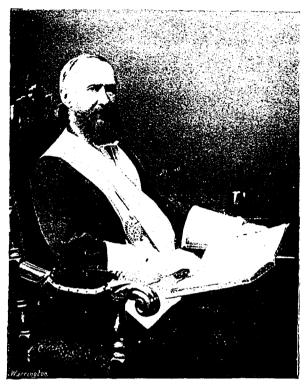
A museum and library committee is provided for, composed of seven members of the Grand Committee, to whom the custody of the library is entrusted, and all matters affecting its welfare, utilization, addition, &c., and I hope will be the means of considerably extending the usefulness of that collection which has almost been lost sight of for years.

R.W. District Grand Masters are permitted to add to their description "of Scotlish Freemasonry in (naming the colony or district), the other officers being styled Worshipful as with the provinces. Only the G.M. enjoys the use of the prefix Most Worshipful, that of R.W. being accorded to Past G.M.'s and others to the G. Sec. and G. Treas. The

† Italics signify new Regulations.

"V.W." is to distinguish the Grand Chaplains to the Grand Bible Bearer (inclusive), the remainder being "Worshipful," but the Masters of lodges are still to be styled "R.W."

There is a peculiar addition to one of the rules concerning members of the Grand Lodge "holding office in a lodge under any other Masonic Constitution." All such are disqualified from voting in any Scottish District Grand Lodge or daughter lodge, or to hold office unless under dispensation granted by the Grand Master.



BRO. DR. DICKSON, P.M. No. 1.

District Grand Masters are empowered to appoint superintendents over outlying districts of such territory, whose duty shall be to superintend the work of the lodges in the localities assigned to them. This is likely to be a very excellent rule, and it is also well to provide that "All business shall be transacted in the Third Degree."

Every lodge has to apply, on or before summer St. John's Day, for a certificate from Grand Lodge, conferring the privilege of holding Masonic meetings under Grand Lodge's sanction and authority. The initiation fee is fixed now at *three guineas* as a minimum, to include the Mark, and payment thereof cannot be remitted or deferred on any pretence later than the evening of the ceremony. Lodges by the new regulations are required to leay an annual contribution on their Master Mason members, which may be commuted by a single payment.

Diplomas may be obtained from Grand Lodge by installed Masters (when P.M.'s), and also by Past Grand Officers, which certainly is a good idea, as also is the new rule which strictly forbids brethren from "using any of the emblems of Freemasonry on a sign, or in connection with any business advertisement" unless Masonic.

The rules concerning the fund of Scottish Benevolence have been most carefully and discreetly revised, and have placed that most excellent institution in good working order.

The regulations as to clothing and jewels are most elaborate, but I fail to find any difference between those provided for Grand and Provincial Grand Officers, present and Past, but presume the names of the provinces would be added, though not mentioned.

The ceremonies at consecrations or constitutions, installations, laying foundation stones, funerals, and funeral lodges, are about as near perfection as possible, and transcripts of charters, commissions, diplomas, petitions, and demits, are all duly detailed, so that the volume is a veritable *mullum in parvo*.

The roll of Grand Masters, from 1736 to 1894, with the patrons, 1804 to the present time, a complete register of the lodges, and an invaluable index, add much to the interest and importance, as well as usefulness of the handsome volume, which undoubtedly is a great credit to all concerned, and to the Scottish Craft.

WM. JAMES HUGHAN.

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The Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

WITHIN a few weeks, on the 28th June to be exact, the 107th Anniversary Festival of the Boys' School will be held, under the presidency of the Provincial Grand Master for Somersetshire, Right Worshipful Bro. the Earl of Cork and Orrery. The last previous occasion when the Chairman hailed from the western province was in 1875, when the Earl of Carnarvon was able to announce what was then a record result, no less a sum than £12,700 being contributed.

The standard for a record has increased since then however. Then there were but 153 boys to be provided for, and now there are 340.

These annual festivals have been held regularly since 1834, and, previous to that, from the date of the Union in fact, records are not complete, and the results of only some ten festivals are ascertainable.

Before that date "benefits" were occasionally held at which sums varying in amount from £50 to £100 were raised.

Like English Freemasonry itself, the Institution is the result of a Union. Under the auspices of the Atholl Grand Lodge, a charity was formed by the United Mariners' Lodge, No. 23, in 1798, and, ten years later, a second charity under

the rival Grand Lodge, by the Royal Naval Lodge, No. 57. From the nautical parentage inferred, a training ship might have been suggested as an appropriate form for the proposed charities to have assumed. For a considerable period there was no actual institution. Orphan boys were supported at home, by means of grants, and were educated at approved schools. Shortly after the union of the two Grand Lodges, in 1817, there was a union of the two charities, but the system above described went on till 1856. The charity is mentioned in the Ahimon Rezon, and originally six boys were admitted to its benefits. In commemoration of the Jubilee of George III. this number was increased to 50. The Atholl Grand Lodge formally assumed the responsibility in 1896, but had previously given liberal support. In 1812 an assured income was provided by means of a registration fee, but this was not found very satisfactory, in fact more than one province begged to be relieved from the impost on the ground of having provincial charities to maintain. Accordingly the registration fee was commuted in 1838. The Institution became entitled to the designation "Royal" in 1832. The present system, under which the boys were housed, dates from 1856, when Lordship Lodge, Tottenham, then a verdant suburb, was taken for the purpose, and out of 70 beneficiares 25 were taken into the home. Nine years later the buildings at Wood Green, recently abandoned, were erected. The total cost of the new buildings, including freehold land, was £94,650.

After some thirty years' experience of the new system, some dissatisfaction began to be manifested with the management, and, in particular, it was felt that there was no effective control over the expenditure, which was tending towards extravagance, and the usefulness of the Institution was being impaired by want of accord between the educational and the domestic staff. A committee of investigation was formed, under the presidency of Bro. Philbrick, which was about as strong as such a committee could be, and some very drastic recommendations were made which were adopted en bloc by Grand Lodge. Without going into particulars the net result was that in a very few years the whole of the staff had been replaced and the whole system of management was remodelled. The next event of importance was the removal of the Institution into the country. At the annual festival at Brighton in 1891, the Chairman, Lord Lathom, made the first suggestion of removal, but the Craft was not yet ready, and, in fact, when the suggestion first came into the arena of practical politics there was considerable opposition. In 1896 the Bushey Grove estate, near Watford, was purchased for £13,000. The entire expenditure on the new School up to date has been £177.639, the whole of which it is satisfactory to state has been met out of income.

In 1898, the centenary was celebrated, perhaps the most amazing event of the kind that was ever recorded. No less a sum than £141,203 was raised by the exertions of 3400 Stewards, organized by the indefatigable Secretary, Bro. McLeod. Some of these Stewards had lists exceeding £1200 in amount. In spite of all adverse comments, the confidence felt in the management by the Craft is evidenced by the statement that the average income for the past five years has exceeded £30,000, and, in fact, last year was more than £35,000.

The confidence felt in the management is, of course, an expression of confidence in the Secretary. And that this is eminently deserved is obvious from the following fact. Out of the income of £35,000, more than £30,000 has to be collected, being of the nature of voluntary contributions, and the entire cost of collection and administration is less than ten per cent. of the total. This would be creditable even if the income were a certain one, but under the circumstances it is remarkable. As was pointed out in our notice of the Girls' School, the Boys' Institution is a charity school in nothing but constitution. The educational training under the able direction of the head master, the Rev. Harry Hebb, M.A., being of a high order. An annual cost per head of £60 brings the school from one point of view up to the standard of a first-rate middle-class school, and this is what it actually is. Many boys are kept up to the age of sixteen, and they

are prepared to occupy posts in the Civil Service, in the Postal and Telegraph Departments, and in the higher walks of commercial life. The whole school is examined every year by the Cambridge Syndicate, and as regards the results attained the school is in a high state of efficiency, and the efficiency is not that of a few, but throughout. For boys who display signs of real talent there is a liberal provision in the form of scholarships and grants towards a higher education, and boys have proceeded to the Royal School of Mines, the various schools of medicine, &c., and have been assisted in their career at one or other of the universities.

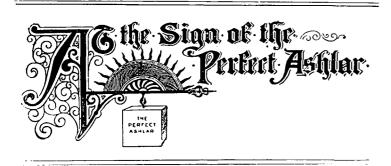
It may not be generally known that after election the friends of successful candidates have the option of determining whether or not they shall be maintained in or out of the school, in the latter case by a grant in aid, and that in no case has the latter alternative been chosen.

An interesting event in the centenary year was the formation of an Old Masonians' Lodge, No. 2700, membership of which is composed of former pupils of the school and those connected with its administration. The first Worshipful Master was Bro. C. E. Keyser, P.G.D.

As indicating the manner in which appreciation of the school has grown, it may be well to notice the way in which the cost of a perpetual presentation has increased.

In 1870 it was £1050, in 1894, £1260, and now it is £1625. The cost of a life presentation has gone up in the same manner, being at successful periods, 350 guineas, 500 guineas, and 900 guineas.

In conclusion we strongly advise our readers who are interested to go to Bushey and inspect the school buildings for themselves.



The Grand Secretary, at a recent lodge meeting, delivered himself of some opinions in relation to the burning question of providing sufficient accommodation at the quarterly communications and other meetings of Grand Lodge for those brethren who, in accordance with the existing Constitutions of Grand Lodge, are entitled to attend.

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In referring to the question of the election of Grand Treasurer, he said, Bro. Ralling had referred to the old minutes of his lodge, and the reference there made to the question of voting in Grand Lodge. This was a very important matter and would come before Grand Lodge very very soon to settle whether the voting should be as now or by proxy. There was a still more important matter which the Craft would have to decide, and that was how the Craft should in the future be represented in Grand Lodge. They were all aware that Grand Lodge was a judicial and legislative body, and if the important questions which come before it are to be properly discussed, the speakers would not be heard in a building larger than the present one. At the present moment upwards of 30,000 members were entitled to attend Grand Lodge. Then came the question, What proportion could be accommodated? The M.W. the Grand Master would, he felt sure, be delighted to preside, but he could not advise His Royal Highness to attend, because the feeling of loyalty and affection of the brethren was such that if the M.W.G.M. announced his intention of attending many would be unable to get even into Great Queen Street. The lodges were increasing, and a large number of brethren were year by year qualified to attend, but sooner or later they must have some better system of representation. Whether lodges should elect representatives, or whether it should be limited

to W. Masters or Past Masters, was a matter for consideration. It was a matter that should be ventilated, and he hoped all would give it their consideration, for it was impossible to go on indefinitely as now. They might have a large building capable of holding many thousands, but the difficulty was how to admit so large a number, each member having to go before the Scrutineers, give his name and the number of his lodge, sign the attendance book, and receive a card. It would take many hours to go through that process. He had taken this opportunity of ventilating the matter, for it was one the Craft should consider.

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After a rule extending over forty-five years—a term of office only exceeded for length by Lord Leigh and the Duke of Devonshire—as Provincial Grand Master of Kent, Earl Amherst has announced his retirement. He is to be succeeded by R.W. Bro. Fiennes Stanley Cornwallis, M.P., Past Grand Warden. It is a source of much satisfaction to the Craft, that Lord Amherst will retain his position as Pro Grand Master, the onerous duties of which office he has so ably performed since the lamented death of the Earl of Latham in 1898.

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Lord Amherst is a veteran of the Crimea, and still carries the scars of his wounds received at Inkerman. He is the third Earl and fourth Baron Amherst, the first Baron having been the famous soldier Field-Marshal Sir Jeffrey Amherst, who was Commander-in-Chief in North America from 1758 to 1764. The present Earl is one of the few peers who have been called to the House of Lords during their fathers' lifetime. The late Earl died in 1886. Six years prior to that, the present Earl was summoned to the Upper House by writ as Baron Amherst of Montreal.

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The quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry was held in Edinburgh on Thursday, May 4th, and was presided over by the Grand Master Mason, Hon. Charles Maule Ramsay. On the recommendation of Grand Committee, it was agreed to appoint a special committee to meet the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland in order that joint action might be taken respecting the recognition in the respective jurisdictions, of decrees of suspension, exclusion, and expulsion; as to the status and rights of Masters and Past Masters in the several jurisdictions; and as to the recognition of new Grand Lodges in the colonies or territories where the three Grand Lodges exercise concurrent jurisdiction. During the past quarter grants amounting to £392 were made from the Benevolent Fund. The Annuity Board reported ten deaths during the year, the number on the roll in October being 198, and the value of the annuities £2115. At last months meeting 41 applications were considered, and there were voted one annuity of £20, six of £15 each, and twentyseven of £10 each.

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The 117th Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls took place at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, May 10th, under the presidency of Colonel Mark Lockwood, M.P., Provincial Grand Master for Essex. He was supported by the Earl of Warwick, Past Provincial Grand Master and other distinguished Grand Officers. The list of subscriptions amounted to £24,297, and the chairman's province of Essex contributed to this sum no less than £5,250. The lodges in the London district sent up lists to the amount of £11,308, with 333 stewards. The provinces, with 391 stewards, including Essex, the stewards of which numbered 162, made a total sum of £12,989.

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We understand that the wedding present about to be offered to Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret of Connaught by the Grand Lodge of England, will consist of a diamond and sapphire pendant in the form of a brooch, and that it will be on view at Messrs. Wellby's, Garrick Street, Covent Garden, from May 22nd to the 27th.

On Thursday, April 6th, the usual fortnightly meeting of the Elliot Lodge of Instruction, No. 1567, was held at the Railway Hotel, Feltham. After the reading of the minutes, the W.M., Bro. W. C. Tyler, said he had a very pleasant duty to perform, which was to present to Bro. H. Gale, the Preceptor, a testimonial from the brethren of the Elliot Lodge of Instruction, which consisted of a handsome Preceptor's jewel, and bore the inscription,—"Presented by the brethren as a mark of great esteem for very efficient services as Preceptor to W. Bro. Harry Gale, P.M., April 6th, 1905." Having presented the jewel to Bro. Gale, Bro. Tyler in the course of a few very encouraging remarks, impressed upon the brethren the great necessity for attending



Warrington

BRO, HARRY GALE.

the Lodge of Instruction, especially where there was such a painstaking and energetic Preceptor as Bro. Gale, and he and the brethren most sincerely hoped that Bro. Gale would continue their Preceptor for many years, as he had filled that office to the satisfaction of them all, and he wished him the best of health and every happiness. Bro. Gale, in reply, expressed his heartfelt thanks to the brethren for the handsome present, and assured them that the welfare of the Lodge of Instruction should always be his particular care, and he thanked the Worshipful Master for his very kind words in making the presentation. The brethren afterwards partook of supper, and an agreeable evening was spent under the chairmanship of Bro. Tyler.

A banquet, which had for its object the increase of the voting strength of the Province of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight in the election of candidates for the three great Masonic Charities, the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, and the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and the Widows of Freemasons, was held at the South Western Hotel, Southampton, on Wednesday, 8th April, and was attended by about one hundred brethren. The chair was taken by the Earl of Malmesbury, Senior Grand Warden of England.

L'ententé Cordialé has been further strengthened by Lord Brassey, K.C.B., P.G.W. of England, becoming the first President of the Society of the Friends of France. This society, which is strictly non-political, has for its main object the cementing of the good feeling between our French neighbours and ourselves.

There has just been presented to the Edina Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, a very quaint mallet for the use of the President. It is the gift of Bro. William Lawson, Past Master of Lodge St. David, and was made with his own hands from wood from buildings or other structures of historic interest. The head of the mallet is of black oak from Loch Leven Castle, the ends are five-sided in form and are carved towards the centre in a V shape. There are inlayings of lighter oak—a sword from wood which was part of the cargo of "The Fram" on her voyage furthest north, a sheaf of corn of oak from the old Scottish Mint, South Gray's Close, a sceptre and crown of oak from Holyrood Palace, a market cross of oak from the old City Chambers, and a cup made from oak from Mr. Thomas Nelson's old shop at the West Bow. The handle, also of oak, is in form like the shaft of an old cross.

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The New York correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette furnishes that journal with the following communication respecting the association of politics with Freemasonry in the United States, which is something in the light of a revelation to the orthodox English Craftsmen who has adopted as a canon of Masonic faith a firm belief in the isolation of Masonry from all political and religious controversy.

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The writer says, "As one of the accessory helps towards electioneering success, the value of Freemasonry is not likely to be lost sight of by candidates for the next Presidential election. Putting Mr. Roosevelt aside, by his own abnegation, there is a clear field for at least seven aspirants for the White House in 1908—namely, Mr. Cortelyou, the organiser of last year's victory, now Postmaster-General; Mr. Taft, Secretary for War; Senater Foraker, Mr. Fairbanks, the Vice-President; Governors La Follette and Folk, idols of the West, and General Leslie Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury. It is looking a long way ahead, but political partisans will not leave a stone unturned if they can advance their favourites' chances."



LONDON, W.C.

ALL NEWSAGENTS

AND BOOKSELLERS.

So far as Freemasonry is concerned, the Vice-President is energetically qualifying for the support of the initiated. He became a Mason soon after he was chosen for his present office, and he has taken the three symbolic blue lodge Degrees at Indianapolis recently, under a dispensation from the Grand Master of Indiana, in one day. Since the adjournment of the Senate, over which it is his chief duty to preside, he has similarly taken the chapter Degrees, and is going rapidly on to the highest mysteries, as during the present year he intends, it is said, to take the remaining Degrees of the York Rite, ending with that of Knight Templar, and then to take the Scottish Rite Degrees, up to and including the thirtysecond. He will thus easily outstrip President Roosevelt, who became a member of an Oyster Bay Lodge soon after his election in 1900, but owing to the pressure of public business has been unable to proceed to the Degrees of the Royal Arch Chapter for which he has been qualified.

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Nearly all the Presidents, with the notable exception of President Cleveland, have been Masons. In the days of John Quincy Adams, the prejudice against the fraternity was very strong, and that Chief of the State denounced the secrecy of the Order under Republican institutions both in speech and with pen. But the animosity has long since died away, and fraternities of every kind are to-day a power in the land. To be a Mason is for a presidential candidate an advantage similar to that of being a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, like Garfield and McKinley, or a prominent member of the Methodist Church, like McKinley, Hayes and Grant, as are Fairbanks and Shaw themselves in the next Presidential campaign. Moreover Washington is a great Masonic centre. There are twenty-seven blue lodges in the capital, fourteen Royal Arch Chapters, and five Commanderies of Knights Templar; and the Scottish Rite bodies are also especially strong, as Washington is the head quarters of the southern jurisdiction of the Order. More than 87 per cent. of the House of Representatives and 80 per cent. of the Senate are Masons, and it will be seen that the influence that may be indirectly exerted in Congress is not to be despised.

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Members of the Craft have some reason to complain of the constant misuse in the public press of the word Freemasonry. Whenever malpractices have to be exposed involving a charge of collusion or conspiracy to defraud it is described as "Freemasonry" among this or that class of criminal. The latest specimen of this kind of thing appears in a provincial paper under the heading, "Three Tons of Coal Stolen; Freemasonry among Boatmen." If the reporters vocabularly is so limited that he can find no other word in the English language so ready to hand he might, we think, draw the line at something a little more heroic than "three tons of coal."

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A correspondent sends us the following from an American newspaper, which he thinks may be of interest to Masonic readers:—" Mason in Captivity.—Lawton, Ok., March 13th.— Frank Stratton of Mangum has discovered a small, flat stone, triangular in shape, the sides of which are about four inches in length. On one side are carved Masonic emblems—a gavel, an apron, a coffin, and three steps, with the letters

F. H. C. upon them. On the other side is the inscription, 'In Captive by Indians, J. Vanclure, London, Eng., 1764.' The stone was found in Greer Country, near the south source of Deer Creek, lying beside an old trail that passes through the brakes that cover the divide between Deer Creek and Haystack Creek."

Bro. Dr. W. F. Kuhn, Past Grand Master of Missouri tells, in his entertaining manner how Marcus Lodge, No. 110, of Fredericktown, Mo., suffered the loss of its charter and how it regained it. The incident is sufficiently amusing to be reproduced in Bro. Kuhn's own language:—"It appears that this lodge kept its charter in at least a sacred spot, if not a secure one, between the leaves of the Bible. It happened, as it frequently does, that one of the brethren died, and while on the way to the cemetery the bearer of the Great Lights fell down and unceremoniously spilled the Great Lights all over the county. A strong wind was blowing, and many of the leaves of the Bible being loose, as is very common in lodge Bibles, the wind spread the Gospel, and along with it the charter, to the four quarters of the earth. I could not understand why the charter should be taken to the funeral, unless the dogma of the 'visible presence' of the charter had, like an ancient landmark, such a firm hold upon the members that they believed that the deceased would not rest well without a strict constitutional interment. I was informed that it was customary to keep the charter in the Bible, and if the brother had not fallen all would have been well. The Secretary volunteered the timely information that the bearer of the Great Lights was not intoxicated when he fell, as he was a minister of the Gospel. I ordered strict search to be made in and about Fredericktown to see if the charter might not be hidden in the recesses of the rocks. Search was made, the charter found, brought up and placed in a frame, no more to wander away."—American Tyler.

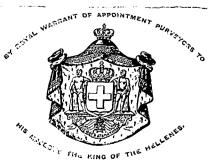
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THE BRITISH HOMES ASSURANCE CORPORA-TION, LIMITED. We have again the pleasure of congratulating the Corporation upon the excellent results obtained in 1904. On going through the Annual Report we find that the new proposals received during the past year amount to £2,484,107, being the largest ever recorded. Another very satisfactory feature is the steady growth of the premium income and the funds, the latter (exclusive of the paid-up capital) having increased in six years £181,032, while the premium income has increased £80,348. The total income for the year was £127,661, being an increase over that for 1903 of £20,783. The claims which arose during the year in the various departments amounted in the aggregate to the sum of £19,156 4s. 5d. divided as follows:—Life Department, £3,161 18s. 7d.; Endowment Certificate, including claims by death and Matured Certificates, £6,639 15s. 11d.; Endowment Certificate Premiums, credited in reduction of mortgage loans in accordance with the regulations of the Corporation £9,354 9s. 11d. The dividend declared was at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. We feel sure that Mr. M. Gregory, the Managing Director, and all concerned in the operations of the Corporation will be very satisfied to find their efforts rewarded with such success. The annual meeting of shareholders was held under the presidency of Mr. N. W. Hubbard, J.P., L.C.C. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the declaration of a reversonary bonus to the participating policy and certificate holder, equal to 10 per cent., was also unanimously agreed to.

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Consecration of the Aldwych Lodge, No. 3096.

THE small, but growing roll of temperance lodges in the metropolis received an important acquisition in the consecration of the above lodge, which important function took place in the great hall at Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C. The ceremony was performed by V.W. Bro. Sir Edward Letchworth, F.S.A., Grand Secretary, in his usual dignified and impressive manner, assisted by the following consecrating officers:—W. Bros. Thomas Proctor Baptie, P.A.G.D.C., as S.W.; James Stephens, P. Dep. G.D.C., as J.W.; Henry Times, P. Dep. G.D.C., as D.C.; and Harry Tipper, P.G.P., as I.G.



(Photo Dickinsor, New Bond St., W.)
THE WORSHIPFUL MASTER.

In the unavoidable and regretable absence of V.W. Bro. Sir Borradaile Savory, P.G. Chaplain, the Consecrating Master at very short notice called upon W. Bro. T. Proctor Baptie, P.A.G.D.C., to deliver the oration.

W. Bro. T. Proctor Baptie said they all regretted the enforced absence of V.W. Bro, Sir Borradaile Savory, not only on account of his personal presence, but by reason of the very important part he would have taken in to-day's proceedings as Chaplain. It was only a few minutes ago that he (Bro, Baptie) had been requested to say a few words, and he felt he ought to offer some sort of apology in attempting to give an oration on the nature and principles of Freemasonry, when probably there were many present who were much better qualified to enlighten them on the subject. Happily there was not one brother there who was not well acquainted with the three great characteristics of Freemasonry, which were brotherly love, relief, and truth, and it would be very difficult indeed for any man to construct a more humane system of morality, or one more calculated to raise and uplift, or for any man to start with a triple foundation more valuable and convincing

in its objects than those three grand principles. Like all ideals, Freemasonry was one which, in aspiring to, they aimed higher and higher, and at the end of a long life still felt they had not attained to the perfection of Freemasonry they ought. Relief was a noble and splendid virtue to be exercised, and perhaps in no place more than London was charity so remarkable in its extent and variety. We were at that moment within a short distance of the Mansion House, the recognition of which in its sympathies and aims was synonymous with all that was catholic. Truth! What was more valuable than truth? Every effort towards formation of character had for its purpose the securing of truth. We all had different conceptions of truth, and the question asked centuries ago, "What is truth"? was a fresh one to-day, and after Freemasonry was founded there was a practical unanimity as to what was necessary in the attainment of any sort of conception of truth. The consecration of that lodge was more than the consecration of an ordinary lodge. The very foundation of true Masonry practically opened the door to the unique character of to-day's proceedings. There were many fellow countrymen and citizens who did not feel justified, from conscientious scruples, in sitting down at an ordinary lodge banquet, but who yet desired to take part in and further the grand ideals of Freemasonry. The idea of temperance in Freemasonry had crystallized and developed into the formation of such a lodge as they were consecrating to-day. The lodge in which he was next to the senior P.M.—King Solomon Lodge, was started some twenty years ago. Last year the Kingsway Lodge was successfully established, and they were now engaged in the consecration of this, the third temperance lodge in London. Total abstinence was essential in all the lodges he had named, and if their formation tended towards the diminution in any way of excess, all agreed that the result would be in accord with those principles, brotherly love, relief and truth, to which he had briefly alluded.

At the conclusion of the ceremony of consecration the Consecrating Master installed W. Bro. Capt. Richard Rigg, P.M., as first Worshipful Master, who appointed and invested his officers as follows—Bros. Harry Tipper, Acting I.P.M.; Richard T. Ford, S.W.; Edward Willis, J.W.; Edward James Mills, Treasurer; John Wm. Webster, Secretary; Ernest F. Tipper, S.D.; F. Geo. E. Bradley, J.D.; Harry Bladon, D.C.; Wilfrid Frank Page, Organist; Benjamin Petty, I.G.; John S. J. Stevens, H. A. Sherry, Montagu Sutherland, and Samuel Bennett, Stewards; and R. J. A. Bennett, Tyler.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Consecrating Officers, and, in reply, V.W. Bro. Sir Edward Letchworth said as the mouthpiece of those who had had the privilege of taking part in the consecrating ceremony, he tendered their warmest thanks for the resolution so kindly passed. It had been a very great pleasure to all of them to assist in consecrating a lodge such as the Aldwych. They all deeply regretted the enforced absence of V.W. Bro. the Rev. Sir Borradaile Savory, and more especially the cause which deprived them of the pleasure of seeing him. When he saw Bro. Sir Borradaile Savory he would convey to him the regret of the brethren. He was very sorry he would not be able to stay with them any longer, but before leaving he would like to





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wish the Worshipful Master an agreeable and prosperous year of office, and he felt sure it would prove such.

W. Bro. Sir Edward Letchworth was elected an honorary member, and on behalf of the founders the Worshipful Master presented him with a founder's jewel, for which he expressed his keen appreciation.

Bro. J. W. Webster, Secretary, then read propositions for eight initiates and two joining members, and apologies were read from Bro. Sir Borradaile Savory, the Bishop of Bunbury (West Australia), and Bro. H. W. Baron, W.M. of Lodge 129.

The lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to a well served banquet in the Crown Room, Freemasons' Tavern.

The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, and the Worshipful Master in proposing the toast of "The Grand Officers," called upon W. Bro. James Stephens, P. Dep. G.D.C., to respond.

W. Bro. James Stephens, in reply, thanked the W.M. for the kindly compliments he had been good enough to bestow upon the Grand Officers.

Bro. Rigg had said that the Grand Master was a worker, but that quality could also be applied to the Grand officers below him. He remembered the deep interest his Royal Highness took in laying the foundation stone at the Boys' School at Bushey, and also the interest he and the other members of the Royal Family had taken in Masonic charities. Some weeks ago he (Bro. Stephens) had the honor to reply to the teast of the Grand Officers, at the festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, when the R.W. Bro. Lord Stanley, P.G.M. for East Lancashire, and other prominent Grand Officers from that province were mainly instrumental in raising the enormous sum of £39,500 which sum had since been increased to well over £40,000. The Grand Officers always had great pleasure in attending the consecration of a new lodge, especially one such as the The brethren were very fortunate in having Aldwych. Bro. Rigg for their first Worshipful Master, as they all knew what an excellent W.M. he would prove, and he thanked them for the very cordial reception they had given the toast.

The Worshipful Master in proposing the toast of "The Consecrating Officers" said he had only witnessed one consecration ceremony before, and he believed the brethren present would look upon April 15th as a red letter day in their Masonic career, as few who had witnessed the ceremony to-day would ever forget the manner in which V.W. Bro. Sir Edward Letchworth had rendered that beautiful ceremony, and he thought that they were fortunate indeed in securing the services of Sir Edward. They all deeply regretted that Sir Borradaile Savory was unable to be with them, and in the absence of another Chaplain the brethren were specially indebted in having the services of W. Bro. T. Proctor Baptie, and for the very touching and impressive oration he had given them on brotherly love, relief and truth. He was also very grateful to Bro. Times for the manner in which he had carried out the duties of D.C. He felt sure the toast would receive a warm welcome, and with it he would couple the name of W. Bro. Hy. Times, P.D.G.D.C.

In reply Bro. Times said he supposed that everything in the world was a matter of contrast, for after having heard Bro. Rigg, who was so accustomed to speaking in the House, and other circles, and then listening to a poor nervous man, and such a young Grand Officer as himself, they would readily understand what contrast was. He was really very grateful to the brethren for the manner in which they had received the toast. He could assure them that it was a Grand Officer's delight to be called upon to take part in that most impressive ceremony of consecration. Personally he was delighted, as a total abstainer for the last seven years, to be one of the consecrating officers. He had now the very pleasing duty of proposing the toast of the evening, that of "The Worshipful Master." He was sure they were all waiting to hear his eloquent speech, and he knew they were proud to have such a fine man as their Worshipful Master. He esteemed it a higher honour to be able to propose the toast of "The Worshipful Master" than to be one of the consecrating officers.



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W. Bro. Rigg, in replying, said he felt deeply grateful to Bro. Times and the brethren for the manner in which they had received the toast. It had been a great pleasure to him to assist in the founding of this lodge after having been connected with Freemasonry for the last eight years, and he readily admitted that he did not take a great interest in Masonry at first, but one day a friend of his said to him, "Well, Bro. Rigg, I don't think this is much in your line," that remark set him thinking, and since then he had come to the conclusion that a thing worth doing at all was worth doing well, and he found that a great deal of benefit was derived from Masonry if one threw one's heart into it. The result of his work in Freemasonry was that at present he derived more pleasure from that than he did from anything else. He was very pleased indeed to say that shortly after he came to London he became acquainted with Bro. Mills, their Treasurer. Bro. Mills worked very hard indeed in the interests of the Craft, but he did his work in a very quiet manner, and he (Bro. Rigg) considered himself fortunate in having met Bro. Mills, as it was through him that he was connected with the Aldwych Lodge, and as a life-long abstainer he was very proud to be its first Worshipful Master. He hoped that it was the commencement of a long and prosperous career of the lodge. He did not want to make any rash promises, but he promised the brethren that he would put his heart and soul into the lodge, and he hoped

he would prove himself worthy of their confidence. There seemed to be plenty of work coming along for him, and he would endeavour to do it to the best of his ability. He looked upon his position as Worshipful Master of the Aldwich as a very solemn responsibility and as an opportunity to do some good. He felt that Freemasonry, more than any Other order, was doing a great deal towards laying the moral foundations of our country. Before concluding, Bro. Rigg said he would like to thank Bro. Harry Tipper, P.G.P., whom he was very pleased to have for his I.P.M., for the very excellent musical programme he had provided that evening.

The toast of "The Visitors" received a hearty reception, and was responded to by Bro. Sir Purdon Clarke, who said he took a great interest in temperance lodges, and he wished the Aldwych every possible success, and he only hoped he would witness the consecration of many similar lodges.

The Worshipful Master then proposed the toast of "The sister Temperance Lodges," the King Solomon and the Kingsway, and called upon Bro. T. P. Baptie, P.M. of the former, and Bro. C. Cole, W.M. of the latter, to respond.

W. Bro. Cole, responding, advocated a staunch adherence to the total abstinence principles they professed, but deprecated any form of bigotry. The toast of "The Officers" was duly honoured and responded to by the S.W., Bro. R. T. Ford, and the junior Steward, Bro. S. Bennett, and the Tyler's toast brought a memorable evening to a close.

Lodge Italia, No. 2687.

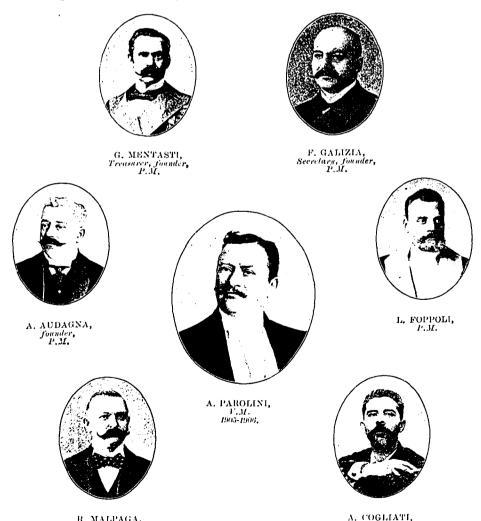
No better evidence could be adduced of the value of Freemasonry in creating and cementing that Entente Cordiale amongst individuals and communities which every good citizen in these days so greatly desires, than the success that has attended the formation of the lodges in London composed of

brethren of other nationalities. The pioneer in this good work was the Pilgrim Lodge, No. 238, which has for considerably over one hundred years worked in the German language, and has been recruited from residents of that nationality in London. More recently, La France Lodge, No. 2060, followed by L'Entente Cordiale Lodge, No. 2796, have rendered the same good service to our French friends, and now it may confidently be asserted that Lodge "Italia," which has only been in existence since 1897, has achieved an equal success. It need hardly be said that these lodges, in their conception and working, have worthily adhered to the best traditions of English Masonry, and that no better exemplification of the

ritual and ceremonies of the Craft is to be found than in these lodges.

The April meeting of Loggia Italia, No. 2687, was held with full success at the Café Monico, Piccadilly, London, on Wednesday, 19th April. Bro. A. Parolini was installed as

Worshipful Master by W. Bro. F. Galizia. The proceedings were, as usual, conducted throughout in the Italian language. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the lodge was closed, and the brethren subsequently assembled in the large hall, where a banquet was well served, and the Master, in courteous



phrases indicating knowledge of the high value of international fraternity, proposed "Edward VII., the good King of England." There was a joyous response to this. proposition, which was followed by the Master proposing "Continued Health, Happiness, and Prosperity to Victor Emmanele, King of Italy," the august Sovereign who readily made and deserved many friendships, not only among his own subjects, but among the people of other great nations of the earth. The toast was honoured with Masonic greetings and other marks of genuine loval enthusiasm.

This toast was followed by that of "The M.W. the Grand Master H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the Deputy Grand Master, the Pro Grand

Master, and Officers of Grand Lodge," to which there was a hearty response.

Bro. R. Malpaga, I.P.M., in proposing "The Worshipful Master," gave him high greeting, accompanying it with welcome and the best of good wishes for a thoroughly happy

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and prosperous term in the distinguished office to which the brethren had called him, and for which he possessed so many good qualifications.

The Worshipful Master, in the course of his reply, acknowledged the great courtesy there was in the words of the proposition, and for these and the grace of its very hearty acceptance, together with the completeness of Bro-Gallizia's service, he offered them his sincere thanks, and assured them that the high office with which they had honoured him should have the devoted interest and care that might earn their confidence and commendation at its close.

Bro. Heyner, who responded for "The Visitors," gave an enthusiastic address, in which he recalled the reply of Bro. Horton Smith, K.C., for the Grand Lodge; and then spoke

encouragingly of the universality of Freemasonry. Bro. E. Drew, P.M., 1602, also addressed the brethren, and was followed by Bro. Fisher and Bro. Carvalho.

In a eulogistic address, the Master proposed "Bro. Treasurer and Bro. Secretary," to which Bro. Mentaste, P.M. and Treasurer responded; and then the Master, with word of hope and request for continuous help, proposed his. "Assistants" in the work, mentioning them all, and naming them all as the officers.

In the proposition of the officers of the lodge was included Bros. Mentaste, P.M. and Treasurer; F. Gallizia, P.M. and Secretary; C. A. Antonelli, S.W.; L. Bendi, J.W.; F. Paggi, S.D.; A. E. Bertona, J.D.; C. Pavone, I.G.; Caveliere Tito Mattei, Organist; L. Dionisotti and E. Ladeveze, Stewards; A. Cogliati, P.M., D.C.; and John Aillud, Tyler.

Some Notes on Freemasonry in Australasia. -- (Continued).

By Bro. W. F. LAMONBY, P.D.G.M. of Victoria, and P.A.G.D.C. of England.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE progress of Western Australia generally, and of Freemasonry in that colony especially, was of the standstill and prosaic order, until the great gold discoveries of quite recent years. Up to the year 1826 there had been no occupation or settlement of that extensive portion of the great continent. In the year mentioned, however, the Governor of New South Wales, despatched a small military force and a party of convicts to King George's



(Photo Elite Portrait Co.)
COLONEL SIR GERARD SMITH, K.C.M.G.,
FIRST GRAND MASTER OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Sound, where now stands the well-known port of call, named Albany. In 1828, the Swan River Settlement was gazetted and proclaimed, whilst in a year more the very first town was named Fremantle, in honour of the officer who hoisted the British flag there. The emigrants to the Swan River in these early days were generally people of substance and reputation; and, in contradistinction to New South Wales and Tasmania, the colony did not actually become a convict settlement until 1850, and happily, only remained so eighteen years.

It was in the year 1842, that the first Masonic lodge was opened in Western Australia, namely, St. John's, at Perth, the capital of the colony. Three years after another English lodge, also at Perth, named the Unity, was opened, and in 1879, the two amalgamated, the older lodge's name being retained, and it is now No. 1, of the Western Australian Constitution. The goldfields' development impelled Masonry along by leaps and bounds, indeed, twenty-six of the thirty-three English lodges that constituted the new Grand Lodge in 1899, the year of its foundation, were warranted during the last ten years of the English suzerainty, while, to be more exact, ten were chartered by England in that very year 1899, and three the year after. Western Australia did not become a District under the English Constitution until 1887, and the brethren who held the office of District Grand Master were:—

Hon. J. A. Wright, M.L.C. ... 1887 Colonel Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G. ... 1898

There is yet one English lodge in Albany that certainly can boast a singular exclusiveness. It is the Plantagenet, No. 1454. That lodge declined to enter the jurisdiction of the District Grand Lodge in 1887, and, twelve years later, was in like manner obdurate when the Grand Lodge was founded. On financial grounds this determination to remain in direct communication with England is a substantial advantage to the lodge in question, inasmuch as it never has had to pay District or Grand Lodge capitation fees, in fact, the only outgoings are those of initiates' and affiliates' registration on the Grand Lodge rolls in London.

The influx of Scottish Masonry into Western Australia was as rapid during the few years preceding the foundation of a Grand Lodge as that of the English Craft, but not, as events unfortunately turned out, with a like result, for the cogent reason that the authorities discountenanced the movement for the erection of a supreme body, first of all, by prohibiting any discussion in private lodges, whereas, as regards the English and two Irish lodges, every freedom in that direction was permitted. It is significant that the District Grand Master under the Scottish Constitution, the Rev. G. E. Rowe. censured two Masters of lodges under his jurisdiction for speaking in favour of a Grand Lodge at a Masonic banquet. The upshot of this opposition was a wordy warfare that seemed to be drifting into the interminable; but of this, more presently. It will suffice if it is pointed out that according to the last returns, there were thirty-two lodges under the Scottish Constitution, of which six are located in Perth, and three each in Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie, the chief gold centres. No fewer than thirteen of the total were chartered subsequent to the opening of the Grand Lodge. The Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland also chartered seven subordinate chapters in the colony.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland had but two lodges in Western Australia anterior to the advent of a Grand Lodge, and has only one of them now under its jurisdiction, No. 200, at Perth.

Coming to the Grand Lodge period, it may be premised that before the movement for the existing sovereign body fairly got under weigh, a Grand Lodge of another character took possession of the "unoccupied territory." The founders apparently were unaffiliated to any private lodge, at all events they could not even claim to have behind them a single one of Mackey's requisite three lodges minimum. The incident,



HON. J. W. HACKETT, LL.D., SECOND GRAND MASTER OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

it need scarcely be observed, was too ludicrous for arguments and a very short period sufficed for the extinction of thi travesty on Freemasonry. Previously an application to the Grand Lodge of Victoria for a warrant to open a lodge under that Constitution had been properly refused.

The short career of the mock Grand Lodge spurred the founders of the real institution to immediate action, and there can be little doubt but that the promoters were far too hasty in the preliminaries ever to secure the union of rival forces and the consequent harmony, without which experience has clearly shown that a new Grand Lodge in a comparatively young country cannot hope for substantial and lasting success A practical proof of the hurry displayed by those responsible for the movement, is the circumstance that, on October 11th, 1899, the Grand Lodge of Western Australia was declared formed and a Grand Master elected; but Sir Gerard Smith was not installed until February 27th, 1900. And the hasty example shown by the West Australians was copied by the Grand Lodge of England, as at the March Communication or within a week after the installation of the Grand Master, the new Grand Lodge was formally acknowledged as a Sovereign body, England thereby departing from its established precedent, whilst it is significant that one of the Australian Grand Lodges (Victoria) postponed recognition for a while.

Now, from the very day the Grand Lodge of Western Australia was constituted, it is no exaggeration to say that strife has prevailed between it and the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and for a certainty relations will be strained until the contending forces are welded into one unanimous whole. When that happy day arrives the better will it be for Masonry and all concerned. The movement altogether was too premature, and a year or a year-and-a-half of cool

diplomacy and of calm deliberation, would have brought about a complete amalgamation. It is true that during the latter part of 1904 a better spirit prevailed, and that there was a distinct inclination on both sides to give and take; but Scottish administration is, in these latter days, very little more expeditious than it was thirty or forty years ago, so far as Australian Masonry is concerned.

In spite, however, of the arguments put forth by the defenders of the West Australian Grand Lodge, Scotland is distinctly within its rights in claiming to charter new lodges in the colony, for it held jurisdiction there years before a Grand Lodge was even thought of. This contention, it is gratifying to note, is upheld by some of the American authorities, not omitting others in Australia.

Another phase of the dispute, contributing as it has to the present regrettable situation, is the fact that the Grand Lodge of Scotland from the very first declined to recognise its young sister of Western Australia. This was consistent with precedent, the reasons given being that the movement was not the act of a majority of the lodges of *each* Constitution.

This contention is pretty well on the same lines as England in 1890, when the late Sir John B. Monckton, in moving that the then Grand Lodge of New Zealand be not recognised, laid down that there appeared to be a divergence of opinion by a large number of lodges that did not desire to form a Grand Lodge of their own; but when there was unanimity on the subject, recognition was merely a matter of form. But there is still hope that the compact recently entered into between the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland, may before very long bear good fruit in Western Australia, and lead to universal harmony.



RIGHT REV. C. O. L. RILEY, D.D., THIRD GRAND MASTER OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The following are the Grand Masters of West Australia:

Colonel Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G. ... 1900

Hon. John Winthrop Hackett, M.L.C.,

LL.D. 1902

Right Rev. Charles Owen Leaver Riley,

D.D., Bishop of Perth ... 1904

Bishop Riley, it may be observed, is a Past Provincial Grand Chaplain of West Lancashire.

Commencing with thirty-three lodges, the Grand Lodge of Western Australia now has a total of more than double that number, and at the end of 1904 there were 3348



BRO, F. A. McMULLEN, DEPUTY GRAND MASTER OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

subscribing members on the roll. Bro. F. A. McMullen, Deputy Grand Master in 1903-4, residing as he does at Kalgoorlie, has done yeoman service on the eastern gold-

Returning to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, its latest policy in the antagonism that prevailed, was, while still refusing recognition to Western Australia, it nevertheless refrained from prohibiting fraternal intercourse between the members of its own lodges and those of the colonial Grand Lodge. There is surely an inconsistency here. On the other hand the West Australians receive members of the Scotch lodges that were existing prior to the foundation of the Grand Lodge, whilst those chartered subsequently are declared to be clandestine. Altogether the West Australian status is as complicated as can well be imagined, more especially that late in 1904 there was a project on foot to divide the Scottish district into two, namely, the Goldfields and the Coastal, the lodges of the latter being apparently opposed to the movement.

Early in 1904 a Supreme Grand Chapter was founded in Western Australia, six of the seven Scottish and the one English chapter forming the constituent body, the latter formerly attached to the West Australian Lodge, No. 1033. An application for recognition by the Supreme Grand Chapter of England in 1905 was postponed until the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland had come to a decision, as, singular to say, the parent body, after in effect signifying its approval of what had been done by the colonial chapters, executed a volte-face and declared the new Grand Chapter to be irregular.

To conclude, the head of the Scotch lodges in Western Australia is now designated "Pro Grand Master." The holder of the office is Dr. J. M. Y. Stewart.

(To be continued.)

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