



# GRAND LODGE BULLETIN

## Freemasonry to Keep You Young

**T**HERE is a tendency among [Freemasons, more noticeable now from lack of youth in the ranks, to gather in little groups after the meetings, talk over the "good old days" and lament the fact that old age is catching up with them.

Truly men will age physically. That is the eternal law. But any doctor will tell you that until really advanced age comes an aging body need not mean an aging mind.

The real secret of a youthful mind is a continuing interest in people and we are inclined to think that many a demitter or N.P.D. has so become because he has allowed his mind to become old by losing his interest in the men about him and drawn into his own lone shell.

Associations arising out of our contacts with our fellows have a most decided effect on our plans and dreams for the future and while a man may go along confidently and earnestly in his day's work at forty or fifty, the minute he loses his dreams and ambitions he begins to age rapidly.

In the fraternal relationships of the Lodge there is ample opportunity to match one's wits with the

best and engender the enthusiasm which makes for happiness and youthful spirit.

The mind mellowed by the vicissitudes of life may be less patient with the energies of youth, but it cannot fail to be kept alive and wide awake by contact with the sparkling flow of life and ideas which is Youth. Thus the youthful outlook is maintained and constantly renewed.

It is altogether too easy to break the chain of old associations, to surrender membership and sink into the semi-oblivion of a few old cronies. When you do, "Old Man Time" takes charge at once and soon you are a "has been", a name on the record once standing for high accomplishment now but a memory.

A Mason's Lodge needs experience and high ideals as well as the enthusiasms of Youth. A fair exchange for experience and high ideals is contact with that young enthusiasm. To keep the circle of one's associations as wide as possible and cheat old age till the last possible hour is as fine an ideal as any man could weave into his personal philosophy and there is no better place to keep these associations than in active participation in the affairs of the Lodge.

A.M.M.

### FALLACIES ABOUT FREEMASONRY

From "You're Wrong About That", Sept., 1938

1. That the definite history of the Masonic Order goes back to the time of the building of King Solomon's Temple.

Much of the symbolism of Masonry, as well as some of its forms and ceremonies, are of great antiquity. This is not true of the organization itself, which probably is a development from the guilds of Cathedral Builders of the Middle Ages. The oldest known Masonic document is dated 1390 A.D.

2. That Freemasonry is an insurance organization, or benefit society, and that it makes definite

provision for the care of its members in illness or poverty.

The Masonic Order has no insurance feature, nor system of sick or funeral "benefits". It does much to relieve distress, however, and its charities run into large totals.

3. That Freemasons are vain or silly in their use of high-sounding titles, such as Worshipful Master, and Grand Master.

Such titles have come down from a time when they had a different meaning. "Worshipful" is an old English word meaning "greatly respected", and "Grand" is used in the same sense as in grand-father or grand total, meaning principal or chief.

4. That Masonic membership will protect a criminal from punishment, and particularly from the death sentence.

Fortunately, few Masons are so forgetful of the teachings of the Order as to violate the law of the land. Those who do can expect no lessening of the penalty on account of their fraternal affiliations. In fact, judges who were themselves Masons have been known to impose more drastic penalties in such cases, on the ground that the offender had received such teachings and instructions, and thus could not plead ignorance of the moral law.

5. That there is, somewhere, a mysterious head who controls the Freemasonry of the entire world.

This is a wholly false notion. Each of the Grand Lodges is entirely independent of any other Masonic power or authority. Each may or may not, as it pleases, maintain fraternal relations with other Grand Lodges and each is subordinate to no organization or man, other than its own Grand Master. In foreign countries and in the higher Degrees the situation is similar.

## “The Sun in the South at its Meridian Height”

By F. K. DALTON, Testing Engineer, Hydro-Electric Power  
Commission of Ontario Laboratories.

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### CONCLUSION

#### Flocculi

ABOUT forty of the chemical elements are known to exist in the atmosphere of the sun, the most prominent being iron, carbon, calcium and sodium. By means of a special instrument, the spectroheliograph, photographs are made showing the areas in the upper atmosphere where certain elements are most dense. These areas are known as “flocculi”, and the illustration, Fig. 4, shows bright regions where calcium is present.

The element “Helium” was first discovered in the sun’s atmosphere and later found to exist in the earth and its atmosphere.

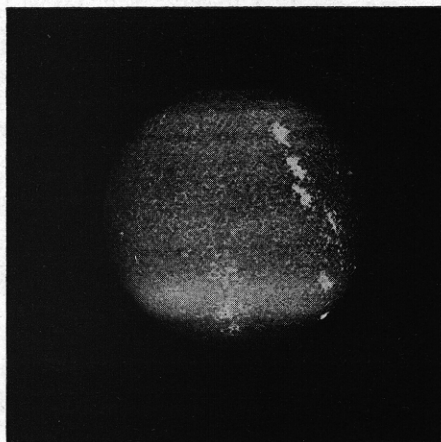


Fig. 4—Calcium flocculi; the white areas are regions where calcium is prominent in the solar atmosphere.

—Yerkes Observatory.

#### Corona

During totality in a solar eclipse, pearly white streamers are seen reaching out from the sun to distances varying from one to ten diameters; they form

what is known as the “corona”, or crown, Fig. 5. The nature of this corona is still a matter of speculation, but its density evidently is very low, for comets passing through it are not disturbed. Presumably, it consists of electrons driven off by the sun and pushed away by the pressure of its light rays in much the same manner as comets’ tails are formed.

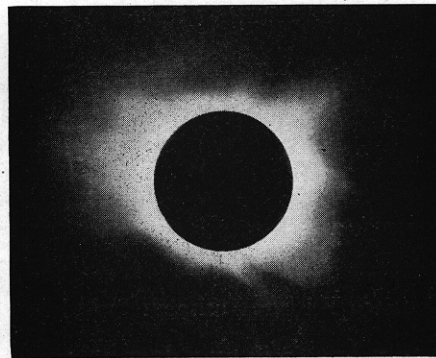


FIG. 5—The sun’s corona as it appeared at the time of the total solar eclipse of January 24, 1925.

—Mt. Wilson Observatory.

The corona is observed to change its shape according to the quantity of sunspots existing, the longest streamers occurring when spots are minimum.

#### Observing the Sun

There is a very great risk of permanent injury to the eye if one attempts to observe the sun through a telescope which is not properly equipped with a device to reduce the amount of light for, as with any magnifying glass, there is intense heat at the point where the sun is focussed by the objective (front) lens, or concave mirror, in a telescope.

For very small instruments, it may be sufficient to cut down the effective area of the objective lens

by means of stops—smaller openings—and then to use a dark shade glass over the eyepiece.

With larger telescopes, having objective lens, or mirror, of diameter more than 3 inches, the above method of stopping down the lens may not be satisfactory, particularly for higher magnifications, as the diffraction of light would reduce the sharpness of the image. Either of two other methods may then be used.

The Herschel solar eyepiece, Fig. 6, invented by Sir John Herschel, is a right-angle reflector consisting essentially of a clear glass prism which by-passes about 95 per cent. of the sunlight, and reflects only the small remainder from its front plane surface to the ordinary eyepiece. It is in the form of a prism, rather than having parallel faces, in order that reflections from the rear surface will not interfere with those from the front.

A dark shade glass must be used over the eyepiece as before.

The third method, used in still larger instruments, effects the result by the partial neutralization of polarized light. The rays, when nearing their focus are reflected, by the plane faces of a pair of parallel black mirrors, to another similar pair of mirrors which are caused to rotate for adjustment. The rays emerging from the first pair of mirrors are "polarized", vibrating in one direction only: the second pair of mirrors, according to their position, opposes to greater or lesser degree, the reflection of the polarized rays, and can even completely block them off. This system, therefore, may be adjusted to pass only the desired proportion or amount of light for the observer.

No shade glass is necessary with the polarizing eyepiece, and this is of some advantage in that the rays of all colours are passed through in their proper proportion—there is no tinting of the image as is usual with coloured shade glasses.

With any of the above attachments, the dark spots and white markings may be seen, and the rotation of the sun becomes apparent.

To observe solar prominences, however, a "Prominence spectroscope" is necessary. With this instrument, an opaque disc is placed in front of the image of the photosphere, the prominences may then become visible around the edge of this disc.

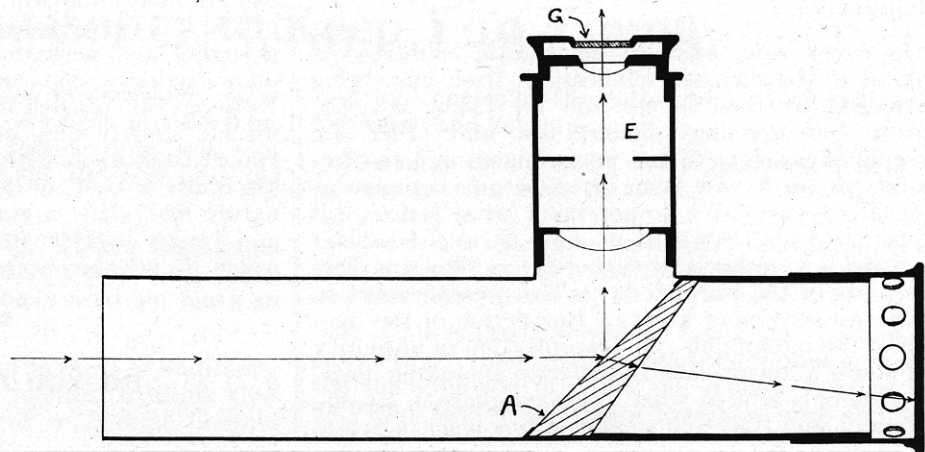
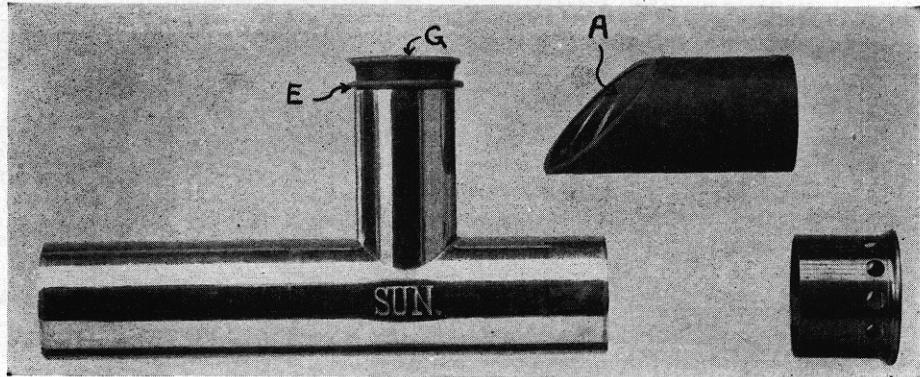


Fig. 6—The Herschel solar eyepiece—a very suitable means of reducing the intensity of light so that the sun may be observed without injury to the eye. The special prism, A, is commonly called the "Herschel Wedge". E is the ordinary eyepiece; G, the dark shade glass.

The corona may be seen during the totality period of a solar eclipse without the aid of any instrument. Up to the present, however, there is no known means whereby it can be seen at any other time.

By using a spectroscope, the spectrum of the sun may be observed or photographed. This gives the band of rainbow colours, the components of our standard light, from which the elements in the sun's photosphere and atmosphere are determined.

The sun, to us, is by far the brightest star. There are others much larger. Some have visible companions and the pair rotate about each other in long periods of time. Some stars are seen to flare up and then reduce to a lower steady brilliancy, while many others, as our sun, do not exhibit any noticeable change—self-luminous celestial bodies which are at extremely high temperatures, but, seemingly, neither cooling down nor burning and being consumed.

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### HIGHEST LODGE ROOM IN THE WORLD

Is located in the Andes Mountains at Cerro de Pasco, Peru, at an elevation of 14,167 feet. It is "Roof of the World Lodge," No. 1,094, under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

## SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

By A. J. ANDERSON, P.G.M., Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario

**F**REEMASONRY in Canada and in countries where the English language is spoken is very different from those organizations bearing the name of Free Mason in the continental countries of Europe. Here it is a Brotherhood or Fraternity of fellowship and benevolence, free from political or religious entanglements.

Freemasonry implies democracy and that the will of the people must prevail, not autocracy where dictatorship exists and the will of the individual is subordinated.

On every side, even in democratic countries, it looks as if Masonry and civilization itself are being challenged by these issues and are facing a crisis. Unrest and uprisings against law and order are showing themselves in too many places and too frequently to justify us in being in any degree complacent or feeling secure. We do not know what can or will happen here or elsewhere, so long as we find disrespect for law, order, and authority, as shown in various parts of the world today. The present seems to be the wintertime of liberty. Restriction of the freedom of the individual, and concentration of authority and power autocratically in the state are taking place. We need only look at what has taken place in Russia, Germany, and Italy and what is taking place in Spain. Masonry, which is my immediate concern in this Address, has been prohibited or banned as Masonry, in all these countries where freedom of liberty, as you and I know and enjoy it, is being denied to the individual citizen.

In Spain we find a cruel, barbarous civil war being carried on between the two factions of the Spanish people, the Loyalists and Insurgents. The Loyalists who are in possession of the government of Spain, are socialistic, holding views similar to those of Russia. The Insurgents, being largely the old Monarchist party, entertain ideas similar to what prevails in Germany and Italy. The ideals are diametrically opposed to each other. The Loyalists dethroned their King, formed a republic, and are in power, such as it is. That government is hostile to Freemasonry, which, in Spain, as in other European continental countries, is political. A few years ago it legislated to prohibit its armed forces from belonging to any political organization, and in 1935 it legislated more specifically by further depriving the armed forces belonging to the Masonic Order. Masonry is thus discouraged in Spain, and is strangled at any and every turn. The church, owing allegiance to the Vatican, is also very antagonistic. The so-called fight for liberty in Spain means nothing as far as Freemasonry is concerned, for if the Loyalists win, Freemasonry, already strangled, will be banned as in Russia, and if the Insurgents win it will be abolished as in Italy and Germany.

Brethren, in viewing the fate of Freemasonry in those countries, we see the disastrous results of the

abolition of individual freedom and the crushing out of religious thought and worship. And yet I am not bereft of all optimism.

The important work ahead of us is to correct the abuses of our civilization by orderly processes. We have little to fear from the people if we show our sympathy with them in their desire to remove abuses from which they suffer. Dictatorship or any system that has for its tendency or its purpose the restriction of the individual is not the means of correction.

I have referred to this present age as the wintertime of liberty, but I am sanguine the springtime will follow. Dictators and autocracy have toppled and fallen in the past. Communism, Fascism, and Nazism are fevers and will pass away. Liberty, and faith in God, will bloom again and those new and subversive thoughts and activities shall be forgotten. Every man carries within himself a spark of divine fire. Nothing can quench it. It will flash again, and the dismal, ghastly time in which we are living shall be looked back upon with amazement, when once again the Spirit of God touches the better parts of our own nature in Lodge, in church, in all phases of our life, and brings back and makes effective those truths, which if ever they were true, are true forever.



## DO YOU JUST BELONG ?

Are you an active member—the kind that's liked so well,  
Or are you just contented with the badge on your lapel?  
Do you attend meetings and mingle with the flock,  
Or brother, do you stay at home to criticize and knock?  
Say, do you take an active part to help the work along,  
Or are you satisfied to be the kind that "just belong?"  
Do you ever go to visit that good brother who is sick,  
Or leave that work to but a few—then talk about the clique?  
So come out to our meetings and help with hand and heart,  
Don't be "just a member," but take an active part.  
Just think this over, brother, you know the right from wrong,  
Will YOU be an active member, or rather "Just-belong?"

—Anonymous.



## BULLETIN SUBSCRIPTIONS

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