

tained that a Masonic Lodge had existed in Malta during the last century, but was suppressed by order of the Pope. In 1850 he founded the first Knights Templar Encampment (in connection with Freemasonry) ever held on that island. It was named the Militia, and still exists in vigorous usefulness. In his correspondence we have many curious and interesting facts relative to the operation of Masonic Templary in Malta.

Finding at Kingston, Canada, in 1854, that an old Masonic Knights Templar Encampment had existed there, but was now long dormant, Col. Moore established, under English authority, the first Encampment of the present system in Canada. This seed of Templary truth has germinated, until now the number of Encampments (now called Pories) is twenty-one. In the reconstruction of the Templar system in England, and the formation of the Convent General of the United Order, in 1873, the Prince of Wales being elected Grand Master, Col. Moore was made "Great Prior" of Canada, and received one of the Grand Crosses distributed on that occasion.

So much is said concerning higher Degrees in these latter days, and so many misapprehensions are current as to their real value, that the testimony of so old a Mason as Col. Moore is of special value. Having taken all the Degrees, grades, and orders current in this country—thirty-third Degree of the Scottish Rite, those of the Red Cross Order of Rome and Constantine, those of the Swedenborgian Rite, the Royal Order of Scotland, the Rosicrucian Society, and the Degrees commonly known here as those of the Capitular and Cryptic Rites—he affirms that "none of them, except the Blue Degrees, possess any practical, useful knowledge, or can exercise any authority beyond themselves. The Craft Grand Lodge is the only really supreme governing body." "The Scotch Rite in its modern reformed work (due to

Albert Pike) is of a stately and refined character, and calculated to interest the Masonic student," but nothing more. Of the Templar Order he has always been an enthusiastic admirer, as having more reality than the other bodies adopted by the Craft, and capable of being brought, he thinks, into vigorous life by giving it more of the spirit of chivalry, purifying it from the modern innovations, that had no place in the ancient Order.—*Rob. Morris in London Freemason.*

Jurisprudence Department.

EDITED BY R. W. BRO. HENRY ROBERTSON,
P. D. D. G. M.

Q.—Is a P. M. justified in installing a W. M. when he knows the W. M. elect is in arrears for dues?

A.—If any member of the Lodge objects to the installation of the W. M. elect, on the ground that he is in arrears for dues, the installing officer would be justified in not proceeding with the installation until the dues were paid.

If no objection is made, the installing officer would be justified in installing the W. M. elect, although he might know that he was in arrear for dues. If all the brethren declare that they are still satisfied with their choice, the installing officer may proceed with the installation.

Q.—In further reference to my question *re*. Honorary members in your August number, I send you a copy of our By-laws, Article 11 of which reads:—"Brethren may be declared Honorary members by vote of the Lodge, as a mark of respect or in consideration of their services or zeal in the cause of Masonry. Any Honorary member shall be exempt from dues; but should he take office he shall be placed on the list of subscribing members."

I would call the particular attention of the very able editor of the Jurisprudence department of *THE CRAFTSMAN* to the part I have italicised, should he take office he shall be placed on the list of subscribing members. In face of this, if an Honorary member is elected to office, at the expiration of his term of office does he resume his former position as an Honorary member *without a vote of the Lodge?*