

set aside even one section or article of those ancient Constitutions, which are the fundamental law of the Rite. No doubt the mistake was unwittingly made, but still the mistakes and oversights that the ablest of men at times fall into, cannot exonerate others if they persist in violating an acknowledged law, after the existence of that law has been plainly pointed out to them. It is now therefore incumbent upon the members of the Rite in Canada to yield their allegiance to the body that is alone entitled to receive it, and that body is, without a shadow of doubt, the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, which has the sole right to exercise authority over the whole of North America, excepting only that portion which was yielded to the S. C. of the Northern Jurisdiction at its formation in 1815. Up to 1874 all members of the Rite made in Canada, under the authority of the Supreme Council of England, and by the tacit consent of the S. C. of the Southern Jurisdiction U. S., are regular and legitimate. Since the withdrawal of the English authority in 1874, and the illegal creation of the so-called Supreme Council of Canada, all persons receiving Degrees under the auspices of the last mentioned body, are irregular and illegitimate, and must of necessity be healed by the lawful authority alone entitled to receive them, before they can be considered as members of the A. and A. S. Rite at all. The only course that can now be lawfully followed is this: Let the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction U. S., declare the so-called Supreme Council of Canada dissolved, as being from its inception an illegal body; form its members into a Grand Consistory for the Dominion of Canada, and give it authority to heal those brethren who have been inadvertently misled into considering themselves members of the Rite. This will no doubt be a bitter pill for Canadians to swallow, but what else can be done? The fundamental Con-

stitutions to which the Rite owes its existence, and under which alone it exercises its lawful authority, must be obeyed to the very letter, because, to again quote Bro. Pike, "no man has ever lawfully received the Degrees of the Rite, without swearing to maintain them as its Supreme Law." This solemn obligation, now that it is brought plainly to our remembrance, must be respected, even at the sacrifice of national feeling or of personal consequence. We must now retrace our steps, and yield our allegiance to that Supreme Council—that of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States—which is alone entitled to receive it, and which cannot lawfully refuse to receive it.

S. P. OF THE R. S.

"Ye Are Brethren."

BY BRO. CORNELIUS MOORE.

Brother is an old word, for it was used in the earliest periods of recorded history. It has come down to us in almost every language of the earth. On the plains of Shinar, when the presumption of those early builders was humbled by the "confusion of tongues," it multiplied itself to meet the emergency, and was at once adopted into every dialect and idiom of language. It has been preserved ever since, and is now spoken and understood in every tongue and tribe and people of the world. It was uttered by Homer when he wrote the *Iliad* and sung the achievements of ancient Greece. Demosthenes in his matchless orations; by David the sweet singer of Israel, when he penned his immortal songs; and by the "Man of Calvary," when he taught the multitudes through the cities of India, and on the mountains and lakes of Galilee, John heard it, when he wandered and worshipped, an exile on the lone island. It is a word consecrated of Heaven—for Jehovah has spoken it. It is in the mouth of the learned and the unlearned, the refined and civilized, as well as the unlettered savage of the woods and the plains. It is known in the vocabulary of angels, and understood by all men, in all lands and ages, as well as in the hall and around the altar of every Masonic home. Brother!

"In wisdom hast Thou made them all," said an inspired writer, in speaking of the works and the creations of Jehovah. Each of its kind, whether bird, beast, or man, has an affinity for, and a relation to every