

of a recognized Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. If the Supreme Council attempted to take such a step it would be an utter failure. Not only would it give no position to the Royal Order, but it would cut off the Supreme Council from all the other Councils of the world, and such a dangerous experiment is not to be lightly contemplated. As has been already explained, if the Royal Order merely wish an agreement, in the City of Edinburgh, as to admission of candidates, they can have their wish by arrangement with the Edinburgh Consistory, but if anything more be desired it seems entirely beyond the power of the Supreme Council to grant it.

“It must be kept in view that all the members of the Supreme Council are members of the Royal Order, and it can scarcely be conceived that they would wilfully do anything to injure it. But would the dropping of this agreement injure the Royal Order, or would it not, on the other hand, greatly add to its dignity? Facts are more important than the opinions of any Committee. If the Committee get their way the Royal Order remains in the position of being lower than, and a mere hanger on of the 18th degree. See, on the other hand, how in London and in the United States of America the Order is treated. A policy quite the reverse is adopted in both places. No one is admitted in either to the Royal Order unless he holds a high degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and what is the result? In these places the holding of the Royal Order is held to be an honor worth striving for. In Scotland it would be wise to adopt the same rule, and to admit no one to it who had not taken at least the 30th degree. This might be a bold policy, but in the end it would redound to the honor of the Order.

“Be this as it may, the Supreme Council must dispose of the question itself, and a safe course to follow may be suggested, viz. :—Declare the agreement of 1855 cancelled, but without prejudice to the Royal Order proposing any new agreement it sees fit, if it cannot arrange with the Edinburgh Rose Croix Chapter.”

Upon this report the Supreme Council for Scotland found that by the alterations made by the Royal Order on its fees of admission, the agreement in question was cancelled and is not now operative. Aside from its general interest, this matter has a special interest to many of the brethren in Canada, inasmuch as when steps were taken to establish a Rose Croix Chapter and a Council of Kadosh at St. John, New Brunswick, before the creation of a Supreme Council for Canada, all of those who took part in the proceedings, or who afterwards became members of the Scottish bodies of the Rite at St. John, had first to become members of the Royal Order of Scotland.

As has before been pointed out in these Reports, the Supreme Councils of England, of Scotland, of Ireland, hold an annual conference, at which each Council is represented by a certain number of delegates. The fifth of these annual conferences was held the present year on 25th of April, in Dublin, and was presided over by Ill. Bro. R. W. SHEKLETON, Lt. Grand Commander of the Irish Supreme Council. The following paragraphs from the report of the Scottish delegates submitted to this Council will be of interest to members of the Rite in this country :—“The first matter taken up related to communications from the Supreme Council of Greece as to a secession from its body, and the formation of a Grand