

for the peaceful Masonic Brotherhood, would in all probability awaken the vigilance of the press, and give rise to all sorts of conjectures, setting the telegraph wires at work to warn the Irish Constabulary of the suspicious appearance of Military men, supposed to be foreign officers of an expeditionary invading force of Fenian sympathizers. But seriously speaking, we are always glad to meet our brother Masons of the U. S. and give them a hearty welcome whenever they visit us, no matter how much we may differ in opinion and practice as to the working of the different degrees and Rites, and as Knights Templar, to receive them in our Preceptories with all the honors we can pay them, although it is not our custom to usurp the place of military men, by giving public receptions in uniform, or of making any pretension to be looked upon as such. Those of our Canadian Templar Brethren who are so much impressed by military display, had much better join one of the admirable volunteer bodies of the Dominion, where they can profitably acquire the duties of soldiers and legitimately exhibit themselves in uniform, but what possible connection has this military mania to do with "Freemasonry." The militia of a country may, without making themselves ridiculous, parade and drill, because it is presumed they organize for a specific purpose, and may some day be called upon to participate in military service, but Templar drills, with fantastic evolutions of no possible utility, can be for no other purpose but that of empty show and parade—a perfect waste of time that has nothing to recommend it.

The Great Chancellor, in his Memo., published at the end of last year's proceedings of Great Priory, pointed out that the Great Prior of the Dominion had no power to release Canadian members from their O.B. of conforming to the statutes, and therefore it is unreasonable and con-

trary to all ideas of propriety to endeavor to induce him to evade the existing regulations he is bound to uphold, by approving of unauthorized changes, merely to gratify the vanity and whims of a few members who appear to have paid but little or no attention to the history and object of the institution, and whose appreciation of it goes no further than that of mock military pomp and show.

ONE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GREAT  
PRIORY OF CANADA.  
Quebec, 28th June, 1879.

### Jurisprudence Department.

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

QUES.—The By-laws of a Lodge state that no new business shall be entered upon after ten p. m. Would Passing or Raising be considered *new business* in the sense in which the By-law is meant to curtail late sessions?

ANS.—In our opinion, the conferring of degrees would be considered as new business under this by-law. It certainly is not unfinished business, and it could only be deferred business in cases where the work on a particular candidate had been postponed at a previous meeting.

Q.—Is a Lodge working under Dispensation entitled to a Dispensation to attend Festivals, &c., in regalia, the same as a Lodge working under Warrant?

A.—No Lodge is entitled, as a matter of right, to wear Masonic clothing in public. The primary rule is that Masonic badges are not to be worn in public. The operation of this rule may be dispensed with by the Grand Master, or District Deputy Grand Master, in certain cases, when in their discretion they deem it advisable to do so. Each case depends on its own circumstances, and the Grand Master or D. D. G. M. may refuse to grant any dispensation that may be applied for, if they think proper.

We think there is no difference in this respect, between Lodges under dispensation and warranted Lodges. The Grand Master or D. D. G. M. might deem it improper to issue such