

Order as revised by Convent General, with certain alterations made by the Committee of Great Priory of Canada, was confirmed, adopted, and exemplified at the assembly. The officiating preceptory was the 'Richard Cœur de Lion,' the Preceptor being Bro. McMinn. The Great Prior expressed his approval of the excellent work and correct rendering of 'the beautiful and impressive ceremony which Great Priory had that day proclaimed.'

"Colonel Moore remains a firm adherent of the present qualifications for admittance to the Order, and speaks most forcibly against fanciful pre-requisites. The action taken at the last triennial meeting of the Grand Encampment of the U. S. A. is not at all relished by the Great Prior, as it seems our American fratres declined to accept Canada as its peer on the representative question. The scope of the changes made of late in the Templar body is clearly exhibited in the address, and proves that the originators of the scheme had a large field in view for their operations. That the Great Prior of Canada appreciated the great aims of the Convent General will be seen from the following: 'The object was to form the nucleus of a cosmopolitan chivalric fraternity, which it was hoped all English speaking Templars would gladly join, acknowledging H. R. H. the Prince of Wales as the *only* Grand Master.' The United States Templars, however, do not fancy such an absorption, and practically the plan is not feasible, however beautiful it looks on paper. It is interesting to note that our able brother remarks on the K. T. in U. S. A.: 'The earliest Grand Encampment, that of New York, was chartered by a Con-sistory 32°,' thus 'receiving its first impetus from the S. C. of the Ancient and Accepted Rite. The Order with them is therefore peculiarly American, derived from the Kadosh * * *, on which the death of the last Grand Master, De Molai the Martyr, is com-

memorated. * * * It is an ably formed organization. * * * Whatever the practices of the United States may be, they form no rule for the British branches of the Order. Appearing in public with Templar or Masonic emblems of any kind is opposed to our customs and long established usages, and *contrary to the wish of our Royal Grand Master.*' As Templars it would be well if this advice were always followed, but as a matter of fact, in England we have known a procession take place when the muster roll did not number 50, and a sorry exhibition it was a few years since in a country town, affording amusement to the crowd, but a source of grief to earnest brethren. Under the heading 'Historical References,' Bro. Moore alludes to the charter granted by the 'Mother Lodge Kil-winning,' Scotland, to certain brethren in Dublin, A. D. 1779, styling themselves the 'High Knights Templars' Lodge.' Our learned brother handsomely acknowledges his indebtedness for correct information as to this matter to R. W. Bro. James Horner Neilson, a *well known Masonic antiquarian of Dublin*, who has fully elucidated the whole subject. Bro. Moore thinks the petitioners must have been Templars before they applied for the warrant, and he is doubtless correct, and though the authority was simply for the Craft Degrees, we know often the *presence* of such a charter was all that was needed in the eyes of our brethren of the last century to assemble in any Masonic degrees. The *Canadian Craftsman* contains several articles of late by Colonel Moore, Great Prior, on the 'Modern Order of Knights Templar' and other chivalric subjects, which though too long and important for brief notice here should be carefully studied by all interested in the subject.

"The author does not think it likely that the high degrees were all invented and sprung suddenly into existence at the commencement of