

craft." And in another place, "As the Grand Lodge when congregated is a representative of every individual member of the fraternity, it necessarily possesses a supreme superintending authority, and the power of finally deciding on every case which concerns the interest of the craft. Any Lodge or brother, therefore, who may feel aggrieved by the decision of any other Masonic authority or jurisdiction, may appeal to the Grand Lodge against such decision. The appeal must be made in writing specifying the particular grievance complained of, and be transmitted to the Grand Secretary. A notice and copy of the appeal must also be sent by the appellant to the party against whose decision the appeal is made." Now, it will be easily seen that just as long as any Lodge exists in the territory not only not recognizing, but in defiance of the authority of the G. L. of Q., her Constitution is violated, and she is not supreme in her own jurisdiction,—her supremacy exists only on paper, and ends there. No doubt from the resolutions recently passed by various Grand Lodges anent this subject, they carefully counted the cost before according to Quebec recognition as a supreme Grand Lodge, and they have thereby re-affirmed their determination to back up Quebec in the struggle even to the bitter end. It does not seem as if England and Scotland fully took in what this means, or they would hardly persist in defying the rest of the Masonic world, as they have done, and are now doing. Our Masonry in Quebec would be of no avail to us unless we were recognized outside our own territory, no matter how well we did our work in that territory. Then again, there were English and Scotch Lodges who joined the movement for the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in consequence of the assurance that the Grand Lodge of Quebec was to be the supreme authority in the Province, and faith must be kept

with their brethren, and it would be much better for these Lodges to resume allegiance with their Mother Grand Lodges, which are bona fide Grand Lodges, than to be a constituent portion of an abortion. It might also be reasonably expected that those Grand Lodges who have recognized Quebec would as promptly withdraw their recognition, should she attempt to compromise the principle at stake in this matter, and it must not be overlooked that England has weakened her never tenable position materially by her recognition of the legality of Quebec, although she attached to that recognition conditions that she should have known right well that Quebec could not, and would not accept. The fact of England still retaining Lodges in Egypt and Nova Scotia, is simply an aggravation of her wrong doing in the case of Quebec, and renders it more imperative still, if such were possible, that with Quebec there must be no surrender of the principle involved,—it must be, do or die. England and Scotland must withdraw their subordinate Lodges.

COSMOPOLITE.

Jurisprudence Department.

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

QUERY.—On a Lodge or Chapter being suspended for failing to make regular returns, and pay usual fees to Grand Lodge or Chapter, what is the *status* of the members of the suspended Lodge or Chapter? Are they also suspended, and unable to visit? If so, those members who regularly paid their dues would really be unjustly dealt with.

ANSWER.—The law on this subject is determined by the local regulations of each Grand Lodge, or the decisions of Grand Masters, which have been approved by Grand Lodge, or the decisions of the Grand Lodge itself.

One general rule is that when a Mason is suspended for any cause whatever, he is, for the time of such