

sprang not from the midst of soft raiment and sumptuous fare, they reposed not on the bed of down, they were not brought up in the splendid palace and nurtured in the lap of luxury. Is there no significance in the fact, he continued, that in all civilized countries the franchise is constantly being extended and people are learning more and more to govern themselves to a greater or less degree in a constitutional manner? All this displays one thing and one thing only; the influence of man on man—the Masonic principle in the race.”

R.W. Bro. B. Tooke, announced on behalf of the Montreal Temple Company, that the building would be ready for occupation by May 1. All the stock had been subscribed and 40 per cent. had been paid up.

The newly-elected officers were installed by the retiring Grand Master, M.W. Bro. John P. Noyes, with R.W. Bro. W. H. Whyte acting as Grand Director of Ceremonies.

The action of M. W. Bro. Noyes in issuing a proclamation declaring clandestine and illegal and forbidding any intercourse whatever with the members of a lodge in this city holding a charter from the Symbolic Sovereign Grand Lodge of Spain at Madrid, which had invaded the territory of the Quebec Grand Lodge, was sustained. The petition which the members of the Spanish Lodge had, upon finding out their mistake, sent in to the Grand Lodge asking to be admitted into the local lodges under the Quebec jurisdiction, was referred to a committee, which reported yesterday afternoon, when it was decided that as the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Spain had invaded the territory of the Quebec Grand Lodge, all recognition of the Spanish Grand Lodge should at once cease, and that the edict of the Grand Master should still remain in force.

M.W. Bro. Fred. Massey, the newly installed Grand Master, has appointed R.W. Bro. Dr. H. LeRoy Fulier, of Royal Canadian Lodge, Sweetsburg, as D.D.G.M. of Bedford district.

It was announced that \$500 had been left for the benevolent fund of St. John's Lodge, No. 3, Quebec, by the widow of a former member of the lodge in accordance with the wishes of her deceased husband, who in the latter years of his life removed to the United States.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THREE GRAND LODGES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland were formed in 1717, 1736, and 1729 respectively, and have generally held intimate and friendly intercourse with each other. So much so has this been the case that more than one Grand Master has in turn held sway over two or three jurisdictions, thus Lord Kingston, who was Grand Master in England in 1728, was Grand Master of Ireland in 1730; Earl Kintore was Grand Master of Scotland in 1728, and of England in 1740; James, Earl of Morton, held the same offices in 1739 and 1741 respectively, and several other instances might be quoted. But, notwithstanding these facts, the laws or “Constitutions” of the three Grand Lodges differ in many important respects with regard to the power of the Grand Master, the titles and precedence of the Grand Officers, and other matters, and I shall now proceed to quote the principal points of difference.

First as to the composition of the body known as the Grand Lodge. That of England consists of the Grand Master, all present and Past Grand Officers, the Grand Stewards of the year, and all actual Masters and Wardens of the subordinate Lodges, with all Past Masters who are continuously subscribers to a regular Lodge under its jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland consists of the Grand Master, Past Grand Master, Depute and Substitute Grand Masters, Provincial Grand Masters, Actual and Proxy Colonial and Foreign Grand Masters, the Grand Wardens,