

toria Chapter by issuing a duplicate warrant. This was in gross violation of Masonic law, as well as of the treaty by which the Grand Chapter of Canada was recognized. But the Grand Chapter of England claimed that the warrant of Victoria Chapter had been purloined and not surrendered, and that the chapter still existed, and, therefore, it had a right to issue a duplicate warrant. It expressly disavowed the creation of a new chapter, and admitted that it had no right to do so.

So far, then, as the British Grand Chapters are concerned, they all have conceded that they have no right to charter new bodies in Canada, having only the right to maintain their old bodies there by virtue of a reservation in their recognition of the Grand Chapter of Canada acceded to by the latter.

When the Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed in 1869, the lamented Bro. Gouley, of Missouri, was the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada near his Grand Lodge, and opposed the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec with his usual ardor and vehemence; and when it was recognized, he set up the claim that it should have jurisdiction only over the lodges which adhered to it. This was in direct conflict with the law as then settled, but his influence availed to re-open the question; but it has since been fully settled against Bro. Gouley's position, by the overwhelming voice of the Craft in two recent notable instances.

Under this law, the Grand Lodge of Quebec has jurisdiction over all the lodges in that Province, and the Grand Chapter over all the chapters. There are, however, two English Lodges in that Province, and we have no doubt that the attempted revival of Victoria Chapter and the chartering of three Mark lodges were obtained by the adherents of those two lodges, to strengthen them in their position of opposition to the Grand Lodge of Quebec. We notice that

the Grand Mark Lodge understands that the Quebec claim is that these lodges became extinct on the formation of the new Grand Lodge; that is not so, the claim is that they passed at once under the jurisdiction of the new Grand Lodge; and if they refuse to obey its laws, they may be dealt with as rebellious lodges, precisely as if they had been chartered by the new Grand Lodge.

The Grand Chapter of Quebec was formed in 1876, and has been recognized by all Grand Chapters except the Grand Chapter of England, which tendered a recognition with the reservation of jurisdiction over English Chapters, and the Grand Chapter of Quebec declined to accept any qualified recognition.

The Grand Mark Lodge was formed in 1856, but it had not in 1864 been recognized by a single Grand Body, and until about that time its existence was not known to the Masonic world. It was first formed by a convention of Mark Master Masons, not representing any lodge, and the members of one lodge. In a short time, however, three other "time immemorial lodges" gave in their adhesion; an effort was made to consolidate all Mark Lodges in England under its authority; slow progress was made, but in 1870 it had under its authority ten "time immemorial" lodges and seven Mark Lodges chartered by the Grand Chapter of Scotland.

The Grand Lodge of England refused to recognize it on the ground that, by the treaty of 1813, the Mark degree was excluded from the list of Masonic degrees, thus also deciding that after 1813 there was no authority for holding a Mark Lodge under the charter of a Symbolic Lodge. The Grand Chapter of Scotland made an effort to induce the Grand Chapter of England to assume control of the Mark degree, but failing in the attempt, it unanimously decided against the recognition of the Grand Mark Lodge.