

within his district, and he may suspend the Lodge or brother who shall refuse to comply with such order, and shall immediately report the circumstance to the Grand Master. If he neglects to proceed on any case or business sent for his decision within a reasonable time, it may be sent to the Grand Secretary. An appeal lies in all cases from D.D.G.M. to Grand Master, or Grand Lodge. He may summon any brother or Lodge in his district to attend him and produce warrants, books, papers, and accounts of such Lodge, or certificates of such brother, and if not complied with, can issue a peremptory summons, and may, in case of contumacy, suspend the Lodge or brother. He can give or refuse consent for the removal of a Lodge from town to town within his district, but not from his district into another, nor from another into his own, without the Grand Master's sanction. He can grant dispensations for festivals and public processions, reporting the same to the Grand Master. He must, fourteen days before the annual meeting of Grand Lodge, transmit a circumstantial account of his proceedings, and of the state of Masonry within his district, also a list of any Lodges constituted since his last return, and the fees due thereon to Grand Lodge. He may appoint a District Chaplain and Secretary during pleasure, but they shall have, no rank in Grand Lodge in consequence of such appointment. It should also be remembered that the D.D.G.M. is not elected by Grand Lodge, but is appointed by the Grand Master on the recommendation of Lodge representatives of each section, which should tend to circumscribe the powers of the office as *les delegata non posse delegata est*. The point is also under consideration here as to whether or no the D.D.G.M. has the right to assume and drop, at will, as may suit his convenience or pleasure, the rights conferred on him by the Constitution ex-officio. Also, if, when

making an official visit to the Lodge of which he is a member, he can exercise the privileges of membership—thereby appearing in a double capacity. The Constitution says he may preside in every Lodge he visits, does it not follow that in order to exercise such powers as are conferred on him he must be present as a visitor, officially. Also, would not the W.M., when seated in the chair and holding the gavel, keeping in view the despotic nature of his powers, as such he justified in gavelling down the D. D. G. M. should he, in an arbitrary manner, forbid the W.M. to permit any proceedings under discussion, and not fully decided upon. It being seemingly understood that the W.M. is responsible to Grand Master or to Grand Lodge for the proper and efficient ruling of his Lodge, in the event of the W.M. suffering himself to be overruled by the D.D.G.M., would he thereby be relieved of responsibility?

It would appear that hitherto there has been no necessity to question the acts of any D.D.G.M., but they have all been accustomed to do what seemed right in their own eyes, but now that the matter has been made a subject for discussion, we want to know just where we are? Will you or some of your enlightened contributors, who understand the subject, give us more light, as it now seems but darkness visible? From the wide difference of opinion prevailing among the brethren, the subject, seemingly, requires

#### VENTILATION.

Montreal, January, 1879.

P.S.—In most of the American jurisdictions, I believe, the powers of this office are very carefully defined by Constitution, and are of a very limited nature.

[We will give the above our attention in the next issue of the CRAFTSMAN.—ED.]

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