

though the Grand Chapter of Canada had not been formed." The Grand Chapter of Canada accepted this recognition, and kept the condition. At least one chapter remained under English jurisdiction, and subsequently the Grand Chapter of England undertook to issue a warrant to attach a chapter to an English lodge in Canada; the Grand Chapter of Canada remonstrated, and at first the Grand Chapter of England insisted that it had a right, under the treaty between the two Grand Lodges, to attach a chapter to each lodge, but upon the Grand Chapter of Canada's pointing out that the Grand Lodge of Canada was an entirely distinct body from the Grand Chapter, the Grand Chapter of England dropped its claim, and the warrant was withheld and the chapter not formed. The discussion ended in the acquiescence of all parties, that the Grand Chapter of England could issue no *new* warrants in Canada.

The English Chapter could confer the Royal Arch degree, but not the Mark degree, nor any other of the "intermediate degrees," while the chapters under the Grand Chapter of Canada practiced the American system and conferred the four degrees. After the recognition and until 1864 (at least), the members of the English chapter (St. Paul's) were accustomed to take the Mark and other intermediate degrees in the Canada chapters, so that in 1864 the Grand Chapter of Canada was called upon to provide them with proper certificates, and the Grand Chapter directed the Grand Scribe E. to prepare such certificates in the form prescribed by the M. E. Z. for brethren receiving the intermediate degrees in chapters under the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter of Canada.

We should remark, in passing, that the Grand Chapter of Ireland, in its recognition of the Grand Chapter of Canada, in addition to the reservation made by the Grand Chapter of

England, reserved the right to issue warrants to chapters to be attached to Irish Lodges then existing in Canada. But this power was never exercised, and the reservation was extinguished by the adhesion of all the Irish Lodges to the Grand Lodge of Canada.

When the Grand Chapter of Canada was formed, it declared in its Constitution that it had "sole government" of "lodges of Most Excellent, Past and Mark Master Masons within the Province," as well as chapters of Royal Arch Masons.

The United States Grand Chapters recognized the Grand Chapter of Canada, without conditions or limitations.

Thus it will be seen that the Grand Chapter of Canada claimed exclusive jurisdiction in that Province, and all others conceded it, with the exception of the single reservation that existing chapters might remain under their original jurisdiction; and all agreed that they would grant no new charters in Canada. This agreement has been faithfully kept, and no British Grand Body has undertaken to create a lodge or chapter in Canada except the Grand Mark Lodge, with a single exception.

In 1864, Comp. A. A. Stevenson, Grand Superintendent for Montreal District, reported that in 1863 the remaining members of Victoria Chapter concluded to surrender their old warrant and take one from the Grand Chapter of Canada; that the warrant had been surrendered to him, and he had transmitted it to the Grand Z., who issued a warrant for a new chapter (Mt. Horeb); the Grand Z. reported that the application for a new warrant "was accompanied by a formal surrender of their English warrant." The Grand Chapter confirmed the issuing of the warrant. Nothing further was heard of Victoria Chapter, and there was no pretence of its meeting or having even "a name to live," until 1880, when the Grand Chapter of England undertook to revive Vic-