

GRAFTSMAN were not published as editorials, or in such a manner as to make us responsible for the opinions expressed in them.

From the Report before us we find that there are under the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Council, 18 subordinate bodies, distributed as follows: in the Province of Ontario, 6; in the Province of Quebec, 3; in New Brunswick, 3; in Nova Scotia, 1. And the number of members on the Register. August, 1878, is 335.

The following are the principal officers for the year:—

T. D. Harington, 33°, M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander.

Robt. Marshall, 33°, P. Lieut. Gr. Commander.

John W. Murton, 33°, Ill. Sec. General H. E.

Hugh A. MacKay, 33°, Ill. Treas. General H. E.

John V. Ellis, 33°, Ill. Grand Chancellor.
David R. Munro, 33°, Ill. Grand Master of Ceremonies.

Wm. H. Hutton, 33°, Ill. Grand Marshall.
Isaac H. Stearns, 33°, Ill. Grand Standard Bearer.

William Reid, 33°, Ill. Grand Captain of the Guard.

The chain of union was formed and the Council closed its fifth session in Peace, Love and Harmony.

Masonic Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.

D. D. G. M.

BY GEORGE C. BOWN.

"I am speaking to elicit truth, not to maintain opinions."—*Coningsby*.

The object of the enquiry into the powers of this office was to draw forth information so that the Craft might, through the medium of your journal, become generally informed on the subject, and specially was it hoped to afford the Brethren holding this office an opportunity to learn not how great but how little power they are invested with by the Constitution.

It has produced a treatise on the subject which certainly shews evi-

dence of having been carefully prepared, but in its result has been very much calculated to mislead those who are not accustomed to think for themselves, but are willing to take on faith almost any exposition of Masonic law that is laid before them by those to whom they are accustomed to look for light and guidance. There is pervading the whole thing so much disingenuousness, and such an amount of special pleadings, so much error mingled with truth, that it seems well to look carefully at some of the specious statements so well calculated to lead astray, and, if possible, to prevent a continuation of error to the rising generation.

There is no doubt but that the office of Provincial Grand Master under England is the sire of our D. D. G. M., and in defining the powers, &c., of the office in our (Quebec) Constitution, no doubt some plagiarism was done on the English Constitution, and, perhaps, other Constitutions were likewise called into requisition.

It is certainly very misleading to say—"From an examination of these provisions we find that they are very similar to our present regulations governing the office of D. D. G. M." It would be more instructive to say that in certain points indicated in our Constitution the two offices have certain powers in common, and it would have been more satisfactory to have stated that their whole tenor is the same as far as they run parallel, and in many points the language is identical in describing certain attributes common to both offices, but the two offices must not be confounded as conferring equal powers, for the D. D. G. M. only possesses certain portions of the powers possessed by the Provincial Grand Master, and it is a well-known aphorism that the whole is greater than a part.

The clause—"D. D. G. Masters can only exercise such functions as are specially given to them by the Constitutional provisions which create the office"—seems to contain the meat of