

diction of the same degrees, is not recognized in principle or suffered to be practiced.

"The argument advanced in behalf of said Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons by R. E. Comp. G. R. Portal, Representative of the Grand Chapter of Quebec near the aforesaid Grand Lodge, in his communication to the M. E. Grand Z. of the Grand Chapter of Quebec, under date of October 10, 1888, that the English warrants creating these Mark Lodges were intended solely for the convenience of Master Masons holding *English* certificates, and not Canadian certificates, because, as he says, 'Your Chapters are not recognized by the Grand Chapter of England, to whom and to the Grand Lodge of England these brethren owe exclusive allegiance,' and therefore could not apply to Chapters in the Province of Quebec for the Mark degree, is sophistical and unsound, and without authority either in civil or masonic law to stand upon.

"Because the Grand Chapter of England has assumed unto itself all the arrogance of English aristocracy, and is puffed up by the pomp and show and glitter of royalty, and have no established fraternal relations through an exchange of representatives with other Grand Chapters in all respects its equal, I am not prepared to admit that the rights of English Masons are any more exclusive than are the rights of Masons everywhere; nor that the rights and prerogatives of an English Grand Body of Masons are paramount to the rights and prerogatives of any other Grand Masonic Body upon the face of the globe.

"Whenever an Englishman enters the territory of any other state, province or country, he becomes amenable to the laws of the state, province or country in which he sojourns. His allegiance to his mother country he may renounce at will, and enter into a new covenant of allegiance with his adopted country.

"So, when an English Mason enters the territory of another sovereign

Grand Body of the same Order to which he belongs, he must yield obedience to the Grand Body within whose jurisdiction he may be found. He may sever his relations with his mother lodge, and enter into other and new relations with any other lodge that will receive him.

"As the M. E. Grand Z. of the Grand Chapter of Quebec has well said, 'The weak point in that argument is, that there is not the slightest connection between the English Blue Lodges and Mark Lodges in England, and it is not easy to believe that the exile of an English Master Mason invests the Grand Mark Lodge with a jurisdiction over him which did not exist in England.' And then, again, it will be observed that it is not claimed or pretended on the part of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales, etc., that the resolutions extending recognition and the establishment of fraternal relations and an exchange of representatives between and on the part of those two Grand Bodies respectively, that said Grand Mark Lodge, either tacitly or expressly, directly or indirectly, reserved unto themselves any right or power to grant warrants for the creation of Mark Lodges within the territorial jurisdiction of the new Province of Quebec.

"Granting it to be true—which I do not admit or understand to be seriously claimed—that previous to the formation of the Grand Chapter of Quebec, the aforesaid Grand Mark Lodge were invested with the power to create Mark Lodges within that Province; by their act of recognition of the Grand Chapter of Quebec, which was then exercising and claiming to have the constitutional right to confer in their several Subordinate Chapters the Mark Degree, they acknowledged the sovereign power and supremacy of the Grand Chapter of that Province with the exclusive jurisdiction over the Mark degree in connection with the other degrees then, and now, con-