

Wilson say: "The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, recently established, was *like themselves*, now a Grand Lodge of Canada"? Can anything be like another without possessing the like powers and qualities? If the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia is now a G. L. of Canada, like *our* G. L. of Canada, it follows as a natural consequence that the G. L. of Nova Scotia can establish lodges wherever the G. L. of Canada can do it.

You term "the right of appeal from the chair" my old hobby. Well, be it so, everyone has his hobby. You give one of Dr. Mackey's expressions regarding Grand Masters, and seem to think that that is in opposition to the ground which I take. Allow me to say that I think it is not, as that passage does not, nor can it have any reference to decisions of the Grand Master other than those while *presiding in* Grand Lodge; for if it were otherwise, if the Grand Master *outside* the Grand Lodge could do and act as he pleases without responsibility, then not only Dr. Mackey would have contradicted himself, but also older authorities would be contradicted. While presiding in Grand Lodge his ruling or decisions cannot be appealed against; and if you will read further on in Mackey you will find that the decisions he speaks of are those in the G. M.'s official position, like the Master in his lodge. Mackey, borrowing the language of a Committee of G. L. of New York, says:—"That no appeal lies from the G. M.'s decision, because he is, in his official position, required, like the Master in his lodge, to see that the Constitutions and Laws of Masonry are faithfully observed. He cannot do this if his opinion or decision may be instantly set aside by an appeal to that majority which is about to violate them." But what does Dr. Mackey say in regard to acts of the Grand Master *outside* of the Grand Lodge; the supremacy of the Grand Lodge over the Grand Master, and his responsibility to the Craft? I will quote a few passages.

Immediately preceding the one you quote you will find: "A Grand Master cannot revoke the warrant of a lodge, for this is the peculiar prerogative of the Grand Lodge; but he may suspend the operation of the warrant until the next communication of the Grand Lodge, *which body alone is competent to revise or approve of his action.*" Again: "The principles of equality and justice upon which the institution is founded, render it necessary that there should be a remedy for every injury done to, or injustice inflicted upon the humblest of its members; for in Masonry as in the municipal law it is held as a maxim, that *there is no wrong without a remedy.*" Again: "The Grand Master may suspend the work of a chartered lodge; from that suspension of work *there is of course an appeal to the Grand Lodge.*" Again: "The Grand Master cannot demand the delivery of the warrant into his custody." Again: "The Grand Master may suspend the Master from office until the next communication of the Grand Lodge, *when he will be subject to a trial.*" Again: "There is no higher body in Masonry than the Grand Lodge." Again: "The Grand Master is the officer and the organ of the Craft in general, and not of the Grand Lodge; to the Craft alone he can be said to have any rightful responsibility." Again: "It is not to be doubted that the Grand Master is *not an irresponsible officer.* If the Grand Master were not responsible to some *superior power* he alone would be the exception to that perfect adjustment of balances which pervades and directs the whole machinery of Masonic government." Again: "The Grand Lodge possesses the power of exercising *penal jurisdiction over the Grand Master.*"