

to follow the preferring of charges. But an improper sympathy or social predilection smothers the promptings of masonic duty, and the damaging members are allowed to remain in good standing, to prey upon the credulous and confiding, and to bring odium upon an organization which only exists to promote human perfection. At common law the accomplice is as bad as the thief, and a mason that will shield an offender against our laws and discipline is not a bit better than such offender.

We hold it to be the first duty of a Craftsman to see that his Lodge is kept pure and undefiled, and he should stop at nothing to keep it so.

Drunkenness, debauchery, and fraud must not, cannot be practised with impunity; and no matter what the social status of a "fast brother" may be in the profane world, he has no claim to immunity from an overhauling by the Fraternity, and expulsion, if found guilty of charges which may be made against him and substantiated. There is entirely too much Miss Nancy-ism in winking at the shortcomings of these Masonic cheats, and it is a great pity that our discriminating shepherds do not get up a full cry after these wolves in sheep's clothing, and hunt them out of the fold."

JURISPRUDENCE.

QUESTION.—If a Master Mason raised in England, would in this country, be allowed to enter a Lodge of Royal Arch Masons, or be entitled to any of their privileges?

ANSWER.—A Master Mason could not be permitted to enter a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in this or any other country; and the only privilege he could have would be that of petitioning for the degrees conferred under the Chapter Warrant, and this without regard to the place of his receiving the M. Mason degree.

QUESTION.—If a fellow Craft Mason has a right to sign and recommend a petition?

ANSWER.—Yes. The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Canada declares that a brother is made a member of the Lodge on the night of initiation into our order, and as such is entitled to take part in all its general proceedings, including that of bringing in and recommending petitions.

QUESTION.—I am a member of a Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada. I protested against allowing a visiting brother entering the Lodge on the following grounds, viz: That no Mason has a right to visit when the Lodge he hails from has seceded from the Grand Lodge of Canada and has acknowledged the Grand Lodge of Quebec so-called. Was I correct in so doing.

ANSWER.—Yes, most decidedly. No subordinate Lodge can be justified in admitting Masons professing to hail from a Lodge that has no legal or legitimate status, and any Lodge doing so would render itself subject to discipline and possibly to the loss of its warrant. The so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec is not recognized as a legitimate body of Masons, by the Grand Lodge of Canada which has prohibited all Masonic intercourse with Masons hailing therefrom.

QUESTION.—A Member's resignation is accepted and a dimit granted. Can the dimit be withheld, because subsequently to its being granted at a subsequent meeting of the Lodge a charge of fraud is preferred?

ANSWER.—We are of the opinion that when a Lodge accepts the resignation of one of its members, and grants a dimit, he is entitled to claim it. The brother's membership has ceased, and his obligations to that Lodge in particular are ended. A charge subsequently preferred