

## JURISPRUDENCE.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A. N., Ont.—Can a private lodge “expel” a Mason?

Certainly not. The greatest punishment which can be inflicted by a private lodge is “suspension,” and in cases of a serious nature, the lodge may recommend Grand Lodge to “expel” the offender. See Const., Sec. 146, pp. 52 and 53. There is, however, a remarkable verbal error in said section (146) wherein the word “un-Masonic” is used for “Masonic.” Compare Constitution, page 96, “Masonic Trials”—“Masonic” (not *un-Masonic*) “offences.”

See also Constitution, Sec. 24, page 26, in which it is declared that “in Grand Lodge alone resides the power of ‘expelling’ brethren from the craft.”

J. B. S., Ont.—Who constitute a “quorum” for the transaction of business at Communications of the Grand Lodge?

The representatives present of at least three warranted lodges. See Constitution?

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, Sec. 14, page 9, declares:

“No business shall be transacted at the Annual Communication, or at any Emergent Communication called for any other purpose than the performance of a Masonic ceremony, unless there be representatives of at least three lodges present.”

H. S., Que.—(1.) When the Grand Master is “absent” from the Province who performs his duties? (2.) Would any executive or other like acts done by the Grand Master during such “absence” be regular and valid?

(1.) The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, Sec. 54, page 15,

provides, *inter alia*, that “in case of the absence of the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master assumes his prerogatives, powers and duties.”

Sec. 55 further provides that in the absence of the Grand Master the duty of the Deputy Grand Master shall be “to exercise all the prerogatives and perform all the duties of Grand Master.”

Sec. 15, page 9, provides that “in the absence of the Grand Master from the province, the Deputy Grand Master may even “summon and hold Grand Lodges of emergency, whenever the good of the craft shall, in his opinion, require it.”

The corresponding clauses of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in the Province of Ontario, are of similar import but more explicit.

Sec. 46, page 30, provides that “in the temporary absence of the Grand Master from the province, notified by him to the Grand Secretary, the Deputy Grand Master shall possess all the powers of the Grand Master;” and should the Grand Master be rendered incapable of discharging the duties of his office by “permanent absence” from the province, the Deputy Grand Master shall forthwith assume the functions of Grand Master until the next annual election, &c. Sec. 20, page 25, is to the same purport as Sec. 15, page 9, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Quebec cited above. The provisions of most other Grand Lodge Constitutions are, *in re*, analogous to the foregoing.

(2.) Secs. 54 and 55 of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Quebec also answer the second question put by our correspondent, in the negative; by affirming that during the absence of the Grand Master from the jurisdiction, “the Deputy Grand Master shall exercise all the prerogatives and perform all the duties of Grand Master.”

F. L. N., Ont.—Which is the more correct “By Laws” or “Eye-Laws?”