

with M. W. Bro. Robert Morris, then Deputy and since Grand Master of Kentucky, were present by invitation to advise and assist, and the two bodies were united as the *Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada*. This union was everywhere recognized. We have no data before us as to the ultimate disposition of the two Provincial Grand Lodges, but presume that they ceased to exist by the affiliation of their lodges with the Grand Lodge of Canada. This was the Grand Lodge which held jurisdiction over Canada East and Canada West in 1867, when the Dominion of Canada was formed. The Dominion includes New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, (Canada East), Ontario, (Canada West), with a local Parliament in each, and a supreme Parliament over the whole. The Craft in New Brunswick and in Nova Scotia have been formed into sovereign Grand Lodges.

It is asserted that because Canada is divided into two districts or departments, that each is entitled to a Grand Lodge, and that such a grand lodge as the Grand Lodge of Canada cannot rightfully exist. How monstrous! How unmasonic! How utterly destructive and revolutionary! Nothing in the history of Masonry in the States is analogous to it. There is the fact, that though the political *status* is changed, the Grand Lodge is there, complete in its constitution, organization and government, as ever. Who possesses the right to abridge its powers? to reduce its jurisdiction? to change its government? Until its political *status* is greatly changed, the right is in the Grand Lodge of Canada alone. Every step taken by the Grand Lodge of Quebec is contrary to the spirit of masonry, and void. The lodges in the respective Judicial Grand Divisions of Illinois have just as much right to form grand lodges—the rebellion in New York in 1849—the formation of grand lodges in large cities, have just as much argument to sustain them, as this forced and unseasonable appeal to passions and prejudices in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. It is in the face of law, order, security, confidence, unity and good will. Upon this the *Freemason*, of London, says:

“It was the bounden duty of the promoters of this division to lay their statements in masonic form before the Grand Lodge of Canada—it was their duty to leave no stone unturned to obtain the sanction of the Supreme Body whose warrants they held—prior to raising the flag of independence, and defying the public opinion of the Order throughout the world. It is a sad state of things to contemplate—authority defied—fraternity disregarded—the sacred obligations of the Craft profaned or forgotten—when all the teachings of Freemasonry inculcate forbearance, truth, and brotherly love!”

We are in receipt of a courteous and able letter from Bro. J. H. Graham, Grand Master of the Quebec party, acknowledging the reception of the January and February numbers of *The Trowel*, and directing our attention to the formation of Grand Lodges in this country, and particularly so to those of Washington, Idaho and Montana.

The comity of the Masonic *World* in regard to Grand Lodge jurisdiction is substantially this:—

1. Where a home government has one or more Grand Lodges at home, as in the case of Great Britain, and has territorial and provincial governments under her control, the Grand Lodges of no other country exercise any Masonic jurisdiction over any portion of such provinces or territory. The Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, have had and still have both provincial and subordinaté