

own Constitution, from that of Scotland, and from the fundamental principles enunciated and the policy adopted by other old Grand Lodges, that the claim of the Grand Lodge of England was not based on the ancient constitutions of the fraternity as to the rights, privileges and prerogatives of Grand Lodges. At the same time I also submitted to Grand Lodge the course which it could constitutionally adopt in vindication of her just rights if unhappily all other measures should fail, which latter I devoutly hoped might not be the case; and for many reasons adduced, I earnestly begged Grand Lodge to defer immediate action thereon, in order to give further opportunity for the more full consideration of the whole matter by all parties involved, and with the hope that the consummation so much to be desired, might, if possible, be attained by the use of other means more consonant with the fraternal spirit of our Order.

"And now that Grand Lodge may be fully aware of how these matters have been viewed by leading brethren abroad, whose opinions will doubtless be considered important to you." These are given at length.

The M. W. Grand Master next, under the heading of "Statement and Recapitulation," adds: "I deem it well also, at this time, to call attention to some of the interjurisdictional laws of the Craft, and to recapitulate some of the important, fundamental principles involved in the formation and proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"1. That it was the inherent right and the bounden duty of the Craft, without exterior consent, and without let or hinderance from any source, to form a Grand Lodge having exclusive sovereign jurisdiction within the Province of Quebec, after 'the Province of Canada' was, by 'the British North America Act, 1867, severed into two separate and distinct Provinces,' called the 'Province of Quebec' and the 'Province of Ontario.'

"2. That all the private lodges in the Province, were by circular duly signed, requested to be constitutionally represented at the convention held for the purpose of forming this Grand Lodge.

"3. That at least duly represented private lodges must unite in the establishment of a Grand Lodge, and that the number of lodges thus co-operating, should constitute a majority of all the regular private lodges existing within the territory for which the Sovereign Grand Body is formed; and that the union and co operation of all the lodges so situated, is supremely desirable, when practicable.

"4. That more than three, and they constituting a majority of all the regular lodges within the Province, were duly represented in the convention at which the Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed.

"5. That it is the duty of every private lodge situated within the territorial jurisdiction of a regularly formed Grand Lodge, but which, through any cause, was not represented at its organization, to become, at an early day thereafter, of allegiance to the new Grand Body and to be enrolled on its registry; or upon its refusal, it may be deemed and declared to be an irregular lodge in not submitting to the lawfully constituted Masonic Sovereignty of the country.

"6. That upon the formation of a Grand Lodge it is not required to issue new warrants to the lodges which united in its establishment, or to those which subsequently become of its allegiance; but that an endorsement of the transference of allegiance may be made on the margin of the charter of the adhering lodge or lodges.

"7. That at the formation of a Grand Lodge, in the absence of a Grand Master or Past Grand Master of another Grand Lodge, the oldest Past Master of a private lodge, present, may instal the Grand Master elect.

"7. That from its formation, every