

from the "G. M. of the "G. L. of C." Some of the so-called duplicate organizations are reliably reported to have been made up in the most disgraceful manner conceivable. No heed has as yet been given to these, because it is believed that the "G. L. of C.," or the Grand Lodge of Ontario, about to be formed, will not be guilty of the *suicidal* Masonic crime of granting Warrants to such."

"Were the G. L. of Q. so disposed, it would be an easy matter for it to organize new Lodges in Ontario."

The precedents produced are: 1, State of Maine; 2, Territory of Oregon; 3, West Virginia; 4, Canada, which are deemed sufficient, and then carrying the war into Africa, the testimony of the G. L. of C. itself is invoked in the following words.

"In regard to the constitutional regularity of other Lodges so formed in politically dissevered territories, the "G. L. of Canada," from its formation in 1855, till the severance of its own territory in 1867, was a uniform and a consistent witness, and a not incompetent authority; for, by reference to the list of Grand Lodges, whom she recognized by holding fraternal communication and correspondence therewith, there will be found the names of the "Grand Lodge of the *Territory* of Washington," the "Grand Lodge of the *Territory* of Idaho," and the "Grand Lodge of the *State* of West Virginia." Hence it follows that "the "Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Canada," repeatedly approved, confirmed and ratified all the essential principles involved in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

In connection with G. M. Stevenson's fool hardy "municipality" idea there is something in the overwhelming and crushing statement of what this "municipality" consists that demands insertion and speaks for itself.

"If a "Province" (or Municipality?) having an area of over two hundred thousand square miles, and a population of over a million souls, and having a Government possessing such Executive, Legislative, Judicial and General Powers, is not entitled to an independent, supreme Grand Lodge, then farewell to the very existence of one-half of the Grand Lodges in North America, and on the continent of Europe.

The "International Law of Free Masonry" is laid down with a perspicuity and lucidness that is seldom our fortune to witness, and we would not do the gifted author justice were we to clip parts of it, so we promise our readers to give it in full in our next number, when they may judge for themselves of its merits.

Referring to "Masonic Occupancy" it is asserted that the G. L. of C. never had complete possession of the territory over which it claimed (and still claims) supreme control. It is well said. "To speak, therefore, of the occupancy of the whole Province of Canada by the G. L. of that name, is a perversion of language."

"Masonic occupancy is supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over all regular symbolic Lodges of Freemasons within the territory whose name the Grand Lodge bears."