

penses. Any remuneration for expenses or recognition of services is entirely at the option of the Lodges. Grand Lodge has, however, several times recommended that the Lodges visited should reimburse the District Deputy Grand Master the necessary expenses incurred by him in his visitations. We believe that this recommendation has been very generally adopted.

The District Deputy Grand Master has no power to open a Lodge when the Master is present, without the consent of the Master. The Worshipful Master is supreme in this respect. The Warrant is in his custody or control, and without his consent the Lodge cannot be opened. After the Lodge is opened, the District Deputy Grand Master may claim admission; and after he enters he may assume the East and direct the Master to sit at his right hand, but he cannot of himself open the Lodge in the Master's presence without he consents.

The District Deputy Grand Master has no power to compel the Master to confer a degree. The Master is supreme also in this respect. He has control of the work, and can give or refuse to give the degrees just as he pleases, being responsible for his acts to the Grand Lodge alone. In 1876, a case occurred where a District Deputy Grand Master removed a suspension ordered by a Lodge on a Fellow-Craft, and then ordered the Master to confer on the brother Fellow-Craft the third degree. The Master declined, and protested that he did not believe the candidate was worthy of further advancement. The District Deputy Grand Master ordered him to proceed or he would suspend the Lodge, and the Master on this threat conferred the degree. The Board of General Purposes, whose report was adopted by Grand Lodge, said that this was an assumption of power entirely unwarranted by any authority, and that a brother proceeding to exercise such high functions as those of a District Deputy

Grand Master, with so little regard for all proper caution and consideration, was unfit to be continued in the further discharge of such office.

A question has arisen whether or not the District Deputy Grand Master has the power to assume and drop at will, as may suit his convenience or pleasure, the rights conferred on him by the Constitution.

Also if, when officially visiting the Lodge to which he belongs, he can exercise the privileges of a member, thereby appearing in a double capacity.

As to the latter question, we think the answer should be in the affirmative. The privileges of membership are inherent in the individual, and they cannot be taken away from him, except in certain ways. Being elected District Deputy Grand Master certainly confers rank and privileges; but cannot take away those he has already. He has the right to attend his own Lodge, and take part in its business, and vote on all questions coming before it. If he is present in an official capacity, he has these same rights and others in addition.

As to the former question, we think that it should also be answered in the affirmative. Dr. Oliver, in his work on Masonic Jurisprudence, touches upon this question, in his remarks on the powers of Provincial Grand Masters. He says: "They are legally empowered to visit and even preside in any private Lodge within the jurisdiction, when and as often as they please; and this occupancy of the chair, implies a right of speaking and voting on any subject which may be brought before the Lodge. But if they waive the right of presiding, and take their seats as common visitors, they must be contented with the scant measure of a visitor's privileges, unless they think proper to assume the reins of government during any subsequent part of the proceedings, which, as we conceive, they are legally competent to do."