

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC

ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,

At an Emergent Communication held at the Village of  
West Shefford, 13th May, A.D. 1882, A.L. 5882,

ALSO AT THE

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION

HELD AT THE CITY OF QUEBEC,

*On the 31st day of January, and 1st day of  
February, A.D. 1883, A.L. 5883.*

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ORDERED TO BE READ IN ALL LODGES AND PRESERVED.

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*E. R. JOHNSON, Stanstead, P.Q., Grand Master.  
JOHN H. ISAACSON, Montreal, P.Q., Grand Secretary.*



**MONTREAL :**

PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON, 47 ST. JOHN STREET.

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## EMERGENT COMMUNICATION.

At an Emergent Communication of this Grand Lodge held at the Village of West Shefford, in the County of Shefford, Province of Quebec, on this 18th day of May, A.D. 1882, A.L. 5882, for the purpose of laying with Masonic Ceremonies, the Corner Stone of the Anglican Church there, to be called St. John's Church.

### THERE WERE PRESENT :

M. W.	Bro.	J. H. GRAHAM.....	<i>Grand Master</i> , on the Throne.
R. W.	"	Hobart Butler.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master</i> .
"	"	J. Fred. Walker.....	<i>D. D. G. M. Montreal District.</i>
"	"	John Massie, jr.....	<i>D. D. G. M. Bedford District.</i>
"	"	C. P. Taber, as.....	<i>Grand Senior Warden.</i>
"	"	G. R. Marvin, as.....	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
"	"	Rev. H. W. Nye, as....	<i>Chaplain.</i>
"	"	I. H. Stearns.....	<i>Treasurer.</i>
"	"	John H. Isaacson.....	<i>Secretary.</i>
V. W.	"	H. Dunne.....	<i>Senior Deacon.</i>
"	"	John Wilson, as.....	<i>Junior Deacon.</i>
"	"	J. B. Gibson, as.....	<i>Organist.</i>
R. W.	"	S. R. Whitman, as....	<i>Pursuivant.</i>
V. W.	"	George E. Jaques.....	<i>Steward.</i>
"	"	A. Stone, as.....	" "
"	"	H. B. Newell, as.....	" "
"	"	H. Martin, as.....	<i>Tyler.</i>

### DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W.	Bro.	J. Fred. Walker.....	<i>Montreal District.</i>
"	"	J. Massie, jr.....	<i>Bedford do.</i>

### PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

R. W.	Bro.	H. L. Robinson.....	<i>P. D. D. G. M.</i>
"	"	Horatio Horskin.....	" " "
"	"	C. P. Taber.....	" " "
"	"	H. P. Newell.....	" " "
"	"	C. A. Hill.....	" " "
"	"	John Renshaw.....	<i>Past Grand Junior Warden.</i>
"	"	G. R. Marvin.....	" " " "
"	"	S. R. Whitman.....	<i>Registrar.</i>
"	"	Rev. H. W. Nye.....	<i>Chaplain.</i>

And the following Representatives of Lodges :

No. 5—GOLDEN RULE.

- W. : Bro. H. E. Channell, W. M.
- “ “ A. N. Thompson, S. W.

No. 7—PREVOST:

- W. : Bro. Allan Vail, P. M.

No. 11—ST. GEORGE.

- V. : W. : Bro. George E. Jaques, P. M.
- “ “ “ John Wilson, P. M.

No. 12—ZETLAND.

- V. : W. : Bro. P. A. Crosby, P. M.
- R. : “ “ J. H. Isaacson, P. M. and Grand Secretary.

No. 15—ST. FRANCIS.

- M. : W. : Bro. J. H. Graham, P. M. and M. W. G. M.

No. 18—SHEFFORD.

- R. : W. : Bro. H. L. Robinson, P. M. and P. D. D. G. M.
- “ “ “ D. Darby, P. M.

No. 19—STANBRIDGE.

- W. : Bro. H. C. Hall, W. M.
- R. : “ “ H. Horskin, P. M. and P. D. D. G. M.
- “ “ “ A. M. Stone, P. M.

No. 20—MONTREAL KILWINNING.

- R. : W. : Bro. John Renshaw, P. M. and P. G. J. W.
- “ “ “ I. H. Stearns, “ and Grand Treasurer.

No. 21—YAMASKA.

- W. : Bro. Thomas H. Cox, W. M.
- “ W. Pillsworth, S. W.
- “ R. Seale, J. W.

No. 24—BROWNE.

- R. : W. : Bro. C. P. Taber, P. M. and P. D. D. G. M.

No. 29—ROYAL CANADIAN.

- R. : W. : Bro. John Massie, P. M. and D. D. G. M.
- “ “ “ H. P. Newell, “

No. 30—ASCOT.

- R. : W. : Bro. I. H. Stearns, P. M. and Grand Treasurer.
- M. : W. : Bro. J. H. Graham, P. M.

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## No. 33—FRELIGHSBURGH.

R. W. Bro. G. R. Marvin, P. M. and P. G. J. W.  
 “ “ “ S. R. Whitman, “ “ Reg.  
 “ T. M. Shepard, S. W.

## No. 45—CŒURS UNIS.

W. Bro. A. Meunier, W. M.

## No. 50—OLIVE BRANCH.

W. Bro. Ashley Kilburn, W. M.  
 R. W. “ C. A. Hill, P. M. and P. D. D. G. M.

## No. 58—MONTARVILLE.

R. W. Bro. J. Frederick Walker, P. M. and D. D. G. M.

## No. 59.—BEDFORD.

R. W. Bro. Hobart Butler, P. M. and Dep. G. M.  
 “ “ “ “ H. W. Nye, “ and P. G. C.

## No. 62—CORINTHIAN.

V. W. Bro. H. Dunne, P. M. and G. S. D.

It having been ascertained that a constitutional number of lodges were duly represented, and prayer having been offered by the R. W. acting Grand Chaplain, Grand Lodge was opened in *Ample Form*.

The Grand Secretary read the summons calling the present meeting, and afterwards the rules and regulations for government of Grand Lodge during its time of business.

The M. W. the Grand Master explained the object of this emergency meeting.

Grand Lodge, under guidance of Grand Director of Ceremonies, proceeded to the ground where the Church of St. John was to be erected, and the M. W. the Grand Master, aided by the members of Grand Lodge, and in the presence of a very large concourse of people, laid with the accustomed Masonic forms, customs and usages, the foundation Corner Stone.

The M. W. the Grand Master addressed the assembly on the occasion in eloquent and fitting terms.

Grand Director of Ceremonies re-formed the procession, and members of Grand Lodge returned to the lodge room, where it was

Moved by R. W. Bro. Marvin, seconded by R. W. Bro. Whitman,



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC, A. F. & A. M.,  
AT ITS  
Thirteenth Annual Communication.

The thirteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was held at the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, at Masonic Hall there, on Wednesday the 31st day of January, A.D. 1883, A.L. 5883, and following day.

THERE WERE PRESENT THEREAT :

M. W. Bro.	JOHN H. GRAHAM, LL.D.,	<i>Grand Master</i> , on the Throne.
R. "	" HOBART BUTLER.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master</i> .
" "	" EDSON FITCH.....	<i>D.D.G.M. for Quebec and Three Rivers District.</i>
" "	" J. FRED. WALKER.....	<i>Montreal District.</i>
" "	" ARTHUR F. SIMPSON.....	<i>St. Francis. "</i>
" "	" JOHN MASSIE, jr.....	<i>Bedford. "</i>
" "	" ARTHUR LYON.....	<i>Ottawa. "</i>
" "	" ARTHUR F. SIMPSON, as.....	<i>Grand Senior Warden.</i>
" "	" JOHN GODWIN.....	<i>Junior "</i>
" "	" H. W. NYE, as.....	<i>Chaplain.</i>
" "	" I. H. STEARNS.....	<i>Treasurer.</i>
" "	" THOS. SIMPSON.....	<i>Registrar.</i>
" "	" JOHN H. ISAACSON.....	<i>Secretary.</i>
V. "	" BERNARD REED.....	<i>Senior Deacon.</i>
" "	" THOMAS HART.....	<i>Junior Deacon.</i>
" "	" GEO L. PINKHAM.....	<i>Organist.</i>
" "	" HENRY RUSSELL.....	<i>Pursuivant.</i>
" "	" GEO E. JAQUES.....	<i>Steward.</i>

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. Bro.	EDSON FITCH.....	<i>Quebec and Three Rivers District.</i>
" "	" J. FRED. WALKER.....	<i>Montreal District.</i>
" "	" ARTHUR F. SIMPSON.....	<i>St. Francis. "</i>
" "	" JOHN MASSIE, jr.....	<i>Bedford. "</i>
" "	" ARTHUR LYON, M.D.....	<i>Ottawa. "</i>

## PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M.:	W.:	Bro. JAMES DUNBAR.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
"	"	" M. M. TAIT .....	"
R.:	"	" C. JUDGE.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
"	"	" HON. THOS. WOOD.....	"
"	"	" JAS. O'HALLORAN.....	"
"	"	" ARTHUR F. SIMPSON.....	"
"	"	" GEO. O. TYLER.....	"
"	"	" J. B. CHARLESON.....	<i>Dist. Deputy Grand Master.</i>
"	"	" T. LEET.....	"
"	"	" F. EDGAR.....	"
"	"	" W. M. LEMESSURIER.....	"
"	"	" E. M. COPELAND.....	"
"	"	" W. W. LYNCH.....	"
"	"	" W. M. KEYES, M.D.....	"
"	"	" E. R. JOHNSON.....	<i>Grand Senior Warden.</i>
"	"	" H. W. WOOD.....	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
"	"	" J. B. CHARLESON.....	"
"	"	" JOHN SHAW.....	"
"	"	" JOHN RENSHAW.....	"
"	"	" H. COUPER.....	"
"	"	" REV. H. W. NYE.....	<i>Chaplain.</i>
"	"	" TIMOTHY LEET.....	<i>Registrar.</i>
"	"	" S. R. WHITMAN.....	"
"	"	" E. E. SPENCER.....	"
V.:	"	" JOHN WILSON.....	<i>Senior Deacon.</i>
"	"	" CHARLES KNOWLES.....	<i>Pursuivant.</i>
"	"	" A. G. ADAMS.....	<i>Steward.</i>

A constitutional number of lodges being represented, the R.: W.: acting Grand Chaplain offered prayer, and Grand Lodge was declared open in *ample form*.

R.: W.: Bro. Arthur Lyon, for the Committee on Credentials and reception, made report that the lodges hereinafter named were duly represented at the present meeting of Grand Lodge.

## No. 2—ALBION.

W.:	Bro. Henry Higgins, W. M.
V.:	" " Chas. Knowles, P. M.
"	" " E. A. Pfeiffer, P. M.
"	" " H. Griffith, P. M.
"	" " Martin Winn, P. M.
"	" " S. J. Dawson, P. M.
"	" " — Smith, S. W.

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## No. 3—ST. JOHNS'.

W.: Bro. Wm. Lee, W. M.  
 " " Jno. R. Webb, P. M.  
 " " H. J. Miller, P. M.  
 " " W. J. Stanley, P. M.  
 V.: " " Samuel Kennedy, P. M.  
 " " W. M. LeMessurier P. M.  
 " " T. Inglis Poston, S. W.

## No. 5—GOLDEN RULE.

W.: Bro. H. E. Channell, W. M.  
 " " W. M. Pike, P. M.  
 " " R. C. Parsons, P. M.  
 R.: " " E. R. Johnson, P. M.  
 " " A. N. Thompson, S. W.

## No. 6—ST. ANDREWS.

W.: Bro. C. T. D. Chambers, W. M.  
 V.: " " Henry Russell, P. M.  
 " " H. Woodside, P. M.  
 R.: " " C. Judge, P. M.  
 " " F. J. Thomas, P. M.  
 " " John G. Leitch, P. M.  
 " " David Kerr, S. W.  
 " " George King, J. W.

## No. 7—PREVOST.

R.: W.: Bro. Hon. Thomas Wood, P. M.

## No. 8—PREVOST.

R.: W.: Bro. Hobart Butler, proxy. P. M. and D. G. M.

## No. 9—NELSON.

W.: Bro. L. G. Burnell, W. M.  
 " " H. D. Moore, P. M.

## No. 11—ST. GEORGE.

W.: Bro. John A. Peard, W. M.  
 V.: " " John Wilson, P. M.  
 " " " G. E. Jaques, jr. P. M.

## No. 12—ZETLAND.

V.: W.: Bro. P. A. Crossby, P. M.  
 R.: " " J. H. Isaacson, P. M.

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## No. 15—ST FRANCIS.

V.: W.: Bro. Thos Hart, Proxy, P. M.

M.: " " J. H. Graham, P. M.

## No. 16—VICTORIA.

W.: Bro. Thos. W. Fuller, W. M.

" S. Lebourveau, S. W.

## No. 18—SHEFFORD.

W.: Bro. D. Darbey, proxy, P. M.

" " John P. Noyes, P. M.

" " A. F. Levy, P. M.

## No. 19—STANBRIDGE.

W.: Bro. O. R. Anderson, W. M.

" " H. C. Hall, P. M.

" " H. C. Blinn, P. M.

## No. 20—MONTREAL KILWINNING.

R.: W.: Bro. John Renshaw, proxy, P. M.

" " I. H. Stearns, P. M.

## No. 21—YAMASKA.

W.: Bro. Thos. H. Cox, W. M.

## No. 25—ROYAL ALBERT.

W.: Bro. A. G. Fenwick, W. M.

M.: " " M. M. Tait, P. M.

R.: " " E. M. Copeland, P. M.

" " T. P. Butler, P. M.

" " Angus Grant, P. M.

## No. 26—VICTORIA.

W.: Bro. Peter White, W. M.

" " Andrew Baile, P. M.

R.: " " W. M. LeMessurier, P. M.

## No. 27—ST. JOHNS.

W.: Bro. C. C. Perkins, W. M.

## No. 28—TUSCAN.

R.: W.: Bro. J. B. Charleson, proxy, P. M.

" " Edson Fitch, D. D. G. M. and P. M.

" — Farmer, J. W.

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## No. 29—ROYAL CANADIAN.

R.: W.: Bro. John Massie, jr. D. D. G. M. and P. M.  
 " " " James O'Halloran, P. M.  
 " " " John H. Isaacson, proxy.

## No. 30—ASCOT.

R.: W.: Bro. A. F. Simpson, D. D. G. M., and P. M.  
 M.: " " J. H. Graham, P. M.  
 " " " Geo. Rolt. White, S. W.

## No. 31—ASHLAR.

V.: W.: Bro. Geo. L. Pinkham, W. M.  
 " " " A. Fuller, P. M.

## No. 32—MOUNT ROYAL.

W.: Bro. David Seath, proxy, P. M.  
 V.: " " B. Reed, P. M.  
 " " " Geo. A. Jaques, P. M.  
 " " " J. Douglass, P. M.  
 " " " W. Simpson Walker, P. M.

## No. 33—FRELIGHSBURG.

R.: W.: Bro. E. E. Spencer, proxy, P. M.  
 " " " S. R. Whitman, P. M.

## No. 34—DORIC.

W.: Bro. A. E. Lee, W. M.  
 R.: " " T. Leet, proxy, P. M.  
 " " " J. Mackie, P. M.  
 M.: " " J. H. Graham, P. M.  
 " " " Geo. Munroe, J. W.

## No. 35—BROME LAKE.

R.: W.: Bro. H. W. Wood, proxy, P. M.  
 " " " W. W. Lynch, P. M.

## No. 36—CHATEAUGUAY.

R.: W.: Bro. I. H. Stearns, proxy, P. M.

## No. 37—CORNER STONE.

R.: W.: Bro. John Massie, jr., proxy, P. M.

## No. 38—MOUNT MORIAH.

V.: W.: Bro. A. G. Adams, W. M.  
 " " " Joseph Martin, J. W.

## No. 39—SUTTON.

W. : Bro. W. H. O'Regan, W. M.

## No. 40—PONTIAC.

R. : W. : Bro. A. Lyon, D. D. G. M., proxy, P. M.

## No. 41—EDDY.

W. : Bro. Thos. Darling, W. M.

## No. 44—ST. CHARLES.

W. : Bro. Thomas Highmore, W. M.

## No. 45—CŒURS UNIS.

W. : Bro. A. Meunier, proxy, P. M.

## No. 46—EXCELSIOR.

R. : W. : Bro. A. F. Simpson, proxy, P. M.

## No. 48—MOUNT ORFORD.

W. : Bro. E. Lee, W. M.

R. : W. : Bro. W. M. Keyes, P. M.

## No. 49—SHAWENEGAN.

W. : Bro. R. W. Williams, W. M.

" " F. G. Wotherspoon, P. M.

R. : " " John Godwin, P. M.

" " " Geo. O. Tyler, P. M.

M. : " " John H. Graham, P. M.

" " John McKelvie, P. M.

" " W. B. Smith, J. W.

## No. 52—PRINCE CONSORT.

W. : Bro. Thomas Sonne, W. M.

## No. 53—ST. ANDREW.

V. : W. : Bro. Wm. S. Evans, P. M.

" W. McLea Wallbank, S. W.

## No. 54—IONIC.

W. : Bro. J. Eugene Hersey, proxy, P. M.

" James Walker, S. W.

## No. 55—LAKE MAGOG.

V. : W. : Bro. G. Lucke, proxy, P. M.

## No. 57—HOCHELAGA.

W. : Bro. J. W. Anderson, W. M.

" " D. Anderson, P. M.

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## No. 58—MONTARVILLE.

- W.: Bro. W. B. Foster, W. M.  
 R.: " " J. Fred. Walker, D. D. G. M., and P. M.  
 " " " T. P. Butler, P. M.  
 " " " Gregory Glassford, J. W.

## No. 59—BEDFORD.

- R.: W.: Bro. Hobart Butler, D. G. M., and P. M.  
 " " " Rev. H. W. Nye, P. M.

## No. 60—RICHELIEU.

- Bro. E. Montgomery, S. W.

## No. 62—CORINTHIAN.

- W.: Bro. Robt. Blackwood, W. M.  
 " Charles Willis, S. W.

## No. 63—PRINCE OF WALES.

- W.: Bro. F. Bowen, W. M.  
 V.: " " G. Lucke, P. M.  
 R.: " " A. F. Simpson, P. M.

## No. 64—FRIENDSHIP.

- R.: W.: Bro. A. F. Simpson, proxy, P. M.

## ELGIN, LATE S. R.

- W.: Bro. Wm. M. Briggs, W. M.  
 " " Joseph Briggs, P. M.  
 R.: " " H. W. Couper, P. M.  
 " " " John H. Isaacson, P. M.  
 M.: " " J. H. Graham, P. M.

## KING SOLOMON, LATE S. R.

- W.: Bro. Charles Byrd, W. M.

## ARGYLE, LATE S. R.

- W.: Bro. Wm. John Barlow, W. M.

All M.: M.'s in good standing were permitted by the M.: W.:  
 the Grand Master, to visit Grand Lodge during the present session.

The following order of business was adopted.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. The Committee on Credentials and Reception will report representatives and delegates present entitled to take part in the proceedings of Grand Lodge at this meeting.
2. Rules and Regulations for the government of Grand Lodge during business will be read.
3. Reading of minutes of last annual and subsequent emergent communication.
4. Receiving representatives of Foreign Grand Lodges.
5. The M. W. the Grand Master will deliver his address.
6. The Grand Secretary's report will be submitted.
7. The R. W. Grand Treasurer will present his report.
8. Notices of motion will be received.
9. Reports from R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters read.
10. Reports from any or all of the Standing Committees of Grand Lodge will be presented.
11. Reports from any Special Committee will be received.
12. Reports from Grand Representatives at Foreign Grand Lodges.
13. The R. W. the Grand Chaplain will deliver his discourse.
14. Other business in order.

The Grand Secretary read the rules and regulations for the government of Grand Lodge during the time of business.

Minutes confirmed.

The Grand Secretary read the minutes of the Emergent Communication of Grand Lodge, held at West Shefford, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1882, A. L. 5882, for the purpose of laying the foundation corner stone of St. John's Church, in that village, and on motion of V. : W. : Bro. Thomas Simpson, seconded by V. : W. : Bro. W. Simpson Walker, they were confirmed.

The Grand Secretary commenced to read the minutes of the proceedings of Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication, held on 28th, 29th and 30th September, 1881, at the city of Montreal, when it was moved by M. : W. : Bro. M. M. Tait, seconded by V. : W. : Bro. Geo. E. Jaques :

"That inasmuch as the minutes of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication, have been printed and distributed amongst the different Subordinate Lodges of this jurisdiction, they shall be held as read, and the same are hereby confirmed."

The motion was carried.

## FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

The following representatives of Grand Lodges at this Grand Lodge, who had been appointed since last Annual Communication, were presented and received with grand honors, taking their seats on the platform :—

R. : W. : Bro. Leet, for Utah.  
 V. : “ “ P. A. Crossby, Indian Territory.  
 “ “ “ W. S. Evans, Oregon.

Letters were read from R. : W. : Bro. Scrimgour, Grand Chaplain, and R. : W. : Bro. C. D. Hanson, Grand Senior Warden, expressing regret at their inability to attend the present meeting. A similar communication from R. : W. : Bro. Robert Ramsay, was read ; all of which were ordered to be placed on file, and those brethren were excused.

R. : W. : Bro. P. A. Crossby for V. : W. : Bro. H. Dunne, stated that serious illness alone prevented him (Bro Dunne,) from attending to his duties as Grand Senior Deacon.

Grand Lodge was then at 1.30 P.M. called from labor to refreshment.

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Brethren,

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

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The Grand Lodge resumed labor at 2.30 P.M. this 31st day of January, A.D. 1883, A. L. 5883, the M. W. the Grand Master on the throne.

The M. W. the Grand Master after a few preliminary remarks, then delivered the following address :

### GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

#### OFFICERS AND BRETHREN :

Assembled in Grand Lodge, at this Thirteenth Annual Communication, and for the first time in this famous city of Quebec,—the birth-place of Freemasonry in Canada,—it affords me unmingled pleasure to welcome you to this ancient capital wherein noted rulers have presided over the Craft ; and from whence has irradiated much of the Masonic light which now illumines nearly every portion of our extended domain. Amidst surroundings hallowed by such historic fraternal memories,—and in view of the weighty responsibilities devolving upon you from the eventful history of this not unrenowned Grand Lodge,—I am assured that you will be inspired with renewed zeal, prudence, and fidelity, in the discharge of your important duties, for the promotion of the present welfare of our ancient and honorable Fraternity ; and that, with the guidance of the Great Architect of the Universe, you will be enabled wisely to legislate for the best future good of our loyal Order within this Grand Jurisdiction. Our labors having been begun in order, may they be continued in harmony, and closed in peace. So mote it be.

#### GONE BEFORE.

The gavel of death has sounded with startling frequency since we last met, and not a few eminent Craftsmen have been called from labor to rest.

It is with profound sorrow that I am called upon to record the death, at Prescott, Ontario, on January 13, 1882, of M. W. Brother T. D. Harington, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of "Canada," and the Grand Representative of this Grand Lodge near that sister Grand Body. I deeply regretted my inability to attend his funeral, but a large representative delegation chiefly from the city of Montreal, was present thereat, and assisted in performing the last sad rites in honor of our illustrious brother. M. W. Bro. Harington was an able, zealous, and faithful craftsman and a devoted friend of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. He was eminent in every Masonic and allied Rite with which he was identified, and honored indeed will be the brother upon whom his mantle will worthily fall. Brethren, let us ever cherish his memory and emulate his many virtues.

I now propose that a page of our Proceedings be suitably inscribed to the memory of M. W. Bro. THOMAS DOUGLAS HARINGTON, and that an address of sympathy and condolence, together with some more substantial token of our fraternal affection and good-will, be duly forwarded to the surviving members of his family.

Quebec deeply sympathizes with the sister Grand Lodges of New York and Massachusetts in their loss by death of R. W. Bro. James M. Austin, M. D., and R. W. Bro. Tracy P. Cheever, for many years the efficient Grand Secretaries of these Grand Bodies ;—and with the Grand Lodge of Iowa in the loss of Bro. Robert F. Bower, who was a noted masonic bibliophilist, and archæologist. His invaluable library and cabinet are now happily in the possession of that Grand Lodge.

The several D/D. G. M.'s will make fitting record of the brethren of their respective Districts, whose loss the Craft have been called to mourn during the past year.

#### THE QUEEN.

All members of the Craft within our loyal jurisdiction, were struck with horror at the attempted assassination of Her Most Gracious Majesty, our beloved Queen, on the 2nd day of March last; and they were most devoutly thankful to the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, at her providential escape from the shot fired by one who could have been none other than a madman. And although many months have passed since the occurrence of that deplorable attempt to destroy her most precious life, yet as this is the first time that we have since assembled in Grand Lodge,—I beg to propose that this Grand Body do forward to Her Most Gracious Majesty an humble Address expressive of our heart-felt joy at her own escape, and that of Her Royal Highness, the Princess Beatrice, from such imminent peril; and of our loyal attachment to her person, her family, and to her throne; and accompanied by our fervent prayer to Almighty God that she may be long spared to reign in the hearts and over the destinies of a free and happy people. "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

#### LAYING A CORNER STONE.

On the 18th day of May last, with the efficient assistance of several of the principal officers of Grand Lodge and a goodly number of the officers and brethren of constituent lodges in the District of Bedford, I had the pleasure of laying, according to our ancient customs, the foundation Corner Stone of St. John's Church at West Shefford. The superincumbent Stone was laid by His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop Bond, of the Diocese of Montreal, assisted by the Rector of the church and by several other clergymen of the District. Much interest was manifested in the ceremonies, and much attention was given to the addresses by the large number of spectators present from the vicinity and from the surrounding country. All the brethren in attendance highly appreciated the courteous hospitality extended to them; and it affords me pleasure to make grateful mention of the presentation to myself of a beautiful silver trowel, with an inscription thereon, by the officers and brethren of Olive Branch Lodge, and of a Grand Master's Mallet by R. W. Bro. C. A. Hill, P. D. D. G. M. of Bedford District. It is

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pleasing to note that all tolerant churches, and liberal minded civic and other like bodies, are more and more recognizing the peculiar fitness of following the goodly and time-immemorial custom of the mother-country and of other free and enlightened lands, by having the Corner Stones of Churches, of other stately and superb edifices, and of buildings for public purposes, duly laid by the Fraternity of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.

GRAND LODGE OF VERMONT.

A case of some interjurisdictional and other interest, cropped up during the year, regarding a brother who was a member of '76 Lodge, Swanton, Vermont, and also of Bedford Lodge at Bedford, Quebec.

It appears that this gentleman whose legal and masonic domicile was in Stanbridge, Lower Canada, and consequently within the jurisdiction of Stanbridge lodge, Registry of Canada, was temporarily sojourning in the State of New Hampshire, and from thence he forwarded an application for initiation, &c., to '76 Lodge, Registry of Vermont. The latter asked for, and obtained permission from the lodge in New Hampshire, within whose jurisdiction the application was dated; but before proceeding further, it seems to have become known to the officers of '76 Lodge, that the actual-masonic residence of the applicant, was at Stanbridge, Lower Canada, and within the jurisdiction of the lodge of that name, Registry of Canada; and hence a letter asking permission to use their material was duly sent to the Worshipful Master of Stanbridge lodge, who, it appears, *suo motu*, and without taking a permissive vote of his lodge, replied to the effect that for aught he knew, the gentleman referred to, was a fit and proper person to be made a mason. The applicant was thereupon received, &c., and remained an active member of the lodge till after the establishment of this Grand Lodge, when he signed a petition for a dispensation to establish Bedford lodge, of which he became a charter member; but not having in the meantime dimitted from '76 Lodge. His dues therein having accumulated to a considerable sum, payment thereof was, of course, demanded, and upon his objecting to the payment of the same, because, as he claimed, that on becoming a charter member of Bedford lodge, his membership in '76 Lodge ceased, and that consequently he owed no dues to it from that period. That lodge thereupon proceeded to try the brother who would doubtless have been suspended for non-payment of dues, had not the Grand Master of Vermont wisely directed the temporary suspension of action by the lodge, and fraternally communicated the facts of the case to me. Having through our Deputy Grand Master, who resides at Bedford, ascertained all the local circumstances involved, I communicated the same to the Grand Master of Vermont, and I also informed him that I fully coincided in his opinion that the mere fact that the brother had become a charter member of Bedford lodge, had not cut off his membership in '76. At the same time, I advised the brother to acknowledge his membership in '76 Lodge, and to petition for some reasonable reduction of the total amount of his dues, and having paid the same, regularly to take his dimitt from said lodge. The proposal was received by the Grand Master of Vermont, and by the officers and brethren of '76 Lodge in the best spirit possible, and the matter was amicably settled, and I believe, to the satisfac-

tion of all concerned. Our grand representative at the Grand Lodge of Vermont, R. W. Bro. A. A. Hall, of St. Albans, rendered efficient aid in the adjustment of this affair.

It will be observed that four errors or mistakes were involved in this case, three on the part of the brother, and one on the part of '76 Lodge. The first by the brother, as a profane, was, in not making his application to Stanbridge lodge, within whose jurisdiction alone he had a masonic residence; the second, that in making his application to '76 Lodge, he petitioned as hailing from New Hampshire, where he was but temporarily sojourning; and his third mistake was in supposing and acting upon the idea, that on becoming a charter member of Bedford lodge, his membership in '76 Lodge thereby ceased. The mistake on the part of the lodge, was in receiving and using material actually belonging to Stanbridge lodge, without permission by vote of said lodge, or as our Constitution now provides, by permission of the Grand Master. These views are, I believe, generally, if not universally held and acted upon in the United States and in Canada, and they should be implicitly obeyed. Let me in this connection remind brethren when furnishing gentlemen with forms of application for initiation, &c., carefully to apprise them of the correct steps to take in these important particulars. I may add also, that it appears to me that the law forbidding dual membership should be so interpreted as not to require brethren, petitioners for a dispensation to establish a new lodge, to dimit from the lodges of which they may then be members, until a warrant has been granted for the new lodge, else should the Grand Lodge not be pleased to issue a warrant therefor, all said brethren would become non-affiliates, and thus be placed in a position disadvantageous to them, and likely to result in loss to the craft.

#### GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

Being of the opinion that our inter-Grand Lodge representation, as heretofore constituted, was not productive of as much benefit to this Grand Body or to the Grand Lodges with whom we are in correspondence, as seems desirable, I conferred by letter with the grand representatives at Quebec, as to the advisability of so far remodelling the present system as that each representative should hold but one commission from a sister Grand Lodge, and that each be required to perform certain duties promotive of jurisdictional and inter-jurisdictional benefit. In these suggestions, nearly all our representatives cheerfully and promptly acquiesced. They fully concurred in the idea of seeking to make the office useful as well as ornamental, and expressed their willingness to relinquish their duplicate or triplicate commissions. I thereupon suggested to the Grand Masters of the several Grand Lodges in whose representation at Quebec, vacancies had thus occurred, the names of other well-skilled brethren of our jurisdiction for their appointment. It seemed to me also, that a Grand Representative at Quebec, having removed from the province and being a non-attendant at the communications of this Grand Lodge, ought not, in general, to be continued in the office of Grand Representative at this Grand Body. The Grand Secretary in his report, will be able to communicate how far these matters have been carried out. I further directed the Grand Secretary to forward circular letters to each Grand Representative near

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Quebec, and to request each to send a copy of the same to the Grand Representative of Quebec at the sister Grand Lodge represented by him, containing various suggestions as to certain duties which they might perform for the promotion of the welfare of this Grand Body, of the Grand Lodges which they represent, and of the craft in general. A copy of this will be submitted to Grand Lodge. I beg also to recommend Grand Lodge to consider the advisability of making something like the above, a permanent regulation, and also as to whether it would not be well to do as the Grand Lodge of Vermont has recently done, namely, fix, say five or seven years as the maximum length of the term of office of a Grand Representative, and that at the end of said period, it be arranged with the sister Grand Bodies that the commissions then expire, or that the brother be continued in the office for another like period. I commend the whole subject to the consideration of Grand Lodge.

#### COMMITTEES OF GRAND LODGE.

I beg to suggest to Grand Lodge the advisability of providing that the Finance Committee, meet semi-annually for the transaction of the important duties devolved upon it, and also that the committee on jurisprudence, and perhaps other committees, shall meet whenever in the opinion of the Grand Master, the same shall be necessary. The fidelity and efficiency of our Grand Treasurer, R. W. Bro. I. H. Stearns, cannot be too highly commended by me, and the Finance Committee of Grand Lodge cannot be otherwise than conscious of the great importance of seeking properly to increase the income, and in the most business-like manner to regulate the expenditures of this Grand Body. This very important committee might with advantage, in addition to what they have already done, adopt a carefully prepared set of By-Laws for the regulation of the financial department of Grand Lodge.

#### HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

I improve this opportunity to return my special thanks to the several lodges which have so kindly conferred the pleasing token of their fraternal favor by making me an honorary member of their respective lodges with all the rights and privileges of an ordinary member. I need hardly assure them that all such have been highly prized by me, and that I shall deem it my duty to be present at the communications of these lodges, as circumstances may permit.

#### NEW LODGE.

On the 10th of October, last, I granted a Dispensation for the establishment of the lodge of the Good Samaritan, to be holden at New Carlisle in the County of Bonaventure. The petition therefor, was duly signed, recommended by Tuscan Lodge, and approved of, by the D. D. G. M. of Quebec and Three Rivers. Brother W. T. Smith is the W. M., the Rev. Bro. T. Blaylock is S. W., and Bro. H. Christie, J. W. The lodge was formally opened by the Grand Secretary under very considerable difficulties on account of over-land travel after the close of navigation, as the D. D. G. M. from unavoidable circumstances, found it to be impracticable for him to perform the pleasing duty at an earlier day as had been intended. As there is a very large territory in the North-East portion of our jurisdiction wherein Freemasonry has never hitherto, been introduced, it is to

be hoped that other lodges may follow the successful establishment of this one, for the diffusion of masonic light in a section of our Province, wherein it is so much needed.

#### CHATEAUGUAY LODGE.

In compliance with a petition therefor, signed by eleven excellent craftsmen, I had much satisfaction, on the 23rd day of November last, in returning the Warrant of Chateauguay Lodge for its re-establishment under very favorable auspices at the flourishing village of Huntingdon. R. W. Bro. Daniel Boyd is W. M., Bro. Charles Marshall is S. W., and Bro. J. W. Saunders. J. W.

#### THE REVISED CONSTITUTION.

The new Book of Constitutions, upon which the Committee and especially R. W. Bro. T. P. Butler, have expended very much labor,—having been issued, I beg earnestly to recommend each brother in our jurisdiction, to possess himself of a copy, and to remind all lodges of their bounden duty to give a copy to every newly made brother. The very few questions from year to year submitted to the Grand Master for decision, is most creditable to the intelligence of the officers of our lodges, and shows that they are diligent students of the Book of Constitutions; and I trust that all officers and members will ever be mindful of their duty to make daily progress in masonic knowledge.

#### NEW DISTRICTS.

I beg to recommend Grand Lodge to consider the advisability of dividing the very large District of Bedford, into two separate districts, and whether the Town of St. Johns might not advantageously be included in the new district. It is to be hoped also that the time is not far distant when it will be required to constitute most of the territory west of the Richelieu and south of the St. Lawrence into another masonic district.

#### CONSOLIDATION OF LODGES.

Once more, I desire to call the serious attention of the Craft, especially in the City of Montreal, and in a few of the rural portions of our jurisdiction, to what appears to me to be the great necessity of consolidating those lodges which through unavoidable causes became duplicates as it were; or those new ones which came into existence by the force of circumstances which have now happily passed away. A smaller number of strong and influential lodges, is assuredly much to be preferred to a larger number of very limited membership; and not only is the greater and sometimes really unnecessary number of lodges, an unwise financial burden which entails a very serious loss, but it otherwise materially depreciates the influence, and retards the prosperity of the Order in many other ways. Besides, membership and office are generally much more to be desired in strong, notable lodges than in those which are weak and obscure; and I fear also that in some cases a too large number of lodges induces an undue desire for an increase of membership which is fraught with various evils; and doubtless also retards the growth of Capitular Masonry, whose prosperity is so essential to the real welfare and complete development of Craft Masonry. Officers and brethren whose circumstances

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so require, let me fraternally urge you duly to consider and act upon what is now submitted to you.

GRAND VISITATIONS AND EXCELLENCE IN WORK.

On Sept. 6, I was privileged to visit Montarville lodge at Longueuil, accompanied by R. W. Bro. J. Frederick Walker, D. D. G. M., for the Montreal District, by R. W. Bro. I. H. Stearns, Grand Treasurer, R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson, Grand Secretary and R. W. Bro. Thomas Simpson, Grand Registrar. The work done was deserving of all praise; the examination passed by the candidate for advancement, was greatly to be commended, and the hospitality of the lodge, was a model worthy of imitation. The work of this excellent lodge, may not be superior to that of many others throughout our jurisdiction, but I earnestly desire to impress upon the attention of the officers of all lodges, the very great importance of perfectness of work in all the degrees, not only in justice to the novitiate, and to the lodge itself, but also for the reputation of Quebec craftsmen at home and abroad; and to this end I urgently advise that the various preliminary and final examinations of novitiates, and frequent reviews by all the brethren, be made thorough and complete. It is far better that the candidate for advancement be delayed one or more months than that unskilled workmen be employed upon what requires the ability of most excellent masters. And while deservedly remembering the worth and efficiency of the many excellent District Deputies for which our jurisdiction has been noted, I cannot do otherwise than say that for ability, prudence, and zeal, few, indeed, have excelled the present deputy for the District of Montreal; and from the active, intelligent interest manifested by his worthy consort, in the charitable and other like work of the Fraternity, she along with other wives of Freemasons throughout the Province, deserves to be enrolled among the patronesses of our Royal Art. May the number of such "Lady Freemasons" ever increase.

I have had the pleasure during the year of visiting St. Charles, St. Francis, and Doric lodges, and at a public concert given by the latter in its commodious lodge room; among other pleasing exercises, instructive addresses were delivered by three Reverend brethren, members of Doric lodge, and talented clergymen of the church of England, and of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches. An address was also given by a liberal, broad-minded Minister of the Wesleyan church.

It has been a long-cherished wish of mine that in addition to the District Assemblies formerly held by me, personally in conjunction with other Grand Lodge officers, to have officially visited every constituent lodge in our jurisdiction, as I was enabled to do as D. D. G. M. of the Eastern Townships District, which then comprised nearly one-half of our whole territory; but time and unavoidable circumstances have, to my great regret, prevented the fulfilment of my desire. It is possible, however, that I may yet, unofficially be enabled so to do. Such Grand Visitations are oftentimes productive of great good to the craft.

## PEACEFUL TERRITORIAL INVASION.

That Quebec should invade the territorial jurisdiction of the sister Grand Lodge of Vermont, would hardly seem credible. Yet so it has been, and that too with the full consent of her watchful Grand Master, M. W. Bro. L. C. Butler. On the twenty-ninth day of July last, one thousand and upwards of masons, masons' wives, and masons' bairns, (together with not a few others whose presence seemed to be of unusual interest to the bachelor portion) from the Montreal and Bedford Districts, peacefully invaded the north-western section of Vermont, and took possession for that day of the beautiful Missisquoi Park on the shores of famous Lake Champlain, and close by which runs the admirably conducted Central Vermont Railway, from whose managers the craft have received so many favors; and, most pleasing to relate, the "invaders" were heartily welcomed by several hundred of the masonic sons, and by the fair daughters too, of the Green Mountain State. The weather was auspicious, the well-executed arrangements for comfort and amusement, were admirable; and as a social, masonic pic-nic festival, it was, taken altogether, one of the most enjoyable of summer "outings." A brief address was delivered by me on the early civil and masonic history of Vermont, in which, among other things, I sought to illustrate the important fact, that not only in Vermont, and throughout the American Republic, but in all free and enlightened nations, the establishment, growth, and prosperity of Freemasonry, is *pari passu* with their advancement in all that pertains to their highest welfare as commonwealths.

It was also interesting to note that on that very day, the 29th of July, two hundred and seventy-three years ago, that distinguished French naval officer, the founder of the city of Quebec, and the first governor of Canada, Samuel de Champlain, with two other natives of old France, and a large party of Algonquin Indians, having sailed up the St. Lawrence and up the Richelieu, then called the river of the Iroquois, landed on the shores of the lake near where we were then assembled; and as far as is certainly known, these were the first Europeans who beheld the territory of the Green Mountain State, and that therefore the 29th day of July might, historically speaking, be said to be the anniversary of the "birthday" of Vermont; and that it was also the 273rd anniversary of the "christening" of the beautiful Lake of the Iroquois by the name of Champlain, in honor of its illustrious discoverer. I could not but also call to mind masonic historical facts of not a little interest to us as well as to Vermont masons, such as: that the first two lodges in that State, established respectively one hundred and one, and ninety-seven years ago, were chartered by St. Andrews lodge of Boston, Massachusetts, which derived its authority from the mother Grand Lodge of Scotland; and that the lodge now number one, on the Registry of Vermont, was chartered ninety-one years ago, by the English Provincial Grand Lodge of Lower Canada, having its Grand East in this city of Quebec, and was named "Dorchester," after General Sir Guy Carleton, (Lord Dorchester) then commanding the British army in Canada.

Well arranged and well conducted out-door masonic festivals, such as this was, are it seems to me advantageous to the craft, in many obvious ways, and not objectionable to our fair companions who, perhaps justly, are of the opinion that

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in our arrangements for social enjoyment, we are occasionally somewhat forgetful of their pleasure and comfort. There should be no such cause of just complaint. It moreover appears to me that we do not in general sufficiently enlist the suitable and efficient co-operation of the ladies in our works of practical benevolence. Quebec might learn a lesson from the success of the all-but unsurpassed charitable Masonic Bazaar held not long since in the city of Dublin, Ireland, and arranged for and managed chiefly by the "Lady Freemasons" of that ancient capital and other parts of the "Emerald Isle," so many of whose daughters, I need not remind you, are famous for their "beauty and beneficence." A very large sum was realized from that Bazaar for the benefit of the Irish Masonic charities.

Permit me also to say that it is very gratifying to note that the craft throughout our jurisdiction are, year by year, more generally and unitedly celebrating the two great "mid-summer," and "mid-winter" festivals of our Order; and as to our recent fraternal "invasion" of Vermont, I sincerely trust that the brethren of the Green Mountain State, and of other States also, will frequently reciprocate this much to be commended kind of "territorial occupancy," and that they will in like manner "invade" the jurisdiction of Quebec; and that we may often have the pleasure of welcoming them, not only one thousand but several thousand strong, on the summit of Mount Royal—upon the Plains of Abraham—or upon whichever of the many charming spots within our jurisdiction, whereon they may choose to pitch their tents; and in your name I now formally and fraternally invite them so to do.

#### UNIQUE LODGE CERTIFICATE.

Brethren abroad having noted my remarks in a former address, anent the desirability of collecting historical facts and other data relating to the early history of freemasonry in Quebec, the officers of Saginaw Valley Lodge of Saginaw, Michigan, kindly forwarded to me in loan per express, the original neatly framed, of a lodge certificate, a facsimile of which I now present to Grand Lodge by the favor of brothers Presby and Blanchard, photographers of Sherbrooke, P. Q., a copy of which has also been presented by them to Friendship Lodge, Cookshire, Eaton, which was recently re-established by this Grand Lodge. It is in the form of a hemisphere about five inches in diameter, having meridian lines enclosing twice seven spaces which contain the following in manuscript—

"We, the presiding officers of Friendship Lodge, No. 18, situated in the Township of Eaton, have conferred the degree of master mason upon our duly qualified Brother, the bearer, Robert B. Hudson, who as a true and faithful member of the masonic family, is hereby recommended to the favourable notice, aid, and protection of every free and accepted mason on the globe. As a testimony, the seal of our lodge is affixed, June 2nd, A. L. 5814. Abner Powers, M., William Hudson, S. W., John Lebourveau, J. W., John Farnsworth, Secretary." Above the sphere, is written in large script, "By the authority of the Grand Lodge at Quebec."

This is an interesting sample of what may be done by way of gathering together precious relics and important data for our future masonic historians. I very deeply regret that I could not carry out my wish, to have spent some time in

this city, before this Communication of Grand Lodge, with the hope of obtaining important books, papers, and documents which are said to exist here relating to the early history of freemasonry in this city and throughout the old Province of Canada; and also to have procured copies of such as could not be otherwise obtained; but as this has been impracticable, I beg again to recommend Grand Lodge to appoint a standing historical committee whose duties shall consist of what I have now and formerly intimated; and that a limited appropriation, from time to time, be made therefor, as necessity requires, and that said committee make an annual report to Grand Lodge. To do this, the outlay would be small, the benefit great.

FREEMASONS' HALLS.

It appears to me that the craft not only in the cities but also in some of the rural portions of the Province, are sometimes pursuing an unwise financial policy, by renting, frequently at high rates, the halls and other rooms which they occupy, as it seems that in not a few instances in the country parts at least, the amount paid for rent, would not only pay the interest on a sufficient sum for the purchase of land and the erection of a suitable building, but would also provide a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal in a limited number of years; at the expiration of which the lodge or lodges would absolutely own the building. In some instances also, the first and second stories could be rented for other purposes and thus be a source of revenue. Should Grand Lodge be pleased to appoint a special committee for enquiry and report thereon, I am of the opinion that the representatives of Golden Rule Lodge, Stanstead, and probably some others, could give important evidence thereon, for the general benefit of the craft. It further appears to me as though the time had come for the lodges in the city of Montreal seriously to consider the advisability of erecting therein a Masonic Temple worthy of the metropolitan city of the Dominion and of the commercial capital of Quebec. This desirable movement, if inaugurated, should be unitedly made, and most carefully considered, and reported on by a representative committee of brethren of marked financial and executive skill, prudence and ability. A well-devised scheme, and skilfully prepared plans, could be submitted, and it is possible that such a temple could be erected in that city, which would not be a very heavy financial burden to the lodges there, but which might become a source of pecuniary profit, and be an honor and great convenience to the craft. Grand Lodge also could afford to pay a good rental for an office therein for the Grand Secretary, and for a fire proof vault and library room and it is also possible that the time is not far distant, when the Grand Chapter and a Provincial Priory, and perchance some other provincial body, might desire to have similar offices therein; or it may be that several of these grand bodies will ere long be of the opinion that unitedly, they could so arrange as that the same brother might be the Grand Secretary of several by devoting his whole time to secretarial duties, and also be the foreign correspondent of the same.

The success attending efforts elsewhere in the erection of masonic temples, affords encouragement to us, and the serious mistakes made by others, should inculcate prudence and due caution.

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It is pleasing to note that the craft in Sherbrooke are considering the advisability of erecting a masonic temple in that flourishing city, which is the commercial and manufacturing capital of the Eastern Townships. Should they undertake such, I am sure that they will have the best wishes of Grand Lodge for their complete success. In all such efforts, next to financial security and the greater convenience of the craft, the architectural beauty and perfectness of such buildings, ought to be an object of the greatest care, in order that they may in appropriateness of design and excellence of workmanship, approach somewhat to those superstructures erected by our ancient operative brethren whose labors remain to this day even, the wonder and admiration of the world.

#### SOME NOTABLE QUEBEC EVENTS.

Assembled here in Grand Lodge, we cannot forget that it was in this famous old city of Quebec, where our illustrious R. W. Brother the Duke of Kent, and father of our beloved Queen, presided over the craft as Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Lower Canada, English Registry, having been installed June 22, 1792. To make the remembrance of this interesting masonic event the more pleasing, I need but remind the officers and members of this Grand Lodge, that on the occasion of the happy union of the remaining "Canada" lodges in our Province, with this Grand Body, there were transmitted to us, through me as the then Grand Master, by the late M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington, as our proper inheritance, an antique masonic "square" of gold, having a "brilliant" at the angle, and having thereon this inscription: "The gift of His Royal Highness "Prince Edward, the first R. W. Grand Master of Ancient Masons in Canada," and on the reverse, "R. W. Grand Lodge, Lower Canada." And also a large key of fine gold, with "monogram" surmounted by a "crown," the gift also to that Provincial Grand Lodge, of Prince William Henry, the Duke of Clarence and afterwards William IV.

These precious relics we highly prize. You will find them for inspection during this communication, on the desk of the Grand Treasurer. The Grand Master in his address in 1875, called attention to the presentation of these jewels, but it seemed to me to be most fitting to make more full reference to them on the memorable occasion of our present assembly in this ancient capital.\*

And while with great satisfaction we call to remembrance the auspicious rule as Provincial Grand Master of our R. W. and Royal Brother, and while we so highly prize these precious mementoes of his masonic reign, which we possess, yet the memory of his sojourn in this grand old city will, I believe, be cherished as fondly amongst us as citizens and craftsmen by the two following patriotic and fraternal utterances which have come down to us, and which I know you will be pleased to have me make mention of at the present time, in order that they may through you, be transmitted to the coming generations of craftsmen.

On an important occasion and amidst peculiar circumstances, during a brief address, with deep emotion he said: "Let there never more be heard amongst

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\*The three principal chairs used at this Communication of Grand Lodge, were the gift in 1809, of M. W. Bro. the Duke of Sussex.

"you the words, 'the king's old and new subjects,' 'the French and the English inhabitants,' '*you are all the king's Canadian subjects.*'" And at another time while presiding in lodge, a brother in speaking upon a question, addressed him as "Your Royal Highness," whereupon the R. W. Provincial Grand Master said, "Worshipful Brother, there are no Royal Highnesses here, *we are all brethren.*"

Among the more recent events worthy of being brought to mind on this memorable occasion also, I recall with pleasure that the late R. W. Bro. James Dean, the last Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec and Three Rivers, English Registry, was unanimously elected an honorary Past Grand Master of this M. W. Grand Lodge at its formation;—that V. W. Bro. James Dunbar, of this city, P. G. Junior Warden, and P. M. of St. John's Lodge, No. 182, English Registry, presided at the convention held at Montreal, for the establishment of this Grand Body, and was at a subsequent communication, elected D. G. M., and afterwards G. M.; that R. W. Bro. J. S. Bowen, of the lodge St. Andrew of this city, No. 356, Scottish Registry, was the first D. G. M. of this Grand Lodge; and that R. W. Bros. H. J. Pratten and C. Judge, of this city, have also held the same high office. Other brethren of this city and district, have also filled important offices in Grand Lodge, to their own credit and to the good of the craft. And it cannot be forgotten by myself and others, that it was the far-seeing, fraternal decision of the English, Scotch and Canadian lodges of this city, to unite with the majority of their sister lodges throughout the Province, which gave the final impetus to the movement for the establishment of this Grand Lodge.

#### HONORARY RANK.

In recognition of his great merits as a craftsman, and of his untiring, long continued and efficient efforts at home and especially abroad, to promote the welfare of this Grand Lodge, I now beg to propose that the honorary rank of Past Grand Master be conferred upon R. W. Brother George Otis Tyler, who is not only eminent as a zealous craftsman in this jurisdiction, but is the Grand Commander of the Order of Knights Templar and of the A. & A. S. Rite of the State of Vermont. It would have afforded me much satisfaction to have asked Grand Lodge to have conferred this honor heretofore but for our late constitutional restriction. It will also be especially pleasing for Grand Lodge to learn that in conferring this honor, it will so happen that the P. G. M.'s regalia of P. G. M. Harington, would be worthily worn therein by our excellent Bro. Tyler. And while desiring Grand Lodge to confer honorary rank upon, but a very few and those only who have rendered eminent services to the craft in general, and to this Grand Lodge in particular, there is a venerable and distinguished member of this Grand Body, of world-wide repute as a Knight Templar, and esteemed and beloved by all who know him, and hence, I earnestly request this Grand Lodge also to confer the honorary rank of Past Grand Master on R. W. Brother Col. W. J. B. McLeod Moore, the Great Prior of the National Great Priory of Knights Templar of the Dominion of Canada. These two appointments would but fill the vacancies caused by the death a few years ago, of two honorary Past Grand Masters residents of the cities of Quebec and Montreal.

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## ANTI-MASONRY.

The fact that throughout the British empire, in the United States of America, and elsewhere, so many of those in every grade of society, who are most vitally interested in conserving, ameliorating, and perpetuating what is most valuable and beneficial in the present civil, social and political order of things, are active and prominent members of our craft, proves that our beneficent fraternity is a thoroughly loyal institution. The fact that so many of the adherents and leaders even, of so many different religious creeds and denominations belong to our ancient Order, shows beyond question, that freemasonry is a most tolerant institution. The fact that so many men of more than ordinary ability and culture, are zealous freemasons, is proof that there is much in and pertaining to our fraternity, which is worthy the attention of the best intellects. The fact that so many good and pious men are devoted craftsmen, demonstrates that in their opinion and from their experience, freemasonry is an institution honoring to God and beneficial to man. The fact of its time-immemorial age and its world-wide prevalence, shows that as to its moral principles, its social order, its system of jurisprudence and governance, its stability and permanence, its educating influence, its adaptability to the condition, needs and aspirations of a free and progressive people, its humanizing efficacy, its non-proselyting and non-partizan character, its practical and all-comprehensive voluntary charity, and in short, its *raison d'être*, and its *modus vivendi et operandi*, all show that it contains within itself the necessary and essential elements of a true, universal brotherhood, destined to exist and prosper world without end.

In view of all such and much more that might truthfully be stated, it is one of the perverse problems of misdirected humanity, which almost passes charitable comprehension, that in this age of the world, the persecuting spirit of anti-masonry should exist in the mind or heart of any tolerably enlightened individual, or be inculcated or practised by any sensible, prudent men or body of men. It is clearly the off-spring of a short-sighted and unendurable intolerance whose inevitable reaction even, will speedily and certainly be to the detriment and discomfiture of those cherishing, propagating and practising it. Freemasons, however, stand in no awe, and have no fears of the immediate or final outcome of persecution in any form or from any source.

## RITES AND RITES.

It seems to be opportune and necessary for me to call the attention of the craft in this jurisdiction, to the multiplicity of Rites, which now very grievously afflicts some portions of the masonic world, in order that, if possible, Quebec may measurably escape what appears to me to be an evil of great magnitude and of ominous portent.

I deem it to be a land-mark of our fraternity, that ancient masonry includes only what is known as Craft and Capitular Freemasonry. At the union in England in 1813, it was declared and pronounced that pure ancient masonry consists of three degrees only, namely, entered apprentice, fellow-craft, and master mason, including the Holy Royal Arch; but that this declaration was not intended to prevent any lodge or chapter from holding a meeting in any of the

degrees of the Orders of Chivalry, according to the constitutions of the said orders.

The degree of Mark Master having been omitted in the declaration, it consequently continues as a separate body in the mother country and in many of its dependencies, but on this continent, especially in the United States and Canada, the Mark Degree has, I think, wisely been included among the degrees of capitular masonry, so that with us, the seven degrees of craft and capitular masonry, comprehend all that constitutes pure ancient freemasonry as it has been, is now, and ever should be.

By another unrepealable land-mark of our Order, it is not lawfully in the power of any man, or body of men to make innovations in the body of masonry, and also that all dissenters from the original plan of freemasonry, are forever to be discountenanced by every true and faithful member of our fraternity.

As is intimated above, in Great Britain and other countries denominated Christian, the chivalric Orders of Knights Templar, have been recognised as allied Orders, applicants for admission to which must be Royal Arch Freemasons. Craft and Capitular Masonry including the allied chivalric orders, constitute and comprehend what is known as "the English Rite of Freemasonry."

There is another called "the Scottish Rite" of the extended number of thirty degrees super-added to the three degrees of craft masonry, which it seems to me, unhappily designates itself by two of the distinctive appellatives of true freemasonry, namely, "Ancient and Accepted." This rite holds and considers itself to be an allied order of freemasonry, and is very generally so recognised. It requires or should require applicants for admission to have taken the first three degrees of freemasonry in a craft lodge. This rite in most jurisdictions, has also gathered into its fold a very select and able body of genuine freemasons who desire above all things to adhere to, uphold and perpetuate true, ancient, free and accepted masonry, separate and intact, and who will forever seek its prosperity, and defend all that pertains to it. But it appears that there are Grand Bodies of this rite, which put forward what seems to me to be an audacious and dangerous pretension, namely, that the thirty-three degrees of their rite include the three degrees of craft masonry, and that they may establish craft lodges and exercise sovereign jurisdiction over the same, thus virtually seeking to abolish the system of craft Grand Lodges, and hence actually destroying one of the principal land-marks of our grand, old fraternity. Such should not be considered or recognised as allied Grand Bodies, but they ought by all regular Grand Lodges of Freemasons, to be held and declared to be irregular bodies wholly unworthy of countenance or support by the members and rulers of our fraternity; and hence why it is that Quebec has not knowingly recognised or exchanged Grand Representatives with any such Grand Orders. It further seems to me that the great multiplication of degrees in any recognised allied order, was a very grave practical error, and one which if possible, should now be remedied; and, if such be true of those of more moderate pretensions, what shall be said of others of some three-fold the number of degrees? Of other rites claiming to be allied orders of freemasonry, I need not now speak.

For the purpose of conserving what is really good in certain existing rites, and in order to prevent the formation of a multiplicity of separate governing Grand Bodies within our jurisdiction, I would respectfully recommend the several crafts-

men interested, to consider the advisability of establishing a Grand Council of Rites for the Province of Quebec. This has been productive of much good in some foreign jurisdictions. I would also suggest the formation of an Association of Veterans, consisting of those who have been Master Masons for twenty-one years and upwards.

In these remarks, brethren, my principal object has been to call your serious attention to what ancient freemasonry really is, and to remind you that the diligent craftsman who has received the degrees of Craft and Capitular Masonry, has in reality reached the summit of his profession as a freemason, but that those of course whose religious views are consonant therewith, may with propriety and benefit seek admission into the Order of the Temple and cognate degrees; and that if perchance their circumstances are particularly auspicious, they may in their search after truth, indulge their inclinations somewhat beyond; but do not, I adjure you, take such a burden of rites upon yourselves, with their consequent official and other responsibilities, that few only can properly and advantageously bear; and above all, do not take such a course if it tends to draw away your affections, your attention and your active efforts from the study and practice of pure ancient freemasonry.

Also, let me by way of admonition, say to those who boast that they are master masons only, that it does not appear that any fellow-craft is sufficiently instructed until he has received the Mark Degree, nor a thoroughly well-skilled master mason until he has been exalted to the degree of the Holy Royal Arch. On the other hand, that craftsman is a fit subject for commiseration, who fancies that in comparison with his well-informed brother Master Mason, Companion, or Knight Templar, he is a "high mason," simply because he can affix ponderous numerals to his name.

And while wishing to put no undue restraint on the proper liberty of brethren, let me beseech you not to encourage the introduction into Quebec, of a great multiplicity of rites, but let our jurisdiction ever remain noted for the purity, simplicity and constitutionality of its masonic system, and for its unalterable adherence to the ancient land-marks, traditions, customs and constitutions of our grand old fraternity, whose tenets and principles are alone fitted for adoption by the whole family of man wheresoever dispersed over the face of the earth. And may it ever be the crowning glory of Quebec, and may it ever truthfully be said of her, "*moribus antiquis stat.*"

#### GRAND SYMBOLIC LODGE OF SPAIN.

Having received assurances as to the regularity of the formation, and as to *status* of the lately established Grand Spanish Independent Symbolic Lodge having its Grand East at Seville; and also having ascertained that it does not, and will not recognise the right of any other to direct and govern it than the assembly of the representatives of its constituent lodges, and the Grand Master elected by the suffrages of said representatives, and that it will not work more than the three symbolic degrees, or have anything to do with the higher ones, I therefore recommend Grand Lodge fraternally to recognize the Grand Independent Symbolic Lodge of Spain, and to request its Grand Master to appoint R. W. Bro.

A. G. Adams of Montreal, as their Grand Representative at Quebec, and also to ask their G. M. to name some prominent member of their Grand Lodge for appointment as the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec thereat.

#### GRAND LODGE OF ARIZONA.

Since we last met, the Grand Lodge of the territory of Arizona, U. S. A., has been established, and as it appears that the proceedings had at its formation, were regular, I beg to submit to Grand Lodge, the advisability of recognizing that new Grand Body, and the interchanging of Grand Representatives therewith, and that V. W. Bro. Thomas Hart, G. J. D. of Richmond, be recommended to the Grand Master of that Grand Body for appointment as their Grand Representative at Quebec.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

It would afford me peculiar satisfaction, could I consistently recommend Grand Lodge now to recognize the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales." My objection to doing so at present, arises not of course from any doubt as to the constitutional right and duty of the craft in that colony, regularly to establish therein a sovereign Grand Lodge, or that such action would be otherwise than promotive of the best interests of the craft in that far off dependency of the Empire; but because at the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, it was held and acted upon, that a majority of all the lodges situated within the territory, should co-operate in the establishment of the new Grand Body: and as it does not appear that such was the case at the formation of the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales," or that a majority of said lodges adhere to it even now, it would not be consistent for this Grand Body at present, to extend to it recognition as a Grand Lodge entitled to exercise exclusive sovereign jurisdiction within and throughout that colony. Yet, taking into consideration, what appear to have been the unmasonic reasons why a majority of the lodges did not participate in the establishment of a new Grand Lodge, it seems to me that the Grand Lodge of Quebec would be justified in extending recognition to it, and in exchanging Grand Representatives therewith, just as soon as a majority of lodges in that colony are enrolled on her registry; and that, moreover, should it further appear that unjustifiable and unmasonic means continue to be, or should hereafter be, taken to prevent this desirable and legitimate consummation, the Grand Lodge of Quebec may then deem it to be her duty to consider what action should be taken by her under such circumstances. In the meantime, let us hope that a peaceful and fraternal solution of their serious difficulties may be speedily attained.

#### QUEBEC AND ENGLAND.

In my last annual address I submitted to Grand Lodge my correspondence with the M. W. the Grand Master of England, wherein I sought to maintain the rights of the Grand Lodge of Quebec against the claims of that mother Grand Body to continue to exercise jurisdiction within our territory, and thus on her part virtually denying our right to exercise exclusive masonic sovereignty within this jurisdiction; and I also therein submitted the proof from her 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 by you, I deem it not inappropriate to submit to you brief extracts thereon from the Foreign Correspondence Report of Past Grand Master the Hon. and M. W. Bro. J. H. Drummond of Maine, and of Past Grand Master, the Hon. and M. W. Bro. Richard Vaux of Pennsylvania, than whom, in my opinion, there are few, if any other brethren on this continent, more fully imbued with the true spirit, or more thoroughly versed in the constitutions and customs of our fraternity; and reminding you at the same time that the expressed opinions of very many other able masonic jurists, coincide with theirs. I must ask of you, however, to make due allowance for what is personally over-flattering therein.

P. G. M. Drummond says:—"The Grand Master of Quebec, in his address, glances at a few salient points in the history of his Grand Lodge, and then proceeds to give his correspondence with the Grand Lodge of England in relation to its three lodges in Quebec, in which he discusses in a most masterly manner, and maintains with singular ability, the inherent right of a Grand Lodge to supreme, exclusive jurisdiction in its own territory. He shows among other things, that the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England provides that no lodge 'shall be acknowledged' \* \* \* unless it 'has been regularly constituted and registered'; in other words, no lodge in England can be recognized unless it is borne on the Registry of the Grand Lodge. The G. M. of Quebec further says that he has been informed that there is a lodge in England, organized under the authority of a foreign masonic power, and that this lodge is completely ignored by the English masons, and is practically held to be a clandestine lodge. Moreover he points out that the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland forbids the recognition of any lodge (within its territory) which does not hold under itself; and he quotes the following adopted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1763: 'Read the petition of William Leslie and other brethren residing in London, praying a charter of constitution from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which being considered the Grand Lodge declined giving them any charter, in regard it would interfere with the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, but declared their willingness to recommend them to the Grand Lodge of England in case they should think proper to apply for a charter from thence.'

P. G. M. Drummond quotes also as follows from my address, and adds :  
 " We think the following is fully established by him : ' It therefore clearly appears  
 " that the principle of coincidence, or coterminousness of political and masonic  
 " boundaries, is an acknowledged law of the British constitutions ; that the juris-  
 " diction of each Grand Lodge is exclusive within its geographical limits ; that  
 " each of these Grand Lodges is absolutely sovereign ; and that each of them  
 " may, and does, enforce its territorial, exclusive, sovereign authority, by the most  
 " extreme masonic penalties against all lodges existing within their boundaries in  
 " contravention thereof, or in violation thereof."

And, after quoting the paragraph of my address, relating to the advice not to  
 take any final action at that time, he says :—" The G. M. then goes on to give  
 " the reasons which are worthy of one who, while he would maintain the rights  
 " of his Grand Lodge, would not disturb the peace of the masonic world, until  
 " all hope of a peaceful and fraternal settlement has failed." P. G. M. Vaux of  
 Penn., having reviewed the whole subject, says :—" We take the liberty of re-  
 " marking just here, that to cut off communication with the Grand Lodge of  
 " England, is not beyond the compass of Quebec's intended, and we modestly  
 " submit, proper action."

So far as known, but very few adverse criticisms on the facts and arguments  
 advanced in my address, have hitherto appeared ; nor in so far as I am aware, has  
 any serious attempt been yet made to refute them ; and hence it appears to be  
 but reasonable to infer that the facts are unchallenged, the arguments sound, and  
 the conclusions arrived at were in accordance with our laws and constitutions ;  
 and in short, that the position thus far taken by Quebec is sustained by much the  
 greater part of the masonic world.

#### STATEMENT AND RECAPITULATION.

I deem it well also, at this time, to call attention to some of the interjurisdic-  
 tional 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 three duly represented private lodges must unite in the establish-  
 ment of a Grand Lodge, and that the number of lodges thus cooperating, 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 cooperation  
 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.

8. That from its formation, every regularly constituted Grand Lodge, as to its privileges, prerogatives, and duties, and as to whatever else of right appertains to a Grand Lodge of freemasons, is the peer of every other regular Grand Lodge, and no other Grand Body can lawfully exercise masonic craft authority within its territorial jurisdiction.

9. That upon the consensus of a majority of sister Grand Lodges as to the right of existence, and the regularity of the formation of a new Grand Lodge, the remaining regular Grand Lodges should deem themselves to be bound by the award duly pronounced, of their sister masonic sovereignties, and seek the establishment of interjurisdictional relations with the new territorially supreme Grand Body.

10. That any Grand Lodge may charter private lodges in any territory unoccupied by a local Sovereign Grand Lodge, but the exercise of this right is with propriety restricted to unoccupied territories belonging to the country within whose domain the chartering Grand Lodge is situated, or to exterior countries within whose limits a Grand Lodge does not exist.

11. That a Grand Lodge cannot rightfully constitute a new lodge, or continue to exercise jurisdiction over any lodge formerly chartered by it, after the regular formation of a Grand Lodge within the territory in which said private lodge is situated.

12. That a Grand Lodge cannot rightfully extend to, or receive from, another Grand Lodge, qualified or conditional recognition, or lawfully establish interjurisdictional relations based thereon.

13. That a Grand Lodge violating any of the essential land-marks of the order, should be deemed, and declared to be an irregular body as long as such violation of the constitutions of the fraternity, is persisted in.

14. That any order or organizations allied to ancient craft masonry, by requiring their candidates for admission thereto, to be freemasons, should be deemed and declared to have forfeited said alliance, should they wilfully violate, or endeavor to annul the land-marks, laws, and constitutions of ancient freemasonry.

15. That the several federal provinces constituting the Dominion of Canada, and the colonies throughout the British Empire, having local constitutional government, are severally as much entitled to form and to have Grand Lodges, possessing and exercising exclusive sovereign jurisdiction within their respective geographical and legislative boundaries, as are England, Scotland, and Ireland, as component parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland : or as are the several federal states and organized territories of the United States of America, or as are any separate and distinct kingdoms, or the like.

#### ENGLISH LODGES IN QUEBEC.

Since we last met, various efforts by conference and otherwise, have been made to effect the voluntary adhesion of the three English lodges in the city of Montreal, still allowed to remain within our jurisdiction, with the only result thus far, that on the occurrence, in the course of nature, of certain contingencies, of which you are tolerably well informed, a peaceful union will likely take place ; and various oral communications to this effect have been made to me. This may not, in the opinion of some, have materially changed the actual condition of affairs, especially since, on account of the frequent and continued violations with seeming intent and avidity, of fundamental laws governing the craft here, such as the acceptance of material rejected by Quebec lodges, and the like irregularities, and with which probably no other Grand Lodge would have borne with as long as the Grand Lodge of Quebec has ; and thus the circumstances have been increasingly aggravated, and have thereby put a still greater strain upon the forbearance of this Grand Lodge. There are in the hands of the committee on jurisprudence, various papers bearing upon this, and a report will be made thereon to Grand Lodge during this communication.

In regard to this important matter much interest has existed, not only throughout the Dominion, but in the United States and in England, Scotland, Ireland, and elsewhere ; and I have received and answered many letters from leading craftsmen in all these countries. Some of these communications contained earnest, fraternal appeals not as yet to pronounce these lodges irregular, or to declare non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of England. The chief reason given therefor was the one first alluded to above, together with their hope that the great end desired would in all likelihood soon be attained by more peaceful means ; but at the same time assurances were given by some of those who are in positions to give weight to their opinions, that if I deemed it imperatively necessary to issue such an Edict that they would support Quebec at all hazards. These views coming from brethren whose opinions and counsel were entitled to great respect, received from me due consideration. On the other hand, those who, in the public press, and otherwise sought to force an interjurisdictional contest, could not reasonably expect to influence my judgment as to the course most advisable to be pursued by me as Grand Master, especially as some of those most emphatic in the expression of their opinions were not often the best informed as to many of the more important points involved. In fact there are some matters connected therewith which I have not deemed well as yet to bring before Grand Lodge even. I consider it also to be advisable for me to inform Grand Lodge that in the

performance of my duty to the craft, I felt bound also to take into due consideration, for the present at least, the effect which the immediate issuing of an Edict would have, not on Craft Masonry alone, at home and abroad, but also upon Capitular Masonry and on the recognized allied Orders within our own jurisdiction and throughout the Dominion and elsewhere; and I trust that this fraternal forbearance has been properly interpreted, and duly appreciated by those more directly interested; and besides, it was to me a matter of anxious consideration whether I had as yet done all that lay in my power to secure a peaceful solution of the difficulties before the adoption of other yet perfectly justifiable measures for the vindication of our rights as a Sovereign Grand Body.

And although I had fully presented to the M. W. the Grand Master of England what I considered to be a correct statement of the constitutions of the fraternity relating to the matter, and had based our appeal thereon, yet I did not consider the case of Quebec fully presented until our views of the Colonial Masonic Policy of England should be explicitly and officially laid before the M. W. the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of England, as well as before all the other sister Grand Lodges of the world. This I will now endeavor to do.

#### COLONIAL MASONIC POLICY OF ENGLAND.

Sound Masonic Policy is never at variance with the constitutional principles of the Order.

The Grand Lodge of England, it appears, has never hitherto extended conditional and unqualified recognition to any Grand Lodge in any Dependency of the British Empire, holding, it seems by implication at least, that said Grand Bodies are not the Masonic Peers of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and that consequently they are considered by her to be subordinate or *quasi* Grand Bodies.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec claims to be the Peer of every other regular Grand Lodge, and will not accept conditional or qualified recognition, either expressed or implied, from England or any other Grand Lodge in the world.

The Grand Lodge of England, it appears, claims the right to exercise concurrent jurisdiction in every colony of the Empire.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec denies *in toto* this pretension of the Grand Lodge of England, and holds that she has the same right of exclusive Masonic jurisdiction within her territory that the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland claim to have within their respective geographical limits; or if not, it would follow that Quebec would have as much right to have and to exercise masonic jurisdiction in England as England has in Quebec.

The Grand Lodge of England holds that lodges of her constitution, wherever situated, may, at their will, make Freemasons of gentlemen irrespective of their masonic domicile and residence.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec denies to the Grand Lodge of England the exercise of any such claim beyond the geographical limits of England; and holds that no private lodges, without lawful permission, can rightfully make Freemasons of gentlemen who have not a twelve months masonic residence within the local jurisdiction of said private lodges; and also that any lodge otherwise using the

rejected material of another sister lodge, is guilty of the grossest breach of masonic faith and law; and if such is persisted in, said lodge should be deemed and declared to be an irregular and clandestine lodge.

The Grand Lodge of England claims that a private lodge chartered by her in unoccupied territory, has the right, during its pleasure, and forever if it will, to continue its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, and to be supported by her in this pretension, after the said territory has been constitutionally occupied by a regularly formed Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec does not for a moment, admit this pretension, but holds that it is the imperative duty of every private lodge which had been established in such unoccupied territory, either to co-operate with the majority of its sister lodges in the regular formation of a Grand Lodge, or forthwith thereafter to become of obedience to the local sovereign masonic authority when lawfully established: or that upon refusing to do either, the recusant lodges may be dealt with as provided for in the constitutions of England, Scotland, and of others: and in my opinion, the Grand Lodge of old Canada, unlawfully bartered its birth-right of exclusive masonic sovereignty, the acknowledgment of the possession of which she had justly received from nearly all the sovereign Grand Lodges of the United States,—in accepting as she did, through M. W. Bro. the Earl of Zetland G. M. of England, concurrent-jurisdiction-recognition from that Grand Body, than which as it appears to me, no act could have been more short-sighted and unconstitutional or, consequently more detrimental to the interests of freemasonry in Canada and elsewhere, as is shown by the condition of local and interjurisdictional masonic affairs here, and in other parts of the Empire at the present time, and which if not speedily remedied, will, in all probability, be still worse in time to come. Was it to be supposed that such an unconstitutional compromise, fraught with such deplorable consequences, would stand through one generation of craftsmen who know their masonic rights and dare maintain them? Impossible.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec, holds moreover that while continuity of existence, at will, is conferred upon a lodge by its charter, continuity of G. L. allegiance and obedience is not, but that the latter must necessarily be transferred to the newly formed local masonic sovereignty, or it may adopt the alternative of dissolution. The shadow even of the right to continuity of G. L. allegiance, at will, under such circumstances, never, in my opinion, fell upon the parchment of any regular charter ever granted, and no Grand Lodge could ever rightfully insert such a proviso, or have such implied therein, else the original chartering Grand Lodge, with the concurrence of its subordinates, would thereby have the power forever to prevent the formation of any other exclusively sovereign Grand Lodge, or only such as they should see fit to allow to be established; all which is contrary to the inherent and indefeasible rights of the craft.

The Grand Lodge of England has recently interchanged Grand Representatives with the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, U. S. A., and the fact is properly heralded on both sides of the Atlantic, and especially in England, as an important and significant international masonic event. Now, the Grand Lodge of England has entered into these important fraternal interjurisdictional relations with the Grand Lodge of "the Empire State," from the mere fact, as no mean authority

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has intimated, that there are no lodges of her obedience within the territorial limits of that Grand Body, or she thereby acknowledges the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the Federal State of New York to be the peer of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of England, and hence lawfully entitled to exercise supreme craft masonic authority within her territorial jurisdiction. Now the Grand Lodge of the Federal State of New York fraternally acknowledges the Grand Lodge of the Federal Province of Quebec as her masonic sovereign peer, duly entitled to all the masonic Grand Lodge rights and prerogatives that she is herself, and hence what should be the relative position of England and Quebec? The answer is awaited.

I deem it to be of the utmost importance that the craft in general, and especially in the British dependencies, be informed of the exact principles of interjurisdictional comity involved therein, as, in my opinion, the Grand Lodge of the State of New York could not rightfully, and would not as I think, accept recognition from, and interchange Grand Representatives with, any Grand Body on the principle first stated above. It also appears to me that there are Grand Lodges of other States in the American Union, with whom the Grand Lodge of England has declined to interchange Grand Representatives, on the ground that they are not Grand Lodges of Sovereign States politically, and if such be the case will some wise one be pleased to inform us in what respect, as a State of the United States of America, as to its State and Federal rights, New York is superior to any other State in the Union, and if not, then her Grand Lodge is but the Masonic Peer of the Grand Lodge of every other State, even of the smallest.

Moreover it surely cannot be the policy of the mother Grand Lodge of England to make a distinction in her dealings with the Grand Lodges of separate and independent nations, and the Grand Lodges of her own dependencies, and that too in any way to the disadvantage of the latter !!

Brethren, I cannot as yet believe that the "Imperial" Mother Grand Lodge of England, or her Royal Grand Master, or the many able leaders of the oldest and greatest of all existing Grand Lodges, knowingly and purposely intend to deny to this young Grand Lodge, or to any other Grand Lodge within our now world-encircling Empire, the rights which she concedes to Grand Lodges in other lands; or continue to do aught which will mar the peace, unity and prosperity of the craft here or elsewhere. I am therefore, as yet, of the opinion that the course pursued by her in the past, is largely due to what may be deemed to be a want of attention to the facts of the case, and a non-consideration of the actual state of "Colonial" Masonic affairs, and to a forgetfulness, largely resulting from the comparatively settled condition of their own masonic status,—of the fact that their brethren in the remote portions of the Empire are but engaged in laying the foundations of Masonic Sovereignties; that they are thus necessarily and practically brought face to face with all the fundamental principles involved in the erection of their new Grand Superstructures, that they are, by inheritance and by training, jealous of their inherent and traditional rights as Freemasons, and that they desire to realize them to their fullest extent, even as they are possessed and enjoyed by their brethren in the mother countries and elsewhere in the masonic world.

There are also reasons for believing that the rulers of the craft in Great Britain have been led into errors concerning Quebec, by representations, personal and other, which had they been made openly and officially, as those of Quebec are and have been, they would, I believe, have been satisfactorily explained or refuted. I have reason also to suppose, that many of our good brethren in England and Scotland have been led to think that the Quebec Grand Lodge movement was chiefly the offspring of individual over-zeal and misguided ambition; whereas having had a tolerably intimate acquaintance with nearly every brother who has been officially identified with this Grand Lodge from its organization, and not being unacquainted with the history of some other Grand Lodges, I deem it but simple justice to myself and to my *confreres*, to say, that I never knew a like instance, nor do I believe that many like have ever been, wherein more prolonged or more thoughtful consideration was given to a like movement, or concerning which there has been more self-abnegation, or a more manifest desire to forego individual preferment for the promotion of the general welfare. And as to its having been the work of but a few, it was, on the contrary, a general movement among the great majority of the Freemasons of the Province, and the result of a general consensus of opinion and sentiment seldom paralleled; and from its organization in 1869 until now its affairs have been conducted, and its professed principles enunciated, adhered to and maintained with a prudence and unanimity honorable to the masonic intelligence and fidelity of its membership; (and ill betide him who ever attempts to throw the "apple of discord" into its midst) and few Grand Lodges have a more abiding place in the hearts and affections of the brethren of their jurisdiction, or have received more kindly, fraternal consideration and favor from the fraternity in general.

Since we last met I received a brief fraternal note from the Grand Secretary of England in reply to the final letter to the M. W. the Grand Master of England, submitted to you in my last annual address. To this, I did not think it necessary to return an immediate and formal answer, because I deemed it most advisable, before communicating further with the M. W. the Grand Master of England, first to submit to you, in this address, my views of the masonic policy of the Grand Lodge of England towards Quebec and the other sister Grand Lodges in the British dependencies; and that having officially communicated the same to the Grand Master of that mother Grand Lodge, there could not be any excuse on their part of not having been made fully aware of what Quebec considers her rightful claims for fraternal justice from the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland. Quebec sues not for mere favors; she respectfully and fraternally appeals to the Grand Lodge of England practically to concede and acknowledge her rights.

Brethren, I have sought to state our rights and claims in plain language and in a fraternal manner; I have respectfully sought to satisfy the Grand Lodge of England of the justness of our position, and of the extreme necessity that she should with justice and propriety, and with advantage to herself, to us, and to the craft in general, modify her policy toward us as humbly petitioned for, bearing in mind that whatever reasons may have seemed to justify her course towards "Colonial" Grand Lodges in the past, the altered circumstances of the present imperatively require certain changes to be made therein for the local and general welfare

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of the craft. In all that I have said and done in regard to these important matters, I think that I am fully justified in stating that in endeavoring to remove the causes of contention, I have sought to close the doors of the temple of strife, and to open wide the doors of the temple of concord; and that not only myself but this Grand Lodge has sought to be as loyal to the interests of the Grand Lodge of England, as to those of our own and of the craft in general, and that I am assuredly correct in saying that it is one of our strongest desires to have all our relations to that mother Grand Lodge amicably adjusted, to interchange Grand Representatives therewith, and to establish between our respective Grand Lodges a perpetual alliance of fraternal amity.

And now, Brethren of this Grand Lodge, for reasons which I think will be obvious to all of you, let me earnestly advise you not to take any special legislative action on this subject at the present communication, but in the still further exercise of the true spirit of our fraternity, calmly await the result of what has already been said and done, and what is likely to transpire in the near future, with the hope, not wanting among the members of this Grand Body, and shared in by not a few other brethren, good friends of Quebec, both here and in Great Britain, that the consummation devoutly desired, may be peacefully and fraternally realized at an early day. So mote it be.

CLOSING WORDS.

OFFICERS AND BRETHREN,—Having by your over-partial suffrages presided in this Grand East for nine laborious and eventful years, I beg gratefully to return to you the symbol of "supreme command," which you have so frequently with entire unanimity placed in my hands; and with a profound sense of the distinguished honor which you have thus conferred upon me—an honor enjoyed by few living Grand Masters,—with a grateful appreciation of the many favors received from you, and with hearty thanks to my fellow officers and other members of this Grand Body for their long-continued and efficient support and co-operation; and although not having brought to the fulfilment of the important duties of this high office, those talents and that worth and leisure which it demands; and while doubtless having made mistakes, for it is ever true that "to err is human," yet claiming to have been actuated by a sincere desire, faithfully to promote the best interests of this Grand Lodge and of the craft in general, I now, in justice to myself and to others, bid you as Grand Master an affectionate and fraternal farewell; and at the same time begging to assure you that it will be my purpose to seek in some good degree at least, to exemplify the following loyal and patriotic sentiments of one of not the least renowned of Rome's great Consuls, who on an occasion of vital import to the commonwealth, declared, in these words familiar to so many of you,—"*Illud perficiam profecto, Quirites, ut ea quae gessi in Consulatu, privatus tuear atque ornem.*"

And may he, upon whom this mantle will more worthily fall, "look well to this Grand East;" may he and all after him, who wield this sceptre, be endued with a goodly portion of the wisdom bestowed upon that monarch after whom this seat of honor is fittingly named; may all their official acts fully accord with the unchanging laws and constitutions of our ancient fraternity, and which this Grand Lodge has hitherto sought to enunciate, to uphold and maintain; and may

the Most High prosper them and you in all your lawful undertakings, and may He evermore abundantly bless the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and our beloved Order throughout the whole world. So mote it be.

JOHN H. GRAHAM.

RICHMOND, P. Q., CANADA.

It was moved by M. . W. : Bro. M. M. Tait, seconded by M. . W. : Bro. Dunbar, both the mover and seconder having delivered eloquent commendatory addresses thereon :

"That the address of the M. . W. : the Grand Master just delivered be referred to the Committee on the State of Masonry, with instructions to report thereon, as soon as practicable."

The motion was carried.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report :

#### GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

*To the M. . W. : the Grand Master, Grand Officers, and W. brethren of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. and A. M.*

At this the thirteenth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, I beg respectfully to submit the following report.

Since the 20th day of September, 1881, the date on which my books, papers and accounts were inspected and audited, I have received for and on account of Grand Lodge, the gross sum of two thousand three hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-four cents, which has been paid over to R. . W. : the Grand Treasurer, on his receipt, herewith produced.

I have tabulated this aggregate sum in the form required by the revised constitution, and so as to show at a glance the different sources of revenue ; this will appear by the annexed statement.

It is my duty to report the following lodges as being in arrears of dues to Grand Lodge for a period of six months and over.

Prevost No. 7 ; Olive Branch No. 50 ; Excelsior No. 46 ; consequently they are, under the provision of the constitution, as revised, disqualified from attending the present session of Grand Lodge.

On the 10th day of October last, a dispensation was issued, authorising the establishment at New Carlisle, Bonaventure County, of a lodge to be called "The Good Samaritan." On the 6th of November last, as instructed by the M. . W. : the Grand Master, and at the request of the District Deputy Grand Master for Quebec and Three Rivers, in whose district the new lodge is located, I proceeded to New Carlisle, constituted the lodge, and made report to R. . W. : Bro. Edson Fitch, and to the M. . W. : the Grand Master.

From reliable information gathered at New Carlisle, and in the district through which I passed, and subsequently by correspondence, I have good reason to anticipate a prosperous and useful future for "The Good Samaritan Lodge ;" it is well planted, and in the hands of earnest, energetic and influential brethren who will,

I feel confident, give a good account of their stewardship at the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge.

To Bros. Rev. Blaylock, T. W. Smith, Kerr and others, I am deeply indebted for fraternal kindness and courtesy extended during my short stay in their midst.

On the 29th of November last, by order of the M. W. the Grand Master, I delivered to R. W. Bro. J. Frederick Walker, D. D. G. M. for Montreal District, the warrant of Chateauguay Lodge, late No 36, then in possession of Grand Lodge, and which had been surrendered, on the lodge ceasing temporarily to work. It has been returned, and the lodge resuscitated; Chateauguay Lodge is again on the roll of our lodges, is in full operation, and has made returns to this office, showing a membership of 13. I respectfully suggest that the No. 36, formerly held by this lodge be restored to it.

Since our last meeting, I have received and forwarded to those concerned, letters appointing the following of our brothers as representatives at this Grand Lodge of the different Grand Lodges named.

R. W.	Bro. J. FREDERICK WALKER, . . . . .	Maryland.
" "	" E. R. JOHNSON, . . . . .	Indiana.
" "	" ARTHUR LYON, . . . . .	Texas.
" "	" H. L. ROBINSON, . . . . .	Missouri.
" "	" WM. McWOOD, . . . . .	Montana.
" "	" JAS. ADDIE, . . . . .	Georgia.
" "	" T. LEET, . . . . .	Utah.
" "	" J. P. MARTIN, . . . . .	New Jersey.
V. "	" GEORGE CRAWFORD, . . . . .	Dakota.

The following eminent brethren from abroad have honored this Grand Lodge, by kindly consenting to represent us in their respective Grand Lodges; their credentials were in due course transmitted. M. W. Bro. J. H. McLeary, at Texas; R. W. Bro. Robert McKay, at Canada; R. W. Bro. John N. Hill, at Nevada; R. W. Bro. C. C. Woods, at Missouri; and R. W. Rev. Bro. Albert S. Nicholson, at Washington. I have the pleasure to announce that by the care of our M. W. Grand Masters, the Grand Lodge of Quebec is ably and energetically represented in nearly all our sister Grand Lodges.

A communication has been forwarded to me from the Grand Lodge of Arizona, another from the Grand Symbolic Lodge of Spain, each asking recognition of this Grand Lodge; they have been forwarded to the M. W. the Grand Master for his action.

A letter purporting to have been sent by the committee of the Jamaica Masonic Benevolence, but bearing no official signature, asking aid on behalf of masonic sufferers by the late disastrous fire which occurred recently at Kingston, Jamaica, has within the last few days reached me, and will be submitted as Grand Lodge may direct.

Carrying out the instruction of Grand Lodge, I wrote a letter of condolence to the widow of our late brother, Hon. James A. Garfield, heretofore President of the United States; its receipt was duly acknowledged, and I was charged by that

sadly afflicted lady to express to Grand Lodge her grateful thanks for the sympathy expressed.

In the past year several fraternal and kind invitations extended to Grand Officers of this Grand Lodge, to participate in different masonic ceremonies and festivities, have reached this office, and have been transmitted as directed.

V. W. Bro. Geo. E. Jaques, one of our esteemed Grand Stewards, makes official report of the compliment paid to this Grand Lodge through him, one of its officers, at a masonic festival at Hamilton, Ont.

I desire to draw the attention of Grand Lodge to the fact, that lodges "Elgin," "King Solomon" and "Argyle," so happily united to us, from the jurisdiction of Scotland, are yet without numbers, and would suggest that they receive those which became void on our roll, by the return of warrants from the heretofore Zetland (duplicate,) Hoyle and Harington Lodges. This arrangement, if effected, will give to Elgin, No. 13, to King Solomon, No. 14, and to Argyle, No. 17.

The warrant of Aylmer Lodge, although called in at our last annual meeting, has not yet been received at this office; it is improperly held, and I would suggest that prompt measures be taken to secure it to Grand Lodge, together with all the papers and property of the late lodge.

I have further to report that the dispensation granted to organize Rouville Lodge, and that also issued to establish at Lachine, St. Louis Lodge, are so far as I am aware, inoperative by disuse; should not some action by Grand Lodge be taken in the premises?

Grand Lodge will be, I am sure, as well pleased to hear, as I am to report that the number of initiations into our order during the past sixteen months, has much increased over former and corresponding periods. The number of new members as now reported is 245, that for the year 1880-81, was 166.

In my capacity of Grand Librarian, I have to report that with the exception of reports of proceedings of sister Grand Lodges, but very few additions have been made to our library since our last meeting. We have now on the shelves, 162 bound volumes, "all told," with a good deal of matter in pamphlet form.

As a necessity, I have had to obtain room, shelving, and other conveniences, at an expense of about twenty dollars, and I ask for the purposes of the library for the forthcoming year, as liberal a grant as Grand Lodge can afford to give.

From a communication received through the medium of M. W. Bro. Dunbar, I learn that a desirable collection of books, now the property of the widow of our deceased Brother, R. W. George Thompson, formerly of Quebec city, can be purchased at a reasonable figure; would it not be well, if possible, to secure it? Could not the amount of this purchase be easily recouped to Grand Lodge, if one in each district, of our talented brothers, taking an active interest in the success of the library, would undertake to deliver for its benefit, a lecture on some subject of interest to the craft, making a small money charge for admission? Or perhaps a more certain, speedy, and practical way, would be for each of our lodges at its next meeting, to vote for the purposes of the purchase now suggested, and for the use of the library, a certain sum of money, say not less than five dollars; surely this can be accomplished.

In conclusion I regret to have again to complain of the careless manner with which some returns are sent to this office ; dates, as a general rule, not exceptionally are neglected to be given, and blanks are frequently not filled in, may I venture to hope that in the future there will be no cause for similar remark.

The whole respectfully submitted.

John B. Cleason  
Grand Secy  
G. L. of L.

QUEBEC, 31st January, 1883.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIVED BY GRAND SECRETARY FROM 26TH SEPT., 1881, TO 15TH JAN., 1883.

No.	Name of Lodge.	Initiations.	Affiliations.	Annual Dues.	G. L. Certificates.	Dis-pensations.	Con-stitutions.	Life Mem-bers.	Ar-rears.	TOTAL.
1	Antiquity	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$23 50	\$6 00					\$31 50
2	Albion			25 50						25 50
3	St. Johns	4 00	1 00	28 75		10 00				43 75
4	Dorchester			17 50						17 50
5	Golden Rule	6 00		68 75	10 00					84 75
6	St. Andrew	6 00		50 00	12 00					68 00
8	Prevost			19 50	8 00					27 50
9	Nelson			8 50						8 50
11	St. George	11 00	0 50	41 75	16 00					69 25
12	Zetland	12 00	0 50	55 08	22 00					89 58
13	Zetland			5 75						5 75
15	St. Francis	4 00		30 50	12 00					46 50
16	Victoria	11 00	1 00	86 25	18 00					116 25
18	Shefford	7 00	0 50	50 50	14 00					72 00
19	Stanbridge	4 00		25 00	8 00					37 00
20	Kilwinning	2 00		52 75	2 00					56 75
21	Yamaska	4 00	0 50	24 00	14 00					42 50
24	Brown			8 50						8 50
25	Royal Albert	1 00	5 50	60 12						66 62
26	Victoria		0 50	5 25	2 00					7 75
28	Tuscan	8 00	0 50	33 65	12 00		6 00		0 25	60 40
29	Royal Canadian	4 00	1 00	24 50	6 00					35 50
30	Ascot	4 00		30 00	4 00					38 00
31	Ashlar	7 00		24 61	4 00					35 61
32	Mount Royal	3 00	1 00	26 88	8 00			15 00		53 88
33	Frelighsburg			11 50					3 50	15 00
34	Doric	8 00		30 75	16 00					54 75
35	Brome Lake	10 00	1 50	25 50	20 00					57 00
37	Corner Stone	1 00	2 50	18 00	12 00					33 50
38	Mount Moriah	1 00	1 00	34 37	2 00					38 37
39	Sutton	13 00	3 50	29 25	26 00					71 75
40	Pontiac	4 00	0 50	18 88	4 00					27 38
41	Eddy	4 00		20 13	10 00					34 13
44	St. Charles	9 00		39 50	20 00					68 50
45	Cœurs Unis			18 00	2 00					20 00
47	Graham	7 00	0 50	36 75	10 00					47 50
48	Mount Orford	4 00	0 50	27 00	8 00				43 25	50 50
49	Shawenegan	6 00	1 00	36 81	10 00				1 00	43 88
52	Prince Consort	4 00	2 00	44 67						50 67
53	St. Andrew	5 00		35 7	10 00					50 75
54	Ionic	9 00	4 00	35 5	14 00					62 50
55	Lake Magog			15 25						15 25
57	Hochelaga	8 00	1 00	24 25	8 00					41 25
58	Montarville	5 00	0 50	18 50						24 00
59	Bedford	5 00		25 00	16 00					46 00
60	Richelieu	1 00	1 00	14 00	4 00					20 00
62	Corinthian	7 00		22 92	16 00					45 92
63	Prince of Wales	1 00		7 25	2 00					10 25
64	Friendship	6 00		22 75	14 00					42 75
65	Argenteuil	3 00	1 00	19 75	6 00					29 75
	Elgin	9 00	1 00	46 00	18 00					74 00
	King Solomon	14 00	1 50	21 00	18 00					54 50
	Argyle	2 00	3 50	9 75	4 00				36 50	55 75
	Good Samaritan					10 00				10 00
	Total	\$245 00	40 00	1535 94	448 00	20 00	6 00	15 00	84 50	2394 44

On motion of R. W. Bro. A. F. Simpson, seconded by V. W. Bro. W. Simpson Walker, the report of R. W. the Grand Secretary was referred to the Committee on the State of Masonry.

The Grand Treasurer presented the following report and statement:

*To the M. W. the Grand Master, Officers, and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.*

I beg to submit the following report of the finances of the Grand Lodge.

1881.		GENERAL FUND.		
Sept. 26.	To Balance on hand .....			\$811 78
1883.				
Jan. 15.	" Cash from Grand Secretary (16 months).....		2394 44	
				\$3206 22
1881.		EXPENDITURES.		
Sept. 28.	By G. O. Tyler, attending Board of Gen. Purposes,			
		Sept. 1881,		\$5 75
"	" E. R. Johnson, "	"	"	14 70
"	" J. B. Charleson, "	"	"	14 25
"	" Chas. Knowles, "	"	"	13 00
"	" Arthur Lyon, "	"	"	11 50
"	" Edson Fitch, "	"	"	13 75
"	" H. C. Blinn, "	"	"	7 50
"	" A. F. Simpson, "	"	"	11 10
"	" C. P. Taber, "	"	"	5 25
"	" Hobart Butler, "	"	"	7 00
"	" J. H. Graham, "	"	"	11 00
"	" C. A. Hill, "	"	"	7 15
"	" J. P. Martin, "	"	"	7 00
"	" John Shaw, "	"	"	13 00
"	" G. H. Presby, "	"	"	9 25
Sept. 29.	" 1 year's subscription, 9 periodicals, to R. Ramsay			20 00
Oct. 1.	" Sutherland, Millar & Co., Stationery account..			14 35
"	" 1. " John Wilson, Printing account.....			196 00
"	" 6. " L. A. Richardson, Grand Tyler account.....			19 50
"	" 6. " " Cartage and Cleaning Room,			
		September, 1880.....		7 50
"	" 6. " " Aprons lost.....			11 50
Nov. 29.	By the Burland Lithographing Co., { 165 90 }			
	237 Parchment Certificates . . { 5% 8 30 }			157 60
"	" 30. " Citizens Insurance Co. premium on guarantee			
	bond for \$500 for Grand Treasurer.....			6 25
1882.				
Feb. 23.	" J. Wilson on account printing proceedings, 1881			100 00
April 14.	" J. H. Graham postage and other expenses.....			36 83

May 6.	" Becket Brothers repairing cheque book Grand Treasurer's office.....	2 75	
" 18.	" J. H. Graham expenses West Shefford, &c.....	15 00	
Oct. 4.	" " Postage &c., to Oct. 3, 1882.....	13 71	
Dec. 1.	" Citizens Insurance Co. premium on guarantee bond for \$500 for Grand Treasurer.....	6 25	
1883.			
Jan. 15.	" H. Nightingale account 2 paper fyles for Grand Secretary's office.....	2 00	
"	" Standard Insurance Co. on regalia Sec'y's office..	2 50	
"	" Geo. Bishop & Co., 2 accounts, repairing embossing press Secretary's office.....	2 50	
"	" James L. Wiseman engraving on wood account	3 00	
"	" J. Eveleigh & Co., valise for G. Secretary's office	5 50	
"	" John Dougall & Sons, 2 accounts advertising...	4 32	
"	" The Star 3 accounts advertising.....	6 45	
"	" Edwin Cox, duplicate charter Tuscan Lodge....	10 00	
"	" George Horne & Son, stationery account.....	29 15	
"	" John Wilson balance of account printing proceedings, 1881 .....	184 00	
"	" Postage, Telegrams, Custom charges, &c., Grand Secretary's office, 16 months.....	37 00	
"	" Expenses of Grand Secretary to Prescott funeral M. W. Bro. Harington.....	6 80	
"	" Expenses of Grand Secretary to West Shefford, laying corner stone.....	18 77	
"	" Balance of Grand Secretary to New Carlisle formation of Good Samaritan Lodge.....	24 85	
"	" J. H. Isaacson 16 months salary to 28 Jan. 1883	800 00	
"	" " 16 months office rent.....	160 00	
Jan. 25.	" J. H. Graham postage and expenses to 30 Jan. '83	18 03	
			2073 31
	Balance.....		\$1132 91

BENEVOLENT FUND.			
1881.			
Sept. 26.	To balance on hand.....	\$263 70	
" 29.	" Ritual Committee.....	30 00	
Nov. 26.	" Interest on 40 shares (\$4000) City of Montreal Consolidated Fund for 6 months to 1st Nov., 1881.....	120 00	
1882.			
May 4.	" Interest on 40 shares (\$4000) City of Montreal Consolidated Fund for 6 months to 1st May, 1882.....	120 00	
Nov. 23.	" Interest on 40 shares (\$4000) City of Montreal Consolidated Fund for 6 months to 1st Nov., 1882.....	120 00	
			\$653 70



## REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

## QUEBEC AND THREE RIVERS DISTRICT.

R. W. Bro. Edson Fitch, D. D. G. M., for Quebec and Three Rivers, made the following report :

*To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. and A. M.*

In compliance with the constitution, I beg to submit the following report on the state of masonry, in the district over which I have the honor to preside.

The number of chartered lodges remains unchanged, but the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, upon my recommendation, granted a dispensation to certain brethren in New Carlisle, to open a lodge there, to be called "The Lodge of the Good Samaritan." Owing to circumstances over which I had no control, I was unable to go and invest the officers, but R. W. Bro. Isaacson was kind enough to perform that duty for me. It being so late in the season before it was done they have not yet got fairly at work, although they have several applications from candidates whom they propose to initiate next month. As they are not prepared to apply at this meeting of Grand Lodge for a charter, I would recommend they be allowed to work under their present dispensation until the next annual meeting of this Grand Body.

During the year I have frequently visited all the lodges in my district, with the exception of Shawenegan Lodge, No. 49, at Three Rivers. I fully intended to have paid them a visit last Fall, but was unable to do so.

I am happy to state that the lodges in my district are in a fairly prosperous state, and continue to work harmoniously.

I desire to call the attention of Grand Lodge to the fact that St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 6, Q. R., is working under a dispensation granted by this Grand Body at its formation to be used by them, "and shall continue in force until the Grand Lodge of Quebec shall grant the said St. Andrew's Lodge a new warrant, or do with respect to its present warrant from the Grand Lodge of Scotland what, according to the ancient usages and customs of the craft, is meet to be done." I would respectfully recommend that their original warrant granted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, be properly endorsed by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, authorizing them to use it instead of the dispensation now in use.

On St. John's day, the 27th of December last, it was my pleasing duty to install the Worshipful Master of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 6. The masters of all the other city lodges were re-elected.

I have granted dispensations to the brethren of Quebec and Levis, to appear in regalia at a church service on St. John's day, 1881, also to attend a ball to be given on the evening of February 1st.

I regret to have to report, that the following brethren of this district have been removed from their earthly labours by the hand of death.

W. Bro. J. FIELDING ..... *Albion Lodge.*  
 " W. O'BRIEN ..... "  
 " C. SMITH ..... "  
 " JOSEPH BATES ..... *St. Andrew's Lodge.*

No others have been reported to me.

Allow me also to add before I conclude, that as heretofore, I am extremely thankful and grateful to the brethren of my district for the many acts of kindness they have invariably extended towards me, making in all respects my duties easy and agreeable, and in every way a pleasure.

The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted.

EDSON FITCH,

*D.D.G.M. Quebec and Three Rivers District.*

QUEBEC, 16th January, 1883.

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

R. W. Bro. J. Frederick Walker, D. D. G. M. for the Montreal District made the following report :

*To the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. and A. M.*

I have much pleasure in reporting that, during the past sixteen months, the lodges in the Montreal District have been prosperous and harmonious. There are now twenty-three lodges in this district, viz :

Antiquity, No. 1.	Prince Consort, No. 52.
St. George, No. 10.	St. Andrew, No. 53.
St. George, No. 11.	Ionic, No. 54.
Zetland, No. 12.	Hochelaga, No. 57.
Montreal Kilwinning, No. 20.	Montarville, No. 58.
Royal Albert, No. 25.	Richelieu, No. 60.
Victoria, No. 26.	Corinthian, No. 62.
Mount Royal, No. 32.	Argenteuil, No. 65.
Chateauguay, No. 36.	Elgin,
Mount Moriah, No. 38.	King Solomon,
St. Charles, No. 44.	Argyle,
Cœurs Unis, No. 45.	

Elgin, King Solomon and Argyle are without numbers on our Grand Lodge Register, this should be remedied at once.

I have had the pleasure of officially visiting all the lodges in this district with the exception of Chateauguay, Richelieu, and Argenteuil. The former resumed work under the able mastership of R. W. Bro. Daniel Boyd, on 27th December 1882.

The lodges in Montreal District are well worked and great care is being exercised in the selection of new material.

Several of the lodges have had social gatherings during the year, and all the lodges in the city of Montreal united in an excursion to Highgate Springs. On this occasion we had, not only the pleasure of the M. W. Grand Master's company, but also of an eloquent and instructive address from him. A large number of brethren from Bedford District and also from the neighboring Vermont Lodges were present. The excursion proved a complete success.

The M. W. Grand Master visited Montarville and St. Charles Lodges during the past year. I accompanied him on both occasions, and can assure him that the hearty whole-souled welcome which was accorded him at these visits has been given to me, as his representative, by the other lodges in this district, when I paid my official visits to them.

I omit any statistics or list of deaths, as the information is given in the Grand Secretary's report. I cannot but refer with regret to the loss which this district has sustained in the death of V. W. Bro. Putney.

Fraternally submitted.

J. FREDERICK WALKER,  
D. D. G. M.

MONTREAL, January 29th, 1883.

#### BEDFORD DISTRICT.

R. W. Bro. John Massie, jr., D. D. G. M. for Bedford District, made the following report :

*To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, and Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Quebec.*

I have the honor to submit for your consideration, the following report of the state of masonry in Bedford District during the past sixteen months.

I am happy to be able to report that most of the lodges under my jurisdiction are in a prosperous condition, that there is an apparently increasing interest in freemasonry on the part of the brethren, while the number of initiations in most of our lodges shows that the institution is not regarded unfavorably by the outside or popular world.

In regard to Browne Lodge, at West Farnham, I regret to have to report that this lodge has been made the object of a certain degree of religious persecution, and that the brethren, having been deprived of the use of the lodge room which they had occupied for some years, and being unable to secure any other suitable place in which to meet, have held no communications during the past year. I find, however, that the brethren are not desirous of surrendering their warrant, but that they enjoy the hope that within a few weeks, a suitable place in which to hold communications may be secured in the magnificent railway buildings now in course of erection at Farnham, while a number of zealous and active members of the fraternity connected with the South Eastern Railway have already moved into the town, and others contemplate moving thither, so that we have good reason to anticipate that new life and vigor will soon be infused into Browne Lodge, and that after the period of darkness through which it is now passing will dawn upon it a brilliant and prosperous career.

Sutton Lodge, which was resuscitated by the energy and perseverance of my predecessor, and that of a few of the brethren in Sutton, still requires some fostering care, and although a goodly number of candidates have been received into masonry and have taken the degrees in this lodge during the past year, I regret that there is an apparent apathy on the part of some of the older members, and that they do not devote sufficient time and study to the work to enable them to impress the candidates with those grand truths and principles which our order is calculated to inculcate. This difficulty, however, will soon be overcome for I find among the younger brethren a zeal and devotion which is commendable.

I am gratified to learn from the brethren of Rouville Lodge, at Rougemont, to whom a dispensation was granted some years ago, but who have never made much progress, that the prospects for the success of this lodge are now brighter than ever before, and they hope soon to be in a position to obtain a warrant of constitution.

During the past year some of the brethren of Nelson Lodge, St. Armand Station, have felt it their duty, a disagreeable duty no doubt, to protect their lodge and the order, from the stigma which has fallen upon it by reason of the immoral and unmasonic conduct of one of its members, by bringing charges against him; and after a careful perusal of the report of the proceedings taken in connection with these charges, as well as of other documents bearing upon the matter, I am confident that the action taken by Nelson Lodge will reflect honor upon our order.

On St. John's Day, December 27th 1881, I accepted an invitation to be present at the installation of the officers of Bedford Lodge, No. 59, at three o'clock p. m., and on the evening of the same day I attended a communication of Stanbridge Lodge, No. 19, and assisted in the installation of its officers. I also granted a dispensation at the request of Sutton Lodge, permitting brethren to appear in regalia at a masonic festival held in Sutton, on the evening of the same day, and I am happy to state that this festival was a success and tended to promote harmony and good will among the brethren.

On St. John's Day, December 27th, 1882, I had the honor, assisted by R. W. Bro. Hobart Butler, D. G. M., of installing the officers of Bedford, Corner Stone, Frelighsburg, Prevost, and Stanbridge Lodges, at the masonic hall in Stanbridge, in presence of a very large number of brethren. The meeting then held cannot fail to promote and extend a fraternal feeling among the brethren of these several lodges.

During the past sixteen months only two deaths have been reported to me, a member of Shefford Lodge, No. 18, and a member of Prevost Lodge, No. 7, of Durham, V. W. Bro. Wm. B. Seeley. The latter was one of the oldest members of our fraternity in the Province of Quebec, having been initiated over sixty years ago. He was the first Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and up to within a few months of his death was one of the most faithful and regular attendants upon the communications of the lodge and chapter. His dying request was that he should be buried by the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, and this request was most scrupulously followed by the brethren in the vicinity. I would respectfully suggest that a page in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge be devoted to the memory of Bro. Wm. B. Seeley, Durham.

The Most Worshipful the Grand Master and Grand Lodge have paid a visit to Bedford District during the past year, laying with appropriate masonic ceremonies the corner stone of the Episcopal Church at West Shefford.

In closing this report I desire to express my thanks to the brethren of Bedford District for the numerous courtesies extended to me during the past year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN MASSIE, JR.,  
*D. D. G. M. Bedford District.*

#### ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT.

R.: W.: Bro. Arthur F. Simpson, D. D. G. M. for St. Francis District made the following report :

*To the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. and A. M.*

In compliance with the requirements of the constitution I beg to present this, my report, on the state of masonry in the District of St. Francis. There are eleven lodges in the district, all of which without exception, I have visited during my term of office, and herewith present a detailed account of the duties performed in my official capacity

#### DISPENSATIONS.

On the 17th December, 1881, I granted a dispensation to the brethren of Victoria Lodge, Sherbrooke, to instal the officers conjointly with those of Ascot Lodge, at Lennoxville.

On the 10th June, 1882, I granted a dispensation to the brethren of Golden Rule Lodge, Stanstead, to assemble on Sunday the 25th June, and march in procession to attend divine worship. I subsequently received a notification that such procession had taken place and was conducive of much benefit to the brethren in that vicinity.

On the 24th June, 1882, I granted a dispensation to the brethren of Prince of Wales Lodge, Sherbrooke, to instal their officers at other time than as established by the by-laws of the lodge, the exigencies of the circumstances warranting it.

On the 24th August, 1882, I granted a dispensation to the brethren of Excelsior Lodge, Upton, to charge the place of their meetings from Upton to Acton. This step was only taken after due deliberation, and feeling convinced that it was not only to the interests of the lodge, but the craft in general, Acton affording more local advantages and being an important railway centre.

On the 27th December, 1882, I granted dispensations to the brethren of St. Francis, Ascot and Ashlar lodges to unite with the brethren of Victoria Lodge for a joint installation of the officers of the four lodges at Sherbrooke.

#### DECISIONS.

At the request of Lake Magog Lodge, I decided that Royal Arch Past Masters were not qualified, from the fact of their being such, to be present at a board of installed masters, and that only installed masters constituted a board. I am informed, that it is customary in some American jurisdictions to permit Royal Arch Past Masters to be present at the installed master's degree, and would suggest that a ruling on this subject be entered upon our proceedings for future guidance.

## INSTALLATIONS.

On the 27th December, 1881, I installed the officers of Victoria and Ascot Lodges, in the Masonic Hall, Lennoxville.

On the 19th July, 1882, I installed the officers of Prince of Wales Lodge in the Masonic Hall, Sherbrooke.

On the 27th December, 1882, I officiated at the joint installation of the officers of St. Francis, Victoria, Ascot and Ashlar Lodges, which was held in the Masonic Hall, Sherbrooke. After the ceremony the brethren adjourned to dinner, when a most enjoyable evening was spent in fraternal and social intercourse.

## DEATHS.

On the 1st November, 1881, I received a communication from Golden Rule Lodge, that the brethren had assembled on Sunday, the 30th October, for the purpose of conveying with masonic ceremonies, the remains of their late Bro. Eliphalet Bodwell, to his last resting place. The late Bro. Bodwell was highly esteemed as a man and a mason, and was closely connected with the history of Golden Rule Lodge, being one of its oldest members.

On Sunday, the 16th July, 1882, the brethren of Ascot lodge, assisted by the various lodges in the vicinity, assembled at the lodge rooms, Lennoxville, and proceeded to the residence of our late brother, the Rev. Caleb P. Mallory, at Huntingville, to perform our last sad rites to our old and worthy brother. A large number of brethren were present and I was assisted in the ceremonies by R. W. Bro. Rev. C. P. Reid and R. W. Bro. James Addie.

On the 10th January, 1882, I received a communication from the W. M. of St. Francis Lodge, reporting the death of Bro. Andrews, and that he was buried by the brethren of St. Francis Lodge, at Windsor Mills. It was claimed that the late Bro. Andrews was probably the oldest mason in the province, and I regret that I am without sufficient data to cast more light on the matter.

On the 4th September, 1882, the brethren of Golden Rule Lodge, buried with masonic honors their late Bro. W. F. Bugbee.

On the 5th September, 1882, the brethren of Sherbrooke informally attended the funeral of our late Bro. Wright Chamberlain. Although not an affiliated mason, Bro. Chamberlain always had the interests of the craft at heart, was a kind and generous friend, and worthy citizen.

On the 1st October, 1882, the brethren of Friendship Lodge, Cookshire, assisted by the brethren from Sherbrooke and Lennoxville, assembled at Cookshire, buried with masonic honors their late brother John Craig Pope. Although Bro. Pope was a young member of our order, he ever displayed great zeal and energy for the cause. He was a devoted supporter of his lodge, and the large concourse of brethren and friends who attended the funeral, was the best proof of his merits.

On the 17th October, 1882, the brethren of Golden Rule Lodge, with the assistance of brethren from Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Coaticook, and adjoining country, assembled to pay their last respects to their old and worthy brother, C. A. Richardson. Bro. Richardson was one of the oldest members of Golden Rule Lodge, and like the lamented Bro. Bodwell, closely allied with its time-honored history.

## VISITATIONS.

On Thursday, — October, 1881, I visited St. Francis Lodge, No. 15, Richmond, when I received the benefits of installation from the hands of the M. : W. : the Grand Master. At the same meeting one candidate was initiated and one raised, and I noticed with regret that the then Worshipful Master was unable to perform the ceremonies of our ritual. I again visited the lodge on 14th December, 1882, when I noticed a gratifying improvement. The lodge room and fixtures are a credit to the brethren, conforming in every respect to the dignity of the craft and the comfort of the brethren. From the worthy past record of this lodge, I have no doubt that a prosperous future awaits them.

On the 24th of October, 1882, I visited Excelsior Lodge, No. 46, Acton. I had previously granted a dispensation to this lodge to remove its place of meeting to Acton, and it was with regret that I noticed its unsatisfactory condition. The attendance during the year has been small and very little work done, however I have confidence that the change of place of meeting will work the desired change. The brethren appeared zealous, enthusiastic and sanguine for the future, and from their assurances I have no doubt that they will use every exertion to improve their condition. At this meeting I performed the work for them in the third degree.

On the 25th October, 1882, I visited Doric Lodge, No. 34, Danville, where I founded matters in a most satisfactory and flourishing condition. Their meetings are numerous attended, a good amount of work has been done and enthusiasm prevails. The books are kept neatly and systematically and a worthy model for imitation. The funds are in a flourishing condition, showing large balances in favor of general and benevolent funds, and the hall and fixtures all that could be desired.

On November 1st, 1882, I visited Ashlar Lodge, No. 31, Coaticook, and found a thorough revival from their former depressed condition. The attendance has been good during the year and a large amount of work done. Old members, who for years have been indifferent, are manifesting enthusiasm for the lodge, the Worshipful Master is an indefatigable worker, and the officers well up in their duties. It is with more than usual gratification that I am enabled to report prosperity in this lodge.

On 8th November, 1882, I visited Lake Magog Lodge, No. 55, Magog. Owing to the departure from the vicinity of many prominent masons, this lodge has made but little progress of late. However, from the importance of Magog as a future commercial, manufacturing and railway centre, as well as the enthusiasm of the brethren, it gives me confidence to expect a more prosperous future. The lodge room and fixtures are perfection of neatness and comfort and a credit to the brethren.

On the 14th November, 1882, I visited Victoria Lodge, No. 16, Sherbrooke, which I found in a most prosperous condition. The attendance during the year has been unusually large and the amount of work done something unprecedented in the annals of freemasonry in the city of Sherbrooke. I had the gratification of witnessing the working of our ritual on four candidates in the third degree, which work was performed most satisfactorily. The books are kept with the utmost

neatness, and reflect great credit on their worthy and indefatigable secretary, who for many years has faithfully attended to his laborious post.

On the 15th November, 1882, I visited Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 63, Sherbrooke. A fair amount of work has been done during the year and the lodge in good condition.

On the 21st November, 1882, I visited Golden Rule Lodge, No. 5, Stanstead, where a very large number of brethren were in attendance. It affords me great pleasure to report the utmost prosperity and harmony prevailing in this lodge and much enthusiasm existing. I witnessed the third degree worked most impressively and faultlessly in what is termed the York rite. This lodge has long and well earned a distinguished reputation for the perfect manner in which their ritual is worked, the W. M. and all the officers performing their respective functions with the regularity of clock work. This time-honored lodge, with its record extending back for a period of over three-quarters of a century, is an honor to our Grand Lodge, and its history is one of which any lodge might be justly proud. I noticed the gratifying spectacle of the Worshipful Master, having on the throne beside him his venerable and respected father, past master of the lodge. When we see such venerable brethren taking a deep interest in the concerns of masonry, the example is full of encouragement for the younger brethren to follow in the steps of such illustrious predecessors. The attendance during the year has been large, a great deal of work done and the affairs in general prosperous. Their hall is beautifully arranged, elaborately adorned and the building the property of the lodge.

On the 28th November, 1882, I visited Mount Orford Lodge, No. 48, Georgeville. There was a large attendance on the occasion, and the fellow craft's degree most interestingly worked in the York rite. The meetings of this lodge during the year have been well attended, notwithstanding that a large number of brethren have to drive from long distances, and some of them even have to venture a trip across the lake frequently under perilous circumstances. After lodge meeting I was sumptuously entertained, and a most enjoyable evening was spent, interspersed with speeches, songs and music. I have much pleasure in reporting most satisfactorily of this lodge.

On December 13th, 1882, I visited Friendship Lodge, No. 64, Cookshire, when three candidates were passed to the third degree. This young lodge has made wonderful advancement, and the quality of the material entering, bids fair for a prosperous future. Their meetings are invariably well attended, a large number of candidates have been made and prosperity and harmony reign.

I have visited my mother lodge, Ascot, No. 30, Lennoxville, at all its meetings and can report prosperity and improvement. During the year a pleasant reunion of the brethren occurred to do honor to the founder of the lodge, R. W. Bro. I. H. Stearns, and to extend to him a renewal of our high esteem for him and remembrances for his past exertions on behalf of the lodge. R. W. Bro. Stearns was present on the occasion and a right fraternal evening was spent.

#### SUMMARY.

In summing up I can conscientiously report masonry in this district as prosperous, harmony prevailing, and the noble principles and doctrines of our order

taught in the same purity as which we have received them from ages past. It is with regret that I have to report such a large death rate, some of them being among the oldest and most prominent members of our order. Anticipating favourable results from the change of place of meeting of Grand Lodge, brethren of this district are almost unanimous in the desire that the city of Sherbrooke may be chosen as the next place of meeting. I regret to notice that in some lodges the lectures in the degrees are too frequently omitted, which I consider unjust to the candidate and a violation of the duties which subordinate lodges owe to the Grand Lodge. I now transmit to my successor freemasonry in the District of St. Francis as pure and unsullied as I received it.

The whole respectfully and fraternally submitted.

ARTHUR F. SIMPSON,

*D.D.G.M. St. Francis District.*

LENNOXVILLE, 13th January, 1883.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

R.: W.: Bro. A. T. Lyon, D. D. G. M. for the Ottawa District made the following report :

*To the M.: W.: Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. and A. M.*

In compliance with the constitution, I have the honor to submit the following report on the state of freemasonry in the District of Ottawa.

I have much pleasure in reporting, that the lodges in this district are still prospering.

On my last visit to Eddy Lodge, I was very much pleased to see that the officers take pleasure in being punctual in their attendance, and in assisting the W.: M.: in the discharge of his duties.

The meetings of Pontiac Lodge have not been as regular as formerly, yet the lodge continues to prosper.

I have been unable to obtain the warrant and books of Aylmer Lodge as yet.

It becomes my painful duty to report the death of the Rev. Bro. George C. Robinson, although a resident of Aylmer, he still remained a member of Pontiac Lodge, being one of the charter members.

I have to report having granted a dispensation to the brethren of Eddy Lodge, to wear masonic regalia at their annual supper, on the festival of St. John the Evangelist, in the year 1881.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR LYON, M.D.,

*D.D.G.M. Ottawa District.*

SHAWVILLE, January 9th, 1882.

Each of the above reports were on motion duly made, seconded and carried, referred to the Committee on the State of Masonry.

M.: W.: Bro. James Dunbar, chairman for the Committee on Jurisprudence, made the following report :

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

The Committee on Jurisprudence beg to report, that there have been several appeals lodged, but only the following have engaged the consideration of your committee, the remainder having been withdrawn.

1. In the case of the complaint of Argyle Lodge, touching the action of St. George's Lodge, No. 440, E. R., your committee are of opinion that R. W. Bro. Badgley's explanation is a sufficient answer, and that having no further power to examine into the question involved, it should not be further prosecuted.

2. In the case of the complaint of W. Bro. Stanley, against V. W. Bro. Kennedy, your committee are of opinion that the matter should not be further prosecuted.

3. In the case of the complaint of Nelson Lodge, No. 9, against Bro. William R. Bates, your committee are of opinion that he has been regularly found guilty of unmaasonic conduct, and that therefore he be expelled from the order.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. DUNBAR, *Chairman.*

QUEBEC, 31st January, 1883.

It was moved by M. W. Bro. Dunbar, seconded by R. W. Bro. J. B. Charleson :

"That the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence just presented, be received and adopted."

The motion was carried.

The Grand Secretary announced that he had received a telegram from R. W. Bro. Rev. James Dixon, one of the Grand Chaplains, by whom the annual discourse from the Grand Chaplain was to have been delivered at this session, announcing his regret at his inability to attend the present meeting, as he had anticipated.

Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment at 6.30 p.m., to resume labor at 7.30 p.m.

## EVENING SESSION.

Grand Lodge resumed labor at 7.30 p.m., this 31st day of January, A.D. 1883, A.L. 5883; the M.: W.: the Grand Master on the throne. R.: W.: Bro. T. P. Butler, chairman for the Committee on Printing and Publishing the revised Constitution, made the following report.

### REPORT ON PRINTING AND PUBLISHING THE REVISED CONSTITUTION.

*To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.*

The Committee named by you at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, to arrange for and superintend the printing and publishing of the revised Constitution of this Grand Lodge, beg leave to report.

That they made the following contract with W. Bro. John Wilson, on the 8th December, 1881, viz: W. Bro. Wilson agreed to print and publish such revised Constitution at his own risk, to be sold at the price of fifty cents per copy, ten cents per copy of which to be by him given as a royalty to Grand Lodge. To be printed in good style and equal to the old Constitution. The first edition to be not less than 2000 copies. W. Bro. Wilson to have the sole privilege of publication for the period of seven years from that date.

In accordance with this contract, W. Bro. Wilson has printed and has for sale the revised Constitution, with forms and appendix, in a form which we trust, will meet with the approbation of the Grand Lodge. The committee prepared an index, which is included in the work, and will prove of use in referring to the Constitution and the different subjects of the appendix: and further a list in their order of the forms which constitute a portion of the appendix.

The proof sheets were carefully gone over, and while the work may not be entirely free from typographical errors will be found, we think, to contain at least as few of these as are to be met with in other publications.

W. Bro. Wilson has stated to the committee that he has up to the present time sold 696 copies of the work, upon which there is, therefore, due Grand Lodge by him the sum of \$69.60.

The whole respectfully submitted.

T. P. BUTLER, *Chairman.*  
I. H. STEARNS.  
JOHN H. ISAACSON.

R.: W.: Bro. T. P. Butler moved, seconded by R.: W.: Bro. Hobart Butler:

“That the report be received and adopted.”

The motion was carried.

R.: W.: Bro. Edson Fitch, for the Committee on Benevolence and Charity, made the following report :

The Committee on Benevolence and Charity beg to report, that during the interim since last session of Grand Lodge, the following amounts for charitable purposes have been granted.

To the widow of Bro. W. O'B.....	\$25 00
“ “ “ C. S.....	25 00

These applications were from Albion Lodge, No. 2 :

To widow McK.....	\$25 00
“ Bro. J. C. S.....	16 00

The following applications are now before us, which we respectfully recommend be granted.

Mrs. M.....	\$25 00
“ McD.....	25 00
Bro. B., Victoria Lodge.....	48 00
W. M. Keys, to repay moneys paid by him for the late Bro. Erastus Lee.....	25 00
Bro. J. C. S.....	48 00

The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted.

EDSON FITCH.  
I. H. STEARNS.  
TIMOTHY LEET.

It was moved by R.: W.: Bro. Edson Fitch, seconded by R.: W.: Bro. Hon. Thos. Wood :

“ That the report of the committee on Benevolence and Charity just read, be received and adopted.”

The motion was carried.

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.

R.: W.: Bro. J. B. Charleson gave notice that he would at the next annual meeting of this Grand Lodge, make the following motion :

“ That all the words in Art. 181, page 44, of Book of Constitution, after the word “ rejection,” in the fifth line be struck out.”

Bro. G. Robert White gave notice that he would at the next annual meeting of this Grand Lodge, make the following motion :

“ That paragraph 185, page 45, of the Book of Constitution of this Grand Lodge be amended, by striking therefrom the words, ‘ and in every case the entire fee for the degrees shall accompany the application, else such application shall not be received,’ and the following substituted : ‘ that the fee of five dollars shall accompany every application, else such application shall not be received.’ ”

## ELECTION OF GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

R. W. Bros. Geo. O. Tyler and Thos. Simpson, and W. Bro. Perkins were named as scrutineers, and duly obligated as such, and Grand Lodge at 8.00 p. m., proceeded to elect Grand Officers for the next ensuing year, and the following were declared duly elected.

R. W. Bro.	E. R. JOHNSON.....	Stanstead.....	Grand Master.
" "	" EDSON FITCH.....	Quebec.....	Deputy Grand Master.
" "	" A. G. ADAMS.....	Montreal.....	Grand Senior Warden.
" "	" H. C. BLINN.....	Stanbridge ....	" Junior "
" "	" Rev. M. M. FOTHERGILL.....	Quebec.....	" Chaplain.
" "	" " LEWIS EVANS.....	Montreal.....	" "
" "	" I. H. STEARNS, Montreal, re-elected ....		" Treasurer.
" "	" W. DARLING.....	Hull.....	" Registrar.
" "	" JOHN H. ISAACSON, Montreal, re-elected.		" Secretary.
" "	" — CHESNEY .....	Sherbrooke....	" Tyler.

Grand Lodge was called from labor for the space of fifteen minutes, to enable the brethren of the different districts to nominate in the form prescribed by the Constitution their respective District Deputy Grand Masters; that duty having been done, Grand Lodge was called again to labor, and the following brethren were reported as having been nominated.

V. W. Bro.	SAMUEL KENNEDY....	Quebec.....	Quebec & Three Rivers Dist.
R. W. Bro.	" J. FRED. WALKER....	Montreal.....	Montreal District.
" "	" H. H. WOOD.....	Knowlton....	Bedford "
" "	" GUSTAVUS LUCKE....	Sherbrooke..	St. Francis "
" "	" C. D. CHITTY.....	Hull.....	Ottawa "

The M. W. the Grand Master confirmed these several nominations, and the brethren named were declared duly elected.

The Nominating Committee was then chosen by ballot, and declared to consist as follows :

R. W. Bro.	I. H. STEARNS.	W. Bro.	JOHN P. NOYES.
" "	" J. B. CHARLESON.	" "	" GEO. L. PINKHAM.
" "	" J. FRED. WALKER.	" "	" H. HIGGINS.
" "	" T. P. BUTLER.	" "	" THOS. W. FULLER.
" "	" A. LYONS.		

On the motion of R. W. Bro. Leet, seconded by V. W. Bro. H. Russell, a vote of thanks was passed to the scrutineers, and they were discharged from further duty.

At 11 p.m., Grand Lodge was called to refreshment, to resume labor on the morrow at 10 a.m.

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## SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

QUEBEC, 1st February, 1883.

Grand Lodge resumed labor this day at 10 a. m., the M. W. the Grand Master on the throne.

R. W. Bro. Leet, as Grand Representative at this Grand Lodge from the Grand Lodge of Utah, made a verbal report as to certain action of that Grand Lodge in regard to "Mormonism," and laid before Grand Lodge a circular letter on the subject from R. W. Bro. Christopher Diehl, Grand Secretary, addressed to him, under date May 10th, A. D. 1882.

R. W. Bro. Leet requested that that said circular letter should be printed with the present proceedings of this Grand Lodge, in order that all masons within this jurisdiction may understand the position taken by the Grand Lodge of Utah in reference to Mormonism.

It was then moved by R. W. Bro. Arthur F. Simpson, seconded by V. W. Bro. T. Hart :

"That having heard R. W. Bro. Leet, Grand Representative of Utah near Quebec, upon the action of the Grand Lodge of Utah, in reference to Mormonism, *it is resolved*, that this Grand Lodge approve such action, and at the request of R. W. Bro. Leet, the circular letter referred to be printed with the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, with a note that the Worshipful Masters of subordinate lodges be requested to call the attention of the members of their respective lodges to the same."

The motion was passed.

The following is the letter referred to.

*Office of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Utah.*

SALT LAKE CITY, May 10, A. D. 1882.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—To avoid further misunderstanding, and to explain the position of the Masonic Fraternity of Utah towards the members of the Mormon Church living in this territory, and the reason why they are excluded from receiving any of the privileges of Free Masonry, this Grand Lodge, in its Eleventh Annual Communication, (January 17th and 18th, A. D. 1882,) assembled, directed the undersigned to call your attention to the following facts concerning the subject :

Previous to the organization of the Grand Lodge of Utah, there were in the

Territory three Lodges, working respectively by authority of the Grand Lodges of Montana, Kansas and Colorado. The Brothers composing these Lodges, although working under different Grand Jurisdictions and without receiving direct instructions from them, neither made Masons from members of the Mormon Church, nor admitted such who *were* Masons into their Lodges. This refusal shows plainly that these Brethren did not consider the followers of Brigham Young fit material for the Masonic Structure, and that they must have had sufficient reasons for objecting to associate in their Lodges with such who had in their mother country and prior to joining the Mormon Church taken the O. B. of a Mason.

At the organization of the Grand Lodge of Utah, A. D. 1872, the Mormon question was not directly approached, for the simple reason that it was supposed then, as now, that each individual Brother was familiar enough with the teachings and practices of the Mormon Church to know that a person believing in its doctrines could not be made a Mason. The experience of the past decade has proved sufficiently that the Grand Lodge acted wisely in leaving the question an open one, and in depending entirely on the good judgment of its members.

While the fraternity in Utah believes in and upholds the universality of the Masonic Institution, and recognizes the right of every Craftsman to join any church and embrace any creed he chooses, and demands of him only that he shall admit the theological belief taught on the threshold of our sacred Temple, and further, *that he must be loyal to the Government under which he lives, and yield a willing obedience to all its laws*, the Masons in Utah contend that the latter important prerequisite is wanting in the Mormons, because one of the chief tenets of their Church in Utah is Polygamy, which a United States Statute has declared to be a crime, and which all civilized nations consider a relic of barbarism. It has been said that not all Mormons in Utah practise polygamy, and this is even so, but it is nevertheless true that all believe it to be a revelation of God, and consequently all of them, by retaining membership in the Church, uphold the tenet and thereby teach and encourage others to enter into polygamous relations that make them abettors of the crime, and they are therefore, by the laws of our country, the decisions of our courts and the moral sense of an enlightened world, amenable and guilty. It is their application of the dogma to practical life, and their enjoining it upon all as a duty commanded by God, that constitutes their criminality, and not the simple belief in it. Hence every disciple of and adherent to the Mormon doctrine as taught by Brigham Young, is barred out of our Lodges, because we cannot comprehend that a deed committed in the jurisdiction of a sister Grand Lodge and there considered to be a crime in the eyes of Freemasonry as well as in the eyes of the law of the land, should be upheld and considered to be a religious tenet in Utah.

In view of the foregoing facts, every thinking mason must admit that the course heretofore pursued by our Lodges is the only correct one, and that to be true to themselves and to the Craft at large, they can pursue none other. The Craftsmen of Utah have seen so much of the evil doings of Mormonism that they have a perfect abhorrence of it, and will do all in their power to keep the noble and pure institution of Freemasonry free from evil influences. The Grand Lodge of Utah is well aware of its singular and anomalous situation, but the Craft throughout

the globe may be assured, that as a link in the Masonic chain, it has in the past and will in the future perform its sacred duty to the satisfaction of every sister Grand Lodge. For further information concerning this subject, I refer to our Proceedings of 1879, p. 29, and 1882, pp. 28 and 78, copies of which were mailed to you at the time, and which will more fully elucidate our past actions. Our future intentions in the premises may be judged thereby.

The Grand Lodge of Utah desires to acquaint the Masonic world with its position and standing towards the believers in the teachings of Brigham Young, and that this may be accomplished, you, dear Brother, as its Grand Representative, are most fraternally solicited to prepare a report covering the subject as hereinbefore stated, and submit it to your Most Worshipful Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication, with the request that it be published with the Proceedings. Should you be prevented from attending the Communication, please intrust another competent Brother with our request, as it is the desire of our Grand Lodge to bring the matter without delay to the notice of every Mason throughout the globe.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this, and communicate to me the result of your action, and with Masonic salutations, believe me to be

Fraternally yours,

CHRISTOPHER DIEHL,  
*Grand Secretary.*

To R. W. TIMOTHY LEET,

*Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah,  
near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Quebec, Danville, P. Q.*

W. Bro. D. Anderson, Grand Representative at this Grand Lodge of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, made the following report :

*To the M. W. the Grand Master, and Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.*

MONTREAL, January 28th, 1883.

M. W. SIR AND BROTHERS—Since my appointment as Grand Representative of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, near the Grand Lodge of Quebec, no communications have been received by me from the Grand Representative of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Quebec, near the M. W. the Grand Lodge of British Columbia.

I addressed a letter to the R. W. Grand Secretary of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, stating my regrets at not being able to make a report to this Grand Lodge at its annual convocation, owing to my having received none of the annual reports of that M. W. Grand Body, nor any correspondence from our Grand Representative, and I received the following reply :

VICTORIA, B. C., 11th January, 1883.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Yours of 17th November, with enclosures duly received, and have passed the circular on to Bro. James Reid, M. P., who has been commissioned by the Grand Lodge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bro. J. Spencer Thompson.

Bro. Reid will very shortly leave with me for Ottawa, when I will see that he places himself in correspondence with you.

Pardon haste and brevity.

Yours fraternally,

(Signed,) EDGAR CROW BAKER, M.P.,

*Grand Secretary.*

DICKSON ANDERSON, ESQ., Montreal.

The whole respectfully submitted.

DICKSON ANDERSON,

*Grand Representative Grand Lodge of British Columbia.*

The report was received and ordered to be entered in the minutes.

On motion of W. Bro. D. Anderson, seconded by R. W. Bro. D. Leet, a Memorial Page to our late Bro. J. Spencer Thompson of Victoria, in British Columbia, formerly Grand Representative of this Grand Lodge near British Columbia, and now deceased, was ordered to be entered.

The motion was passed.

The Grand Secretary, for the Chairman of the Committee on "The State of Masonry," laid before Grand Lodge the following report :

The Committee on "The State of Masonry" beg to report—

That they have considered with care the reports of the different District Deputy Grand Masters, and have given due attention to the various subjects and matters contained therein.

#### QUEBEC AND THREE RIVERS.

Your Committee remark that the number of lodges in this district has not, during the past sixteen months, increased. Your committee are unwilling to conclude, by such an admission, that it is to be inferred that the Craft is falling into decay in the good old cities of Quebec and Three Rivers; the paucity of lodges is no criterion of the true position of the Craft in our community; and so long as lodges, though few in number, work in harmony, with good material, Freemasonry now, as in centuries past, will ever survive, no matter who or what may assail. We know the peculiar influences against which the Craft have to struggle in this district; and experience goes to prove those influences becoming, as regards our Order, less powerful as time passes, and prejudices, arising from enlightenment, wear away.

Your Committee hail with pleasure our youngest born, "The Good Samaritan" lodge, recently started at New Carlisle, in this district, we have made enquiry as to its necessity, and future prospects, and on the advice of R. W. Bro. Fitch, D. D. G. M., recommend that it be permitted to work under its present dispensation until the next annual communication of Grand Lodge.

Your Committee are gratified to learn that the lodges in this district are in a fairly prosperous state, and continue to work harmoniously.

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Under the circumstances, as set forth by R. W. Bro. Fitch, in connection with the lodge of St. Andrew, No. 6, your Committee advise that the Grand Secretary be instructed to have the original warrant which was issued by the Grand Lodge of Scotland endorsed, so that it can be used for the proper purposes of the lodge.

## MONTREAL DISTRICT.

R. W. Bro. J. Frederick Walker has submitted a brief, but most satisfactory statement of the position of the craft, under his care and supervision, we doubt not but that much of the prosperity and harmony existing with his twenty-three lodges, is due to his ability to rule and govern them.

Your Committee advise, that as suggested, lodges "Elgin," "King Solomon" and "Argyle," be given each a number on the roll.

Your Committee, to all of whom our late Bro. C. M. Putney was well known, join in the universal regret of the brethren of this district felt at his death; by that sad event, our Grand Lodge has lost one of its most respected members.

## BEDFORD DISTRICT.

An interesting report comes from R. W. Bro. John Massie, jr., the D. D. G. M. of this district. On the whole, it is of a satisfactory nature, but there are one or two subjects therein named, we cannot allow to pass unnoticed, and without an opinion. We refer in the first place to the *religious* persecution to which our brethren of "Browne lodge," located at West Farnham, have been subjected; and we ask Grand Lodge to fittingly mark its disapproval of this persecution by such action as in its dignity it may deem fit, and to offer encouragement and support to those who are, or may be, sufferers in the premises.

Your Committee would say to our brethren at West Farnham and its vicinity, "Persevere! Persevere!! Persevere!!! Your course will be watched with interest by your rulers and fellows, and if your action is guided by discretion, you will finally overcome all obstacles, and receive the wages and reward due to all faithful brethren."

Your Committee heartily commend the wise council of D. D. G. M., given as to Sutton and Rouville lodges.

After carefully looking into the course of Nelson lodge, No. 9, as reported by R. W. Bro. Massie, and after possessing ourselves of the facts of the case, your Committee unhesitatingly approve it, and advise that the brother complained of be expelled the Order, provided that such action be concurred in by the Committee on "Grievances and Appeal," to whom the case has been formally submitted.

## ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT.

The report of R. W. Bro. Arthur F. Simpson, under whose judicious care the craft of this district has been for the last past sixteen months, though last to be reviewed is not the least interesting. It shows clearly and distinctly, the prosperous condition of our Order in his district.

Your Committee, however, think that R. W. Bro. Simpson has read the Revised Constitution in error, with regard to the power of a D. D. G. M. giving

decisions and granting dispensations. He has not the power to do so, he is not authorised to give decisions on points of masonic law, the M. : W. : the Grand Master can alone do that ; nor can he grant dispensations ; he can receive applications for dispensations, and should forward them to the M. : W. : the Grand Master, who alone has the power to grant them. *Vide* pages 17 and 18 Revised Constitution.

## OTTAWA DISTRICT.

R. : W. : Bro. Lyons gives us the pleasing information that in his district, the lodges are still prospering ; news acceptable to this Grand Lodge, and alike creditable to him and to them.

In conclusion, your Committee note with pleasure all the details of official, yet minor duties performed since the last meeting of Grand Lodge, by its efficient District Deputy Grand Masters, each, every, and all of them.

The whole respectfully submitted.

HOBART BUTLER, } *For the Committee.*  
CHAS. KNOWLES. }

QUEBEC, 31st January, 1883.

The report was received and adopted.

The Grand Secretary for the Chairman of the Committee on the "State of Masonry," presented the following report :

The Committee on State of Masonry beg respectfully to report.

That they have carefully considered the very able and exhaustive address of the M. : W. : the Grand Master, submitted to them, and congratulate Grand Lodge upon its possession of so able and eloquent a document, replete as it is with information of the deepest interest to the Craft, not alone of our jurisdiction, but elsewhere throughout the globe. Your Committee gladly avail themselves of the present opportunity gratefully to acknowledge the very many eminent services now and on so many previous occasions rendered this Grand Lodge by its present M. : W. : Grand Master, and in the interest of the Craft generally, and in those of this Province especially, suggest that the present and former able addresses of M. : W. : Bro. Graham be collected and published by Grand Lodge, with his permission, and distributed at a small charge to such as may be desirous to post themselves on the important matters of Masonic interest of the present age, therein so ably treated.

Your Committee, equally with the M. : W. : the Grand Master, deplore the death of those eminent departed brethren named by him ; the Craft respects and reveres their memory.

This young Grand Lodge desires now to record with the deepest gratitude its appreciation of the many important services rendered it by the late M. : W. : Bro. Thomas Douglas Harington, who was one of its earliest, most enthusiastic and consistent friends ; they therefore gladly concur with the M. : W. : the Grand Master, that "a page in our proceedings be suitably inscribed to the memory of "M. : W. : Bro. Thomas Douglas Harington, and that an address of sympathy "and condolence, together with some more substantial token of our fraternal affection and good will be duly forwarded to the surviving members of his family."

Noticing the remarks of the M. & W. : the Grand Master, anent Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, your Committee most loyally accept the same as the unanimous expression of opinion of this Grand Lodge, which represents no small or uninfluential body of this portion of her Dominion. We exclaim heartily, "God save the Queen!"

Your Committee notice with pleasure that again Grand Lodge has been called on to perform a public ceremony, consistent with the views and pursuits of masonry, namely, the laying of a corner stone of an edifice to be used for public purposes; they reiterate all that was so appropriately said by the M. : W. : the Grand Master, on the occasion of the laying the corner stone of St. John's Church at West Shefford.

In regard to the case referred to of interjurisdictional interest, your Committee are much gratified that the matter was so satisfactorily arranged, and trust that ever in the future, as in the past, all such vexed and puzzling questions, and all differences or misunderstandings which may arise, will be submitted to, and settled by "rulers in the craft," qualified to "guide and govern."

Your Committee concur with the views of the M. : W. : the Grand Master, on the subject of *Grand Representatives*, and would be glad to see them put into practical effect.

The office of Grand Representative, hitherto of more "ornament than use," might be made of great advantage if the suggestions of M. : W. : Bro. Graham, regarding the same were generally carried out.

Your Committee accept the suggestion of the M. : W. : the Grand Master, that the Finance Committee, in the interest of Grand Lodge, should in the future meet semi-annually, they heartily endorse all that is said in approbation of the R. : W. : the Grand Treasurer, than whom a more faithful and efficient officer cannot be found.

Your Committee congratulate the M. : W. : the Grand Master on the compliments paid him by many of our subordinate lodges, in electing him "an honorary member," and regard them as additional evidences of the personal esteem in which he is held by the craft generally and individually.

Whilst on the subject of "honorary membership," and recognizing to the full extent the principle that only *on very rare occasions*, and then *only for great services* rendered to the craft, should the position be granted; your Committee would recommend that in recognition of many years of faithful service to the order of freemasonry in all its "grades and rites," the honor of Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge be conferred on our esteemed and talented brother, Colonel J. McLeod Moore; and also on our worthy brother R. : W. : George O. Tyler, whose many untiring services are well known to every brother now here assembled in Grand Lodge.

Your Committee are pleased to learn that a new lodge under favorable circumstances has been instituted in the extreme eastern portion of our country, they trust the founders and members of "Good Samaritan Lodge," will be worthy of the name so fittingly chosen to designate their lodge, and that ever in our councils their representatives will prove themselves to be indeed "wise men from the East."

Your Committee hail with satisfaction the appearance again of Chateaugay Lodge, late No. 36 on our roll. All honor to R. W. Bro. Daniel Boyd and the other faithful brethren, whose exertions have resuscitated this lodge!

Your Committee in endorsing the recommendation of the M. W. the Grand Master on the subject of the Revised Constitution, cannot dismiss it without the recommendation that Grand Lodge should by a most emphatic vote, recognise its high estimate of the great industry and ability of R. W. Bro. Thos. P. Butler, the able chairman of the Special Committee on Revision of Constitution. He has been most indefatigable in his labor, Grand Lodge is really deeply indebted to him.

Your Committee are in accord with the M. W. the Grand Master, as to the division of the district of Bedford, and think the interests of the craft will be subserved if his views are carried out.

The remarks of the M. W. the Grand Master on the "consolidation of lodges," should receive the attention of those to whom they apply. Your Committee hope the practical good sense contained in them will not be thrown lightly away.

Your Committee are much interested in the observations of the M. W. Grand Master, on the "peaceful" territorial invasion of the "State of Vermont," they heartily concur in all he has said thereon.

Your Committee cannot overlook the valuable advice of the M. W. Grand Master, with reference to the appointment of a "Standing Historical Committee," as connected with freemasonry in the Dominion, the subject is one of interest and importance, and worthy of the serious consideration of this Grand Lodge.

Your Committee recommend to the attention of Grand Lodge, and for its action thereon, the remarks and suggestions of the M. W. Grand Master on "Freemason's halls;" by following the course suggested, with a united effort on the part of the craft in our jurisdiction, a hall or temple creditable to the fraternity could easily be erected in such place or places as would suit the purposes of our Order.

The observations of the M. W. Grand Master on "notable Quebec events," are of much interest, and Grand Lodge has listened to them with extreme pleasure; the recalling of such events, fixes in the minds of the craftsmen, pleasing and useful information.

Your Committee feel satisfied that Grand Lodge in listening to the opinions enunciated by the M. W. Grand Master on "anti-masonry," will heartily endorse every word uttered, nothing they can say will add to the truths so forcibly spoken.

Your Committee admit to the fullest extent the evil threatening our Order, by the unwise multiplicity of so called "rites in masonry;" and on the advice and suggestion of the Grand Master, would urge upon every brother to denounce and discourage all "parasite" orders, which a "foolish few" are endeavoring to foist on legitimate masonry, craft and capitular, as handed down to us from the rulers of old.

On the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master, and after inspection of the papers and documents connected therewith, your Committee recommend the recognition by this Grand Lodge of the *Grand Lodge of Arizona* and the *Grand Symbolic Lodge of Spain*.

Your Committee approve of the course of the M. : W. : Grand Master with reference to the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales," as being consistent with the views and actions of this Grand Lodge, regarding the formation of Grand Lodges.

Your Committee have given their most earnest consideration to the expressions of the M. : W. : Grand Master on that most important question, viz, the position of affairs between the Grand Lodge of England and this Grand Lodge.

Your Committee, comprehending the subject thoroughly, from their own knowledge of all the facts, and from the valuable information communicated from time to time to this Grand Lodge, through the various addresses of M. : W. : Bro, Graham; and recognizing to its fullest extent the importance of the responsibility of this their action; most unhesitatingly approve of the action of the M. : W. : Grand Master, in all that he has said and done since the last meeting of Grand Lodge, and as now reported in his address, and, heretofore,

Your Committee feel that it would be but a waste of time to review the actions and opinions of the Grand Master now in his address so plainly and ably laid before you for consideration, they implore each individual member of Grand Lodge, to "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" the remarks and arguments of the M. : W. : Grand Master; and they have the confidence that should this be done, the unanimous feeling of this Grand Lodge will be to sustain the action, opinions, conclusions and judgment of its Grand Master in regard to "our position with England," "the English Lodges in Quebec," and "the colonial policy of England."

In closing, as in opening this report, your Committee cannot refrain from congratulating Grand Lodge on the reception of such an address as has now been submitted from "the Grand East," they repeat the hope that it will be diligently studied, feeling that then, such an intelligent vote on the various important topics on which it treats, will be given by its reception and adoption.

Your Committee are sensibly affected by the "closing words" of M. : W. : Grand Master, they must have reminded all members of Grand Lodge of the immense services of M. : W. : Bro. Graham to the Grand Lodge of Quebec; of his ability, industry, urbanity and untiring zeal; and should he persist to make way for others to fill the throne he has so ably occupied, he may be assured that the Grand Lodge of Quebec, will ever bear in grateful remembrance the vast obligations it is under to him.

The whole respectfully submitted on behalf of the committee.

HOBART BUTLER  
CHAS. KNOWLES.

QUEBEC, 31st January, 1883.

The report was received.

Remarks having been made by the M. : W. : the Grand Master and others, in regard to the proposed publication, in one volume, of the addresses of M. : W. : Bro. Graham.

R. : W. : Bro. Leet moved, seconded by W. : Bro. D. Anderson :

“That that portion of the report just read relating to publishing the addresses of the M. : W. : the Grand Master, be for the present deferred.”

The motion was carried, and the report as amended was adopted.

RECEPTION OF REPORT ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

R. : W. : Bro. J. Frederick Walker moved, seconded by R. : W. : Bro. Thos. Simpson :

“That the report of the committee on Foreign Correspondence, which had been referred to the Board of General Purposes, be accepted as having been read, and is hereby adopted, subject however to the revision of the M. : W. : the Grand Master.”

The motion was carried.

R. : W. : Bro. Stearns, chairman of “Nominating Committee,” submitted that said committee had selected from among the members of Grand Lodge, the following Standing Committees :

JURISPRUDENCE.

M. : W. : Bro. M. M. Tait, *Chairman.*

“ “ “ James Dunbar.

“ “ “ J. H. Graham.

R. : “ “ T. P. Butler.

“ “ “ Arthur Lyons.

“ “ “ J. P. Noyes.

STATE OF MASONRY.

M. : W. : Bro. J. H. Graham, *Chairman.*

“ “ “ M. M. Tait,

“ “ “ James Dunbar.

R. : “ “ C. Judge.

“ “ “ E. Fitch.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

R. : W. : Bro. J. Frederick Walker, *Chairman.*

V. : “ “ Geo. H. Pinkham.

“ “ “ — Millen.

“ “ “ Henry Higgins.

“ “ “ Thos. W. Fuller.

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## FINANCE.

- R. : W. : Bro. Geo. O. Tyler, *Chairman*.  
 " " " I. H. Stearns.  
 " " " J. B. Charleson.  
 " " " F. Edgar.  
 " " Geo. C. Robinson.

## BENEVOLENCE AND CHARITY.

- R. : W. : Bro. E. Fitch, *Chairman*.  
 " " " A. G. Adams.  
 " " " H. C. Blinn.  
 " " " I. H. Stearns.  
 " " M. B. Schofield.

## CREDENTIALS AND RECEPTION.

- R. : W. : Bro. A. Lyon, *Chairman*.  
 " " " J. B. Charleson.  
 " " " J. Frederick Walker.  
 " " Thos. W. Fuller.  
 " " — O'Regan.

All the above committees were approved.

The Grand Secretary for the chairman of the Committee on the "State of Masonry," made the following report :

*To the M. : W. : the Grand Lodge of Quebec.*

The Committee on the "State of Masonry" beg to report.

That the report of the Grand Secretary having been submitted to them, they have carefully considered it, and noted its remarks and suggestions.

Your Committee commend our R. : W. : Bro. for the faithful and efficient discharge of his duty, and congratulate Grand Lodge and our venerable brother on the fact that the connection which has so long and agreeably existed between, will continue for at the least yet another year.

The statement of "sources of revenue," has evidently been prepared by the Grand Secretary with care and labor. It appears to be very accurate, and gives much useful information, by it Grand Lodge will be enabled to understand how its yearly income is derivable, and can estimate with some degree of certainty as to its extent in the future.

Your Committee would advise that the officers of those lodges reported as in arrears, be communicated with, calling their attention to the fact, and to rule 194 on page 46, of the Book of Constitution.

The Grand Secretary is ever ready to perform the duty asked from him by Grand Lodge and its officers, even although it may be outside what may be required from him as defined by the constitution. Grand Lodge is indebted to him for having under some difficulties, instituted "the Good Samaritan Lodge," in a portion of our territory not easy of access thereto at the time of his visit.

Your Committee accept the suggestion of the Grand Secretary, as to the number on the roll of lodges of Chateaugay Lodge, and advise that the No. 36 shall distinguish that lodge.

Your Committee are glad to learn that the position of Grand Lodge, with regard to its representatives, "at home" and "abroad," is so satisfactory and that there is abundant evidence in the increase of novitiates of the prosperity and advancement of freemasonry in the province.

In respect of the application made for and on behalf of the Jamaica sufferers by fire, your Committee cannot recommend that it be entertained in its present form, nor until more reliable and sure information on the subject through authorized channel is obtained.

Your Committee have noted the remarks of the Grand Secretary, on the numbering lodges "Elgin," "King Solomon," and "Argyle," and see nothing objectionable thereto, unless perhaps it places the first named, a little too low, and the two last names a little "too high" on the roll, if their respective ages are to be considered.

Your Committee at the present cannot see how any other, than the plan suggested by the Grand Secretary, can be devised, unless all the lodges be re-numbered by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, or by Committee, during vacation, giving priority of number in accordance with age or duration of lodge, as shown by date of warrant, or otherwise.

Your Committee concur with the Grand Secretary as to the warrant, papers and property of Aylmer Lodge, and advise that he be instructed to at once correspond with the party in whose possession the same now are, and if necessary that he will proceed to Aylmer and possess himself for Grand Lodge of this property so improperly withheld.

Your Committee would advise a like course to be pursued with regard to the dispensation granted to establish "Rouville" and "St. Louis" lodges.

Your Committee are pleased to learn that the Grand Lodge Library is now fairly established, and they approve of the suggestions of the Grand Librarian to benefit it, and recommend that it be left to his judgment to take steps to carry into effect either or both of his suggestions to benefit the Library, or to postpone any action at the present.

Your Committee cannot, on this the second day of the meeting of Grand Lodge obtain a money grant for the Library; it would be contrary to our constitutional law governing money grants, yet they are favorably impressed with the advisability of Grand Lodge possessing a library, and urge Grand Lodge to effect the purchase, in part or in whole, referred to by the Grand Librarian in his report, if it can be made without too great an encroachment on the funds of Grand Lodge.

The whole respectfully submitted.

HOBART BUTLER, *Chairman.*

QUEBEC, 1st February, 1883.

The report was received and adopted.

R.: W.: Bro. T. P. Butler moved, seconded by R.: W.: Bro. Couper:

"That M. W. Bros. Tait and Graham, and R. W. Bros. Judge, J. Fred. Walker and Isaacson, be a committee to re-number the subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction, establishing precedence by date of their respective charter."

The motion was carried.

MEETING OF GRAND LODGE.

W. Bro. D. Anderson moved, seconded by W. Bro. Seath :

"That the next annual meeting of this Grand Lodge be held at the city of Sherbrooke."

V. W. Bro. W. S. Evans moved, in amendment, seconded by V. W. Bro. Crosby :

"That the word "Sherbrooke" be struck out of the motion, and the word "Montreal" substituted in its stead.

The amendment was put to Grand Lodge and declared "lost."

The original motion was then put, and carried.

Grand Lodge was called from labor at 1.30. p. m.

## SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

QUEBEC, 1st February, 1883.

Grand Lodge resumed labor at 2.45 p. m., the M.: W.: the Grand Master on the throne.

On the nomination of R.: W.: Bro. Leet, seconded by V.: W.: Bro. Lucke, Bro. Chesney, was elected *viva voce* as Grand Tyler for the ensuing year.

### INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

R.: W.: Bro. E. R. Johnson, Grand Master elect was introduced ; the antient charges were read to him, to all of which he gave his assent, and he was duly obligated and installed as M.: W.: Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M.

R.: W.: Bro. Edson Fitch, as Deputy Grand Master, V.: W.: Bro. Samuel Kennedy, and V.: W.: Bro. H. H. Wood, as District Deputy Grand Masters ; V.: W.: Bro. A. G. Adams, as Grand Senior Warden, and V.: W.: Bro. H. C. Blinn, as Grand Junior Warden ; W.: Bro. W. Darling, as Grand Registrar, and Rev. Bro. Fothergill, as Grand Chaplain, were introduced, obligated, and installed in their several offices, and placed in their proper respective positions.

M.: W.: Bro. E. R. Johnson then assumed the throne in the Grand East, and Grand Officers above named were proclaimed from the East, West, and South, as duly elected and installed.

All the Grand Officers elected and installed, and Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary who had been re-elected, returned thanks to Grand Lodge for the honor conferred upon them.

R.: W.: Bro. George O. Tyler was conducted to the East and invested in the clothing of Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge.

### REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

R.: W.: Bro. Charleson, for the Committee on Finance, made the following report :

QUEBEC, 1st February, 1883.

*To the M.: W.: the Grand Lodge of Quebec.*

The Committee on Finance beg to report.

That they have carefully examined and audited the accounts of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary and find them correct. The statement of the Grand Secretary, compiled from his books, gives in detail the aggregate amount

of moneys received by him since the last audit to 15th January instant, and the account rendered by the Grand Treasurer shows the expenditure and balance on hand. The whole as follows :

## GENERAL FUND.

Cash in hands of the Grand Treasurer, 26th Sept. 1881.....	\$ 811 78	
Receipts from that date to 15th January, 1883.....	2394 44	
		\$3206 22
Expenditure 26th Sept., 1881, to January 30, 1883.....		2073 31
Balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer .....		\$1132 91

## CHARITABLE FUND.

Cash in the hands of Grand Treasurer 26th Sept., 1881.....	\$263 70	
Receipts and interest from that date to 1st Nov., 1882.....	390 00	
		\$653 70
Paid charitable grants made by Grand Lodge.....		384 00
Balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer.....		\$269 70

## ASSETS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 30TH JANUARY, 1883.

## GENERAL FUND.

Balance in the hands of the late Grand Treasurer, R. W. Bro.		
H. M. Alexander.....	\$573 34	
Balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, R. W. Bro. I.		
H. Stearns.....	1132 91	
		\$1706 25

## CHARITABLE FUND.

Balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, R. W. Bro. I.		
H. Stearns.....	\$269 70	
Invested in bonds.....	4000 00	
		\$4269 70

The following unpaid accounts having been duly certified as to correctness, are recommended to be discharged, viz :

Burland Lithographic Co. for Grand Lodge certificates.....	\$154 00
Thos. Mussen for carpet Grand Secretary's office and Library.....	43 50
John Wilson for printing.....	85 75
George Kenning for Masonic Periodicals.....	20 00
J. Wright & Co. for book case.....	20 00
Sutherland for binding books, &c.....	36 45
“ Stationery, &c., for Grand Secretary's office.....	17 70
George Horne & Co. Stationery for Grand Master's office.....	10 00
“ “ “ “ “ “.....	3 75
“ “ “ “ for Grand Secretary's office.....	5 25
Montreal Herald, advertising, &c.....	7 25
Wm. Miller, stationery.....	1 50
	\$405 15
Wm. Stanley, stationery.....	3 23
	\$408 38

Your Committee would submit the following approximate estimate to be voted by Grand Lodge, to meet expenses of Grand Lodge for the current year, and to be taken from the General Fund :

For salary of Grand Secretary.....	\$600 00
“ Rent and taxes of Grand Secretary's office and Library.....	120 00
“ Stationery, &c., of Grand Master, travelling expenses, &c.....	100 00
“ “ Grand Secretary “ .....	50 00
“ Printing proceedings of present session.....	80 00
“ “ Sundry matter.....	75 00
“ “ and material for Grand Lodge Certificates (250).....	175 00
“ Library expenses and binding.....	75 00
“ Postages, telegrams, Custom charges, &c.....	50 00
“ Expenses of Grand Lodge session.....	50 00
“ Sundry incidental expenses.....	100 00
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	\$1475 00

Your Committee recommend that out of the sum of \$1,132.91, balance now with the Grand Treasurer, the sum of \$500 be added to the charitable fund, and invested at the discretion of the trustees.

Your Committee recommend that the sum of \$86, now in the hands of the treasurer of the Ritual Committee, be transferred to the charitable fund.

Your Committee by the special request of the Grand Treasurer, R. W. Bro. Stearns, recommend that all sums of money belonging to the general fund of this Grand Lodge above \$100, shall be deposited in a regular chartered bank, jointly and in trust in the name of the M. W. Grand Master and Grand Treasurer of this Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. CHARLESON.  
GEO. O. TYLER.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. Charleson, second by M. W. Bro. Geo. O. Tyler :

“ That the report of the Committee on Finance, just presented, be received and adopted ; and the Grand Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized, in accordance with recommendation of said Committee, to deposit all sums of money over \$100 in his hands to the credit of the General Fund, in the name of the M. W. Grand Master and Grand Treasurer, in the Quebec Bank at Montreal ; and that the same be drawn by the joint check signed by these two Grand Officers.”

A letter addressed to the M. W. Grand Master under date “ Bedford, Q., January 27th, 1883,” from Bro. Fred. C. Saunders, with papers thereto annexed, were read to Grand Lodge and referred to the Committee on “ Grievances and Appeals,” with instructions to report thereon.

A communication from Bro. Rev. J. Douglass Borthwick, addressed to the Grand Lodge, was also read, relating to the proposed pub-



lication by him of "a succinct history of Masonry in general, and a complete history of the Grand Lodge of Quebec and of all its subordinate lodges as per register."

The letter was received and ordered to be placed on fyle, and the Grand Secretary was instructed to give to Rev. Bro. Borthwick what information he consistently could.

It was moved by W.: Bro. J. Briggs, seconded by W.: Bro. W. J. Barlow :

"That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due and are hereby tendered to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada ; to the North Shore Railway Company ; to the Canada Pacific Railway Company ; to the Central Vermont Railway Company ; and especially to the Quebec Central Railway Company, for the facilities offered by them to delegates attending the present meeting of Grand Lodge."

The motion was carried.

It was moved by R.: W.: Bro. Thomas Simpson, seconded by R.: W.: Bro. Isaacson :

"That this Grand Lodge desires to place on record its high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Craft by R.: W.: Bro. Scrimger in his capacity of Grand Chaplain. His admirable and appropriate addresses delivered to this Grand Lodge have received the approbation and favorable criticism of almost every sister Grand Lodge on this continent."

The motion was carried with applause.

At 5 p. m., after prayer, Grand Lodge was closed in *ample form*.



*John B. Isaacson*  
*Grand Secy*  
*G. L. of Q.*

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## LIST OF GRAND LODGES

IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC;  
WITH THE NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF THEIR  
GRAND SECRETARIES.

Alabama	D. Sayre	Montgomery.
Arizona	George J. Roskrige	Tucson, A. T.
Arkansas	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
Argentine Republic	Carlos Urien	Buenos Ayres.
Belgium	Gustav Washer	Brussels.
Brazil	Dr. A. Freire de Amaral	Rio Janeiro.
British Columbia	Edgar C. Baker	Victoria.
California	Alex. G. Abel	San Francisco.
Canada	J. J. Mason	Hamilton.
Columbia, District of	W. R. Singleton	Washington.
Colorado	Edward C. Pamelee	Georgetown.
Connecticut	Joseph K. Wheeler	Hartford.
Dakota	Charles T. McCoy	Bonhomme.
Delaware	Wm. S. Hayes	Wilmington.
Florida	DeWitt C. Dawkins	Jacksonville.
Georgia	J. Emmett Blackshear, M. D.	Macon.
Hungary	Henri Iby	
Idaho	James H. Wickersham	Boise City.
Illinois	L. L. Munn	Freeport.
Indiana	Wm. H. Smythe	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	J. T. Murrow	Atoka.
Iowa	Theodore S. Parvin	Iowa City.
Ireland	S. B. Oldham	Dublin.
Kansas	John H. Brown	Wyandotte.
Kentucky	Hiram Bassett	Millersburg.
Louisiana	James C. Bachelor, M. D.	New Orleans.
Manitoba	H. D. P. LeCappelain	Winnipeg.
Maine	Ira Berry	Portland.
Maryland	Jacob H. Medairy	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Sereno D. Nickerson	Boston.
Michigan	William P. Innes	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	A. T. C. Pearson	St. Paul.
Missouri	Rev. John D. Vincil, D. D.	St. Louis.
Mississippi	J. L. Power	Jackson.
Montana	C. Hedge	Helena.
Nebraska	W. R. Bowen	Omaha.

Nevada.....	John D. Hammond.....	Carson.
New Brunswick.....	Edwin J. Wetmore.....	St. John.
New Hampshire.....	George P. Cleaves.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Joseph H. Hough.....	Trenton.
New Mexico.....	David J. Miller.....	Santa Fe.
New York.....	Edward M. L. Ehlers.....	New York.
Nova Scotia.....	Benjamin Curren, B. C. L.....	Halifax.
North Carolina.....	Donald W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
Ohio.....	John D. Caldwell.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	F. J. Babcock.....	Salem.
Peru.....	J. Arturo Ego-Aguirre.....	Lima.
Pennsylvania.....	Michael Nisbet.....	Philadelphia.
Portugal.....	Jayne Larche.....	Lisbon.
Prince Edward Island.....	George W. Wakeford.....	Charlottetown.
Rhode Island.....	Edwin Baker.....	Providence.
South Carolina.....	Charles Inglesby.....	Charleston.
Spain.....	Pedro Pablo Castanera.....	Madrid.
Texas.....	George H. Bringhurst.....	Houston.
Tennessee.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
Utah.....	Christopher Diehl.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	William H. Root.....	Burlington.
Virginia.....	William B. Isaacs.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	O. S. Long.....	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	John W. Woodhull.....	Milwaukee.
Wyoming Territory.....	J. H. Simons.....	Laramie City.

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## GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

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1. Alabama—R. W. Bro. D. Sayer, Montgomery, Ala.  
R. W. Bro. D. Thomas, Sherbrooke, Que.
2. Arkansas—R. W. Bro. W. H. Howes.  
V. W. Bro. David Newton, Montreal, Que.
3. Belgium—R. W. Bro. C. P. Reid, Sherbrooke, Que.
4. British Columbia—R. W. Bro. James Reid.  
V. W. Bro. D. Anderson, Montreal, Que.
5. California—R. W. Bro. A. G. Abell, San Francisco, Cal.  
R. W. Bro. Edson Fitch, Quebec, Que.
6. Canada—R. W. Bro. Robert McKay, St. Thomas, Ont.  
R. W. Bro. A. Murray, Montreal, Que.
7. Colorado—V. W. Bro. Andrew Sacendorf.  
V. W. Bro. W. Simpson Walker, Montreal, Que.
8. Columbia, District of—R. W. Bro. Geo. B. Clark, Washington, D. of C.  
W. Bro. Edward Holton, Montreal, Que.
9. Connecticut—R. W. Bro. J. K. Wheeler, Hartford, Conn.  
R. W. Bro. E. M. Copeland, Berthier, (en haut) Que.
10. Dakota—R. W. Bro. Calvin G. Shaw.  
V. W. Bro. Geo. Crawford, Montreal, Que.
11. Delaware—R. W. Bro. W. J. Stewart.  
R. W. Bro. George O. Tyler, Yamachiche, Que.
12. Florida—R. W. Bro. William Taylor  
V. W. Bro. Thomas Allan, Montreal, Que.
13. Georgia—R. W. Bro. J. E. Blackshear, Macon, Ga.  
R. W. Bro. James Addie, Lennoxville.
14. Hungary—R. W. Bro. Jules Kleinrath.  
Rev. Bro. R. W. Norman, Montreal, Que.
15. Idaho—R. W. Bro. H. E. Puckett, Boise City, Id.  
R. W. Bro. John Renshaw, Montreal, Que.
16. Illinois—R. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, Chicago, Ill.  
R. W. Bro. G. H. Borlase, Sherbrooke, Que.
17. Indiana—M. W. Bro. C. Fetta, Indianapolis, Ind.  
M. W. Bro. E. R. Johnson, Stanstead, Que.
18. Indian Territory—R. W. Bro. William A. Welsh, Caddo.  
V. W. Bro. P. Crosby, Montreal, Que.
19. Iowa—M. W. Bro. E. A. Guilbert, Dubuque, Iowa.  
R. W. Bro. Samuel Johnson, Montreal, Que.
20. Ireland—R. W. Bro. George Hill Major, Dublin.  
R. W. Bro. Rev. John Scrimger, Que.

21. Kansas—M. W. Bro. J. H. Brown, Kan.  
R. W. Bro. C. Judge, Quebec, Que.
22. Kentucky—R. W. Bro. A. J. Turpin.  
R. W. Bro. Joseph Mitchell, Montreal Que.
23. Louisiana—R. W. Bro. Joseph P. Hornor, New Orleans, La.  
R. W. Bro. Thomas Wood, Dunham, Que.
24. Maine—M. W. Bro. J. H. Drummond, Portland, Maine.  
R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson, Montreal, Que.
25. Manitoba—W. Bro. Samuel L. Bedson, Winnipeg, Man.  
W. Bro. Alfred G. Isaacson, Montreal, Que.
26. Maryland—R. W. Bro. John S. Tyson, Baltimore.  
R. W. Bro. J. Fred. Walker, Montreal, Que.
27. Michigan—R. W. Bro. D. Burnham Tracy, Detroit, Michigan.  
R. W. Bro. Alexander Murray, Montreal, Que.
28. Minnesota—R. W. Bro. James N. Castle, St. Paul, Minn.  
R. W. Bro. Thomas Simpson, Montreal, Que.
29. Mississippi—R. W. Bro. R. C. Patty, Macon, Miss.  
R. W. Bro. S. J. Foss, Sherbrooke, Que.
30. Missouri—Rev. Bro. Chas. C. Woods, D. D. Kansas City.  
R. W. Bro. H. L. Robinson, Waterloo, Que.
31. Montana—R. W. Bro. Wm McWood, Point St. Charles, Montreal, Que.
32. Nebraska—R. W. Bro. J. N. Wise, Omaha, Neb.  
R. W. Bro. H. P. Leggat, Quebec, Que.
33. Nevada—R. W. Bro. W. S. McLellan, Nev.  
R. W. Bro. Thomas Milton, Montreal, Que.
34. New Brunswick—R. W. Bro. E. Willis, St. John, N. B.  
R. W. Bro. T. P. Butler, Montreal, Que.
35. New Hampshire—R. W. Bro. Alpheus Gay, Manchester, N. H.  
R. W. Bro. I. H. Stearns, Montreal, Que.
36. New Jersey—R. W. Bro. George B. Edwards, Jersey City Heights.  
R. W. Bro. J. P. Martin, Upper Bedford, Que.
37. New Mexico—R. W. Bro. Simon B. Newcomb.  
R. W. Bro. Robert Ramsay, Orillia, Ont.
38. New York—R. W. Bro. D. W. Tallcott, West Troy, N. Y.  
M. W. Bro. M. M. Tait, Montreal, Que.
39. North Carolina—R. W. Bro. D. W. Bain, Raleigh, N. C.  
R. W. Bro. J. H. Pratten, Quebec, Que.
40. Nova Scotia—R. W. Bro. George T. Smithers, Halifax, N. S.  
R. W. Bro. Samuel Kennedy, Quebec, Que.
41. Ohio—R. W. Bro. C. A. Woodward, Cleveland, O.  
M. W. Bro. James Dunbar, Quebec, Que.
42. Oregon—W. Bro. W. W. Frances.  
V. W. Bro. W. S. Evans, Montreal, Que.
43. Peru—R. W. Bro. Ricardo H. Hartley, Lima, Peru.  
R. W. Bro. Rev. H. W. Nye, Bedford, Que.
44. Portugal—V. W. Bro. A. Boisseau, Montreal, Que.

45. Prince Edward Island—R. W. Bro. Neil McKelvie.  
V. W. Bro. David A. Manson, Mansonville, Que.
46. Rhode Island—R. W. Bro. E. W. Brunsden, Bristol, R. I.  
V. W. Bro. Frederick Massey, Montreal, Que.
47. South Carolina—R. W. Bro. Charles Inglesby, Laurens, S. C.  
V. W. Bro. Charles Knowles, Quebec, Que.
48. Spain—R. B. Bro. A. G. Adams, Montreal, Que.
49. Tennessee—M. W. Bro. G. C. Connor.  
R. W. Bro. I. C. Charleson, Quebec, Que.
50. Texas—M. W. Bro. J. H. McLeary, San Antonio.  
R. W. Bro. Chas. D. Hanson, Montreal, Que.
51. Utah—R. W. Bro. Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.  
R. W. Bro. T. Leet, Danville, Que.
52. Vermont—R. W. Bro. A. A. Hall, St. Albans, Ver.  
R. W. Bro. Hobart Butler, Bedford, Que.
53. Virginia—R. W. Bro. James G. Bain.  
V. W. Bro. W. Simpson Walker, Montreal, Que.
54. Washington Territory—R. W. Bro. Rev. A. S. Nicholson, Vancouver.  
R. W. Bro. T. P. Prentiss, Aylmer, Que.
55. West Virginia—R. W. Bro. O. S. Long, Wheeling, W. V.  
R. W. Bro. H. W. Wood, Knowlton, Que.
56. Wisconsin—R. W. Bro. S. Cadwallader, Milwaukee, Wis.  
R. W. Bro. Arthur F. Simpson, Lennoxville, Que.
57. Wyoming—R. W. Bro. James H. Hayfield.  
V. W. Bro. W. Simpson Walker, Montreal, Que.

## GRAND SECRETARY'S TABULAR STATEMENT

*Compiled from Returns to January, 1883.*

No.	LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	TIME OF MEETING.
1	Antiquity	Montreal	A. Chisholm	L. A. Lavers	First Thursday.
2	Albion	Quebec city	H. Higgins	Conrad Stumph	Second Friday.
3	St. John	Quebec city	Wm. Lee	William J. Fraser	Second Wednesday.
4	Dorchester	St. Johns	G. B. Futvoye	Geo H. Wilkinson	Second Tuesday.
5	Golden Rule	Stanstead	H. C. Channell	C. J. Moulton	Tuesday on or before Full Moon.
6	St. Andrew	Quebec city	E. T. D. Chambers	J. S. Bell	First Wednesday.
7	Perceps	Dunham	Amson S. Kemp	Stevens Baker	Tuesday on or before Full Moon.
8	Perceps	Dunham	B. A. Langway	H. H. Church	Tuesday before Full Moon.
9	Nelson	St. Armand Station	L. G. Bunnell	T. H. Throop	Thursday on or before Full Moon.
10	St. George	Montreal	D. D. Mann	William Caine	Third Tuesday.
11	St. George	Montreal	J. A. Peard	W. S. Peard	Third Tuesday.
12	Zeland	Montreal	Edwin Higginbottom	Robert Miller	Second Thursday.
15	St. Francis	Richmond	A. G. McCormick	Thos. Drinkwater	Thursday on or before Full Moon.
16	Victoria	Westbrooke	Thos. W. Fuller	Edward S. Stevens	Second Tuesday.
18	Shefford	Waterloo	George E. Robinson	C. A. Nutting	First Monday.
19	Stambridge	Stambridge	O. R. Anderson	M. V. Bryan	Wednesday on or before Full Moon.
20	Montreal Kilwinning	Montreal	T. W. Foster	W. E. Cooper	Second Monday.
21	Yamaska	Granby	Thos. H. Cox	Joseph T. Seale	First Wednesday.
24	Broune	West Farnham	Peter Elder	M. E. Bowker	Friday on or before Full Moon.
25	Royal Albert	Montreal	A. G. Fenwick	A. W. D. Howell	Second Monday.
26	Victoria	Montreal	Peter White	George C. Bowen	First Monday.
27	St. John	Mansouville	Calvin C. Perkins	David A. Manson	Wednesday before Full Moon.
28	Tuscan	Levis	Wm. Sater	Henry Sample	First Thursday.
29	Royal Canadian	Sweetshurg	H. D. Fichel	George N. Galer	Second Wednesday.
30	Ascot	Lennoxville	Alton Lindsay	A. F. Simpson	Monday on or before Full Moon.

31	Ashlar	Conticooke	George L. Pinkham	A. H. Cutting	First Wednesday.
32	Mount Royal	Montreal	George O. Stanton	J. E. Doyle	Second Tuesday.
33	Frelighsburg	Danville	Elijah Rowell, M. D.	G. R. Marvin	Monday on or before Full Moon.
34	Doric	Danville	A. E. Lee	John S. Riddle	Wednesday before Full Moon.
35	Brome Lake	Knowlton	Chas. H. Tarbell	A. W. Pettes	First Wednesday.
36	Chateaugay	Huntingdon	Daniel Boyd	John H. Gilmore	Second Tuesday.
37	Conner Stone	Cowansville	G. L. Adams	John Morison, sr.	Wednesday on or before Full Moon.
38	Mount Moriah	Montreal	A. G. Adams	John S. Clunie	First Friday.
39	Pontiac	Sutton Flats	W. H. O'Regan	M. B. Langeway	Saturday before Full Moon.
40	Eddy	Shawville	John Coleman	Thomas Boyte	Tuesday on or before Full Moon.
41	St. Charles	Hull	Thomas Darling	A. Ferroiton	Second Thursday.
42	Cœurs Unis	Point St. Charles, Montreal	Thomas Highmore	Bernard A. Cox	Fourth Tuesday.
43	Excelsior	Montreal	J. W. Chapleau	Joseph Edmond	Fourth Wednesday.
44	Graham	Actonvale	Frederick Wood	O. C. Brown	Tuesday on or before Full Moon.
45	Mount Orford	Bolton Centre	E. E. Lee	J. P. Hall	Tuesday on or before Full Moon.
46	Shawenegan	Three Rivers	R. W. Williams	W. G. Howie	Tuesday after Full Moon.
47	Prince Consort	West Shefford	Thomas Sompe	F. F. Farmer	Second Wednesday.
48	St. Andrew	Montreal	William S. Evans	Roswell Richardson	First Wednesday after Full Moon.
49	Ionic	Montreal	Chas. E. Humphrey	Richard I. Wynne	Fourth Tuesday.
50	Hochelega	Hochelega, Montreal	James W. Anderson	Joseph Luttrell	Second Tuesday.
51	Montarville	Longueuil	W. E. Foster	George Browne	First Thursday.
52	Bedford	Bedford	G. A. Coslett	A. McKend	First Wednesday.
53	Richelieu	Sorel	Peter Morrison	N. C. Martin	Monday on or before Full Moon.
54	Corinthian	Montreal	Robert Blackwood	James Fish	First Thursday from Dec. to June to Nov.
55	Prince of Wales	Sherbrooke	G. W. Bowen	Robert Miller	May and first Saturday from June to Nov.
56	Friendship	Cookshire	Alvin A. Bailey	A. W. Hyndman	First Wednesday.
57	Argenteuil	Lachute	Joseph Patenaude	C. C. Bailey	Third Wednesday.
58	King Solomon	Montreal	William M. Briggs	Wm M. Hills	Second Wednesday.
59	Argyle	Point St. Charles, Montreal	Charles Byrd	David Houston	Monday on or before Full Moon.
60	Good Samaritan	New Carlisle	William J. Barlow	Wm. George Slack	First Monday.
61			W. T. Smith	G. W. Lavers	First Tuesday.
62				Rev. Bro. Blaylock	Third Monday.

U D

## OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE FOR 1883.

M. W.	Bro. E. R. JOHNSON	Stanstead	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. "	" EDSON FITCH	Quebec	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" "	" SAMUEL KENNEDY	Quebec	} <i>D. D. G. M. Quebec and Three Rivers Dis.</i>
" "	" J. FRED WALKER	Montreal	
" "	" GUSTAVUS LUCKE	Sherbrooke	<i>" St. Francis "</i>
" "	" H. W. WOOD	Knowlton	<i>" Bedford "</i>
" "	" C. D. CHITTY	Hull	<i>" Ottawa "</i>
" "	" A. G. ADAMS	Montreal	<i>Grand Senior Warden.</i>
" "	" H. C. BLINN	Stanbridge	<i>" Junior "</i>
" "	" Rev. M. M. FOTHERGILL	Quebec	<i>" Chaplain.</i>
" "	" " LEWIS EVANS	Montreal	<i>" "</i>
" "	" I. H. STEARNS	Montreal, re-elected	<i>" Treasurer.</i>
" "	" THOS. DARLING	Hull	<i>" Registrar.</i>
" "	" JOHN H. ISAACSON	Montreal, re-elected	<i>" Secretary.</i>
V. W.	" CHARLES BYRD	Montreal	<i>" Senior Deacon.</i>
" "	" E. T. D. CHAMBERS	Quebec	<i>" Junior "</i>
" "	" W. M. PIKE	Stanstead	<i>" Director of Cer.</i>
" "	" ROBERT NESBITT	Hull	<i>" Organist.</i>
" "	" EDWARD MAY	Point St. Charles	<i>" Pursuivant.</i>
" "	" F. F. FARMER	Three Rivers	<i>" Steward.</i>
" "	" H. D. MOORE	Moore's Station	<i>" "</i>
" "	" AUGUSTYS E. LEE	Danville	<i>" "</i>
" "	" D. ANDERSON	Montreal	<i>" "</i>
" "	" J. CHESNEY	Sherbrooke	<i>" Tyler.</i>

## REPORTED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

## ANTIQUITY NO. 1.

K. Chisholm, L. D. Casler, Jno. Watson, J. K. Urquhart.

## GOLDEN RULE NO. 5.

T. D. Whitcher, Jno. Tinker, N. R. Otis, C. E. Kennedy, Geo. E. Garvin,  
W. Carter, R. L. Ayer, J. S. Hurlbut, Joseph L. Terrill.

## ST. GEORGE NO. 10.

Joseph Smith.

## ZETLAND NO. 12.

I. A. Watkins, M. F. Drury, W. Smith.

## VICTORIA NO. 16.

D. W. Armstrong, W. R. Bradley, Wm. H. Rodgers,  
Sam'l Jamieson, Angus K. McAuley.

## MONTREAL KILWINNING NO. 20.

Jas. Harris.

## YAMASKA NO. 21.

Peter A. Martin, Wm. Aitcheson.

## ROYAL ALBERT NO. 25.

C. D. Edwards, G. O. Edwards, J. Hecker, A. McDonnell, A. Sheriff,  
Colin Russel, J. S. Ferguson, D. A. Hart.

## BROME LAKE NO. 35.

Charles Paddy.

## CORNER STONE NO. 37.

Wm. Stevenson, M. Vail, A. Martindale, Chas. Lappin.

## MOUNT MORIAH NO. 38.

J. S. Bullick, James Clark, John Dougall, Robert Evans, Robert Farquhar,  
Jno. Morrison, Wm. Mann, Jno. McKenzie, W. C. Snowden,  
Ed. Tighe, H. I. Wayland, Robt. Dougall.

## EDDY NO. 41.

H. L. Loucks, Jno. Hetherington, A. D. Yuill, Wm. H. Lough.

## GRAHAM NO. 47.

Eugene Baldwin, A. L. Caplain, Jno. P. Heath.

## PRINCE CONSORT No. 52.

Jno. Brodie, Robt. Crosbie, David Waugh, Jas. Dean, Jas. Mattinson,  
Jas. Lusignan, Robt. Ferguson.

## ST. ANDREW No. 53.

H. W. McKenzie, Geo. S. Cooke, J. Foote, Robt. McEwan, A. Humphrey,  
H. H. Stone, D. Weir, G. B. Fraser, J. O. Rose, J. T. Edwards.

## RICHELIEU No. 60.

Frank Coté, Robt. Fortier, Henry Lane.

## ARGYLE No. —

Fred'k Brown, Henry Dowse, Frs. Chapman.

## REINSTATED.

## PREVOST No. 8.

Andrew McGowan.

## NELSON No. 9.

Wm. N. Lewis.

## ST. GEORGE No. 10.

John Paxton.

## ST. GEORGE No. 11.

H. G. Hall.

## ZETLAND No. 12.

Thos. Barbeau, Geo. Carslake, Jas. Sweeney.

## VICTORIA No. 16.

Jno. McCaw.

## STANBRIDGE No. 19.

Elwin Rufus Briggs.

## MONTREAL KILWINNING No. 20.

Thos. Perrin, Wm. Grady.

## YAMASKA No. 21.

T. O. Lewis.

## VICTORIA No. 26.

Leon Hyman.

ROYAL CANADIAN NO. 29.

Norman E. Vincent, Albert E. Mitchell.

ASCOT NO. 30.

Wm. H. Manix.

ASHLAR NO. 31.

Hy. W. Edwards, Edward F. Tompkins, A. H. Cummings.

CORNER STONE NO. 37.

Abram Lampman.

GRAHAM NO. 47.

C. S. Hall.

HOCHELAGA NO. 57.

Jno. E. Brown, G. Archambault, S. DeLarond.

SYNOPSIS OF THE RETURNS OF LODGES FOR 16 MONTHS ENDING 31ST JANUARY, 1883.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Initiations.	Passings.	Raisings.	Joinings.	Withdrawals.	Deaths.	Reported for non-pay Dues.	Reinstated.	Life Members.	Susp'd for un-Masonic Con.	Members.
1	Antiquity	Montreal	1	2	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	21
2	Albion	Quebec City	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	60
3	St. John	Quebec City	6	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
4	Dorchester	St. Johns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
5	Golden Rule	Stanstead	5	0	0	0	2	4	9	0	0	0	186
6	St. Andrew	Quebec City	6	0	3	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	66
7	Prevost	Dunham	No returns.										39
8	Nelson	Dunham	5	5	4	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	40
9	Nelson	St. Armand Station	7	5	4	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	36
10	St. George	Montreal	6	3	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	40
11	St. George	Montreal	6	3	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	40
12	Zetland	Montreal	9	6	8	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	69
13	St. George	Montreal	8	6	7	1	4	3	3	3	3	0	54
14	St. Francis	Richmond	4	3	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	54
15	Victoria	Sherbrooke	8	3	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	61
16	Victoria	Waterloo	4	3	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	115
17	Shefford	Waterloo	7	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	69
18	Shefford	Waterloo	7	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	115
19	Stanbridge	Stanbridge	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
20	Montreal Kilwinning	Montreal	3	4	4	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	104
21	Yamaska	Granby	4	4	4	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	24
22	Browne	West Farnham	5	5	5	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	17
23	Victoria	Montreal	No returns.										94
24	Royal Albert	Montreal	1	1	0	9	8	3	0	0	0	0	47
25	Victoria	Montreal	8	7	7	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	38
26	St. John	Mansonville	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
27	St. John	Mansonville	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
28	Tuscan	Levis	5	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	27
29	Royal Canadian	Sweetsburg	3	3	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	45
30	Ascot	Lennoxville	4	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	27
31	Ashlar	Contrecoeur	7	4	4	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	40

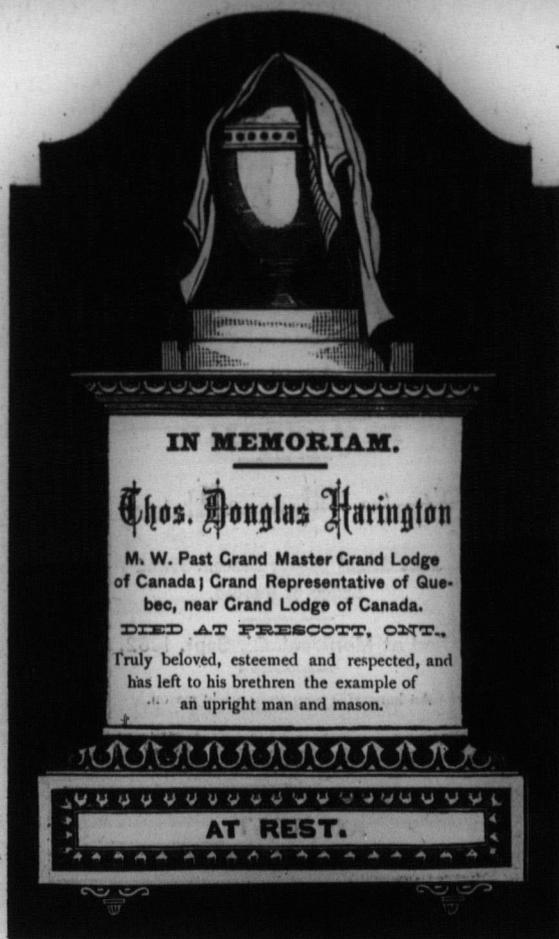
32	Mount Royal	Montreal	7	4	5	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	41
33	Freighsburg	Freighsburg	7	4	5	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	41
34	Donr												41

32	Mount Royal.....	Montreal.....	7	4	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	4	78
33	Freighsburg.....	Freighsburg.....	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	25
34	Doric.....	Danville.....	9	8	8	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	04
35	Brome Lake.....	Knowlton.....	12	8	10	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	36
36	Chateaugay.....	Chateaugay.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
37	Corner Stone.....	Cowansville.....	1	1	1	4	3	0	4	1	0	0	29
38	Mount Moriah.....	Montreal.....	1	1	1	0	1	0	12	0	0	0	48
39	Sutton.....	Sutton Flatts.....	13	12	12	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	36
40	Pontiac.....	Shawville.....	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	31
41	Eddy.....	Hull.....	7	7	6	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	53
44	St. Charles.....	Point St. Charles, Montreal.....	6	5	5	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	53
45	Ceaus Unis.....	Montreal.....	3	3	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	2
46	Excelsior.....	Upton.....	No returns.										33
47	Graham.....	Bottom Centre.....	8	8	7	1	3	0	3	1	0	0	33
48	Mount Orford.....	Georgeville.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	56
49	Shawnegan.....	Three Rivers.....	7	7	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	44
50	Olive Branch.....	West Shefford.....	No returns.										14
52	Prince Consort.....	Montreal.....	4	4	3	2	2	1	7	0	0	0	67
53	St. Andrew.....	Montreal.....	3	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	56
54	Ionic.....	Montreal.....	9	8	8	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	58
55	Lake Magog.....	Magog.....	No returns.										32
57	Hochelaga.....	Hochelaga.....	8	6	6	2	3	2	0	0	3	0	35
58	Montarville.....	Longueuil.....	5	3	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	20
59	Bodford.....	Bodford.....	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
60	Richelieu.....	Sorel.....	1	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	21
62	Corinthian.....	Montreal.....	7	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
63	Prince of Wales.....	Sherbrooke.....	6	6	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	34
64	Friendship.....	Cookshire.....	6	6	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	35
65	Argenteuil.....	Lachute.....	3	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	30
	Elgin.....	Montreal.....	9	9	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	65
	King Solomon.....	Montreal.....	6	6	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	38
	Argyle.....	Point St. Charles, Montreal.....	8	8	8	5	1	0	0	3	0	0	43
			281	233	224	56	117	47	81	24	4	2	2768

RECAPITULATION OF RETURNS OF LODGES FOR THE  
 YEAR ENDING 30TH JANUARY, 1883.

Lodges working under Warrants.....	58
“ “ “ Dispensation .....	1
Initiations reported.....	281
Passings “ .....	233
Raisings “ .....	224
Joinings “ .....	56
Resignations “ .....	117
Deaths “ .....	47
Reported for non-payment of dues.....	81
Re-instated “ .....	24
Members “ .....	2768

THE



IN MEMORIAM.

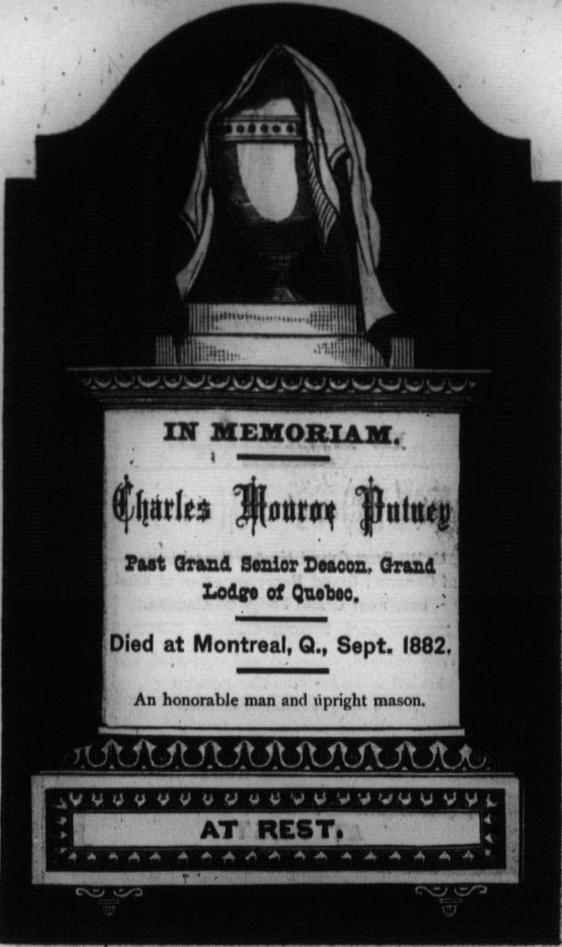
Chas. Douglas Harrington

M. W. Past Grand Master Grand Lodge  
of Canada; Grand Representative of Que-  
bec, near Grand Lodge of Canada.

DIED AT PRESCOTT, ONT..

Truly beloved, esteemed and respected, and  
has left to his brethren the example of  
an upright man and mason.

AT REST.



**IN MEMORIAM.**

**Charles Monroe Putney**

Fast Grand Senior Deacon, Grand  
Lodge of Quebec.

Died at Montreal, Q., Sept. 1882.

An honorable man and upright mason.

**AT REST,**



**IN MEMORIAM.**

**J. Spencer Thompson,**

Grand Representative of Quebec near  
British Columbia.

Died 21st December, 1880.

**AT REST.**



**IN MEMORIAM.**

**William B. Seeley.**

First Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge  
of Quebec.

**DIED AT DUNHAM, QUE.**

A consistent Mason over 60 years.

**AT REST.**

# DEATHS.

---

## ANTIQUITY No. 1.

C. M. Putney

## ALBION No. 2.

Wm. Bryan, W. G. Dunn, Joseph Fielding, Chas. Smith.

## DORCHESTER No. 4.

Wm. A. Osgood.

## GOLDEN RULE No. 5.

H. Walker, E. Bodwell, C. A. Richardson, A. Bigelow.

## ST. ANDREW No. 6.

T. D. Harington, Joseph Bates, Wm. Miller.

## NELSON No 9.

W. N. Lewis.

## ZETLAND No. 12.

John A. Mackie, C. M. Putney, Edward Sedley.

## ST. FRANCIS No. 15.

Jas. A. Martin, Albert Armstrong.

## VICTORIA No. 16.

Caleb P. Mallory.

## SHEFFORD No. 18.

Wm. Crowhurst.

## STANBRIDGE No. 19.

Ebenezer Martin.

## MONTREAL KILWINNING No. 20.

Benjamin Hill, Richard Cooke, Thos. Perrin.

## ROYAL ALBERT No. 25.

Alex. M. Davidson, Jas. McKinnon, W. A. Smith.

## ST. JOHN No. 27.

Levi C. Moore.

## DEATHS.

---

TUSCAN NO. 28.

Jas. McDonald, T. W. F. Morris.

ASCOT NO. 30.

Caleb P. Mallory.

MOUNT ROYAL NO. 32.

Jas. S. Cameron, Alfred Sawtell.

FRELIGHSBURG NO. 33.

Frederic John Parker.

DORIC NO. 34.

Rev'd E. A. Ward.

PONTIAC NO. 40.

Geo. E. Robinson.

CŒURS UNIS NO. 45.

Sam'l McClung.

SHAWENEGAN NO. 49.

T. D. Harington.

PRINCE CONSORT NO. 52.

Henry Potter.

ST. ANDREW NO. 53.

Sam'l A. Horton.

HOCHELAGA NO. 57.

Jas. H. Bird, Hartley Whittaker.

RICHELIEU NO. 60.

Charles C. Sheppard, Geo. A. Bramley, J. O. Lavallé.

FRIENDSHIP NO. 64.

John Craig Pope.

Comm  
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# NOTICE.

*The Fourteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M., will be held at the City of Sherbrooke, on the last Wednesday of the month of January, 1884, at High Twelve.*

*John B. Leachon  
Grand Secy  
G. L. of Q.*

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# REPORT

OF THE

## COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

*To the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Quebec.*

Your committee beg to submit the following report, condensed from the proceedings of the various Grand Lodges, which have been submitted to them.

Reports have been received from the following Grand Lodges :

Arkansas, 1881.	North Carolina, 1881.
British Columbia, 1881.	New Jersey, 1882.
Canada, 1881—1882.	Nebraska, 1881—1882.
California, 1881.	New Hampshire, 1882.
Colorado, 1881.	New Mexico, 1881.
Connecticut, 1882.	New York, 1882.
Dakota, 1881—1882.	Nevada, 1882.
Delaware, 1881.	New Brunswick, 1882.
District of Columbia, 1881.	Oregon, 1881—1882.
Iowa, 1882.	Ohio, 1881.
Idaho, 1881—1882.	Prince Edward Island, 1881.
Illinois, 1882.	Pennsylvania, 1881.
Indian Territory, 1881.	Rhode Island, 1881,
Indiana, 1882.	Texas, 1881.
Louisiana, 1882.	Utah, 1882.
Maryland, 1881—1882.	Vermont, 1881—1882.
Massachusetts, 1881.	Virginia, 1881.
Mississippi, 1882.	Wyoming, 1881.
Maine, 1881—1882.	Washington, 1881.
Minnesota, 1882.	West Virginia, 1881.
Missouri, 1881.	Wisconsin, 1881.
Nova Scotia, 1881—1882.	

In making our extracts we cannot do better than commence with a description of

### WHAT FREEMASONRY IS.

CANADA, 1881.—Grand Master Hendersop says : "Freemasonry, as properly understood, is not only a principle of systematic coherence founded on charity and sympathy, but a brotherhood of men who desire to promote the intel-

tual enlightenment and moral advancement of each other, to the honor of the Great Architect of the universe."

ILLINOIS, 1881.—Grand Master Scott says: "Freemasonry does not in any way claim to be a *beneficial* order or an *insurance* society.

"We never promise the applicant coming to us, 'that as a result of his fellowship with us, he will receive material aid or financial benefit.' We know, of course, my brethren, that the fraternal love that goes out from our altar will never suffer a brother to need, or to be destitute or forsaken. We know that the tie that binds him to us is so strong and real, that our hearts must ever throb with the pulse-beat of his, and that his sorrow is equally ours.

"Yet we are not to say to the inquirer, *by resolutions*, that he will be supported and watched over in sickness; that his family will be our care. We are not to publish our acts of kindness and deeds of charity, but wherever occasions occur, silently and secretly meet our vows, and 'he that seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.' We pass within the veil of secrecy to learn our duty to God and man."

NEVADA, 1881.—Past Grand Master Henry L. Fish says: "Speculative Masonry long since became established as a noble institution, whose principal tenets appealed rather to the heart than to the eye, to the mental rather than the physical elements in human nature. Its principal aim was to make men better and happier. Any act which contributed to this end met its hearty support. No higher or more important duty could be imposed upon any fraternity than that of raising the standard of intelligence, improving the mental faculties and moral virtues, and teaching men the duties they owed not only to each other, but to their Creator."

VERMONT, 1882.—Grand Master Butler says: "What is masonry, if it be not a sectarian, a temperance, a religious, or political organization? It is an organization in which through all this broad land, yea, all over the world, wherever the homes and the hands of civilization are planted, its members are united together in the strong bonds of universal brotherhood. The bitterest political opponents, the most zealous religionists herein join as brothers in one accord, exemplifying the lesson taught on the significant symbolism of the fraternity that God is our Father, and that man is our brother. It has signs of recognition, it has instructive lectures, it has impressive ceremonies, it has beautiful symbols, but these are only the garments which cover its visible body. Masonry is the soul, invisible to actual apprehension, which gives these their vital activity in the practice of morality, the promotion of virtue, and the relief of distress. Masonry is more than its signs or its ceremonies. We may know its history, its traditions, its ritual, and be able to interpret its impressive symbolism, and yet the great volume of masonry be to us a sealed book. The golden fruit lays within the husk. The latter has no vitality or beauty without the germinating force of the former. It is the divinity within which imparts the light, the purity, the charity that adorns our temples, and demonstrates the spirit and the purpose of masonry in the hearts and lives of the brotherhood."

Following in natural order to the description of what freemasonry is, will come the degrees which are legitimately conferred in its name.

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## HIGHER DEGREES.

MAINE, 1882.—Grand Master King says: "*It is declared and pronounced that pure Ancient Masonry consists of three degrees and no more.* This is an unquestioned landmark, in the full and complete exercise of which the Grand Lodge of Maine has held undisputed sway from its organization. That there are other degrees of historic interest, possessing legends and symbols of great value to the masonic student, that have received for ages the approval and patronage of our wisest and best masons, is not denied. It is also well known that there is a still larger number of degrees purporting to be masonic, that have not received this approval or encouragement, but have been, in the hands of charlatans, a source of considerable pecuniary profit, and of corresponding loss to the unwary. There are in this jurisdiction many societies purporting to be masonic. Would it not be well for this Grand Lodge, to whom all masons have the right to look for instruction, to decide which, if any, of these societies has its approval."

Why trouble ourselves about these higher degrees? We do not legislate for them. If the best men in the craft hold leading positions in any particular rite, others are sure to wish to be associated with them, if on the contrary the rite is not controlled by those in whom we have confidence, our craze for higher degrees will hardly be strong enough to prevent due enquiry from those in whom we have confidence.

## WORK OUTSIDE OF A LODGE.

ARKANSAS, 1881.—Grand Master Van Hoose says: "Brethren, we are too selfish, living too much for our own ease and comfort, too much for the present, and not enough for the future. There is a grand work to be accomplished, and it is time we were becoming aroused to the importance of doing our whole duty as masons. One brother says, 'I never fail to pay my dues, visit the sick brother, respond to the call of a brother's widow or orphans.' You do well in providing food and shelter for a brother's widow or orphans, and looking after all their bodily wants and comforts, but you should remember that minds and souls that are immortal are starving. The body must, in a few years at least, return to the dust; but the mind and soul will live on and on throughout unending eternity.

"Only a few months ago, I met and became acquainted with a bright-eyed intelligent young lady, whose home was in Missouri. She was engaged in an honorable and profitable business, making an honest living for herself and aged widowed mother. I noticed she wore a masonic emblem upon her left shoulder. I inquired why she wore it, and she replied by saying that her father, who died when she was young, was a mason, a member of a certain lodge in south west Missouri; that her widowed mother was poor, and that the masons of her father's lodge sent her to school until she had acquired a good business education. And," continued she, 'I am now able to earn a livelihood for myself and my mother, and I love those masons for what they did for me, hence I wear this pin.' I felt proud of our Missouri brothers, and no doubt they enjoy more solid comfort in witnessing the good results springing from their efforts in behalf of this fatherless

child, than they possibly could in seeing a few more acres of land added to their farms, or some costly luxury added to their store, that could only please their fancy for a brief season."

All honor, we say, to our Missouri brethren ; they have, in this particular instance, set an example well worthy of our imitation. Brethren, try the experiment ; when you go home, look around you for some mason's orphan, adopt it as the ward of your lodge, and start it to school in your neighborhood school ; keep it there until it is sufficiently far advanced to enter a high school, and then send it to St. John's, or some other good school, and you will, by and by, feel proud of this child of the lodge, and it will love and honor its guardians, and always bless you for your kindness to it when unable to do for itself.

#### CHARITY.

CANADA, 1881.—Grand Master Henderson says : " I have now the gratification of being able to announce that the payments during the period ending 31st May last, to the widows and orphans, and to distressed masons, amounted to \$12,408.75, and yet our funds have increased by \$2,628 76. Our invested funds and cash balance on 31st May, 1881, being \$63,401."

WEST VIRGINIA, 1881.—Grand Master Faulkner says : " It is the duty of masons collectively and individually, to manifest a charitable disposition toward all men, more especially a brother in masonry, whether he is a member of the particular lodge within whose jurisdiction he is stricken down or not. And it is the right of every master mason in good and regular standing, to be relieved and comforted in want, sickness or distress. These obligations and rights are reciprocal. Masonry being a charitable and not a benevolent institution, the necessity for relief or assistance claimed, and the pecuniary inability of the applicant to furnish or provide it, are the true tests by which the obligations of a lodge or its members should be measured. In addition to the charitable features of masonry, which in a proper case, we should always be prompt to exemplify, the intellectual and social are equally binding. The visitation of a sick brother should be one of our most pleasant duties, and be regarded as one of our greatest privileges, to alleviate his misfortunes, to compassionate his misery, and restore peace to his troubled mind, illustrates the truest, and one of the most practical tenets of masonry."

OREGON, 1882.—Grand Master Stroud says : " By charity I mean a love of the brethren. If there was a better rule to govern us than that which makes the treatment meted out by man to man the test, we have failed to find it. This rule is the one the civilized world acknowledges as the grand support to man in every condition in life. Masons are taught this rule, and no persons know better than masons that its spirit is the life of masonry and good order in society. Do unto others as you would they should do unto you. On all proper occasions masons should ask the question : Can this be done ? Have we done it ? Has an occasion offered in which we could do this ? No doubt a large class of masons are

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governed by this rule, but there are some who are not. Charity is the creature of occasion. It is exercised only when there is an occasion for it. And then often that occasion is made the scene of the worst form of uncharitableness. Penitence begets forgiveness, and charity covereth all things. If a brother falls the ninety and ninth time and can be restored, then it is the duty of his brethren to restore him. When a brother calls for the charitable hand of his brethren to support him in his weak but earnest endeavor to merit their esteem, it is their masonic duty to reach forth and save the brother. It may not be deemed by many who could retaliate, to gratify the dying wish of a brother, filled with penitence and love, to have the fraternity bury, but charity would grant his request. Charity is always noble, and her ways are the ways of Him who showeth love and mercy to the uncharitable. We are taught to show charity to him who falls whenever charity is merited, and when a penitent brother is called from earth he goes in the name of the Father of all mercies. The more intelligent we become the more masonic charity will govern us. That love we all need, and that mercy we all expect, we should mete out to our brothers at all times."

Charity is the virtue of universal love, and a mason's charity should extend to rich as well as poor, it is easier to give alms than refrain from repeating that which may injure a brother.

#### PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATION.

CANADA, 1881.—Grand Master Henderson says: "I refused to grant a dispensation to initiate a candidate who had lost the thumb of his right hand, and a candidate who had lost a foot, I held ineligible."

DAKOTA, 1881.—Grand Master Hand in answer to the question: Can a man who is hard of hearing, at times partially deaf, become a member of a masonic lodge? Decides: "he is disqualified for initiation into the mysteries of freemasonry if the sense of hearing is so far impaired as to interfere with or prevent him receiving or imparting masonic knowledge in the usual manner."

The lodge must be the judge in each particular case, and should exercise great care and discretion in deciding upon the fitness of the candidate.

OREGON, 1881.—Grand Master Earhart decides: "Wherein a candidate is perfect, physically (and morally) in all other respects, the stiffening by a wound of the finger joints, is not a fatal defect or maim, within the meaning of the ancient charges and regulations."

WEST VIRGINIA, 1881.—Grand Master Faulkner was asked: "Can a candidate be initiated, passed or raised when left knee joint is so stiff as to prevent his bending it? Answer.—The impossibility of bending the left knee disqualifies the candidate. The physical defect described prevents the candidate from meeting the requirements of the ritual in either of the three degrees."

MARYLAND, 1881.—Grand Master Tyson says: "The law on this subject is a landmark and cannot be changed. If a hand or a foot be required, literal con-

formity certainly requires a whole hand or a whole foot ; and part of a hand or part of a foot would not suffice. There might, it is true, be a case in which the lost part would be so small that its absence would be unobservable ; in that case I do not think the defect would be objectionable ; but if we concede beyond this, the whole landmark would soon be swept away."

TEXAS, 1881.—Grand Master McLeary decided that a man who has the use of only one eye, cannot be made a mason ; and if the defect is not discovered until after he has been elected, his progress must be stopped as soon as the blemish is ascertained.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1881.—Grand Master Grainger decided that a petitioner whose leg has been amputated below his knee is ineligible to receive the degrees. Also, a petitioner whose knee is so stiff as to be unable to conform to the ceremonies of initiation, passing and raising, is ineligible to take the degrees.

WISCONSIN, 1881.—Grand Master Chapin decided that the loss of a foot constitutes an inability to meet the requirements of the ritual. Hence a person wearing an artificial foot cannot be made a mason.

NEBRASKA, 1882.—Grand Master Cain decided that a person whose fingers are stiff, so that they cannot be used in a manner peculiar to masons, cannot be made a mason, also a person with a club foot, who walks well with a slight limp without a cane, cannot be made a mason.

MINNESOTA, 1882.—Grand Master Wells decided that the loss of the first and second fingers of the left hand is not such a maiming as will render a person ineligible for the degrees of masonry.

VERMONT, 1882.—Grand Master Butler decided that the degrees of masonry cannot be conferred lawfully upon a candidate whose leg is amputated below the knee, has the use of the knee joint, and wears a cork leg.

The loss of the right hand disqualifies an applicant for the degrees of masonry.

DAKOTA, 1882.—Grand Master Brown decided that a candidate who had lost the second finger of the right hand at the knuckle joint was disqualified.

We all know what a man is required to do, either in learning the Royal Art or imparting it to others, he must be a pretty perfect man, but being " bald headed " would not prevent him, although we suppose that a man called perfect should have " hair on the top of his head in the spot where the wool ought to grow."

#### SECRECY OF BALLOT.

OREGON, 1881.—Grand Master Earhart decided that the ballot upon the application of a candidate must be secret, and its secrecy must be sacred. There may be circumstances under which a brother who cast a black ball may reveal his vote to the master of his lodge : but there are none under which a brother may declare to any one that he has cast a white ball.

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MISSISSIPPI, 1882.—Grand Master McCormick says : " A member should not divulge how he voted, nor must the officers of a lodge make known the number of white or black balls cast, nor should any member make any remarks in connection therewith. The secrecy of the ballot must be preserved."

We go farther than this, for not only is a brother in our jurisdiction liable to suspension for revealing how he voted, but also should he endeavor to ascertain how any one else voted.

#### IRREGULARITY IN BALLOT.

CANADA, 1881.—Grand Master Henderson says : " The Worshipful Master and brethren of a lodge proceeded to ballot for a candidate for initiation, knowing that no report of a committee on character had been received, as the by-laws of the lodge required. The ballot was not favorable. I held it was too late to take advantage of the irregularity, that the candidate must be held as a rejected candidate, and must wait the twelve months before again applying, as is provided for by the constitution."

WEST VIRGINIA, 1881.—Grand Master Faulkner refused to grant a dispensation to Monroe Lodge, to reconsider the vote or the petition of a candidate, who was rejected by the deposit of two black balls, under article 14, of the general laws and regulations, no presumption of mistake can be entertained, where two black balls are found in the ballot box; and upon well recognized principles of masonry, no reconsideration of a ballot on a petition should be sanctioned. When the Worshipful Master announces the result of an unfavorable ballot, no question should be asked, nor should any attempt be made, to ascertain who, of the brethren present, in the exercise of his masonic right, and with a knowledge of his masonic obligation, deemed it proper to deny to the candidate, the honors and privileges of masonry. Any other action would tend to destroy the absolute secrecy of the ballot, one of the great landmarks of masonry.

#### BALLOT ON ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

RHODE ISLAND, 1881.—Grand Master Freeman decided upon the question as to what disposition should be made of a blank ballot found in the box at an election of officers, that a blank piece of paper had no value, expressed no choice, and should be thrown out before the vote was declared.

In Quebec it requires a majority of the votes of the members present to elect, hence a blank ballot must be counted, because it represents one of the members present.

#### USE OF THE BALLOT.

ILLINOIS, 1881.—Grand Master Scott says : " Too often, we fear, the ballot is made the vehicle of personal resentment or malice, and sometimes to gratify personal ambition.

" The masonic ballot stands at the threshold of our institution, its only protection against the introduction of material unfit for use, the vicious and unprincipled

pled. In many parts there is, I fear, too much disposition to destroy the *sacredness* of the ballot. It is a sacred trust committed to us; in our hands let it never be abused. Properly used it is a most effectual protection; abused, it becomes a potent weapon of wrong and discord. The doors of our temple are closed only to the unworthy. Each brother holds the sacred right to keep them out forever."

#### ADMITTING MEMBERS FREE.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1881.—Grand Master Faulkner decided that a lodge had no right to refund the initiation fee to a "minister of the gospel," after he had taken his degrees, as it would be merely an evasion of the law requiring the payment of the fee.

We should think that this would be a very easy law to evade, for, if lodges have control of their own funds, they could vote an amount equal to the fee, for a sermon which they might ask the reverend brother to preach, but if there was any understanding that the fee should be refunded, it would seem very much like using influence to get a candidate, which would be very unmasonic.

#### NUMBER OF MASONS REQUIRED AT A LODGE.

VERMONT, 1882.—Grand Master Butler says: "The number necessary to constitute a lodge is seven; to continue a lodge, seven; and to transact the business of a lodge, seven."

RHODE ISLAND, 1881.—Grand Master Freeman says: "In answer to the question as to whether the second degree could be conferred when only six brethren were present, I replied that while I should think it advisable under such circumstances to postpone the work, yet I was not aware of any regulation of this Grand Lodge or in the general regulations of freemasonry that would forbid it. That while it requires seven members of a lodge to ballot for initiation or membership, yet according to the old rituals three master masons could open a master's lodge for work, provided they possessed the necessary constitutional qualifications."

In Quebec an entered apprentice is a member of the Lodge, every lodge must be opened in the first degree, when at least seven must be present, but of these seven only three need be master masons, if two fellow crafts and two entered apprentices are present the lodge would be complete. Three rule a lodge, five hold a lodge, seven or more make it perfect. If the lodge is perfectly formed as above why should not the five pass a candidate and the three raise him if properly opened and properly closed in the first degree?

#### RIGHT OF VISITATION.

MAINE, 1882.—Grand Master King says: "In answer to the question: 'Can a mason, by stating to the master of his lodge, that he objects to sitting with a brother not a member, prevent the brother's visiting the lodge until the objection is withdrawn?' I have answered, no.

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"Visiting lodges is more than a mere masonic privilege, it is a right clearly recognized in the ancient charges and regulations, as well as in our own constitution. This right is, however, made subordinate to the right of a member in his own lodge. "A visitor cannot unseat a member." Objections must be made before the lodge is opened, or prior to the introduction of the visitor; they may be made privately or otherwise, to the master, who thereupon must deny the visitor the privilege of a seat whilst the objecting member is present, and no longer. Should a member, by reason of tardiness, become obliged to ask of the master the privilege of a seat for himself, he cannot disturb his lodge by unseating any who have been made welcome prior to his admittance."

Well said: "the lodge is a family and the laws of hospitality would be outraged if on the return of one of the family, a friend who had been made welcome, should be turned out on account of a disagreement with the one who had just returned."

#### SUSPENSION IN ONE PLACE A SUSPENSION EVERYWHERE.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1881.—D. G. M. Acting Grand Master Johnstone decided that a brother suspended by a lodge in the State of Maine, could not be admitted into a lodge in this jurisdiction, either as a visitor or for the purpose of affiliation.

Suspension being a deprivation for the time being of all masonic rights and privileges of the brother suspended, of course he has no right to visit in another jurisdiction. With us a brother cannot affiliate without a dimit from the lodge of which he was last a member, showing that he was in good standing at that time.

#### EXAMINATION OF VISITORS.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1881.—Grand Master Lamer says: "During the year the following question has been propounded to me frequently by brethren,

"Has any brother the right to examine a visitor claiming to be a member of the fraternity, with the view of introducing him to a lodge, unless he is authorized so to do by the Grand Master or the Worshipful Master of a lodge?"

"My answer to this question has been in every instance in the negative. The examination of visitors claiming to be members of the fraternity is an important matter, and should be done only by those who are known to be qualified to perform that duty in such a manner as will leave no doubt in the minds of our brethren, that he who claims to be of us has fully proven his assertion, and it is pronounced by the brethren to whom the duty of examination may be entrusted. To guard against imposition in this matter and prevent the introduction of imposters into our midst, I hold, and have so instructed the brethren when opportunity offered, that all examinations of visitors should be made by a committee appointed by the Grand Master or the Worshipful Master of a lodge, who are supposed to be better qualified than any one else to select brethren capable of discharging this important duty."

#### LAZY MASONS.

ARKANSAS, 1881.—Grand Master Van Hoose says: "New lodges are sometimes gotten up to suit the conveniences of masons who are a little inclined to be

lazy, who don't like to go so far to their lodge. Now, my experience is that a lazy mason will soon get so lazy that he will not attend his lodge if it is within fifty steps of his door, while the zealous, live mason will go, no matter if he should have to ride ten miles. Lazy masons are just about as much use to the lodge as lazy christians are to the church. They help to swell the count of membership, are always ready to avail themselves of its benefits, but don't like to help shoulder its burdens. The lodge and the church would be as well off without them."

#### CONFERRING A HIGHER DEGREE ON MATERIAL OF ANOTHER GRAND LODGE.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1881.—Grand Master Grainger decided that an entered apprentice initiated in a lodge in South Carolina, which lodge had become defunct, and who afterwards moved to North Carolina, and applied to a lodge for the second and third degrees, was the property of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, and that his petition could not be acted upon without the consent of that Grand Lodge or its Grand Master.

#### TWO DEGREES NOT TO BE CONFERRED ON A CANDIDATE THE SAME NIGHT.

MARYLAND, 1881.—Grand Master Tyson says: "I have granted several dispensations for conferring degrees, but have refused permission to confer two degrees at the same meeting, or to dispense with the examination as to proficiency.

#### MASTER FROM FLOOR.

ARKANSAS, 1881.—Grand Master Van Hoose says: "He granted a dispensation to install Bro. J. J. Marrs, who had been elected from the floor. I had once before refused to grant said dispensation, but now I am satisfied it was for the best interest of the lodge to elect him."

MASSACHUSETTS, 1881.—Grand Master Lawrence says: "On the 14th of October my attention was called to an illegality in the election of Worshipful Master of Eden Lodge of Ware. The lodge had, in violation of the constitutions, elected as Master a brother who has never served in the office of Warden. As in duty bound I declared the election invalid, and directed that the last Master, or, in case of his failure so to do, the Senior Warden should take charge of the lodge until the next election."

Mackey says: "there are two exceptions to the rule requiring preparatory service in a Wardenship, in which a Mason may be elected to the office of Master, without having previously passed through that of a Warden. The first of these is the case of a new lodge, which has just received a warrant of constitution from the Grand Lodge, and in which the officers are, for the first time, to be installed. Here it is not considered necessary that the new Master should have previously served as a Warden. The second case is where, even in an old lodge, neither of the Wardens, nor any one who has previously filled the office of Master or Warden, will consent to serve as presiding officer. Of course a dispensation from the Grand Master is necessary."

## OFFICERS CANNOT DIMIT.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1881.—Grand Master Crowe decided: "A brother holding the office of Warden of a subordinate Lodge cannot dimit until the expiration of the term for which he was installed."

ARKANSAS, 1881.—Grand Master VanHoose refused to allow Osceola lodge to grant their Junior Warden a dimit. He says: "A Warden must hold until his term of office expires."

MINNESOTA, 1882.—Grand Master Wells decided that neither the W. M. nor Wardens, after installation, can dimit or resign during the term for which they were elected.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1881.—Grand Master Faulkner decided that a Secretary of a lodge cannot resign his office.

According to our constitution "no Warden or *other officer* of a lodge can resign his office." This includes all the above cases and others not enumerated.

## ELECTED OFFICERS REFUSING TO SERVE.

MISSOURI, 1881.—Grand Master Stubblefield says: "I refused to grant dispensations in the following cases: To Wellington lodge No. 22, to elect a junior warden, the junior warden having been re-elected, and refused to be installed. He was his own successor, and consequently there was no vacancy. To Mercer lodge No. 35, to elect a secretary, the secretary having been re-elected and refused to serve. If brethren do not want office, they should so state at the time they are elected."

## MASONIC BURIAL.

COLORADO, 1881.—Grand Master Greenleaf says: "Special dispensation granted to Denver lodge to confer the rites of Masonic burial upon their deceased brother, Alvin McCune, stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues. There were many palliating circumstances connected with the case of which I was personally cognizant, and which influenced my action in the matter. At the request of the W. M. I was present and conducted the services."

MARYLAND, 1881.—Grand Master Tysen says: "I decided that when Masonic funeral services take place after the church services at the grave, the pall bearers need not be Masons. I disapprove any participation by Masons, as such, with any other society in funeral ceremonies. With the church we can participate in perfect harmony, always yielding to it priority. If the bearing of the body to the grave was part of the funeral ceremony at all, it was part of the church ceremony, that ceremony not having ended, and therefore there could be no objection to it."

NEW JERSEY, 1882.—Grand Master Martin says: "Dispensations have been granted during the year as follows: February 8th, 1881, to Darcy lodge No. 37, to bury with Masonic honors the body of W. Brother John F. Scheuck, a deceased unaffiliated Past Master, aged eighty-two years. The deceased was raised in 1855,

and was the Senior Warden of Darcy lodge while working under letters of dispensation. He dimitted from Darcy lodge February 10th, 1870, and affiliated with Solomon's Lodge, No. 46, withdrawing therefrom in 1879, that he might resume membership in Darcy Lodge. Unfortunately the dimit granted lacked proper attestation, and pending its validation and return from Solomon's Lodge, God called him."

"February 14th, 1881, a dispensation was granted Madison Lodge, No. 93, to honor with Masonic burial the earthly remains of Brother Mathias L. Burnett. Brother Burnett was raised in Cincinnati Lodge, No. 3, in the year 1812, and, dimitting therefrom, became a warrant member of Chatham Lodge, No. 33, located at Madison. Its demise on the 9th of November, 1824, left him unaffiliated. His impaired health and advanced age (seventy-five years) at the time Madison Lodge was warranted, debarred him from affiliating with it. He died at Madison, on 13th February, ultimo, in the ninety-third year of his age, having lived a good and true Mason for nearly three score years and ten."

"April 25th, 1881, Caldwell Lodge, No. 59, received a dispensation to bestow the funeral rites of Freemasonry on the body of Brother George Bowman. Brother Bowman was made in Essex Lodge, No. 44, on the 22nd of January, 1823. Essex Lodge was stricken from the roll of Lodges November 8th, 1842, and the deceased became thereby non-affiliate. After fifty-eight years of faithful service in Masonry, he died April 23rd last, aged nearly eighty-three years, and his remains were tenderly committed to earth by the Brethren of Caldwell Lodge. The long and honorable record of these brethren, their advanced age, and the extreme circumstances attending their non-affiliation, certainly warranted the exercise of the prerogative of the Grand Master, and there was no hesitation in granting the dispensations prayed for, as there is none in placing this simple tribute to the memories of well spent lives in the records of the Grand Lodge."

NEW JERSEY, 1882.—Grand Master Martin decided that a Brother who, at the time of death, is in good and regular masonic standing, should not be denied masonic burial because he died by his own hand.

MARYLAND, (semi-annual) 1882.—Grand Master Tyson says: "I desire to call the special attention of the brethren to the subject of masonic funerals, as it has come to my knowledge that the ancient usages of the Fraternity have not in all cases been strictly adhered to. Grand Master Latrobe says, (Nov. 1873) 'The practice in Maryland has been for the Masons to conduct *all* masonic ceremonies, whether at funerals or elsewhere, *exclusively*, not joining with any other body in that respect.' This is undoubtedly the true masonic usage. It does not (of course) exclude church services, but no member of any other society should participate with the Masons as pall-bearers or otherwise; and the ceremony of the Masons, as the *oldest* of all fraternities, should always be fully completed before that of any other society begins."

This is all that the Grand Master has to say authoritatively on the subject, but I will take the liberty of adding, that in my own opinion it is simply nauseating to see (as we frequently do) the ceremonies of

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three or four different societies over one grave. I think *once* is enough to bury a man, and if I were a Master of a Masonic Lodge, or of any other Lodge, and were called upon to inter the remains of a deceased brother, I should only consent on the condition that he should be allowed to stay buried.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1881.—A special communication of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of the District of Columbia was held to attend the funeral of Albert G. Mackey. After the religious and *Scottish Rite* services in the church had been performed, the remains were conveyed to Glenwood Cemetery, escorted by the Grand Lodge, which was preceded by all the above mentioned Masonic Bodies (three Commanderies Knight Templars, one Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Grand Chapter District of Columbia, and Lafayette Lodge) as escort, and were interred with the solemn ceremonies of the Grand Lodge, conducted by the M. W. Grand Master.

MISSISSIPPI, 1882.—Grand Master McCormick says: "I have been frequently requested, during my term of office, to grant dispensations to hold post burial services at the graves of deceased brethren. I have in every instance declined to do so, believing that in view of the decisions of my predecessors, and the various enactments of the Grand Lodge upon this subject, no discretion was left me in the premises."

The masonic funeral service is only performed at the grave of a brother who has requested that he shall be buried with masonic honors. A brother should select what society, if he belongs to several, he wishes to bury him in addition to his church. If he is not to be buried masonically, of course masons cannot appear clothed as such. If he is to be buried masonically, no other society except the church can participate in the burial services; but there is no reason that exception should be taken to other societies joining in the procession in their peculiar regalia, if they choose; we might as well object to the wearing of a silk or a felt hat, or the cut of a coat.

#### PIC-NICS.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1881.—The D. D. G. M. 3rd District granted a dispensation to Poynter Lodge, No. 44, to wear regalia at a masonic pic-nic.

#### PERMISSION TO APPEAR IN PUBLIC REFUSED.

MAINE, 1881.—Grand Master Collamore says: "I received one request for a dispensation to enable a lodge to appear in public, upon an occasion when a fair was in progress, the fair being under the direction of a lodge, to obtain money to pay off the lodge debt. Although sympathizing heartily with the brethren in their laudable efforts, I could not look upon it as a proper one for a dispensation to issue."

NOVA SCOTIA, 1881.—A request from a subordinate lodge to walk in procession to attend a bazaar was refused in the following terms: "Permission cannot be granted to walk in procession for other than masonic purposes."

CONNECTICUT, 1882.—Grand Master Emerson says: "During the past year I received an invitation to convene the Grand Lodge, to assist at the celebration of the centennial anniversary at Groton; also an invitation to the Grand Lodge to be present at the unveiling of the Seymour monument at Hartford. Believing that the Grand Lodge should never appear in public procession, unless they have proper masonic work to perform, both invitations were respectfully declined."

VERMONT, 1882.—Grand Master Butler says: "On three occasions, and from different portions of the jurisdiction, I have been asked to grant permission to lodges to join with citizens, and other organizations, in public processions. Two of them were for memorial day, May 30, and the other memorial services upon the death of our brother, President Garfield. These occasions were the least objectionable of any, perhaps, but I have declined to grant such permission in any instance, because the uniform decisions of my predecessors, approved by the Grand Lodge, and concurred in by all the most eminent authorities in masonic jurisprudence—Chase, Mackey, Mitchell, Morris,—is that masons should join in no public procession or display, not controlled by, or for the purposes of masonry exclusively."

#### PUBLIC PROCESSIONS.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1881.—D. D. G. M. of District No. 2 granted leave to Hiram and Scotia lodges to proceed in public procession on St. John's Day, Dec. 27th, to Providence church.

D. D. G. M. of District No. 3 granted dispensation to Ionic Lodge, No. 47, to walk in procession to church and wear regalia on St. John's day, and like dispensations on the 20th of December to Anapolis Royal Lodge, No. 33, and Welsford, No. 26.

#### CONCERTS.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1881.—In the month of July permission was granted by the M. W. Grand Master, to St. Andrew's Lodge, Halifax, to appear in masonic clothing at a concert to be given by members of that lodge.

#### PUBLIC DEDICATION OF HALLS.

OREGON, 1881.—Grand Master Earhart, speaking of the dedication of Wasco lodge, says: "The ceremonies of dedication being concluded, Bro. L. L. McArthur delivered an able and interesting address to those present; after which the entire audience, consisting of masons, their families and friends, to the number of about one hundred and sixty, sat down to an excellent collation.

ILLINOIS, 1881.—Grand Master Scott says: "On the 7th day of February, 1881, I had the pleasure of publicly dedicating to masonic purposes the elegant and commodious hall of Olney Lodge, No. 140, in ample form, in the presence of a large and appreciative audience."

CONNECTICUT, 1882.—Grand Master McCormick publicly dedicated the new hall of Oriental Lodge at Broad Brook.

NEW JERSEY, 1882.—Grand Master Martin says: "Mariner's Lodge, No. 150, located at Barnegat, was constituted into a regular lodge on Monday evening the 7th February. The ceremonial was public, in a house of worship, and witnessed by a large concourse of people.

"The new and tastefully-arranged room of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 105, at Bound Brook was dedicated to Freemasonry on the evening of May 6th. The ceremonial was also public."

#### PUBLIC INSTALLATIONS AND PRESENCE OF LADIES.

RHODE ISLAND, 1881.—Grand Master Freeman says: "Wednesday evening, November 10, I was present at the annual communication of Orpheus, No. 36. R. W. Brother H. A. Pierce presided at the election at which the officers were unanimously re-elected, and then installed them into their respective positions. A supper with the ladies followed, at which the brethren demonstrated that their musical talents were regarded as a means of gratification to themselves as well as to others.

"*Again*—Friday evening, December 17, I was present at the public installation of the officers of St. Alban's, No. 6, Bristol. The installation ceremonies were very agreeably performed by R. W. District Deputy J. Howard, Manchester, in the presence of ladies and friends.

"*Again*—Thursday afternoon, January 4, 1881, I presided at the election and installed the officers of Adelpia, No. 33. In the evening the ladies and invited guests joined the brethren, and the time was passed in social converse, interspersed with readings, music, etc.

"*Again*—Saturday evening, February 12, I visited Unity, No. 34, Lonsdale, and installed the officers in the presence of the families of the members. After the ceremonies were concluded a collation was served by the ladies in a hall at the old village, where a very enjoyable evening was passed. There were addresses, recitations and songs by the brethren, with brief remarks from the Grand Officers and others. It was most emphatically a family affair, as there were nearly three score children present."

MAINE, 1881.—Grand Master Callamore says: "I installed the Officers of Meridan Lodge, No. 125, at Pittsfield. The services were held in a church, and were open to the public. The citizens, in large numbers, availed themselves of the opportunity to witness this ceremony. The services were followed by a bountiful collation and other festivities."

D. D. G. M. of 3rd District says that the officers of Pleiades Lodge, No. 172, were installed in the presence of a goodly number of masons with their "lady friends," which was followed by music, addresses, and a "turkey supper."

D. D. G. M. of 5th District installed the officers of Pleasant River Lodge, No. 163, in public. "A large number of the members, with ladies and invited guests were present. After the ceremonies, listened to a very interesting address by Rev. Bro. Bennett, on the Antiquity of Masonry, also to very interesting remarks by Wor. Bro. Hannibal Hamlin. At the conclusion of the exercises a bountiful collation was served."

He also publicly installed the officers elect of Mosaic Lodge, No. 52, ladies and other invited guests being present.

MAINE, 1881.—D. D. G. M. 7th District installed the officers of Liberty Lodge. The installation was public.

D. D. G. M. of 8th District publicly installed the officers of Excelsior Lodge in the presence of their wives and lady friends.

He publicly installed the officers of Pownal Lodge.

D. D. G. M. of 10th District speaks of installing the officers of Sea Side Lodge, and then says: "After which the *lodge* and ladies, and other invited guests, adjourned to the Boothbay House, where an excellent turkey supper was served."

D. D. G. M. 11th District installed the officers of Kennebec Lodge in public.

D. D. G. M. 14th District says that he installed the officers of United Lodge in the presence of the wives, daughters and friends of the brethren.

D. D. G. M. 15th District says: "I publicly installed the officers of Nezincot Lodge. The installation ceremonies were holden in a congregational church in the presence of the brethren, their wives and invited guests.

He also publicly installed the officers of Evening Star Lodge.

He also publicly installed the officers of Ancient Brothers' Lodge.

He also publicly installed the officers of Ashlar Lodge.

D. D. G. M. 16th District publicly installed the officers of Oxford, Mount Tvieny and Bethel.

COLORADO, 1881.—Grand Master granted a dispensation to Union Lodge to hold a public installation.

ILLINOIS, 1881.—The D. D. G. M. 18th District publicly installed the officers of South Macon Lodge, after which an attentive and intelligent audience, largely composed of ladies, listened to an interesting address by Rev. Bro. Villars, which was supplemented by an elegant repast, served by the wives and daughters of the members of that lodge.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1881.—Grand Master Lawrence says: "January 6, 1881—I visited Amicable Lodge, Cambridgeport, and witnessed an impressive installation of its officers by R. W. Brother Henry Endicott, in the presence of a large gathering of the members and their ladies.

"Again, January 10, 1881, accompanied by the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, I visited Mount Lebanon Lodge, Boston, and witnessed a public installation of its officers by R. W. Brother Albert L. Richardson. The members of the lodge and their families evidently enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

"January 12, 1881—With the assistance of the Deputy Grand Master, and other officers of the Grand Lodge, I publicly installed the officers of Ashlar lodge, of Rockport. Over 700 people were present. After the installation the company enjoyed a social and literary entertainment, concluding with a banquet, &c.

"January 14—Assisted by other Grand Officers, I dedicated the new hall of William Parkman Lodge, in Winchester, in the presence of a very large company of brethren and their ladies.

"January 19—I publicly dedicated the new Masonic Hall of King David Lodge, in Taunton, with the assistance of other Grand Officers. About five hundred brethren and ladies were present.

"January 24—I visited Hyde Park Lodge in its handsomely re-furnished hall, and witnessed a public installation of its officers by R. W. Brother Charles A. Welch, who was assisted by R. W. Brothers William Parkman and Abraham H. Howland, jr. The ceremonies were admirably performed, and were thoroughly appreciated by the large assembly of the brethren and their ladies.

"March 5—I gladly participated in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Revere Lodge, of Boston, and was particularly pleased with the address of Wor. Bro. Samuel Wells, which embraced an historical sketch of the lodge. For the first time ladies were permitted to grace a meeting of the lodge with their presence.

"November 10—I witnessed an impressive installation of the officers of Norfolk Union Lodge, in public.

"November 15—I attended a public installation of the officers of Baalbec Lodge, of East Boston.

"November 30—I attended a public installation of the officers of Aberdour Lodge."

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1882.—Dispensations granted to fifteen lodges for the public installation of their officers.

NEBRASKA, 1881.—Dispensation granted for a public installation of the officers of Harvard Lodge.

GRAND MASTER DECLINING TO NOMINATE AS GRAND REPRESENTATIVE NOMINEE OF GRAND MASTER OF JURISDICTION WHERE HE WAS TO ACT.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1881.—Acting Grand Master Johnstone says: "Following the practice of the Past Grand Masters of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, in the vacancy occurring in the representation of the Grand Lodge of England, near this Grand Lodge, I recommended R. W. Bro. James Hudson, Past Deputy Grand Master, for that position.

"I have, however, received an intimation that the M. W. Grand Master of England, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has been pleased to appoint as successor to the late M. W. Bro. Crowe, Past Grand Master M. W. Bro. J. W. Laurie, and that his patent of office has been personally handed to that distinguished brother during his recent visit to London."

REFUSING TO APPOINT A REPRESENTATIVE NEAR A GRAND LODGE.

LOUISIANA, 1882.—Grand Master Whitaker says: "Under date of November 9th, 1881, this Grand Lodge was informed by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge Royal York of Friendship, Berlin, that R. W. Bro. Carl F. Weiprecht, heretofore Grand Representative at this Grand Lodge, had resigned his trust. The request was made that a commission be issued to R. W. Bro. Carl Wilhelm Bleich, J.L.D., to fill the vacancy. The letter is written in most fraternal terms, the Grand Master expressing the wish that the amity now existing shall continue between the Grand bodies, and recommends Bro. Bleich as one eminently qualified to fill the position. *I have not acted upon this suggestion for reason that this*

*Grand Lodge, the Royal York, as a member of the Grand Lodge League of Germany, holds relations with bodies considered clandestine by us, and will not recognize here the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty.* It was with great regret, that I found myself compelled to come to this resolution with reference to so respectable a body, and especially because the communication referred to was signed by that eminent Mason, Grand Master Herrig."

#### GRAND REPRESENTATIVES NOT ATTENDING TO THEIR DUTIES.

LOUISIANA, 1882.—Grand Master Whitaker says : " Many of our Representatives seldom attend the sessions of the Grand Lodges to which they are accredited. I offer the suggestion that it would be well to withdraw the commissions of those who habitually neglect to represent us, or who are absent from their Grand Lodges for two successive annual communications, without proper explanation."

#### RIGHTS OF A GRAND MASTER TO ENTER A LODGE.

TEXAS, 1881.—Grand Master McLeary says : " During the summer I paid an official visit to Austin Lodge, No. 12, and waited a little while in the ante-room while some other brethren entered ; and while sitting there R. W. Bro. J. W. Stalnaker, D. D. G. M. ninth District, and a member of Austin Lodge, came out and informed me that the lodge was ready to receive me as Grand Master. I arose to accompany him, and he offered to give the alarm, but I forbid him so to do, and instructed him that such a course was not usual and proper on a visit from the Grand Master. He said I could not enter otherwise. I told him I could, and opened the door and walked in, was properly received, and before resuming work Bro. Stalnaker raised the question as to whether the Grand Master had a right to enter the lodge without giving the alarm ; and I then and there decided that when the Grand Master is personally known to the tyler to be such, he has a right to enter any subordinate lodge while at labor, and no tyler, or other officer, has a right to refuse him admittance, and no permission from the Master of the subordinate lodge is necessary."

In the report of the committee on masonic jurisprudence, to which this matter was referred, and which report was adopted by the Grand Lodge, we find the following :

" The right to visit and inspect belongs to none but the Grand Master and his representatives. When he asserts it in his official capacity, he is no suppliant seeking permission of the master of a lodge to enter. He goes there of right, as the constitutional executive representative of the Grand Lodge, charged with the execution of official duty—of right as the Grand Master of Masons in his State, clothed by the inherent prerogative of the office, by precedent and usage existing for more than nine hundred years, with the right to visit any and every lodge of Craft Masons in his jurisdiction wheresoever and whensoever held.

" Your committee are of the opinion that the tyler is vested with no discretion in the performance of his duties, and that he must announce every one presenting

himself, of whatever rank, and admit them only by order of the Master. That the Master, having knowledge of the identity and official status of the Grand Master, has neither the right nor power to refuse him admission. That it is the prerogative of the Grand Master to visit, preside over and inspect every lodge in his jurisdiction 'wheresoever and whensoever held.' Your committee are further of the opinion that it is the privilege of the Master to have the announcement made that the Grand Master is in waiting—not for the purpose of determining whether he shall be admitted; not for the purpose of ascertaining whether any member of the lodge is unwilling to sit with him, as would be the case with an ordinary visitor—but for the sole purpose of ascertaining (if he does not already know) that he is the Grand Master, and of preparing the lodge to receive him with the honors and consideration due to his exalted station."

The ceremony that should be used is then given as follows :

"The Grand Master being in the ante-room, the tyler gives the alarm and announces that the Grand Master is in waiting. The Master then places the deacons at the sides of the door with their rods crossed; the brethren arrange themselves in a line from the door on each side, extending towards the chair, with a sufficient interval between them. Being arranged in this manner, the Master deposes a Past Master and some other member of the lodge, (two Past Masters if there be that many present) to escort and introduce the Grand Master. This committee open the door and announce to the Grand Master that the lodge is ready to receive him. The door is left open until he enters the lodge, when it will be closed by the tyler. The Grand Master with a member of the respective committee on each side, and the deacons on their extreme right and left with their rods crossed above his head, advances between the lines of the brethren towards the East. The usual sign of recognition is given at the proper place, when the Grand Master will be formally introduced with a few appropriate remarks, which will be responded to by the Master with a little address of welcome, after which the private grand honors may be accorded. The Grand Master will then be further escorted to the East, when the Master resigns to him the seat and gavel. If there be other Grand Officers the corresponding officers of the lodge will resign their respective seats to them also. The Grand Master, if he desires, may appoint *pro tem* Grand Officers to assist him in the visitation and inspection. In such case they enter the lodge immediately following him. All being seated the Master then delivers to the Grand Master the Charter, the Treasurer's and Secretary's books, and a statement of the funds of the lodge, for his inspection. Having examined them and made such inquiries as he may deem necessary concerning the affairs of the lodge, etc., he expresses his approbation, or makes such observations as the circumstances and situation of the lodge may seem to require. The Grand Master then resigns the chair to the Master, the Grand Officers (if there be any) leave their seats and repair to the East, the officers of the lodge resuming their stations. The Grand Master then directs the Master to close the lodge, in order that he may observe and inspect the closing ceremonies."

## ENGLAND AND QUEBEC.

VERMONT, 1882.—The following resolution was adopted :

“Whereas, the Grand Lodge of Vermont has learned with regret of the persistent refusal of certain lodges claiming to act under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, located within the Province of Quebec, to accept proposals of the Grand Lodge of Quebec and to submit to its lawful authority ;

“And whereas, the Grand Lodge of England, as we are informed, has not relinquished authority over said lodges, but supports them in their hostile and defiant position ;

“And whereas edicts of non-intercourse must be the resulting action on the part of Grand Lodges holding similar views with our own upon the question of Grand Lodge sovereignty, if the course now followed by the Grand Lodge of England and its subordinates is continued, therefore,—

“*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge earnestly desires an amicable settlement of said difficulty, and in a fraternal and courteous spirit urges said lodges to accept the terms proposed by Quebec ; and the Grand Lodge of England to relinquish its authority over said lodges, and extend to the Grand Lodge of Quebec that full and unqualified recognition which it rightfully deserves, and has so generously received from nearly every Grand Lodge in the world.”

## SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GRAND LODGES.

UTAH, 1882.—Grand Master Emerson says : “I trust the time is not far distant when all such difficulties and grievances will be settled by committees of arbitration, in the true masonic spirit of brotherly love, and that we shall never hear of edicts and proclamations of non-intercourse, unless some great wrong has been inflicted upon the whole fraternity.

## NON INTERCOURSE.

ILLINOIS, 1881.—Grand Master Scott says, referring to New Mexico : “Without expressing any opinion as to the merits or demerits of the controversy, I bring the matter before the Grand Lodge, trusting that you, brethren, will do all in your power to adjust the differences existing between these sister Grand Jurisdictions. A blessing is promised to the peacemaker, and I would fraternally suggest that this Grand Lodge resort not to any edicts of non-intercourse with any of our sister jurisdictions in order to compel compliance with what we may regard masonic law.”

## INTERCHANGE OF MATERIAL.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1881.—“*Resolved*, That the subordinate lodges in other Grand Jurisdictions which are situated near our borders, may confer the first three degrees in masonry on persons residing in this Grand Jurisdiction, who reside nearer to such subordinate lodge than to any subordinate lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, if such applicant be found worthy ; provided the same privilege be extended to the subordinate lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction.

MARYLAND, 1881.—Grand Master Tyson says : “I have frequently been called upon to waive jurisdiction over citizens of this State, residing nearer to a

lodge in some adjoining jurisdiction than to any lodge in this State, and have uniformly granted these requests, considering that fraternal comity between adjoining jurisdictions requires that they should be granted. I have had correspondence with the Grand Masters of the District of Columbia and West Virginia, and we have agreed that we would recommend to our respective Grand Lodges the adoption of a general regulation on the subject.

"I recommend the adoption of such a resolution, and if it be brought to the attention of our neighbor Grand Lodges, as it should be, I have no doubt that they will reciprocate."

Is not this interchange of material, without permission in each individual case, an infringement of the doctrine of the exclusive sovereignty of a Grand Lodge over the political territory in which it is situated?

#### REJECTED MATERIAL.

RHODE ISLAND, 1881.—Grand Master Freeman says: "The question was asked, what steps were to be taken to release jurisdiction over a profane that had been rejected more than seven years ago, and who had since moved into an adjoining State?"

"I replied that by section 13, article vii., a subordinate lodge had no jurisdiction whatever over a rejected candidate who had removed from the jurisdiction, after seven years had elapsed from the time of said rejection."

MASSACHUSETTS, 1881.—Grand Master Lawrence says: "By a communication received from the Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, it appears that J. H. Richards, who had been rejected as a candidate for the degrees in Paul Revere lodge, in this State, had applied for admission to a lodge in Illinois, by signing a blank petition, which was afterwards filled out by a member of the lodge in question, and which stated that the applicant had not petitioned any other lodge for initiation. On discovery of the falsehood, an investigation was at once ordered, and the new member was indefinitely suspended, and his accomplice expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The Grand Master of Masons in Connecticut has also communicated to me the result of a similar investigation, where Peter V. B. Havens, an applicant rejected in Hampden lodge, of Springfield, received two degrees in Hartford Lodge, of Hartford, under false representation. He also was immediately expelled from the Order.

"I take great pleasure in calling your attention to these prompt vindications of the law of 'personal jurisdiction' by the Grand Lodges of these two States. It goes to prove how thorough a nationality exists in masonry. The comity prevailing between the several jurisdictions is greatly strengthened by such acts of good feeling and mutual respect."

MAINE, 1881.—Grand Master King says: "The subject of jurisdiction, long a troublesome and vexatious question, seems at last to be settled on this continent, upon a reasonably satisfactory basis; but I wish to enter my protest to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. If rejection were proof that a candidate was an unworthy man and could never reform, or that he was still residing within their

jurisdiction, it would be well ; but as it is, there seem more difficulties in the way of a man who has been rejected in another jurisdiction being made a mason, than there is in an expelled mason's being restored. There should be some correspondence between the punishment and the crime. There is a feeling quite prevalent in some quarters that territory is assigned for pecuniary benefit only. A case has come to my knowledge where a lodge voted to waive jurisdiction in one case for twenty dollars. Another lodge, for invasion of jurisdiction, asks the Grand Master to require the offending lodge to pay to them the fees that had been collected. In my opinion, this is all wrong. I believe that it is for the interest of the whole fraternity that good men should join us, and it is of little consequence what particular lodge they join. We never think or care with what lodge our most esteemed brethren are affiliated ; we only know that they belong to us, and that is sufficient. A good mason glorifies our whole fraternity ; but a bad one—yes, my brethren, a bad one—injures every one of us. Let us not be influenced by mercenary motives ; let us not be particular who extends the right hand, but let us be very particular that the hand taken is a clean hand, and the heart a pure heart."

We gave our views on this subject last year and will not repeat them.

#### A RESIDENT OF A COUNTRY MADE IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY.

RHODE ISLAND, 1881.—Grand Master Freeman says : "A person who while absent in a foreign country received the degrees, upon his return to this jurisdiction desired to visit a lodge. I decided that he could not be allowed to visit, and that the brethren must not hold masonic intercourse with him. Afterwards he desired to affiliate with the lodge, and I authorized the Master, if he was satisfied that the person referred to was ignorant of our regulations, and innocent of any attempt to contravene them, to examine him and if he was satisfied that he had been made in a regular lodge and had the proper vouchers, to receive his application for membership in the usual way, and admit him upon a unanimous ballot, and the payment of the regular fee.

#### JOINT OCCUPANCY.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1881.—Grand Master Faulkner repeats a former decision : "It is not proper or expedient for Masons to hold joint occupancy of lodge rooms, with Odd Fellows or any similar society."

LOUISIANA, 1882.—Grand Master Whitaker says : "Our law positively forbids lodges holding their sessions in rooms occupied by other secret societies. \* \* \* I suggest that the rule be so modified as to recognize the right of the Grand Master to permit joint occupancy, where the interests of the craft, in his opinion, may require it."

UTAH, 1882.—Grand Master Emerson says : "The joint occupancy of masonic halls, with other than masonic bodies, should never be allowed, except upon the most urgent necessity, and then only as a temporary expedient, and with the consent of the Grand Master."

WISCONSIN, 1881.—Grand Master Chapin says: "Dispensations, not many in number, have been granted during my term of service, authorizing lodges to occupy the same hall with the Oddfellows and Knights of Pythias. These dispensations have been granted upon representations to the effect that their own hall was not completed, or that the lodge was unable to obtain a suitable place of meeting, or that the lodge room had been destroyed by fire, all obvious reasons for yielding to the several requests.

"All these dispensations expire with the present communication, and it is hoped that all lodges heretofore favored will have obtained for the coming year, good quarters of their own, independent of other organizations. I have refused to grant a number of dispensations for lodges to hold meetings in the same hall with the Good Templars and kindred organizations. The reasons ought to be obvious to every Master Mason."

NEW MEXICO, 1881.—Grand Master Newcomb says: "A lodge applied for a dispensation to allow the use of its hall for meetings of a society not masonic. I decided the dispensation could not be granted, our laws prohibiting the use of lodge rooms for any but masonic purposes.

INDIANA, 1882.—Grand Master Mather granted two dispensations for lodges to meet in rooms of the Oddfellows, "with the distinct understanding that they would rebuild or procure other quarters, for masonic purposes only, as soon as possible."

#### EXCLUSIVE GRAND LODGE JURISDICTION.

VERMONT, 1881.—Grand Master Read says: "The position of Vermont upon questions of territorial rights and jurisdictions, is well settled. If the Grand Lodge of New Mexico was legally organized, and is entitled to recognition as a Grand Lodge, then she is entitled to recognition, with all the rights, powers and duties of a sovereign Grand Lodge, having supreme authority over all masonic lodges located within her territorial jurisdiction. We cannot recognize a body as a Grand Lodge, which is entitled to but a divided authority over its own territory. A Grand Lodge must have all the attributes of Grand Lodge sovereignty, in order that it may have a right to demand recognition at the hands of other Grand Lodges. I trust, however, that the Grand Lodge of Missouri will very soon recognize the existence and force of this principle of masonic law, so universally recognized and upheld by American Grand Lodges."

ILLINOIS, 1881.—Committee on Jurisprudence which was concurred in says: "By precedent, practice and profession, the so-called "American doctrine" of Grand Lodge sovereignty and jurisdiction is entitled to be considered, so far as this country is concerned, fully recognized and well settled law. That law is that every Grand Lodge is sovereign, with jurisdiction coterminous with the political boundaries of the territory wherein it exists, and that such jurisdiction is supreme, absolute and exclusive."

"One year ago this Grand Lodge thus defined its understanding of it by formally concurring in the following from the address of Grand Master Gurney:

"Exclusive jurisdiction has but *one* meaning. It does not admit of any qualification; but on the contrary unequivocally asserts the right of a Grand Lodge to

assume *entire control of masonry within its prescribed limits*, the political division in which it is located."

"The necessity for the laws grows out of the very nature of things, and the law is found in the constitution of every Grand Lodge. In our constitution it takes the following form :

"This Grand Lodge is the only source of authority, and exercises exclusive jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to Ancient Craft Masonry in the State of Illinois."

"Any organization, association, parties or persons professing to have any authority, powers or privileges in Ancient Craft Masonry, not derived from this Grand Lodge, within the State of Illinois, are declared to be clandestine, and all intercourse with, or recognition of them, or any of them, is prohibited."

"The right which the Grand Lodge of Illinois claims for itself, it recognizes as existing in its peers, declaring in the preamble to its constitution that *every* Grand Lodge is an absolute, independent body, possessing, within the landmarks, supreme legislative, executive, and judicial authority, and that it holds this principle to be indisputable.

"Not only is the assertion of this right found in the constitution of every Grand Lodge in this country, but every Grand Lodge in this country has formally reasserted it in other ways when current events have made a declaration on the subject necessary, from 1782, when the principle was laid down by the first independent Grand Lodge formed in America, down to the present hour. When the Grand Lodge of Hamburg planted lodges in New York, and when the Grand Orient of France so much as recognized a body that presumed to plant lodges in Louisiana that did not derive their powers from the Grand Lodge of that state, the Craft of America rose as one man against these infractions of a principle which necessity and usage had given the sanctity of law, and almost every American Grand Lodge at once severed all communications with the offending governing bodies.

"Within a few years three or four Grand Lodges have been prompted by supposed self-interest to do acts which were a practical denial of the law, but there is not one of them that has not, at the very moment when it was doing so, loudly proclaimed its devotion to the law itself.

"The Grand Lodge of New Mexico, recognized by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in 1878, as being lawfully formed, found, upon its formation, within its rightful domain an organization, or association, professing to have authority, powers, and privileges in Ancient Craft Masonry, not derived from that Grand Lodge. This organization, known as Silver City Lodge, at Silver City, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Missouri while New Mexico was still open territory; that is, before the Grand Lodge of New Mexico was formed. For nearly three years the Grand Lodge of new Mexico endeavored by persuasion to induce the members of this lodge to submit to the supreme authority of the jurisdiction wherein they resided, but finding all its efforts vain, in the exercise of its just discretion it ordered the charter of the lodge to be arrested and annulled.

"In spite of the annulling of the charter by the supreme authority of the jurisdiction, an act abundantly supported by precedent, a portion of the mem-

bers of Silver City lodge continue to hold meetings of their pretended lodge; and we are sorry to be compelled to report that in their defiance of law they have had the countenance of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, notwithstanding that Grand Lodge had, without qualification or reservation, recognized the Grand Lodge of New Mexico as a sovereign body, entitled to plenary and exclusive jurisdiction within its territorial limits.

"The recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico by the Grand Lodge of Illinois forecloses for us all question of the source to which we must look for information as to what persons resident in that territory, and claiming to be masons, can be recognized as such in this jurisdiction. No authority but that of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico can be recognized on that question. That Grand Lodge having declared any communication, or pretended communication, held, or pretended to be held, under the annulled charter, unauthorized, illegal and clandestine, we are bound, on the information received through R. W. Henry E. Hamilton, Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico near this Grand Lodge, to take notice of the fact that a clandestine lodge exists in that territory; and we are of the opinion that without further delay this Grand Lodge should take such steps as the Grand Master was authorized, one year ago, to take to protect the lodges in Illinois from the intrusion of visitors not in good standing.

"We therefore offer the following :

"*Resolved*, That the lodges are forbidden to admit as a visitor any member of a lodge, or pretended lodge, in the Territory of New Mexico, which does not derive its powers from the Grand Lodge of New Mexico."

UTAH, 1882.—Grand Master Emerson says: "There is no question in masonic law upon which I stand more firm, than on the question of Grand Lodge jurisdiction and sovereignty, and I believe that every member of this Grand Lodge coincides with me on this important question. It is said that the doctrine of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, as admitted in North America, is of American origin, and was not known during the early history of Grand Lodges. For that reason, and for that reason alone, the European Grand Lodges oppose this doctrine, without which masonic affairs on this continent would be in a constant turmoil, and which is essentially necessary to effect Grand Lodge supremacy and regulate masonic matters.

"We, with every American Grand Lodge, have declared non-intercourse with Hamburg, because it planted lodges in New York and New Jersey. For years these two sisters have remonstrated with Hamburg, on account of its assumption, but all to no effect; and I think it is about time that all should unite in resisting in a more forcible manner the intrusion of European Grand Lodges and Grand Orient upon our rights as independent and self-governing Grand Lodges."

NEBRASKA, 1881.—Grand Master Tulley says: "I have received official notification of the severance of masonic intercourse between the Grand Lodges of Missouri and New Mexico. The history of the difficulties which have led to the rupture of friendly relations between these two Grand Lodges is doubtless familiar to most of you, it being identical with controversies which have heretofore arisen between other Grand Bodies, resulting from a difference in the inter-

pretation of the generally accepted law of 'exclusive jurisdiction.' The question has been argued pro and con, with considerable warmth and much subtlety of reasoning. If our sister Grand Lodge of Missouri would look at the question from this standpoint, it would not seem difficult to persuade her that, while it is no great advantage to her to exercise jurisdiction over a lodge in New Mexico, it may be of serious disadvantage to the Grand Lodge of New Mexico to have the jurisdiction over its territory so divided.

"Insistence upon technical right without substantial advantage should never be the rule, when substantial disadvantage may result to others.

"This whole question should be acted upon by the various Grand Lodges,—in the West more especially,—and it would seem that, however plausible may be the reasoning by which the Grand Lodge of one State or Territory sustains its supervision over lodges in the territorial jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, the general advantage of the whole fraternity may be best promoted by awarding to the Grand Lodge of any State or Territory exclusive jurisdiction over all lodges within its boundaries."

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

RHODE ISLAND, 1881.—Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence adopted says: "This Body claims to be legally organized and to be justly entitled to the government of the craft in that country. Inasmuch, however, as only a minority of the lodges in New South Wales have consented to, or taken part in, the formation of the newly created body, which has failed as yet to receive the approval of the Grand Lodges already in possession, your committee do not recommend that any present action be taken on the request for recognition."

OHIO, 1881.—Recognized New South Wales.

UTAH, 1882.—Grand Master Emerson says: "I am informed that the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, established in 1877, has repeatedly requested recognition from this Grand Lodge. For some reason the request has been delayed and no action taken thereon, and I have no doubt the reason for this non-action was based on good and sufficient grounds. A few of the American Grand Lodges have granted this claimant admittance into the Sisterhood of Grand Lodges. I am of the opinion that in this instance the old adage "make haste slowly," is very applicable. It appears that not one-tenth of the lodges in the colony of New South Wales have united in the formation of this Grand Lodge, those refusing to do so remaining obedient to the Mother Grand Lodges in England, Scotland and Ireland. For myself, I am not in favor of recognizing any new Grand Lodge unless, at least, a majority of the lodges in the Territory have united in its organization. That other Grand Lodges have recognized the new Grand Lodge in Australia, is no good reason why we should. Utah in such matters is its own master, and perfectly independent. I recommend that the request of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales for recognition be referred to the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, who I am satisfied will give the matter due consideration, to report thereon at our next or some future communication.

NEVADA, 1881.—The following preamble and resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The Grand Lodge of New South Wales seems to have been regularly formed in accordance with ancient usage; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Nevada hereby hails and recognizes the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New South Wales as a Sovereign, Independent Grand Lodge."

OREGON, 1882.—Recognized New South Wales.

#### GRAND LODGE OF ONTARIO.

CANADA, 1881.—The D. D. G. M. of London District says: "I have been successful in breaking up a spurious lodge that has been in existence for some time past in the city of St. Thomas, thereby removing one blot from the heretofore spotless reputation of our Order in Canada, previous to the Ontario faction, which placed a Bar Sinister on our fair escutcheons, which time alone can wipe out. A number of the members of this lodge have applied for affiliation and healing. A few who stood the test of the ballot and found worthy, were duly healed by the permission of the Grand Master, and I think the lodge who accepted them will have no cause to regret their admission to their ranks."

The D. D. G. M. of Huron District says: "I am sorry to have to report that the enemy have been amongst us and established a spurious lodge at Eden Grove in the County of Bruce. The brethren who were engaged in the establishment of it have been tried, suspended, and recommended to Grand Lodge for expulsion."

No mention made in report of the board on the condition of masonry.

ILLINOIS, 1881.—Report of Committee on Jurisprudence which was concurred in says: "The request for recognition, reported by the Grand Master, from a body calling itself the Grand Lodge of Ontario, proves to be, as we suspected, from the ghost of a defunct insurance society which in 1876 applied to this Grand Lodge for recognition as a Grand Lodge of masons. Its constitution contained the following distinguishing feature:

"In case of the sickness of any brother, disqualifying him from labor, three dollars per week is to be appropriated by the lodge to which he belongs, for his sustenance; and in the case of the death of any brother, fifty dollars is to be appropriated by the Grand Lodge for the benefit of his widow and orphans, if any."

On this subject our Committee on Jurisprudence for that year said:

"Your committee further report that they also concur with the Right Worshipful the Acting Grand Master, in the views expressed by him touching the organization purporting to be and styling itself the Grand Lodge of Ontario, and fully endorse the proposition that the Grand Lodge of Illinois recognizes the M. W. Grand Lodge of Canada as a sovereign body, already occupying and having full and complete jurisdiction over the territory of the province of Ontario. And also, the further proposition that an organization based upon a system of fixed benefits, as contemplated by this so called Grand Lodge, forfeits all claims to be considered a masonic body."

This received the unanimous concurrence of the Grand Lodge ; and the edict of the Grand Master, issued in obedience to its expressed will, forbidding all intercourse between the masons of Illinois and this so called Grand Lodge of Ontario, its dependents and adherents, still remains in force. This relieves us from the necessity of taking any action at this time, except to re-affirm, as we now do, the declaration above quoted.

UTAH, 1882.—Grand Master Emerson says : " During the year, a lengthy circular, which is herewith submitted, has been received from the assumed Grand Lodge of Ontario, claiming recognition, as a regularly established Grand Lodge, from the Grand Lodge of Utah. In 1876 a similar request was received and referred to the chairman of the Committee on Correspondence. That officer examined the documents thoroughly, and in his report to this Grand Lodge, protested against recognition for the reason that he found the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario a spurious body. Up to this date he has not changed his opinion. The province of Ontario is masonically occupied by the Grand Lodge of Canada, a Masonic Grand Body full of honor throughout the globe, and with which the Grand Lodge of Utah is in fraternal correspondence and interchange. The resolution appended to the report above referred to, and to which your attention is called, is still in force, and for the reason stated ought to remain so."

IOWA, 1882.—Committee on Jurisprudence says : " This organization is again before us for recognition. In view of the fact that we have once passed upon the claims of this body, and that the conditions and surroundings are about the same, we see no reason for reopening the case but would suggest to the brethren composing said body, that Iowa will be among the first to receive her so soon as she has settled the question of her jurisdiction with the Grand Lodge of Canada."

NOVA SCOTIA, 1882.—Grand Master Taylor says : " I have received a voluminous and rather formidable document dated Newtonbrook, Ontario, in which very lengthy and earnest arguments are urged to a request for recognition as a Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Our report of 1876, page 77, refers to a similar application. It was then decided to refuse the request. Now the same is repeated with much more formidable appearances. I do not, and cannot refer to this document in a favorable light, or counsel its recognition ; but I may be permitted to say most fraternally towards the eldest sister of our Colonial Grand Lodges, that if she would substitute Ontario for Canada in her title, and thus call herself by her territorial name, such documents as these would, no doubt, altogether cease, instead of continuing to circulate. For the Grand Lodge of Canada to continue under what must now be designated a misnomer, there will arise a degree of unpleasantness among the fraternity in that important jurisdiction. They have on this account, very fair grounds to urge in favour of such proceedings as are set forth in this document."

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1882.—The report of committee on recognition of sister Grand Lodges which was adopted says : " The committee have examined the circular papers submitted to them by the Grand Secretary, emanating from a body

calling itself the Grand Lodge of Ontario. The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick has already pronounced the said so-called, Grand Lodge, an irregular and an illegal organization, and there is nothing in these papers to justify the committee in recommending to Grand Lodge, to depart from its previous action, which was based on sound and recognized principles of masonic jurisprudence."

#### LAYING OF CORNER STONES.

ARKANSAS, 1881.—Duval Lodge, Six Mile Lodge.

CANADA, 1881.—Masonic Temple, at London.  
St. Johns Episcopal Church, Rockwood.  
Presbyterian Church, Clark's Mills.  
Methodist Episcopal Church, Meaford.  
St. James Church (Church of England) Carleton Place.  
Methodist Church, Dundela.

CANADA, 1882.—Christ's Church, Belleville.  
Canada Methodist Church, Salford.  
Trinity Church, Simcoe.

COLORADO, 1881.—Public school building, in Lake City.  
Arapahoe County Court House.  
New Masonic building at Canon City.  
County Court House, Freemont County.  
Court House, at Denver.

DAKOTA, 1881.—Court House at Bismarck.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1881.—Tabernacle, at Washington. (Rev. W. W. Hicks, Pastor)

ILLINOIS, 1881.—Public School, at Paris.  
Public Hall, at Swan Creek.  
Schuyler County Court House.  
Southern Illinois Normal School and Commercial College.  
Court House, at Ottawa, La Salle County.

INDIANA, 1882.—Grant County Court House.  
Normal School, Mitchell, Lawrence County.  
Indiana and Kentucky bridge across the Ohio river.

IOWA, 1882.—Public library building, of Keokuk.  
Methodist Episcopal Church, Fontanelle.  
Masonic Temple.

MARYLAND, 1881.—Methodist Protestant Church, Cambridge.

MISSISSIPPI, 1882. Court House Oktibbeha County.

MISSOURI, 1881.—Latimer Lodge, town of Licking.  
Kansas City Medical College.  
Western Star Lodge, town of Waiston.  
Hermitage Lodge (laid at the top of the second story.) The

Grand Master says I told the brethren to go ahead, as I knew of no law saying where the corner stone was to be laid, and that I thought it would do as well on the top of a second story as on the top of a cellar wall.

NEVADA, 1881.—Nevada Asylum for the insane.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1882.—Chancel of Christ Church, at Stellarton.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1882.—Saint Croix Cotton Mill, at Milltown.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1881.—The Caswell Monument.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1882.—Christ's Church, at Portsmouth.

NEW MEXICO, 1881.—Temple Lodge, Albuquerque.

NEW YORK, 1882.—Masonic Monument in Lutheran Cemetery.

New City Hall, Albany.

Guiding Star Lodge, at Tremont, Winchester County.

OHIO, 1881.—Court House, at Sidney.

Masonic Hall, at Ironton.

TEXAS, 1881. Court House, Navarre County.

Episcopal Church, Uvalde.

Llans Academy, at Llans.

Court House, at Franklin, Robertson County.

Church and School House, at Dripping Springs.

Court House, Camp County.

UTAH, 1881.—Academy of Music, Salt Lake City.

VIRGINIA, 1881.—Monument to commemorate the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the forces under his command, to the American and French troops, at Yorktown, Virginia, October 19th 1871. Laid on the invitation of the Congressional Commission, on the celebration of the 100th anniversary of that event. Washington's sash and apron, which were worked for him by the wife of Lafayette were worn by Grand Master Gales on this occasion.  
Murray Lodge.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1881.—Methodist Episcopal Church, at Mechanicstown.

Freewill Baptist Church, Mill Creek.

In conclusion, the chairman of the committee desires to express his regret, that owing to his having been selected to fill the office of District Deputy Grand Master, during the past year, he has not been able to devote that amount of attention to this report that its importance requires.

Fraternally submitted,

J. FRED. WALKER, *Chairman.*

## STATISTICS.

Name of Grand Lodge.	Initiated.	Affiliated.	Restored.	Withdrawn.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Members.
Arkansas, 1881.....	786	658	90	403	212	321	4	9773
British Columbia, 1881..	3	13		22	4	7		287
Canada, 1881.....	1255	411	134	799	174	651	13	17635
do 1882.....	1462	434	115	768	182	510		17967
California, 1881.....	622	538	131	470	181	305	7	12597
Colorado, 1881.....	208	128	25	67	13	66	2	2117
Connecticut, 1882.....	398	77	71	124	188	287	3	14472
Dakota, 1881.....	110	59	3	17	1	12		723
do 1882.....	212	129	4	53	6	3	1	1157
Delaware, 1881.....	74	17	5	13	16	14		1341
District of Columbia, 1881	116	37	64	41	35	73		2807
Iowa, 1882.....	1624	716	165	1114	158	15	13	19342
Idaho, 1881.....	18	12		4	6	1	3	386
do 1882.....	12	11		12	4	4		391
Illinois, 1881.....	2016	670	353	1254	462	879	34	38168
Indiana, 1882.....	999	488	219	956	303	755	76	23700
Indian Territory, 1881..	64	12		21	11	14		411
Louisiana, 1882.....	186	100	39	104	121	157	4	4753
Maryland, 1881.....	210	61	21	105	59	100	7	4474
do 1882.....	113	35	9	61	38	47		4805
Massachusetts, 1881.....	1046	1266	146	471	275	503		25343
Mississippi, 1882.....	354	241	106	311	181	372	4	9133
Maine, 1881.....	594	105	70	231	230	300	3	19108
do 1882.....	682	148	75	250	223	357	3	19351
Minnesota, 1882.....	552	180	33	248	77	6	1	7522
Missouri, 1881.....	1103	798	187	846	299	468	27	23045
Nova Scotia, 1881.....	189	57	24	162	46	121		2900
do 1882.....	169	37	34	155	33	108		2898
North Carolina, 1881....	276	107	85	150	100	171	15	11396
New Jersey, 1882.....	446	150	99	208	146	316	3	11772
Nebraska, 1881.....	405	223	19	136	23	83	2	3637
do 1882.....	414	226	25	155	34	87	4	3959
New Hampshire, 1882..	282	274	28	81	103	87		7841
New Mexico, 1881.....	43	24	2	11	5	3		243
New York, 1882.....	3477	799	2012	1079	936	4165	26	72311
Nevada, 1882.....	34	37	25	106	24	87	2	1298
New Brunswick, 1882...	93	55	31	77	21	33	4	2057
Oregon, 1881.....	57	105	18	90	19	77	4	2763
do 1882.....	183	120	29	98	39	76	7	2841
Ohio, 1881.....	1221	451	912	718	374	1228	116	29100
Prince Edw'd Island, 1881	26	5	3	20	6	4		518
Pennsylvania, 1881.....	1200	383		342	434	962		34836
Rhode Island, 1881.....	84	133	14	55	64	196		3743
Texas, 1881.....	921	836	275	1084	290	366	40	16909
Utah, 1882.....	33	20	5	27	3	11	3	421
Vermont, 1881.....	260	52	24	172	87	147	3	7736
do 1882.....	340	84		180	106	179	3	7728
Virginia, 1881.....			59	255	125	194	5	10154
Wyoming, 1881.....	27	17		11	7			352
Washington, 1881.....	69	54	2	58	14	19		1170
West Virginia, 1881....	160	49	59	126	51	89	1	3256
Wisconsin, 1881.....	574	189	83	280	111	140		11153

Chairman.