

Constitutions, "strictly enjoins" all her "Provincial Grand Masters not to recognize," or in any way to have fellowship with "any Lodge in Scotland acting independently of the Grand Lodge," even though said Lodge had been established prior to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Scotland herself, and she also strictly prohibits all daughter Lodges from giving "any countenance as a body," to "any Lodge in Scotland which does not hold of the Grand Lodge" of Scotland, either "by paying visits to" or "receiving visits" from such Lodges, or by "walking in the same procession," or otherwise, under the supreme penalty that any Lodges of her obedience as shall "act on the contrary shall be struck from the roll of Lodges, and their charters shall be recalled."

EXCLUSIVE SOVEREIGNTY OF GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland (like the G. L. of England, *in* England), thus unequivocally and emphatically affirms her right to exercise absolute and exclusive jurisdiction over all Lodges of Freemasons, situated within the limits of what was formerly the Kingdom of Scotland, whether said Lodges be of "immemorial constitution" (as Melrose) or of "exterior" Grand Lodge constitution, past, present, or future; and her practice, within her own territory, consistently corresponds with her professions.

THEIR TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY HITHERTO UNCHALLENGED.

These principles, common to the constitutions of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, have, since their enunciation, remained unchallenged as correct statements of the "ancient constitutions," relating to the rights, privileges, prerogatives, and governance of Grand Lodges (*re* exclusive sovereignty), and they are so held and acted upon even now within their ancient territorial limits, by these Grand Lodges respectively,

although there does not now exist a separate "Kingdom of England," or a "Kingdom of Scotland," but instead thereof, "The United Kingdom of Great Britain" (and "Ireland," since the union therewith of the latter.)

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 jurisdiction 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 to, or in violation thereof.

This view, first taken by Bro. Grand Master Graham, places the subject of exclusive Grand Lodge Sovereignty in quite another light, making the matter of far greater importance than it ever possessed before. If, after such an able line of argument, the Grand Lodge of England still declines to recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec, we think the Masonic voice of the world will be against her. Justice is one of the cardinal principles of our Fraternity, and when we find Grand Bodies acting in direct opposition to it, it bespeaks very little for the Masonic spirit of those who govern such Supreme Masonic organizations. The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England declares in favor of the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty as clearly as if the words were written down in the same, and the Book of the Grand Lodge of Scotland is equally explicit; we trust, therefore, that the troubles between the Grand Lodges of England and