

with 8,620,510 square miles. These Grand Bodies are,—Canada, *i. e.*, Ontario, with 106,955 square miles; Quebec, with 193,355 square miles; New Brunswick, 27,320 square miles; Nova Scotia, 21,731 square miles; British Columbia (including Vancouver Island) 213,000 square miles; Prince Edward's Island, 2,173 square miles; Manitoba, 13,933 square miles; and Newfoundland, 40,200 square miles. There is also a large tract of country styled "The North-West Territories," with an area of 2,934,000 square miles, as yet Masonically unappropriated. Before proceeding further afield, it may be interesting to note how these provinces are governed, and to compare them with the United States. All the above, with the exception of Newfoundland, form "The Dominion of Canada." The supreme government and authority is vested in the Queen, as represented by the Governor-General, assisted by a Privy Council. The Legislature is composed of two Houses of Parliament, *viz.*, the House of Commons, consisting of 206, and the Upper House or Senate, with 77 members. So far, we may say, that there is little difference between Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, save that, at home the Upper House is hereditary, and in the other two cases elective; and that the monarch rules for his or her natural life, with reversion to the heir, and the President of the United States is elected by the people for a certain term of years. But now we come to a point where the similarity of the British and Canadian Constitutions ceases, and that of Canada and the United States approximates. The various Provinces have each their Lieutenant-Governors, with an Executive and a Legislative Council, just as each of the States has its Legislative Assemblies and Governor. How, then, can we now wonder that our Canadian Brethren have followed the system of independent Grand Lodges as established in the United States? As far

as we have information, we gather that the Grand Lodge of Canada (the Ontario Province) is divided into 12 districts, each under District Deputy Grand Masters, while that of Quebec seems to contain five districts under similar officers. The Independent Grand Lodge of Canada was the first created; that of New Brunswick dates from 1867; and that of Quebec from 1869. The inhabitants of Quebec or Lower Canada are in great part of French extraction, while those of Upper Canada or Ontario are principally British. Of the other Grand Lodges, that of Nova Scotia is the oldest, while British Columbia is about a contemporary of Quebec; but those of Manitoba and Prince Edward's Island are quite new departures. The Grand Lodge of Canada has 366 Lodges on its roll; that of Quebec, 66; New Brunswick, 32; and British Columbia, 9. The membership of the Grand Lodge of Canada in 1877 was 16,719; Quebec, 2,716; New Brunswick, 2,246; Nova Scotia, 3,404; British Columbia, 300; Manitoba, 294; and Prince Edward's Island, 557. A grand total of 26,236 out of a population of 3,727,000.

We must now leave the West and turn to the South-East, *viz.*, Australia and New Zealand. First, then, New Zealand. This colony is composed of three islands called respectively Northern, Middle, and Stewart's Islands, the entire area of which is 106,260 square miles, or about the same as Great Britain. The supreme government is vested in the Queen, as represented by a Governor, aided by a Ministry, a Legislative Council of 43 members appointed by the Crown for life, and a House of Representatives of 88 members, elected for five years. There are four Members in the latter Maories, elected by the natives. It is thus like Canada, self-governing. As to Masonry, England has four District Grand Lodges, *viz.*, at Auckland, Canterbury, Otago, and Westland. Scotland has two Provincial Grand Lodges, *viz.*, at