

and in friendly relations with itself, the inference being that the Grand Orient reserves to itself the right of constituting Lodges in countries where Grand Lodges already exist with which they are not on friendly terms. The finances of the Grand Orient are in a satisfactory condition, and the amount expended in charity is large, an evidence that if French Freemasons have ignored the great landmark of a belief in the existence of God, they have not forgotten to put in practice the great Masonic principles of Brotherly Love and Relief.

We have no remarks to make about Masonry in other parts of the continent of Europe, except that it is receiving greater attention than it has ever done before; and that it numbers in its ranks many of the crowned heads, princes and nobles in the various countries of that quarter of the globe.

In India, Freemasonry is flourishing; there are now 90 Lodges in that country, principally English and Scotch. In China and Japan there are thirteen Lodges; in South Africa, forty-one, and in Australia, New Zealand, etc., between 400 and 500 under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland respectively. A movement has lately been made for the establishment of an independent Grand Lodge of New South Wales. We are not informed how far this movement has gone, but no doubt the time is at hand when distant colonies of Great Britain will have their independent Grand Lodges. The formation of independent Grand Lodges in Canada has proved a success, and we see no reason why it should not be so in the antipodal colonies.

And now we have traversed the globe. We have endeavored to sum up in as short forms as possible the work of our Order during the past twelve months. We have confined our remarks almost exclusively to Craft Masonry, for we were afraid that if we ventured beyond this we might

get out of our depth. When we are told that there are 282 degrees in Freemasonry, we are appalled at the work which lies before us, if we wish to attain to the highest degree; but in the meantime we shall be quite satisfied when we are entitled to write 33° after our name. We hope that what we have written will be interesting to our readers.

THE CRAFTSMAN, on entering upon another year, desires to tender its thanks to its subscribers for their support during the past year, and, as the mercantile circulars have it, "solicits a continuance of those favors"—and we hope, brethren, that we will continue to merit it.

The Canadian Craftsman.

Port Hope, March 15, 1879.

District Deputy Grand Masters.

Their Powers and Duties.

BY R. W. BRO. HENRY ROBERTSON, P. D. D. G. M.

In considering this subject, it will be important to notice, in the first place, the origin of the office. In so far as the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec are concerned, the office of District Deputy Grand Master was created by the Constitution severally adopted at the organization of these Grand Bodies. But the office, under a slightly different name, is of an older date, and its origin is to be found in that of the Provincial Grand Masters of the United Grand Lodge of England.

The twentieth of the "Old Regulations" of 1721, says that "The Grand Master, with his Deputy, Grand Wardens, and Secretary, shall, at least once, go round and visit all the Lodges about town during his Mastership." A few years afterwards, this was amended by the addition of these words: "or else he shall send his