

Dunedin, and in the North Island; and Ireland one Grand Provincial Grand Lodge. In all, there are about 90 Lodges in New Zealand, of which 49 belong to England, 30 to Scotland, and 11 to Ireland. The population in 1875 was 375,856, with the addition of 45,470 Maoris. Taking an average of 50 members to a Lodge, there should be a little over 4,000 Masons here. As has been already stated, there has existed for some time a project for forming an Independent Grand Lodge; and if the Brethren of the several Constitutions can only become unanimous, we cannot but think that it would be well worth their while to form one; but it would never do for a *minority* to set up a schismatic body. As we have already referred to this subject in a previous article, we will say no more here, and pass on to Tasmania. This island has an area of 26,215 square miles, and a population, in 1875, of 103,663 souls. The last native, a female, died in 1876. As to its government, the Legislative Council of 16 members, elected for six years, and the House of Assembly, with 32 members elected for five years, are constituted "The Parliament." The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is aided by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers. For local purposes, the island is divided into municipal, police, and road districts, electing their own councillors and trustees. As to Masonry, Tasmania, or, as it is sometimes termed, Van Dieman's Land, has a District Grand Lodge hailing from England, ruling over seven Lodges. There are also three Lodges belonging to the Irish Constitution, and one to the Scottish. We will leave Australia, the Cape, and India for another occasion.

The points that we particularly wish to draw attention to in this series of articles are,—“The question of personal supervision under responsible chiefs, or the formation of New and Independent Grand Bodies, or the addition of more District and

Provincial Grand Lodges. No District can be properly supervised that is not of a convenient area, or sufficiently served by railway or other effective locomotive power. It is not a question of the number of Lodges in a district, but the means of getting at them. It is easier to work 30 Lodges in cities like Edinburgh or Glasgow than six or eight in a wide-scattered Province deficient in railways. How much more must it be so, when we consider the vast distances to be travelled in our Colonies and Dependencies? How much more efficient must be the supervision in Canada, for instance, with its eight independent Grand Lodges, and its numerous District Deputy Grand Masters? It is all very well to sit in our chairs at home, and do our duties with comparative ease; but how much harder is the task, when hundreds of miles have to be traversed. The object of every Brother should be to advance the true interests of Masonry; therefore, we earnestly entreat our readers to ponder over what we have just written.—*Scottish Freemason.*

Supreme Council of the 33°.

We received some time ago a copy of the proceedings of the last session of the Supreme Council of the 33° of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Dominion of Canada, held in Montreal in October last, and as the proceedings of this body have been frequently referred to by correspondents we give a few extracts. The Sovereign Grand Commander, III. Bro. Thomas D. Harington, delivered his annual address from which we take the following extracts:—

ILLUSTRIous BRETHREN,—

“For the fifth time we are permitted, by Divine Goodness, to assemble together in annual Session, and once more I have the happiness of recording that, during the past year, no vacancy has occurred in our ranks—our companionship remaining intact. I have not much wherewith to detain you from the real work of our Council, for with the exception of one or two matters to