

June 21st, 1819, virtually fell through, because only four were present. "At the next meeting there were five present * * * and on July 31st following, four brethren being present including the Tyler, it was resolved that the furniture, etc., belonging to the lodge should be sold, in order to defray the debts incurred, and after that the lodge should be finally closed. On August 19th following, the sale took place, when the proceeds amounted to £67, 15s, 11d. "It is pleasing, however to note that the warrant, jewels, etc., were reserved in a box, and it was agreed that they should be left in the house, *"where they then were until the debts were discharged."*

Disputes again arose, and one of the officers, without consulting the others, took possession of the box of jewels, *though he had no legal right thereto.* The lodge, notwithstanding these reverses, met on November 8th, 1820, on which occasion the W. M. and five brethren assembled and held an emergency meeting, and resolved to assemble as a lodge on the first Wednesday in every month, *pro tem.* This attempt proved abortive, and though there was considerable correspondence between the lodge and the Grand Lodge, and the friendly assistance of two local lodges obtained, was not until the warrant had been suspended by the Provincial Grand Master, (Lord Dundas), that matters assumed a favorable issue, and finally on October 27th, 1823, *"the warrant came again into full force, and a regular lodge was then formed under it, consisting at that time of twelve members,"* the first regular meeting being held on Nov. 5th, following.

Several brethren, it seems, procured an almost extinct warrant of the "Rodney," No. 451, formerly held in Hull, and started a lodge, but after a few years, on making a return to the Grand Lodge, they found that considerable arrears were due, and unless the liability was met, their days as a lodge were ended. The thirty members not being willing to pay the large sum owing by their predecessors, retired from the lodge (*so that it may become extinct*), and gradually got elected—a few at a time—into the Humber Lodge. "One of the first of these was Brother Lieutenant Crow, with whose name, those who have at all considered the history of the Humber lodge, since the warrant came into their walls are familiar, and whose beneficence is frequently recorded in our annals."

Part II. of the history deals with more prosperous and happy times, and "instead of the constant allusion in the minutes to 'bowls,' we find the Lecture Master, when there was no other business before the lodge, giving lectures on the first, second and third degrees."

On January 19th, 1825, the following proposition was made: "That from and after the 1st day of June, 1825, the members of this lodge shall provide their own refreshments; that they shall pay the sum of 2s. 6d. per quarter until the lodge funds are sufficient to pay for the furniture now in the lodge room, after which, all makings, quarterages, and other moneys, shall form a fund of benevolence for the Humber members, No. 73; a code of laws to be formed to be approved of by the members," but *on an appeal to the ballot it was not carried.* That matter however was not lost sight of, and eventually the result was a much grander one than any could possibly have expected. The attendance at this time was about ten to twelve members, but some thirty years later, at the election of the officers, etc., there were one hundred present. New by-laws were agreed to October 4th, 1826, and submitted to the Provincial Grand Master. The brethren also decided to meet in a hall of their own, and solicited the aid of the "Minerve" Lodge in so desirable an undertaking. Within a few days it was announced that no less a sum than three hundred pounds had been subscribed—chiefly by the members of Humber Lodge—for purchasing the ground, and for building a new hall. Plans were prepared, and a contract was entered into for the purchase of a site on the north side of Osborne street. We only wish that we could say as much of every lodge in England, for the associations of hotels are decidedly contrary to the spirit of Freemasonry, whose ceremonies should alone be worked in halls especially reared for the purpose of the Craft.

The landlord of the inn, in which the lodge had been assembling, was not pleased at the prospect of losing the custom of the members, and probably had been reading the pretty little story of Queen Elizabeth sending an armed force to break up the lodge at York, for he actually obtained the help of the police authorities. "The Master, deeming that the safety of the Warrant was in jeopardy, caused it to be strengthened, by having canvass sewn on the back, and when the lodge was opened, instead of it appearing at its usual place, the Master wore it around his body instead of an apron. * * * All present were given into custody on an allegation of their intention to commit a breach of the law of *num and tum.* This startling charge, however, was not supported, and the constables who were called in on the occasion declined to interfere when the matter was explained to them, which was nothing more than a desire on the