

Trinity ceased working. In 1816 Royal Standard began its long and honoured existence: it originated in the Royal Artillery and this year should witness its centenary celebration. No other changes took place until 1829, when "Thistle" Lodge (civilian) and those of the Rifle Brigade and the 52nd Regiment received warrants—the two latter being purely military and called respectively "Albion" and "The Oxfordshire Light Infantry" Lodges. In 1838 Union No. 1 dropped out, the loss being balanced three years later by the formation of Royal Sussex. A lodge named "Halifax" appears on the roll for 1845 and 1846, in 1848 "Burns" made its appearance, in 1852 "Athole" and "Keith". "Thistle" ceased work in the same year. "Acadia" began Masonic life in Dartmouth in 1845 and worked there until 1851, after which it met in Halifax. "Union" was chartered in 1856 and "Scotia" in 1860, also the Lodge of St. Mark in 1866. At the period of the birth of our present Grand Lodge this city could therefore boast of ten lodges—St. Andrew's, St. John's, Virgin, Royal Standard, Royal Sussex, Burns, Athole, Keith, Union and Scotia.

Shelburne, next on the list, had in 1801 two lodges, "Parr" and "Hiram". The former ceased working in 1823, the latter ten years later. Masonry then lay dormant until 1866 when "Albert" Lodge appears on the roll.

Digby began the century with a lodge of the same name, it being another of the pioneers of 1784; it lived until 1826, when its mantle was taken up by "St. Mary's" Lodge, which, though dormant from 1845 to 1860, revived and worked until 1862. In **Guysboro** or Manchester "Temple" established in 1784, did active work until 1833 when with other lodges it ceased labour.

"Chester" Lodge, in **Chester**, Halifax County, disappeared from the roll in 1823 after 39 years work, while in Cornwallis and Wolfville "St. George's" continued in activity until 1833; then apparently lay dormant until about 1860, when it resumed its duties. **Liverpool** began the century with "Hibernia" Lodge, which passed out of existence in 1823, and it was not until 1847 that Masonic work was revived, this time in "Zetland" Lodge. Let me say at this point that the lapses between 1823 and 1833 were to a large extent due to the drastic action of the United Grand Lodge of England,—after the union of "Ancients" and "Moderns" in 1813—in practically rescinding the privileges and independence granted by the Warrant of 1784 to which allusion has already been made. Efforts to curtail this independence began in 1819 and perhaps earlier; in any case, letters were sent by the Grand Secretary in that year to subordinate lodges in his jurisdiction, pointing out that