

the lodge at this meeting, namely, Bro. Richard Watson (the publisher of the *British Canadian* newspaper, who subsequently lost his life in the fire which destroyed St. James' Cathedral, and the block to the east of it, Toronto, in 1849). In February the lodge ratified an agreement which had been made with the Baptist congregation, for the use of the lodge room for six months, commencing from January the 7th, "at 45 shillings." On the 8th June, 1830, the lodge was placed in mourning, in consequence of the death of King George IV.

From the minutes of the meeting on the 2nd November, the connection between St. Andrew's Lodge and St. George's, No. 9, is clearly shown by the fact that certain indebtedness of the latter was to be paid by the former, for it was resolved, "That an order, dated the 20th October, 1830, drawn by Bro. A. Burnside, of St. Andrew's, in favor of Bro. R. Meighan, of St. George's, for £8 11s. 9d. be accepted, and was accepted, to be paid when there shall be sufficient funds in this lodge to meet the demand."

It will not be amiss now to show the connection between St. Andrew's and the first Masonic lodge that met in York, or Toronto. In 1793, Governor Simcoe, who was a Mason, sailed from Niagara with a company of the Queen's Rangers for York, which he had selected as the site for the future capital of Upper Canada. One of the first things undertaken was the formation of a Masonic lodge named "Rawdon," or "The Lodge