

the limits of old Upper Canada, and in his quest, whatever claims other jurisdictions may make to the founding of Masonry in this Province, he feels honored that the first warrant he has record of is that of the 8th Regiment of Foot, working at Niagara under the maternal care of the Mother Grand Lodge of the world, the Grand Lodge of England. The entire Province of Canada was at this period, for Masonic purposes, one Provincial Grand jurisdiction. As early as 1737 William Douglas was appointed Provincial Grand Master for Africa and the islands of America, and in 1746 Robert Commins for Cape Breton and Louisburg, while in 1760-1761 we had, as Provincial Grand Master, Colonel Simon Fraser with Milborne West in 1762-1766, John Collins in 1767-1785, Colonel Carleton in 1786-1787, and Sir John Johnson in 1788. We also had a lodge known as St. John's Lodge of Friendship, No. 2, working at various places in the county of Lincoln, in the Niagara District, in 1780, and in 1787 we find the new Oswegatchie Lodge, No. 7, working in 1787 in Elizabethtown, in the county of Leeds. This lodge was No. 520 on the English Register. Another lodge, known as St. James Lodge, No. 14, was working in 1787 in Cataraqui, now Kingston, Ontario. These three lodges probably came from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec, under John Collins, although we have no direct proof as regards No. 7. Union Lodge, No. 521, on the English Register, was at work in Cornwall, Canada, in 1787, but whether originally warranted by the Provincial authority at Quebec or not is also a matter of doubt, for all records have been lost. These scattered lodges were the pioneers of Craft work, and in the fortified city of Kingston we find the cradle of Masonry in a section of country that was the gateway to the sleeping acres of the west, which in later days poured the golden grain, the staple production of the country, into the granaries of the world.

This brings us to the division of Canada into Upper and Lower provinces and to the threshold of the second period.

The Second Period. — In 1792 William Jarvis was appointed Provincial Grand Master of Upper Canada, by the "Ancient" or "Athol" Grand Lodge of England, with his Grand East at Niagara, the capital of the Province. Between 1792 and 1804 he issued twenty warrants for lodges in various parts of the jurisdiction, and during this period a fair amount of Craft work was performed. In 1797 the Provincial capital was removed to York (Toronto); and although the brethren at Niagara and the vicinity were enthusiastic and anxious to strengthen the cause, a certain amount of dissatisfaction was evinced by the refusal of Jarvis to summon Grand Lodge at Niagara after his removal to York, or, for that matter, at York. This led to the formation of an irregular and rival Grand Lodge at Niagara and the election of Brother George Forsyth as its Provincial Grand Master. Seeing danger ahead, Jarvis summoned his Grand Lodge in 1804, at York, and complaint of the irregular proceedings at Niagara was formulated and sent to England. The English authorities,