

some years afterwards, a Government employé, was also removed from Kingston.

On the 7th August, "The W. Master, Bro. Olcott, was appointed a delegate to meet delegates from other Lodges in this Province at this Lodge-room, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., to concert measures for the establishment of a Grand Convention in this Province." As copious extracts from the minutes of the Convention have already appeared in the CRAFTSMAN, there is no need to recapitulate them. It exercised a great influence for the good of the Craft, and was by no means confined to the locality in which its sittings were held, as may be seen from the following list of Lodges of which it was composed:—

Brockville Lodge, Brockville.	North Star Lodge, Hamilton.
Royal Edward " Johnstown.	Prince Edward " Hallowell.
St. John's " Kingston.	Union " South Gower.
St. John's " Fredericksburgh.	Western Light " Newmarket.
St. John's " Haldimand.	Mount Moriah " Westminster.
Addington, " Bath.	McKay " Woford.
St. John's " York.	United " Murray. [ly Ancaster
Belleville " Belleville.	Union " Dundas [subsequent-
Harmony " Johnstown.	Union " Richmond.
Rideau " Rideau.	King Hiram " Oxford.
Jervis " Augusta.	Union " Grimsby.

The Convention was called into existence after the death of Prov. Grand Master Jervis; and the object its members persistently set before them during the five years of its existence, was the appointment of a Prov. Grand Master under the English Constitution, to remedy as far as possible the evils from which the Craft in Canada suffered, both from the long misgovernment of R. W. Bro. Jervis, and the troubles incident from the recent war with the United States; and its labors were brought to a close only by the accomplishment of the objects aimed at,—recognition by England, and the appointment of R. W. Bro. McGillivray as Prov. Grand Master. There can be no doubt that the Convention accomplished much in the way of building up and consolidating the Ancient Craft in the Province. and by raising its status in the eyes of the outside world; although so long as the Grand Lodge of England was acknowledged as having jurisdiction in Canada, it lay open to the charge of assuming powers which no dependent body should assume. Probably the Masons of those days had no conception that they really had the right to erect an independent jurisdiction. At least, such a measure appears never to have been mooted; and it was much better it was not attempted, for the time had not come,—the brethren were neither prepared nor fit for it.

Having said this much regarding the Convention, we will now return to the records of No. 6, which is for the first time called "St. John's Lodge of A. Y. Masons" in the beginning of this volume, having been previously only known as "No. 6."