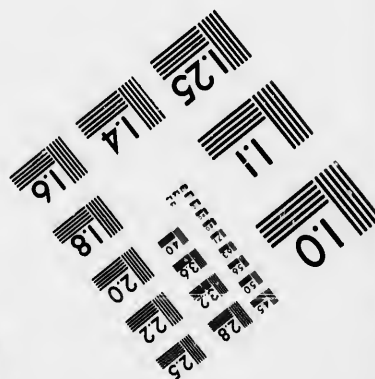
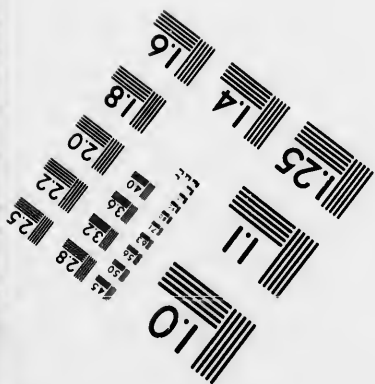
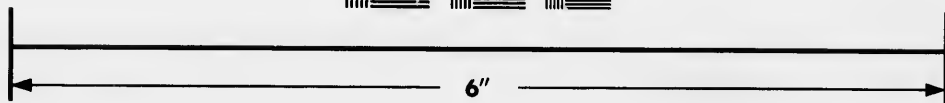
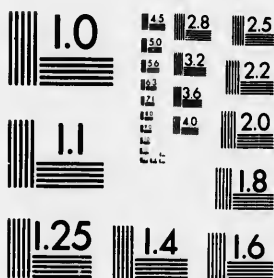


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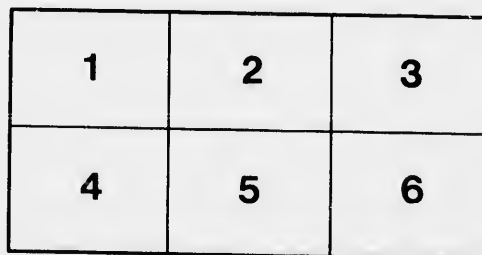
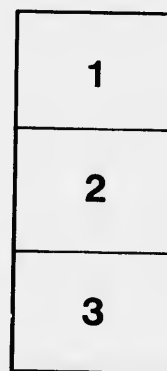
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TORONTO:  
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HISTORY AND INSTITUTIONS.

EMBRACING

Masonic, Odd Fellows, Foresters, Orange,  
Temperance, Literary, and Knights  
of Pythias.

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# TORONTO :

## ITS EARLY HISTORY, GROWTH, AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

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It is, of course, impossible in the limited space of an Annual to give more than a sketch, necessarily brief, of the topography of our fair city. Any deficiency or imperfection of detail will therefore, for this reason, we hope, be leniently overlooked. Without being verbose, we shall endeavor to furnish such information in nucleus form, as the scanty material we have at hand will allow ; and, addressing only the general reader and the stranger, we purpose to give an account of such matters as may interest *them* exclusively.

Toronto,—“place of meeting,” or “trees rising out of the water,”—such is the name by which the Queen City of Upper Canada is known by at the present day. But it was not until the year 1834 that this beautiful and sonorous name was given to the present city. It was originally called York (or Little York) by its enterprising founder, Colonel John Graves Simcoe, who substituted that loyal name for the Indian appellative Toronto, which, as “the place of meeting” consisted then of an old French fort, erected in 1686, and the rude wigwams of a few migratory Indians, is by no means to be considered as the Toronto, “City of Churches” of the present day. In the reports of grievances between the squabbling French settlers in Canada and the English colonists of Massachusetts, the name of Toronto occurs so far back as 1686 and after, but it is spelt differently, as, Tarento, Tarranto, Torronto.

At that time “dense and trackless forests lined

the margin of the lake, and reflected their images in its glassy surface; the wandering savage had constructed his ephemeral habitation beneath their luxuriant foliage,—the group then consisted of two families of Mississagas,—and the bay and neighboring marshes were the hitherto uninvaded haunts of immense coveys of wild fowl." Such was Toronto in 1793, "an unhealthy locality, better fitted for a frog pond or a beaver meadow than for the residence of human beings." Lieutenant-General John Graves Simcoe, who had been holding his parliament (such as it was) at Newark,—the present Niagara,—was dissatisfied with its impolitic proximity to the already-threatening American frontier; and in the spring of 1794 he commenced a survey of the north-west shores of Lake Ontario, with a view of obtaining a more eligible site for the future capital. The beautiful basin of Toronto attracted his sagacious attention from the first, and undaunted by the untamed aspect of the country, which he nevertheless saw offered unequalled advantages for the carrying out of his intentions, Governor Simcoe directed the first tree to be felled, and the lines to be run which would mark out the boundaries of the future City of the Lakes.

All this only three-quarters of a century ago,—an average man's lifetime. A wilderness then: now a prosperous city of 60,000 people, with a rich surrounding country to boot. But we owe our present proud position no less to the important natural position which the city occupies, than to the enlightened foresight of our first Lieutenant-Governor, who founded it. With the true sagacity of a practical man, he perceived that in order to promote the early and rapid settlement of Upper Canada it would be necessary to make a breach in the forests at three separate and distinct points, leaving to the operation of time the filling up of the intermediate districts of country. Governor Simcoe had potent reasons for fixing upon the present site of Toronto as the seat of his colonial capital; and we, seventy-seven years after, have also potent reasons for believing he was

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not by any means mistaken in his shrewd calcula-  
 tions. Situated at the head of the great land portage  
 lying between Lakes Ontario and Huron, *via* Lake  
 Simcoe, he foresaw that as that route must ultimate-  
 ly be the principal highway of commerce to the  
 broad waters of the upper lakes, and thence to the  
 west, a city at its southern termination could not fail  
 to be influential and prosperous. Then, he was alive  
 in those stirring times to the advisability of fixing  
 the commercial capital sufficiently distant from the  
 frontier lines of the province to prevent the growth  
 of those irritable and jealous feelings so destructive  
 to commercial prosperity, which a nearer proximity  
 to the powerful Republic might engender.

He had no cause to regret his removal from  
 Niagara. The spacious harbour, containing an  
 abundant depth of water, afforded protection to lake  
 vessels of every tonnage, and would thus ensure the  
 permanent growth, as well as form the basis of the  
 prosperity of the future city. Prophetically certain  
 of these advantages, he took little heed of the minor  
 drawbacks of the place—a flat, sandy, uninteresting  
 site, surrounded by aguey marsh and dense forests,  
 overrun with wolves and bears, and destitute alike of  
 cliff or headland, which in case of war is considered  
 so essential as a protection and defence for an infant  
 capital,—far removed from the seat of British naval  
 power, at the foot of the lake,—nevertheless, he saw  
 that the geographical site of old Toronto was emi-  
 nently fitted for the development of a rich and fertile  
 country, and admirably adapted as a grand connect-  
 ing link with the prospective wealth of the western  
 soil. So Governor Simcoe set his soldiers (the  
 Queen's Rangers) to work, and had a residence erect-  
 ed on the high ground north of the old Don and  
 Danforth roads, decidedly the most romantic and  
 picturesque spot in the vicinity of Toronto. In  
 the meantime, he lived under canvass till his own  
 house was finished, and this house is known by the  
 name of Castle Frank (or Castle Allen) even at this  
 day. The eastern end of the bay was selected for  
 the Parliament Buildings and private dwellings, and

immediately afterwards a highway was opened up straight north to Holland Landing, Lake Simcoe, a distance of forty-five miles; and the thoroughfare now known as Yonge Street has continued to be the leading thoroughfare northward from the city. "The construction of the Northern Railway (although Mr. Capreol really carried out the undertaking in 1853,) is but an evidence of the far-seeing sagacity of Governor Simcoe in this matter. By means of this route, he sought to avoid, on the one hand, the portage of Niagara and the long and dangerous passage up Lake Erie, and on the other, the no less tedious and intricate route of the Ottawa River."

So the little capital (now called York by Simcoe, and "Little Muddy York" by the Yankees,) continued to grow apace, steadily but surely, although not without being subject to rebuffs and misfortunes, as we shall presently see.

Until the public buildings were completed in 1797, the Parliaments continued to be held in Newark, but as Governor Simcoe, who does not seem to have pleased the authorities in high places, was recalled a year earlier, Mr. Peter Russell was the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada who held his Parliament in York, the new capital.

Peter Hunter was appointed Governor in 1799, and in 1805 he was followed by Francis Gore.

In 1811 Major-General Brock took temporary charge of the public affairs. Meanwhile, the houses in York had increased, some of them, according to Mr. George Heriot, an eye-witness, "displaying a considerable degree of taste." But the town was so far to the east of Yonge street, that the farmers experienced great inconvenienc in treading their way through stumps and pitfalls from this great thoroughfare to the infant capital.

For eighteen years the town seems to have progressed rapidly, till the war of 1812, in which the gallant General Brock fell at the Battle of Queenston Heights, Oct. 13th, 1812, when a series of disasters checked its growth, as the houses of Parliament were twice burnt down, and the people in continual

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fear of the inroads of their mischievous neighbours on the other side of the lake. With a population of 900, the capital of this time was ill-prepared for resistance, scarcely at all fortified, and defended by General Sheaffe (himself an American) with only about 600 men. On the 27th of April, the Yankee army, numbering 1600 men, under command of General Dearborn, reached York Harbour and succeeded in landing. Pike, a young General whom Dearborn entrusted with the attacking force, was pretty successful in his first attack, carrying the Canadian advanced line of defences; but the unexpected explosion of the powder magazine which had been fired by the desperate Yorkists, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Americans, somewhat checked Pike's further progress, killing and wounding 260 men, General Pike himself dying within a few hours from injuries received. In spite of the success of this expedient, General Sheaffe lost all courage, and destroying the naval stores, he retired to Kingston, leaving Colonel Chewitt, of the militia, to treat with the invaders. The town was ultimately captured, and the Government and other public buildings burned, and such stores as the Americans could not carry off they destroyed. By the first of the next month, (May) however, they evacuated the place. A fire-engine captured on this occasion is now kept by the United States Government in their Navy Yard, which President Grant may return to our city some day, perhaps, when it suits him to be politically propitiatory.

General Sheaffe's unpopularity after this affair, led to his being superseded by Major-General de Rottenburg, a short time afterwards. Sheaffe, however, was instrumental during his administration, in passing one or two good measures, one of which prohibited distillation from grain, as a scarcity of food was apprehended in consequence of the war; another prohibited the sale of liquor to the Indians.

On July 13th, in the same year, Little York was attacked by the Americans for the second time. The Glengarry Fencibles had left the capital to check the

spoilers' attempts to destroy the military stores at Burlington Heights, which the Glengarries did effectually; but another body of Yankee troops under command of Commodore Chauncey, took the opportunity to sweep down on the defenceless capital, and landing on the 24th of July, set fire to the barracks and public store-houses, liberated the prisoners from the jail, ill-treated some of the inhabitants, and retired with the few stores they could find.

This was not to last much longer, however. Lieutenant-General Sir George Drummond, who succeeded Rottenburg, in the direction of public affairs, (Governor Gore being still in England) marched without loss of time to the head-quarters of the army near Queenston, and by his valuable aid the campaign of 1813 was successfully brought to a close, the Treaty of Ghent happily settling the hostilities which had distracted England and America.

The little capital had suffered extensively, however, most of its public buildings having been destroyed, and its progress greatly retarded in consequence. But tranquillity was restored in a commendably short space of time; and early in 1814, Parliament assembled at the little ill-used capital, and passed several important measures, amongst which was the appropriation of \$30,000 for roads and bridges; and again in 1816, voted a sum of \$3,000 per annum to assist in paying teachers' salaries, and in purchasing books for the use of schools, thus laying the foundation of our present Common School System.

On the 29th of July, 1818, when Sir Peregrino Maitland took the Governorship of the Upper Province, Little York had almost recovered from the effects of the war, and had thriven wonderfully. "In 1821" (says Talbot, whose family settled down here in 1802) "the town contained 1336 inhabitants, and 250 houses," and was even after 1818 the most westerly town in Upper Canada. Among the public edifices were a Protestant Episcopal Church, a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Presbyterian Meeting House, a Methodist Meeting House, the Hospital,

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the new Parliament House, (built in 1820) and the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. This Parliament House was destroyed by fire four years later, the loss being estimated at \$10,000. From this time the progress of the town became more rapid, but even in 1825 Toronto exhibited a vastly different appearance to the Toronto of to-day; and the agues, chills and fevers which afflicted the early settlers are now comparatively unknown amongst us.

Speaking of the city as it was then, Dr. Scadding says:—"Extending from the grounds which surrounded the old Houses of Parliament, situated in the east, all the way to the fort at the entrance of the harbour in the west, there was a succession of fine forest trees, principally oak, underneath and by the side of which the upper surface of the precipitous but nowhere very elevated cliff was carpeted with thick green-sward, such as is still to be seen between the old and new garrisons, or at Mississauga Point at Niagara. (then called Newark) A fragment of the ancient bank is still noticeable in the ornamental piece of ground known as the Fair Green—a strip of land first protected by a fence, and planted with shrubbery at the instance of Mr. George Munro, when Mayor, who also, in front of his property, some distance farther on, long guarded from harm a solitary survivor of the primeval grove that once fringed the harbour. In the interval between the points where now Princes street and Caroline street descend to the water's edge, was a favorite landing place for the small craft of the bay,—a wide and clean gravelly beach, with a convenient ascent to the cliff above. Here, on fine mornings, at the proper seasons, skiffs and canoes, log and birch bark, were to be seen putting in, weighed heavily down with fish, speared or otherwise taken during the preceding night, in the lake, bay, or neighboring river. Occasionally a huge sturgeon would be landed, one struggle of which might suffice to upset a small boat. Here were to be purchased in quantities, salmon, pickerel, masquelongue, white fish and herring, with the smaller fry of perch, bass and sun-



fish. Here, too, would be displayed unsightly cat-fish, suckers, lampreys, and other eels; and sometimes lizards,—young alligators for size. Specimens also of the curious steel-clad, inflexible, vicious-looking pipe-fish were not uncommon. About the submerged timbers of the wharves, this creature was often to be seen, at one moment stationary and still, like the dragon-fly, at the next moment darting suddenly off to the right or left, without a curve of its body. Across the bay from this landing place, a little to the eastward, was the narrowest part of the peninsula, a neck of sand, destitute of trees, (now known as the marsh) used then as a portage or carrying-place, where canoes and small boats were quickly passed to and from the lake. Along the bank above the landing-place, Indian encampments were occasionally set up. On the green-sward of the bank between Princes (not Princess, erroneously termed) street and George street, the annual military trainings on the 4th of June, 'the old King's birthday,' were wont to take place. Military displays on a grand scale [see Camps at Thorold and Niagara] in and about Toronto have not been uncommon in modern times, exciting the enthusiasm of the multitudes that usually assemble on such occasions, but in no wise inferior in point of interest to the unsophisticated youthful eye were these motley musterings of militia companies half-a-century ago."

The administration of public affairs was continued by Sir Peregrine Maitland from 1818 until 1828, when he was removed from Upper Canada to Nova Scotia. During the latter part of his reign, party-feeling seems to have reached a rather high pitch, and the strong feeling of discontent he left behind him was by no means satisfactory.

When Sir John Colborne succeeded him, and made his opening speech in the House, the address which the Assembly presented to him in reply, no doubt surprised the worthy gentleman exceedingly, as it was probably as unexpected as innovative. This is an extract from the address: "We, His

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: "We, His

Majesty's faithful Commons, confiding in the can-  
dour of your Excellency, and in your readiness to  
recognize us as constitutional advisers of the Crown,  
do humbly pray your Excellency against the injuri-  
ous policy hitherto pursued by the Provincial Ad-  
ministration; and although we at present see your  
Excellency unhappily surrounded by the same advis-  
ers as have so deeply wounded the feelings and  
injured the best interests of the country, yet, in the  
interval of any necessary change, we entertain an  
anxious belief that under the auspices of your Ex-  
cellency the administration of justice will rise above  
suspicion; the wishes and interests of the people be  
respected, and the revenues of the Colony be here-  
after devoted to objects of public improvement, after  
making provision for the public service on a basis of  
economy suited to the exigencies of the country."  
The effect of this well-meaning though somewhat  
insinuating address was, we have no doubt, salutary,  
in two ways; but the Governor's spirited reply was  
not a long one: "It is less difficult to discover the  
traces of political dissensions and local jealousies in  
this Colony than to efface them. I anticipate that  
the principles of the Constitution being kept steadily  
in view, the good sense of the people will neutralize  
the efforts of any interested faction:" a reply which  
was as intelligent as it was equivocal. These ex-  
tracts may "serve as a key to the party spirit which  
then prevailed, and which increased in intensity  
until it led to the use of very unconstitutional means  
to obtain a redress of grievances which were declared  
to exist."

In 1835 Sir John Colborne was recalled, and Sir  
Francis Bond Head was appointed his successor.  
During this Governor's term of office, it is, we pre-  
sume, well known that the Rebellion of '37 took  
place, the feelings of the people being highly exas-  
perated at the conduct of affairs. To quote from an  
anonymous writer, it appears a strong feeling of dis-  
content was general. He says:—"We cannot look  
back upon the derangement to society then caused,  
and the antagonistic feelings which must have been

aroused, without regretting that Britain should occasionally be so unwise as to send men here as Governors of Canada who are neither fitted by natural endowments nor by education, nor by experience, for the honorable performance of the important duties devolving upon them." Sir Francis Bond Head, in his own narrative thus speaks of his thus entering upon his responsible duties: "As I was no more connected with human politics than the horses that were drawing me—as I never had joined any political party, had never attended a political discussion, had never even voted at an election, nor taken any part in one, it was with no little surprise I observed the walls placarded with large letters, which designated me as Sir Francis Head, 'the tried Reformer.' And yet this was the man sent at a troublous, disaffected period in the history of Canada, to reconcile divergent sentiments, allay the animosities caused by intense antagonistical political feeling, and develop the resources of an extensive country." And we fully sympathise with this writer's just censure of the political trickery and disaffection which were rife even in 1837.

Sir George Arthur succeeded "the tried Reformer" in March, 1838, and kept the reins of Government until 1841, when the unity of the two Provinces was affected, and the seat of Government removed to Kingston.

As the reader is aware, the name of Little York had already given place to the more dignified title of Toronto. Had the transference of the government offices taken place ten years sooner, it might have had a serious effect upon the prosperity of the town; but in 1841 Toronto had become of too great commercial importance to feel much ill effect from the event, and consequently it entailed only a loss of the expenditure of a few thousand pounds per annum, but this a population of 15,500 could easily sustain.

The connexion of our city with the Legislature was severed until 1850, when, in consequence of the riots in Montreal and the burning of the Parliament buildings (at Kingston, we presume), the Legis-

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lature decided to meet for two years in Toronto,  
 then four years alternately in Quebec and Toronto.  
 In 1852, therefore, Parliament met at Quebec, and  
 in 1856 it again returned to Toronto, which is at  
 the present time the seat of Provincial Government.

Although it is our intention to refrain from giving  
 general statistics in this sketch, it may perhaps be  
 interesting to the reader to give a few rough figures,  
 before we pass on to speak of other matters in con-  
 nection with the city.

From the time the capital was incorporated as a  
 city, its progress had been very rapid. In 1844, ten  
 years after this important event, the population had  
 nearly doubled, being 18,420; in 1851, seven years  
 later, the census showed a return of 30,775, and was  
 composed of—English, 4,958; Scotch, 2,169; Irish,  
 11,305; natives not of French origin, 9,956; natives  
 of French origin, 467; Americans, 1,405. In 1858,  
 the population was 50,000, and is at present 60,000.

The religious persuasions, as given in the general  
 census of 1851, are as follows:—

Church of England, - - -	11,577
Church of Scotland, - - -	1,061
Church of Rome, - - -	7,940
Free Church, Presbyterian, - - -	2,137
Other Presbyterians, - - -	1,346
Wesleyan Methodists, - - -	3,251
Episcopal Methodists, - - -	132
New Connexion Methodists, - - -	257
Other Methodists, - - -	483
Baptists, - - -	948
Lutherans, - - -	40
Congregationalists, - - -	646
Quakers, - - -	12
Jews, - - -	57
Universalists, - - -	23
Unitarians, - - -	178
Not known, - - -	269
No creed given, - - -	418

This list, though given as correct, must be compared by the reader with the present numbers connected with the various religious denominations, and he will see that the Methodists, perhaps, have increased more largely in ratio than any of the other bodies—as, since 1851, they have built several new churches, amongst the finest of which is certainly the Metropolitan church, McGill Square, capable of accommodating 2,500 persons.

In 1856, a rough estimate of the avocations followed in the city showed:—Professional persons, 427; mechanical, 1,681; and of industrial, other than mechanical, 2,001. Compare this with the present list, and the increase is strikingly apparent.

Buckingham, (writing in 1848) says of Toronto:—“The city has advanced so far as to have 13,000 inhabitants, with over two hundred brick buildings, and nine newspapers—chiefly weekly, some twice, and some thrice a week, but none daily.” Another authority (Lillie) says:—“So soon as you have got over your surprise at this tremendous growth, look at the estimated value of property. In 1851, the real and personal property was £3,116,400; the assessed value (calculated at six per cent. on the estimated), £186,983 5s. The annual value for the present year (1855) is, per assessors' rolls, £345,941 5s—representing an actual value, real and personal, of £5,793,200.”

In 1857, the number of houses was 7,476, being an increase over 1856 of 601 dwellings, and of 3,212 over the year 1850. In the same year (1857) the amount of real property in the city was valued by the assessors at £7,288,150, the yearly value of which for purposes of assessment was £437,289. Compare these figures with the value of property in Toronto at the present time—only fourteen years later, and the result is astounding.

We extract the following from a gazetteer published in 1846. “The improvements made in the City of Toronto within the last two years have been astonishing; many new buildings (and those the handsomest in the city) have been erected; and the

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sidewalks, several of which were in a very dilapi-  
dated state, and some almost impassable, have been  
re-laid and much improved. Toronto now (1846)  
contains ninety-two streets; the planked portion of  
King street (formerly called Duke street) being  
about two miles long. The extreme length of the  
city, from the Don bridge to the western limits, is  
upwards of three miles. Property which was pur-  
chased a few years since for a mere trifle has increased  
wonderfully in value, and many houses on King street  
pay a ground rent of \$500. Rents are generally as  
high as in the best business situations in London,  
England, and some houses in good situations for  
business let at from \$1,000 to \$1,250 per annum.  
There are within the city 21 churches and chapels,  
10 newspapers (*British Canadian, Herald, Patriot,*  
*Colonist, Examiner, Christian Guardian, Star, Mirror,*  
*Banner, and Globe*). The following monthly periodi-  
cals are also published here:—*The Upper Canada*  
*Jurist, British American Cultivator, and Sunday School*  
*Guardian*. The city is lighted with gas, and there  
are water-works for the conveyance of water from  
the bay to the different houses; and there are also  
in the city regular stages for coaches and hacks.  
Steamboats leave daily for Kingston, Hamilton,  
Niagara, Queenston, Lewiston, and Rochester, call-  
ing at Port Hope and Cobourg. Omnibuses have  
been established to run regularly to Richmond Hill,  
Thornhill, Cooksville, and Streetsville, and every  
hour from the market-place to Yorkville. A horse  
ferry-boat plies during the day between the city and  
the opposite island; and there are fifteen common  
schools in operation. Estimated value of export,  
\$187,700."

All this, a quarter of a century ago. But now we  
have magnificent lake steamers established between  
here and Montreal and other distant ports; we have  
commodious street-railways; and, instead of a "horse  
ferry-boat," we have accommodating well fitted up  
steamers to take us across to the opposite island.  
And we have more than "ten newspapers" now;  
indeed, "Little Muddy York" is threatening to

become the great newspaper depot and literary centre of the whole Dominion, if the success which has attended the publishing enterprises of late years is to be taken as a criterion.

"After it had become the capital of Upper Canada," (says Alex. Somerville), "the backward condition of Toronto, during the past forty years of this century, was due not alone to its youthfulness, want of resources, or even to the disastrous effects of the war of 1812-13, but to the ambition of its earlier inhabitants to make their families the first in lineage of a grand land-owning aristocracy. To secure that future greatness, they took wild lands into their possession, which they did not clear and cultivate; consequently roads were not made, so that populous rural districts might sustain a thriving city. To this day (1865) many valuable water privileges are sealed up from public use in various parts, their proprietors enslaved by ambitious or sordid considerations. It was to the wide prevalence of this and similar other practices, together with the assumption of exclusive political functions and offices in the families possessing the largest domains of wilderness, that led to the insurrection of 1837. The Government has been popularized since then (Mr. Somerville is writing prior to 1865); the Executive is responsible to the people; but no liberal system of inducing a large immigration to seek Canada for a home, in preference to the Western States, has yet been adopted in practice. The development of railways tends to correct this mistaken policy."

How far Mr. Alex. Somerville is correct we know now, as the opening up of new country by railroads is one of the chief reasons for the prosperity of our beautiful city which is so rapidly becoming a railway focus. Although, whether the "Government has been popularized" during the last few months is rather doubtful.

Intestine troubles and conflicting interests are the lot, undoubtedly, of all young and rapidly-rising cities; and, setting these aside, Toronto has much to be proud of. "In beauty," says Lillie, in his able

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work on Canada, "Toronto will compare favorably, whether its public or private buildings be looked at, with any city of its size to be found elsewhere. The Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Trinity and University Colleges, the Normal School, the two Cathedrals, the Banks, the Mechanics' Institute, the Ward Schools, and the fine new churches recently erected, reflect credit on the country at large. So do the long lines of splendid stores, almost palatial warehouses, and the elegant villas which abound on every hand."

And Tremeneere, a travelling English gentleman, says in his book (published in 1832), "Toronto, spreading over a wide and gently-rising plateau on the lake shore, handsomely built, increasing most rapidly; possessing buildings which, in dimensions, in correctness of taste and in solidity of construction, are surpassed by few of a similar kind in the second-rate towns in England; its wealth steadily increasing, under, perhaps, the comparatively slow, but yet the certain course, of the strict business principles and mercantile honor of the 'old country;' its numerous neat and well-kept villas, and houses of larger pretensions attached to considerable farms at a further distance from the city, attesting the effect of the process." And, speaking of the business integrity and stability of Toronto, our English gentleman says, "That, while at one of the great commercial towns on the other side of the lake, in the State of New York, the individuals comprising the leading mercantile firms had nearly all changed three times over within the last twenty years in consequence of failures, the persons in leading positions as merchants, etc., at Toronto had been the same during the whole time, or had transmitted their wealth and position to their sons; and that many who were beginning their career at the commencement of that period had been pursuing it without reverses, and were now wealthy." All these gracious remarks, coming from (we may suppose) a disinterested "old countryman," who had travelled in the States as well as in Canada, we must consider as very flattering to us.



Another writer says, "From the period of its incorporation, Toronto has rapidly increased both in wealth and population. Its growth has, on the whole, been steady rather than fitful, and its public buildings are marked by an air of substantial elegance which is alike a credit to the city, as they are themselves characteristic of the commercial standing of its merchants and the stability of its monied institutions. The yearly civic income and expenditure amount (1860) to about \$300,000." And speaking of its railway advantages, a committee of gentlemen appointed to meet a deputation from the Green Bay and Minnesota Railway, says of our city, "The railways already constructed to the mouth of the Niagara River have placed Toronto within sixteen hours travel of New York City; and the Grand Trunk Railway will place it *as near the European ports, whence immigration and commerce chiefly proceed, as the last named city*; while the St. Lawrence navigation places it during the open season within a *cheaper distance of them.*" "If the immense traffic combinations of which these railways (the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron) are susceptible, be carried into effect, the business in freight and passengers that will pass through that city (Toronto) will be enormous, for here will be the junction of the great main railway artery of the east with that running south-west towards Hamilton and Detroit; with the western combination of the Grand Trunk line into Sarnia, and also with the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron line." Since then we have gotten the "Toronto, Grey and Bruce," and "Toronto and Nipissing" Roads, and altogether our railway prospects must be considered as cheerful.

Looking at all these undoubted advantages with a satisfied eye, we ought not to hoodwink ourselves to a few minor evils which are not so pleasant to look upon. We again quote:—"It appears by the police statistics for the year 1857 that 3,097 males and 1,025 females,—in all 4,996 persons—*being one in every nine of our population*—were arrested and brought before the police magistrate during that

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year. Of this number, there are classed under the generic phrase *drunk and disorderly*, 2,091 males and 678 females—in all 2,704. To this number require to be added 420 for assault, and 86 for keeping disorderly houses—a class of houses alarmingly and unblushingly on the increase in this city—271 for threatening, which is assault in its incipient stages, and 208 for selling intoxicating drink without license, making a total of 3,709 as the direct result of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, or more than three-fourths of the whole number. By an analysis of the remaining fourth, it is very evident that but for intoxicating liquors the majority of the cases therein embraced would never have occurred. The correctly-made police statistics give further ground for comment on this sad state of things, for there are 175 stated as under 20 years of age, and therefore not within the scope of the designation *habit and repute drunkards*: leaving 120 of the entire number committed to whom the title of “intemperate habits” is not strictly applicable. And yet when we look over the list of offences, the assaults and threatenings and trespasses, which, with the drunk and disorderly cases, form the bulk of the commitments, we are forced to the conclusion that the whole offences have one common parentage. Of a total of 1,865 committed in one year for drunkenness, 1,272 were Irish; 282 English; 131 Scotch. Such is the melancholy catalogue for one year. Nor is it likely that the record of the present year will be more cheering. If the numbers deluded and ensnared by the evanescent exhilaration which intoxicating liquor imparts, bear any ratio to the facilities for obtaining intoxicants, there is great reason to fear that the criminal calendar of the present year, traced as impartially as that of the past year, will present a far gloomier aspect of our social state than the chronicle now commented on. A City Council By-Law has proclaimed free trade in drink-selling, and as a necessary consequence, if we sow the wind we shall reap the whirlwind. But I look forward hopefully to the dawn of a brighter day, when neither stranger nor resident will have

the opportunity of branding us because of the dilapidated state of our social fabric."

Another evil adverted to, an evil far less grave than drunkenness, though still proceeding from it, is the habit of begging. "A few years ago such a thing was unknown. You might have passed from one end of the city to the other, at all hours of the day, without meeting with one suppliant for charity. The correspondent of a New York paper thus alludes to them:—I am surprised at the numbers of beggars in Toronto. You cannot go into the street without annoyance from them. If two persons stop to speak, they are sure to be joined in a few seconds by a beggar. Even the editor of the *Toronto Daily Colonist* in the same year, 1857, says, "This nuisance is growing to be intolerable. Pass where you will, and often as you will, you are beset with some sturdy applicant for alms—they dodge you round corners, they follow you into shops, they are to be found at the church steps, knock at your private residence, walk into your place of business, and beard you with a pertinacity that takes no denial. In this, our good city of Toronto, beggary has assumed the dignity of a craft. To tolerate mendicancy is a false philanthropy. It is to nurture the germs of every vice, it is to commit a sin against the youthful poor, and to neglect the duty we owe to our neighbor and ourselves." "This is putting the matter in a somewhat broad light," says another city editor, "but it may be perfectly orthodox in so far as the editor of the *Colonist* is connected, for he is rather complaisant and benevolent-looking, dresses well, and very tastefully, and is just such a person as that shrewd and wily class would be ready to pounce upon with a certainty of success." And we ourselves think the matter is a little overdrawn, for however beggary may follow as a consequence of drunkenness, we believe the city at the present day enjoys a rather especial immunity from the pesterings of this obnoxious class. Beggary, as a profession, is certainly not popular in Toronto to-day. But of the growing addiction in our poorer class, (and we regret to say

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others) to intemperance, we must maintain a painful silence. This, if we do not take active steps for its repression, will be the great stumbling block to our future prosperity.

## TORONTO—ITS POSITION.

The capital of Upper Canada, the centre of commerce, and the seat of the principal Educational Institutions, and destined from its position to exert a powerful influence in the whole affairs of this Colonial Empire. Toronto, is beautifully situated on a gently-sloping plain on the Northern shore of Lake Ontario, 45 miles N.E. of Hamilton, 165 west of Kingston, 840 W.S.W. of Montreal, 508 miles from Quebec, 50 miles from the mouth of the Niagara River, and 500 miles from New York. It is in latitude 43°39' N. longitude and 79°21' W., or 5 hours 17 minutes and 20 seconds slower of time than the clock at Greenwich, England. The southern portion of the city is low, but the ground rises gradually—almost imperceptibly from the Bay, to upwards of 180 feet above the level of Lake Ontario, at Bloor street.

The handsome bay, forming its southern front or boundary gives the city, as a lake-port, great commercial advantages, besides adding to the general appearance of the city—an appearance which it is hoped will not be lessened by the recent breaches in the island breakwater—and although destitute of the scenic beauty of Montreal, or the picturesque grandeur of Quebec, yet the view of Toronto from the western entrance of the harbor, and from the island (two miles distant,) is varied and striking. The beach, which nearly encloses the Bay from Lake Ontario is a barrier of gravel and sand. It has accumulated by the wedging of ice into an angle of the shore, where the water freezes, being there comparatively shallow. Against that, through long ages, Lake Ontario too deep (500 feet) to freeze, has surged up in the tempests of winter, depositing a wall of shingle transferred from its own bottom.

Up to 1838 the boundaries of the town were very limited. At the west they extended no further than New street (now called Nelson street). At the north they extended no further than Lot street (now called Queen street). Berkeley street was the limit at the east and King street the boundary at the south, and the city was divided into five wards. At the present time the dimensions of Toronto are much more extended; reaching from the Don River in the east, to nearly as far as the Lunatic Asylum in the west, a distance of three miles; on the north Yorkville may be said to be the boundary, as a small open space of ground between that suburb and Toronto proper is being rapidly built up, and from its northern extremity to the margin of the bay, the city measures two miles in width, containing according to the last census over 60,000 inhabitants.

#### CLIMATE, GEOLOGY, ETC.

Toronto having a more southerly latitude, enjoys a more genial and salubrious climate than either Quebec or Montreal and has many local advantages which render it a more desirable place of residence than either of these cities, or than any other city in Canada. Although the temperature of Toronto is colder than the normal temperature of this parallel, the climate is considerably ameliorated by the equalizing influence of the great lake which bounds us on the south. The mean temperature of the six months commencing with April, and including our warmest summer months, is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  degrees below the average temperature of the same six months in the same parallel of latitude; while the other six months, in which are included our coldest winter months, are  $9\frac{1}{2}$  degrees below the normal temperature of the parallel, making an average of 6 degrees colder than the normal temperature taking the entire year round. The greatest heat has not exceeded 100 degrees in the shade; the cold has been known to descend as low as 25 degrees below zero, but only once (in 1855) in a great many years. It seldom descends lower than

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20 degrees below zero, and then for a very brief period. The atmosphere is pure and transparent, free from oppressive sultry heat in our hotter months, and from raw, humid frigidity in winter. After the greatest heat of a summer's day, the evening air is fresh and genial, and the moon glides through a pure sky with a peculiar brilliancy. There is nothing, perhaps, which so much strikes a stranger from the foggy avenues of London and Manchester, on his first arrival amongst us, as the purity of our atmosphere, and the soft, silvery brilliancy of our moonlight, resembling as they do the fairest specimen of genial twilight of his Island home.

The name "Indian Summer" is given to a few days generally about the beginning of November, which are characterized by a soft and balmy atmosphere of a peculiarly hazy cast. Although many included amongst auroral phenomena, the name "Indian Summer" is not used in a meteorological sense, as there is nothing positive in connection with it.

The winds that pass over the city appear to be chiefly from the North and West. Of thunderstorms the number was 28 for one year, but few of these were remarkable for violence. January has, perhaps the greatest snow-fall, and August the greatest quantity of rain.

The city is built upon drift clays, which have accumulated upon the flat surface of the rock, to an average depth of thirty feet. But in a brick-field on Mr. ex-Sheriff Jarvis's land, in the second concession from the bay, the alternate layers of yellow and ash-coloured clay and sand descended to a depth of 72 feet 8 inches. Hence, on account of this unstable soil foundation, road and street-making becomes difficult, and when the site of the city was a succession of recently cleared sandy gullies it must have been still more so. As new streets however, were graded, they were levelled with the original ones (Duke and Yonge), and the result is our present comparatively evenly-laid out city. The "Nickolson pavement" is

now adopted for the principal streets, but though enormously expensive, it is found to be durable, and best fitted for the sandy soil upon which it rests. The only natural exposures of solid rock visible near Toronto are to be found on the shores of Lake Naff, a mile west of the city, and the deep gullies which the Don and the Humber rivers have excavated in their passage to the Lake.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

The number of wild animals of the neighborhood has been of course considerably modified by the progress of civilization, or at least by the clearing of the forest. The Wolf and the Bear, and other large animals so frequently met with by the early settlers are now seldom seen except by the lumbermen, whose store of bacon lures them to his hut. Now and again, one or other of these ferocious animals strays beyond the marked line of civilization, but they rarely stay for any length of time—that is alive.

However, there are several members of the vertebrata still to be seen in the vicinity. A bat measuring from three to four inches in length, with a wingspread of from ten to twelve inches was found asleep one afternoon by Mr. Couper, in the winter of 1854, suspended by the feet from the branch of a tree in the Homewood Estate, a little north of Carlton street—quite at home. Another species of this little animal, the Little Brown Bat, has been seen performing its nocturnal evolutions along the margin of the bay. Of the following animals, amongst others, specimens have been obtained in the immediate vicinity of Toronto:—Star-nose mole, black bear, racoon, skunk, common weasel, ermine or stoat, mink, brown weasel, grey wolf, American red fox, black or silver fox, Canada lynx, or wild cat, Virginian opossum, black, grey, flying, and ground squirrels, prairie dog, ground hog or wood-chuck, muskrat, beaver, Canada porcupine, American hare.

Of the reptile species, few are found in this neighborhood. Besides the common frog, there are sev-

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eral varieties of turtles, the leather turtle, soft-shell-  
ed, and the snapping turtle. This latter is one of  
the largest, being from 2 to 4 feet long. It is met  
with frequently at a distance from the water, and feeds  
on frogs, fishes, and even ducks, which it snaps at  
greedily when they are swimming along. In some  
places it is known under the names of Loggerhead,  
Alligator Turtle, and Cota. Tortoises, too, are to  
be seen in the vicinity of the city, the Smooth, Paint-  
ed, and the Spotted Tortoise. The Wood Terrapin  
is not, as its name would imply, unaccustomed to the  
water. The Mud Turtle, Musk Tortoise, and Mud  
Terrapin or Stinkpot, are to be found in most of our  
ponds and ditches. Of Snakes, Canada has, of  
course, numerous varieties, but they are rarely encount-  
ered in this vicinity. Several specimens of the Big  
Water Lizard, however, have been taken in the River  
Don, all on night-lines which have been set for  
ells.

Of insects, we have little limits to speak. The  
most interesting of them, the Mosquito, is only too  
well known, but it is in marshy districts and over at  
the Island that he is chiefly found, happily.

Toronto is by no means deficient in feathered bipeds  
(not meaning our street geese). Even the royal  
bird, the eagle, has been seen flying in the neighbor-  
hood. The Fish Hawk or Osprey also arrives here  
in Spring, leaving in the Fall. They have been very  
numerous over at the Island occasionally, the fisher-  
men looking upon it as a sure harbinger of the ap-  
proach of vast shoals of the finny tribe by which our  
coast is visited. Many other varieties of the falcon  
and hawk tribe also visit the neighborhood, in their  
time and season. The "King of Owls" or "Snowy  
Eagle," a most majestic and beautiful bird, ar-  
rives here at the commencement of our cold weather,  
and many of them are annually shot. Several speci-  
mens of the Little Owl, have been taken in Spadina  
Avenue. The Whip-poor-Will, which on quiet even-  
ings can be heard uttering its own name distinctly,  
has also been caught here in large numbers, and the  
Night-Hawk, almost identical with the English Goat-



Sucker, may often be seen in the city on summer evenings. About the middle of May, the Humming bird arrives, and hovers around the currant-bushes until about the end of July. The Sand Martin, Chimney Swallow, Tyrant Fly-Catcher and also the Robin are very [common in Toronto; but the last named bird is very different both in form and size from the English Robin. We have some varieties of Thrushes, which almost equal the Song Thrush in musical powers. And those merry little fellows, the Warblers frequent in large numbers a willow tree on Yonge street, nearly opposite Gerrard. The Wren, Blue Bird, Titmouse, the Snow Bird, Lark, Black-bird, Song Sparrow, and a thousand other feathery visitants may also be seen in the vicinity. Some years ago, a pair of Song Sparrows built their nest in a small shrub in the Normal School Grounds, almost immediately under the windows. This bird is very easily domesticated. With these imperfect remarks we close the Natural History of Toronto, but to the lover of "Animated Nature," Toronto and its vicinity will prove an almost inexhaustible field of research.

#### TORONTO TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.

As it is not within our province to give more than a cursory glance at the Public Institutions and other objects of interest to Strangers and Visitors, this portion of our little sketch will be necessarily brief. In a city of eighty years growth, there will be, of course, few antiquities to inspect. But there are many things to be seen which will well repay the trouble of visiting, amongst which are the following:

**THE NORMAL SCHOOL**—Situating on Gould street at the head of Bond street, erected in 1851-52 at a cost of £25,000. It contains a fine Museum of Painting, Sculpture, Natural History, and Scientific and other objects, and is open to the public gratuitously during the day.

**THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE**—Corner of Adelaide and Church.—Cost \$50,000, and was built in 1845.

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—There is a good Library and Reading Room provided, which strangers can visit at twenty cents per week. The yearly subscription is equally nominal. Open from 8 to 10 during the day.

**THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE**—Corner of Richmond and Clare.—A valuable Reference Library and a Reading Room open to the public, by permission, from 3 to 5.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION**—Adjoining the Globe Office, on King street, Reading Room open to the public, free.

**OSGOODE HALL**—Situated on Queen at the head of York street—commenced in 1829, finished in 1832. The well laid-out grounds are especially attractive.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE**—In Queen's Park—Erected in 1842 on a site of 168 acres. There is a valuable library of reference, and a museum to which the public may have admission.

**TRINITY COLLEGE**—On Queen,—Built in 1852 in the English style.

**CEMETERIES.**—There are few, if any, of our local attractions, which excel our Cemeteries, which are the Necropolis, the Potter's Field, St. James', and the Roman Catholic Cemetery; but the St. James's is the most beautiful.

**THE LUNATIC ASYLUM** and the **CRYSTAL PALACE** situated at the extremity of King street are also worthy of a visit.

At **ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL**, (R.C.), **ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL**, **ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH** and **HOLY TRINITY CHURCH**, amongst the other numerous and beautiful sacred edifices of the city, an impressive musical service may be heard every Sunday.

**THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT**—situated between Wellington and Front streets, at the end of Simcoe street, is open to strangers (by ticket) during the Session.

**QUEEN'S PARK**, at the end of College Avenue is a favourite place of resort during the summer months.

THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, on Gerrard street, are very tastefully laid out, and worth a visit. THE OLD and NEW FORTS, in the west, should be seen also.

There are several pleasant walks in the neighbourhood of the city. One is to the Valley of the Don, about a mile and a half up Yonge street, turning to the right, where a mimic cannon is seen, the tiny River Don meandering along at the bottom, a grove of trees on the right bank giving a charmingly picturesque aspect to this little piece of landscape.

RECREATION is by no means a difficult matter in Toronto. During the summer months two steamboats ply to the opposite island, and a pleasant water trip may be had for 10 cents. A fine steamer runs daily to the Falls of Niagara in the summer season, the round trip costing \$2.50. Moonlight Excursions, with musical accompaniment, are not infrequent during the pleasant weather. A ride in the street cars is also at hand at any time, leaving the Market place every two or three minutes, one line extends to Yorkville, and another up Queen street as far as the Lunatic Asylum, five cents for each journey.

During the winter sleighing is a very popular source of healthful pleasure. And what with concerts, socials, "surprise parties," and the like, Toronto cannot be considered a dull place even in that dullest of the seasons, winter.

Good fishing can also be had in the lake, which abounds with perch, bass, suckers, picarel, sun-fish, cat-fish, trout, white-fish, sturgeon, dog-fish, eel-pout, lamprey, and many varieties of eels. Boating also is a very pleasant, but sometimes a dangerous pastime.

#### OUR CHARACTER.

With the appended extract from a work published some years back we shall, conscious of our many sins of omission and commission, close this little sketch ; " It has been often broadly stated that the people of

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Toronto are not by any means so social as they might be, and that there is the slightest possible deficiency in that geniality of disposition and temperament—that cordiality of manner—which some older communities manifest; with them the enjoyment of the social affections is cramped by formality and chilled by etiquette, and that, even at its best estate, it is very exclusive. But we may justly ascribe this state of feeling less to any inherent or acquired snobbishness which makes men think that they are something “Above the common level of their kind,” than to the fact that our population is not only but of yesterday—it is also very fluctuating. True genuine, perennial sociality is a plant of slow growth, and can only flourish in certain stages of society. The people who have snapped asunder all the ties of kindred, who have done violence to all the fond endearing associations which bound them with romantic enthusiasm to the place of their birth, the hearths and home of their sires—and have been rocked on the wide ocean that they might seek a home in the Far West,—cannot again for years enjoy that elasticity of spirit, nor that sense of freedom, which form a basis for the cultivation of warm, lasting friendship. They have made one change and they know not how soon they may make another; and any feeling of sociality with them is but a fitful, transient gleam of the sunshine of the soul bursting through those endearing memories which link them so inseparably to the joys, the sorrows, and the early association of their Fatherland. If they succeed in business here, and have prospects of permanency before them, the social feelings are too often kept subservient to the one grand aim of acquiring wealth and a name, in the land of their adoption. Whatever, therefore, does not either directly or indirectly conduce to this absorbing desire is left in abeyance until a more convenient season, and thus a state of mind is gradually superinduced, the very antithesis of sociality in its broad expansive sense.

“But, notwithstanding these admissions, Toronto in a social point of view presents rather an agreeable

aspect. Benevolent and Charitable Institutions, Churches, Colleges, Institutes, Common Schools, and Educational Establishments of higher pretensions, meet you at every turning. An air of quietness, order and respectability pervades the streets during the week (thanks to our police,) and on the Sabbath day the churches are comfortably filled. Within these few years several Mutual Improvement and Debating Societies have been formed with a view to direct the thoughts of our young men to subjects of lasting interest. Our mechanics and artizans earn good wages and live respectably, many of them on their own property, which the proceeds of a few years' steady employment, well-husbanded, have enabled them to acquire. Our best and most successful mercantile and professional men are all self-made, and no one, therefore, claims priority of consideration. Altogether, then, the contour of our social arrangements is exceedingly pleasing, and certainly satisfactory."

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## MASONRY.

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### MEMORANDA OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF MASONRY IN CANADA.

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From a Masonic *Vade Mecum* published in 1797, we find there was a very old Lodge in Quebec, called the Merchant's Lodge No. 151 on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England; and strange as it may appear the Lodges numbered from 151 to 155 inclusive, were all in Quebec or Montreal. They are as follows:

- 151—Merchant's.....Quebec.
- 152—St. Andrew's.....Quebec.
- 153—St. Patrick's .....Quebec.
- 154—St. Peter's.....Montreal.
- 155—Select.....Quebec.

No reason has transpired for this sudden issue of four warrants for Quebec, and one for Montreal, as will be seen, at a date long prior to the publication of the *Vade Mecum* referred to. The only probable explanation appears to be that warrants were issued to brethren in Quebec with authority as soon as a sufficient number of persons joined from any certain locality to transfer the warrant to that place and thus save time and expense in the institution of the Order in this Province. Moreover at that early day, it is probable the Grand Lodge of England was incited to greater zeal and activity in this direction, by the spread of the Order in the United States, through the efforts of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The British possessions at this time, extended to the Mississippi on the west, and as far south as the Ohio River. Before the encroaching power of the United States had forced the contraction of the

Western boundary of the British Provinces, an old Lodge No. 289 was established in Detroit. Its name cannot at present be ascertained. Another Lodge was subsequently established by the Grand Lodge of England, viz.—Union Lodge No. 320, E. R.

Again, we find St. John's Lodge No. 430 at Niagara, and the Rawdon No. 489 at Toronto. The first mention found of the Rawdon Lodge is in 1793, when we are in the brief language of the report informed that the Rawdon Lodge had existed *some time*. How long prior has not hitherto been ascertained. By looking briefly at the rate of progress of the Order in more early days, under the Grand Lodge of England and especially when the Athol Grand Lodge held a divided sway, one is forced into the conviction that the Merchant's Lodge at Quebec, must have been established shortly after the settlement of the place. On the 21st day of June, 1764, an advertisement appeared in the *Quebec Gazette* inviting the brethren who happened to be in that city to join in celebrating the approaching festival of St. John.

Of some other Lodges, all known of them is, that they existed, and are not.

The writer of this article has received a memorandum respecting an old Lodge in Detroit, as follows: "Zion Lodge, No. 10, Canada,—Warrant signed by James Davidson, Grand Secretary of Canada, and dated at Detroit, 19th December, 1794;—now Zion Lodge, No. 1, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Michigan—minute books and records complete from its organization." The records of this Lodge would, it is apprehended, throw light on some dark spots in the History of Masonry.

It will now be proper to notice the effort made to extend Masonry in this Province, by the Duke of Athol, and the disastrous confusion into which the royal craft was thrown by the ignorance and stupidity of his accredited agent. The Duke was Grand Master of that section of the Masons in England who adhered to what was called after him, the Athol Grand Lodge in contradistinction to the Grand Lodge of England.

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He appointed one William Jarvis, Provincial Grand Master, with power to grant *dispensations* to open new Lodges *but not to issue warrants*, this power being alone vested by Masonic Law in the Grand Lodge. Jarvis was entirely unfit for the position to which he was advanced. From what we can learn, ignorant of Masonic principles, too indolent or careless to attend to his duties, he trusted everything to Christopher Danby. We have never yet had the pleasure of knowing any one who believed either Danby or Jarvis had read their letter of authority until it was too late to remedy the gross irregularities which were introduced. Danby seems to have been a sort of dashing fellow. The opportunity had arrived when he could make for himself a lasting name and he did it, though with a result far different from what he intended. Jarvis was an employee of the Government, the seat of which was up to 1791 in Niagara. This place was therefore, during that time the seat of the Provincial Grand Lodge. Jarvis' duty was merely to issue dispensations for the holding of Lodges, and then make application to the Athol Grand Lodge for warrants as they are technically called. This course would have avoided a great deal of the misfortunes of the craft which will be mentioned in due course. Under the advice of the irrepressible Danby, he issued dispensations and then without sending any application to England or apprising the Grand Lodge of his doings, issued warrants successively to the different Lodges, commencing with No. 1, on a so called Register. Among these we find Lodges: at Niagara, 1; Queenston, 2; to the Rangers, 3; Niagara, 4; etc. In all there were some twenty Lodges thus formed. Lodges they were not strictly speaking, for they were illegal and clandestine, making masons without any proper authority. This the members discovered to their cost some years afterwards.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was not removed to Toronto in 1797, on the occasion of the removal of the seat of Government, but still continued to meet at Niagara. Provincial Grand Master Jarvis, still



continued his office with his accustomed masterly inactivity. Though nominally the head, he was in time completely ignored by the Provincial Grand Lodge. His, or rather Danby's illegal and unconstitutional government had thrown the whole craft into disorder, and like a riderless steed, the Provincial Grand Lodge, in vain attempted to direct its own course. No one had the wisdom (which can only be gained by a well directed experience) to guide it out of the labyrinth of error into which it had fallen. In this brief sketch there is not space to point out the numerous blunders and fatal mistakes into which the brethren had fallen. Suffice to say that one can only wonder how by any chance so much mismanagement could have wedged itself into so small a space.

In 1800 the Rawdon Lodge the progenitor of the present St. Andrew's Lodge at Toronto, from some unaccountable surmise, presuming that they were acting illegally, gave up the genuine warrant issued by the Grand Lodge of England, and took out a spurious one from P.G. M. Jarvis.

All mismanagement sooner or later works its own cure or destruction. The Provincial Grand Lodge remonstrated with Jarvis for his neglect as was perfectly justifiable but without avail. Then as though the previous disregard of all law order and tradition only paved the way for down right rebellion, the Provincial Grand Lodge at Niagara, elected a Mr. George Forsyth Provincial Grand Master. They even went further. They formed a *sort* of Grand Lodge. We say *sort* of Grand Lodge advisedly: for while they were afraid to proclaim a grand Lodge, yet in a covert manner it was intimated that such might be the effect of their action. It is somewhat remarkable that a body of men who had committed so many blunders, and had taken such illegal measures should hesitate at this last crowning piece of folly. Danby was conspicuous in this movement. He had thrown overboard his old patron, and cast his fortunes amongst the aspirants. His effrontery had almost failed him and he resorted to cunning.

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The Niagara Grand Lodge endeavoured to gain the ascendancy, but never succeeded, becoming anything more than a local institution.

Jarvis at last became aroused from his lethargy and perhaps read his patent of authority. He summoned a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge to meet on 10th February, 1804 at York (now Toronto.) At this meeting Toronto was fixed upon as the permanent seat of the Provincial Grand Lodge. The Niagara so-called Grand Lodge was denounced; a communication was forwarded to the Athol Grand Lodge, stating this action, and a circular letter addressed to all the Lodges, holding warrants from Jarvis commonly known as the Jarvis Lodges, a name highly appropriate, for they were not Masonic. The only result of this frantic action was a snubbing from the Secretary of the Athol Grand Lodge, who reminded Jarvis of his long career of misgovernment, and asked his attention to putting matters to rights. Alas! He had fallen never more to rise—his knees had doubled under him—he had literally abandoned the helm, and the Masonic ship was allowed to drift whithersoever the winds listed. An effort to rouse him was made in 1809 but without effect. And so he lived the remainder of his Masonic days till 1816, when he passed to that "bourne whence no traveller returns."

In the meantime the Niagara brethren had made fitful endeavours to live and increase, and in 1817 still claimed to be the *Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada*. Nothing is known of the history of the craft during the war of 1812, but it is probable that the records of the so called Niagara Grand Lodge and other Lodges among the number had been lost.

On the 17th May, 1817, one of the Jarvis Lodges—the Addington, No. 13, of Bath—took the initiative in a movement, which, though to the Masonic jurist curious in the extreme, gives to that Lodge a well merited celebrity in the history of Masonry in this Province: Well knowing the illegality of the so called Grand Lodge at Niagara, believing them-

selves to be a properly organized body, and feeling deeply the utter futility of the organization without a Grand Master to direct and a Grand Secretary to transact the business, this Lodge addressed a circular letter to all sister Lodges, setting forth "the distressed situation of Masonry," and asking, if their views were concurred in, the appointment of delegates to meet at Kingston on the fourth Wednesday of August, A.D. 1817, "to take into consideration the importance of moving an address to the Grand Lodge of England, praying them to take into consideration their cause and sanction their nomination of a Provincial Grand Master according to the ancient usages of Masonry." The convention was well attended. Mr. Roderic Mackay was nominated, as the person they wished to be Provincial Grand Master, and an address to the Duke of Sussex—Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England—was adopted, setting forth the decease of Provincial Grand Master Jarvis, stating briefly the unfortunate condition of the craft, and asking the appointment of Mr. Mackay to the position of Provincial Grand Master.

It will be remembered by the Masonic student that the Grand Lodge of England, and the Athol Grand Lodge had united in 1813, and formed the present Grand Lodge of England. The Grand Lodge of England was therefore responsible for the acts of Jarvis as a deputy of the Duke of Athol, and was bound to make good the wrongs suffered by Canadian Masons through Jarvis's mismanagement. The address was forwarded to the Grand Secretary of England on 4th September, 1817. Thus ended the first of a series of conventions. But the absurd want of courtesy and attention which characterized the reign of Jarvis was imitated by his superiors. For a long year the communication of the convention was disregarded, but the patience of the craft was not exhausted. They still waited "hoping against hope." On the 9th September, 1818, however, an accident occurred which rendered further waiting needless. Roderic Mackay was unfortun

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## SECOND CONVENTION.

On the 10th February, 1819, the convention again assembled, and determined on a thorough organization, inspection and government of the craft, at the same time holding themselves amenable for their conduct to the United Grand Lodge of England whose supremacy they acknowledged, and whose protection they courted. A system of regulations was adopted and a Grand Lecturer appointed at a salary of £100 per year. Among the peculiarities of this body may be considered the endorsation of permission to work, on the back of the original warrants of all Lodges which recognized the convention, the general power of granting dispensation where the good of the craft might be promoted thereby, and the power of the President or Vice-President to grant dispensations to open new Lodges. Copies of the proceedings and an address reciting the action of the first convention, and the decease of Roderic Mackay, were directed to be forwarded to the United Grand Lodge of England. The Secretary of the convention forwarded the papers, and also the sum of £80, lest any obstacle to their intercourse should arise out of pecuniary matters. For the year ensuing, the condition of Masonry was well looked after. The officers, so far as their knowledge extended, were thoroughly efficient. Benjamin McAlister, who boasted the somewhat synodical title of *moderator*, was Grand Lecturer, or as he was pertinently termed Grand Visitor. He visited each Lodge once and some of them twice, and exemplified the work besides giving other useful instruction. Once more the fraternity had to complain of the gross neglect of the English officials. We would fain omit any mention of such unpleasant matters, but so much of the unhappiness and bickerings of the craft here is due directly or indirectly to the insolent disregard

of the commonest civility on the part of the officers of the Grand Lodge of England, that no history would be complete without frequent allusion to the subject. In fact it would be difficult to point out a single instance in which their official acts has been characterized by promptness and courtesy.

#### THIRD CONVENTION.

On the re-assembling of the convention (15th of February, 1820,) it was announced that the draft for £30 sent a year before had been paid. This information had been obtained through the officers of the bank from which the draft had been purchased. Still no acknowledgment had been received from the Grand Lodge of England. The money had been pocketed without even the business courtesy of a formal receipt. Again the Secretary of the Convention communicated with the Grand Lodge of England, and this time in a tone savouring more of tartness than oily circumlocution.

#### FOURTH CONVENTION.

Convention met again on 12th February 1821. Once more the complaint arose "no answer from England." Yet no one is downcast—no one forsakes his post because he is neglected. There were in those days hearts of oak who knew nothing but to bring their ship safe to land. With mild but characteristic determination an inquiry is set on foot to trace the draft and ferret out the man who "pocketed the cash." What is now the Province of Ontario was divided into five districts, viz:—Johnstown, Midland, Newcastle, Home and Gore, and London and Niagara, and a District Visitor appointed to each. Thus the well being of the institution was ever foremost in their minds. During this year a man came to the surface whose memory will long be cherished

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by those who have the happiness to peruse his Mas-  
-onic correspondence. What part he took, in the  
first arrangements for the convention, we are not  
aware; but certainly the whole fabric seems to indi-  
-cate grasp of his intellect and masterly touch. He  
was then a school-master at Bath. He however,  
shortly after emerged from his seclusion and recei-  
-ved a position in the office of Provincial Secretary  
in those early days of family influence when it re-  
-quired the friendship of some dignitary to gain even  
the humblest office in the gift of the Crown. This  
man was John Dean. Through the medium of a  
friend named T. Laughton, he tracked the draft into  
the hands of the Grand Secretary of the United  
Grand Lodge of England, and ascertained the appa-  
-rent cause of his inattention. Once in possession of  
the necessary facts, he set himself the task of plac-  
-ing the Masonry of that day on a firm and legal  
basis.

In a letter of great length which would be  
-creditable to a statesman, he traces the history of  
Masonry in the Province from the appointment of  
Jarvis down to his own time, points out the obliga-  
-tion of the United Grand Lodge of England to re-  
-dress the wrongs inflicted by Jarvis the accredited  
agent of the Athol Grand Lcde, pointedly asks what  
he had done with the money, and whether the nu-  
-merous letters and petitions had been laid before the  
Grand Lodge of England. Mr. Laughton made it  
his business to see that this communication reached  
its proper destination. The case had been well put  
and traced by a friendly witness into the hands of  
the proper parties. The issue could no longer be  
evaded, Dean did his work well. With what pleasure  
must he have read the letter of Simon McGillivray,  
announcing the result of his toil. In our haste to  
chronicle the good fruits of Dean's labor, we must  
not forget to mention the fifth and last meeting of  
the convention, which took place on the 11th Fe-  
-bruary, 1822.

## LAST CONVENTION.

The interests of the order were properly cared for, and strange to say the last and dying act of this convention was the appointment of a committee "to the members of which the Secretary shall communicate all news he may receive of our application to the United Grand Lodge of England, and that such committee be ordered to report at our next annual meeting, the result of their correspondence and consultations. The object of appointing such committee being to concert such means hereafter to be adopted as may be deemed proper, upon further learning the intentions of the United Grand Lodge of England." For more than five years it ruled the craft with great wisdom and energy. Its proceedings evince the most perfect harmony. But how shall we praise their dogged loyalty to their supposed mother Grand Lodge. With a devotion almost amounting to veneration they adhered to their traditions. There was no direct insult offered—but there was that which is harder to bear—a persistent ignoring of their Masonic standing. Their communications were unanswered and their money pocketed without acknowledgment. Their petitions and their assurances of loyalty to their mother Grand Lodge were met only by uncompromising and austere silence. Yet they remained unshaken in their fidelity. So passes out of review this memorable convention of Lodges worked without authority, and Masons admittedly clandestine. They believed they were right, and persevered knocking at the door of their supposed mother's house until she received and adopted them as her own.

Simon McGillivray arrived in Canada in the early part of July, 1822. The Duke of Sussex had appointed him Provincial Grand Master and gave him a special commission to examine and report upon the condition of Masonry, and to suggest such a course of procedure as might at once be consistent with the usages of Masonry, the dignity of the

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Grand Lodge of England, and the undoubted rights of Canadian Masons. He had been one of the Grand Wardens of the Grand Lodge of England and was eminently qualified for the difficult task assigned him. His first Masonic act was to write a letter under date, 20th July, 1822, to John Dean, in which he explained the course of action he intended to adopt, and requested him to promulgate among the craft the knowledge of his (McGillivray's,) mission. His next official act was on the same day to address a communication to Edward McBride, of Niagara, in which he pointed out the illegal proceedings of what is known as the Niagara Grand Lodge—the prerogatives and powers of the Grand Lodge of England, and the desire of H.R.H., the Duke of Sussex to be made acquainted with the state of Masonry, so that he might inaugurate measures for its improvement.

McGillivray set about his work in earnest. He held a conference with the leading Masons in both sections of the Province, and then called a convention to meet in York, now Toronto on the 20th Sept., 1822. But before holding any official and authoritative communication with the illegal lodges, it was necessary they should first submit to the Grand Lodge of England. How this might be done was pointed out in a circular addressed to each Lodge by John Dean, who had been appointed Provincial Grand Secretary. The following extract will explain:—

“Previous to your representatives being received in the Provincial Grand Lodge, a new dispensation will be necessary, in order to obtain which, a petition (a blank form of which you herewith have) signed by as many of your members as possible, and by seven at least, must be presented, accompanied by,—

“1. A copy of the warrant or dispensation, under which the Lodge has heretofore acted.

“2. A list of the present actual subscribing members.

“3. A copy of your By-Laws and Regulations.

“4. A payment of 1s. 8d., currency of each mem-



ber, as the registering fee to the Grand Lodge and further payment of 7s. 3d., currency, each for such members as wished to obtain a Grand Lodge Certificate.

"And the Master or Representation of each Lodge must also bring up and exhibit the original warrant or dispensation under which it has acted."

Such a complete submission was something more than some of the irrepressible members from Niagara could at first accept. They had however to cope with a person very different from the weak and ignorant Jarvis. No insinuations of hostility could change his purpose, and no covertly put hint disarm him of his equanimity. McGillivray was in every way equal to the task before him. He was firm yet conciliatory. He possessed great sagacity and knowledge of human nature which excellent gifts were supplemented by an intimate acquaintance with the system of Masonry he was re-establishing. The delegates began to arrive on the 18th of the month, but until the 21st nothing had been accomplished except the issuing of the necessary dispensations. On Monday the 23rd, the Provincial Grand Lodge was duly opened and Masonry once more established on a legal basis. Warrants were subsequently obtained from England for all those Lodges which had been represented at the convention. One cannot read the records and reports referring to this period without admiring the wonderful prudence of Simon McGillivray. He came to Montreal in July and in September he had become perfectly conversant with all the difficulties, intricacies, social jealousies, ambitions, prejudices, habits and customs of some hundreds of Masons extending over a section of country 500 miles in length. He makes one stand aside and reconciles him to his lot by appointing a member of his family to a position of honor. He distributes the offices in his gift without fear or favour but with the sole object of securing harmony and permanency to the institution.

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The following were the officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge selected by him,

James Fitzgibbon (Toronto)	Dept. Pro. G. M.
W. J. Kerr	“ G. S. W.
Benjamin Fairfield	“ J. W.
Hon. John H. Dunn	“ Trea.
Rev. William Smart	“ Chap.
John Dean	“ Sec.
Bernard Turquand	“ “
Elias Adams	“ S. D.
Alex. J. Ferris	“ J. D.

A passing notice of some of these will serve to illustrate the discretion of Mr. McGillivray.

James Fitzgibbon was well qualified in every way and had been previously nominated by the Kingston convention for the position of Provincial Grand Master. The adherents of the convention must have been satisfied, although no reference to the convention was permitted to be inserted in the minutes.

W. J. Kerr was the son of Dr. Kerr who had in the capacity of Provincial Grand Master at Niagara for a season, ruled that section of the craft. Dr. Kerr and another were permitted to retire into private life retaining rank while W. J. Kerr was with a view of making things pleasant, promoted to the office of P.G.S.W. But here arose another difficulty. G.M. Phillips was the last President of the Kingston Convention and entitled to quite as much consideration as any one of the Western section. He was therefore made a Past Provincial Grand Master and Benjamin Fairfield, a respectable lawyer of Kingston and friendly with Phillips was appointed P.G.J.W. So far things went smoothly.

The masons when required to make payments to Mr. McGillivray for new warrants and certificates complained that they had previously paid some one else and suggested that they might at some future period be called upon again for the same fees, the more especially as the new Provincial Grand Master

was a new importation from England and shortly about to return there. All suspicions were at once set at rest by the appointment of one of the most respectable and responsible men in the Province, as Treasurer. He was a Toronto man, and together with Fitzgibbon represented the central portion of the Province.

The appointment of chaplain was another sop thrown to Brockville. John Dean's appointment as Provincial Secretary gave complete satisfaction to all the members of the late Convention. Once more another has to stand aside. George Adams who arrogated to himself the honor of Provincial Grand Master was requested by Mr. McGillivray to retire into the ranks—but his fall must be made as easy as possible, so his son is picked up and made Senior Deacon. Mr. Adam's ire is at once "bottled up." The troubles however are not all over. The members of the old Convention had a majority and all this favour to quiet the Niagara brethren was likely to create a "muss," when A. J. Ferris, a young lawyer from Kingston was "popped into" the Provincial Grand Junior Deacon's chair. Their anger was averted, their prejudices satisfied, a few honors were scattered about and the troubled waters became calm.

Little more remains to be said of the Masonry of this period. McGillivray did his work well and on the 7th Oct. 1822, in a letter to James Fitzgibbon, commits the care of the craft to him with such suggestions as he thought would be serviceable in case of future trouble. For a few years there is nothing of importance to chronicle until the anti-Masonic excitement burst forth in all its fury over this Continent. Something had happened to poor Morgan, and though subsequent investigation has shown to a certainty that the Masons could not possibly have had anything to do with his disappearance yet the greatest indignation was roused and to be called a Mason, was to be singled out as an object of derision. In time the storm passed over—the sky cleared—and the sun of Ma-

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The doctrines of territorial jurisdiction had not at this time been very rigidly enforced, and by the majority of English, Irish, and Scotch Masons, seems scarcely to have been understood. Hence we find Lodges springing up here and there, first from England, then from Scotland, and again others planted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland. They subsisted in what may be termed a sort of "happy family" arrangement until the organization of the present Grand Lodge of Canada. The peace and contentment which prevailed among Lodges hailing from divers jurisdictions while all the time it was quite competent for any three Lodges to form a Grand Lodge, claim exclusive jurisdiction and force the others into submission on pain of exclusion from the majority of regularly constituted Grand Lodges, speak volumes in praise of their good nature, but little for their energy or capacity. Just prior to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, there were seventy or more, legally constituted Lodges, and instead of dallying with the parent bodies in Europe, they might at once have proceeded to the formation of a Supreme Grand Lodge.

On the 3rd day of February, 1847, a warrant was issued by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, constituting King Solomon's Lodge, Toronto, No. 222, and now No. 22 on the Registry of Canada. To this Lodge much credit is due for its indefatigable exertions in favour of self-government—exertions which had much to do in accelerating, if not causing the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada. It is proper, however, to say, the members of King Solomon's, in their first movement, contemplated nothing more extensive than the formation of a local body for the government of the ten Irish Lodges then existing in the Province. This they sought through the means of a Convention of Masters, Past Masters and Wardens of these ten Lodges called to meet in Hamilton, in accordance with a resolution passed on the 10th day of November, 1853. The Convention met pur-

suant to call on the 24th of the same month, and Thomas Bird Harris, the present Grand Secretary, was chosen President. The discussion resulted in a very generally expressed desire to form an Independent Grand Lodge; but as the delegates had not proper authority to vote for this measure, they were obliged to return to their Lodges for new instructions and increased power. King Solomon's Lodge passed resolutions in favour of an Independent Grand Lodge, and instructed the delegates to the next convention to urge a joint action with the English and Scotch Lodges. On the assembling of the Convention at London, 4th of May, 1854, a Committee was appointed to report a draft constitution for the Grand Lodge of Canada West at an adjourned meeting in Hamilton.

On the 19th of October, the Convention met at Hamilton; but as the Committee was not prepared with a report it was again adjourned to meet at Toronto, 9th November, 1854. Here we have a singular change in affairs. Having provided thus far with the greatest caution and regularity, they fall into the absurd idea of asking the establishment of a Provincial Grand Lodge, under the Grand Lodge of Ireland; but with the *power of issuing warrants* for new Lodges. How this came about may be briefly stated: The Irish officials had obtained information of the movement, and made a proposition to the Convention, to establish the Provincial Grand Lodge with *extraordinary* powers, *i. e.*, the power of appointing their own Provincial Grand Master. The Convention pleased with such liberal concessions, agreed to accept upon condition that a further *extraordinary* power was conferred—*viz.*, the privilege of issuing warrants. They ought to have foreseen the answer to such demands, a compliance with which would have been equal to the establishment of a Grand Lodge which had already been refused. But why moralize on the subject? It is the old attachment so strongly manifested by the Kingston Convention. The answer from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, dated 8th January, 1858, was read in King

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Solomon's Lodge, 10th of May, 1855, when the following resolution was passed.

"That the delegates of this Lodge be instructed to advocate at the meeting in Hamilton on the 14th instant (14th May, 1855) a united action with the English Lodges of Canada West *for the purpose of* petitioning the Grand Lodge of England, Ireland, and Scotland, *to grant a united separate Grand Lodge for this Province.*" Though extremely curious, this still shows a strong yearning for independence. A fear of doing something which would make the members notorious, seems to have seized the Convention. So they began looking about for some one else to help them. The English Provincial Grand Lodge would meet on the 19th July following. Happy thought! A deputation was sent to propose open rebellion. The Provincial Grand Master as was to have been expected, raled all such suggestions out of order. Now the fever heat was on. The delegates to the Provincial Grand Lodge were fired by this enthusiasm of their Irish brethren. A meeting was called after the adjournment of the Provincial Grand Lodge; a *general* Convention called to meet in Hamilton, on the 10th day of October following. At this time wiser heads and stronger wills had taken hold of affairs. The representatives of forty-one regularly constituted lodges met, and at once proceeded to form, and did form the "Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Canada," with Col. William Mercer Wilson, one of the most distinguished Masons of the age, as M. W. Grand Master, and Thomas Bird Harris, as Grand Secretary. From the first outset, the career of the Grand Lodge has been most successful, and it is now one of the largest and most respected Grand bodies in the world.

It is merely for the purpose of accuracy, we mention here the covert and bitter assaults made on the Grand Lodge of Canada, by the Provincial Grand Lodge. The golden opportunity of dissolving itself, and having the honor of instituting a new era in the craft, had passed forever, leaving only bitterness and disappointment. It is an odd old maxim, that "there

is nothing so successful as success." Chagrin gave place to a longing for friendly relations. After a series of negotiations tending towards a union between the two bodies, it was finally accomplished on the 19th of July, 1858, and the Grand Lodge of Canada obtained supreme authority, if she had only chosen to assert it. It was at this time the Grand Lodge of Canada should have proclaimed sole and absolute jurisdiction over Canada, and forced all other lodges to have surrendered their warrants, under pain of exclusion and severance of friendly intercourse. Instead of this, it was only declared that no lodge could thereafter be legally instituted in Canada under any other authority than that of the Grand Lodge of Canada. Doubtless this was a mild and good-natured way of treating the refractory lodges; but it was not dictated by wisdom, as subsequent events have fully proved. In the recent trouble known as the Quebec difficulty, it has been urged with great force that, although the Grand Lodge of Canada might have proclaimed *absolute* jurisdiction over the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, *she did not*, and by that neglect forfeited her right to object to the formation of a new Grand Lodge in the Province of Quebec. Some may think there is not much force in the objection. To these we answer: several of the Grand Lodges that have recognized Quebec based their opinion upon it, and recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec accordingly. What may be the issue of this much vexed question, and how the parties will extricate themselves from the *nasty snarl* into which they have fallen, it is impossible to predict. The ingenuity of some "artful dodger" is much wanted, and his price is equal to his *avoirdupois* in gold.

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OFFICERS.

James Seymour, St. Catharines.....	Grand Master
Thomas White, jr., Montreal.....	Deputy Grand Master
Allan McLean, Ingersoll.....	Grand Senior Warden
R. P. Stephens, Toronto.....	“ Junior “
Rev. C. Forest, Merrickville.....	“ Chaplain “
Henry Groff, Simcoe.....	“ Treasurer
J. B. Bickell, Brooklyn.....	“ Registrar
T. B. Harris, Hamilton.....	“ Secretary
E. Racicot, Sweetsburg.....	“ S. D.
H. J. Summers, Belle Ewart....	“ J. D.
Chauncy Bennett, Port Rowan..	“ Supt. of Works
James Gibson, Windsor.....	“ D. of C.
J. J. Mason, Hamilton.....	Asst. Grand Secretary
John Dale, St. Catharines.....	“ D. of C.
Peter Paterson, Paterson .....	“ Sword Bearer
Rev. E. W. Beaven, Arnprior....	Grand Organist
N. L. Steiner, Toronto.....	Asst. Grand Organist
F. H. Staunton, Dundas.....	Grand Pursuivant
Peter McD. McTavish, Montreal	} Grand Stewards
William Carey, London.....	
W. L. P. Eager, Milton.....	
T. B. Bain, Tilsonburg .....	
J. B. Holden, Caledonia.....	
W. S. Bennett, Galt.....	
C. B. Nimmo, Port Colborne....	
D. A. Creasor, Owen Sound.....	
Hugh O'Neil, Campbellsford....	
Thomas Brook, Perth.....	
G. S. Oldreive, Kingston.....	
James B. Ormand, Peterboro.	} Grand Tyler.
W. W. Summers, Hamilton....	



## DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

John Tracy, Petrolia.....	St. Clair	District.
G. Billington, Strathroy.....	London	"
P. J. Brown, Ingersoll.....	Wilson	"
I. F. Toms, Goderich.....	Huron	"
A. B. Petrie, Guelph.....	Wellington	"
E. Mitchell, Hamilton.....	Hamilton	"
R. M. Wilson, Niagara.....	Niagara	"
J. K. Kerr, Toronto.....	Toronto	"
J. Wright, Port Hope.....	Ontario	"
E. C. Flint, Belleville.....	Prince Edward	"
John Kerr, Kingston.....	St. Lawrence	"
E. C. Barber, Ottawa.....	Ottawa	"
J. Urquhart, jr., Montreal.....	Montreal	"
J. Erskine, Waterloo.....	Bedford	"
W. T. Rickaby, Three Rivers...	Quebec	"

## ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Unavoidable circumstances have occurred which prevent the insertion of the article upon Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. We subjoin, however, the list of Officers:—

T. Douglas Harington, Ottawa..	Grand Z.	} Grand Council.
S. Bickerton Harman, Toronto..	" H.	
F. Montague Sowdon, Montreal..	" G.	} Scribe E.
T. Bird Harris, Hamilton.....	"	
Robert Ramsay, Orillia.....	"	" N.
Fred. J. Menet, Toronto.....	"	Prin. Soj'r.
John V. Noel, Kingston.....	"	Treasurer.
John Wilson, Simcoe.....	"	Registrar.
John Nixon, Toronto.....	"	Janitor.

Jno. A.  
C. L. I.  
John L.  
Edward  
Thoma  
John W.  
Donald  
Geo. M.  
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GRAND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Jno. A. MacKenzie, Sarnia.....London District.  
C. L. Beard, Woolstock.....Wilson "  
John Dutton, Stratford.....Huron "  
Edward Mitchell, Hamilton.....Hamilton "  
Thomas Sargant, Toronto.....Toronto "  
John Wright, Peterboro'.....Ontario "  
Donald Ross, Picton.....Prince Edw'd "  
Geo. M. Wilkinson, Kingston...Central "  
I. H. Stearns, Montreal.....Montreal "  
E. Kemp, Nelsonville.....Eastern T'ps "  
J. Dunbar, Quebec.....Quebec "  
D. R. Munro, St. John.....N. Brunswick "

Hugh A. Mackay, Hamilton.....Grand 1st Ass't Soj'r  
N. Gordon Bigelow, Toronto... " 2nd "  
D. S. Eastwood, Ottawa..... " Sword Bearer  
E. R. Carpenter, Collingwood.. " Standard "  
Yeoman Gibson, Whitby..... " Dir. Ceremonies  
Francis Westlake, London..... " Organist  
M. Dowsley, Prescott..... " Pursuivant  
Geo. Groves, St. Catharines..... }  
John Tweddell, Quebec..... } " Stewards  
John L. Harris, Mooreton, N.B. }  
Alex. Matheson, Stratford..... }

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ARK MARINERS.

This Order was introduced into Canada by Col. W. J. B. McLeod Moore, whom we shall have frequent cause to mention in these pages. He occupies the position of Representative and Inspector General for the whole of Canada, with full authority from the Grand Ark Lodge of England and Wales to institute Lodges, and generally to do whatever may seem likely to benefit the Order. W. Com. George C.

Longley, of Maitland, applied for and obtained the warrant for the "Morton Edward's" Lodge, at Maitland, the first in the Dominion. The "Olive Branch" Lodge, at Orillia, was next instituted by Robert Ramsay, as the first W. Com. N. W. Com. N. Gordon Bigelow obtained a warrant for the "McLeod Moore" Lodge, at Toronto. The degree had been many years ago communicated by the First Principal of St. John's Chapter, Toronto, under the authority of the Grand Chapter of Scotland. But it had never been *worked*, and like all other degrees which are neglected was soon forgotten. It is generally understood that a Grand Lodge for the Dominion will soon be formed, and this branch of Masonry put upon a firm footing.

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### CRYPTIC MASONRY.

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#### ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

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T. D. Harrington .....	M. P. G. M.
Daniel Spry .....	R. P. D. G. M.
W. J. B. McLeod Moore.	P. D. G. M.
Thomas Sargant.....	R. P. G. M.
G. H. Patterson, .....	Ins. Genl. Western Division
D. McLellan .....	Ins. Genl. Eastern Division
N. Gordon Bigelow....	Ins. Genl., Quebec.
R. Ramsay .....	Grand Recorder
T. W. Anderson.....	Grand Treasurer
J. W. H. Wilson.....	Capt. of Guards
Rev. Canon Ramsay.....	Grand Chaplain
M. McLeod .....	Master of ceremonies
W. Elliot .....	Conductor
G. H. Corbett.....	} Stewards
J. A. Ardagh.....	
John L. Dixon. ....	Sentinel

The degrees conferred in Councils (as the regular meetings are called) of Royal and Select Masters

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were introduced into the Dominion from the United States, by Robert Marshall of St. John's, New Brunswick, in 1867. Mr. Marshall's efforts were crowned with success. In a very short time a sufficient number of councils were established to enable him to form a Grand Council for New Brunswick. He was elected first Grand Master and immediately communicated with Mr. T. D. Harrington of Ottawa, with a view to introducing the rite in Ontario and Quebec and issued a patent giving him full authority. A few here and there had received the degrees, but no regularly organized bodies were formed until 1870. Robert Ramsay of Orillia, ever in the fore front in such matters, has the honor of establishing the first Council in Ontario. At a special assembly of the Grand Council of New Brunswick, held in November, 1870, a warrant was issued, constituting the *Shekinah* Council of Orillia. Next in the roll of honor, appears the name of Daniel Spry, the present Deputy Grand Master. To him *Adoniram* Council owes its existence. The warrant bears date the 13th January, 1871. The *Zabud* Council of Bradford, was the next in order of time, under T. Sargent, and then followed the *Harrington* of Galt, under G. H. Patterson.

Around this few had gathered a couple of scores of enterprising and able masons. They determined that the rite should be placed fairly before the Canadian fraternity, and already the harvest has arrived. Applications for councils are coming in more rapidly than had been anticipated.

On the 8th of August, 1871, pursuant to a call made by a circular forwarded to each Council, there assembled in the Masonic Hall, Toronto, a full quota of delegates and distinguished visitors, for the purpose of forming a Grand Council for Ontario. It would seem superfluous to add they did so on the spot. Jurisdiction was claimed over the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The election of officers resulted in the selection of the list prefixed to this article.

The Grand Council of New Brunswick and several

as the regular  
 elect Masters

other Grand Councils have already extended a fraternal recognition. The honors of this grade are open only to those who love labour as well as Masonry. If any one has regularly worked his way through the various offices in the prior grades, and ultimately attains the mastership of a Council, it may be fairly said that his chances of death from intellectual stagnation are very doubtful.

### ORDER OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL.

R. E. Frater,	W. J. B. McLeod Moore,	Grand Prior.
"	T. D. Harrington...	Deputy Prior.
"	T. B. Harris.....	Grand Chancellor.
"	S. B. Harman.....	Pro. G. Com. Ont.
"	A. A. Stevenson....	" " " Quebec.
"	Robert Marshall....	Grand Seneschal.
"	J. W. Murton.....	Prov. Gd. Prior.
"	Henry Robertson...	Pro. Gd. Sub-Prior.
"	Rev. V. Clementi..	Grand Prelate.
"	H. W. Day.....	Grand 1st. Capt.
"	E. M. Copeland.....	" 2nd "
"	T. B. Harris..	" Chancellor.
"	C. Schomberg Elliott	" Vice-Chan.
"	Charles Magill....	" Registrar.
"	S. H. Henderson...	" Treasurer.
"	W. R. Harris.....	" Chamb'lain.
"	E. R. Carpenter....	" Hospitaller.
"	James F. Denistoun	" D. of C.
"	E. C. Flint.....	" 1st. Expert.
"	G. D. Wyman.....	" 2nd "
"	Marcellus Crombie..	" 1st St'd. Br.
"	D. Pitceathly.....	" 2nd " "
"	A. R. Boswell.....	" Almoner.
"	J. H. Steams.....	" 1st Aide-de-C.
"	H. W. Delaney.....	" 2nd " "
"	W. W. Wait.....	" Capt of lines
"	Charles Ostrauder..	" 1st Herald.
"	Robert Taylor.....	" 2nd "
"	John Kennedy.....	" Stan'd Bea'
"	John Dixon.....	" Equerry.

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Grand Prelate.  
Grand 1st. Cap.  
" 2nd " "  
" Chancellor.  
" Vice-Chan.  
" Registrar.  
" Treasurer.  
" Chamb'rlain.  
" Hospitaller.  
" D. of C.  
" 1st. Expert.  
" 2nd " "  
" 1st St'd. Br.  
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" Almoner.  
" 1st Aide-de-C  
" 2nd " " "  
" Capt of lines  
" 1st Herald.  
" 2nd " "  
" Stan'd Bea  
" Equerry.

This knightly order owes its existence in Canada to the zeal and capacity of Colonel William James Bury McLeod Moore, of Laprairie, a member of one of the first families of Scotland, a courteous gentleman and valiant Knight. While an officer in Her Majesty's regular forces, the Colonel travelled extensively, and took a deep interest in what may be known as the higher degrees of Masonry. He founded the Melita, the first Encampment in the Island of Malta. In England he was the recipient of distinguished honor at the hands of the Grand Master of Templars for England, Wales, and the dependencies of the British Crown. On his arrival in this country, shortly prior to 1854, he learned that Templarism was comparatively unknown. The unlearned reader will scarcely understand the meaning of the various words used to denote the higher grades of Masonic assemblies. The ordinary meetings of the primary grade known as *Blue Masonry* are called *Lodges*,—one step higher and they are called *Chapters*,—once more ascend and you have *Councils*,—again advance another grade and there are *Encampments*. Prefix the word *Grand* to any of these titles and you will have the name of the governing body of the grade, except the Temple, in which it is called a *Grand Conclave*. It is all simple enough to the wise. There had at one time been an Encampment in Kingston, but it had long been disbanded. Two only of its members then resided in the place. Diligent inquiry revealed a state of facts similar to the one explained in reference to the Jarvis Lodge in Blue Masonry. The warrant had been issued by one who had no authority to do so, and was therefore irregular. The members of this order, we may parenthetically remark, are called *Fratres*. Though the original warrant was irregular, a certain consideration is always due to those who have unwittingly been misled. Colonel Moore accordingly obtained the signature of these two fratres, Samuel Boyden and Robert Sellers, to the petition for a warrant to open the Hugh de Payens Encampment at Kingston, under the authority of the Grand

Conclave of England and Wales. In forwarding this petition, Colonel Moore also forwarded the irregular warrant, of which he had obtained possession.

In due course the warrant for this Encampment, bearing date 10th March, 1854, was obtained, and Colonel Moore nominated the first eminent Commander, a position which corresponds *mutatis mutandis* with that of master of a Lodge. On the 10th July, 1854, the same eminent frater was appointed Provincial Grand Commander for the Province of Canada. Our readers will gather from the foregoing what name is applied to fratres who attain eminence, *i. e.*, nothing less than the word *eminent* itself.

The second warrant was issued on the 8th of November, 1854, duly constituting the Geoffrey de St. Aldemar Encampment of Toronto under Samuel Bickerton Harman as its first Eminent Commander.

Thomas Douglas Harrington, now of Ottawa, but at that time of Quebec, next obtained the warrant for William de la More, the Martyr Encampment, which is dated the 28th of July, 1855. This Encampment seems to accompany Mr. Harrington. When he left Quebec, it left also; and when he became fully established at Ottawa, then came William de la More, the martyr, also.

We now come in the history of the order of the Temple in this Province to the application of a principle which is well recognized throughout all the different Masonic organizations. One of the essential ingredients in the setting up of a new governing body, whether it be Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Council, or Grand Conclave, is, that there must be present at, and assisting in, its formation, at least three regularly constituted assemblies of the particular grade in question. The three Encampments we have named, took immediate steps towards self-government, and on the 9th of October, 1855, their duly accredited representatives met at Kingston and formed the Provincial Grand Conclave for Canada. This body, under the supervision and

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ed to control the destinies of the order until the year  
of Grace, 1868, known in knightly circles as A. O.  
(or the year of the order) 750, when the Dominion  
of Canada was changed into a Priory, and Colonel  
Moore appointed Grand Prior by patent dated the  
first day of May of that year. It is understood the  
rights and privileges extended to fratres in the Do-  
minion, under the rule of the Grand Priory, are  
greater than under the Provincial Grand Con-  
clave

The Grand Priory assembled for the first time at  
their *headquarters*, (the term by which the place of  
annual meeting is called, in humble representation  
of the language of military men) at Montreal, on  
the 12th of August, 1868. Since this date the  
affairs of state under the guiding hand of Colonel  
Moore have continued to move on smoothly—not a  
ripple disturbs the surface. To the general observer  
the utmost harmony seems prevalent. How long  
this delightful condition may last, it is impossible to  
say. One thing is certain—the time is not far dis-  
tant when the Templar body must, in order to retain  
its position and influence, sever its connection with  
the parent body in England. Canadians are not  
eminently calculated for subordination. They are  
impatient of dictation. They will at all hazards  
govern themselves. The laws of the Templar body  
are, moreover, not much in accordance with the  
feelings of the Canadian fratres. The Grand Prior  
is nominated by the Grand Master of Templars in  
England, and nominates the officers who serve under  
him. It may not be long before the difficulty must  
be met, and it is to be hoped for the peace and good  
of the fraternity, the English authorities will grace-  
fully submit. No very great wisdom is requisite to  
predict that the result will be the same in any  
event.



## RED CROSS OF ROME AND CONSTANTINE.

This ancient and beautiful chivalric order was very popular in the early part of the present century. For some reason it languished subsequently to 1837, until May 1865, when new life was infused into it by the Honorable Sir Knight William Henry White, who was elected Grand Sovereign. Upon his death, which occurred in 1866, Lord Kenlis was elected to succeed him. Lord Kenlis appointed Col. Moore Inspector General for the Dominion, and T. D. Harrington, of Ottawa, Inspector for Ontario and Quebec. Several conclaves have been opened in this country. "Gethsemane" conclave at Orillia, established by Robert Ramsay, has been one of the most successful. The other conclaves are Trenton and Belleville. S. B. Harman has in his possession the Warrant to open a conclave in Toronto—a proceeding which is anxiously waited for by those interested in the rite. It is not improbable that steps will shortly be taken to organize a supreme governing body for the Dominion.

## ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE.

T. D. Harrington, S.G.I.G. 33° Sov. Gd. Commander  
 I. W. Murton, S.G.I.G. 33° . . . . 1st. Lt. Commander  
 Thos. B. Harris, S.G.I.G. 33° . . . 2nd Lt. Commander  
 W. J. B. McL. Moore, S.G.I.G. 33° G.O. & Min. of State  
 Hugh A. Mackay, 32° . . . . . Gd. Chancellor  
 James K. Kerr 32° . . . . . Gd. Treasurer  
 W. Reid 32° . . . . . G.M.A. & Registrar  
 R. Ramsay 32° . . . . . Captain of Guard

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## SCOTTISH RITE.

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t. Lt. Commander  
d Lt. Commander  
O. & Min. of State  
l. Chancellor  
l. Treasurer  
M.A. & Registrar  
Captain of Guard

This rite of Masonry is commonly spoken of and written of by the initial letters A : and A : Rite. It is to this rite all those gentlemen belong, who sport after their names, the portentous figures 18°, 30°, 31°, 32°, and 33°. And when the unlearned reader sees any of these figures after a name he should specially bear in mind that the owner of the name does not of necessity know anything of the English grades saving and excepting only the first three degrees. To explain how this seeming anomaly exists, we will premise that the first three degrees *i. e.*, up to the Master Masons degree are by common consent of all the Grand bodies recognized as the common and neutral ground upon which all Masons throughout the globe may exchange civilities. In other words these three degrees constitute the Masonry which is universal. Beyond these degrees there is nothing which can make any pretensions to universality. The higher Organizations may be useful in their own respective spheres, but they have little or nothing to do with what the public know as Masonry. They belong to different systems and are in some respects local. Gradually as the particular branch extends it becomes divested of its local character and assumes a more prominent place in the Masonry of the age: *x. gr.*—the Royal and Select Masters. Others again are not Masonic in their nature or traditions; but as their portals are opened only to those who have taken certain degrees in Masonry, they are known only through the medium of that institution. Such for example, are the Knights Templar and the order of Rome and Constantine.

Thus then the A : and A : Rite has no connection with the following bodies;—Ark Mariners, Chapter, Councils, Temple, Rome and Constantine and other grades less generally known. Its government is wholly distinct and its members have no right of visitation in these grades. At the same time its members very generally belong to one or more of these grades. This rite seeks for adherents among the more advanced and influential members of the dif-

ferent rites, thus forming a means of fellowship among the most distinguished Masons of the age, and affording the best safeguard against collision and disagreement among other rites. What may ultimately be the result of this system of selection it is not possible to predict. One thing is quite certain, the other grades would do well to be on their guard lest this one, cuckoo like, turn its more legitimate companion out into the cold, and occupy the territory itself.

On the 10th day of August 1871, a scheme was prepared in Hamilton for the future government of the rite in the Dominion and transmitted to the Supreme Grand Council of 33° in England for confirmation. Recently the approval of that body has been received and henceforth the head offices of the rite are presumed to be permanently located in Hamilton. But it must not be supposed that this governing body is independent. All their acts are subject to the approval of the Supreme Grand Council of England and may be amended or reversed as may be thought expedient.

The public has not yet been permitted to see the constitution of this new governing body. A slight hint as to its organization has leaked out. Such as we have we give. Certain powers and privileges were asked by the principal members of the rite in this country. These were granted, and in order that there might not be any doubt on the one hand as to what concessions were made and on the other, as to the sufficiency of the delegated authority, a patent of authority clearly defining the powers and privileges, and specifying the manner in which these were to be exercised was made out and transmitted.

The patent of authority also named those who were to be office bearers and members, and called them in their collective capacity a "Consistory."

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## THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

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The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having now, after an existance of nearly (53) fifty-three years, become, one of the most important of the many benevolent institutions on this Continent, which honors the age in which we live, a short account of its rise and progress, also, a brief glance at its purposes may not prove uninteresting to the many readers of *The History of Toronto and its Institutions*.

The Birth of Odd-Fellowship in America, took place in the City of Baltimore, on the 26th day of April, 1819. In the year 1817, Thomas Wildey—its founder—who for thirteen years previously, had been an indefatigable laborer in the cause of Odd-Fellowship in England, emigrated to America, and settled in the City of Baltimore, and still cherishing the glorious principles of Friendship, Love, and Truth, having long since realized their worth, he determined upon securing for them an abiding place in the hearts of the people of his new home. To this end he worked with his accustomed energy, and although meeting with much disappointment in his labour of love, eventually succeeded in securing the assistance and co-operation of four persons,—who were formerly members of the Order of Odd Fellows in England, and who like himself, had sought and found a home in the New World, and on the 26th of April, 1819, in the hotel known by the name of the Seven Stars, in Second Street, Baltimore, Thomas Wildey, John Welch, John Duncan, John Cheatham,

and Richard Rushworth, became the Charter members of Washington Lodge, No. 1.

From these facts it might be considered that the Independent Order of Odd Fellows were to a certain extent, an off-shot from the Manchester Unity; yet it must be borne in mind, that the organization of this New Lodge, was performed wholly independent of it, and indeed, might be termed, a self-created institution. It nevertheless met with the hearty approval of the Manchester Unity authorities in England, and a Charter bearing date 1st February, 1820, was forwarded to Washington Lodge, No. 1, by the Duke of York Lodge, Preston, Lancaster, and in 1826, a Charter engrossed on parchment, from the Grand Master and Officers of the Order in England, recognizing the Grand Lodge, United States, and relinquishing all claim to jurisdiction in the Order in America, was conveyed to the Grand Lodge, United States.

For the first ten years the progress made by the Order in America was necessarily slow, its original promoters being unable to bring the advantages of wealth or influence to bear on their work. Its advancement depended simply on the sterling principles and character of the Institution, which together with the untiring efforts of its promoters, enabled them to extend the work.

During this time (ten years) forty (40) new Lodges had been organized, embracing the States of Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia. An aggregate membership of five thousand and upwards, had been realized, and the future prospects of the Order seemed highly encouraging.

From Bro. Wilcey's inaugural address upon the occasion of his installation for the second term, as Grand Sire, in 1829, we extract the following showing the prospects of the work at that time. He said "that by a steady adherence to the principles of the Order, every obstacle to the high mission of Odd Fellowship will disappear, and the sacred flame of Friendship will everywhere burn on the altar of

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the human heart, emitting a grateful incense, and presenting an acceptable offering in the cause of man.

During the next eleven years, the Order made rapid advancement. Bro. Willey, still working as vigorously as ever in the cause which lay so near his heart. And we find him commissioned by the Grand Lodge, United States, on three separate occasions, viz., 1835, 1837, and 1838, to make extensive tours through various States in the Union, for the purpose of diffusing a more general knowledge of the principles and objects of Odd Fellowship, and thus secure a more general support to this truly philanthropic institution, and with what success his labours were crowned will be found in the fact that, the records of 1840, show the following States to have been added to the movement, thereby imparting strength, importance, and permanency to it on this Continent. New Jersey, Rhode Island, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Delaware, Kentucky, Virginia, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas.

In 1842, a measure was set on foot for the proper personal representation of each State Jurisdiction, and in 1840 was consummated, twenty States being that year represented at the Annual Session of the Grand Lodge, United States.

Previous to this enactment, this Grand Lodge was for the most part composed of proxy representation; but by this wise act of legislation, a stronger interest in the affairs of Odd Fellowship was awakened in each State, and the progress made from this date, was of a most gratifying nature, which is evinced by the fact that, at the Grand Lodge, United States Session, held in the City of Nashville, Tennessee, in the year 1860, every State in the Union was represented, not excepting Oregon, and from the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Nebraska, also Canada, where the work had been in operation since 1843.

The first Lodge instituted in Canada, was the Prince of Wales, No. 1, located in Montreal, estab-

lished in May, 1843. The next was the Queens, No. 2, same place, chartered in October, 1843, and the third, Prince Albert, of St. John's, chartered in February, 1844. The Grand Lodge of the Province of Canada was located at Montreal, and was chartered in September, 1844. There were also two Lodges established in Quebec, viz., the Albion, and Mercantile.

The Encampment Branch of the Order, was also represented. The first Encampment organized, being the Hochelaga Encampment, No. 1, Montreal, chartered in March, 1844; Mount Royal Encampment, No. 2, Montreal; and the St. Louis Encampment, No. 3, Quebec, chartered in June, 1836; and the Grand Encampment, located in Montreal, also chartered in June, 1846.

At the Annual Session of the Grand Lodge, United States in 1846, the Grand Lodge, and Grand Encampment of Canada, applied to be created an Independent Tribunal, which request was granted, and the Grand Lodge of British North America was created, having as its officers a M. W. Grand Sire, a R. W. Deputy Grand Sire, and other officers the same as in the Grand Lodge, United States, and whose powers in all matters relating to Odd Fellowship in British North America, to be independent excepting the power to change or alter the secret work, with certain other reservation which might not interest the reader at this time.

The first Grand Sire of Canada was Bro. Montizambert, of Montreal, who still held that position on the occasion of Bro. James L. Ridgley visiting the Grand Lodge of British North America, at Montreal, as Special Grand Representative, on the 5th of August, 1848, he having been appointed at the previous session of the Grand Lodge, United States, to that position. In his report, he speaks encouragingly of the work of the Order in British North America at that time.

In the following year we find Bro. Hugh Edmonstone Montgomery, of Montreal, occupying the position of Special Grand Representative to the Grand

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Lodge, United States, at its Annual Session. It was about this time that the Order sprung into Life in Brockville, Kingston, Cobourg, Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, and various other points in Canada West, and Novia Scotia.

The Grand Lodge of British North America after an existence of seven years, having depended for its efficient working upon the exertions of members of the Lodges in Montreal (who for some reason, not set forth, had decided to abandon the work and divide the funds) became defunct.

A number of the subordinate Lodges having no desire to discontinue the labor in the good cause, made such representations to the Grand Lodge, United States, and requesting Charters from that body, which was complied with, and a Grand Provincial Deputy appointed to each of the Jurisdictions in British North America, viz., Canada West, Canada East, and Novia Scotia, to supervise the work in their several Jurisdictions. No sufficient reason having been given for the decay of Odd Fellowship in Canada, at this time we might, perhaps, be pardoned for offering as a reason, the fact that, Odd Fellowship was not at that time properly understood, the people were not sufficiently educated in the work which the Order was specially designed to accomplish, nor perhaps, did Odd Fellows themselves so clearly apprehend their mission then as now.

However, the good old ship, though at this time, in a dangerous condition was not destined to founder, for an able crew from Canada West, with Grand Provincial Deputy, Dr. Reynolds of Brockville, at their head, took such measures as enabled Odd Fellowship to ride safely through the storm, and in August, 1855, a dispensation to organize a Subordinate Grand Lodge in the Jurisdiction of Canada West, was forwarded to Grand Provincial Dep. Reynolds of Brockville. The following Lodges were in existence at that time, viz.: Brock, No. 9, Brockville; Ontario, No. 12, Cobourg, Union, No. 16, St. Catharines; Industry, No. 25, Grafton; Rose, No.



28, Amherstburg; Chatham, No. 29, Chatham; Eureka, No. 30, London; Morpeth, No. 31, Morpeth; Elgin, No. 32, St. Thomas; Erie, No. 33, Port Burwell; and Gore, No. 34, Brantford.

In the month of August 1825 in response to a call from G. P. D. Reynolds, representatives from Brock, Union, Industry, Eureka and Elgin Lodges met at Brockville and after electing the following Bros. as officers, adjourned, to meet in Brantford, in the following October.

- Bro. Dr. Reynolds of Brock, No. 19 Grand Master  
 " C. Yale of No. 16 ..... Dep. G. Master  
 " Cameron of No. 34 ..... Grand Warden  
 " Dixon of No. 12 ..... Grand Secretary  
 " Claris of No. 32 ..... Grand Treasurer

In the following Oct. it met at Brantford and adopted a constitution. That meeting although not so well attended as might have been desired, contained sufficient vitality to place the order on a more prosperous footing in Canada West than before. Of the eleven Lodges in existence at the formation of the Grand Lodge, Canada West, five have gone down, yet in 1868 we find the number of Lodges increased to seventeen. In that year the order sprung into existence in the city of Toronto. when the following Bros. applied to Henry McAfee, Esq., M.W. Grand Master of Windsor, for a dispensation to organize a Lodge in Toronto. John J. Ramsay, W.R Roberts, M. Blume, James Richardson and Leipman Watters, and on the 14th January 1868, Canada Lodge was instituted. This event was hailed throughout Ontario, as a good omen, of the future success of the order, as shown by the large attendance from all parts of the Jurisdiction, on the occasion of its institution.

In the following October Covenant Lodge No. 26 was organized, and to-day occupies a foremost position among its sister Lodges of the Province. Since then there have been two additions to the roll of city Lodges. viz. Queen City of Ontario, No. 56, and The Toronto No. 71, this Lodge although, only institu-

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ted in May 1871, has now a membership, of one hundred and upwards.

The Encampment branch is also represented by Toronto Encampment No 8. The aggregate membership in the city in the short space of four years has reached, between 700 and 800. Similar progress has been made throughout Ontario; during the year ending in August 1870, there had been ten new Lodges organized, and during 1871 there were fourteen; at that time there were forty-four (44) Lodges in existence in Ontario, with a membership of 3595, since the end of the last fiscal year, which expired in August 1871, there have been a number of new Lodges formed in various parts of Ontario, which will make the total number of Lodges in this Province, about fifty or upwards. The Encampment branch of the Order is also prospering, there being now about twelve Camps in Ontario. The Grand Encampment was instituted August 1869 in the city of Hamilton, but is not permanently located there, as its annual sessions are held at the same place as the Grand Lodge, and just one day earlier. The place of meeting for the Grand Lodge is changeable every year. The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held in August 1872 in the Town of Windsor, that of 1871 was held in the city of Toronto, when the following Bros were elected officers for the current year.

- |                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Bro. John Gibson, Stratford, | M. W. Grand Master   |
| " John Murray Clifton.....   | R. W. Dep. G. Master |
| " John Hunter, London...     | " Grand Warden       |
| " J.B. King, Brantford.....  | " Grand Secretary    |
| " A.D. Clement, Brantford    | " Grand Treasurer    |
| " J.F. McDonald, Ingersoll   | " Grand Marshall     |
| " John Schneider, Chatham    | " Grand Con.         |
| " G.W. Pontine, P. Burwell   | " Grand Guardian     |

Bro. Jas. Woodyat Brantford, who has held the position of Grand Rep. to the Grand Lodge, U.S. for a number of years, was re-elected to the same position, at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge,

every subordinate Lodge in its Jurisdiction is represented by one or more of their past Grands, according to the number of members which the Lodge may contain.

Having now briefly shown the progress of the Work in the United States, and Canada, we turn our eyes, to other portions of the world and discover that the work of Odd Fellowship has found a lodgment in the hearts of the people of Australia, New Zealand, the Sandwich Islands, and still later, notwithstanding all the difficulties which surrounded its introduction as a secret society, it has been firmly planted in the heart of United Germany and Switzerland through the instrumentality of Bro. Dr. J. F. Morse who although encountering many obstacles, persevered in his mission of "peace and good will to men," and eventually succeeded in organizing Wurttemberg Lodge No. 1, in Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, on December 1st, 1870. On the 2nd April, 1871, was instituted Germanina Lodge, No. 1, in the City of Berlin Prussia. Among its charter members are found those who occupy exalted positions in the social scale, and the hearty manner in which they embraced the work, augurs well for its future success. In the following June Bro. Morse is again found in harness—and although but recently recovered from a very severe illness—is vigorously at work, and on the 6th June, 1871, succeeded in organizing Saxonia Lodge, No. 1, in Dresden. Still anxious to place the same blessing within the grasp of the Swiss people, we find him, after laboring amongst them for a short time, instituting Helvetia Lodge, No. 1, Zurich, Switzerland, on the 19th of June 1871. The Encampment Branch was instituted in Berlin May 23rd, 1871, and thus was planted in Germany. In Europe, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows whose prospects are as brilliant as its most ardent admirer could desire. In speaking of the Order prospectively, Bro. J. F. Morse, writing from Berlin, says: "I can assure you that our Order in Europe is a fixed Institution, without a single feeble or sickly feature or expression. Indeed I prophesy that

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the ratio of its growth will far outstrip ours in the  
next ten years." Since then a Lodge has been in-  
stituted in Lima, Capital of Peru. And now hav-  
ing glanced briefly at the progress which this Society is  
now making, and no doubt will continue to make,  
until the whole world is locked in the fraternal em-  
brace of Friendship, Love and Truth.

Let us pause for a moment to enquire what is the  
nature of the work, which is to be accomplished  
through this agency, which has become so powerful  
in our midst? Odd Fellowship is a beneficial insti-  
tution, and in the case of sickness or distress of a  
Brother, it is competent to render him pecuniary  
aid. It is also incumbent upon every Lodge to pro-  
vide nurses, to wait on the sick members, during the  
dark and silent watches of the night, two Brothers  
being usually detailed for each night's service, except  
in the case of contagious diseases, when a suitable  
nurse is provided. Should a Brother desire to travel,  
he is furnished with a document, termed a Travel-  
ling Card, which sets forth the position, etc., he oc-  
cupies in his own Lodge, and recommending him to  
the Friendship and Protection of Odd Fellows, in-  
dividually or collectively, wherever he may meet  
them. Should a Brother while absent from home  
become ill, or in destitute circumstances, it is com-  
petent for the Lodge nearest to him, upon proper  
application, to take such action as will meet the  
case. This is a most beautiful feature of the Insti-  
tution, and one which has been highly appreciated  
by many who have only been too glad to avail them-  
selves of its privileges under such peculiar circum-  
stances.

Dear reader were you never stricken with illness  
in a strange place, with no kind friend to minister to  
your necessities, or who felt or evinced more than  
ordinary interest in your welfare, and while you lay  
tossed with pain, or burning with fever, how have  
you longed for home and all its associations where  
your friends would be sure to interest themselves in every  
possible way to alleviate your suffering? And while  
thus thinking and wishing for what seemed an im-

possibility, suppose that friends should suddenly appear to you, and you would then feel sure that all that skill or attention could devise, was being done, to restore to you your wonted health, which you ultimately obtained, how would you regard the agency through which so much had been accomplished for you? You would most certainly consider such an agency as one which it would be most desirable to perpetuate, and entitled to all your support. This is one of the works which Odd Fellowship is continually doing; nor does its operations cease with illness, for when the grim monster, death, appears on the scene, and terminates all strife, Odd Fellows are always found ready to pay the last sad rites to a departed Brother. The attention which was before paid to the Brother, now deceased, is bestowed on the bereaved widow and children, and a certain pecuniary benefit is paid quarterly to the widow. From the foregoing it will be seen that a portion of the work of Odd Fellowship is comprised in visiting the sick, relieving the distressed, burying the dead, and educating the orphan. What more truly philanthropic principles could animate any institution than these.

Having now briefly alluded to the material qualities, we will proceed to view it in its social aspect. The Lodge is sometimes termed a school for training young men; here are taught the practice of all those virtues which adorn the human character, to shun vice in all its forms, is inculcated, by its precepts. Being non political and non sectarian in character, at every meeting (which is weekly) may be found brothers of every shade of political creed, and of every religious denomination, all unitedly working for the amelioration of our race.

Odd-Fellowship has sometimes been termed an ally of the Christian Church. The Rev. Mr. Meredith of Cincinnati, in a speech made at Cleveland, on the 18th of July, 1871, on the occasion of the re-union of the jurisdictions of Ontario and Ohio, said, "that for the work which Odd-Fellowship was doing, the Christian church was bound to accept it as an ally.

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Odd-Fellowship reached men where the church could not, and made them better men, and *then* the influence of the Church could be felt by men who could not be influenced by this means before." The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is not a national society—demanding allegiance to any particular country or government; it is cosmopolite in this respect, yet the beautiful sentiment of patriotism is taught; all are urged to be faithful to their country, and fraternal to their fellow-man.

In this article it would not, perhaps, be wise to occupy too much time or space; we have endeavored to show the most important points of this great Institution, and note how it operates on the family of man, and with such purposes, based on such principles, as those comprised in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the reason for such unparalleled prosperity as has attended it since its inauguration in 1819, on this continent, remains no longer enveloped in obscurity. The aggregate membership of the Order to-day in America, will reach about 400,000; its annual increase is now at the rate of between 45,000 and 50,000. Its annual receipts—take those of last year—were \$3,473,461 53. Amounts paid by the Order in carrying out its benevolent purposes during the past year, were \$1,090,051 57. Of this amount \$133,317 83 was devoted exclusively to the relief of widowed families. The accumulated capital of the Order down to July, 1871, was \$20,934,200, invested, or in the hands of Lodges—a magnificent reward for the united labor of the Brethren, all of whom are equally interested in the building up a fund in their respective Lodges, in order to carry out the beneficent purposes of the Order. During the past year we find in Ontario there has been \$3667 12 paid for the relief of members and widowed families.

Still more recently, we have the disastrous conflagration of Chicago as showing the benevolent character of the Order. While the news of this most appalling calamity was being flashed over the wires throughout the country, Odd Fellows met together

and took immediate steps to mitigate the sufferings of those involved in distress by the ever memorable burning of Chicago. Meetings of the Order were called wherever a Lodge existed, throughout the length and breadth of the land. The position of the brotherhood in Chicago, thus suddenly reduced from affluent or comfortable circumstances, to be in want of the bare necessities of life, was the theme. What was the result? Prompt and immediately, it was decided, that money, provisions, &c., were necessary *at once*. And almost before the fire was completely extinguished, cars freighted with every comfort were despatched on their mission of Love, and money was forwarded simultaneously from many cities, all of which was applied to the best advantage. The work of distribution was conducted by a committee of four gentlemen, who have given every satisfaction. One thousand Odd Fellows and their families, representing an aggregate of five thousand persons, have been cared for exclusively by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. An approximate estimate sets down the amounts received from the various Jurisdictions, as being about \$108,000. In this way did the Order demonstrate its ability in the time of peril, to afford relief to brothers in distress. Although the requirements of this case were varied and extensive, yet were they all promptly met, and the savage wolf of starvation and misery sent howling away. Nor when the physical wants were all supplied did Odd Fellows cease their labours; still, one thing remained to be done, and that was to provide each of the nine Lodges, which were sufferers by the fire, with a beautiful, heavy, morocco-bound, clasp Bible, gotten up in superb style, and appropriately inscribed.

Thus quietly and without ostentation, is the work of Odd-Fellowship performed, wherever it is found to exist, affording material aid to its members when under adverse circumstances, which (according to the terms of the contract between a Lodge and its members) is accepted as their just right, and not as a charity. Add to this material aid, the strong sym-

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pathy which is found to reign supreme in the hearts of all true Odd Fellows, who, bound together by the triple bonds of Friendship, Love and Truth, feel to rejoice in each other's gladness, and sympathize with each other in misfortune.

We will now draw this short and incomplete treatise to a close, but before doing so, would like to attract attention to an error which should be rectified. We allude now to certain initials which are attached to our name, thus—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, B. U. This B. U. is supposed to represent a Baltimore Unity, when in point of fact, no such Unity has ever been in existence. It would also imply, that the Independent Order was a mere fractional part of some more extensive institution, which we distinctly deny. We claim to be simply what our name indicates,—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows having no connection or affiliation with any Institution of whatsoever kind. When the prefix Independent is used, as in the name of a Society, we assume the object in doing so, is to distinguish it from some other Society of a similar character already in existence. In this way, without doubt, was the prefix used by the originator of Odd Fellowship in America, to distinguish it from a kindred Institution, viz., The Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity.

The only reason which can be assigned for the commission of this grave error, is the fact that the birth of Odd Fellowship in America took place in the city of Baltimore, and through ignorance alone has those initials been added, as there is not now, nor ever have been, any authority given by the Grand Lodge, United States, for their use. Having now briefly alluded to this matter, I will conclude by hoping that this short article on the Independent Order of Odd Fellows may prove interesting to the readers of the Toronto City Hand Book.

The Toronto Lodges, Independent Order Odd Fel-



lows, meet as follows, in their Hall, corner Yonge  
and Albert Streets :—

Canada Lodge, No. 49, Friday evenings.  
Covenant “ “ 52, Tuesday “  
Queen City “ “ 56, Wednesday “  
The Toronto “ “ 7, Monday “  
The Toronto Encampment, No. 8, the 2nd and  
4th Thursday in the month.

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## CANADIAN ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, M. U.

### OFFICERS.

E. S. Thomas, G. M.,.....	Dundas.
N. Gordon Bigelow, L.L.B., D. G. M.,...	Toronto.
Thomas Tindill, C. S.....	Hamilton.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George Bickell.....	Hamilton
James Way.....	Hamilton
Frederick Clarke.....	Toronto
Wm. H. Robinson.....	Hamilton
John Kennedy.....	Hamilton
Charles H. Bamford.....	Hamilton

The Order makes no earnest pretensions to antiquity. It was born of the wants, and nurtured in the miseries of the labouring class in England. Now it has attained its vast strength in the general diffusion of wealth and the improved condition of the poor. Primarily (and the same is true in some few isolated instances at this day), they were mere social clubs, where the hardy son of toil might now and again spend an evening in hilarity and relaxation faintly resembling the luxurious ease of the rich. The “pot of beer,” the song, the jest, and social gossip, and an occasional gift to an unfortunate companion, fulfilled the purpose of their formation.

In 1619, Daniel DeFoe, in his *Essay on Projects*, enunciated a theory for the formation of clubs, to provide, “*by mutual assurance, for the relief of its*

*members in seasons of distress.*" "The same thought might be improved into methods that should prevent the general misery and poverty of mankind, and at once secure us against beggars, parish poor, almshouses, and hospitals: *by which not a creature so miserable or poor, but should claim subsistence as their due and not ask it of charity.*

For more than a century, however, no organization of any magnitude was founded on these principles. There were a few isolated lodges of Odd Fellows; but they were not united—there was no combination which would produce strength. In the year of Grace, 1812, a few of the more enterprising members of the Order in Manchester—that hive of industry, matured a plan to make Odd Fellowship useful as well as social. The plan was submitted and approved. The Lodges then in Manchester, formed themselves into a society or league, to carry out the project, and assumed the name of the Manchester Unity. Since 1812, this Order has had the most extraordinary prosperity ever attained by any institution. With "Friendship, Love, and Truth," for its motto, and "Faith, Hope, and Charity, as the cardinal principles of its belief, the Manchester Unity, has by the blessing of an All-wise Providence multiplied and extended until it numbers nearly half a million souls. During the last year, this Order has expended \$1,542,785 00 in payments to the sick; and in mortuary allowances, \$438,320 00. After making these truly marvellous contributions to the well-being of society, the funds of the Order were increased by the neat little sum of \$754,250 00, making up the available cash capital to \$15,212,190. This vast fund is made up of the small contributions a labouring man can spare from the miserable apology for wages given in the old country. The labour of managing the funds, attending the sick, the general control and working of the institution from its head at Manchester to its most minute ramifications is all gratuitous, and so well performed that nothing is wasted—nothing lost—nothing misspent. It is

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not charity? It becomes to the poor man a bank, a provident investment, and insurance society.

As to be expected the Order spread to the Colonies. Odd Fellows who left the mother country, still cherished the memory of this Society. They sought out others who had in time past enjoyed its privileges. In due course Lodges were formed, still holding allegiance indicated by the initial letters M. U., being added to their name. The Canadian Order, while still holding its attachment to the Manchester Unity, enjoys the privilege of complete self-government, having ample legislative powers and the absolute control of its own funds. It is therefore, to all intents and purposes a purely local institution and endeavours to meet the wants of the Canadian public. Like other secret societies it lives in retirement. Occasionally its doings reach the public, and you see the announcement in the papers headed by the curious series of letters, I. O. O. F., M. U., the precise signification of which was known only to the initiated. We will now briefly explain:

Odd Fellowship may be regarded as a Secret Social and Provident Institution. Its members are admitted by a secret ballot—no one is permitted to know whether his nearest neighbor votes “aye,” or “nay.” Its portals can only be passed by evincing a sufficient knowledge of the secret teachings of the Order, *ex. gr.*, its signs, passwords, and ceremonies. They are religiously cherished, and some parts are not mentioned even to each other, except under certain well-known conditions. All this caution is not used because there is anything evil or degrading in them; but, because utter and profound secrecy is the only safeguard against improper and impertinent intrusion.

Whoever seeks admission must give evidence of a well-regulated and upright life, as it is for such alone that its wise provisions are intended. It was designed to afford assistance to the virtuous and not to throw its mantle over the vicious. Every Lodge has, as a part of its working machinery, a Committee, whose duty it is to prevent the admission of any

whose life and character render him unworthy and unfit to be hailed by the name of "Brother." All members of the Order are enjoined to practice the cardinal virtues. Temperance, moral charity, chastity, prudence and religion, are studiously inculcated;—both because of their intrinsic excellence, and because their practice is conducive to the health and happiness of the members and their families. Hence the money and medical attendance provided for the sick are always withheld when the sickness is caused by intemperance or other improper behaviour.

The provident nature of the institution consists in what may be termed a *mutual insurance*. Each member pays a fixed contribution per week. This is immediately divided and apportioned to three funds, viz., Incidental Expenses Fund, Sick Fund, and Widow's and Orphan's Fund. The two former of these are properly funds of the Lodge, and are exclusively controlled by it, the latter is controlled by the annual Moveable Committee and the Board of Directors.

The Incidental Fund is intended to meet the ordinary expenses of rent, light, fuel, books, stationery, surgeon's fees, etc.; and is not ordinarily appropriated to *incidental* oyster suppers, and such like uses, though we are frank to admit that there may be occasions when such an application of the fund would be productive of great comfort and at least some advantage.

The object of the Sick Fund is sufficiently explained in the name. Before speaking more minutely of this fund and of those who are entitled to the benefit of it, the two classes of membership may properly be pointed out. These are, in the parlance of the Order known as *honorary* and *benefit*. As the names implies the privileges of *honorary* members, are exclusively of an honorary character. The pleasurable associations of the Lodge-room, the estimable privileges of purchasing and using sundry ball and excursion tickets, eating oyster suppers if there happen to be any, and the sweets of office, constitute the return, which the honorary member may receive for his expenditure of five dollars initiation fee, and

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im unworthy and "Brother." All to practice the charity, chastity, and temperance;—and because health and happiness. Hence the aid for the sick is caused by his behaviour.

Each member contributes to three funds, viz., the Sick, and Widow's, and exclusively controlled by the annual meeting of Directors.

To meet the ordinary expenses, and such like, that there may be a reserve of the fund and at least

sufficiently exceeding more than the ordinary membership may be in the parlance of the Order. As the members, and the pleasure, the estimation of sundry ball members if there be, constitute the fee, and

three cents per week to the Incidental Expenses Fund.

The Benefit members pay an admission fee marked on a graduated scale, and proportioned to the age of candidate. He also is required to undergo an examination before the surgeon of the Lodge with as much formality and exactitude as if he were getting his life insured—which in fact he is—in a most comprehensive fashion—against sickness and death. Armed with the surgeon's certificate, "charactered," by a favourable report of the Committee, and having run the gauntlet of the ballot, he pays his moneys, and commences the mysterious peregrination by which he becomes an Odd Fellow, and entitled to all the rights and privileges thereunto appertaining. In case of sickness he is entitled as of right and not of charity to a sum ranging according to his contribution, of \$1 50 or \$2 50 per week, gratuitous medical attendance by the Lodge surgeon, and a weekly or more frequent visit of a Committee appointed for that purpose, known by the expressive title of the Visiting Committee.

Should he be a maimed man and desirous of deriving benefits for his wife and children, he makes application to the surgeon of his Lodge, to test the qualities of his wife's lungs and general health. Upon the introduction of a satisfactory certificate, his wife's name and the names of his children with their ages are enrolled in a book for the purpose and they henceforth become wards of the Order.

The death of the husband or wife, then becomes the occasion of demand upon the funds of the Order, and in many cases where both husband and wife have been cut down, the children have been taken care of, educated, and taught some suitable means of obtaining a livelihood.

The Society is governed by a body of delegates, designated by the unassuming yet onerous name of the "Annual Moveable Committee," commonly spoken of, for the sake of shortness, by the three initial letters as the "A.M.C." It is called *annual* because it meets only once a year; *moveable* because

its meetings are never held at the same place two years in succession, and a *committee* instead of Grand Lodge for two reasons ; firstly to distinguish it from the general meetings of the secret societies, and secondly that is the only name which could properly be given to it by any person who believes in calling a spade by its humble yet correct name. This general Committee is composed of delegates from all the subordinate Lodges. Before a member is eligible for election as a delegate he must have filled certain offices, thus "*passing through the chairs,*" (a phrase which must be understood technically and not literally) and taken what is denominated the purple degree—a degree restricted to those who have faithfully discharged the duties of the highest office in the gift of the Lodge. This is a peculiarity of all systems of Odd Fellowship, and is perhaps judicious. With this slight exception the representative system is fully carried out. All questions are decided by a majority of votes, the Grand Master or his Deputy having in addition a casting vote. The delegate from each Lodge has the number of votes assigned to him according to the following formula :—24 members and under one vote ; 25 to 50, two votes ; 50 to 75, three votes ; 75 to 100, four votes, &c. The functions of the A.M.C. are more peculiarly deliberative and legislative. Its three principal officers are the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, and Corresponding Secretary. The executive and practical part of the system is carried on by a Board of Directors who meet quarterly or oftener if necessary, at or near the place of residence of the Grand Master. It is composed of the G.M., the immediate P.G.M., D.G.M., Corresponding Secretary, and five others elected by the A.M.C. from amongst the persons eligible to seats in that body. Though generally speaking there are no others who attend the meetings of this Board, yet each Lodge has the right to send a duly qualified delegate to take part in and watch the proceedings, and generally to have an eagle eye for what are vulgarly known as "mare's nests." But as a good deal

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of expense usually attends the appointment of such delegates, they seldom put in an appearance and the discovery of "maro's nests" is not of frequent occurrence. The Board of Directors transacts all the financial business of the order, controls the investments of the funds, makes levies, pays mortuary allowances, ascertains and makes payments to the widows and orphans, sends the pass-word from time to time, hears appeals, and is during the recess clothed with all the powers of the A.M.C. All its transactions are yearly submitted to the A.M.C. for approval.

Such is a brief outline of objects and mode of government of the Canadian Order of Odd Fellows in connection with the Manchester Unity since the year 1852, when the parent society granted the privilege of self-government ; it has been quietly and unostentatiously endeavoring to build up a structure similar to the Manchester Unity and suited to the wants of our people.



## ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

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This Order has been established but a few months in the Dominion of Canada, it may not be out of place to give a brief outline of this gigantic institution that is conferring such great benefits upon the working classes of Great Britain. It has been stated by some, that societies for mutual assistance, or benefit societies have been established for time immemorial; but that is erroneous, it was not until the beginning of the last century that we find the first benefit societies were established, a few years after, Daniel De Foe, author of Robinson Crusoe, published his "Book of Projects" in which he says: "If the masses of the working population could be prevailed upon to subscribe together for the purpose of relieving each other in the time of sickness, and distress, and for the widows and orphans, we should in a short time be enabled to shut up the workhouse, and do away with parish relief." That was written in the year 1696, previous to which, laws were passed to keep men in a state of bondage, when a man is a slave on another's property, he has a legal and moral right to claim from his master assistance in sickness and old age; As soon as he is free, he knows that self-dependence is the only way in which true independence can be sustained; That he cannot go upon the parish without suffering degradation, therefore the origin of friendly societies is through a love of liberty. Amongst the earliest (in 1745) there was a society established at Knarsborough castle, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, called the "Royal Foresters," by which name it continued until by a Grand Convention of Delegates held at Roch-

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dale, in August 1834, it was changed and is now  
 known as the "Ancient Order of Foresters." The  
 numerical strength of the Order at that date, was  
 6,000 members, but at the close of the year 1871 the  
 numbers were over 400,000 members, among whom,  
 there are twelve Peers, seven Baronets, three Judges,  
 eight Knights, and one hundred and twenty-four  
 members of Her Majesties Imperial Parliament. The  
 Order paid out in benefits during the last year  
 £367,519 7. 8, received in the same period as contri-  
 butions £449,109. 13. 6. The present worth of the  
 Order is £1,606,883. 12. 8. It is in every sense of the  
 word a purely benevolent institution. They recog-  
 nize in their meetings neither Creed in Religion, nor  
 Code in Politics, the only qualification requisite for  
 membership is respectability, and a sound constitu-  
 tion. The order is governed by eight members  
 elected annually, who from the Executive Board, as-  
 sisted by a permanent Secretary, by whom dispen-  
 sations for opening new courts, or branches are  
 granted. As the general laws of the order are dis-  
 pensed, which laws are just and liberal, fashioned  
 after the purest models of government, the greatest  
 amount of individual liberties consistent with the  
 greatest welfare of the whole, is secured to every  
 member, to produce the greatest possible amount of  
 good to the greatest numbers is the object of them.  
 Assumption of power and arrogance of demeanour  
 may be immediately checked by the depositions of  
 the presumptions; The rights of every individual  
 member are scrupulously respected and guarded;  
 each individual has equal rights and privileges;  
 merit alone is the medium through which position of  
 honour may be arrived at, and no artificial barriers  
 are permitted to prevent virtue and talent from oc-  
 cupying their fitting stations. Every man for every  
 man, himself included, are the ruling principles;  
 Benevolence and friendship are the objects; and  
 justice and morality are the characteristics of the  
 Ancient Order of Foresters. The first court of this  
 great Order was opened in the Dominion of Canada  
 by Mr. Robert W. Abell, Past District Chief Ranger

of the Herfordshire District England, on the 18th day of July 1771, at the Gloucestershire Hotel, King St. East in the city of Toronto. Since the opening of the first court, two others have been opened in Canada, one in Ottawa, and one at Hamilton, and before this reaches our readers two others will have been opened, one at London, and the other in Toronto, making five courts called into existence in the Colony in little over six months, and it is expected that several other courts will be opened before the expiration of the first year of Foresters in Canada. The present Council of management for Toronto. is Mr. R. Wright, Chief Ranger. Mr. E. Huggett, Sub. Chief Ranger, Mr. T. Tollis, Sen. Woodward, Mr. E. Field, Jur. Woodward, Mr. J. Deall, Senr. Beadle, Mr. J. Oakley, Jun. Beadle, Mr. T. Seaborn. Treasurer, Mr. Robt. W. Abell, Secretary, Mr. J. Hatch, Sub. Secretary, Mr. J. S. Diamond, M. D. Surgeon, Mr. J. Hague, Mr. S. Watt, and Mr. C. Hiscock, Trustees.

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## LOYAL ORANGE SOCIETY OF BRITISH AMERICA.

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The Loyal Orange Society is a great Protestant organization. It originated as a secret society, on the Continent of Europe: and Bayle, the historian, mentions that its Password was taken from the fourth verse of the sixty-eighth Psalm.

The Society was transplanted from the Continent to England by the Prince of Orange, (afterwards King William the Third,) in 1688; and the first Lodge of the "Orange Confederation" opened in the Cathedral Church of Exeter, on the 21st of November in that year. The principal persons present at the organization were, the Prince of Orange, Bishop Burnett, the Speaker of the House of Commons, (Sir Edward Seymour) Bishop Compton of London, the Dukes of Devonshire and Argyle, the Marquis of Winchester, the Earls of Shrewsbury, Danby, Maclesfield, Abingdon, Manchester, Stamford, Rutland, Chesterfield and Bath, with twenty-five other noblemen and gentlemen,—the most distinguished in the Political and Military history of that day. The first Lodge, after the opening in the Cathedral, was organized in the Fourth Regiment of Foot, of which the Colonel (Charles Trelawney) was the Master.

On the 21st of September, 1795, (immediately after the "Battle of the Diamond,") the first Orange Lodge was opened in Ireland, at a Village called "The Diamond," in the County of Armagh. Thomas Verner, Esq., (Sovereign of Belfast) was the first Grand Master of Ireland. He was succeeded by the Right Honorable George Ogle, M. P., who continued Grand Master to his death, and was succeeded by

General Archdall, M. P., who was followed by the Right Honorable Earl O'Neill, who was succeeded by the present Grand Master, the Earl of Enniskillen.

The Grand Orange Lodge of British America was first organized in the County Court House, at Brockville, in the County of Leeds, and Province of Upper Canada, on the 1st day of January, 1830. Ogle Roberts Gowan, Esq., of Escott Park, in that County, was the first Grand Master of British America; and his "Council of Advice" then consisted of the Rev. Rossington Elmes, A. M., Alexander Matheson, Joseph King Hartwell, Cleveland Stafford, and Arthur McClean, Esqrs. Lieutenant-Colonel Gowan filled the office of Grand Master for twenty years, and was followed in succession by the following gentlemen:—George Benjamin, Esq., M. P., George Lyttleton Allan, Esq., the Hon. John Hylliard Cameron, Q. C. & M. P., and Mackenzie Bowell, Esq., M. P., who is the present Grand Master.

A supplementary, or rather a preliminary Order, first called "*Cadets of Orangeism*," afterwards "*Orange Young Britons*," was organized in 1853, by Captain Harcourt Potter Gowan, of the "Tenth Royal Regiment" of Volunteers, (son to the first Grand Master,) and this body is rapidly spreading, and has already become very numerous throughout the Dominion, especially in the Province of Ontario. There are seven Lodges of these young men in the City of Toronto, as follows:—

No.	NAME.	GUARDIAN.	MASTER.
1.	Derry Lodge,	Capt. H. D. Gowan,	A. E. Robinson
3.	Queen City Lodge,	Capt. J. Bennett,	Peter Arnott.
4.	Prince Arthur Lodge	A. Kirkpatrick,	Francis Moses.
5.	Blacker Lodge	A. Charleton,	G. R. Patterson
6.	Enniskillen Lodge	J. Wiggins,	Wm. W. Fox.
10.	Place of Orange Lodge	Henry Bailey,	James Jack.
15.	McCaw, No Surrender Lodge.	W. J. Gowan,	J. Jones.

Into these seven Lodges, about one thousand "Young Britons" have been admitted.

The  
follows

No. M.

4 A. I.  
136. W.  
137. J. B.  
140. Ald.  
212. G. E.  
275. Ald.  
301. Capt.  
328. Hen.  
375. Joh.  
387. .and  
390. W. J.  
404. Hug.  
506. T. N.  
551. Jam.  
588. Rob.  
621. Joh.  
657. Rob.  
781. Will

The Orange Lodges of the City of Toronto are as follows :—

No.	MASTER'S NAME.	TIME OF MEET'G.	PLACE OF MEET'G.
4	A. Burns.....	First Monday,....	King st. Orange Hall
136	W. Crozier.....	First Friday.....	Church " "
137	J. Boyd Davis, Esq..	First Tuesday....	King st. Orange Hall
140	Alderman Adamson.	Second Tuesday..	Church " "
212	G. Hastings.....	Second Wedn'dy.	" " "
275	Alderman Medcalf..	First " " " "	" " "
301	Captain Rennett....	First Thursday	King st " "
328	Henry Stone.....	First Wednesday.	" " "
375	John Irwin.....	Second Thursday.	Church " "
387	Andrew Fleming....	First Tuesday....	" " "
396	W. J. Gibson.....	First Thursday....	" " "
404	Hugh McCaw.....	Second Tuesday..	King " " "
506	T. Nightingale, Esq..	First Wednesday..	Yorkville T. Hall.
551	James Little.....	First Thursday....	Brook st. " "
588	Robert Aikens.....	First Monday....	Church st Orange Hall
621	John W. Carroll....	Second Monday..	" " "
657	Robert Johnston....	First Friday.....	" " "
731	William Pool.....	First Wednesday	" " "

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## TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

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In this paper it is not our intention to give an elaborate history of the Temperance organizations which have a footing in this city, their difficulties at organization, since overcome, their periods of triumph in other places, but merely to confine our remarks as much as possible within the city limits and to the present time—March, 1872. We shall also endeavor to throw as much light as possible on the principles and internal workings of the organizations treated of, and the means used to accomplish the ends they are determined to obtain.

The Temperance movement is composed of two kinds of organizations, viz., Secret and Open societies. We shall first speak of the Secret societies. They comprise, in the city, The Independent Order of Good Templars, and the Sons of Temperance,—organizations of age, stability and influence, which are to be found always in the van of efforts to ameliorate the evils of the drink traffic. These organizations do not *necessarily* admit every one that applies to become a member of their orders, but the applicant requires to be proposed by a member of the Temple or Division he wishes to enter, and if his character is such that he be found worthy, he is permitted to become a member; for the doors of temperance societies are never closed to the worthy. Each of these societies is governed by a Grand Lodge or Division, which claims jurisdiction over the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in regard to the I. O. G. T., and of Ontario as regards the B. O. G. T. and S. of T. These Grand Lodges are formed of representatives from the subordinate Lodges, and frame rules for their guidance; settle all matters

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of dispute which may arise in the Lodges; issue the pass-words; conduct the provincial business of the orders; and are, in fact, the parliament of the Secret societies, each Lodge being a constituency which sends members according to population, (the grand old principle is recognized) and are subject to no authority but that of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge or National Division, as the case may be, but of which we have here nothing to do. These Grand Lodges and Divisions command a vast influence which needs only to be used to create an agitation hardly to be imagined by those who are not behind the scenes. The first of these Orders we shall refer to, is the

## INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

This Order numbers about (25,000) twenty-five thousand members in good standing, under the rule of the Grand Lodge in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. It has a solid footing in Scotland, England, Ireland and Germany, as well as in the United States and Canada. Any person joining a Lodge is entitled to visit one any where he may find it, no matter in what portion of the world.

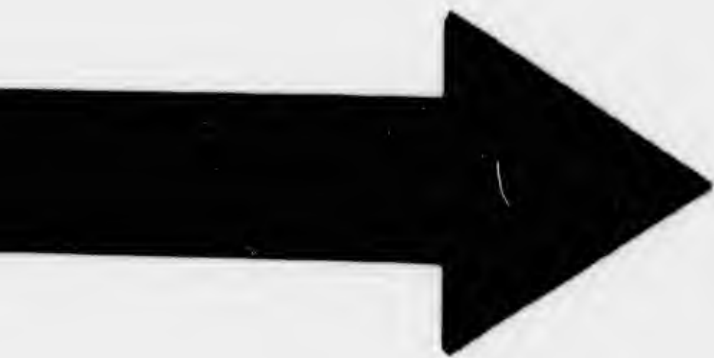
In Toronto and Yorkville—under the jurisdiction the City Deputy of the Grand Worthy Chief, there are ten subordinate Lodges, which number in all about 1000 members, viz.:

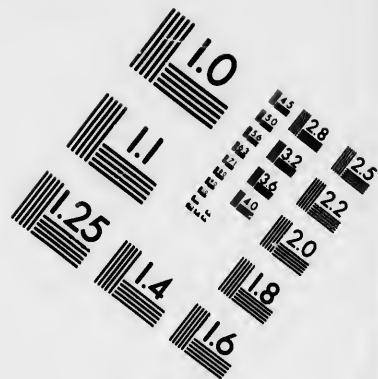
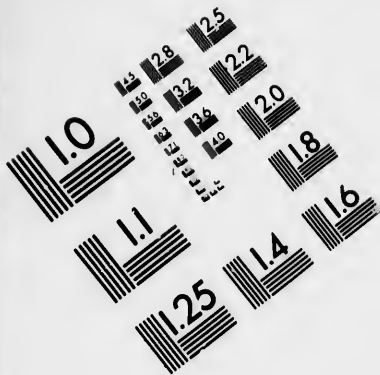
The Enterprise, 60; The Hope of Toronto, (just instituted) 25; and The Yorkville Star, 104—all meeting on Monday evening of each week; The Maple Leaf, 100; and the Metropolitan, 70—on Tuesday evening; The Nasmith, 220—on Wednesday evening; The Rescue, 150; and New Dominion, 40—on Thursday evening; and The St. Johns, 200, and The Toronto Star, 100—on Friday evening.

In connection with the above Lodges in the city, there is a Degree Lodge, composed of members of subordinate Lodges who have taken the higher degrees of Fidelity and Charity. This Lodge meets monthly in such a place as may have been specified

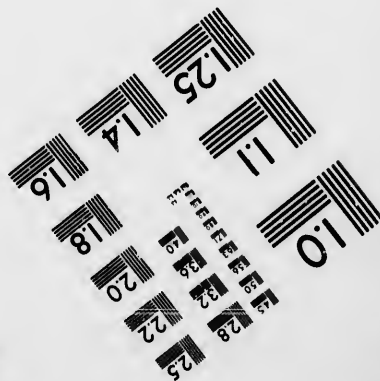
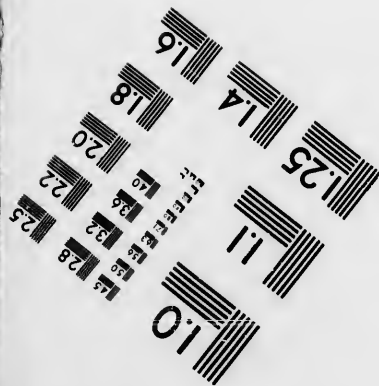
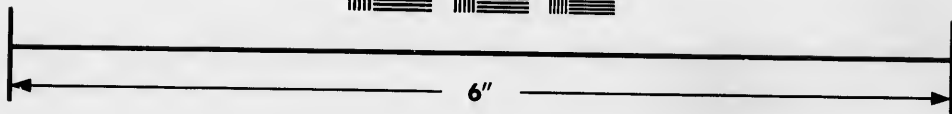
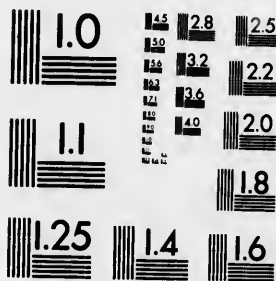








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at a previous meeting, and conduces towards its unity in feeling and action of the other Lodges.

### THE BRITISH TEMPLARS

Come next under consideration. They are governed by almost the same constitution and rules as the Independent Order their usages and ceremonies being nearly the same. They have not taken the same foothold in Ontario as in the other provinces.

Their chief strength lies in Nova Scotia and the maritime provinces which they have almost to themselves.

In Toronto they have two Lodges, the Crusade which meets every Wednesday evening, and numbers seventy; and the Jesse Ketchum, every Monday evening, with about sixty members, staunch and true. The membership under the Grand Lodge of Ontario is nearly four thousand, and under the Right Worthy Grand Lodge which claims jurisdiction over the whole of British North America is 31,000, and as shown by their name they are truly loyal, as all good Temperance men should be.

### THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE

Is the oldest secret Temperance Society in the Dominion; but for some reason hard to discover, it has not thriven as well as the Templars. This may be in part accounted for by some of the Divisions not allowing ladies to enter their Lodges, being Bachelor Lodges in fact, though the members are not necessarily bachelors; other Divisions admit the ladies only as visitors, while others, still, admit them as full members, with all the rights of membership, as in the Good Templars.

In Toronto, there are four Divisions, numbering in all, about 500 members. The Ontario, 200, Monday evening; Crystal Fountain, 100, Tuesday evening; Coldstream, 75, Wednesday evening; Eureka, (bachelor) 60, Thursday evening.

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These Divisions are all prospering at the present time. They seem to have sought the spirit of the movement and are doing a good work. The Grand Division of Ontario claims jurisdiction over 7000 members and 600 lady visitors which number, by present appearances will soon be doubled.

The open Temperance societies are those which have no secrets to disclose. They are open to anyone to join who signs the pledge book. First of these is the

### TORONTO REFORMATION SOCIETY.

This Society has under its control, the Temperance Hall, on Temperance Street, which has for so long been the bane of temperance organizations in this city; but which, under the present management, we have no doubt will be their boast. This Society recognizes two kinds of members, viz., those who take the pledge merely, and are satisfied with the term Ordinary Members, and those who not only sign the pledge, but subscribe to the funds of the institution, and are termed associate members. The number of associate members is now 70, while the ordinary members cannot be numbered. The next society is the

### ONTARIO TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITORY LEAGUE.

Of which a Branch League has just been started. It has held several public meetings, some of which were well attended, and successful. The head quarters of the Provincial Society is in Toronto; but is not very successfully carrying out its work; but as it is yet young, we can reasonably expect that the efforts put forth, will, in due time, bring forth its fruit. Besides these, there are numerous religious societies, as the Elm Street Wesleyan Methodist Church Total Abstinence Society; the Berkeley Street Church Wesleyan Methodist Total Abstinence Society; the Bond Street Baptist Church To-

tal Abstinence Society; the Total Abstinence Society connected with the Dummer Street Roman Catholic Church; the La Salle Institute; the Young Men's Christian Association, and others. These are all making their efforts, and will, no doubt, very materially change public opinion on the subject of Temperance.

We will finish this short, imperfect sketch, by saying that all these Societies, by whatever name they go by, are all working for the same end, and will be ready to receive into them any person of good character, willing to accede to their rules, and by the above it will be seen there is no lack of a choice to pick from; also, that it must not be understood that each of these Societies is entirely separate from the others, but on the contrary, that the principle of Dual representation is recognized, as many persons are members of 2, 3, 4, and some even as high as 5, of these societies. But enough is said to enable any stranger to the city or the "Cause," to understand in part "the work and the workers," and our task is done.

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## LITERARY SOCIETIES.

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The benefits of Literary Societies as a means for perfecting its members in the arts of public speaking and writing, never having to our knowledge been disputed, we shall not here produce lengthy reasons to show their immense assistance in acquiring for those engaged in their operations, a readiness of speech and a practical knowledge of the rules and tricks of Rhetoric. We probably regard Societies originated with the object of affording to young men opportunities for public speaking with more favour than the majority from the fact that we believe our public orators can, to a great extent, trace their aptness in public speaking, not so much to any extraordinary gift of eloquence as to steady systematic efforts to acquire a mastery of the art. Cicero and Demosthenes of ancient times, Burke and Pitt the first of English Orators, the American Orator Chas. Sumner and the late T. D'arcy McGee whose studied oratory electrified the house at Ottawa, are all examples supporting this assertion. And such is the case very naturally, for although a man may possess a strong arm and a brave heart, unless he has had exercise in the manly art he will have but a poor chance in a contest with a less strong but better exercised and trained athlete, so abilities unless thoroughly disciplined and exercised fail always to bring to their possessor, and the world at large, those benefits which an early systematic training would undoubtedly secure. We look therefore with pleasure upon all efforts of the young men of Toronto to institute and support Literary Societies and we augur much good from their presence.



We will refer in the first place to a society which is rather Provincial than local in its character as nearly every county in Canada is represented among its members.

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The members of this society consist of graduates and under graduates of Kings college and the University of Toronto, and the students of University college. All ordinary members who have subscribed for four years to the funds of the society, are entitled to life membership. The officers elected annually constitute the general committee of the Society, and consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a recording Secretary, a corresponding Secretary and a Secretary of committees, Treasurer, a Curator and five Councillors.

A noteworthy feature in connection with this Institution is the appropriation of a portion of its funds to furnish prizes to be awarded to those members excelling in public speaking, reading and essay writing. The society also manifests considerable enterprise in maintaining a well stocked reading-room, in which are to be found all the principal English, Canadian and American periodicals and newspapers, including the leading English Reviews.

OSGOODE LITERARY CLUB.

This Society was instituted in 1858, having for its object the cultivation of literature and debating. The Society is composed of members of the Legal Profession and Students at Law. The meetings of the Society are held in the Lecture Room of Osgoode Hall every Saturday evening. Public debates are held in the Lower Chancery Court Room, at Osgoode Hall, three or four times each session. The session opens on the first Saturday in October, and closes on the last Saturday in April. The officers of the

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Society are elected by ballot, annually, at the close of the session.

## PRESENT OFFICERS.

President.....	Mr. J. J. Foy.
1st Vice-President.....	" F. Arnoldi.
2nd " .....	" John Akers.
Treasurer.....	" Geo. Sutton.
Recording Secretary.....	" C. H. Woodward.
Corresponding Secretary.....	" J. E. P. Pepler.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.—The Officers of the Club, and Messrs. Wm. Davidson, G. A. McKenzie, and J. E. Moberly.

## THE CANADIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

This society, instituted April 15th, 1869, is one of the most flourishing societies in Toronto. The members meet in their rooms in the Mechanic's Institute, every Saturday evening, when debates, essays readings, &c., are participated in by those present. The officers, elected every three months, consist of a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and an Assistant, a Treasurer and the Editor of the society's M.S.S. paper *The Quiver*. A notable feature in the meetings of this society is the promineny given to parliamentary debates. A premier and a leader of the opposition are appointed; the former lays down a policy, to carry out which he introduces measures which are of such a nature as to invite discussion, and give ample opportunities for debate. Parties desiring to connect themselves with the society, can do so by communicating with any of the members concerning the fact and enclosing references to the Secretary Mr. S. Pettigrew.

## THE ZION LITERARY SOCIETY.

This society was instituted in 1868, having for its object the cultivation among young men of literature and public speaking. The meetings of the Society

are held in the Lecture Room of Zion Church every Monday evening. Public meetings are held once in each month. Officers of the society are elected semi-annually. Present officers:—President, Mr. A. B. Hamilton, Vice President Mr. George Pim, Secretary Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Lownsborough, assistant Secretary, Mr. William Freeland, executive committee, Messrs John Akers, James B. Baxter, R. B. Butland, Joseph Greenfield.

KNOX'S COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

This society is confined to the students of Knox's College who hold their meetings weekly in the college building.

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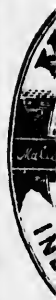
The Knights of Pythias, lately introduced into Ontario, was founded in the United States in 1864, and until 1867 had no existence outside the District of Columbia. In the space of five years it has numbered 26 Grand Lodges, having under their control over 100,000 members. In February last, the Supreme Chancellor instituted the first Lodge in Ontario, known and hailed as Mystic Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias of Ontario, with the following officers :—

W. D. Kennedy.....	Ven. Patriarch.
J. B. How.....	Worthy Chancellor.
Geo. W. Cooley.....	Worthy Vice-Chancellor.
W. C. Morrison.....	Worthy Banker.
Jos. B. Tasker.....	Rec. & Cor. Scribe.
W. F. Mountain.....	Financial Scribe.
J. H. Lumsden.....	Guide.
T. W. Wilson.....	Inner Steward.
H. Hartley.....	Outer Steward.

The Supreme Chancellor has appointed Bro. W. D. Kennedy, Deputy Grand Chancellor for the Province of Ontario.

On the 23rd ult., Alpha Lodge No. 2 was opened in London; and on the 26th, Red Cross Lodge No. B, in Hamilton. Petitions from Collingwood and other places have been presented, and the Knights of Pythias will be entitled to a Grand Lodge of Ontario, giving them a Representation in the Supreme Lodge of the world, which holds its Session in Baltimore, the middle of April in each year.

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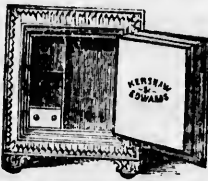
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


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