

majority. This prize was established by Lord Dufferin in 1874, and ever since then the rest of the Governors-General have followed his good example. The territory for these matches is divided into three sections—Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa. The winners in each section play the semi-finals in Montreal, and the two winning rinks play the final on the Governor-General's rink in Ottawa. This year the match was played on February 16, and was one of the closest imaginable contests, both Caledonia rinks winning by one shot each, as will be seen from the following score:

RINK NO. 1		RINK NO. 2	
CALDONIA		OTTAWA	
W. H. Murphy		I. H. Thompson	
J. W. Simpson		I. D. Wells	
J. H. Robertson		C. Holbrook	
W. Lyall	(Skip)—14	Geo. Hutchinson (Skip)—17	
Total . . . 32		Total . . . 29	
RINK NO. 3		RINK NO. 4	
HEATHER		ORMSTOWN	
J. Wilson		P. Larnmonth	
I. Paton		O. H. Hutchinson	
H. R. Hutchison		W. Stuart	
W. R. J. Hughes (Skip)—14		C. Scott (Skip)—12	
Total . . . 32		Total . . . 29	

The Governor-General's trophy has been played for 26 times, and the Ottawas have the lion's share of the prizes, having won 11 times. The Montreal Caledonias come next, with six wins to their credit, Quebec four, Montreal three, Thistles two. Neither the Heather nor St. Lawrence clubs have been fortunate enough to capture the trophy, but they have made some very close calls.

The Brunch Tankard was another trophy, which, after five years' play, was eventually won by the Caledonia Club. Last year, the Royal Caledonia Curling Club of Scotland donated a handsome silver cup, to be known as the Jubilee Trophy, for annual competition. This was played for the first time this year, in Montreal. The match was an intensely exciting one, and was won by only two shots by the Heather, their opponents in the final being the Ormstown Club. As will be seen, it was a see-saw match, one rink of each side winning:

RINK NO. 1		RINK NO. 2	
HEATHER		ORMSTOWN	
G. A. Robertson		D. McCormack	
R. Thomson		Dr. Kee	
N. K. Macdonald		C. McGerrigle	
J. H. Smith (Skip)—19		W. McGerrigle (Skip)—19	
Total . . . 31		Total . . . 29	
RINK NO. 3		RINK NO. 4	
HEATHER		ORMSTOWN	
D. H. McCallum		I. B. Welch	
N. K. McLeod		G. F. Bird	
G. W. Welch		R. L. Welch	
W. B. Hutchison (Skip)—15		C. A. McNee (Skip)—19	
Total . . . 31		Total . . . 29	

The Governor-General's and the Jubilee Trophy are the principal prizes for curlers, but the city clubs have a very important annual competition, in which much interest is taken. It is known as the M.A.A.A. cup. Everyone recognizes the usefulness of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association in their healthy sport. As curling is a king among sports, and as the M.A.A.A. had no curling rink of its own, the next best thing was to provide a trophy, which all the curlers prize very highly. Of course, play for the leading prizes does not begin to give an idea of the amount of curling done in the various rinks, as every club has special club competitions open to members only, such as the Greenshields, the Murr, the Stanchile, and others too numerous to mention.

What are called the annual friendly matches are always keenly contested. In these matches each club plays with the other, the number of rinks taking part being regulated by the numerical strength of the various clubs. These matches usually take several days to play, and are great examples of the hospitality and good fellowship of curlers, and woe be to the man who cannot take a joke, for nearly every knight of the besom can make one.

The latest of these matches, played by Montreal clubs, was that between the Thistles and St. Lawrence. How close and exciting the play was may be gathered from the fact that although eight rinks aside played, there was only a difference of two shots in the final, in favor of Thistles, the figures being 107-105.

The St. Lawrence Club recently visited Sherbrooke and suffered defeat by seven shots, and two rinks of the Montreal Curling Club defeated the Country Club, of Boston, on Saturday last.

An international medal was presented some 15 years ago for competition between the United States and Canada. This year the competition takes place in Utica, two rinks being picked from the various Montreal clubs. These competitions have been held annually, the place of play alternating each year. They are always very enjoyable occasions, for we're "brithers a' who play the roarin' game." R.O.N.



VICTORIA HOCKEY TEAM OF MONTREAL.

(Taken in Quebec in 1881.)

HOCKEY—THE WINTER SPORT OF THE PEOPLE.

NO Canadian winter sport has enjoyed the great, all-round popularity of hockey. And in no part of the Dominion is greater enthusiasm thrown into the game than in Montreal. The immense crowds that assembled last week at the Arena—the largest rink in Canada—to witness the matches for the Stanley Cup, the fabulous prices that were paid for tickets, and the mad enthusiasm that reigned during the games, were proof of this.

In the development of hockey, as now understood, Montreal has played an important part. Mr. Arthur Farrell, of the *Shamrocks*, in his interesting little work on the game, says that to the McGill College and Victoria Hockey teams of Montreal the game of hockey owes its present state. These two were the first regularly organized hockey clubs in the world, the former preceding the latter by a very short time. Previous to the formation of the above organizations, about 1881, teams existed in Montreal and Quebec, but the only rule that was well defined was the one which demanded that every man should "shunny on his own side." Do what you might, play on what you liked or with what you liked—and as long as you shinned on your own side, you were within the law.

All kinds of sticks were used, long-knotted roots, broom handles, clubs, and all kinds of skates were employed, from long, dangerous reachers to short wooden rockers. On each particular occasion the captains agreed, before the game, upon the rules that they would abide by or disregard, so that, the rules that governed one match, might be null and void for another. The puck was a square block of wood, about two cubic inches in size, on which a later improvement was the bung of a barrel, tightly tied around with cord. Body checking was prohibited, so was hitting the puck; if the puck went behind the goal line it had to be faced; the referee kept time and decided the games; the goal posts, placed, at times, like ours, facing one another, were also fastened in the ice in a row, facing the sides, so that a game might be scored from either end, the forward shooting in the direction of the side of the rink, instead of towards the end, as we do.

As soon as the Montreal Victorias were organized, the secretary of that club wrote to every city in Canada for information regarding the rules of hockey, but the result was unsatisfactory, because he could get none. When, shortly after, the Crystals and M.A.A.A. had formed teams, and the Ottawas and Quebecs had come into existence, the first successful matches, played under a code of rules that had been drawn up and accepted, were brought about by the challenge system. The first series of games took place during the first winter carnival, in 1884, and was played on the cold river rink, and the second, during the second carnival, in the Victoria Rink.

(Continued on page 14.)