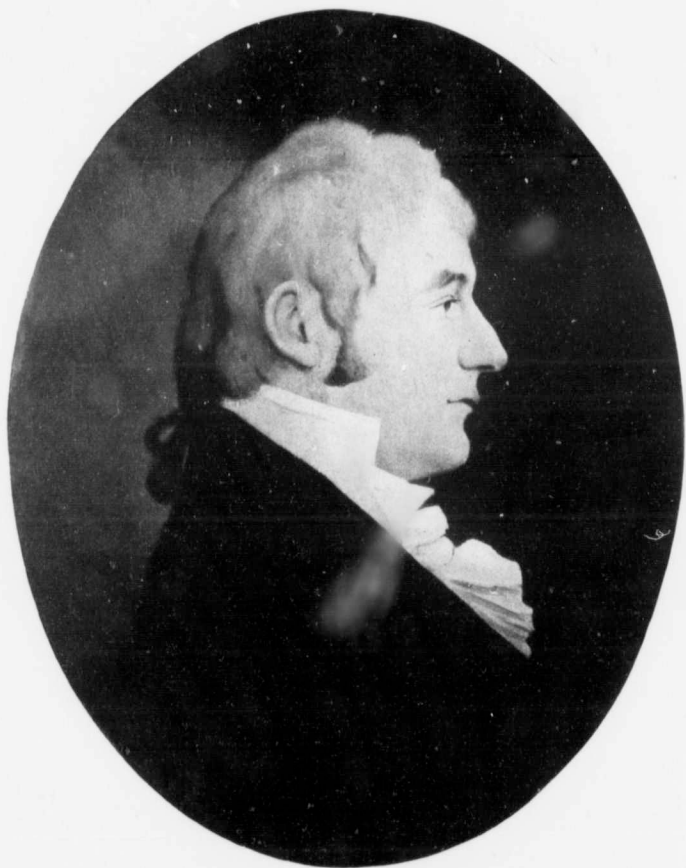




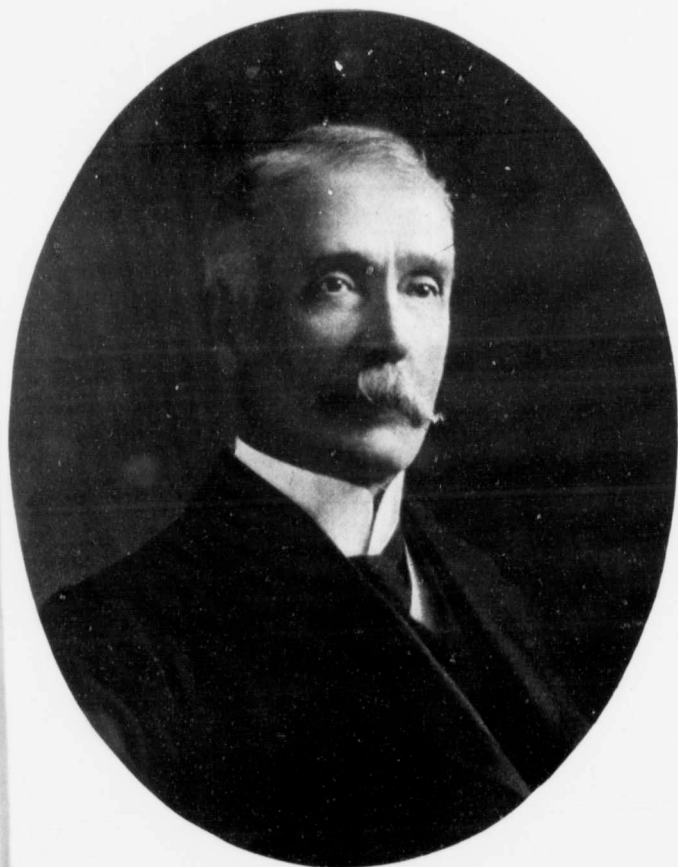
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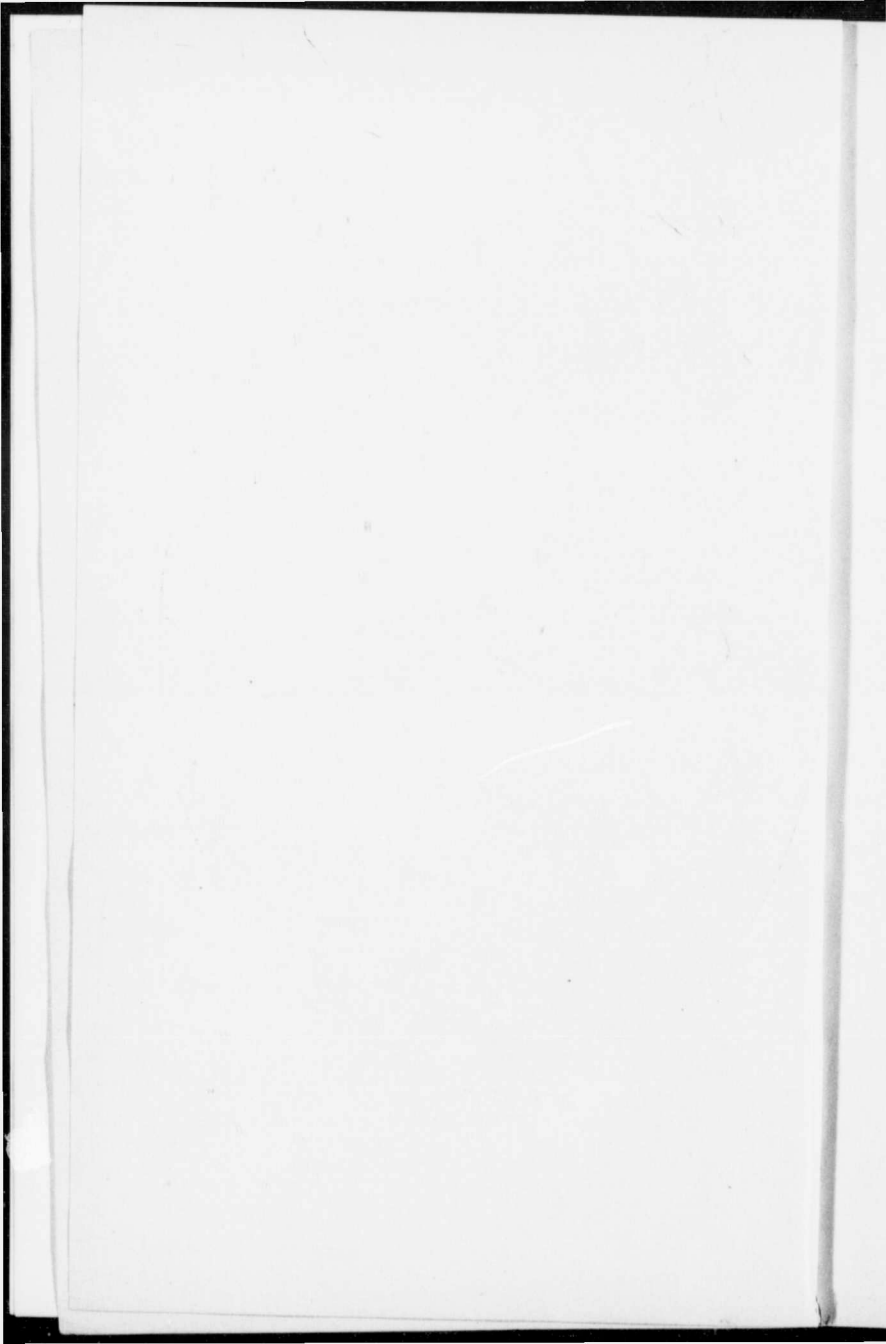
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THOMAS BLACKWOOD
President, 1807.



R. W. TYRE
President, 1907.



The
Montreal Curling Club

1807-1907

Published in Commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary
of the Organization of the Club.

1907

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FOREWORD

It has been said that "a Birthday is above all other times a season for hushing criticism, and offering congratulations, but a Centenary is in itself a little courtesy of gratulation."

In the belief that "it requires a good deal of history to make a very little art," the pages that follow, though possessing but little originality, are offered as a tribute of respect to those who founded our Club a hundred years ago, with a sincere desire that this brochure assist to keep green the memory of those who introduced a game which has now become a part of the life of the community.



ORIGIN OF CURLING.



IF YOU are asked, "What is the origin of the game of Curling?" and you reply, "I don't know," or in the language of the vernacular, "I dinna ken," you no doubt would be surprised to be told that your apparent ignorant answer is the correct one, and is practically the only answer given by all who have investigated the matter.

Earnest research as to the origin of the game of Curling leads one to conclude, contrary to the general idea, that Scotland cannot claim the full honor of discovery.

It is not the "origin" of the game, but the origin of the "germ" of the game that is questioned.

The Scotch "Curling," the Dutch "Kluyten," the Bavarian "Ice Sticks" and the Icelandic "Knattleikr," refer to the games on the ice at different periods, in different countries, which no doubt owe their origin in either country to travel, war, or to the peculiar social upheaval so prevalent in the early history of the nations; which, as has been well said, proves the fact that it was a mere germ floating without form.

Modern writers are inclined to view with favor, and this without prejudice, that the game found its true development in Scotland, and, therefore, no one can take away the honor of its evolution from Scotland.

Possibly we have always associated it with Scottish air, as the game peculiar to Scotland, and like the revered Recorder of the Mother Club, we know what it has done for us, and we know what its enjoyment will do for the generations that come after us.

We belong to the Mother Club, which has its office in Edinburgh, Scotland, and so we can only conceive of the game as a Scotch invention.

We do not know precisely the antiquity of the game, but we know that about four hundred years ago it was an enjoyable sport, becoming a national game about the eighteenth century.

Going back from the date of the formation of our own Club, January, 1807, we can at least feel assured that our pioneer members were active in the game at the time it was becoming to be recognized as a national sport in Scotland.

Etymological research as to the origin of various terms and words emblematic of the game, lead us but further into the mire of doubt, rather than to the development of fact.

Historical research dwells upon the development of myth; and the rhythm of song and story do not enlighten. We, therefore, fall back on the spirit of Romance, and after careful perusal of Curling literature, we wonder no more but revel in the fact that the true origin is recorded beyond the mist and haze of an unknowable antiquity in the record of Jack Frost, a pre-historic monarch, older than any of the records of Scottish Curling Societies; and sooner than enter into controversy we gather 'round the social "Tee"; fill up a "bumper" and drink to the glory of the game, and the memory of the Pioneer, in a spirit of thankfulness for the good it has done us, our associations, and our country.

SERMONS IN STONES.

IN reading anything in Curling literature that relates to the "History of the Stone" we are again impressed with the fact that nothing definite can be established which shows how "The Game" developed, and it is only by recent discoveries that we are enabled to trace the development.

The earliest use of the Stone on the ice, as far as we can surmise, was in a game somewhat similar to our own quoiting.

1500—1651. The stone was light, weighing about 25 pounds. In shape it was either an oblong square, triangular or nearly circular. No handle was used, but generally only a hollow for the thumb, and a catch for the fingers, of course all with a very crude finish.

The stone apparently was "coited" or thrown to a short distance on the ice. If thrown with force it must have been propelled a considerable distance.

1650—1800. The next progressive step in the game is noticed in the change from the "hollow for the thumb" in the stone to the adaptation of a handle. But with the change we notice a very great change in the weight of the stone played. The human race must have developed in strength, in fact we conclude at once that "there were giants in those days."

Fancy playing stones weighing 70, 80, 90, 100 and 110 pounds—truly the former days of Curling "were better than these" in the physical force line.

It is recorded about the irate Clapperton that he seized a stone with an air of triumph and whirled it repeatedly 'round his head with as much ease, apparently, as if it had been nearer seven than seventy pounds.

In comparing with our own game we must bear in mind that the rinks in those days were probably much shorter than ours; that each player used only one stone, the number on each side being usually eight.

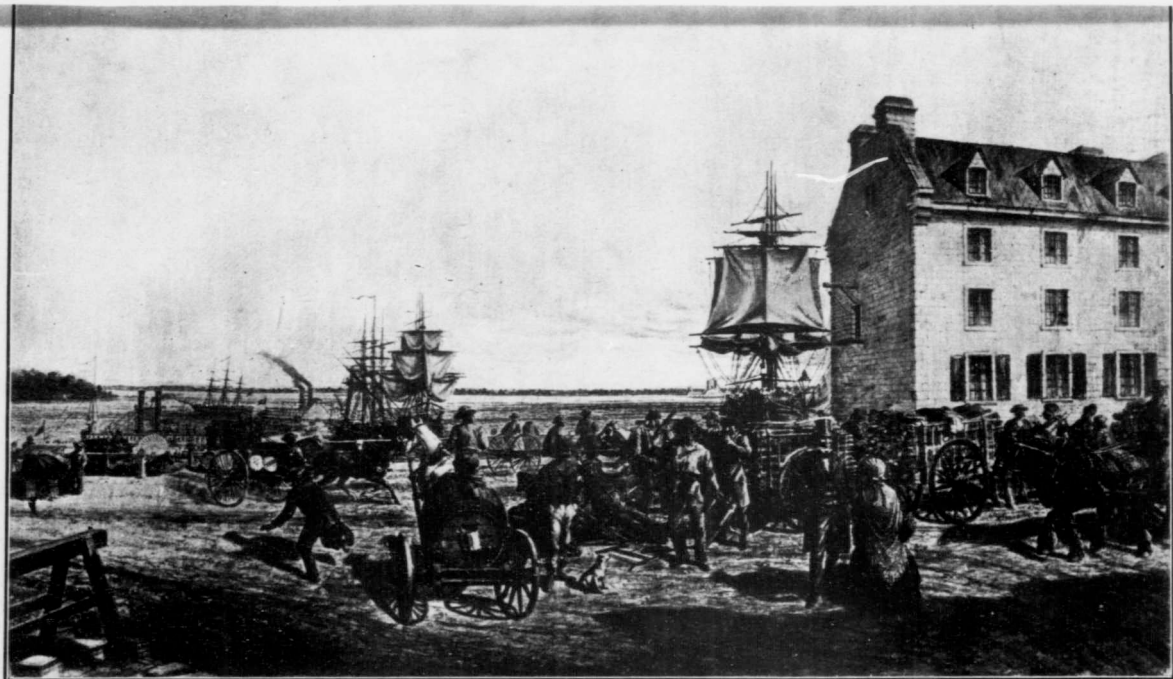
Of the period of which we are writing we must not forget that it is still in the "Back Centuries." "Civilization," "Culture" and "Society" were the forces which now began to work, and we find coming into use the "circular stone," with which we associate our interest in the game.

It is strange to admit, but such has been done, that present day writers argue that the late appearance of the "circular stone" is an argument for the recent origin of the game, on the ground that our intelligence would not have allowed it to remain so long so imperfect. With the development of the "circular stone" the individuality of the stone dies away.

It is not necessary to record how this developed, but we know what it means to enjoy a game; what the difficulties are, trying to master the game; it seems sufficient to indulge in the game as we have always known it.

There are more clubs in existence now than ever before, as we know, and the weather conditions and ice make different conditions in different countries. The manner of play matters not; we are "Brithers a'" and the good-fellowship that binds us together in every age is stronger than the development that distinguishes one age from another in the history of "oor ain game," as we find

"Sermons in stones,
And good in everything."



Custom House Square in 1830.

THE GAME IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

IT is not our aim to give a history of the development of the game across the ocean, nor would it be right to attempt it, but a few facts are certainly worthy of record to make our little book appear, at least, as an attempt to enlighten the superficial curler should he by any chance peruse these pages.

Anything appearing as information is merely the pith of the complete and exhaustive work of the worthy Chaplain of the Mother Club. There were, most assuredly, Curling Societies in existence in the early part of the seventeenth century, but as their records are not in existence, we cannot give them any special attention, beyond the remark that the evidence is in favor of their having a very early existence.

At first one stone only was used; but as to the style of play and number of players in a game, we know nothing.

About the year 1770 we find the first mention of a "Skip." All the records seem to be but the rules regulating the conduct of the players, adjustment of fines, and with a view of conducting the sport in a "strictly staid manner in the exercise of charity towards offenders." During these times the state of society was anything but settled. The many varied political agitations, the bitter conflict between State and Church, together with the fear of invasion by the Continental powers, did not draw man towards his neighbor in a spirit of good-fellowship. Good King Frost helped to solve the difficulties by means of a series of solid winters, and man began to adopt a more friendly and sociable attitude toward his brother; first neighborhood with neighbor; then neighborhood with neighborhood, until the earnestness and skill of the players demanded a combined effort for the advancement of the sport. But it was not until the formation of Societies that the game showed any development, and the style of play and the stones improved. Alas, however, owing to the lack of records, we can only surmise how this came about.

By means of combined research the existence of a Curling Society has been traced as far back as 1668.

From the records of the Royal Caledonian Club we find the names of forty-two clubs who are entitled to the honor of being in existence in the early part of the eighteenth century. Of these only about ten possess early records, but these do not extend back to the date of their formation.

The honors are divided as follows:—

MUTHILL - - 1739. Possessor the oldest records.
CANONMILLS - 1760. Gives us an idea of the terms used and of the social habits of the players.

COUPAR ANGUS }
AND } 1772. In their records we find the first
KELTIUS } mention of a "Skip" (the brandey or oversman), such being elected for the occasion.

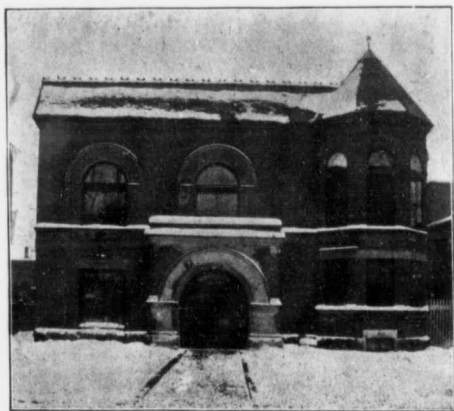
SANQUHAR - - 1774. The minutes of the Club dating back for a period of 100 years give the most information of the ancient game—show us the beauties of excellent organization, devoted special attention to the instruction of young players, also practically instituted the custom of playing for oatmeal or coals to be distributed among the poor.

We take pride in referring to this Club as several of our prominent members, past and present, received their education and instruction while members of that Club. To their skill in the art we give our warmest admiration.

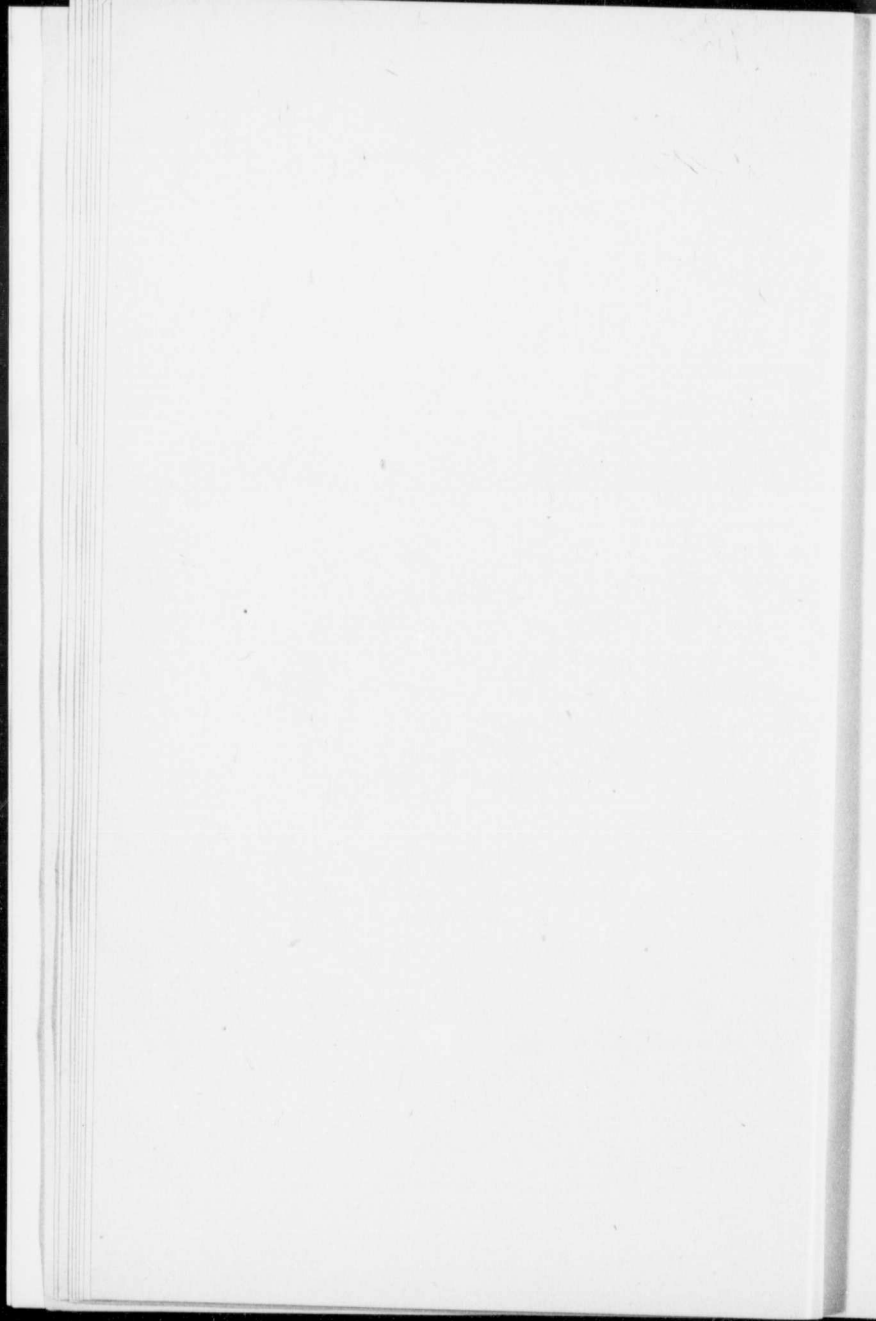
- BLAIRGOWRIE - 1783. From their records we find that
Curlers played for "Beef and
Greens" as early as 1743.
- HAMILTON - - 1777. Gives us some idea of the man-
ner in which the stone was de-
livered, of the use of the "hack,"
etc.
- DUDDINGSTON - 1795. We find the first mention of a
"Chaplain."



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MONTREAL CURLING CLUB
ST. LUKE STREET



ROYAL CALEDONIAN CURLING CLUB.

IN the early part of the nineteenth century we find it was a very difficult matter to arrange matches, owing to the difference among the clubs on the question of the rules of the game, size of the stone and the number of players on each rink.

A succession of good severe winters revived the interest in the game, and the friendly feeling for the game seemed to exhort the brethren to become unanimous. This gradually became more and more apparent until the year 1838, when the Grand Caledonian Curling Club was instituted.

Without referring in detail to the preliminaries that led up to the formation of the Grand Caledonian Curling Club it seems enough to say that at an adjourned meeting of the Curlers held in the Waterloo Hotel, Edinburgh, on July 25th, 1838, forty-four gentlemen were present, who represented thirty-six clubs connected with the various districts of Scotland. (Associated clubs now number 728.)

At the meeting a resolution was passed by which the Grand Caledonian Club was instituted.

In 1843, on petition of the Club praying that they be permitted to assume the designation of the "Royal Grand Caledonian Curling Club," Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, was graciously pleased to grant the prayer of the petition.

Shortly afterwards the adjective "Grand" was dropped and the Club became to be known under the present title, "The Royal Caledonian Curling Club." The constitution, however, remains thoroughly democratic, the influence of the power of Royalty lies mainly in its patronage. It is but necessary to attend one of the meetings of the Curling Parliament to note that each has his say, the stonemason being listened to as attentively by the Chairman as his brother the baronet or peer.

As has been recorded, the Canadian brethren threw their differences to the wind and gave their allegiance to the Mother Club, as it has advanced the game here and abroad, attracting the patronage of Royalty, the support of the professional as well as the hard-wrought business man, and the influence of the ladies.

From a small beginning in 1852 the Canadian Branch grew, until in 1874 the number of clubs under its jurisdiction was 33 in all. In that year an agitation, which for some time had been fomenting, for the formation of an independent curling association for the Dominion, reached a crisis. The proposition for severing the connection with the Royal C.C.C. of Scotland having been voted down in the Branch through the instrumentality, it is claimed, of certain representatives who disregarded their positive instructions, the clubs generally throughout Ontario petitioned the parent club for permission to establish a branch of their own, continuing of course their allegiance to the R.C.C.C., which prayer was, through a misunderstanding, immediately granted without consulting the Canadian Branch, and the Ontario Branch became an independent organization, holding jurisdiction over the granite playing clubs in Ontario, the iron playing clubs continuing their allegiance to the Canadian Branch. Since this time, practically, all other connections but that of friendly rivalry have ceased between the two Branches.

It is interesting, however, to note how the game has increased in favor, as the following particulars will show :—

Canadian Branch,	35 clubs,	2207 members.
Nova Scotia	10 "	
Ontario	91 "	4000 "
Manitoba	94 "	
Alberta	6 "	
Assiniboia	21 "	
Kootenay	12 "	

To say nothing of the clubs that have not joined any association.

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FAC-SIMILE OF THE FIRST MINUTE

IN THE MONTREAL CURLING CLUB MINUTE BOOK, 1807.

— Curling Club —

Foot fair, draw to a hair,
Your stone being well directed,
You'll hit your aim, & win the Game
If you miss be not dejected

Rules & Regulations to be observed
by the Members

1st The Club is to meet every Wednesday
at 2 o'clock to play till 3 and no
member shall absent himself, without
giving a sufficient excuse 7 days
before, to the Secretary of the Club, & what
the Party may otherwise be made up,
under the sanction of Two Clubs.

2nd The Club shall meet at Gillis on
Wednesday every fortnight at 4 o'clock
& dine on Salt Beef & Greens. The Clubs
Dinner & Wine, shall not exceed Seven
Shillings

2

§ Six pence ahead and any member infringing on this Rule shall under any pretext whatever shall be liable to a fine of Four Clubs.

3. Each absent Member shall pay his proportion of the Dinner only, and each Member shall preside at Table in rotation

4. No Member shall ask a friend to dinner except The President & Vice President for the day, who may ask two each, but it is understood that gentlemen assisting in the Game may be asked to dine at the expense of the Club

5. The Club shall not consist of more than Twenty Members, in case of any Member leaving the Country, or wishing to retire from the Club, another may be elected by a majority of the other Members.

The Loosening Party of the day
shall pay for a Bowl of Whiskey
to be placed in the middle
of the Table, for those who may chuse
to

Montreal 22. Jan'y 1807

S. Somerville
Mrs. Swan
C. Garden
W. Galt
H. Allison
J. F. Foy
Thos. A. Turner
Dr. Mitchell
W. Skarr
Mrs. Cunningham
Magg. Davidson

James Harkness
David Mitchell
James Caldwell
Robert Armour
Crawford
W. Scott
J. C. Stewart
A. Arbutnot
Thos. Blackwood
George Watt

THE MONTREAL CURLING CLUB.

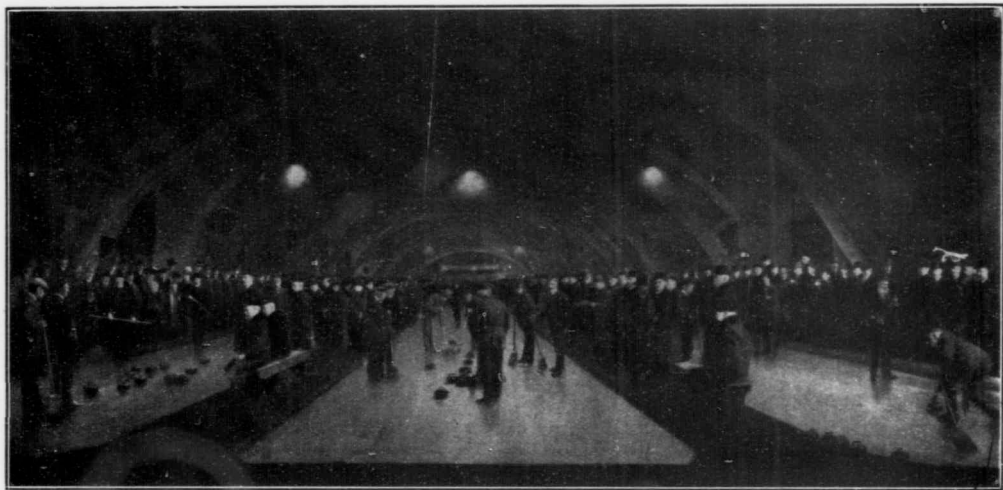
CURLING was known to exist in this country at the close of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries; but the first record of an important movement in the support of the game is recorded in the Minute Book of our Club, founded, as we all know, in the year 1807.

At the present time it is comparatively easy to note great changes that have taken place within the lifetime of men and women now living, which make life and its environments so much different now to what they were. Yet it is the same old world, and the peoples upon the earth are as divided as ever, but the changes are so radical that we do not pause to reason or explain, but take everything as a natural outcome of life.

The busy rush of commerce and the strenuous life, now apparently necessary, make up a condition of things wherein the weak must make way for those who are strong. Age, as a rule, is the limit of our energy; old age means much but very often is not much, only a living in the past. True, then, in the history of our Club we have a paradox. In our age we glory and are strong, and looking back through the past century we find ourselves younger, stronger and more active with our years.

In 1807, twenty strong. In 1907, two hundred strong; and with such a linked sweetness between the dates.

Though it is recorded that curling existed in Quebec at the beginning of the nineteenth century, yet we know that the first curling club on this continent was formed at Montreal in January, 1807, by "some natives of North Britain." They were joined by several others, making in all twenty, of which number the Club, when full, was composed. The first minute book is still in existence. It is a small, quaint book, measuring about six inches square. The contents, neatly



MONTREAL CURLING CLUB'S RINK



paged, are somewhat yellow, but the ink has faded very little. A photograph of the first minutes is published herewith. The general principles, or directions, are well expressed in this motto, found upon the first few pages, written in a firm hand in the year 1807:—

“Foot fair, draw to a hair,
Your stone being well directed,
You'll hit your aim and win the game,
If you miss, be not dejected.”

FIRST RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE GAME.

1. The Club is to meet every Wednesday at 12 o'clock to play till three, and no member shall absent himself without giving a sufficient excuse one day before to the Secretary of the Club, that the party may otherwise be made up, under the penalty of “Two Clubs.”

2. The Club shall meet at “Gillis'” on Wednesday every fortnight, at four o'clock, to dine on “Salt Beef and Greens.” The Club Dinner and wine shall not exceed seven shillings and sixpence a head; and any member infringing on this rule shall be liable to a fine of “Four Clubs.”

3. Each absent member shall pay his proportion of the dinner only, and each member shall preside at table in rotation.

4. No member shall ask a friend to dinner except the President and Vice-President for the day, who may ask two each; but it is understood that gentlemen assisting in the game may be asked to dine at the expense of the Club.

5. The Club shall not consist of more than twenty members; and in case of any other member leaving the country, or wishing to retire from the Club, another may be elected by a majority of the other members.

6. The losing party of the day shall pay for a “Bowl of Whisky Toddy,” to be placed in the middle of the table for those who may choose it.

AMENDED 7TH DECEMBER, 1808.

Proposed and unanimously agreed to:—That each member of the Club may hereafter ask one guest, for whom he is to pay the Club proportion of the dinner and wine, agreeable to rule No. 2.

Resolved :—That the Club proportion of wine (that is three bottles for each four members), be put down at the foot of the table, and so soon as it is drank out, the Club is to be dissolved by the President drinking the "Beggar's Benison," which is to be understood by every member as closing the expenses of the Club for that day.

It was further proposed and carried :—That the Vice-President of the day must render an account to the Secretary of the members present at dinner, with their guests.

The Club has now adopted the rules and regulations of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club of Scotland.

The original members were: Rev. James Somerville, William Logan, G. Garden, G. Gillespie, Alex. Allison, Jasper Tough, Thomas A. Turner, David Mitchell, Jr., Alex. J. Shakel, Alex. Cunningham, Alex. Davidson, Rev. James Harkness, David Mitchell, Jas. Caldwell, Robt. Armour, T. Crawford, W. Scott, J. C. Stewart, A. Roxburgh, Thos. Blackwood, George Watt.

The original signatures appear in the first minute book. Instead of whin or other stones, as used in Scotland, cast-iron missiles were used. They were of different sizes, from about 45 lbs. to 65 lbs. weight, and were declared to be the property of the Club as a body, with only one exception in favor of a particular member.

Apparently there were no rinks in those days; the games were played on the river when ice could be found. These curling matches were played under very adverse conditions, and the records of some of the dates of the games give a good idea of how irregular the ice was in forming.

In 1807, so late as the 11th of April, a game was played on the river a little below the port at five o'clock in the morning. In 1820, on the last of March, a match was played on the river St. Lawrence, on the current of St. Mary's (where the ice seldom bears, and when it does freeze is generally

rough) "from ten morning till one afternoon, the ice smooth and keen, and the rink about the usual length." In February, 1822, the ice was not fit for playing, from the effects of a hot sun; the same year there was no play after March 19th.

The game, speaking generally, though very interesting to those who played, was but little known. A Canadian farmer at Quebec saw the game for the first time and thus described it:

"To-day I saw a band of Scotchmen, who were throwing large balls of iron like tea-kettles on the ice, after which they cried 'Soop, Soop,' and then laughed like fools. I verily believe they were fools indeed."



GENTLEMEN OF THE OLD SCHOOL

In recording a resolution passed in February, 1820, that the Club should dine at the beginning and at the end of winter, the Secretary adds:—"N. B. This was adopted when the Club had not met to dine for more than six years, partly occasioned by the war in which we were engaged with the United States."

The first Curling Dinner of the Club took place on Thursday, 22nd January, 1807. Fifteen members were present, and the cost of the banquet was £6 5s.

Between the year 1807 and the year of the Confederation of the Provinces, 1867, two hundred and eighty-one names were added. A complete alphabetical list of all members is on file with the records of the Club.

Before finishing our remarks relating to the very early history of the Club, it seems fit and proper to give the particulars of the closing reference in the quaint minute book to a prominent member.

In the reception room of the present building is a handsome picture of an old member of the Club, Thomas Blackwood, Esq. The last reference in this quaint old minute book is to this gentleman. At page one hundred and seven we find the following entry:—

“ At a meeting held at Clancy’s Coffee House, on Thursday, the 12th April, 1821, a letter was read by the Secretary addressed to him by Thomas Blackwood, Esq., a zealous member of the Club, expressive of his heartfelt gratitude for the high honour which had been conferred upon him at the meeting at the Mansion House Hotel, on the 8th day of December last, by having unanimously voted to him, as a mark of the esteem and regard of the Club, and in consideration of his indefatigable and hearty exertions as a playing member, the ‘FREE AND PERFECT CONTROL’ over his Blue Stone, with a right to him to bequeath it to his rightful heir of the name of Blackwood, or to any other person who might feel disposed to assume the name of Blackwood for the high honour thereby intended to be conferred :

“ And the letter so read, having been highly approved of by the Club, not only on account of the expressions of gratitude therein contained, but more particularly from the respectful mode and elegant style of language in which these sentiments were conveyed to the Club ;

"It was proposed by the Secretary, and unanimously carried, that he should be authorized to purchase a new volume for the records of the Club, and that the first pages of that volume, after inserting the motto of the Club, should contain the letter of Thomas Blackwood, Esq., written in a plain legible hand.

"The health of Mr. Blackwood was then proposed and drunk in a 'bumper' with enthusiasm, upon which Mr. Blackwood rose and delivered, in a style peculiar to himself, a neat and appropriate speech, which concluded the parish business for that day, and the Secretary, with the view of meeting the wishes of the Club, has thus finished the first volume of the records of the Curling Club.

"Montreal, 13th April, 1821.

"ALEX. ALLISON, Secretary."

In order to get this minute to completely fill the first volume of the records of the Club, it was necessary, between pages 124 and 168, to write only one word to the page. And thus the interesting record ends.

This prominent member died on November 22nd, 1842, aged 90 years. "The Montreal Transcript," a leading paper of this city of that time, thus refers to him:—

"He resided in this province fifty-three years, forty-seven being spent in the city. Few of our own citizens have gained a larger share of esteem or confidence in our community, or have died more justly regretted by a large circle of friends."

Mr. Blackwood was a partner of James McGill, founder of McGill College.

Other clubs sprang into existence, and we find our Club engaged in its first tussle with the Quebec Curling Club, at Three Rivers, about 1838, when Montreal had to pay for the dinner. In regard to the use of wine on the occasion the Secretary wisely records in the minute book:—

"The Secretary has never seen such a thing, and, as this is the first, so he hopes it will be the last time that ever he shall hear of champagne being exhibited at a 'Bonspiel' dinner."

Colonel Dyde, one of our early esteemed members, states that the cause of this unusual proceeding was "that there was no good, not even tolerable, whiskey to be had in Three Rivers." His description of this dinner is quite interesting and reads as follows:—

"There were twenty-six guests at the dinner, which was good and substantial, and though we had no 'Haggis' the deficiency was in some degree supplied in roast turkey, of which it is said no less than nine graced the board. Owing to the slender means of the Club, the eight Montrealers had to pay £3 2s. 5d. each as the cost of the meal, and about the same for going and returning. An amusing scene took place when the company separated, just before starting at daylight. The wine bill being rather high, some of the Montrealers objected, and as a convincing proof that the host had charged too much, one of them produced from his pocket the cork of every bottle that had been emptied, and the number of corks and bottles did not correspond. But a little investigation showed that several bottles had been consumed by some of the guests out of sight of the cork-keeper, and the bill was paid without further parleying."

We must not forget that during all these years Curling Societies were becoming more organized in the United Kingdom, until, as has been noted in a chapter by itself, the Royal Caledonian Curling Club was formed. Shortly after its formation the Montreal Club joined the "Mother Club," a letter establishing this fact, copied from one of the Annuals, is very interesting, and reads as follows:—

EXTRACT RECORDS ROYAL CALEDONIAN CURLING CLUB,
EDINBURGH.

Montreal, Dec. 21st, 1840.

Sir:—

It was unanimously resolved that the Montreal Curling Club should make application through W. Edmonstone, Esq., one of its members, who visits Edinburgh this winter, for admission into the Grand Caledonian Curling Club.

Enclosed is a copy of the constitution and a list of the members of the Montreal Club. The Club has adopted the

rules of the game published in your annual of 1839-40, they being similar to those which have hitherto regulated its playing.

The Montreal Curling Club was established in 1807 and is the senior Curling Society of Canada. Its number was originally limited to twenty members, but that rule has been annulled, and no definite number is now fixed.

At present the Club consists of twenty-five ordinary and eight honorary members.

I have the honour to be,

(Sgd.) ROBT. PATTERSON,

Sec'y M. C. C.

Secretary, Royal Cal. C. Club.

The Grand Association, considering that this was the first instance of a club not connected with the United Kingdom applying for admission, agreed to dispense with the ballot, admitted the Club by acclamation, and a local medal was awarded the Montreal Curling Club.

On December 15th, 1842, a game between married and single was played on the ice opposite the town. It started at noon and finished about five o'clock. In the evening the members and guests (among whom were Lieut.-Col. England and several officers of the 71st Highland Light Infantry) dined at Tatler's Hotel. The dinner embraced everything that could be desired.

As clubs became organized throughout the country, they usually associated themselves with the R. C. C. C. of Scotland, and maintained an independent correspondence with the Association, remitting their annual dues and arranging for matches to be played between Clubs conveniently situated as to locality. This was, however, a tedious and somewhat unsatisfactory method of doing things, and in consequence the Clubs of Quebec and Montreal cities met through their representatives on the 27th of March, 1852, and organized a Canadian Branch of the R. C. C. C.



The following four clubs were the founders of what is now a vigorous and healthy institution :—

- Quebec Club—by James Burns.
- Stadacona “ —by James Tyre.
- Montreal “ —by John Dyde.
- Montreal Thistle Club—by David Mair.

Mr. Jas. Tyre was elected President and W. Edmonstone Secretary.

The Canadian Branch established its own trophies—played for yearly and held permanently by the winner. Then a trophy for competition during five years was established and continued during three such terms until the Mother Club established the Branch Trophy Competition, under its rules, which were accepted by the Canadian Branch. This trophy is known as the “Diamond Jubilee Trophy” and is played for by all “Iron Clubs” in this district, one of the most enthusiastic competitors being our own Club, which, however, has never as yet succeeded in winning it.

In relating these facts we have covered many years, necessary, however, to show the origin and development of this branch, in which we are so much interested owing to the fact of our President, Mr. R. W. Tyre, is also President of the Branch.

Stepping back again into the past, we stop at one of the most interesting events connected with our Club, and that is the Jubilee Ball, held in January, 1857. An interesting minute is preserved with regard to it :—

“At a meeting of the Montreal Curling Club, held this January 7th, 1857, for the purpose of considering the best mode of celebrating their 50th Anniversary on the 22nd inst., it was resolved that this could best be done by giving a ball on that evening.

“To carry out the foregoing resolution, it will be necessary that at least forty members of the Club subscribe the sum of

FIVE POUNDS each. It is, however, understood that if a number above that subscribe, and that the ball cost a less sum, that the cost will be equally borne by the subscribers.

“These were as follows :—Wm. Meiklehum, Robert Simms, James Gilmour, Wm. Edmonstone, Chas. D. Roy, Geo. Moffat, John Smith, Henry McKay, Robt. Leckie, Walter Colquhoun, Chas. Simms, Henry Thomas, Thomas G. Gillespie, Geo. Hamilton, H. Budden, J. Tyre and twenty others.

“The ball was held at the Donegana Hotel, on the 22nd January, 1857. The honorary stewards were :—The Mayor, Sheriff Boston, The Honourable James Leslie, Mr. Robert Armour and Colonel Shuter.”

A neat little programme of the dances of this ball is filed in the archives of the Club. There were twenty-five numbers, and a Scotch Reel. The last dance was Sir Roger de Coverly.

The decorations were very fine, and as there is no record in the minutes of what was done, we quote from the Montreal “Transcript” of that date :

“On the northern end wall were two scrolls with the following inscriptions, viz : on the right hand side, ‘May Curlers on Life’s slippery rink frae cruel rubs be free,’ and on the left hand side, ‘How social the game and how manly.’ At the other end of the room, on the right hand, was the motto, ‘The pillars of the Bonspiel—rivalry and good fellowship,’ and the left the motto of the ‘Ten without water.’ Over the pier glass was a beautiful view of a curling party on the St. Lawrence with Montreal in the distance.

“The windows on each side were hung with groups of flags of England and France, and between each window was a medallion with the following paintings :—

“A Curling Scene in Montreal.

“A Beaver.

“Curling Stones, Besoms, etc., on the ice.

“Bible and Cross.

“A Curling Scene in Scotland.

“Stones and Besoms with whisky jars, grouped together on the ice.

"The implements of the curler's trade, 'Stanes and Besoms and a', were also arranged in various parts of the room. Statues of the Duke of Wellington and Queen Victoria filled up some of the niches formed by the windows, and a 'rink' was painted on the floor.

"Interspersed with the rest of the ornaments were the city arms supported by curling emblems with the motto :

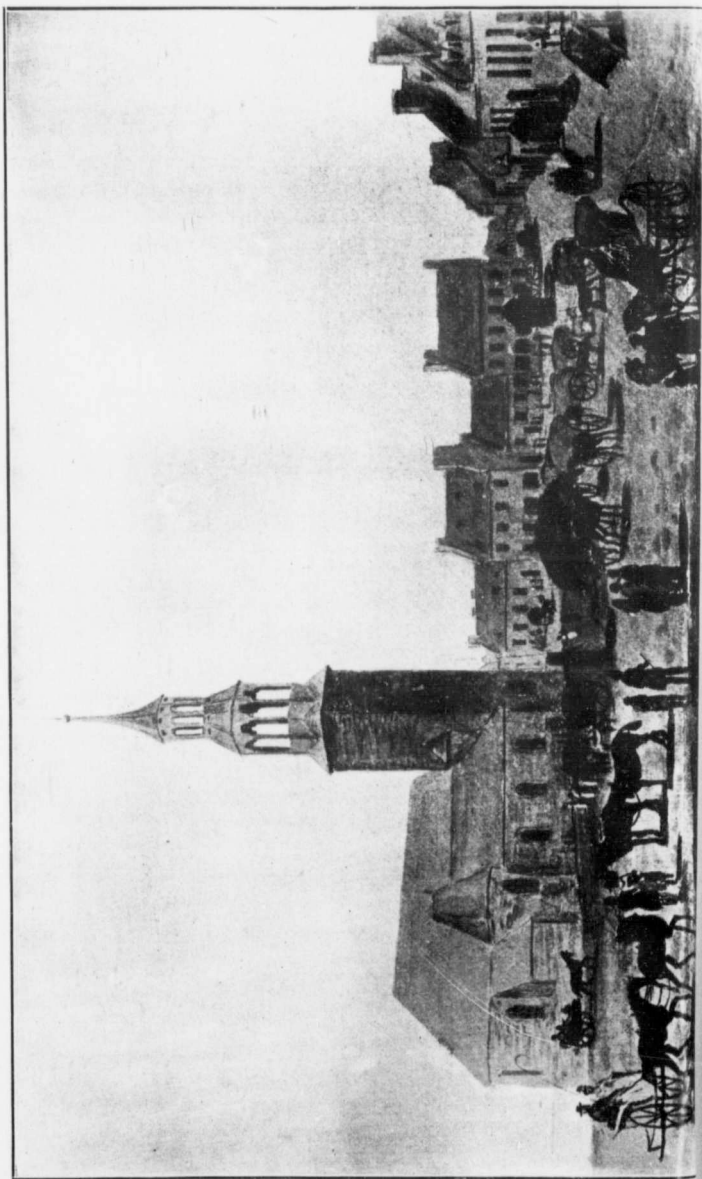
' An' are we na' vera weal aff,
Wi' stanes an' besoms an' a'.' "

For the ball some seven hundred invitations were issued, far and near, and it was admitted to have been the "best ball given in Canada."

The sports of the day commenced with a bonspiel, the only drawback being the absence of several curlers from Quebec and elsewhere, who had promised to be at their posts. This was owing to the severe weather—temperature 29 below zero, roads being impassable and all railroads blocked. One particularly interesting match was played between the four oldest members of the Club, skipped by the most veteran skip, and a rink of young ones coached by the most juvenile skip, the veterans winning by one shot.

Only one of the original members, Mr. Robert Armour, was present. Several instances of grave misconduct are noted, caused either by "spontaneous and boisterous effusions of approbation," or "imputed to the whiskey toddy being too strong," faults which the Secretary for the time takes good care becomingly to reprimand. As the minute book reads, "the supper was good, the music also, the fair ones most fair, and the cavaliers gallant."

At the closing of the meeting of the members held on April 21st, 1857, it is recorded in the minutes: "That it is desirable for the Club to possess a lasting memorial of the event, and that therefore a list be opened to receive subscriptions



from the members sufficient to procure a cup or other pieces of plate." The collectors were Jas. Tyre, A. Law and H. McKay.

The price was limited to £120 sterling, but in a later minute we find the Treasurer was instructed to insure the "Silver Jug" to the amount of £200 sterling. This trophy did not arrive in time for the celebration; its first appearance was on February 5th, 1857, when it was unanimously and justly admired both for the excellence of the workmanship and that of the sherry which it contained. The presidents of sister clubs quaffed "bumpers" to the prosperity of the Veterans, some of whom drank to their own prosperity also.

The President of the club was to take charge of the "Jug" during the term of his office, and was at liberty to fill it as often as he pleased with anything except water (hot or cold), lemonade, tea, coffee, etc., etc.

The "Jug" was duly installed at the closing dinner, held at Dolly's, April 1st, 1857.

In 1855 Capt. Gallway, a member of the Montreal Club, presented for point competition to the clubs of Montreal a silver snuff box. Each of the clubs, the Montreal, Thistle and Caledonian, competed among themselves in the first instance, and then the five highest of each club played for the box on virgin ice.

This was apparently one of the favorite competitions as it was faithfully carried out. The competition was for five years, but it is not recorded who eventually won it for possession. Capt. Gallway left for England before the final play. The competition was kept up through the generosity of Capt. de Winton.

Regarding the departure of Capt. Gallway, who was recalled to England, an interesting event took place on the Bowling Green, Sherbrooke Street, on June 30th, 1858, where

he was presented by the curlers of Montreal with a silver claret jug made in Montreal, similar in design to one of the Montreal Club. The table was laid in the open air, under the shade of the trees. The cold collation was provided by the Montreal Club, an address was also presented and signed by :

51	members of	Montreal Club.
21	"	" Caledonian Club.
30	"	" Thistle Club.
9	"	" Cote-a-Barron Club.

Col. Dyde was chairman, everything passed off very happily, the health of Capt. Gallway was drunk with tremendous cheering and Highland honors.

All the curling matches were played wherever good ice could be obtained on the river, in front of the city, near Victoria Bridge, on the canal basin, in flour sheds or Harbour Commissioners' sheds. Later on they played on the Thistle Club's ice. In 1852 fire destroyed the premises occupied by this club. The box containing the club's records was also destroyed. In 1860 a scheme was started with a view of forming the Montreal Curling Rink Company. Though the other clubs were favorable, the scheme fell through for want of support from members of the Montreal Club.

About 1869, the movement to the upper part of the city began, but owing to the minute book of our Club covering that period having been lost, there is nothing definite to go by. We are not far astray when we state that about 1870 we located in a shed on Lord Mount-Stephen's property, near the corner of Mountain and St. Catherine streets. Though very primitive in comparison to present day Club rooms, it was a favorite rendezvous for the business men, to say nothing of the military, who practically made it their headquarters. Some of the prominent ones were :—

Prince Arthur (now Duke of Connaught), Col., afterwards Field Marshal, Wolseley, Lieut. Francis, afterwards Sir Francis de Winton, Lieut., afterwards Gen., Gallway, and mention may also be made of Capt., afterwards Gen., Redvers-Buller, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. Williams (hero of Kars).

On the fourteenth of December, 1889, we moved to a new rink of our own on St. Catherine Street, near the corner of Fort Street, and on the twenty-fourth of December, 1892, we again changed quarters and became located in our present comfortable rink and club house, No. 56 St. Luké Street, with three sheets of superb ice, and lounging rooms with every comfort.

In 1874 His Excellency Lord Dufferin instituted the "Governor-General's Prize" for curlers, and every season this competition is eagerly looked forward to by all the Clubs, as it is considered to be the championship contest of the season. When first instituted the prize was open to all curling clubs in the Dominion, and was contested in its preliminary stages by "Points" on the ice of each competing club, the two highest playing off a two-rink match on neutral ice. Of late years the point play has been discontinued, and the present arrangement seems to give satisfaction. The territory is divided into three sections, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec. The clubs in each section play against each other, these winners play the semi-final in Montreal, and the two winners play the final on His Excellency's rink at Rideau Hall.

It may be interesting to note here, that ever since the institution of this trophy—the blue ribbon prize of the curling world—the various Governor-Generals have been patrons of our Club, viz.:—



Quebec Challenge Cup

The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.
 The Marquis of Lorne.
 The Marquis of Lansdowne.
 The Earl of Derby (Lord Stanley of Preston).
 The Earl of Aberdeen.
 The Earl of Minto.
 Earl Grey.

The club has also had a share of Royal patronage—H.R.H. Arthur Patrick, Duke of Connaught, being an ordinary member in 1869, and elected an Honorary Member on his departure.

Another old favorite trophy is the one known as the Quebec Challenge Cup, instituted in the year 1874, open at first to the Dominion, but now only to Iron Playing Clubs. This much coveted trophy was established through the spirited enterprise and generosity of the Quebec Curling Club. The fortunes of war have sent it hither and thither over the Dominion until at present it rests with the trophies of the Ottawa Curling Club. In the number of wins, our Club is second to the Ottawa Club. This trophy has cost the members of our Club thousands of dollars, but not one cent is begrudged, and there are still several left for future expeditions, should more than one be necessary to bring it back.

The number of games played for this cup to date is 138, the victories being divided as follows:—

Ottawa	37
Montreal	30
Quebec	17
Ormsdown	16
Arnprior	11
Caledonia (Montreal)	9
Thistle (Montreal)	7

Rideau (Ottawa)	5
Heather	3
Sherbrooke	2
Pembroke	1

There are other trophies of a more local character, such as the M.A.A.A. Trophy, the Stancliffe Cup and others of a like nature. The former is presented by an Athletic Association which has no curling club, through its interest in the development of sport of every nature. It is competed for by all the clubs on the Island, generally over a term of years before played for final possession. We have succeeded in winning two of these trophies and they now grace our Cabinet. It was unanimously decided by this Association not to form a curling club, but to present the prize with a view of encouraging its members, who belong to the various city clubs. The Stancliffe Cup was presented by a former esteemed President of our Club and was won by our Club with a very small margin, after a very spirited and close contest with the other clubs of the city. Mr. Stancliffe was President of this Club for seven years. Business called him to the Old Country, where he has resided for the last eight years. Prior to his departure, he was given a farewell supper in the Club Rooms on November 20th, 1899, by the members, who took advantage of the occasion to present him with an illuminated address, as a mark of the high esteem they had for him and an expression of regret at his departure.

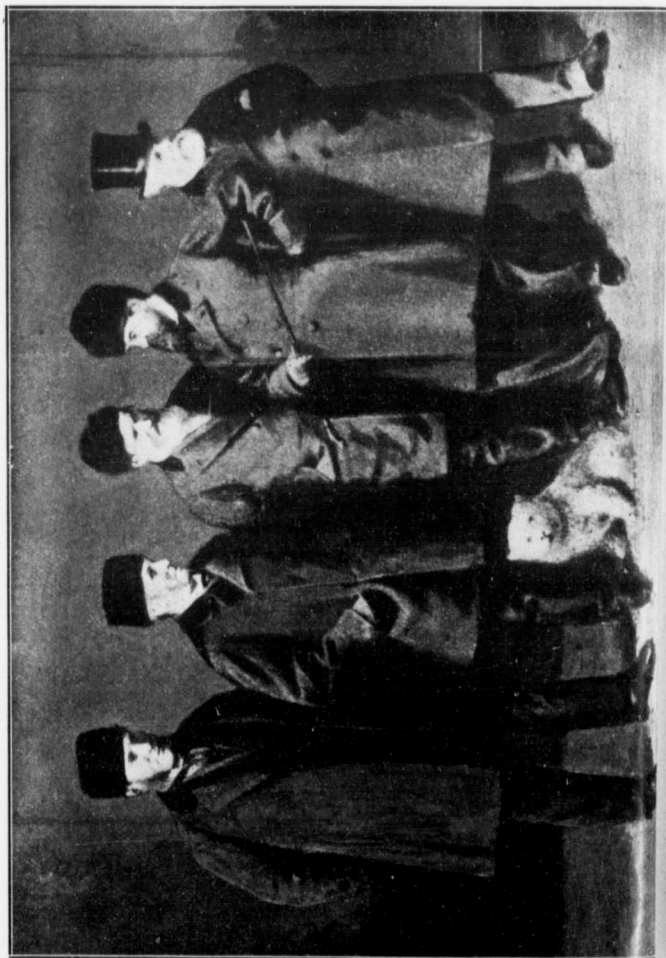
There is also the Gordon Medal, presented by Robert Gordon, of New York, which is known as the International Trophy. It is played for alternately in Utica and Montreal. The rinks are two in number, being selected from the city clubs—two being represented each year. The game is played with granites and the competition is very keen ; all international

questions are forgotten in the spirit of rivalry and goodfellowship which exists. The skip of the rink making the highest win is the custodian of the medal for a year.

Our Club developed many notable players but perhaps the most expert in the art are known as "The Callants," they were: Jas. Tyre, skip; Col. Dyde, third; Hon. John Young, second; Sir Hugh Allan, lead. Their united ages as a rink amounted to 287 years. They played a great number of matches for three consecutive years, being successful in all with one exception. They continued to play until death removed the Hon. John Young, when the rink was broken up. Col. Dyde was one of the sixteen who played in the great Three Rivers match, as far back as 1835, so that for over half a century his commanding influence and good example popularised the game in this Province. He was for a long time President of the Branch.

We find our members taking an active interest in the various Bonspiels held during the Winter Carnivals, for which this city became noted, but unfortunately are now forbidden officially, though all the winter sports are enjoyed more enthusiastically than ever, "Our Lady of the Snows" being an ever welcome guest.

The game continued to improve as the years passed by, but nothing of a stirring nature occurred until the winter of 1902-03 when we were favoured by a visit from a contingent of Scotch curlers, representing various curling clubs of Scotland. Their names were: Rev. John Kerr, Chaplain; R. Husband, Secretary; Sir H. Ballantyne, Provost Gordon, Provost Simpson, Lt. Scott Davidson, Major Bertram, D. Bentley Murray, M. Sanderson, J. McGregor, D. Murray, J. Simpson, R. Johnstone, A. F. Smith, Dr. Kirk, R. Bramwell, H. Prain, E. F. Gibson, A. E. Campbell, W. Henderson, T. M. MacMillan, D. Provan, G. D. Ritchie, R. Cousin.



This visit took a great deal of planning, and had long been talked about, in fact, as far back as April 16th, 1858, we find a resolution adopted by the Canadian Branch to send a challenge to the Parent Club in Scotland. A great deal of the credit which brought about its consummation is due to the efforts of the esteemed Chaplain of the Branch, Rev. Dr. Barclay. Of course these visitors had a great deal to contend with, and when we understand the difficulties in their own country—more especially the shortness of the playing season—we must thoroughly accord our sincere admiration of their efforts to defeat us at “our own game.” We always considered this competition with a certain amount of fear and trembling, but the stage fright soon wore off and we met them with true Canadian grit. Some of the Scotch papers lamented the loss of Scotland's greatness, and stated they must remain content for some time with their ability to supply “Prime Ministers” and an occasional “Archbishop.” These “Foreigners,” in their quiet, unobtrusive way, visited certain cities in the West, one not more than a Sabbath Day's journey from here, but must have disturbed the winter sleep of several of the citizens, for when they left, these citizens tried to find evil in their ways. These visitors, however, only refer to it as “a dressing,” we, however, considered it too much “sauce.” Wherever they went they always left the feeling that the tie which binds us to the Mother Club has been more closely woven, and we are brothers “ane and a’.” They have eloquently referred to their appreciation of their treatment, and how we as Canadians did things out here. They found a different game, different conditions, better rinks, better ice, the same enthusiasm but with a different accent. In fact, they found we had a way of our own and one which generally always tells. Their visit has done us good, has done the city good, will do the country good, and there is no harm in feeling assured that their experience will prove more than “an inter-

esting reminiscence." (See "Thoughts of Montreal," by a Scottish Curler).

Our little tale has now reached the period when it is time to celebrate our Centenary. How this was done you will find in a succeeding chapter.

In a retrospect of what we did and a contemplation of what we are doing, we may be excused if a spirit of pride permeates our whole being. We feel we are a part of this Great Dominion, of Montreal, old Hochelaga ("a city of God"), "the largest city in Britain's possessions in the Western World, the commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, the home of her strongest financial institutions, the scene of her greatest industrial activity, and the door through which passes the larger part of her external trade." We find our members to have been the pioneers of the development of this country in every branch of every station in its life—Transportation, Commerce, Legislation, Education, Finance and Social movements for the improvement of its citizens.

The spirits of our fathers (that little band of men who met on January 21st, 1807) must certainly have looked down with admiration at the Bonspiel started on January 21st, 1907, to celebrate the centenary of the Club which they had formed, whose membership is barred only by the by-law limit, but whose influence is marked by the enthusiasm of the members of the visiting rinks, who came from Newfoundland, the Maritime Provinces, the United States, and the Provinces extending to the Great Lakes, to do honor to and help celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the oldest curling club on the continent. Some were strangers to us but returned as "Brithers a'," making lasting friendships which we are proud to possess. We bless the spirit of the game ("Rivalry and goodfellowship"), the associations which it makes, and the lessons which it teaches. The age of our Club is nothing when compared to the antiquity of the game. We

are thankful for our environment and proud of the land in which we live, described in Holy Writ: "a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths, springing forth in valleys and hills; a land of wheat, and barley, and vines; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack anything in it; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass."



LADIES' MONTREAL CURLING CLUB.

THE Ladies' Montreal Curling Club was established in an informal manner on the first of December, 1894.

Negotiations were entered into with the Montreal Curling Club, who very generously placed their rink and club rooms at the disposal of the ladies. It is a Club entirely distinct from the Montreal Curling Club, to whom it pays an annual fee for the use of its ice and rooms. It has its own officers and is governed by its own by-laws. The Club's first President was Mrs. E. A. Whitehead, Jr., to whom is due, in an especial degree, the credit of forming such a club, the first of its kind in the world. It is within the recollection of some of our members that, during her sojourn in Canada and when visiting Montreal, the Princess Louise, with a friend, Mrs. Russell Stevenson, used to play with the small stones used by the boys, on the sheet of ice in the garden of Mr. Jas. Tyre. These ladies may, therefore, be called the pioneers of a sport which is becoming more interesting each year to the fair sex. The membership for the first year was twenty-five, but it now has a membership of one hundred, with a long waiting list. The constitution and by-laws were first submitted and adopted on April 20th, 1899. The Club possesses several cups and trophies which it prizes very highly: the one which is the most prominent is the exceptionally handsome tea-kettle donated by Lord Ava, Dr. Yates and Mr. Montgomery Paton. This is competed for annually in a point competition. The player making the highest score has her name engraved on a shield and holds the trophy for a year. Lord Ava was killed in the Boer War, and to commemorate this sad event, Dr. Yates generously donated a medal to be played for annually along with the kettle. Other clubs soon sprang into existence and it is now part of the programme to visit other cities.

The first Ladies' Bonspiel took place in 1903-04, and is now an annual event, clubs from other cities making entries and participating in the event, which is managed entirely by the ladies.

The present officers are :

Hon. President—Her Excellency The Countess Grey.

Hon. Vice-Pres.—Mrs. E. A. Whitehead.

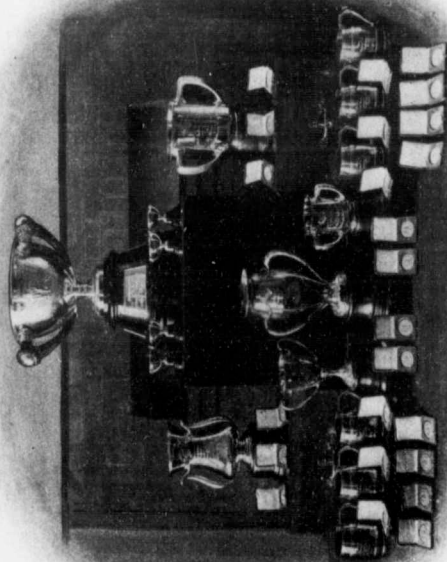
President—Mrs. J. G. Dunlop.

Vice-President—Mrs. Ryde.

Secretary—Miss E. Rawlings.

Treasurer—Miss E. Clay.





THE BONSPIEL.

IN order to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the Montreal Curling Club, it was agreed unanimously by the Directors and Members to hold a Bonspiel in the week commencing Jan. 21st, 1907. Various committees were formed and a general announcement was made in the form of a circular letter, which was sent to all the curling clubs on record, from Halifax to Vancouver; to the Royal Caledonian Curling Club of Scotland; to clubs on the island of Newfoundland, and throughout the United States, asking for their co-operation. This was followed by a booklet describing the various competitions, giving the rules governing same, specifying the prizes, together with entry forms. A special secretary for the Bonspiel week, and an assistant, were engaged, who devoted all their time to the carrying out of all details at the office, which was established at the club house, with special telephone and telegraph service. The transportation companies granted a single fare rate to all players and any person attending the Bonspiel, arrangements being made with the Canadian Eastern Passenger Association to protect these companies.

The handling of the stones in the city was strictly under the supervision of the Secretary. This involved the arranging for the conveyance of over 700 pairs. All stones after arriving in the city were transferred to a tent erected in front of the club house, where they were numbered, the irons in black and the granites in red, one set of numbers remaining the same throughout all competitions. The entries were recorded in separate books and from these the numbers were obtained.

The various curling clubs in the city—Thistle, Caledonia, St. Lawrence and Heather—very generously placed their rinks at the disposal of the Montreal Club, so that the Bonspiel Committee found themselves in possession of fourteen sheets of ice, on which to arrange the various competitions.



THE CENTENARY CUP

Presented in 1907 by the Montreal Curling Club for competition
among Iron Playing Clubs.

Play started at half-past ten on Monday morning, January 21, 1907, under perfect conditions, the best of ice, and all the necessary requirements for keen curling, and finished at midnight Saturday, 26th, 1907, under the same conditions. In opening the Bonspiel, Mr. W. R. Tyre, president of the Montreal Club, and president of the branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, of Scotland, said :—

“Brother curlers: I have no desire whatever to detain you by making any lengthy remarks. I know that you are all waiting, anxious to begin play, and start the game, and therefore I will simply conform to the usual procedure, and open the bonspiel by throwing the first stone.”

He did so on the centre sheet of ice, and as the iron glided down the rink, there was a tremendous cheer for the Montreal Curling Club, thrice repeated, with a tiger to top it off.

Of course it was but natural that play should start with the Centenary Cup Competition. This prize, the competition for which is perpetual, was presented to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the Club. The competition is open to iron playing clubs only. The rules governing this competition are as follows :—

RULES GOVERNING CENTENARY CUP COMPETITION.

To be played for annually during the week of January 21st, and to be held by the winning club for one year.

Four miniature cups to accompany the trophy this year, possession of which will be determined by the winning club, and in future competitions subsidiary prizes will be presented by the Montreal Curling Club to the winning club.

1. Open to all regularly organized clubs. Montreal clubs to enter six, outside clubs four, rinks.

2. The cup to be held by the winning club for one year, and the finals, in all cases, to be played off on the ice of the Montreal Curling Club.

3. The game shall consist of 13 ends, except in the finals, when 16 shall be played, and in the event of a tie, an extra end or ends shall be played to determine the winner.

4. Entries in writing must be received by the Secretary, on or before Thursday, January 17th, at 3 p.m.

5. In making entries, the different Secretaries are required to furnish a full list of the players composing these rinks, and in the event of any change being made in the personnel of the rinks, notification of such changes must be received by the Secretary of the Bonspiel previous to the commencement of play.

6. Clubs entering six rinks are required to stipulate which rinks will play in the event of being drawn against a club playing four rinks.

7. Substitutions will not be allowed, except in case of a player or players incapacitated through sickness or other good reason, and in such case, official notification must be sent to the Secretary, who will submit the matter to the consideration of the Bonspiel Committee, who reserve to themselves the right to authorize the substitution of a player or players from the same club.

8. A deed of gift will accompany the trophy, specifying the rules and regulations under which future competitions will be held.

In addition to the entries from all the city clubs, three entries from outside clubs were made, so the Bonspiel started with the activity of nearly 300 players. Full particulars of all the entries, with the result of the play in this and the other competitions, are given on a special sheet inserted in this brochure.

Special rules governed each competition, the GENERAL RULES being:—

1. All competitions shall be governed by the rules of the Canadian Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, except where otherwise provided for, and any question arising not provided for by either, will be settled by the Bonspiel Committee.

2. If any of the competing rinks are not ready to begin play at the hour named for the match, one point shall be counted by the opposing skip for every ten minutes' delay, one end being deducted from the number of ends to be played for every ten minutes' delay or fraction thereof.

3. Should it be found necessary to make any changes in the rules, notice of same will be posted in the club houses of the different city clubs, and printed in the public press, and such notice will be deemed sufficient.

4. The draws for each day's play will be printed in the Montreal Gazette every morning.

5. The Bagnall-Wyld system of drawing will govern, and skips will have to accept all responsibility in regard to having their men on hand at the specified time for play.

6. In the event of any disagreement between skips, the decision of the umpire shall be final. The umpire, at the close of each game, shall, together with the skips, sign the score cards.

THE CENTENARY BANQUET.

The chief attraction in the social line was the Centenary Banquet held at the Windsor Hotel on Thursday evening, January 24th. The various city clubs decided to forego their annual dinner and join in this celebration. The representatives of all the branches, and of each club, were the guests of the Montreal Club, and sat at the head table, which was at right angles to the other tables. There were fifty-five guests, one of the most enthusiastic being Major Howe, the American Consul. The following particulars of the banquet are quoted from the "Gazette," the official paper of the committee:—

"'Brithers a'' was the motive and bond which united five hundred curlers who gathered last night in the Windsor, to aid in the Centenary Celebration of the Montreal Club. The dinner became practically international in character, 'The King' and 'The President of the United States' being on the toast list. Speakers grew enthusiastic over the good fellowship existing between Canada and the Republic. Nor was that all. One good man sincerely proposed to interest the French Canadians in the 'roarin' game,' saying that if they would but do so, there would be an immediate attainment of what is most earnestly desired in this province, a mutual understanding.

"There was even more than that. Other speakers had kind words for Canada's nearest colonial neighbor, Newfoundland,



The Jubilee Tankard.

and this feeling was so reciprocated by a gentleman from the island colony, that he predicated a near approach of the time when the two countries shall join in partnership.

“The decorations of the room were simple. A few Union Jacks mingled with the Canadian ensign, a Scottish standard, and a legend of welcome, with the admonition ‘rivalry and good fellowship,’ were the chief parts of the scheme. Brooms fastened to each electrolier gave a true curling touch. On the tables there were baskets of flowers, with ferns, while on the guests’ table lay four besoms, sent all the way from Scotland.

“Mr. R. W. Tyre, president of the Montreal Curling Club, acted as chairman, and with him were seated Col. Stevenson, Major Church Howe, Consul-General of the United States, Mr. Mark Saunderson, Scotland, Mr. John McGaw, New York, former president of the National Association of Curling Clubs, Mr. John Syme, St. John’s, Newfoundland, Rev. Dr. Mowatt, and presidents and representatives of local and visiting curling clubs.

“Mr. Tyre was fairly hidden behind a mass of plate and trophies, the chief of which was a piece subscribed for on the occasion of the golden jubilee of the Montreal Curling Club, which interesting event had taken place in 1857. The huge Centenary Cup held one point of vantage, while the Club Cup had another. At the beginning of the dinner the latter trophy, which is in the form of a loving cup, was filled with generous punch and sent on its round. Each prominent curler who grasped its handles was greeted with cheers, Mr. Syme being the recipient of a particularly warm ovation. It took the cup a long time to follow its course, and the diners had got down to dessert before it reached the end of its pleasant journey. Some jokers, to help pass the time, secured a battered looking jug, entwined a little American flag about it and sent it along at their end. This was received with tremendous applause, and as cheers for the real cup and the little jug often came at the same time, the dinner was a matter of noisy enthusiasm.”

THE BILL OF FARE.

"A' here men !" "Aye, a' here and fit."—"Wick and curl in."

Celery Canape Norvegien Olives
"A Vera Patlid."

Clear Green Turtle aux quenelles
"Soop, lads, Soop."

Filet of Halibut au vin blanc Vert pre
Cucumbers Pomme naturelle
"In the Way o' F. motion."

Minced Collops
"Tee high, with the in turn."

Sweet Bread broiled Rougemont
New Potatoes Rissoles
"To the glory of Blackwood, Somerville, Dyde and Tyre."

Larded Sirloin of Beef Rossini
Spinach with eggs Brussel Sprouts
"About the board we gather
Wi' mirth and glee, Sirloin the tee."

Roman Punch
"Haud back your hand."

Roast Philadelphia Squab on toast au cresson
Grilled sweet potatoes
"A drap o' auld Kirk here is a releeigious duty."

Lettuce and Tomato Salad
"Stanes and besoms an' a'."

Fancy Cakes Croquet Parisiens Nesselrode Ice Cream
Cheese Coffee Fruit Crackers
"Oh! be cannie."

TOAST LIST.

"Rivalry and Good-fellowship."

THE KING—

"His qualities as a Sovereign are the object of undisputed
approbation."

GOVERNOR-GENERAL—

"Our Worthy Patron."

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—

"And we, oh hate us if you can,
For we are proud of you ;
We like you, Brother Jonathan,
And Yankee Doodle too."

"Royal Caledonian Curling Club and Branch."

"Grand National Curling Association."

THE ROARING GAME—

"'Fill ae bumper' to the memory of its author."

OUR GUESTS—

"Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that ;
That man to man the warld o'er,
Shall Brithers be for a' that."



Club Room, M.C.C.

WELCOME TO CURLERS.

When the material portion of the feast had been disposed of, Mr. Tyre arose and proposed "The King," which, naturally, was loyally greeted with the singing of "God Save the King."

Mr. W. M. Taylor read various cables and letters of regret, which had been sent from those who had been invited, but who were unable to attend. The Governor-General sent a very pleasant note, wishing further success to the club. A letter from Rev. Dr. Kerr, the genial chaplain of the Scottish curlers who had visited Canada, was most enthusiastically received.

Mr. Tyre followed, speaking words of welcome to the curlers, thanking them for their attendance at this banquet of celebration and commemoration. The affair was unique in itself, and the occasion was one of great pride for the members of the club. He thanked all those who had come from a distance, and also the local clubs, who aided so generously in the affair. He then gave a sketch of the club, which was organized on January 2, 1807, and since then had a continuous existence, interrupted only in 1812 and 1820, when international complications compelled the curlers to cast aside "besom and stane," to shoulder the musket and rise in the defence of their country, a thing they would all be glad to do in future, should the occasion arise, which God forbid. The club was always exclusive. Originally it was limited to twenty members. The first president, Mr. Blackwood, was a business partner of Mr. James McGill, founder of the great university which bears his name. The original articles of organization are yet held by the club. In 1857 the club celebrated its golden jubilee year, and one feature was a ball in Donegani's Hotel, on the site of which now stands the Notre Dame Hospital. The members on that occasion

subscribed for a handsome piece of plate, a trophy highly prized. Mr. Tyre was impelled to raise the piece in his hand and show it to the curlers, the sight bringing warm cheers.

Speaking of the club's career, Mr. Tyre said that, in the beginning, the members played the game in the open. Their first covered rink was an old building at the foot of McGill street. This was afterwards destroyed by fire. On the site it occupied His Majesty's examining warehouse now stands. After that the club occupied a flour shed, at the mouth of Lachine Canal. Then they moved to St. Catherine street, and then, in turn, reached their present location in St. Luke street.

Of the game itself, Mr. Tyre said that it was a grand old game, a game that does much to cement ties. It is a game with much to commend it, and it lacks many of the drawbacks and disadvantages of some other sports. It makes for friendship, the cool head, a clear eye, the strong hand, and cautious judgment, above all it brings men to accept victory with modesty, and defeat with good grace.

Mr. R. W. MacDougall proposed the toast of "The Governor-General." In doing so, he said that all the governors, from Lord Dufferin down, had been good sportsmen and had done much to encourage curling. Of Earl Grey, Mr. MacDougall said that he was a grand man in a grand country.

Col. Whitehead proposed "The President of the United States." The Colonel claimed a personal friendship with Mr. Roosevelt, and he appreciated him as a man and a good sportsman. He said that Canadians were proud to be to the north of the great republic, a little above them. Referring to what had been said about 1812 and 1820, Col. Whitehead said that we did not then know the people in the United

States as we know them today, else they would have crossed the border with "stanes and besoms," instead of muskets, "and these are the only weapons we will ever fight them with." Of the President, he said that he was certain that if the custom of the presidents of the United States not to leave the country during their term of office was not in vogue, "Teddy" Roosevelt would be now in Montreal as one of the curlers.

Major Howe, United States consul-general, replied to the toast. Of the President, he said that he was really the worthy gentleman and the good sportsman he had been called. He was glad to be present on such an occasion. He desired the curlers, when they returned to his country, to bring back with them good reports, and to refute those wrong impressions that sometimes creep across the border about the lack of good relations. There were none but good relations between the people of the United States and our friends in Canada.

Major Howe confessed that he didn't know much about curling.

"Hard luck," said a voice.

However, they had given him a badge and assured him that he would soon be one of them. He would say that if the occasion was a fair representation of the country and its citizens, he would be very proud of the relationship. "If I were to attend one or two more such banquets, I doubt if I would care to leave the country. I am not alone in this, because last year 63,840 Americans left their own country and came into Canada, taking up their establishment in the West. These are the best of citizens. They are of the class which, forty years ago, went into the great West and made the prairie bloom like a rose. They come to Canada as homesteaders, not as they went to the West, but each with his ten, twenty, forty or a hundred thousand dollars. In the Northwest



The Staircase, M.C.C.

they would find liberty of speech and the right to worship God as they felt disposed to." In conclusion, Major Howe offered the sentiment that the good feeling which now exists may never grow less.

When Major Howe sat down, the curlers arose and lustily sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," following it with "The Maple Leaf."

Mr. McMurtry proposed "The Royal Caledonian Curling Club" and "The Canadian Branch." They were "brithers a'," and he asked them to receive the toast with enthusiasm and respect. It was a toast not requiring any oratorical effort. It was a good game, a game kept free from any taint.

In replying, Mr. Mark Saunderson, of Scotland, spoke of the advantages done to the game through the club and the branches. He said that in Canada they had done much for the game, but then, they had the opportunities. At home they had a game once a week, but here in Canada they had good ice all the winter.

Col. Stevenson replied for the Canadian Branch. The worthy colonel was warmly received when he arose. He protested that he had lost his voice, sacrificing it for the game. It was a great game and it is spreading all over the world, wherever Scotchmen go. May they continue to spread it, was his wish. The game was the greatest guarantee of peace amongst the nations. It, too, was a grand cementer of friendships. Col. Stevenson had a kind word for "Teddy" Roosevelt. The extent of the Royal Canadian Club and the jurisdiction of the Canadian Branch was taken up by Col. Stevenson, and in conclusion he said that the loyalty of curlers was a matter well known.

Mr. John McGaw, former president of the Grand National Curling Club of the United States, drew attention

to the fact that there were now present in Montreal five former presidents of the association, showing what an interest they had in the game. One thing he wanted to say was that in the United States the game was not in the hands of a few Scotchmen, but that it had spread to the native Yankees. He hoped that these latter would advance the game as the Scotchmen had done. There is no game so well calculated to make good men. The tendency was to make bad men good and to make good men better.

"The Roarin' Game" was proposed by Rev. Dr. Mowatt. The worthy doctor said that he was not accustomed to speak at such an hour and protested that his wife and bairns were even then awaiting him. He said that he had been trying hard to be a Scotchman, although he was a Canadian, and a New Brunswicker, too. He noticed that the New Brunswick players had been doing well and it looked as if they were going to carry off something, and he hoped that they would succeed in doing so. The toast required but little from him, and he would say little.

Col. Gardner proposed "Our Guests." In doing so, he said that the Montreal Curling Club feels deeply grateful to all the clubs for their generous assistance. He, too, suggested that the ladies should be thought of in this instance.

Mr. Syme, St. John's, Nfld., was the first to reply. He, too, had sacrificed his voice in the interests of the game. Grasping a besom, he called upon the guests to arise, and then the Newfoundlander set out on a witty speech, saying kind things for the ladies. Mr. Syme praised Canada, it had so many things to be proud of. There was the C.P.R., with its coaches running from sea to sea. Its monied institutions, particularly the Bank of Montreal. Its citizens were men to be proud of. In particular he referred to Mr. R. G. Reid, for the great work he was doing in the development of

Newfoundland. He was glad to be in this big city, second only in beauty to Edinburgh. Yet, with all these fine things, the brightest jewel in the crown was missing. That was Newfoundland. That was a beautiful land, there was not a snake or a reptile in it, nothing but the ubiquitous and friendly mosquito. It possesses the greatest salmon fishing in the world and the finest cariboo hunting. The only besetting sin of the people was their hospitality. They were honest people, without pickpockets and robbers. In conclusion he gave utterance to the kindly sentiment that it would only be a question of time when Newfoundland would take Canada into partnership.

Mr. Victor Buchanan spoke for the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, saying kind things of the game.

Dr. Finnie and Mr. de Hertel proposed and seconded a motion of thanks to the chairman, and after Mr. Tyre had spoken in reply, the gathering dispersed.

Sociability was the order of the day at all the club houses during the week, where it was an easy matter to observe the first principles of the art, in an upper room, sacred to curlers only. The Heather Club, as well as the Montreal, had a caterer in attendance at all hours to help satisfy the inner man with something substantial in solid or in liquid form. It is interesting to note that the Montreal Club served on an average over 250 meals a day. Being the Mother House, it was but right that the Curlers' Welcome should be worthily maintained.

The expenses of the Bonspiel were defrayed by voluntary contributions from the members of the Montreal Curling Club only. How liberally this was done may be judged from the fact that the Committee found at their disposal a fund amounting to \$5000. All the members, individually, felt that the Club had something to uphold in this celebration.



Ram's Head Snuff Mull.

In closing this reference to the anniversary, mention should be made of the Scotch Souvenir which now adorns the Star Chamber of the Club, and which we possess not through any skill or merit on our part, but wholly through the generosity and goodwill of Scotchmen. These Scotchmen were the representatives of the Scotch Curling Clubs, who visited Montreal during the winter of 1902-3. Their names appear in the preceding pages. At a meeting held in the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh, on Dec. 19th, 1906, the members unanimously resolved to present the Montreal Club with a silver mounted Ram's Head Snuff Mull, on the occasion of their Centenary. This was presented to the Club by Mr. Mark Saunderson, a member of the team, who was in Montreal during the Bonspiel week. In presenting same he conveyed to the members of the Club, on behalf of the Scotch team, their congratulations on the attainment of its Centenary, with the hope that it may continue to prosper and have many successful seasons. The ever thoughtful Chaplain of the Royal C.C. Club, Rev. J. Kerr, sent three broom-kowes from "auld Scotland," which graced the Centenary Dinner table, and every time the members sit around the festive board they think of his kindness and the time when the old rule used to be that no curler was allowed to appear on the ice without a "cowe" and that well tied. We have quoted freely from Mr. Kerr's History of Curling in this booklet, but desire to place on record our appreciation of that work, a copy of which should be in the possession of every curler. With sincere thanks to the author for the help it has given us, we earnestly hope that our little effort will be the means of disposing of many copies of his Classic on Curling.

One of the Montreal papers, *The Herald*, thus describes the closing scenes :—

The Centenary Bonspiel of the Montreal Club will be recorded as the most successful ever held in Canada. In addition to this, it has been a rejuvenating gathering, and those who have been able to participate in it have had a real good time to set off against the stress of the everyday hustle of ordinary business life. It has renewed old friendships, formed fresh ones, and every one is sorry it is over.

The jolly crowd that was at the Montreal Club on Saturday night saw to it that the finish was appropriate to the occasion. Everyone was happy, and songs, jokes, anecdotes, and general fun were the order of the night. Individually and collectively everyone was 'a jolly good fellow' (with full chorus every time) and if there was any man present who was not so acclaimed, he must have been in hiding in a cupboard.

Mr. J. Mackay, the Mayor of Renfrew, being a stranger, had a high time in receiving introductions, and in his Mayoral capacity held a sort of informal reception of the other gentlemen present. One by one they were presented, one by one Mr. Mayor politely desired to know what was 'their other name' and one by one each of them was toasted as 'a jolly good fellow,' in lines commencing 'He's a daisy' and ending 'he's a daisy just now,' the middle lines being 'he's a daisy' also, to the tune of 'Clementine.'

George Darling's recitation on curling, in the French language, was loudly applauded by the critics in that language from Ontario, and they made speeches which were models of brevity and wit, in between all of which the Mayor of Renfrew went on with the reception business and its vocal accompaniment. According to Mr. Louis Rubenstein (who said he had it direct from the Czar of Russia when he was figure-skating at St. Petersburg), his—Mr. L. R's—liberty was only saved to him by being a friend of the Mayor of Renfrew, otherwise he would have been banished to Siberia.

Mr. Rubenstein recited some original verse after Longfellow. Someone said it was a long way after Longfellow, but that was an unimportant detail. He also told the company a funny story.

When the bagpipes came upstairs it was a squeeze for the followers to get around the room in line, but it was done amid great cheers all the time. Then they started to toast individual curlers, commencing with Mr. Thos. Paton, on whom had devolved a very great share of the responsibility and trouble of the Bonspiel, and going on with the names of George Wood, A. E. Massie, C. A. Hutchison, J. F. Shaw, J. S. Malcolm, O. W. G. Dettmers, W. D. Aird and President Tyre. The club and the club's guests (for all the curlers were, in the fullest sense, the club's guests) spent a memorable and delightful evening. Long may they 'soop.'

A RECORD GAME.

The conclusion of the competition in single rink granites furnished the most exciting game of the Bonspiel. It was thus described by The Montreal Herald:—

A game that will long live in the memory of all who saw it was the final in the single rink granite competition—the only one that resulted in the Montreal Club winning the first prize. It must be remembered that the game as played in Montreal is confined to irons, the granites not being used. As many of the expected visitors were accustomed only to the stones, the prize list was so arranged that there were several important competitions open to granite players. Mr. John Pitblado, of the Montreal Club, organized a granite rink to enter in the single rink competition. Years ago, in Winnipeg, he had had considerable experience with the granites. He chose as his third Mr. W. A. Wilson, formerly one of the skips of the St. Thomas Club; for his second Mr. J. Bailey, and for his lead Mr. W. M. Taylor, the popular secretary of the club. Truth to tell, no one expected that this team of iron players, picked at the last moment to compete in a granite contest, would have the slightest chance at the cup. But it had, although its chance was not translated into assurance until the last shot was fired in the last game, at 11 o'clock on Saturday night.

The Pitblado rink won its way to the finals by hard and consistently good play. The saying that success in a bonspiel

is the result of superior play and superior endurance, was well illustrated. Here is the record of the rink for four days in the single rink competition :

Thursday—Montreal 21 ; Brookline 1.
Friday—Montreal 10 ; Fredericton 8.
Friday—Montreal 14 ; St. John (Malcolm) 12.
Saturday—Montreal 15 ; St. John (Shaw) 5.
Saturday—Montreal 15 ; Toronto 14.
Total—Montreal 75 ; other clubs 40.

But this represents only about half the work that was done by the Pitblado rink. It was entered also in the double rink granite competition, with this result.

Wednesday—Montreal 7 up on Chatham.
Thursday—Montreal 9 up on Peterboro.
Friday—Montreal 18 ; Boston 7.
Saturday—Montreal 8 ; St. John 23.
Total—Montreal 42 ; other clubs 30.

The rink, it will be seen, had fought its way to the finals in the doubles, and met its only defeat of the week at the hands of the St. John curlers, whom it had defeated in the singles the day before. With its companion rink, Mr. McMurtry's, it thus won the second prize in this contest. It will be seen in the four days the Pitblado rink scored 117 to its opponents' 70, and won eight games out of nine. Furthermore, it played one game on Wednesday, two on Thursday, three on Friday and three on Saturday, two of the latter being finals, of sixteen ends each.

Saturday night came the final struggle between Pitblado's rink and C. H. Muntz's, of Toronto, which had also fought its way up to the finals, but was in better physical condition, not having had as many games crowded into two days as had its opponents. This difference in condition was so plainly in evidence during the first third of the game that the chances of the Montreal rink practically disappeared. At the close of the sixth end Muntz stood 10, Pitblado 1. The disproportion in figures about represented the apparent ability of the rinks, the Toronto men playing a game that seemed far superior to that of the Montreal rink. The hundreds of spectators felt that the result was only a question of majority, and while some left the ice, others turned to watch the Caledonia-Ormsdown match on

sheet No. 3. But the sixth end, to the surprise of all, marked almost the top notch in Muntz's score. And while he marked time, Pitblado marched. The Montrealers got into their swing—got their second wind, so to speak. They played every stone for all it was worth, and showed the spirit of true sportsmen by the dogged way in which they fought every foot of the road from the seventh to the sixteenth end. The overwhelming score against them only served to nerve them to greater effort. End after end they pulled up closer to Muntz—one here, a two there, a three here. But the sixteenth drew nearer and nearer, and the majority was still against them. At the end of the eleventh they were six behind. What the game meant to those who played it and to those who saw it may be understood when the fact is stated that not once, from the casting of the first stone in the first end, until the last stone played in the last end had ceased to move, were the Montreal men ahead. There were 256 stones played in the game, and Montreal was not once ahead while 255 were being played, only coming to the front after the 256th had been thrown. As has been said, the final end was drawing nigh. Muntz had scored again, but this had placed him in the thirteen hole, and truly it was a hoodoo. Once more Muntz scored one, and so, when the sixteenth came to be played, the score was Muntz 14, Pitblado 13. The whole rink was alive with the excitement of the moment, for such an ending of such a sensational game had never before been seen on Montreal ice. Stone after stone was played, neither side gaining any distinct advantage. It was anybody's end when Pitblado came to throw his last stone, for one Toronto and one Montreal stone lay apparently equi-distant from the tee, and as it is not allowable to measure until the end is played out, no one knew whether Montreal or Toronto was lying shot. Pitblado could, with his last shot, either tie or win. The problem that lay before him was to raise one of his own stones against two of his opponents', and carom off these to the tee. The shot was slightly running, about hack high, and raised the Montreal stone exactly as desired. This one gently touched a Toronto stone and curled about two inches nearer the tee than either of the two stones that had been lying shot. The game was tied, at the worst, and the rink rang with applause. But was the game also won? Umpire Cornell, of the Heathers, was called in, and with his measuring stick against the Toronto stone tightened the screw. Then he

slowly turned the stick around until it touched the Montreal stone. Instantly the crowd were on the ice, hoisting Pitblado in the air, for before Mr. Cornell had spoken it was seen that the Montreal stone must be the nearer of the two—and the game had been won.

It was such a game and such a finish as is played and seen but once in a lifetime, and every curler who saw it will tell of it to his children and children's children.

The score by ends was :

Muntz—

1 2 0 2 3 2 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0—14

Pitblado—

0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 3 0 1 3 2 0 2—15

Montreal

Toronto

W. M. Taylor

R. Southam

J. Baillie

Dr. F. J. Capon

W. A. Wilson

A. J. Taylor

J. Pitblado

G. H. Muntz

(skip)—15

(skip)—14



RINKS FOR CENTENARY CUP

MONTREAL CLUB

O. N. Evans
Geo. Darling
F. C. Wilson
F. N. Southam, skip

F. C. Brown
J. W. Brown
C. W. Tyre
Wm. Brown, skip

Dr. Morrison
J. T. McCall
J. B. Bell
A. J. Hodgson, skip

Dr. Elder
G. P. Walker
C. P. Sclater
T. Williamson, skip

A. J. Darling
J. H. Birks
J. H. Miller
W. I. Fenwick, skip

F. J. Johnstone
W. O. H. Dodds
J. F. Mundle
H. E. Smith, skip

THISTLE CLUB

R. H. Barron
E. A. Bernard
John Adair
Judge Archibald, skip

J. S. Cassils
J. Clegborn
S. White
D. Kinghorn, skip

N. J. Dawes
R. J. E. Chapple
H. G. Wills
W. H. C. Mussen, skip

E. A. Amos
G. O. Gabler
Dr. J. T. Finnie
M. Freeman, skip

A. Scott Ives
J. P. Kavanagh
M. Macneill
J. M. Anderson, skip

Rev. D. J. Fraser
Dr. M. C. Baker
R. Adair
W. W. Mowat, skip

CALEDONIA CLUB

T. S. Smith
Jas. Currie
C. A. McNeen
H. R. Hutchison, skip

Caledonia Club—con.

F. Finlay
W. L. Thom
R. Scott
G. W. T. Nicholson, skip

W. Morrison
D. Ferguson
W. Swan
W. H. Murphy, skip

S. Tinning
Dr. Simpson
R. J. Tooke
J. H. Hutchison, skip

E. C. Hutchison
W. T. McLaurin
J. H. Robertson
W. R. J. Hughes, skip

R. E. Jones
A. J. Rice
R. Peel
T. O. Lyall, skip

HEATHER CLUB

D. H. McCallum
A. N. Stewart
C. A. Hutchison
W. B. Hutchison, skip

D. M. Wilson
D. Beatty
G. W. Wood
D. W. Ross, Jr., skip

W. E. Cushing
R. Cunningham
W. F. Smith
N. K. McDonald, skip

H. G. Punnet
H. Roffey
R. Thomson
A. K. Hutchison, skip

Dr. W. D. Smith
J. B. Stewart
J. G. Cornell
C. W. Tofield, skip

W. M. Campbell
R. H. Fulton
Jas. Baillie
G. H. Cornell, skip

ST. LAWRENCE CLUB

John Henderson
D. C. Drysdale
E. St. Armand
H. Drysdale, skip

L. Rubenstein
Jas. Fenwick
O. W. G. Dettmers
W. Cairns, skip

St. Lawrence Club—con.

J. G. Stewart
D. Patterson
F. G. A. Kearns
W. H. Wyman, skip

Dr. Harding
D. A. Bethune
J. Johnston
W. Middleton, skip

D. J. H. Murdoch
Jas. Morrison
W. A. Van Tassel
D. Guthrie, skip

A. G. Racey
F. Fournier
J. McK. Rose
D. Anderson, skip

RIDEAU CLUB

C. A. Eliot
Lt.-Col. S. M. Rogers
E. L. Brittain
Lt.-Col. Sherwood, skip

G. C. Mainwright
R. Lewis
F. M. S. Jenkins
W. McInnes, skip

Jas. McKinley
H. Morrison
Robt. Reid
E. D. Sutherland, skip

J. J. Collins
R. C. MacPherson
G. N. Hutchison
R. H. Haycock, skip

ORMSTOWN CLUB

S. Carrol
R. Leclair
R. B. McGerrigle
R. F. Smith, skip

Alex. Bougie
Dr. McCormack
Jos. Bourdon
J. L. G. McGerrigle, skip

W. Bryson
Alex. Mills
Dr. W. S. McLaren
G. E. Baird, skip

H. Chambers
Jas. McGerrigle
Rev. J. T. Strong
W. G. McGerrigle, skip

ENTRIES FOR CLUB CUP—IRONS

MONTREAL CLUB

Geo. Darling
O. N. Evans
F. C. Wilson
F. H. Southam, skip
F. L. Johnston
W. O. H. Dodds
Wm. Brown
H. E. Smith, skip

THISTLE CLUB

J. P. Kavanagh
Dr. M. C. Baker
Smeaton White
Dr. J. T. Finnie, skip
N. J. Dawes
R. J. E. Chapple
H. G. Willis
W. H. C. Mussen, skip

CALEDONIA CLUB

F. Finley
W. H. Murphy
W. R. J. Hughes
G. W. T. Nicholson, skip
W. Swan
R. Scott
T. O. Lyall
C. A. McNee, skip

HEATHER CLUB

C. A. Hutchison
K. Thomson
D. W. Ross, Jr.
W. B. Hutchison, skip
D. M. Wilson
N. K. Macdonald
C. W. Tofield
A. K. Hutchison, skip

ST. LAWRENCE CLUB

Louis Rubenstein
Jas. Fenwick
O. W. G. Dettmers
W. Cairns, skip
John Henderson
D. C. Drysdale
E. St. Armand
H. Drysdale, skip

OTTAWA CLUB

W. J. Beatty
L. F. A. Maingy
O. H. Hutchison
W. Stuart skip
W. J. Johnstone
W. Rowan
W. J. Glover
C. S. Scott, skip

RIDEAU CLUB

R. H. Haycock
Robt. Reid
W. McInnes
F. M. S. Jenkins, skip
H. Morrison
Lt.-Col S. M. Rogers
E. D. Sutherland
Lt.-Col. Sherwood, skip

ORMSTOWN CLUB

Dr. W. S. McLaren
Rev. J. T. Strong
G. E. Baird
J. L. G. McGerrigle, skip
Dr. A. McCormack
R. B. McGerrigle
R. F. Smith
W. G. McGerrigle, skip

ENGLISH RIVER CLUB

S. Reddick
Hy Carson
M. Morrison
John Currie, skip
Chester Orr
A. Carmichael
Jas Angel
Wm. Roy, skip

RENFREW CLUB

F. Hough
H. E. Hendry
S. Moffatt
H. J. Airth, skip
Allan Francis
R. W. Eady
Jos. Hendry
Jno. Mackay, skip

PERTH-UPON-TAY,

Perth

John A. Kerr
Henry Taylor
J. E. de Hertel
C. J. Sewall, skip
G. Wilson
A. T. McArthur
J. V. Watson
A. T. Wilson, skip

VICTORIA C. C., Quebec

A. R. M. Boulton
C. W. Walcott
A. Laurie
W. S. Champion, skip
H. A. Weir
L. T. Green
Wm. Hume
A. E. Switt, skip

ENTRIES SINGLE RINK CHAMPIONSHIP—IRONS

MONTREAL CLUB

G. Darling
O. N. Evans
F. C. Wilson
F. N. Southam, skip
W. L. Jamieson
J. N. Birks
Dr. Morrison
J. F. Mundle, skip
F. C. Brown
C. W. Tyre
J. W. Brown
W. Brown, skip
C. N. Routh
C. E. Neill
A. R. Oughtred
W. Abbott, skip

Montreal Club—con.

Dr. J. M. Elder
H. B. Brainerd
G. Walker
F. Williamson, skip
R. W. MacDougall
A. F. Riddell
W. I. Fenwick
R. W. Tyre, skip
Dr. C. F. Wylde
Dr. G. H. Matthews
Dr. J. A. Macdonald
Dr. J. W. Scane, skip
E. E. Howard
J. R. Gordon
Rev. A. J. Mowatt
R. A. Dunton, skip

Montreal Club—con.

S. Huxley
E. Darling
A. J. Darling
J. F. McCall, skip
J. McKergon
F. Fowler
P. W. McLagan
A. Hodgson, skip
J. Wilson
W. F. Borland
W. S. Gardner
Col. H. J. Miller, skip
G. Brock
C. J. Saxe
W. S. Maxwell
D. M. Gill, skip

Entries for Single Rink Championship—continued

MONTREAL CLUB

N. J. Dawes
R. J. E. Chapple
H. G. Wills
W. H. C. Mussen, skip
A. Scott Ives
J. P. Kavanagh
M. Macneill
J. W. Anderson, skip
D. W. Campbell
J. Cleghorn
S. White
R. Adair, skip

CALEDONIA CLUB

F. Finlay
G. W. T. Nicholson
T. O. Lyall
W. R. J. Hughes, skip
R. Scott
Jas. Currie
J. H. Robertson
H. R. Hutchison, skip
T. S. Smith
S. M. Jenning
W. L. Thorne
W. Swan, skip
P. C. Ogilvie
H. Hughes
D. Campbell
J. Currie, skip
J. Lawson
T. J. Quirk
W. Currie
J. Wighton, skip

HEATHER CLUB

D. H. McCallum
C. A. Hutchison
N. K. Macdonald
W. B. Hutchison, skip
E. Hodgson
D. M. Wilson
J. B. Stewart
A. N. Stewart, skip
Dr. W. D. Smith
J. Baillie
K. Thompson
A. K. Hutchison, skip
G. Brown
C. Christie
G. Blackwell
A. J. Williamson, skip

ST. LAWRENCE CLUB

Dr. G. A. Berwick
Dr. W. Finke
Dr. E. S. Harding
Dr. J. A. Henderson, skip
C. W. Schuare
D. A. Bethune
J. Johnston
W. Middleton, skip

St. Lawrence Club—con.

J. Ash
A. G. Racey
A. Bremner
J. Allan, skip
J. McCrudden
D. J. H. Murdoch
R. Godden
A. Milne, skip
F. G. A. Kearns
W. H. Wyman
W. Kearns
D. Anderson, skip
W. O. Roy
D. C. Drysdale
R. Allen
J. Henderson, skip
J. Griffin
R. C. Binning
J. S. Riddell
J. Young, skip
Dr. Vallee
H. Fortier
F. Fournier
E. St. Amand, skip
L. Rubenstein
J. Fenwick
H. Drysdale
O. W. G. Dettmers, skip

LACHINE CLUB

A. McLean
F. J. Craig
W. O. Ryde
R. Lucas, skip
Alex. Bissett
G. W. Henry
J. Duncan
G. S. A. Oliver, skip

ORMSTOWN CLUB

A. Bougie
R. Leclair
J. McGerrigle, Jr.
Dr. W. S. McLaren, skip
J. Boudon
Rev. J. T. Strong
G. E. Baird
J. L. G. McGerrigle, skip
Dr. A. McCormick
R. B. McGerrigle
R. F. Smith
W. G. McGerrigle, skip

OTTAWA CLUB

W. J. Beatty
L. F. A. Maingy
O. H. Hutchison
W. Stuart, skip
W. J. Johnston
W. Rowan
W. J. Glover
C. S. Scott, skip

RIDEAU CLUB

H. Morrison
Lt. S. M. Rogers
Maj. E. D. Sutherland
Lt.-Col. Sherwood, skip
R. H. Haycock
R. Reid
W. McInnes
F. M. S. Jenkins, skip
R. Lewis
R. C. Macpherson
E. L. Brittain
G. W. Hutchison, skip

QUEBEC CLUB

A. Laurie
W. H. Davidson
F. J. Delaney
F. S. Stocking, skip

VICTORIA CLUB

A. Laurie
W. A. Howe
A. E. Swift
W. S. Champion, skip

ENGLISH RIVER CLUB

C. Orr
A. Carmichael
J. Angel
W. Roy, skip

RENFREW CLUB

J. Mackay
S. Moffatt
J. Hendry
K. J. Alrth, skip

PERTH CLUB

S. Watson
J. E. de Hertel
A. J. Sewall
A. J. Wilson, Skip
W. J. McKerracher
Henry Taylor
J. de Hertel
C. J. Sewall, skip

VALLEYFIELD CLUB

W. J. Gall
A. E. Clarke
C. H. Potter
J. A. Macdonald, skip

FREDERICTON CLUB

D. B. Winslow
J. A. Winslow
C. H. Allen
J. Tibbits, skip

W. A. B. McLennan

A. E. Massie
F. P. Hatt
F. L. Fowler, skip
GRAND RAPIDS CLUB

J. Bayne
C. Miller
J. Thompson
F. D. Robertson, skip

ENTRIES FOR CLUB CUP—GRANITES

MONTREAL CLUB

Ed. Darling
C. F. Notman
H. E. Suckling
S. A. McMurtry, skip
W. M. Taylor
Jno. Baillie
W. A. Wilson
J. Pitblado, skip

BROCKVILLE CLUB

W. A. Gilmour
C. S. Cossitt
G. I. Mallory
J. E. Cryslar, skip
Dr. M. hr
H. R. Boulton
R. Craig
D. M. Downey, skip

CAMPBELLTON CLUB

M. M. Mowatt
D. McMillan
D. J. Bruce
A. A. Andrew, skip
W. Sprout
H. Matquis
A. D. MacKendrick
F. F. Mathison, skip

CHATHAM, Ont. CLUB

W. Gordon
A. C. Woodward
A. B. McCoig
H. Gillies, skip
Jas. Fleming
W. E. Rispin
W. E. Merritt
P. S. Coate, skip

FREDERICTON CLUB

W. A. B. McLellan
J. A. Winslow
Fred P. Hatt
Jas. Tibbits, skip
D. B. Winslow
A. E. Massie
C. H. Allan
Thos. L. Fowler, skip

MONCTON CLUB

F. L. Thompson
W. Charters
A. M. McLeccan
G. C. Allen, skip
H. A. Peters
W. Wilson
A. J. Tingley
J. Edward, skip

PRESCOTT CLUB

Chas. Baker
J. C. Carnuthers
A. H. Devitt
Geo. Rook, skip
E. E. Newman
F. S. Evanson
J. McAdam
J. A. Mundie, skip

PETERBORO CLUB

H. Foote
T. Brightman
J. H. Connal
W. G. Ferguson, skip
J. E. A. Fitzgerald
A. Blade
D. Davidson
T. Rutherford, skip

THISTLE CLUB

St. John, N.B.

T. F. Burpee
Frank Watson
W. A. Shaw
J. F. Shaw, skip
R. S. Orchard
J. C. Chesley
Jas. Mitchell
Jno. S. Malcolm, skip

TORONTO CLUB

R. Southam
Dr. F. J. Capon
A. J. Taylor
G. H. Muntz, skip
F. Somerville
R. J. Kearns
Chas. Swabet
A. D. McArthur, skip

COUNTRY CLUB

Brookline, Mass.

F. A. Turner
B. S. Blanchard
F. J. Armory
G. H. Windeler, skip
M. G. Haughton
E. A. Daniels
Thos. Russell
Herbert Jaques, skip

TERRA NOVA CLUB

St. John's, Nfld.

John C. Jardine
Frank T. Brehm
John Strang
John Syme, skip
Ed. J. Rowe
J. R. Bennett
W. F. Joyce
Thos. Winter, skip

NEW YORK CLUB

Thos. Watson
Alex. F. Dickson
Alex. Fraser
Thos. Watt, skip
Forest Macnee
John A. Rennie
Robt. Boyd
John Leslie, skip

VICTORIA C. C., Quebec

A. R. Boulton
C. W. Walcot
Arch. Laurie
W. S. Champion, skip
H. A. Weir
L. T. Green
Wm. Home
A. E. Swift, skip

BOSTON CLUB

Geo. Wright
F. J. Robbins
A. J. Selfridge
Jos. Gould, skip
Jos. T. Paul
D. S. Smith or C. Young
Jas. Buckner
John McGaw, skip

UTICA CLUB, N.Y.

G. B. Allen
Wesley McLeod
F. R. Baxter
J. H. Johnston, skip
Geo. Scranton
Dr. A. M. Johnston
A. S. Brinkerhoff
H. L. Ridings, skip

LIST OF ENTRIES SINGLE RINK—GRANITES

MONTREAL CLUB

W. M. Taylor
Jno. Baillie
W. A. Wilson
J. Pitblado, skip

Ed. Darling
C. F. Notman
H. E. Suckling
S. A. McMurtry, skip

HEATHER CLUB

A. G. Williamson
C. Christie
G. Blackwell
Jas. Mattinson, skip

ST. LAWRENCE CLUB

Jas. Fenwick
Hy. Drysdale
O. W. G. Dettmers
David Guthrie, skip

BROCKVILLE CLUB

W. A. Gilmour
C. S. Cossitt
G. I. Mallory
J. E. Crysler, skip

Dr. Mohr
H. R. Boulton
Robt. Craig
D. W. Downey, skip

BOSTON CLUB

Jos. T. Paul
David Smith
Jas. Buckner
John McGaw, skip

George Wright
Fred Robbins
A. J. Selfridge
Joseph Gould, skip

COUNTRY CLUB

Brookline, Mass.

F. A. Turner
B. S. Blanchard
F. S. Amory
G. H. Windeler, skip

W. G. Haughton
E. A. Daniels
Thos. Russell
Herbert Jaques, skip

J. C. Edwards
Hagen Clement
A. W. Stedman
S. H. Bennett, skip

CAMPBELLTON CLUB

W. W. Mowatt
D. McMillan
D. J. Bruce
A. A. Andrew, skip

W. Sproul
H. Marquis
A. D. MacKendrick
F. F. Mattison, skip

CHATHAM, Ont., CLUB

Jas. Fleming
W. E. Rispin
W. E. Merritt
P. S. Coate, skip

W. Gordon
A. C. Woodward
A. B. McCoig
H. Gillies, skip

GRAND RAPIDS CLUB

Jas. Bayne
Chas. Miller
Jno. Thompson
F. D. Robertson, skip

JERSEY CITY CLUB

D. F. Edwards
C. S. Edwards
J. T. Edwards
Wm. D. Edwards, skip

KINGSTON CLUB

R. J. Hooper
L. L. Henderson
S. R. Bailey
W. B. Dalton, skip

FREDERICTON CLUB

D. B. Winslow
A. E. Massie
Chas. H. Allan
Thos. Fowler, skip

W. A. McLennan
J. A. Winslow
Fred P. Hatt
Jas. Tibbitts, skip

MONCTON C. C.

F. L. Thompson
W. Charters
A. M. McLennan
G. C. Allen, skip

H. A. Peters
W. Wilson
A. J. Tingley
J. Edward, skip

NEW YORK C. C.

Thos. Watson
Alex. F. Dickson
Alex. Fraser
Thos. Watt, skip

Forrest Macnee
Jno. A. Rennie
Robt. Boyd
John Leslie, skip

PROSPECT PARK CLUB

John Poucher
Alex. E. Wheeler
J. G. Gibson
David Carlyle, skip

PRESCOTT C. C.

E. E. Newman
F. S. Evanson
J. McAdam
J. A. Mundle, skip

Chas. Baker
J. C. Carruthers
A. H. Devitt
Geo. Rook, skip

PETERBORO CLUB

J. E. Fitzgerald
A. Blade
D. Davidson
T. Rutherford, skip

H. Foote
T. Brightman
J. H. Connal
W. G. Ferguson, skip

TERRA NOVA CLUB

St. John's, Nfld.

J. C. Jardine
Frank T. Brehm
John Strang
John Syme, skip

Edw. J. Rowe
J. R. Bennett
Wm. F. Joyce
Thos. Winter, skip

THISTLE CLUB

St. John, N.B.

F. F. Burpee
Frank Watson
W. A. Shaw
J. F. Shaw, skip

R. S. Orchard
J. C. Chesley
Jas. Mitchell
John S. Malcolm, skip

List of Entries Single Rink—Granites—continued

TORONTO CLUB

R. Southam
Dr. F. J. Capon
A. J. Taylor
G. H. Muntz, skip

F. Somerville
R. J. Kearns
Chas. Swabey
A. D. McArthur, skip

UTICA CLUB

Geo. B. Allen
Wesley McLeod
F. K. Baxter
J. H. Johnson, skip

Geo. Scranton
Dr. A. M. Johnston
A. S. Brinkerhoff
H. L. Ridings, skip

VICTORIA C.C., Quebec

A. R. Boulton
C. W. Walcot
Arch. Laurie
W. S. Champion, skip

S. Green
H. A. Weir
W. A. Home
A. E. Swift, skip



BONSPIEL SCORES.

CENTENARY CUP

ORMSTOWN		HEATHER	
R. F. Smith	13	W. B. Hutchison	12
J. L. G. McGerigle	7	D. W. Ross, Jr.	17
G. E. Baird	3	N. K. McDonald	13
W. G. McGerrigle	10	A. K. Hutchison	13

CALEDONIA		ARNPRIOR	
H. R. Hutchison			Default
J. H. Hutchison			
T. O. Lyall			
W. R. J. Hughes			

HEATHER		CALEDONIA	
W. B. Hutchison	11	H. R. Hutchison	8
D. W. Ross, Jr.	18	J. H. Hutchison	6
N. K. McDonald	5	T. O. Lyall	18
A. K. Hutchison	4	W. R. J. Hughes	19
C. W. Tofield	5	G. W. T. Nicholson	18
G. H. Cornell	11	W. H. Murphy	9

CALEDONIA	
H. R. Hutchison	15
J. H. Hutchison	14
T. O. Lyall	21
W. R. J. Hughes	19
G. W. T. Nicholson	11
W. H. Murphy	20

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THISTLE		MONTREAL	
Judge Archibald	7	F. N. Southam	20
D. Kinghorn	10	A. J. Hodgson	12
W. H. C. Mussen	16	Wm. Brown	14
M. Freeman	7	W. I. Fenwick	19
J. W. Anderson	7	T. Williamson	14
W. W. Mowatt	4	H. E. Smith	24

ST. LAWRENCE		RIDEAU	
H. Drysdale	13	Col. Sherwood	13
W. Cairns	13	W. McInnes	14
W. H. Wyman	12	E. Sutherland	7
W. Middleton	13	R. H. Haycock	11

MONTREAL		ST. LAWRENCE	
F. N. Southam	4	H. Drysdale	21
A. J. Hodgson	10	W. Cairns	17
Wm. Brown	8	W. H. Wyman	25
W. I. Fenwick	15	W. Middleton	12
T. Williamson	12	D. Guthrie	6
H. E. Smith	14	D. Anderson	9

ST. LAWRENCE	
H. Drysdale	13
W. Cairns	17
W. H. Wyman	25
W. Middleton	12
D. Guthrie	6
D. Anderson	9

Caledonia Wins.

CLUB CUP—IRONS

THISTLE		PERTH								
Dr. J. T. Finnie	13	C. J. Sewall	8	C. J. Sewall	9					
W. H. C. Mussen	8	A. J. Wilson	14	A. J. Wilson	4					
CALEDONIA		RIDEAU								
G. W. T. Nicholson	8	Lt.-Col. Sherwood	13	G. W. T. Nicholson	11	G. W. T. Nicholson	14			
C. A. McNee	15	F. M. S. Jenkins	9	C. A. McNee	14	C. A. McNee	8	FINALS		
ORMSTOWN		OTTAWA								
J. L. G. McGerrigle		Default		J. L. G. McGerrigle	9			W. B. Hutchison 14		
W. G. McGerrigle				W. G. McGerrigle	7			A. K. Hutchison 19		
				HEATHER						
				W. B. Hutchison		18				
				A. K. Hutchison		13				
				RENFREW						
				H. J. Airth		Default				
				J. McKay						
				MONTREAL						
				F. N. Southam		12				
				H. E. Smith		10				
ST. LAWRENCE		ARNPRIOR								
Wm. Cairns		Default		W. Cairns						
H. Drysdale				H. Drysdale						
ENGLISH RIVER		VICTORIA (Quebec)								
Default		Default		W. Cairns	14					
				H. Drysdale	10					
								W. Cairns 8		
								H. Drysdale 7		
								W. B. Hutchison } Win		
								A. K. Hutchison }		

SINGLE RINK CHAMPIONSHIP—IRONS

FIRST ROUND	SECOND ROUND	THIRD ROUND	FOURTH ROUND	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
C. J. Sewall 8	W. H. C. Mussen 14	W. H. C. Mussen 5	W. G. McGerrigle 17	W. G. McGerrigle 21	W. G. McGerrigle 7
W. G. McGerrigle 10	H. J. Miller 8	W. G. McGerrigle 15	W. G. McGerrigle 21		
W. Swan	J. A. Macdonald	W. Swan 10	W. Swan 7	W. G. McGerrigle 16	
Dr. J. A. Henderson 6	A. N. Stewart 15	A. N. Stewart 8	W. S. Champion 14		
Default	W. Middleton	W. Middleton 12	D. Anderson 11	W. G. McGerrigle 16	
D. Anderson 20	Wm. Abbott 11	D. Anderson 16	W. S. Champion 7		
D. McGill 14	R. Adair 9	D. McGill 3	W. S. Champion 14	W. G. McGerrigle 14	
R. Lucas 12	W. S. Champion 14	W. S. Champion 17	H. J. Airth 11		
T. Williamson 11	A. Milne 9	T. Williamson 9	H. J. Airth 11	H. J. Airth 14	
J. L. G. McGerrigle 6	H. J. Airth 12	H. J. Airth 11	H. J. Airth 11		
		J. T. McCall 13	T. L. Fowler Default	D. Scane 10	
		T. L. Fowler 15	E. St. Amand 8		
		A. T. Wilson 13	E. St. Amand 8	C. S. Scott 6	
		E. St. Amand 17	D. Scane 12		
		John Allan 7	Dr. Scane 12	F. N. Southam 12	
		Dr. Scane 12	C. S. Scott 12		
		C. S. Scott 11	C. S. Scott 12	W. R. J. Hughes 24	
		J. Henderson 9	J. F. Mundle 8		
		J. F. Mundle	J. F. Mundle 8	W. R. J. Hughes 14	
		W. Stewart Default	J. F. Mundle 8		
		J. Currie 6	O. W. G. Dettmers 5	F. N. Southam 12	
		O. W. G. Dettmers 23	O. W. G. Dettmers 5		
O. W. G. Dettmers 17	I. Wighton 7	O. W. G. Dettmers 23	O. W. G. Dettmers 5	F. N. Southam 14	
W. Roy 7	H. R. Hutchison 8	H. R. Hutchison 10	H. R. Hutchison 10		
G. W. Hutchison 14	F. N. Southam 22	F. N. Southam 12	F. N. Southam 14	A. K. Hutchison 9	
A. K. Hutchison 13	F. M. S. Jenkins 12	A. K. Hutchison 15	A. K. Hutchison 16		
F. D. Robertson 12	G. S. A. Oliver 8	F. D. Robertson 7	A. K. Hutchison 16	W. R. J. Hughes 14	
Dr. W. S. McLaren 23	Jas. Young 2	Dr. McLaren 13	Dr. McLaren 7		
R. W. Tyre 11	W. B. Hutchison 9	R. W. Tyre 7	Dr. McLaren 7	W. R. J. Hughes 11	
R. A. Dunton	Col. Sherwood Def.	R. A. Dunton 11	R. A. Dunton 6		
Wm. Brown 15	J. W. Anderson 8	W. Brown 10	R. A. Dunton 6	W. R. J. Hughes 18	
A. J. Williamson 11	Jas. Tibbits 12	Jas. Tibbits 4	W. R. J. Hughes 18		
W. R. J. Hughes 18	A. J. Hodgson 5	W. R. J. Hughes 18	W. R. J. Hughes 18		

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W. R. J. Hughes wins.

PLAY FOR 3RD PRIZE

H. J. Airth 10	} F. N. Southam wins
F. N. Southam 15	

CLUB CUP—GRANITES

TORONTO		MONTREAL					
G. H. Muntz	Default	S. N. McMurtry		} S. A. McMurtry	13		
A. D. MacArthur		J. Pitblado		} J. Pitblado	15		
CAMPBELLTON, N.B.		PETERBORO		S. A. McMurtry	10		
A. A. Andrew	4	W. G. Ferguson	13	J. Pitblado	13		
F. F. Mattison	19	T. Rutherford	15	W. G. Ferguson	9		
COUNTRY C.		TERRA NOVA		T. Rutherford	6		
Brookline		St. John's, Nfld.				S. A. McMurtry	7
G. H. Windeler	10	John Syme	15	John Syme	17	John Pitblado	8
Herb. Jaques	11	Thos. Winter	11	Thos. Winter	9		
BOSTON		CHATHAM, Ont.*		Jos. Gould	9		
Jos. Gould	5	Dr. Robertson	18	John McGaw	10		
John McGaw	14	P. S. Coate	11	John McGaw	20		
MONCTON		NEW YORK					
G. C. Allen	6	John Leslie	11	G. C. Allen	Default		
J. Edward	12	Thos. Watt	6	J. Edward			
THISTLE (St. John)		PRESCOTT		J. F. Shaw	14		
J. F. Shaw	15	J. A. Mundie	6	J. T. Malcolm	10		
J. T. Malcolm	20	Geo. Rook	14	J. F. Shaw			
QUEBEC (Victoria)		FREDERICTON		J. T. Malcolm		J. F. Shaw	24
W. S. Champion	Default	Jas. Tibbits		J. T. Malcolm	23		
A. E. Swift		Thos. L. Fowler		Jas. Tibbits	7		
BRÖCKVILLE		UTICA, N.Y.		Thos. L. Fowler	11		
D. W. Downey	15	H. J. Johnstone	7	D. W. Downey	8		
J. E. Crysler	16	H. L. Ridings	7	J. E. Crysler	6		

J. F. Shaw }
J. T. Malcolm } Win

* The Terra Nova C.C. of St. John's, Nfld., entered protest or enquiry re Dr. Robertson's rink playing in C.C.G., as "Chatham," and Single Rink Irons as "Grand Rapids." The contention of the "Terra Nova Club" was upheld by the Bonspiel Committee, and Boston C.C. called on to play "Terra Nova," as above.

TROPHIES

The Property of the Montreal Curling Club.

The Jubilee Tankard and Salver. Presented by a number of members to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Club, 1857.

Silver Mounted Ram's Horn Mull, set with Cairngorm.

The Gibson Snuff Box.

The Three Rivers Silver Challenge Cup.

The Governor-Generals' Silver Cups

Presented by Lord Lansdowne.

“ Lord Stanley.

“ Lord Grey.

Chime Clock “ Lord Aberdeen.

M.A.A.A. Challenge Trophy (Agate Curling Stone on ebony pedestal)

M.A.A.A. Cup on ebony stand, with bronze decorations.

The Stancliffe Silver Cup. Presented by F. Stancliffe.

The Cathedral Clock. Presented by Ladies' Montreal C. C.

Silver Cup—Bonspiel Granite Trophy.

Oil Painting—F. Stancliffe, Past President.

Portrait—Thos. Blackwood, First President of the Club, 1807.

Old Members' Prize—Oak Sideboard. Presented by Messrs. W. W. Ogilvie, Hon. Senator Drummond, E. A. Whitehead, Hugh Paton, Hugh Graham and James Williamson.

Morgan Trophy. Presented by H. Morgan.

Ram's Head Snuff Mull. Presented by Members of Scottish team who visited Canada in 1902-03, on celebration of Centenary of this Club.

Ram's Head Snuff Mull. Presented by D. J. Rattray, on celebration of Centenary of this Club.

Williamson Trophy. Presented by D. Williamson.

English Billiard Table. Presented by C. C. Newton.

Three Scotch Kowes. Presented by Rev. J. Kerr, Chaplain of Royal Caledonian Curling Club, of Scotland, on celebration of Centenary of this Club.

Trophies burnt in 1821 :

Punch Bowl with a wooden ladle of curious workmanship.

Snuff Horn and Horn Spoons.

Medals—18 in all, won in district matches. Presented by the Royal Caledonian Club (Scotland), since the formation of the R. C. C. C. Branch in 1854.

THOUGHTS OF MONTREAL

By a Scottish Curler.

AS one of the band of devotees of besom and channel stane who left their historic and romantic Scotland for the land of the Maple Leaf and the home of Brother Jonathan in the winter of 1902, our thoughts like the coming and receding tides are ever in a state of flux towards our brethern of the Western Hemisphere.

In many cases have expeditions left the Homeland in the past, often on conquest, sometimes on exploration, frequently on missions of trade and commerce; and oft the Banner of the Cross has been borne aloft to carry to those far-off countries the message of peace and good-will to men, which has been the source and power of all our progress. Now we are the heirs of all the ages, Science and Invention, Education and Religion have played their part and our well-being has been greatly advanced.

Distance has been bridged by Steam and Electricity and men's minds and hearts find expression in the electric spark, which harnessed under the names of telegraph or telephone convey our passing thoughts to peoples of every clime.

We are thus all brought nearer to one another and to the time so prophetically expressed by our own gifted poet Burns:—

“When man to man the world o'er,
Shall Brithers be for a' that.”

In our time, associations of men, banded for advancing knowledge or human progress, roam over the earth desirous to know and to learn what their brothers are thinking and doing in their various spheres.

As steel sharpeneth steel so do those meetings act and react on the various members, obliterating the narrowing lines of bigotry and ignorance; broadening their outlook and sympathies; and by comparison enabling them to see their relative

positions, giving a strong impulse forward in the battle of life.

Great as are the results which flow from this commingling of races, they are but small when compared with the effects and influences of those representatives of athletics and pastimes, who in the realm of sport invade most countries year by year.

Foremost amongst winter sports is the glorious game of Curling, which we claim for Scotland.

It is recognized that for social and humanizing influences, for raising the standard of excellence by the struggle for supremacy, not to omit the gain in physical development, no other game can compare with it.

One result of the Scottish Curlers' visit has been to quicken the interest of Britons in the great potentialities of Canada, and to attract to her shores the surplus population of the Mother Country.

Those curling enthusiasts have pointed the index finger to those vast lands which await the husbandry of our people, to make the territories smile with plenty, to furnish employment and industry and commerce to all willing workers, and supply food to the teeming populations of the earth.

The Curlers' text has been:—"Go ye in and possess the land."

Our memories of Montreal are laden with the delights of that great and enterprising city. Its population of 405,000 inhabitants gives it rank amongst the greatest cities within the Empire. In every domain of thought or action it occupies a distinguished place; and it may yet be said to be in its swaddling clothes. When we look at its position on the St. Lawrence as the great entrepot of commerce, and distributing centre for the Dominion, and consider the vast unexploited region of Canadian territories, which contain in mine, forest and river such untold wealth as even the wildest dreams of Roman Emperors never conceived, who can measure the

progress of Montreal? It is like a many-sided sentinel of Canada guarding the interests of the Dominion, and standing with open arms to welcome all incoming wellwishers.

Doubtless someone will review Montreal's history for the past century, and show by contrast the leap it has made in that period.

In that retrospect I think of the spirit of Curling, which has reigned with a magic spell over the hearts and lives of its citizens, and made them redoubtable exponents of the game.

In celebrating their Centenary the Montreal Curling Club will accept a joyous chorus of Scottish congratulations on reaching such an honorable age.

Who can estimate the flow of sentiment and goodwill which, like a river, has poured its refreshing waters upon those curlers, who, with a desire to excel in play, have met men of all classes and varied minds, and by stimulating fellowship and kindness of heart have helped to sweeten and brighten their lives and leave happy memories behind.

In the past century we have witnessed the advance of Science in invention and manufactures; and all have contributed greatly to our comfort, happiness and convenience.

We often wonder what our superstitious forefathers would have thought of Steam-engines, Steamships, Ironclads, Telegraphs and Telephones, Gramophones, Cycles and Motors, and the long list of new applications, inventions and discoveries which mark our modern civilization. Many fertile brains and geniuses would have reaped no higher fame than to be committed to the flames as uncanny creatures, but we are truly the heirs of all the ages, revelling in all the benefits and fruits of past effort.

May Montreal and the Montreal Curling Club flourish and may your public and business men, actuated by a high ideal, lay broad and deep the foundations of your future greatness.



Ladies' Waiting Room, M.C.C.

AN INCIDENT OF THE LONG AGO.

IT was when Col. Dalrymple of the 71st Highlanders was stationed at St. Johns. A match was arranged between the Highlanders and the Montreal Club. In those days the match rinks were on the river, and were prepared a few days before the match; three or four from each of the competing clubs helping in the work. When the men to do this work were being chosen at the Barracks, Pte. Sandy ——— applied to the Colonel to be one of the party.

“Na, na, Sandy,” said the Colonel, “ye aye tak’ a drap too much, an’ ye’ll no be richt for the play.”

“A gie ma word, sir, that a’ll no touch the bottle till after the match.”

“Ye’ve said the same afore, Sandy, and a’ canna trust ye.”

But Sandy persisted, and the Colonel finally said: “Weel, weel, Sandy, I’ll gie ye anither chance.”

So Sandy formed one of the advance party.

The day of the match came. All the players were on the ice on the river, but there was no Sandy. After a short wait Sandy appeared at the foot of McGill Street, and came staggering over the ice to the rinks.

“Bring an axe,” shouted the Colonel, who was almost purple with rage, to some of his men.

“Break a hole in the ice,” was the next command. This was done just as Sandy came up.

“Douse his head in the water,” roared the Colonel. Four men grabbed hold of Sandy, and down he went through the hole in the ice. Down he went a second time, and a third, before Colonel Dalrymple was satisfied. Each time Sandy came up spluttering and imploring his commanding officer to revoke further punishment.

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When play began, Sandy, who was a skilled hand with the "stones," was skip of Colonel Dalrymple's rink. Play once started it was no longer Colonel and Private. Sandy, as skip, was the king of the rink, and knew his authority. In spite of his copious libations and his unexpected bath, he placed his shots with great skill. The Colonel, on the other hand, was so put out by the occurrence that he played badly. This was Sandy's chance.

"What for di a bring ye frae St. Johns?" he cried, after an extra bad shot of the Colonel's. "A've a mind to send ye back, so a have," he added, while the spectators were convulsed with laughter as the private proceeded to give his superior a lecture on how to play, and kept it up till the day's match was over.



DATES OF FOUNDING OF CLUBS

In Canada and United States.

QUEBEC

- 1807. Montreal Curling Club.
- 1821. Quebec Club.
- 1835. First match at Three Rivers.
- 1842. Montreal Thistle Club.
- 1850. Caledonian Curling Club, Montreal.
- 1887. Heather Curling Club, Westmount.
- 1891. St. Lawrence Curling Club, Montreal.

ONTARIO

- 1834. Fergus.
- 1835. Flamborough.
- 1837. Toronto and Milton.
- 1838. Galt, Guelph and Scarborough.
- 1843. Paris.
- 1847. Elora.
- 1859. Kingston.
- 1862. Ottawa.

MANITOBA

- 1882. Curling first noted.
- 1888. Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club.

NEWFOUNDLAND

- 1843. St. John's.
- 1869. Avalon.
- 1874. Arctic.
- 1878. Heart's Content.

NOVA SCOTIA

- Halifax (prior to 1843).
- 1852. Halifax Thistle, Dartmouth and Pictou.

NEW BRUNSWICK

- 1862. Fredericton—St. Andrews.

UNITED STATES

- 1830. Orchard Lake Club.
- 1847. Milwaukee.
- 1850. Portage.
- 1854. Boston.
- 1856. Boston, New England Club.
- 1857. Philadelphia, New York Thistle, Caledonian.
- 1858. St. Andrews.
- 1860. Paterson and New Jersey
- 1864. Yonkers.
- 1865. Detroit.
- 1867. Grand National Curling Club incorporated.

INTERESTING DATA.

1807. Montreal Curling Club founded.
1809. 17th Aug. Foundation Nelson Monument, said to be the first Nelson Monument.
First steamer, Molson's "Accommodation," starts for Quebec—second in America.
1816. Population of Montreal, 16,000.
1817. Bank of Montreal opens.
1821. McGill College established by Royal Charter.
Bank of Montreal incorporated.
Lachine Canal begun.
1822. Montreal General Hospital completed.
1825. Big fire—over 80 buildings burned. Fire subdued by 4th Regiment.
Lachine Canal completed.
1829. Parish Church, Notre Dame opened.
1832. Election riots.
City of Montreal incorporated—becomes Port of Entry.
1833. First meeting of Council of Montreal. Jacques Viger elected Mayor—Military Riot.
1836. City buys Place d'Armes from the Seminary.
1837. Bank of B. N. America opened.
1842. Montreal Board of Trade incorporated.
1844. Government moves from Kingston to Montreal.
1847. Electric Telegraph introduced—Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.
Montreal Gas Company incorporated.
1849. Parliament House burned.
1851. Grand Trunk Ry. incorporated.
The bloomer costume appears in Montreal.
First postage stamp issued for Canada.
1852. Great fire in Montreal, 11,000 houses burned.
1853. Pier No. 1 Victoria Bridge begun.
First screw steamer up St. Lawrence arrives from Liverpool.
1854. W. Nelson, first Mayor of Montreal elected by people.

1855. Grand Trunk Ry. open to Brockville.
 Money orders now issued.
 H. & A. Allan establish the Montreal Ocean Steamship
 Company.
1857. Montreal Curling Club Jubilee Ball.
 Population of Montreal, 60,000.
1858. Decimal Currency supplants £. s. and d.
1859. Victoria Bridge opened.
1860. Prince of Wales visits Montreal.
1861. Street Railway opened.
1863. Fire Alarm established in Montreal.
1867. July 1st—First Dominion Day.
1868. Three cent postage rate adopted.
1869. Montreal Caledonian Curling Rink opened by H. R. H.
 Prince Arthur.
1877. First business Telephone established at Hamilton.
1885. Sir D. A. Smith drives last spike in the Canadian Pacific Ry.
 at Craigellachie.
1886. First passenger train from Montreal to the Pacific reaches
 Vancouver July 4th.
1892. Electricity substituted for horse power on Montreal Street Ry.
1897. Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.
1898. Two-cent postage rate adopted.
1899. Canadian Northern Ry. consolidation.
1901. Queen Victoria died.
1902. King Edward VII. crowned.
1903. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co. chartered.
1907. Montreal Curling Club Centenary Bonspiel.
 Population of Montreal, 400,000.

CANADIAN GOVERNORS-GENERAL

- 1867—Lord Monck.
 1869—Lord Lisgar.
 1872—Earl of Dufferin.
 1878—Marquis of Lorne.
 1883—Marquis of Lansdowne.
 1888—Lord Stanley.
 1893—Earl of Aberdeen.
 1898—Earl of Minto.
 1904—Earl Grey.

THE RINK AND THE RULES OF THE GAME.

THE RINK.

1. The length of the rink for play, viz., from the hack or from the heel of the crampit to the tee, shall be 42 yards. The shortening of the rink is provided for in Section 21, but in no case shall it be less than 32 yards.

2. The tees shall be 38 yards apart—and, with a tee as the centre, a circle, having a radius of 7 feet, shall be drawn. Additional inner circles may also be drawn.

3. In alignment with the tees, lines, to be called central lines, shall be drawn from the tees to points 4 yards behind each tee, and at these points foot scores 18 inches in length shall be drawn at right angles, on which, at 6 inches from the central line, the heel of the crampit shall be placed; when, however, in lieu of a crampit a hack is preferred, it shall be made 3 inches from the central line, and not more than 12 inches in length.

4. Other scores shall be drawn across the rink at right angles to the central line, as in the diagram, viz.—

- (a) A "Hog Score," distant from either tee one-sixth part of the distance between the "Foot Score" and the farther tee.
- (b) A "Sweeping Score," across each seven-foot circle and through each tee.
- (c) A "Back Score," behind and just touching outside the seven-foot circle.

NOTE.—In forming rinks the diagram opposite should be referred to.

THE RULES OF THE GAME.

5. All matches shall be of a certain number of heads, or shots, or by time, as may be agreed upon, or as fixed by an Umpire at the outset. In the event of the competitors being equal, play shall be continued by all the rinks engaged for another head or heads until the match has been decided.

6. Every rink of players shall be composed of four a side, each using two stones, and no player shall wear boots, tramps, or sandals with spikes or other contrivance which shall break or damage the surface of the ice. The rotation of play observed during the first head of a match shall not be changed.

7. The Skips opposing each other shall settle by lot, or in any other way they may agree upon, which party shall lead at the first head, after which the winners of the preceding head shall do so.

8. All curling stones shall be of a circular shape. No stone, including handle and bolts, shall be of a greater weight than 44 lbs. imperial, or of greater circumference than 36 inches, or of a less height than one-eighth part of its greatest circumference.

9. No stone shall be substituted for another (except under Sections 10 and 14) after a match has been begun, but the sole of a stone may be reversed at any time during a match, provided the player is ready to play when his turn comes.

10. Should a stone be broken the largest fragment shall be considered in the game for that head, the player being entitled to use another stone or another pair, during the remainder of the game.

11. All stones which roll over, or come to rest on their sides or tops, shall be removed from the ice.

12. Should the handle quit the stone in delivery, the player must keep hold of it; otherwise he shall not be entitled to replay the shot.

13. Players, during the course of each head, shall be arranged along the sides, but well off the centre of the rink, as the skips may direct; and no one, except when sweeping according to rule, shall go upon the centre of the rink, or cross it, under any pretence whatever. Skips only shall be entitled to stand within the seven-foot circle. The Skip of the playing party shall have the choice of place and shall not be obstructed by the other Skip in front of the tee, while behind it the privileges of both in regard to sweeping shall be equal.

14. Each player must be ready to play when his turn comes and must not take more than a reasonable time to play. Should a player play a wrong stone, any of the players may stop it while running; but if the mistake is not noticed until the stone is at rest, the stone which ought to have been played shall be put in its place, to the satisfaction of the opposing Skip.

15. If a player should play out of his turn, the stone so played may be stopped in its progress, and returned to the player. Should the mistake not be discovered till the stone is at rest, or has struck another stone, the opposing Skip shall have the option of adding one to his score and allowing the game to proceed, or of declaring the head null and void. If another stone be played before the mistake is discovered the head must be finished as if it had been properly played from the beginning.

16. The sweeping shall be under the direction and control of the Skips. The player's party may sweep the ice from the hog score next the player to the tee, and any stone set in motion by a played stone may be swept by the party to which it belongs. When snow is falling or drifting, the player's party may sweep the ice from tee to tee. The sweeping shall always be to a side, and no sweeping shall be left in front of a running stone. Both Skips have equal right to sweep and clean the ice behind the tee at any time, except when a player is being directed by his Skip. At the end of any head, either of the Skips may call upon the whole of the players to clean and sweep the entire rink. If objected to, this shall be subject to the approval of the acting umpire.

17. (a) If, in sweeping or otherwise, a running stone is marred by any of the party to which it belongs, it may, in the option of the opposing Skip, be put off the ice; but if by any of the adverse party, it may be placed where the Skip of the party to which it belongs shall direct. If marred in any other way, the player shall replay the stone.

(b) Should any played stone be displaced before the head is reckoned, it shall be placed as nearly as possible where it lay, to the satisfaction of the Skip opposed to the party displacing. If displaced by any neutral party, both Skips should agree upon the position to which it is to be returned; but if they do not agree, the Umpire shall decide.

18. No measuring of shots shall be allowed previous to the termination of the head. Disputed shots shall be determined by the Skips; if they disagree, by the Umpire; or, when there is no Umpire, by some neutral person chosen by the Skips. All measurements shall be taken from the centre of the tee to the nearest part of the stone.

19. The Skip shall have the exclusive regulation and direction of the game for his rink, and may play last stone, or any part in the game he pleases, but he shall not be entitled to change his position when that has been fixed. When his turn to play comes, he shall select one of his players to act as Skip in his place, and take the position of an ordinary player. He shall not have any choice or direction in the game till he returns to the tee as Skip.

20. If any player engaged in the game shall speak to, annoy, taunt, or interrupt another, not being of his own side, while in the act of delivering his stone, one shot for each offence may be added to the score of the party so annoyed.

21. If from any change of weather after a match has been begun, or from any other reasonable cause, one party shall desire to shorten the rink, or to change to another, and if the two Skips cannot agree,

the Umpire shall, after seeing one end played, determine whether and how much the rink shall be shortened, or whether it shall be changed, and his decision shall be final. Should there be no acting Umpire, or should he be otherwise engaged, the two Skips may call in any neutral curler to decide, and his powers shall be equal to those of the Umpire. The Umpire shall, in the event of the ice appearing to him to be dangerous, stop the match. He shall postpone it, even if begun, when the state of the ice is in his opinion not fitted for testing the curling skill of the players. Except in very special circumstances, of which the Umpire shall be judge, a match shall not proceed or be continued when a thaw has fairly set in, or when snow is falling and likely to continue during the match, nor shall it be continued if darkness comes on to prevent the played stones being well seen by players at the other end of the rink. In every case, the match when renewed must be begun *de novo*.

22. Every stone must be eligible to count which is not clearly outside the seven-foot circle. Every stone which does not clear the hog score shall be a hog, and must be removed from the ice, but no stone shall be considered a hog which has struck another stone lying in position. Stones passing the back score, and lying clear of it, must be removed from the ice, as also any stone which in its progress touches the swept snow on either side of the rink.

23. No new law, alteration, or repeal of an existing law shall be carried up to the general meeting of the Club unless such proposal be approved by two-thirds of the representatives entitled to vote at the preceding meeting.

THE UMPIRE.

Besides the general superintendence of a match, the power of settling disputed shots and other questions that may arise in the course of play, the duties and powers of the Umpire shall be as follows:—

1. He shall, at the request of the Secretary of either club, fix the day, the hour, and the ice most suitable and mutually convenient, giving at least twenty-four hours' notice to the Secretaries of both clubs.
2. He shall satisfy himself that the competing clubs have paid their annual fees to the Royal Club, and that all the players are duly qualified, or have been previously agreed to
3. He shall fix the terms of the match (whether by time, shots or heads) if not mutually agreed upon by the competing clubs.

4. He may depute a curler associated with the Royal Club, acquainted with the rules, and not connected with either of the competing clubs, to act in his stead ; but the report of the match shall be countersigned by him.

5. In the event of the match being played on the ice of either of the parties he may be called upon to approve of the ice and rinks upon which the match is to be played.

6. He shall have the power to decide whether it is necessary to shorten or change the rinks, should the skips not agree.

7. He shall have power to postpone the match, even if begun, when in his opinion the state of the ice, or the weather, is not such as to test the curling skill of the players.

8. He shall, in the event of the competitors being equal, direct that play be continued by all the rinks engaged for another head or heads, as may be necessary to decide the match.

9. He shall, in all cases, call for objections from the losing party before awarding the medal ; and if he shall find that neither club has complied, or appears willing to comply, with the rules, he shall return the medal to the Secretary of the Royal Club, and report the circumstances.

10. He shall, under the penalty of having his name struck off the lists of the Royal Club, at once forward a report of the match to the Secretary of the Royal Club, giving the information required by schedule provided for that purpose.

11. He shall have the power to award the medal offhand to the club which appears on the ice, should the other club be absent without a reason satisfactory to him.

12. He shall have the power, along with the Committee of Management, to appoint another club to compete in the place of a defunct club, or of one which has failed to satisfy the Umpire as provided above in Sect. 2.

13. His decision in respect to all questions affecting the match, unless appealed against, shall be final.

14. He may appeal to the annual representative meeting against the award of arbiters or oversmen.

No new law, alteration, or repeal of an existing law shall be carried up to the general meeting of the club unless such proposal be approved by two-thirds of the representatives entitled to vote at the preceding meeting.

POINT GAME.

1. Competitors shall draw lots for the rotation of play, and shall use two stones.

2. The measurement of the rink for point play shall be in conformity with the provisions in Chap. V, Sect. 1.

3. Two circles, having a radius of 4 feet and 7 feet respectively, shall be drawn round the tee, and a line through the centre of these circles to the hog score.

4. Every competitor shall play 4 shots at each of the nine following points of the game, viz.—Striking, Inwicking, Drawing, Guarding, Chap and Lie, Wick and Curl in, Raising, Chipping the Winner and Drawing through a Port, according to the definitions and diagrams given.

5. In Nos. 2, 6, 8 and 9, and at "outwicking" when played, two stones shall be played on the right and two on the left.

6. No stone shall be considered "without" a circle unless it is entirely clear of that circle.

NOTE 1.—No scores made in local competitions shall be reported in the Annual unless these have been conducted under the above rules.

NOTE 2.—Much time will be saved if two rinks be prepared lying parallel to each other, the tee of the one being at the reverse end of the other rink; every competitor plays both stones up the one rink, and immediately afterwards both down the other, finishing thus at each round all his chances at that point.

7. No new law, alteration, or repeal of an existing law shall be carried up to the general meeting of the club unless such proposal be approved by two-thirds of the representatives entitled to vote at the preceding meeting.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS.

- RINK.** Rank—lead—ice set apart for a curling spiel.
Length about thirty (30) yards, owing to the size and weight of stones played. Now 42 yards long.
- TEE.** Toe—see—cokee—gogsee—the centre of attraction.
Originally a bawbee—a pinch of snuff—or a plain button.
Teutonic "tighen," to point out.
- HOG.** Hog-score. A line, generally serpentine, to distinguish from a crack in the ice.
The term hog in curling, it is also supposed, has been taken from that of sheep that are one year old and called Hogs—as at this age they are often ill and apt to lag behind the flock.
- SKIP.** Brandey—Director—Master—Oversman—Leader.
- BROOM.** Besom—Kowe—Cowe.
- HACK.** This was not in existence in the early games. The player balanced himself by wearing Crampbit, Crampet, Cramp or Tramp—a piece of iron or steel with prongs underneath, strapped to the foot. They, however, were replaced by the "foot iron," as used by us now, as the former damaged the ice.
- GAME.** A certain number of shots, usually 31. The Bonspiel which was generally played between 5 rinks of 8 men each, was decided when one side reached the score of 155, and unless a majority of rinks on one side were uppermost, a mere majority of numbers did not secure a victory.
- BONSPIEL.** The great "field day of the ice campaign"—parish against parish—county against county. Provincial spiels, in which a certain number of local clubs associated together in a certain district meet to determine which is the strongest club.

THE ROARIN' GAME.

The roarin' game, the roarin' game,
From Scotland's bonnie land it came,
The land of loch and firth and ben
And comely dames and stalwart men ;
It crossed the broad Atlantic tide
With Scots who came to dwell this side
And bring our country wealth and fame,
The roarin' game, the roarin' game.

The roarin' game, the roarin' game,
Makes every land to Scotsmen 'hame' ;
Where'er the winter's breath congeals
The water, see the sturdy 'chiels',
With 'stane' and besom play and sweep,
Intently gaze, and shout and leap,
With genial fervor all aflame :
The roarin' game, the roarin' game.

The roarin' game, the roarin' game,
Though stupid folk may think it tame,
Affect the smile that wisdom casts
On rattle-brained enthusiasts,
And jest in condescending tones
Of boys and marbles, men and stones ;
'Tis fine enjoyment just the same,
The roarin' game, the roarin' game.

The roarin' game, the roarin' game,
Its meed of praise may justly claim :
As firm as ice upon the pond
It is of hearts a brother bond ;
It trains us to be wise and true
In all we undertake to do,
And fits for every higher aim,
The roarin' game, the roarin' game.

The roarin' game, the roarin' game,
Will never give us cause for shame,
No shattered nerves and aching heads,
Bad consciences and nameless dreads,
But health and strength and minds serene
And kindly hearts and friendly mien :
No honest tongue will e'er defame
The roarin' game, the roarin' game.

W. M. MACKERACHER.

Montreal, Jan., 1907.

OFFICE BEARERS
MONTREAL CURLING CLUB, 1807-1907.

YEAR	PRESIDENT	VICE-PRESIDENT	TREASURER	SECRETARY	CHAPLAIN
1807.....	Thomas Blackwood.....	M. Crawford.....	Alex Allison.....	Alex Allison.....	Rev. J. Somerville.....
1808-09.....	Jasper Tough.....	Dr. M. Mitchell.....	".....	".....	".....
1809-10.....	Dr. M. Mitchell.....	A. L. Skakel.....	".....	".....	".....
1810-11.....	A. L. Skakel.....	Thomas A. Turner.....	".....	".....	".....
1811-12.....	Thomas A. Turner.....	A. C. Davidson.....	".....	".....	".....
1812-13.....	James A. Harkness.....	Robert Armour.....	".....	".....	".....
1813-14.....	James Caldwell.....	David David.....	".....	".....	Henry Esson, D.D.....
1814-15.....	David David.....	Jasper Tough.....	".....	".....	".....
1815-16.....	Thomas Blackwood.....	George Watt.....	".....	".....	".....
1816-17.....	George Watt.....	George Gillespie.....	".....	".....	".....
1817-18.....	Jasper Tough.....	A. Allison.....	".....	".....	".....
1818-19.....	Alex Allison.....	Thomas A. Turner.....	".....	".....	Edward Black, D.D.....
1819-20.....	Thomas A. Turner.....	J. A. Harkness.....	".....	".....	".....
1820-21.....	George Gillespie.....	George Garden.....	".....	".....	".....
1821-22.....	A. L. Skakel.....	David David.....	".....	".....	".....
1822-23.....	Thomas Blackwood.....	Jasper Tough.....	".....	".....	".....
1823-24.....	James Harkness.....	A. Allison.....	".....	".....	Henry Esson, D.D.....
1824-25.....	A. Allison.....	Thomas A. Turner.....	".....	".....	".....
1825-26.....	Thomas A. Turner.....	James Harkness.....	".....	".....	".....
1826-27.....	George Gillespie.....	George Garden.....	".....	".....	".....
1827-28.....	George Garden.....	David David.....	".....	".....	Edward Black, D.D.....
1828-29.....	David David.....	Thomas Blackwood.....	".....	".....	".....
1829-30.....	Thomas Blackwood.....	Thomas A. Turner.....	".....	".....	".....
1830-31.....	Thomas A. Turner.....	Thomas Blackwood.....	".....	".....	".....
1831-32.....	Thomas Blackwood.....	A. Roxburgh.....	".....	".....	".....
1832-33.....	A. Roxburgh.....	George Watt.....	".....	".....	".....
1833-34.....	George Watt.....	David David.....	".....	".....	Rev. Jas. Somerville.....
1834-35.....	David David.....	James Harkness.....	".....	".....	".....
1835-36.....	James Harkness.....	Hon. James Leslie.....	".....	".....	".....
1836-37.....	Hon. James Leslie.....	A. N. McLeod.....	".....	".....	".....

OFFICE BEARERS—Continued.

YEAR	PRESIDENT	VICE-PRESIDENT	TREASURER	SECRETARY	CHAPLAIN
1837-38	Andrew Peterson	Robert Armour	Alex. Allison	Alex. Allison	Rev. Jas. Somerville
1838-39	Robert Armour	Wm. Hallowell	R. Patterson	R. Patterson	Edward Black, D.D.
1839-40	Wm. Hallowell	James Caldwell	"	"	"
1840-41	James Caldwell	George Gillespie	"	"	Rev. Jas. Somerville
1841-42	George Gillespie	George Garden	"	"	"
1842-43	W. Walker	James Millar	"	"	"
1843-44	James Millar	Rev. James Somerville	"	"	Rev. H. Esson, D.D.
1844-45	W. Edmonstone	C. H. Castle	John Blackwood	"	Rev. A. Mathieson D.D.
1845-46	James Burns	John Young	Hugh Allan	"	"
1846-47	Hugh Allan	A. McGill	J. Spiers	"	"
1847-48	James Gilmour	J. Gordon	J. Walker	"	"
1848-49	John Boston	F. C. Arnold, M.D.	J. Burns	"	"
1849-50	F. C. Arnold, M.D.	Louis Auld	Capt. Kirkland	"	"
1850-51	Louis Auld	Allan Gilmour	"	"	"
1851-52	Allan Gilmour	W. Colquhoun	R. Clark	R. Clark	"
1852-53	W. Colquhoun	W. Cavillier	"	"	"
1853-54	Hon. John Young	R. Lickie	Henry Mackay	Henry Mackay	"
1854-55	Hon. John Young	R. Lickie	"	"	"
1855-56	James Mitchell	R. D. Collis	James Tyre	Capt. Gallway, R.E.	"
1856-57	R. D. Collis	H. Mackay	"	"	"
1857-58	H. Mackay	Dr. Jones	"	"	"
1858-59	Capt. Galway—Dr. Jones	Dr. Jones	"	R. Simms	"
1859-60	Andrew Law	H. L. McDougall	"	"	"
1860-61	Andrew Law	H. L. McDougall	"	"	"
1861-62	Hon. John Young	H. L. McDougall	"	George Denholm	"
1862-63	R. Simms	A. Burns	"	"	"
1863-64	R. Simms	George Denholm	"	Capt. deWinton	"
1864-65	George Denholm	A. Campbell	"	"	"
1865-66	Alex. Campbell	H. Mackay	"	W. W. Stuart	"
1866-67	A. Campbell	H. Mackay	"	"	"
1867-68	Henry Mackay	A. T. Patterson	"	"	"
1868-69	Hon. John Young	W. Macfarlane	"	J. M. Ross	"
1869-70	Hon. John Young	W. Macfarlane	"	Thomas Bacon	"
1870-71	A. Urquhart	C. Simms	"	"	Rev. Gason Lang
1871-72	Sir A. T. Galt	John Grant	"	"	"

LIST OF MEMBERS

MONTREAL CURLING CLUB, 1807—1907.

Allison, Alex.	1807	Blackwood, T.	1807
Armour, R.	1807	Blackwood, J.	1820
Arnoldi, F. C. T.	1836	Brown, J.	1821
Allan, Sir Hugh	1839	Black, Rev. Ed.	1823
Armour, R. H.	1842	Blackwood, N.P., John	1832
Auldgo, L.	1843	Brackenridge, Jas.	"
Ainslie, Capt. W. B.	1844	Brackenridge, S.	"
Ashworth, J.	1850	Blackwood, J.	"
Adair, Capt.	1852	Boston, J.	1836
Ansley, Capt.	"	Blackwood, Jas. M.	1842
Anstruther, Lieut -Col.	1862	Blackwood, J.	1843
Aitcheson, Col. Hon.	"	Burns, Jas.	1844
Abercromby, Hon.	1865	Borthwick, G.	1846
Akers, R.E., Capt.	1866	Bethune, Jr., J.	1847
Angus, Wm.	1869	Bell, Col.	"
Abbott, Jr., J.	1873	Borthwick, J. D.	"
Angus, R. B.	1874	Bury, R.E., Hon. J. J.	1859
Aird, Jas.	1881	Beatty, A.	"
Abbott, W.	1883	Budden, H.	1854
Abbott, H.	1884	Burns, A.	1858
Anderson, A.	1886	Baring, Hon.	1862
Anderson, J.	1887	Bawtree, H.	1863
Arthy, E. W.	"	Brooke, R. A.	1864
Attwood, C. A.	1888	Brady, F. J.	1865
Armstrong, Chas.	1889	Brown, A.	"
Alexander, Jas.	1894	Bannatyne, D.	1867
Armstrong, F.	1895	Bounage, Capt.	"
Austin, A. F. B.	1896	Bolton, Col.	"
Allan, H. Montague	1898	Bacon, Lt.-Col. Thos.	"
Ayer, A. J.	1899	Black, L. S.	"
Archibald, C. E.	1900	Beach, W. G.	1869
Angus, Forbes	1901	Beattie, D. P.	"
Angus, W. F.	"	Bond, Lt.-Col. F.	"
Applegath, E. R. D.	1902	Brown, Alf.	"
Angus, Jas.	1903	Brown, R.	1871
Aird, C.	1904	Barnston, Alex.	"
Adams, P. R.	1906	Bailey, H.	1872
Aimes, H. B.	"	Bagg, R. S. C.	"

LIST OF MEMBERS—*Continued.*

Barnston, P.	1873	Black, J. B.	1896
Bruce, W. H.	"	Birks, J. H.	"
Browning, I. M.	1874	Baillie, J.	"
Burk, W.	"	Brock, W. B.	"
Black, J.	1876	Brown, Wm.	1897
Brown, W. F.	1878	Birks, W. M.	"
Behrens, A. W.	"	Brown, D.	1898
Black, H. B.	1879	Branchand, A. L.	"
Bacon, T. P.	"	Brown, F. R. F.	"
Black, J.	1880	Buchan, J. S.	"
Browne, M.D., A. A.	1881	Barnard, C. A.	"
Bond, Major E. L.	"	Brock, Guy	"
Baker, A.	1883	Brakenridge, J. W.	"
Bethune, F. A.	1884	Barlow, F. W.	1899
Barclay, J. R.	"	Binmore, H. A.	"
Beaton, J. M.	"	Ballantyne, P. M.	1900
Brakenridge, J. W.	"	Borthwick, J. G.	"
Bell, B. T. A.	1885	Brown, R.	"
Beswick, G. D.	"	Brock, W. F.	1901
Boueter, G.	1886	Bond, W. L.	"
Brown, B. H.	"	Brown, John	"
Burke, D.	1887	Brown, F. Campbell	"
Brock, W. F.	"	Binmore, N.	"
Black, A.	1888	Brown, Fayette	1902
Brainerd, H.	1889	Brierley, J. S.	"
Barton, P.	1891	Baker, W. R.	"
Belcher, H. M.	"	Barton, E. R.	1903
Bell, J. B.	"	Bog, W. A.	"
Benson, G. F.	1892	Ballantyne, C. C.	"
Browning, A.	"	Bacon, T. P.	"
Browne, T. Hay	"	Bacon, F.	"
Busteed, Lt. Col.	"	Bent, Sheldon T.	1904
Borland, W. F.	"	Butters, W. H.	"
Burland, Lt.-Col. J. H.	"	Butters, G. P.	"
Bailey, W. T.	1893	Blair, J. W.	"
Budden, F. C.	1894	Brainerd, H. W.	"
Brown, T.	"	Bolton, E.	1906
Bates, J. S.	1895	Barry, A.	"
Barker, A. B.	"	Brown, G. McL.	"
Brown, Jas.	"	Baylis, J.	"
Benson, G. F.	1892	Botsford, W. M.	"
		Brock, H. B.	"

LIST OF MEMBERS—*Continued.*

Cunningham, Alex.	1807	Campbell, R. W.	1873
Caldwell, Jas.	"	Cassils, W. G.	1876
Crawford, T.	"	Cross, A. S.	1877
Collins, R.	1811	Cowan, G.	1878
Cringan, T.	1832	Clark, J. H.	1879
Campbell, Dr. G. W.	1837	Cole, F.	"
Castle, C. H.	1840	Calder, R. G.	1880
Clarke, Jr., W.	1842	Clark, E. G.	1885
Chapman, H.	1846	Carter, J. H.	"
Collis, R. D.	"	Cowan, G. A.	1886
Campbell, A. H.	"	Carter, G. W. F.	"
Clark, G. E.	1847	Carter, J. T.	"
Crofts, Capt.	1848	Calcutt, J. W.	1887
Cowan, Dr. J. P.	1850	Compton, R. W.	"
Colquhoun, W.	"	Cameron, J.	1888
Chisholm, R.A., Dr.	"	Carter, C. B.	1889
Cuivillier, M.	"	Coristine, C.	"
Clarke, R.	1851	Cumming, A. C.	1890
Clarke, G. A.	"	Common, W. J.	"
Collis, Ed.	1854	Cumming, W. T.	"
Cox, Lieut. R. E.	1855	Chalk, B.A., W. C.	1891
Campbell, A.	1856	Carlyle, B.A., W. A.	"
Curriss, Maj.	"	Cantlie, G. S.	1892
Campbell, Maj.	1857	Cameron, H.	1893
Cole, Col.	1858	Cunningham, G. C.	1893
Charteres, Col. Hon. R.	1862	Campbell, Alex.	1894
Cummings, Ass. Com. Gen.	1863	Cameron, Dr. K.	"
Cohen, A. M.	1864	Childs, G.	"
Crosbie, A. T. D.	1865	Chard, H.	1895
Cassel, J. M.	"	Childs, H. M.	"
Cramp, T.	"	Clouston, E. S.	1898
Collingwood, Capt.	1866	Craig, L. G.	"
Chambers, Capt.	1867	Cook, A. E.	1899
Cowan, J.	"	Clouston, W. S.	"
Cowans, J.	"	Coates, W. A.	"
Crawford, J.	"	Creelman, A. R.	1902
Connaught, Duke of	1869	Chillas, Geo.	"
Curry, Wm.	1870	Campbell, Colin	"
Cross, P.	1871	Clouston, W. E.	"
Campbell, G. W.	1872	Church, Dr. C. H.	"
Collins, J.	"	Cushing, Dr. H. B.	1904

LIST OF MEMBERS—*Continued.*

Coulson, C. H.	1904	Dobbin, L.	1891
Cameron, D. E.	1906	Denny, J.	"
Clarke, W. A.	"	Durnford, A. D.	1889
Carter, G. H.	"	Dunton, R. A.	1893
Coghlin, B. W.	"	Dugas, Judge	1894
Chillas, R. B.	"	Dunlop, A. F.	1896
Davidson, Alex.	1807	Deacon, C. F.	"
David, D.	1808	Douglas, J. H.	"
Dyck, Col. John, C.M.G.	1838	Dean, C. W.	"
Dougall, Jas.	1843	Drummond, T. J.	"
Duncan, A. A.	1844	Darling, A. J.	1897
Denholm, G.	1846	Darling, G.	1899
Dow, Wm.	1847	Duckett, F.	1899
Dowling, Capt.	1852	Darling, E.	1900
Deane, R.A., Lieut.	1854	Doull, Rev. A. J.	"
Dickson, J. G.	1857	Dodds, W. O. H.	"
Duncan, J.	1858	Dickson, J. E. E.	"
Dalrymple, Col.	1862	Davidson, Peers	1902
Denholm, T. P.	1865	Dawson, E.	1904
Dundas, Capt.	1867	Edmonstone, W.	1836
Donnelly, J.	"	Esdaik, R.	1842
Delisle, N.	"	Elder, Jr., G.	1847
Dyde, J.	1869	Elliott, O.C., J. S.	1850
Duke of Connaught	"	Earl, Gen.	1862
Drummond, W. D.	1870	England, Lieut.	1865
Dennistoun, A.	1871	Egerton, Capt.	1866
Dalgleish, R.	"	Egan, W. F.	1877
Davidson, T.	1872	Edwards, J. P.	1882
Drummond, Hon. G. A.	1873	Edwards, D. C.	1886
David, F.	1876	Evans, H.	1892
Davidson, C. P.	1879	Evans, O. N.	1895
Dean, C. W.	1880	Ellis, A. E.	1897
Dick, W.	"	Elder, Dr. J. M.	1898
Drummond, A. P.	1881	Fisher, J.	1821
Drake, J. C.	1883	Ferguson, A.	1840
Dodwell, L. E.	1884	Falconer, W. L.	1847
Darcy, W. C.	1885	Fraser, H.	1852
Durand, J. E.	1886	Fulford, F.	1855
Darling, Thos.	"	Fitzroy, Col. Lord Fred.	1862
Dean, Jas.	1884	Fraser, E. L.	1865
Durand, J.	1888	Ford, R.E., Col.	"

LIST OF MEMBERS—*Continued.*

Finlay, Capt.	1867	Gillespie, T. G.	1856
French, Jas.	1870	Gardyn, J. B.	1859
Folley, H.	1874	Grant, Capt.	"
Fenwick, A. G.	"	Grant, Jas.	"
Forsyth, J. B.	"	Grant, J.	1862
Fulton, J.	1876	Gordon, Maj.	1865
Farijana, Col.	1877	Grover, R.E., Lieut.	"
Fenwick, W. I.	1878	Gordon, Capt.	1866
Foster, C. C.	1879	Galloway, Maj.	"
Fletcher, Lt.-Col.	1877	Graham, Col.	"
Fairman, F.	1881	Gillespie, J. A.	1869
Fraser, A.	1882	Gordon, J.	1871
Freer, E. G.	1883	Gillespie, G.	"
Forsythe, Lt.-Col.	1881	Gordon, J. H.	1875
Fleet, C. J.	1885	Galletly, H.	"
Flemming, R.	1887	Galt, E.	1877
Fry, H.	1889	Grant, J. G.	1878
Fleming, W. A.	1894	Greenshields, J. N.	1881
Fetherstonough, E. J.	1895	Graham, H.	1887
Ferguson, A. J.	"	Gault, J.	"
Faucher, O.	1897	Gower, W. E.	1888
Foster, F. S.	"	Gurd, Dr. D. F.	1889
Forget, R.	1898	Gilmour, D.	"
Farrell, M. J.	1899	Gerrard, J. W.	"
Forget, L. J.	1898	Gardner, Lt.-Col.	"
Fowler, F.	1899	Grafftey, W.	"
Fuller,	1901	Greene, Jr., E. K.	"
Garden, G.	1807	Gabler, G.	1890
Gillespie, G.	"	Garland, C. S.	"
Grant, C. W.	1811	Gardner, W. S.	"
Gillespie, R.	1812	Gault, C. E.	1892
Gillespie, Jr., R.	1836	Gault, J.	"
Gilmour, Jas.	1841	Greenshields, R. A. E.	"
Gilmour, A.	"	Gregor, B.A., L. R.	1895
Gordon, J.	1843	Graham, P. W.	"
Geils, Capt. T. W.	1844	Geale, C. H.	"
Gillespie, W.	1848	Gordon, W. J. T.	"
Grant, Lieut.	1849	Grant, A. W.	"
Galt, A. T.	1851	Garden, C.E., C. H.	1892
Galloway, R.E., Maj.-Gen.	1854	Goddard, H.	1895
Greenshields, J. B.	1855	Garrow, A. E., Dr.	1897

LIST OF MEMBERS—Continued.

Grant, J. G.	1898	Hetherington, J.	1877
Gordon, J. R.	1899	Hall, T. S.	1879
Goodhugh, W. S.	"	Hall, J. S.	"
Gear, W. I.	1900	Heath, D. B.	"
Gordon, J. L.	1901	Heath, D'arcy	"
Gordon, C. J.	1904	Hutton, Lt.-Col. W. H.	1882
Gilman, E. W.	1906	Hagar, Lawrence	1885
Harkness, Rev. J.	1807	Heneker, R. T.	1886
Harkness, J.	1808	Hubbard, A. I.	"
Hollowell, W.	1810	Hooper, A. W.	1887
Handyside, D.	1820	Hill Jas.	"
Henderson, Jas.	1838	Hill, Rev. Ed. M.	1888
Harrington, T. D.	1848	Hiam, Thos.	1889
Heward, A.	1850	Hickson, Wm.	"
Hanyside, P.	"	Hird, S.	"
Hay, Capt.	1851	Hyde, G.	1890
Hibberton, Capt.	"	Honey, J. W.	"
Hamilton, G.	1854	Hood, H. W.	"
Henderson, A.	1855	Hagar, J. T.	"
Hussey, Lieut.	1856	Heaton, E. P.	"
Herrford, Lieut.	"	Haskill, J. F.	1891
Healey, Capt.	1866	Hinshaw, M. C.	"
Heighman, Lieut.	"	Hodgson, A.	1892
Heberden, R. A., Capt.	"	Hanson, Edg.	1893
Heneage, R. E., Lieut.	"	Harris, R. C. A., R. C.	"
Hewett, Capt.	"	Harrower, G. H.	"
Hogge, Major	1867	Howe, T. F.	1894
Hitchines, Lieut.	"	Hague, H.	"
Hardman, J.	1869	Howard, S.	1895
Huntingdon, Hon. L. S.	"	Hanson, W.	"
Hardman, J. L.	1870	Harley, A.	1896
Hagar, G. T.	1871	Harwood, A. de L., Dr.	1897
Hamilton, Hon. J.	1872	Hyde, J. Reid	"
Harder, W.	1873	Hodgson, A. A.	1898
Hope, G.	"	Hutchison, Jas.	"
Haswell, H.	1875	Harling, Thos.	1900
Hollaway, F.	"	Henshaw, H. B.	"
Hall, T. B.	1876	Hickson, Dr. J. W.	1901
Hersey, R.	"	Hickson, J. C.	"
Hearle, C.	"	Hyde, J. Reid	1903
Holmes, A. H.	1877	Harries, H. A.	1904

LIST OF MEMBERS—*Continued.*

Hughes, V.	1904	King, Jas.	1901
Huxley, S.	"	Kirkpatrick, W. M.	"
Howard, E. E.	1906	Logan, Wm.	1807
Hutchison, T. McC.	"	Leslie, Hon. Jas.	1810
Hare, C. T.	"	Logan, Sir W.	1811
Hampton, T.	"	Lorimer, Dr.	1840
Hiam, G. C.	"	Leeming, J.	1846
Hamil, P.	"	Leckis, R.	1850
Irvine, M. B.	1857	Law, A.	1851
Inglis, Rev. D.	1863	Law, J.	"
Inglis, Jas	1872	Lewis, Dr.	1855
Inglis, John	1886	Lockhart, R.	"
Ibbotson, Lt.-Col. E. B.	1891	Lunn, Alex.	1857
Jamieson, J.	1820	Lampton, Col.	1862
James, H.	1850	Leadbetter, Lieut.	1866
Jones, Dr. Walter	1854	Lees, Lieut.	1867
Jamieson, M. S., Dr.	1862	Lander, Sir T. D.	"
Jamieson, R. C.	1869	Legge, C.	1869
Jones, W. J. M.	1870	Law, D.	1870
Joseph, Jr., J. H.	1880	Lindsay, E. J.	"
Jordan, Thos.	1889	Lang, Rev. Gairn	1873
Johnston, J. F.	1900	Lindsay, R.	1876
Jamieson, W. L.	1902	Lyman, C.	1881
Jackson, C. W.	"	Lane, Campbell	1883
Jamieson, R. H.	1903	Lawford, C. A.	1888
Jamieson, Dr. W. H.	"	Liddell, R. M.	1889
Johnson, L. R.	1906	Locker, G. L.	"
Knapp, J.	1847	Lilly, E. A.	"
Kirkland, Major-Gen.	1849	Levin, C. H.	1891
Kershaw, T.	1862	Low, Capt. J.	1892
Kane, R.	1870	Low, G. S.	1893
King, E. H.	1872	Laflamme, W. S.	1894
Kinnear, S.	1877	Labbé, G. H.	1895
Kerr, C.	1878	Laing, P.	"
Kohl, A.	1883	Liffiton, C. A.	1897
Kerry, W. S.	1885	Laing, J. N.	"
King, W. S.	1889	Lewis, Lansing	1898
Knowles, W. M.	"	Lewis, J. S.	1903
Kohl, G. A.	1897	Loomis, F. O. W.	1906
Kains, A. C.	1898	Mitchell, Jr., D.	1807
Kennedy, F.	"	Mitchell, D.	"

LIST OF MEMBERS—Continued.

Millar, Jas.	1820	Marling, J. W.	1889
Markham, Capt. Fred	1836	Marler, W. de M.	"
Murray, T. H.	"	Mowatt, Rev. A. I.	1891
Mathewson, Rev. Alex.	"	Morrice, W. J.	"
Millar, J. M.	1839	Miller, J. M.	1892
Mack, D.	1840	Miller, D. C. S.	"
Maule, H.	1847	Miller, W. R.	"
Murray, R. E., T. A. L.	1850	Marler, J. L.	"
Mitchell, Jas.	"	Macdonald, Dr. J. A.	"
Molson, G. E.	1851	Massey, Lt.-Col. F.	"
Millar, Capt.	"	Mundle, J. F.	1893
Murray, Dr. A.	"	MacDougall, G.	1895
Meikleham, Wm.	1855	Marlatt, W. T.	"
Miller, R.	"	Miller, Lt.-Col.	"
Moffatt, Capt.	"	Macphail, Dr. J. A.	"
Morland, T.	1856	Mathews, E. W.	1896
Moffat, Jr., G.	"	Mathewson, Dr. G. H.	1897
Menzies, Capt.	1858	Mussen, F. E.	"
Moncrief, Capt.	1862	Meldrum, G. H.	"
Mildway, Capt.	1867	Morrissey, T. L.	"
Macpherson, D. B.	"	Meagher, J. J.	"
Macdonald, de B.	1869	Morison, Dr. C. F.	1898
Mackay, D.	"	Meredith, Chas.	"
Mathieson, W. B.	1870	Mackay, R.	"
Mathieson, G.	1872	Meeker, J. R.	"
Moat, R.	1873	Miller, C.	1899
Moat, J.	"	Miller, D. C.	1900
Moore, W. R.	1874	MacDougall, H. L.	1902
Molson, J. H. R.	1875	Mackay, Angus	"
Moberly, C. W.	1876	Mackay, Rev. J.	1903
Monk, E. C.	1879	Mackay, W.	"
Montizambert, Lt. Col.	"	Maccullough, H.	1904
Murison, D. L.	1881	Mussen, H.	"
Mussen, W. P.	1882	Miller, E. H.	"
Meredith, H. V.	1883	Mercer, R. J.	"
Mills, Jas. W.	"	Mann, J. A.	1906
Mudge, H. J.	1885	Mackenzie, F.	"
Marler, W. L.	1886	Maxwell, W. S.	"
Millar, J.	"	Mussen, H. S.	"
Molson, J. W.	1887	Maltby, W. L.	"
Morrison, J.	1889	McLeod, A. N.	1809

LIST OF MEMBERS—*Continued.*

McGibbon, J.	1840	McCuaig, Colin	1900
McGill, A.	"	McWilliams, Rev. T. S.	"
McKenzie, A. C.	1842	McCornell, J.	1902
McNeill, W. H.	1850	McDonald, Dr. J. A.	1903
McFarlan, W.	"	McLennan, F. S.	"
McKenzie, A.	1851	McGoun, D. M.	"
McKay, H.	"	McGibbon, D. L.	1904
McGill, J.	1852	McLea, E. H.	"
McKenzie, G. C.	1853	McKay, H.	"
McDougall, H. L.	1854	McFarlane, J.	1906
McKay, D.	1855	McKinnon, C. G.	"
McNab, P.	1857	Newport, Capt.	1856
McFarlane, Capt. M. T.	1863	Newport, Lieut.	"
McKenzie, R.	"	Noble, R. E., Capt.	1866
McPherson, Capt. L.	1865	Niven, W. B.	1881
McDougall, H. S.	1866	Nott, J. F.	1882
McEwen, P.	1867	Newton, C. C.	1890
McDougall, J.	1870	Newton, W. S.	1891
McLea, R.	1872	Nicholson, Prof. I. T.	1892
McLea, E. P.	1876	Notman, C. F.	1893
McKenzie, R.	"	Nash, C. F.	1899
McKadis, J. R.	1879	Nash, N.	"
McDougall, R. W.	1881	Neill, C. E.	1906
McCulloch, R.	1882	Owen, J.	1855
McDougall, D. Fern	1883	Ogilvie, W. W.	1858
McHenry, G. H.	1885	Ogilvy, J.	1867
McCullough, H.	"	Ogilvie, T.	1868
MacFarlane, J.	1887	O'Grady, G. de C.	1883
McMurtry, S. A.	1889	Ogilvie, A. E.	1890
McCall, J. T.	1890	O'Connor, E. G.	"
McLarn, H.	1892	O'Flaherty, J.	1892
McDougall, E.	1893	Oughtred, A. R.	1893
McPherson, J. M.	1894	Ogilvie, Jr., J. A.	1896
McGill, J. J.	1895	Ogilvie, W.	1901
McLennan, D. H.	"	Oliver, Dr. G. S.	1904
McLennan, D.	"	Paterson, A.	1810
McLean, J.	1896	Paterson, R.	1838
McGregor, J. A.	1897	Patterson, R.	1842
McKergow, J.	1898	Paterson, Jas.	1847
McGill, D.	"	Pipon, R. A., Col.	1848
McLagan, P. W.	"	Paterson, A.	1852

LIST OF MEMBERS—Continued.

Penn, F.	1855	Roxburgh, A.	1807
Prentice, E. A.	1856	Ross, D.	1842
Pickering, W. P.	1857	Ross, R. L.	1844
Phillips, Capt.	1862	Ramsay, Hon.	1846
Price, R.	1863	Ryan, T.	1848
Penn, R.A., Maj.	"	Ross, T.	"
Paulet, Col. Lord	1865	Reid, S.	1850
Phillips, F.	1866	Ross, J. M.	1852
Pipon, R. A., Col.	"	Ross, D.	1854
Park, Maj.	"	Roy, C.	1855
Paterson, A. T.	1869	Rollo, Col.	1857
Perkins, A. M.	1873	Ram, Capt. I. I.	1862
Paton, H.	1875	Robertson, R. A., Dr. A. C.	1863
Paterson, Alex.	1880	Reekie, R. J.	"
Peck, J. H.	"	Reynolds, Thos.	"
Pyke, J. G.	1881	Rimmer, T.	1865
Parker, A. G.	1883	Russell, Maj.-Gen.	1867
Pease, E. L.	1887	Ross, T.	1869
Paterson, R. McD.	1888	Routh, J. H.	"
Paterson, Thos.	"	Rankin, J.	"
Parsons, S. K.	1889	Rose, C. D.	"
Paton, J.	"	Russel, Lord Alex.	"
Prevost, J.	1890	Redpath, J. J.	1871
Phillips, A. B.	"	Ross, D. W.	1872
Pollock, J. B.	1891	Rawlings, E.	"
Porteous, C. E. L.	1892	Robertson, Wm.	1873
Patton, C. E., J. N.	"	Redpath, F. K.	"
Paton, T. L.	1895	Ramsay, W. M.	"
Palmer, C. O.	1896	Riddell, A. F.	1879
Putnam, H. L.	1897	Robertson, J. B.	1880
Piddington, A.	1898	Robertson, W.	"
Paul, F.	"	Robertson, Alex.	1883
Paterson, J. D.	1899	Ready, J. A.	1884
Pitblado, J.	1900	Reid, C. M.	1885
Paterson, J. C.	"	Ramsay, Alex.	"
Penhallow, Prof.	"	Robertson, H. M.	1886
Pangman, H. G.	1901	Ridout, A. W.	1887
Pitt, Sidney	1902	Reid, Jr., W.	1890
Paterson, Alex.	"	Reid, Sr., W.	"
Pitcher, F. K.	1903	Rohr, Julius	1891
Pangman, C.	1904	Ross, Jas.	"

LIST OF MEMBERS—Continued.

Robertson, D.	1891	Smith, W. O.	1859
Robarts, A. W.	1892	Simms, F. H.	"
Rutherford, Jr., W.	"	Salway, A.	1857
Ruttan, Dr.	"	Stuart, W. W.	1863
Ronald, J. R.	1893	Sitwell, R. E., Lieut.	1865
Roper, A. W.	1895	Sewell, Dr.	1868
Redpath, Peter	"	Scott, H. C.	1869
Robertson, G. E.	1896	Sache, W.	"
Raza, A.	"	Spicer, W. J.	1870
Reeve, G. B.	1897	Shackel, H.	"
Reford, R. W.	1900	Smith, H. L.	1871
Robertson, H.	"	Stancliffe, F.	1874
Rose, J. C.	1901	Shepherd, Jr., R. W.	1875
Reid, W.	"	St. John	1876
Robb, A.	1902	Stephenson, R.	"
Ross, J. G.	"	Shepherd, Sr., R. W.	1877
Routh, C. H.	"	Sinclair, S. S.	1879
Robertson, A. Scott	1904	Stewart, Alex.	"
Ratray, D. J.	"	Smith, W. B.	"
Ross, Dr. J. J.	1906	Sampson, H. J.	1880
Russell, G. Home	"	Skelton, F. C.	"
Somerville, Rev. Jas.	1807	Shadbolt, E. M.	1881
Skakel, Alex. J.	"	Smyth, C. E.	"
Scott, W.	"	Shaw, R.	"
Stewart, J. C.	"	Starke, G. R.	"
Smith, T. M.	1832	Smillie, W. B.	1882
Shuter, J.	"	Smith, Jas.	1883
Stephens, H.	1841	Scott, H.	"
Smith, Maj. R. C.	1844	Savage, R. D.	"
Stewart, R. H. J.	"	Shearer, J. S.	1885
Spiers, J.	"	Simmons, J.	"
Smith, J.	1850	Sise, C. F.	1886
Starnes, H.	1852	Stanger, E.	1888
Stephens, Romeo H.	1853	Simms, Hy	"
Scott, W. H.	1854	Shaw, Alex.	1889
Simms, R.	"	Simpson, J. Craddock	"
Shuter, Jas.	1855	St. George, P. W.	"
Sharpe, Dr. Alf.	"	Shepherd, D.	"
Simms, C.	1856	Smith, H. E.	"
Stevens, T.	1857	Shorey, S. O.	1890
Scott, T. S.	"	Starr, D. A.	"

LIST OF MEMBERS—Continued.

Stevenson, C. E., S. E.	1890	Tough, J.	1807
Suckling, H. E.	"	Turner, T. A.	"
Slessor, W. P.	"	Torrance, T.	1820
Stewart, Dr. Jas.	"	Tyre, Jas.	1836
Starke, Lt.-Col. G. R.	1891	Tobin, J. M.	1841
Sabiston, A.	"	Twiname, W.	1846
Smith, R. L.	"	Taylor, Ed.	1847
Southam, F. N.	"	Twiname, D.	1848
Stephens, Jr., G. W.	"	Taylor, E. T.	1849
Stevenson, A. W.	"	Tyre, Jas. S.	1853
Smith, J. R.	"	Thomas, H.	1855
Suckling, F. F.	1892	Taylor, R. A., Col.	1858
Scott, A. H.	1893	Thynne, Capt.	1862
Scott, A. E.	"	Tullibardine, Marquis of	1863
Stikeman, H.	"	Tyler, Lieut.	1867
Scott, F.	1894	Thomson, H. J.	"
Slater, C. P.	1895	Thomas, Wolferstan	1870
Stephens, W. B.	"	Tyre, R. W.	"
Shearwood, A. W.	1896	Tyre, G. C.	1871
Southam, H. S.	"	Tyre, C. H.	"
Shorey, C. L.	"	Taylor, H.	1875
Stanger, J. T.	1897	Taylor, Homer	"
Scott, Arthur	1898	Taylor, J.	1877
Saxe, C.	"	Thompson, C. L.	1883
Smith, W. F.	"	Torrance, Forbes	1887
Scott, H. C.	"	Torrance, W. F.	1889
Smithers, G. H.	"	Thomas, H. W.	"
Smith, R. Wilson	"	Taylor, A. T.	"
Strathcona & Mount Royal, Lord	"	Tiffin, H. J.	1890
Stanway, W.	"	Taylor, W. M.	"
Smith, W. E.	1901	Trimble, Thos.	1892
Suckling, Hed	"	Trew, A. E.	1893
Sise, C. F.	1902	Thomas, A. C.	1894
Suckling, Dean	"	Turpin, W. J.	1898
Springle, Dr. J.	1903	Tyre, C. W. C.	1901
Scane, Dr. J.	1904	Thompson, F. W.	1902
Stevenson, B. B.	"	Tylter, P. B.	"
Smith, G. C.	1906	Tooke, W. A.	"
Stanger, E.	"	Tooke, Benj.	1903
Stephens, L. B. A.	"	Tooke, Dr. F.	1906
		Torrance, W. B.	"

LIST OF MEMBERS—Continued

Ure, T.	1841	Wilson, A.	1879
Urquhart, A.	1867	Weirtele, J. G.	1880
Vennor, W. B.	1879	Wright, H.	1881
Vaughan, H. H.	1906	Williamson, Rev. J.	"
Vallance, H.	"	Williamson, D.	"
Watt, G.	1807	Williamson, W.	1881
Walker, W.	1820	Wilson, W.	"
Wilson, W.	1821	Wolf, R.	"
Walker, J.	1846	Wonham, G.	1882
Watson, Wm.	"	Williamson, Jr., J.	1883
Way, E.	"	Watson, T.	"
White, C. W. R.	"	Williamson, T.	1884
Whitney, N. S.	1850	Wright, Dr.	1885
Williamson, Jas.	1851	Wilson, G. S.	1886
Watson, Jas.	1854	Wilson, J.	1887
Wood, D. R.	1855	Watson, H.	"
Williams, R. A., Capt.	"	Whitelaw, C. H.	1888
White, R.	"	Williamson, J. B.	1889
Wilson, A.	1858	Walker, G. P.	"
Wilson, T.	"	White, W. J.	1890
Williams, Lieut.-Gen.	"	Watson, Thos.	"
Sir W. F.	1859	Watt, A. McT.	"
Willis, W. C.	"	White, Richard	1891
Winton, Capt. de	1861	Whitehead, Jr., E. A.	"
Williams, R. A., Lieut.	1865	Wilson, E. W.	1892
Wolseley, Capt.	"	Wilson, F. C.	1893
Wearne, Dr.	1866	Webber, R.	"
Wyndham, Gen.	1867	Williamson, T. S.	"
Waddell, S.	"	White, M. P., R.	1894
Whitney, H. H.	1869	Ware, W. T.	1895
Wanless, Dr.	1871	Wiley, A. T.	1896
Whitehead, Lt.-Col. E. A.	"	Wylde, Dr. C. F.	1898
Wardlow, P.	1872	Weir, W. H.	"
Wilson, J.	1874	Weir, Godfrey	"
Wright, R.	1876	Wallace, J. H.	"
Williamson, J. K.	"	Whitehead, C. R.	"
Watson, W. W.	"	Walker, W. W.	1899
Wilson, W.	"	Williams, W.	"
Wainright, G. H. R.	1877	Wilson, J. Reid	"
Wilson, J. Reid	1878	Williamson, A.	1901
Watt, A. McT.	"	Warren, F. H.	1902

LIST OF MEMBERS—*Continued.*

Wilson, Jas.	“	Yates, Dr. H.	1897
Wilson, A. M.	1903	Yuile, D.	1897
Williams, M. E.	“	Yuile, N. M.	1904
Young, Hon. John	1820	Younge, R. J.	1906
Young, John	1839		



