





The Ranchmen's Club

1888

1889

1890

**THE
RANCHMEN'S
CLUB**

Calgary 1953

A SLIGHT HISTORICAL SKETCH, 1891-1952

*CLUB—An assembly of good fellows,
meeting under certain conditions.*

JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY, 1755



*A good Club softens the ferocious, gives countenance
to the meek and comfort to the solitary, educates the
over-learned, silences the argumentative, and has been
known to arrest the prig on his downward path.*

KIPLING



*From quiet homes and first beginning,
Out to the undiscovered ends,
There's nothing worth the wear of winning,
But laughter, and the love of friends.*

BELLOC



I wouldn't join an outfit that would let a bum like me in.

GROUCHO MARX

M

r. Lytton Strachey, in his life of Queen Victoria, says: "The solid splendour of the decade between Queen Victoria's two jubilees (1887, Golden; 1897, Diamond) can hardly be paralleled in the annals of England."

It was just about midway between them, in the high noon of Victorian peace, prosperity, stability and security that the Ranchmen's Club was founded—in May, 1891.

In so many ways it was a very different world. Wars were indeed "old, unhappy far-off things." Almost ten years of sovereignty still stretched out before the Queen. Lord Salisbury was Prime Minister of Great Britain: Mr. Gladstone, already in his 82nd year, was in the next year to form his fourth administration. And, recently settled in modest lodgings in Baker Street, Mr. Sherlock Holmes was just beginning, through the medium of the Strand Magazine, to make for himself a name that is to-day certainly better known than that of Lord Salisbury and probably than that of Mr. Gladstone.

In Canada, Lord Stanley of Preston was Governor-General. Sir John A. Macdonald had reached the end of his remarkable career. He had fought and won his last election on March 5th; he died on June 6th, 1891.

There was a census of western Canada that year. The population of the town of Calgary (it did not become a city till two years later) was 3876.

The main line of the C.P.R. had been completed less than six years before (November 7th, 1885) so one could travel east or west by rail; but only prairie trails wound north to Edmonton or south to Fort Macleod; and horses or bull trains afforded the only means of transportation.

The Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were some fifteen years in the future: there was a complete absence of government planning, there were no government boards or government controls, and consequently no income tax and few taxes of any sort. Whisky sold at 75c. a bottle—unadulterated whisky in forty-ounce bottles.

It was a sun-lit landscape, a happy and a carefree time:

*Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive
But to be young was very heaven.*

There were just two Clubs in all of western Canada: the Manitoba Club had been founded in Winnipeg in 1874; the Union Club in Victoria in 1879.

There has survived no written record of meetings, discussions or correspondence that led to the formation of the Club. No doubt it was all very informal. Sir Francis Macnaghten (an original member) has said that the primary movers were Messrs. H. Samson, H. Harford and D. H. MacPherson. These three and six others have always been designated as "Organizers" with the date "1890" attached. But probably nothing definite was done before 1891.

The ordinance incorporating the Club was passed by the First Session of the Second Legislative Assembly of the N.W.T. which was held at Regina from December 10th, 1891, to January 25th, 1892. It was chapter 34 and was assented to on the last day of the Session.

The formal incorporation had been anticipated. Rooms had been leased on Stephen (now Eighth) Avenue, over Mariaggi's Restaurant apparently from May 1st, and the first General Meeting was held in these rooms on May 5th, 1891.

There were fourteen members present, but it was reported that twenty-seven had paid entrance fee and subscription and it was agreed that some men who had been asked to join might still be accepted as original members. Thirteen more did join and at the end of the first year (April 30th, 1892) there were in all forty-four ordinary members, of whom forty were "originals" and one non-resident. But some "originals" had already come off the list.

The meeting of May 5th went through the Rules of the St. James Club of Montreal clause by clause and adopted them, with some amendments.



*A group of members on the veranda
at the rear of the Club, just
before it was taken down in 1925.*

Clause 29 read: "No smoking shall be permitted in the dining-room"; and the Committee's minutes record several instances of members being admonished for an infraction of that rule.

Nearly twenty years later, a new dining-room in a new building having been opened, the Committee (July 5th, 1910) decided that "in future" smoking should not be allowed in the dining-room, a rule that two years later (May 1st, 1912) was relaxed to "allow cigars and cigarettes during the dinner hour."

There was a dining-room—though there was no kitchen. Meals were served by dumb-waiter, from Mariaggi's Restaurant. There were articulate waiters too, for once, at least, the Committee had to take action on a member's complaint of impertinence on the part of one of Mr. Mariaggi's servants.

Not merely food was available; there is mention of a request to Mr. Mariaggi that draught beer should be obtainable by the glass; and a request from Mr. Mariaggi that the Club should get for him a permit "to cover 300 gallons of beer and 60 gallons of claret." And an indignant member wanted a ruling that waiters must, if required, mix drinks in the presence of the member ordering them.

The premises had to be given up on May 31st, 1892. But on January 9th, 1892, a General Meeting had agreed to buy property on McIntyre (now Seventh) Avenue and build a Club House.

For a time after May 31st the Club was a homeless institution and occupied at least one set of temporary premises. But the minutes of a Committee meeting on July 30th, 1892 are headed "in the Club." Apparently there was no more moving till the present building was occupied, in July, 1914; and from July, 1892, the Club has been continuously in its own building, on its own property.

The financial picture was seldom rosy and often sombre. The first payments for the new property were made from money raised by a note or notes signed by the individual members of the Committee, a general meeting having agreed "to indemnify the committee from their personal responsibility on account of said notes."

There were debentures and arrears of interest and settlements and new debentures. Once (in 1896) the Committee, recording the election of new members, added a note that it was understood that if the Club closed they should be "reimbursed for the unexpired time covered by their subscriptions." In the end it appears that all debenture holders (or their estates) were paid in full—the last of them after the Seventh Avenue property was sold.

Minute books certainly come within Charles Lamb's definition of *Biblia a-biblia*, books which are no books. The conscientious historian plods over a featureless and arid terrain. But there are occasional oases. Here, for example, is an extract from a very early committee meeting:

"In view of Mr. H. having told members of the committee that his name had been put up for election without his authority, it was decided that the Secretary write the following letter to Mr. H.

""Calgary, 8 July 1892.

""Sir I am directed by the Committee of the Ranchmen's Club to request you to take back your cheque for \$75.00 which is enclosed herewith.

""There seems to be an idea that your name was put up for election under some misapprehension as to your wishes in the matter, and on this ground the Committee would not hold you or your proposer or seconder in any way responsible for the non-payment of your subscription.

""I am Sir

""Your obedient servant,

""J. P. JEPHSON,
Secretary''

There were perhaps some frank conversations over night. The Committee met next day to consider Mr. H's letter "re-enclosing my cheque" which was duly accepted.

The Committee did not conceive, as Mr. Charles Dickens said, when he resigned from it, in 1858, that the Committee of the Garrick Club did conceive, "That it shakes the earth."

But it had a proper sense of its own dignity and of the Club's.

""27th May, 1897.

""A letter was read from Mr. X tendering his resignation.

“Proposed by Mr. M., seconded by Mr. P., that resignation be accepted. — *Carried.*”

“Proposed by Mr. M., seconded by Mr. P., that the secretary be instructed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. X’s letter of 27th inst. and to inform Mr. X that he was invited to become a member of The Ranchmen’s Club as a recognition of his position in Calgary. The tone of Mr. X’s correspondence with the Honorary-Secretary is however such that the committee having regard to the gentlemen who compose the Club, are extremely pleased to have Mr. X’s resignation in their hands—and that Mr. X be informed that the same has been unanimously accepted. Carried unanimously, and that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of the resolution to Mr. X. — *Carried.*”

As Mr. Philip Guedalla said: the stern purpose gleams through the imperfect syntax.

* * *

As the new century rolled on in a still unruffled atmosphere of peace, visions of an enlarged club house floated before the imaginations of members—in headier moments, visions of a new club house.

At the annual meeting on May 15th, 1906, the Committee was instructed to secure plans for the alteration and enlargement of the Club premises at a cost not to exceed \$5,000, the necessary funds to be raised by debentures to be held only by members of the Club.

The Committee arranged at once for some construction (at a cost of \$1,142) and offered the debentures. But away from the mutual stimulus of the annual meeting members were coy; the response was disappointing and, on July 4th, the notice was ordered to be taken down and members who had subscribed were released from their obligations.

Next year, on May 2nd, 1907, the Committee was of opinion that if satisfactory financial arrangements could be made a new club house should be built on lots 38, 39 and 40. A compliant annual meeting, on May 21st, instructed that plans and estimates should be prepared, a scheme of financing formulated, all to be submitted to a special meeting within two months.

The Committee saw architects, contractors and loan companies but reported to a special club meeting on October 23rd that “in the present

condition of the money market," a new club house was impossible, but it had a plan for an addition which could be built for \$2,600 and furnished for \$1,500 without borrowing. The meeting accepted the more modest plan; a further meeting, on November 15th, reaffirmed it. No time was lost; for payment to a contractor (apparently in full) was authorized on January 8th, 1908.

On November 19th, 1908, the Committee arranged that the "magazine room and the writing room should be used for the purpose of a cafe-serving room." But the menu was a limited one—cold meat, boiled eggs, sandwiches, cheese, crackers, jam and tea—with a minimum charge of 35c. The hours were less restricted, 10:00-11:30, 12:00-3:00; 6:00-9:00.

Some additional rooms, including a dining-room, were added in 1909 and the dining-room was opened on November 26th. Except for the austere provision of the preceding twelve months, no meals had been served for nearly eighteen years. But a bar had been operating continuously and the Committee placed frequent orders for Glen Grant 10-year-old Scotch whisky, bringing it from Edinburgh, usually two barrels (80 gallons) at a time. (There were 104 ordinary members that year). One shipment was some eighteen gallons short and the secretary was instructed to make a claim on the C.P.R. for \$85. Just a year later he was instructed to hand the claim for collection to a comparatively recent member, Mr. R. B. Bennett—later Prime Minister of Canada, and (still later) Viscount Bennett.

In the spring of 1911 there were many committee meetings and an extraordinary meeting of the Club. The Club premises could, it was thought, be sold for \$200,000. Many suitable sites for a new building were available—an option was actually taken on one of them; but nothing happened and the official records fall silent.

Chance has preserved a livelier history from a sprightlier pen.

*In solemn, serious conclave, with sober mien and grave,
The members of the Ranchmen's Club their close attention gave,
While in his smoothest manner, in tones both firm and bland,
The brewer read the fateful sheet clutched tightly in his hand.
Which recommended shortly, in language most direct,*

*The purchase of another site, and, that the club erect
Upon the same, a building worthy of the glorious fame
Which, throughout all its history, has crowned the Ranchmen's name;
And, that to raise the money needed for this venture bold,
The present holdings of the Club in whole or part, be sold.*

*Poor Mac sat stricken in his seat, a tear-drop in his eye,
"What! Leave this dear old home?" he cried; "by God! I'd sooner die."
He lingered for a moment, with face deep-set in gloom,
Then picking up his traps, he staggered from the room.*

*Bill Thompson simply muttered, "Hell, it's ruination for us."
Then made a feeble effort to excite his anvil chorus,
But failing—for his signals were indefinite and hazy—
Subsided, with the coarse remark; "The buggers must be crazy."*

*Dear Larry realized for once that argument was vain,
And sat as though way up his stern there ached an awful pain,
He twisted, and he shuffled, and he emptied many glasses,
Then softly murmured to himself: "The poor old silly asses."
The others, barring three or four, acclaimed the scheme as great,
And made a wild mad rush to form a buying syndicate.
The men of moderate means were there with nerve and pluck a'plenty
And quickly signed their names for shares, from one right up to twenty
And just to show what, in a craze, a reckless man will do,
Why, here and there, a millionaire signed for a share or two.
And when the meeting ended, it seemed settled beyond doubt
That everything suggested would be fully carried out.
But when the morning broke a very different tale was told:
The feet of many boosters over night had turned stone cold,
And those who'd taken time to give the matter careful thought
Came forward, just like little men, and signed their names for naught;
While absent ones who, it was thought, would take the unsold shares,
Declared, with unanimity, no syndicate for theirs.*

*And so the glorious scheme collapsed, and sadder still to tell,
Three hundred cold hard dollars of cash money went to hell.
So, listen for a moment, while I tell my one best bet,
That many moons will wax and wane, and many suns will set,*

*Before the present quarters are deserted by the crew
Of loyal fans, who love the joint on Seventh Avenue.*

*Its Poker-room will long salute John Lee, as Pirate King,
And Bob will raise an awful roar when Teddy starts to sing.
Its bridge-room long will see George Lane in frenzied high finance,
And give a round of cheers each time Macnaghten takes a chance.
Its billiard-room will witness shots admired by those that shoot 'em
Like little Georgie Parker, and old Fox Pro Pelle Cutem.
Its dining-room will be the butt for many a merry jest
By those who for a quick lunch price want service of the best.
Its other rooms will fill with mirth when Paddy's feeling fit,
Or Kelly does some freakish stunt with effervescent wit.
Young Muir, for many years, will want whene'er he feels the notion
To tell some wondrous story of his trip across the ocean;
And Johnny's laugh, and Thompson's yarns, and Billy Cochrane's song,
And Larry's jokes will make the dullest day seem aught but long.
Oh! blessed walls, oh! sacred halls, may thugs despoil thee never;
God Save the King, and Heaven bless the Ranchmen's Club for ever.
August 5th, 1911.*

But the change was merely postponed. The Committee at a meeting on September 9th, 1912, had before it an offer to buy the Club property for \$250,000. When it came before a general meeting on September 30th the offer was \$300,000 and it was unanimously accepted. The original purchase in 1892 had included three lots, but adjoining ones were purchased (at prices of \$200 or \$250) each as available and the annual statement dated April 30th, 1904, noted that the Club then owned eight lots. These were now sold: in the balance sheet of April 30th, 1912, they stood at "Land \$2,576.74, building \$10,000."

The purchaser was willing to rent his newly acquired property back to the Club but new premises had to be bought and a general meeting on October 29th, 1912, decided on the purchase of the present property for \$78,000. The choice was not circumscribed; the meeting was asked to decide on one of eight properties selected from fifty offers received by the Committee.

The same meeting instructed the Committee to have the new Club building erected with the least possible delay.

A building committee and a furnishing committee were appointed later. They made their final report at an extraordinary meeting on February 24th, 1915, with audited statements of expenditures.

Building Committee \$119,541.88

Furnishing Committee \$25,683.39

and were duly thanked for the "very successful and complete manner" in which their duties were performed.

The work of the regular committee supervising the ordinary life of the Club went on without intermission. It was concerned with less ambitious projects and more modest outlays—as on March 4th, 1914, when it was informed that "Vanity Fair" had amalgamated with "Hearth and Home"; and decided that the subscription to this Ladies' Magazine should be discontinued—and "La Vie Parisienne" substituted for it.

Indeed the Special Committees had finished their work some months before their final report. For while the lights were going out over Europe, the Club was placidly moving from its old home to its new. The last property to be moved, after several months and after some correspondence, was a number of evergreen trees which apparently the Club had planted around its old home and which still stand around the new.

The present building was opened to members on July 20th, 1914. The first Committee meeting was held on July 22nd and the first Club meeting on September 23rd.

The war which began (for Canada) on August 4th, 1914, changed the world, but its immediate effects on the Club were not pronounced.

Indeed it was at the beginning of the second year of the war that the Committee recorded briefly (August 11th, 1915) the acceptance of an offer by Mr. Henry Smith of a cup for a golf competition. It was an offer that deserves mention. It has given Mr. Smith that impersonal immortality that is the only reward for donors. As the Davis cup suggests international tennis, not Mr. Dwight Davis, so in its narrower sphere, mention of "the Henry Smith" refers to the tournament, not to the man. Yet Mr. Smith



*A Club dinner in honour of
Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, on
the occasion of his being made Leader
of the Conservative Party, in 1926.*

deserves to be remembered for himself. Born in England he had ranched in Wyoming and Arizona before settling in Alberta. With Mr. William Tee he bought the Keystone Ranch on the Highwood in 1897, later retiring to Calgary, where he died in 1920. An expert dry fly fisherman but an indifferent golfer, he was anxious to provide a competition in which the poor player might have at least a little hope. So he "decreed in words succinct" that the lower handicapped player in each draw should give to his opponent in strokes the full difference (not three-quarters) between their handicaps; and there should be no penalty for a lost ball; the player who cannot find his ball drops one where he thinks the first one should have been.

The "Henry Smith" has become a great event in the Club year. It is inaugurated at a dinner, formerly held on Derby Day, now in the third or fourth week of May, at which the draw is announced and the players are drawn for and the tickets auctioned. The tournament proceeds at a leisurely pace through the summer. A later development, a custom that has become almost a law, is that the holders of the winning tickets give, in the late fall, a dinner for all players and ticket holders.

Henry Smith has earned Mr. Asquith's commendation: "There are few greater benefactors of the species than the man who discovers a new bond of human companionship and a fresh excuse for social intercourse."

* * *

In the first month (returning after this digression to 1914) increased taxes on tobacco and liquors were reflected in the price lists. On September 2nd, the Committee fixed new prices—"a pony" of whisky 10c. "straight": "a horn" of whisky 15c. "straight"—and with that entry these intriguing measurements fade from the records—and have faded not merely from the vocabulary but from the memory of members.

Within a year or two, provincial prohibition made all price lists invalid and banished the item "Bar profits" from the balance sheet. In the two years before the war the profits had been \$5,618 and \$5,130. These were satisfactory figures until Government control replaced the naked greed

of "the trade" and left distillers, brewers and club committees (like Warren Hastings) with good reason to stand astounded at their own moderation.

Food prices, too, gave concern to the Committee until on November 5th, 1917, it rather apologetically let the members know that thereafter it would be necessary to charge 50c. for a tenderloin steak.

Later generations "ordered this matter better." On March 12th, 1951, the Committee decided, almost casually, that "all food prices be increased by 25% from March 14th, 1951." Probably very few of the members even noticed the difference.

A revised Constitution was printed in 1917 and in the accompanying list of members asterisks indicated "members at present absent with the Allied Forces." In all 34 were starred—22 out of 114 ordinary members.

During the war 42 members were on active service; "active service" for Club records, meaning that they had given up their usual occupations; were in uniform; were not resident in Calgary, and were carried as members in good standing without the payment of subscriptions. Two were killed in action, Messrs. E. W. Buckler and A. C. Shakerley.

In a world once more at peace—and war having been abolished from the earth forever—the Club was ready to move through a halcyon period—days whose serene calm produced no history. Though, indeed, the Committee did have to deal with complaints (April 11th, 1920) that some members were using more than one peg in the cloak room.

There was no indebtedness and some \$75,000 was invested in Government bonds.

A more active life was heralded by the decision at an extraordinary meeting (May 27th, 1925) to erect a recreation building (which subsequently housed three squash racket courts and four badminton courts); to establish a new class of membership—for Lady Associate Members—and to provide quarters for them.

The building (not fully completed) was opened with an exhibition by leading badminton players from England on December 14th, 1925.

The history of the Recreation Building, more commonly known as the Sports Annex may be parenthetically (and briefly) summarized. For eight

years it was used as originally planned. Then, to increase its usefulness (and "the revenues of the Club") an extraordinary meeting (November 10th, 1933) provided for the creation of a new class of members—"Privileged Sports Members" whose membership should be confined to the period of October 1st to April 30th next following and who should have the use of the Recreation Building and the Ladies' Lounge and Dining Room. This membership began with 52 for the year 1933-34, rose to a high of 132 (1939-40) and was 91 in its last year (1941-42). In the spring of 1942 (extraordinary meetings on May 19th and June 19th) an agreement was made to lease the Recreation Building, rent free, to the Calgary Squadron of Air Cadets, who had it for the balance of the war, giving it up in September, 1946.

* * *

Meanwhile the Club proper moved decorously and sedately through the post-war years and, without undue alarm, faced the long years of depression. There were difficulties, of course, and suggested remedies sometimes seemed a shade inadequate. At one extraordinary meeting called "to consider the financial situation" a helpful member felt that all might be well if deck quoits were introduced and the prices of meals and rooms reduced. (A little later Mr. Aberhart was offering more appealing—but equally sound—solutions to a wider and more receptive audience).

This period saw the beginning of the Bridge League; (the first game was played on October 22nd, 1935) in its own very different way the winter counterpart of "the Henry Smith."

The League is made up of teams of eight men (there were nine such teams this year). Each team plays each other team twice; and is once host to and once guest of each other team at dinner, preceding the games. Every Tuesday night from October to April from 48 to 64 members dine together.

The standard of bridge in the winter is perhaps about equal to the standard of golf in the summer; but both competitions have been and continue to be the source of much light-hearted enjoyment.

* * *

In January, 1938, the Club could make a boast surely unique outside



The Old Club

of British Clubs and rare if not unprecedented even there: On the roll of members were three holders of the Victoria Cross; men in the memorable phrase of the Prince of Wales belonging to what is at once the most democratic and the most exclusive of the Orders of Chivalry.

These gallant officers will, it is hoped, forgive the use of their names (the only names of living men to appear in these pages) for the day will never come when members will not look back with pride on this period in the Club's history. G. R. Pearkes came from England, F. M. W. Harvey from Ireland and H. Strachan from Scotland, and each of them had unmistakable characteristics of the soil from which he sprung. The divergence in place of birth was followed by a curious symmetry in career. Each of them came to this province (Albertans by voluntary choice) as a young man for a vigorous outdoor life, before the outbreak of the first world war. Each volunteered for the Canadian Army without a commission.

* * *

The days of peace moved slowly by—a peace ever more fitful and dubious—until in a sombre twilight Canada once again (September 10th, 1939) was a belligerent in a world war.

The Club was older now (its fiftieth birthday was marked by a dinner on May 1st, 1941) and the average member was older too, and less fit for the rigours of mechanized war. The number on active service was considerably less than in the first war and no member was killed in action. But the number of privileged military members and the number of officers, of all services, granted the privileges of the Club while stationed in Calgary, was far more.

The war ended but "perpetual peace" still lingered in remote and un-sunned spaces.

But while alternate war and peace, like the wind passing heedlessly over, had little effect on the ordinary life of the Club, other forces were about to be unleashed with more visible results. The Imperial Oil Ltd. (or Mr. Manning) like Mr. Canning but more successfully, called a subterranean world into being to balance Alberta. But from the time that the volatile spirits of the vasty deep began to come for those that called them (the

first Leduc well "came in" on February 13th, 1947) Alberta itself became perhaps somewhat unbalanced.

* * *

The Annex was due to come down in any case, with consequent changes in the west end of the building, and the years of depression and war had left equipment and furnishings in sad need of attention. But a great increase in membership and an unwonted buoyancy of revenues made possible refurbishing and refurnishing on a scale of lavishness beyond the dreams of earlier days.

The limit of ordinary members was raised by fifty percent—from 250 to 375: and still, for the first time in its history, there was a waiting list.

In their most high and palmy days, waiting lists were the rule among the more dignified and opulent London Clubs. Members of the Carlton used to put up the names of newly born sons in the hope that they might be at or near the top of the waiting list when they came of age. In 1881 there were 1673 names on the waiting list of the Athenaeum. But it was a novel experience here.

* * *

As his biographer thought it well to take leave of Mr. Pickwick in a moment of unmixed happiness, it may be best to leave the Club in this unprecedented, if transient, moment of splendour.

Mr. Bernard Darwin begins his delightful little book on British Clubs by quoting Dr. Johnson—"Boswell is a very clubable man." He goes on to say: "This is not the highest possible compliment that could be paid to a human being. It is not, for instance, that which the great lexicographer would have chosen for Mr. Burke; but it is one which the highest need not disdain. It implies a liking for our fellow creatures and a general power of getting on with them, which are at least good qualities as far as they go. 'Clubbable,' says the Concise Oxford Dictionary, which prefers to spell the word with an additional 'b,' signifies 'Fit for membership of a Club.' It is hard to find fault with the definition, and yet there is surely something lacking. A man may be perfectly fit to be a member of a Club, in the sense that his character and his habits are above reproach, and yet he may be altogether without certain essential qualities. The clubable man—

let us retain the distinction of the single 'b,'—does not merely get something out of the club, but contributes something to it. He possesses more than the mere fitness which is after all a negative virtue; the club will be, by however so little, the richer by his membership."

The percentage of really clubable men in the early days was probably higher than average. The present membership can do no more than hope that their predecessors would have looked on them at worst with a benignant tolerance.

And whatever

*. . . the never ending flight
of future days may bring . . .*

adapting Rupert Brooke's nostalgic memory of the past to an aspiration for the future, there is perhaps some justification for the not unconfident hope that so long as the Club endures, there will be enshrined within its walls one place where "laughter may be learned of friends."

ORGANIZERS
OF THE RANCHMEN'S CLUB
1890

HERBERT SAMSON

H. HARFORD

A. E. CROSS

J. P. J. JEPHSON

H. B. ALEXANDER

A. D. BRAITHWAITE

T. S. C. LEE

D. H. ANDREWS

D. H. MACPHERSON

ORIGINAL MEMBERS
OF THE RANCHMEN'S CLUB
1891-92

There does not appear to be an "official" list. This has been prepared from the surviving records and is nearly, though perhaps not exactly, accurate.

GEORGE ALEXANDER	A. H. GOLDFINCH
H. B. ALEXANDER	H. HARFORD
D. H. ANDREWS	L. C. HILL
P. M. BARBER	COL. A. G. IRVINE
H. W. BEVAN	W. R. JAMESON
A. D. BRAITHWAITE	J. P. J. JEPHSON
A. BREALEY	T. S. C. LEE
W. BREALEY	J. A. LOUGHEED
E. CAVE	F. A. MACNAGHTEN
E. C. B. CAVE	D. H. MACPHERSON
T. N. CHRISTIE	D. D. MANN
E. COCHRANE	C. C. MCCAUL
T. B. H. COCHRANE	W. R. NEWBOLT
W. E. COCHRANE	WM. PEARCE
W. F. COCHRANE	H. S. PINHORNE
R. W. COWAN	W. C. PODGER
H. D. CRITCHLEY	R. H. M. RAWLINSON
O. A. CRITCHLEY	W. C. RICARDO
T. O. CRITCHLEY	JUDGE ROULEAU
A. E. CROSS	H. SAMSON
W. F. C. GORDON-CUMMING	F. S. STIMSON
C. L. DOUGLASS	THOS. STONE

PRESIDENTS
OF THE RANCHMEN'S CLUB,
1891-1953

LEE, T. S. C.	- - - - -	1891-1901
MORRIS, M.	- - - - -	1901-1902
JEPHSON, J. P. J.	- - - - -	1902-1906
CROSS, A. E.	- - - - -	1906-1908
LOTT, C. S.	- - - - -	1908-1911
CROSS, A. E.	- - - - -	1911-1912
BERNARD, M. C.	- - - - -	1912-1913
HOGG, W. H.	- - - - -	1913
PEET, G. L.	- - - - -	1913-1914
TOOLE, W.	- - - - -	1914-1915
BERNARD, M. C.	- - - - -	1915-1917
PEET, G. L.	- - - - -	1917-1919
BERGERON, P. J.	- - - - -	1919-1920
BERNARD, M. C.	- - - - -	1920-1921
SANDERS, LT.-COL. G. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.	- - - - -	1921-1923
MELVIN, H.	- - - - -	1923-1925
WALKER, G. A.	- - - - -	1925-1926
GEMMEL, R. M.	- - - - -	1926-1927
MACLEOD, J. E. A.	- - - - -	1927-1929
WATSON, W. J.	- - - - -	1929
BERNARD, M. C.	- - - - -	1929-1930
ALLISON, H. A.	- - - - -	1930-1931
COUTTS, G. B.	- - - - -	1931-1933
HARVEY, F. M.	- - - - -	1933-1935
JOHNSON, G. R.	- - - - -	1935-1937
COUTTS, G. B.	- - - - -	1937-1949
EGBERT, W. G.	- - - - -	1949-1952
MANNING, F. C.	- - - - -	1952-



