MODERN POLO

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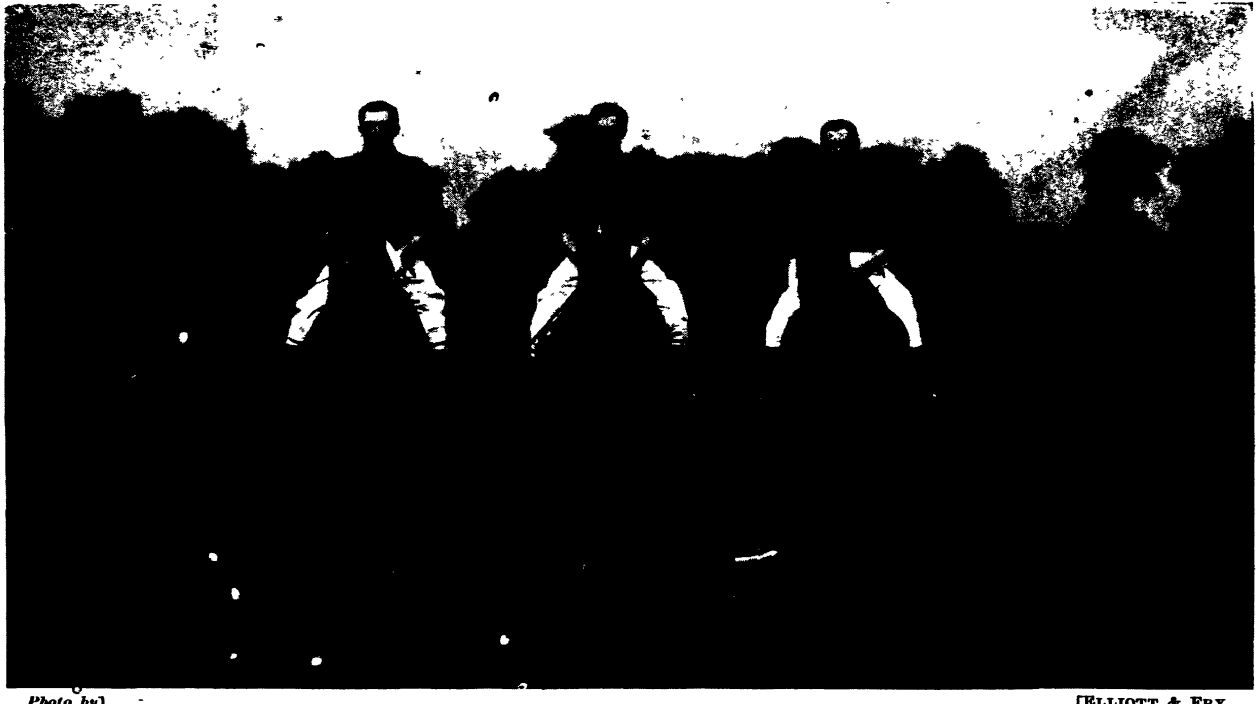

Photo by] [ELLIOTT & FRY.

G. A. Miller.
"Nipcat."

Capt. E. D. Miller.
"Matchbox."

C. D. Miller.
"My Girl."

The Brothers Miller.

[*Frontispiece*

MODERN POLO

BY

CAPTAIN E. D. MILLER, D.S.O.

(Late 17th Lancers)

EDITED BY

L. V. L. SIMMONDS

THIRD EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

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PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION

THE third edition of MODERN POLO is now brought out because the earlier editions are out of print.

I have tried to bring this edition up to date, for the tactics of the game are being developed on new lines.

The first two editions were edited by the late Captain M. H. Hayes, F.R.C.V.S., and although it has been necessary to make many alterations and additions, a great deal of his useful work remains in the text of the present edition, while nearly all of his excellent illustrations have, by the courtesy of Mrs. Hayes-Rucker, been retained.

I am greatly indebted to the editor of this edition, Mr. L. V. L. Simmonds, for the admirable manner in which he has carried out his part of the work.

E. D. MILLER.

Spring Hill, Rugby.
May, 1911.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

FIRST STEPS AT POLO — PAGE

Development of modern polo—How to become a polo player—How to hit the ball—Forward strokes—Back-handers—Riding at polo . . . . . 1 to 34

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF POLO

Combination—Duties of No. 1—Duties of No. 2—Duties of No. 3—Duties of Back—Captaining a side—Umpiring—Hitting out from between the goal-posts in consequence of an exacted penalty—Dangers of polo—Cruelty in polo playing—Fair play . . . . . 35 to 87

CHAPTER III

THE NO OFF-SIDE GAME

Different tactics necessary—Disadvantages and advantages—Better spectacle—Umpiring simplified—Worthy an extended trial . . . . . 88 to 109

CHAPTER IV

POLO APPLIANCES

Polo grounds—Goal posts—Sticks—Polo dress . . 110 to 119

CHAPTER V

CHOOSING A POLO PONY . . . . . 120 to 145

CHAPTER VI

TRAINING THE POLO PONY

General remarks—Long rein driving—Turning—Reining back—To stop dead—To start into the gallop from the halt—To turn right about or left about at the canter or gallop—To change legs before and behind at the canter or gallop—Figure of 8—To go with a loose rein in all paces—To meet other ponies—To hustle other ponies—Breaking the pony to stick and ball . . . . . 146 to 181

CHAPTER VII PAGE

POLO PONY GEAR

Bits and bridles—Saddles—Whip—Spurs—Bandages and boots . . . . . 182 to 203

CHAPTER VIII

POLO PONY MANAGEMENT

Wintering ponies—Conditioning ponies—Stable routine, feeding, and watering—Bedding—Stables—Using polo ponies in harness—Racing and chasing polo ponies—Treatment of a polo pony on the ground after a period of play—Saddlery . . . . . 204 to 228

CHAPTER IX

VARIOUS BREEDS OF POLO PONIES

General remarks—English ponies—Arabs—Egyptians—Syrians—Barbs—Argentines—North Americans—Californian ponies—Mexicans—Montana ponies—Gulf Arabs or Persians—Indian country-breds—South African ponies—Australasians—Canadians—Importation of ponies 229 to 279

CHAPTER X

POLO-BRED PONIES

Polo and Riding Pony Society—Polo brood mare scheme and the polo-bred pony—List of polo pony sires and of the best polo-bred ponies now playing . . . 280 to 293

CHAPTER XI

POLO IN INDIA

Remarks on polo in India—Polo ponies—Stable management—The bitting of polo ponies—Polo pony clubs—Polo saddlery required for India . . . . . 294 to 314

CHAPTER XII

PONIES ON BOARD SHIP

Shoes—Clothing—Foothold—Water—Feeding troughs—Stalls and boxes—Food—Morning stables—Mid-day stables—Evening stables—Treatment after landing . . 315 to 321

CHAPTER XIII

A RETROSPECT . . . . . 322 to 329

CHAPTER XIV

POLO IN THE ARMY . . . . . 330 to 360

PAGE

CHAPTER XV

POLO ABROAD

United States of America—California—Spain—France—Belgium—Hungary—Germany—Egypt . . . 361 to 378

APPENDIX . . . . . 381—563

Chronology of Modern Polo—List of Polo Clubs—Principal Polo Competitions—The Teams with the best records that have played in London since 1890—Regimental Teams with the best records—The best Players who have played in London since 1890, and whose names do not appear in the Recent Form List or in the Handicap List—Hurlingham Recent Form List—Hurlingham Club Scheme of Handicap by Points—Hurlingham Handicap List—List of eighty-two Polo-bred Ponies now playing Polo or that have played in the last few years—List of the best Ponies that I have known in twenty years of English Polo—Hurlingham Rules and Regulations—Indian Polo Association's Rules—Polo Association of America—American Polo Association's Handicap List—Committees of Hurlingham, Ranelagh, Roehampton, Rugby and Cannes Clubs and terms of Membership.

INDEX 565

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

The Brothers Miller . . . . . *Frontispiece*

FIG.		PAGE
1.	17th Lancers, Meerut, 1888 . . *facing page*	8
2.	Gordon Withers' Polo Practice Court	15
3.	Wooden Horse	17
4.	Finishing out straightforward stroke	19
5.	Forward drive, view from front	20
6.	,, ,, view from behind	20
7.	Hitting under pony's neck to save goal . . .	21
8.	Hitting forward on near side, view from front . .	22
9.	Ordinary back-hander, view from front . . .	23
10.	,, ,, view from behind . . .	23
11.	Back-hander, straight back	24
12.	Hitting back-hander under pony's tail to save goal . *facing page*	24
13.	Hitting backhander under pony's tail to save goal . .	27
14.	Back-hander on near side, view from front . . .	28
15.	Back-hander on near side	29
16.	How to hold the reins.	33
17.	The Old Cantabs . . . . *facing page*	36
18.	The start of the game	40
19.	Ball out of play	41
20.	Back, galloping for back-hander, hustled by No. 1 .	42
21.	Blue pulls up, instead of hustling white . . .	43
22 & 23.	No. 1 (blue) hustling the Back (white) . . .	51
24.	White No. 1 hustles blue, leaving his No. 2 to bring on the ball	55
25.	No. 1 (blue) keeping out Back (white), who is attempting to dash through	57
26.	A good method of placing the side for the hit out . .	60
27.	A good method of placing the side for the hit out, if the hitter out be a weak striker	61
28.	Blue put off-side by six inches by Back (white) . .	73
29.	The late Mr. John Watson . . . *facing page*	76
30.	India-rubber Pelham	84

FIG.		PAGE
31.	Mr. Walter Jones's "Charmer"	85
32.	Hurlingham Team *facing page*	90
33.	American Team, 1909 „ „	100
34.	Stick, Type used by Capt. E. D. Miller	115
35.	„ „ „ „ G. A. Miller	115
36.	„ „ „ „ C. D. Miller	115
37.	„ „ „ „ W. S. Buckmaster	116
38.	„ „ „ „ Capt. Lloyd	116
39.	„ The American pattern	116
40.	Different types of heads of Polo Stick	117
41.	Mr. W. J. Jones's "Luna"	121
42.	The late Lieut.-Colonel Renton's "Matchbox"	122
43.	Mr. W. S. Buckmaster on "Sunshine" *facing page*	122
44.	"Siren" „ „	122
45.	The late Mr. W. J. Drybrough on "Charlton"	127
46.	Comte J. de Madre's "Mademoiselle	128
47.	Mr. J. Peat's "Dynamite" *facing page*	128
48.	"Maystar," Mr. Walter Jones's best pony „ „	128
49.	Sir Humphrey de Trafford's "Gold" „ „	132
50.	"Black Bella," the property of Lord Charles Bentinck *facing page*	132
51.	"Orangeman" „ „	134
52.	Capt. E. D. Miller's "Worcester" „ „	134
53.	Mr. F. J. Mackey's "Rex"	137
54.	Lord Shrewsbury on "Conceit" *facing page*	138
55.	The wrong type of thorough-bred pony	142
56.	A bad type of pony	143
57.	Circling with long reins	149
58.	„ „ „ „	151
59.	Cordery's Patent Dumb Jockey	153
60.	Standing Martingale on nose-band	155
61.	The Roehampton Team *facing page*	156
62.	The Tigers Team, 1910 „ „	160
63.	Old Marlburians „ „	164
64.	Mr. W. S. Buckmaster on "Rufus" „ „	170
65.	Capt. J. Hardress Lloyd „ „	176
66.	Stanstead bit with gag snaffle and leather guards	183
67.	Half-moon Pelham bit	185
68.	Ward Union bit.	186
69.	Short-cheeked Curb bit	187
70.	Long-cheeked Curb bit	188
71.	Curb chain protected by india-rubber tube; ditto, by leather guard	189

FIG.		PAGE
72.	Stourton Pelham bit, with half hinge in port; a useful bit for a puller	190
73.	Hartwell Pelham bit	191
74.	Hanoverian Pelham	192
75.	Gag snaffle	193
76.	Tongue bit	194
77.	Long-cheeked sliding mouth bit	195
78.	Lord Lonsdale's running martingale	197
79.	Nose band with pad removed	198
80.	Nose band and pad	198
81.	Ordinary nose band with rubber tube	199
82.	Rugby polo boot; inside view	202
83.	Rugby polo boot; outside view	202
84.	Rugby polo boot	202
85.	Wintering ponies	204
86.	C. D. Miller on "Lady Grey"	*facing page* 206
87.	Mr. G. A. Miller on "Rasper"	„ „ 210
88.	Capt. L. C. D. Jenner on "Lorna Doone"	„ „ 216
89.	Mr. F. A. Gill on "Patsy"	„ „ 220
90.	Mr. Walter Jones's "Surprise"	230
91.	A good stamp of light-weight thorough-bred up to 12 stone	231
92.	"Bridesmaid"	*facing page* 232
93.	Mr. G. A. Miller's "Jack-in-the-Box"	„ „ 232
94.	A good stamp of pony up to 12 stone 7 lbs.	235
95.	Mr. Leaf's Welsh mare "Nancy"	237
96.	"Marengo"	*facing page* 238
97.	"Sailor"	„ „ 238
98.	Count L. de la Maza, of the Spanish Team, on "Red Lance"	241
99.	Mr. P. W. Nickalls on "Blue Sleeve"	242
100.	"Cinderella"	*facing page* 242
101.	"Cottontail," Mr. Whitney's best pony	„ „ 242
102.	Mr. G. A. Miller's "Nip Cat"	246
103.	Lord Dalmeny's "Arthur"	247
104.	Major Romer Lee's b. g. "Mariano"	248
105.	The Argentine "Indian Chief"	251
106.	Argentine pony "Yankee"	*facing page* 252
107.	A common type Argentine	„ „ 252
108.	Mr. W. McCreery on Californian pony "Follow Me"	255
109.	Mr. C. D. Miller's Californian pony "Santa Romona"	256
110.	"Sorrel"	257
111.	Mr. Foxhall Keene on his American pony "Texina"	*facing page* 258

FIG.		PAGE
112.	Texan pony "Ronald" . . . *facing page*	260
113.	Mr. F. Menzies' Texan pony "Manita" „ „	260
114.	Mr. L. E. Stoddard on Texan pony "Miss Flip" . . *facing page*	262
115.	A young Texan pony; a useful second-class pony . *facing page*	262
116.	Colonel Kuper's Australasian pony "Ophir" . .	267
117.	Colonel de Lisle's Australasian pony "Mary Morrison"	268
118.	Colonel de Lisle on his Arab pony "Snow" . .	269
119.	Gulf Arab "Spec"	270
120.	The late Lieut.-Colonel le Gallais on his Arab pony "Johnnie"	271
121.	Mr. T. B. Drybrough's Egyptian pony "Khalifa" .	272
122.	Mr. J. R. Walker's Syrian pony "Sinbad" *facing page*	272
123.	Syrian pony "Peter" . . . „ „	272
124.	Mr. J. R. Walker's Barb pony "Sherry" . . .	275
125.	Mr. W. S. Buckmaster's Canadian pony "Bendigo" .	276
126.	Indian country-bred pony "Namouna" . . .	277
127.	Mexican pony	278
128.	The late Colonel Renton's South African pony "Jess"	279
129.	Champion Sire "Rosewater," late "Johnnie Day" .	285
130.	Mr. Stephen Mumford's "Spanish Hero" . . .	289
131.	Grooming tools	312
132.	Spring hook attachment	313
133 & 134.	Stud attachments	313
135.	14-hand pony "Snipe"	323
136.	Captain Daly's "Wig"	325
137.	Mr. F. M. Freake on "Sheila"	327
138.	First Life Guards Polo Team . . *facing page*	342
139.	Royal Horse Guards Polo Team . „ „	346
140.	The late Lord Ava	357
141.	Lord Hardinge on his half-bred Cossack pony by a thorough-bred horse	359
142.	Mr. Whitney's "Ballinahone"	362
143.	Mr. Foxhall Keene's American pony "Express" . .	366
144.	King Alfonso . . . . . *facing page*	368
145.	The Madrid Team . . . . „ „	370
146.	Mr. A. Grisar, the Belgian Player, on "Dazzle" . .	374
147.	Prince Serge Belosselsky on his half-bred Arab and Russian pony "Negress"	376
148.	The Rugby Team . . . . *facing page*	376

MODERN POLO

CHAPTER I

FIRST STEPS AT POLO

Development of modern polo—How to become a polo player—How to hit the ball—Forward strokes—Back-handers—Riding at polo.

DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN POLO

As my theme is Polo of to-day, I shall not discuss the ancient history of the game beyond saying that it appears to have been played in Persia 600 B.C., and that the 10th Hussars had the honour of introducing it into England at Aldershot in 1869. It has made enormous progress among us as a popular sport, and has undergone many changes for the better, I venture to think, since the first regular match was played in 1871, on Hounslow Heath, between the 10th Hussars and the 9th Lancers. On that occasion there were on each side eight players, who rode very small ponies.

The *Morning Post* in July, 1871, gave the following account of that match :—

"Nearly all fashionable London journeyed from town to Hounslow on Tuesday, to witness a new

game called 'Hockey on Horseback' between the officers of the 9th Lancers and 10th Hussars. The 10th are quartered at Hounslow Barracks, and the 9th came on from Aldershot for the match.

"The game took place on Hounslow Heath, and the various equipages quite surrounded the space allotted to the players.

"Four upright posts some twenty feet apart, marked the goals through which the ball (a small sphere of white bone) had to be driven by the players before either side could claim any advantage. The sticks used were like those for hockey, of ash and crooked at the end, and with these the ball was often struck a considerable distance. The distance between the goals was a little under two hundred yards, and the players having taken up their position in front of their respective goals, the ball was thrown into the centre of the ground by a Sergeant-Major of the 10th Hussars, who then galloped off, when each side immediately galloped for the ball at the best pace of their ponies. The 10th appeared in blue and yellow jerseys and the 9th in parti-coloured shirts of blue and red, and both sides wore mob cabs with different coloured tassels attached. The game, which has been imported from India, and which has for a long time been in vogue among the Munipoories, one of the Frontier tribes, was watched with the keenest interest by the numerous and aristocratic company present. The game lasted for an hour and a half with an interval of ten minutes, when half-time had been played. The players numbered eight on each side, and were mounted on active, wiry,

little ponies about twelve and a half hands high The sides were as follows :

9TH LANCERS.	10TH HUSSARS.
Capt. Clayton.	Capt. Balthorpe.
,, Grissell.	,, Bulkeley.
,, Palairet.	,, St. Quintin.
Mr. P Green.	,, Okeden.
,, R. Moore.	Viscount Valentia.
,, F. Herbert.	Mr. Smith Dorrien.
Lord W. Beresford.	,, J. Woods.
Mr. W. F. Fife.	,, E. Hartopp.

"At the end of the prescribed time, the Hussars had gained three goals to two gained by the Lancers ; and although the general remarks made it evident that the new game is the most fitted for cavalry soldiers, it was admitted by all who were looking on, that it was more remarkable for the strength of the language used by the players, than for anything else. Mr. Hartopp on the side of the Hussars and Mr. Moore on that of the Lancers were much applauded throughout the game for their activity and the speed of their ponies."

The first improvement was to reduce the number of players to five a side. Soon, regular polo sticks replaced hockey sticks, which were first used ; the size of the ponies was increased ; and the old-time game gradually developed into the fast-galloping, hard-hitting, and scientifically-worked combinations which now constitute Modern Polo.

The following are some of the early matches played in England, which I think may be of interest to players of to-day.

On the 27th June, 1873, at Lillie Bridge, the

following teams met, and Light Cavalry won by four goals to two :

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.	LIGHT CAVALRY.
Marquis of Worcester, R.H.G.	R. St. L. Moore, 9th L.
Lord A. Somerset, R H.G.	Hon. E. Willoughby, 9th L.
Lord Kilmarnock, R.H.G.	Captain Middleton, 12th L.
Hon. H Boscawen, 1st L.G.	Lord M. Beresford, 7th H.
Hon F. Fitzwilliam, R.H G.	E. Hartopp, 10th H.

The first match recorded as having been played by the 7th Hussars was in August, 1875, when they opposed Staffordshire in Manchester. It was won by the 7th Hussars, the players being :

7TH HUSSARS	STAFFORDSHIRE.
Capt. Hunt	Lord Castlereagh.
,, Roper	,, Ingestre.
,, Shuttleworth.	Capt. Hyde Smyth.
Mr. Graham Smith.	Sir C. Wolseley.
,, Atherley.	Mr. Barrett.

The Champion Cup (p. 409) was started at Hurlingham in 1876, and in 1878 the Inter-Regimental Tournament (p. 402) was instituted.

On the 12th June, 1880, a match was played at Hurlingham for a gold cup presented by the Prince of Wales, and was won by the Military by one goal, the teams being :

MILITARY.	CIVILIANS.
Capt. R. St L. Moore.	E. Baldock.
Algernon Peyton.	J. McClintock-Bunbury.
G. Phipps Hornby.	A. Peat.
L. H. Jones.	J. Kennedy.
F. H. Blacker.	J. E. Peat.

It was in 1883 that the present system of only four players a side was adopted at Hurlingham, although in the home Inter-Regimental Tournament

teams had already been limited to that number in 1881, while in 1880 the Scots Greys had won the All-Ireland Open Cup with only four men.

We now play four a side, on 14.2 ponies, which is the Hurlingham standard limit of height. In India the standard height has been raised from 13.3 to 14.1; and in America, from 14.0 to 14.2. Instead of the old dribbling and scrimmaging game, in which every man played more or less for himself with but little idea of combination, we have now a carefully arranged organisation, in which every player has his own particular duties clearly defined, so that the success of a side depends more on the ability to work as a whole, than on the individual good play of the different members.

THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN POLO

The modern game of polo in England really only began in 1884, when the late Mr. John Watson, on his return from India, proceeded to teach the players to combine and play for their side, instead of for themselves. Previous to his arrival on the scene the method of play was for one man on each side to be goalkeeper, and for the others all to play up forward together in a heap and hit the ball as often as they could. A great believer in the back-hander, John Watson was one of the first to demonstrate the value of the stroke. Up to that time everyone hit round and kept the ball to himself as long as he could. John Watson told one of his men to ride off the opposing back and leave the ball to the two men playing in the middle

of the game, and called him No. 1. The two men in the middle were called No. 2 and half-back, and the were taught to stick to their places rigorously. Polo was played on these lines for some years, and Watson's teaching went right through the army, who were almost the only players in those days. His teaching was a vast improvement on what had gone before, and he improved the game to an enormous extent. But it is a curious fact that players followed the lead of Watson entirely, and neglected to imitate the brothers Peat, who, though they undoubtedly learned many of their early lessons from Watson, soon found out how to play the game in a more scientific manner

Watson's teaching was far from elastic. His No. 1. might often have been just as much use without a stick at all. His No. 3 was to stick to his own place at all hazards, to back up his No. 2, to support his back, and to stop the opposing No. 2. The back's business was to play an entirely defensive game and simply to serve up the ball to his forwards; he was not supposed to make a run. The fallacy that the No. 1 is not to hit the ball has survived even to the present day in some clubs and teams. This fallacy should have been exploded in 1885, when Johnnie Peat showed himself to be, with Frank Mildmay behind him as No. 2, the chief goal hitter of his side. Arthur Peat (an even finer player than Watson) showed how he could make runs, leaving his brother, "the boy Peat," as he was called, to drop into his place, and the boy Peat showed how he could change

places with Mildmay and back up his brother John.

The Peats had no army influence, and, though they won the Champion Cup eleven times, including two walks-over, polo players followed John Watson's teaching blindly and neglected the lessons taught them by the Peats. I never saw polo played till I went to India in 1887. But I joined a good polo regiment in the 17th Lancers, and was entered to the game at once. The senior subaltern of the regiment, the late Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Renton, was captain of the polo team, and took the greatest interest in teaching us all; so much so that he formed a team of three subalterns and himself, and took us, in March, 1887, to Meerut, where we won the Inter-Regimental Tournament. (See Fig. 1). I only mention this because Renton had played with the Peats at Hurlingham in 1885, and had adopted their game, and chose me to play No. 1, telling me to hit the ball as often as I could His policy paid, for with that very fine hitter A Rawlinson as No. 2, I got lots of openings. Renton was a wonderful back in those days, and, with Portal to cover him at No. 3, used to make extraordinarily brilliant runs, getting far more than his share of goals. With the example of Renton before me, I became convinced that the main thing to cultivate at polo was elasticity, the ideal of a perfect team being that players might interchange as much as they liked so long as there was one man in each place. I have taught this consistently ever since, and it is on these lines that I have captained the Rugby team since 1892.

The Rugby team were not better players than their opponents, but from 1897 to 1903, during which period they never lost a match, they had better ponies and played a more highly organised and elastic game Polo has seen many changes and vast improvements since 1871, but it is quite possible that the year 1909 may mark a more important epoch than any of its predecessors. The Americans have lowered the cherished prestige of English polo and have defeated us handsomely. How have they done it? In my opinion, they have gone ahead and specialised, and have learnt to play a still more elastic game than us, at a greater pace. We are polo players and horsemen; they are racket players on horseback. They have all our science and combination, and they also bring off time after time strokes that hitherto, with one or two notable exceptions, had not been attempted except by Indian players. They are absolutely deadly shots at goal, and their game is to attack as hard as they can the whole time.

The moral to be drawn from our defeat by America is that we should take to heart the lessons they have taught us. John Watson founded the modern game, the Peats learned from him, and soon proved themselves better exponents than their instructor. Then came the time when the Rugby team were to the fore; they in their turn succumbed to the Old Cantabs and Roehampton, who learned all Rugby could teach them and hit harder.

The last arrivals on the scene are the Americans, who have improved on the methods of all their predecessors, and it is now up to the younger

A. Rawlinson "New Guinea" | Capt W G Renton "Marguerite" | E D Miller "Pole Star" | B P Portal "Quicksilver"

Fig. 1.—17th Lancers, Meerut, 1888 Winners of Inter Regimental Tournament

generation of polo players to model their style of play more on that of the latest best exponents. To do this the young player who is ambitious of rising to the top class must make himself a more versatile player and must cultivate more strokes. I do not for one moment believe that we have not quite as good material to choose from, and we undoubtedly have a far greater number; but in order to make the best of this material a young player must not be satisfied with merely being a good horseman and being able to hit the ball with fair accuracy. He must ride so well as to be part and parcel of his pony, and he must lose no chance of playing other games, such as cricket, tennis, and particularly rackets. Anything that will quicken his eye and train his hand and wrist is far from being time wasted. In order to be an absolutely first-class player now a man must be able to hit a polo ball at any angle, in any direction, and at any pace with perfect accuracy. If players do not cultivate accuracy when playing fast they will fail with their shots at goal, and it must be remembered that, particularly without the off-side rule, chances at goal are very frequent.

Players are apt to forget that accuracy in goal-hitting can only be attained by assiduous practice, and often look on it as bad luck when they miss a shot. The side that hits the ball most often between the posts wins the game: in the International matches of 1909 the Americans never missed an easy shot, and brought off many difficult ones. Of all strokes, goal-hitting is by far the most important.

A good horseman, whose eye has been educated by such games as cricket and rackets, and who thoroughly understands football or hockey, the tactics and combinations of both of which greatly resemble those of polo, will not take long to master the peculiarities of polo, and ought to be a fair performer after three months of regular play. Here, as in all other games which demand quickness of eye and skill of hand, assiduous and long-continued practice is imperative. At first glance it may appear strange to say that many men play polo well in spite of being only moderate horsemen; but it is true. Hence, the fact that a man knows little about riding should in no way deter him from giving the game a trial. Indeed, it should be an argument all the other way; for nothing improves one's horsemanship so much as polo.

A great advantage which polo has over all other outdoor games, is that one can begin it comparatively late in life, and that one will continue to improve with age and experience. The reason for this is that coolness, command of temper, horsemanship, knowledge of the game, and "head," all of which come with age, are far more important factors in making a first-class polo player than activity, which is an attribute of youth. At football a man is as a rule at his best from twenty to twenty-five; and at cricket, from twenty to thirty years of age; yet there are few really first-class polo players in England under thirty. Men of mature years are in no way barred from polo. Although I have never heard of a first-class cricketer who did not learn to play as

a boy, many good polo players have begun comparatively late in life. The late Mr. Kennedy, who was a remarkably fine player, commenced polo when he was thirty-eight years of age, and was in the first flight for at least ten years.

Although it is well to commence early, it is not always feasible to do so; for few boys have the desired opportunity The earlier boys learn to play polo the better: the Waterburys and D. Milburn are notable instances of this. It is a very good plan to allow quite small boys to knock the ball about on their little ponies. I am teaching my own boy to do it at the age of ten.

The fact that the number of polo clubs has been more than doubled in England during the last few years, proves the advance which the game has made in popular favour. Many hunting men see the advantage of reducing the number of their horses, and filling up the vacancies with polo ponies, so that they can have their fun in the saddle all the year round, and not only for six months.

The first want of the novice who is fired with ambition to play polo is a suitable pony, to obtain which he should seek the aid of an experienced friend; who had best make the purchase towards the end of the polo season; for then the supply will exceed the demand, and an animal quite good enough for all reasonable requirements ought to be procurable for from seventy to eighty pounds. The great point about such a pony is that he must be an easy player. If he fulfils this condition, no objection should be taken to him if he be somewhat slow. For choice, the pony should

have played for more than one season; for the more experience he has had, the less likely will he be to learn new tricks, such as stopping and shying off the ball. The beginner should avoid "green" or tricky ponies; for it is impossible for him to learn to hit the ball and teach his pony to play at the same time. If he cannot get a trained pony, he will no doubt learn a good deal on a raw one; but he must not imagine that his teaching will do anything but spoil the pony, unless it is a marvel of equine intelligence and handiness.

Apart from the saving of money, it is well for the novice to get a steady pony at the end of a polo season, so that he may have several months during which to practise hitting the ball in every direction and at varying speed before he essays to play in a game. Most men, even the busiest, can generally manage, if they live in the country, to get an hour two or three times a week for practice. It usually happens that if a man begins playing polo by starting straight off in a game, he is put to play No. 1, and is told to ride the Back and not to mind the ball, the consequence being that he does not get as much practice in a whole season at hitting the ball, as he would do by himself in a month. Even if he were not put to play No. 1, he would become so hurried and would get so bustled, that most likely he would not hit the ball half a dozen times in a game. If a beginner cannot get, as would be advisable, a whole winter's practice, he should have at least a month at it by himself before engaging in a regular game. Although a good level field is an advantage to begin on, it is not

absolutely necessary; for any fairly even piece of grass, if large enough, will serve the purpose. The novice will receive great assistance by getting a capable friend to teach him (as I shall endeavour to do further on) how to hold his stick, and how and where to hit the ball. He should always try to hit the ball in a certain direction, as, for instance, at a particular tussock of grass, tree, mark on the ground,

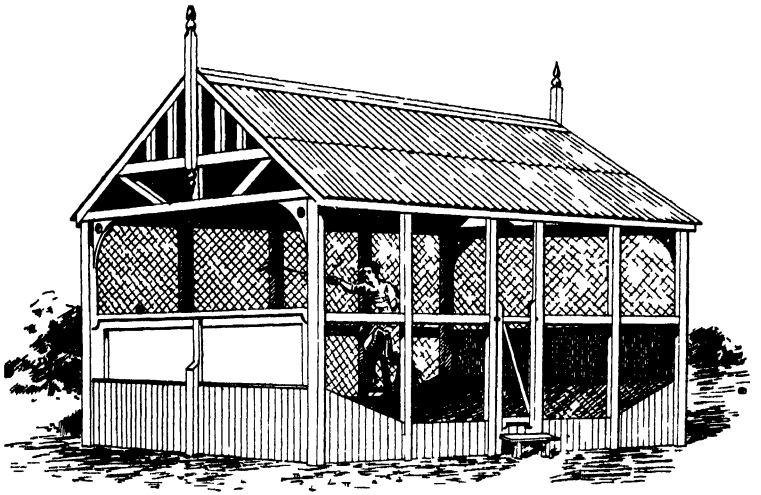


Fig. 2.—Gordon Withers' Polo Practice Court.

or other suitable object. Thus from the very commencement he will be practising shots at a goal. Also, it is important for him to learn how the wrist should be turned when hitting a back-hander. An experienced friend can help him not only in these points, but can also prevent him from acquiring bad methods of play, which, when once learnt, are very difficult to rectify.

Practice on a wooden horse.—The best method

for a novice to learn to hit the ball, even before he ventures to handle a stick on a pony, is for him to practise on the Withers Polo Machine (Fig. 2), or on a wooden horse (Fig. 3). In the Withers Polo Machine the ball always comes back to the striker, and it not only affords great practice for a beginner, but is also an invaluable method for an experienced player to get his wrist, arm and muscles in trim at the beginning of the season. The Withers Polo Machine, which is patented, can be set up anywhere by arrangement with the patentee, Mr. Gordon Withers, of 556, Oxford Street, W., at a cost of twenty-five or thirty-five pounds. But if this is not available, a wooden horse (Fig. 3), which can be roughly made by any carpenter, is an excellent substitute. No saddle is required, and side bars as foot-rests can take the place of stirrups. The height of the seat should be about two inches less than the height, at the withers, of the pony which is to be ridden. For instance, for a 14.2 pony, the seat of the wooden horse should be about fourteen hands high.

A few hours' practice under a competent instructor, and with a couple of boys to bowl balls, will greatly help the beginner in learning how to make each stroke correctly, and has the further advantage of saving a living mount from injury; because a man in his first attempts almost always hits his pony's off fore leg more or less severely with stick or ball, or with both. Every description of stroke, forward or back, stationary or in movement, on either side of the pony, can be successfully practised with these contrivances. I would

extend the recommendation of their use to any player (even a first-class one) who wanted to get his eye in, or to bring the muscles of his right arm into proper trim. Practice on them is particularly useful; because a man can hit the ball as often in twenty minutes as he would do in a couple of

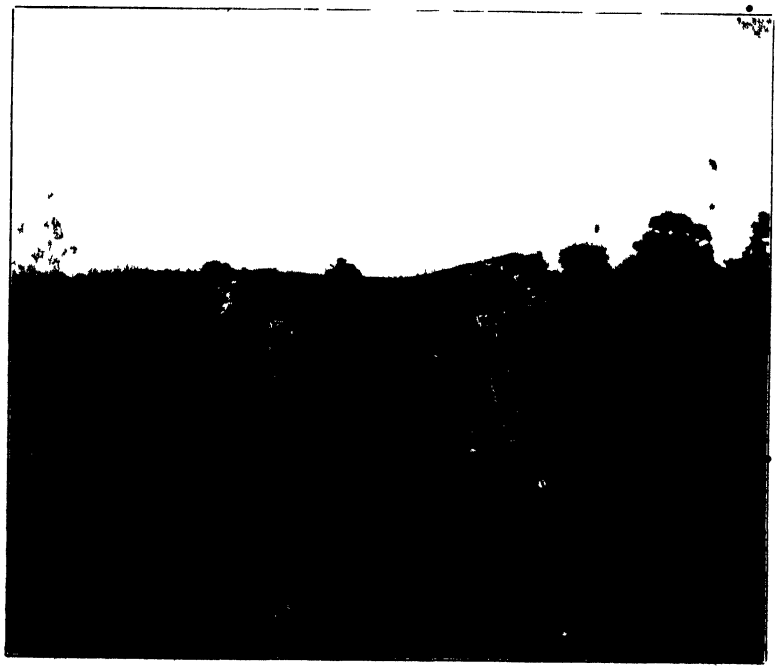


Fig 3 —Wooden Horse

hours if he had to ride a pony after the ball. For the wooden horse the best plan is to have several dozens of old polo balls lying about the ground; to get a couple of boys to bowl and retrieve them; and to put up goals at different angles, so that each stroke may be practised for accurate direction.

HOW TO HIT THE BALL

In learning, we should start at a walk, and when able to hit perfectly at that pace, we should proceed to the slow canter, and end with the fast gallop. We should hit always with a straight arm, with a good swing, either for a forward or for a back-handed stroke, and in a true direction, though not always as hard as we can. Accuracy is the great object to attain, for pace will give strength. Consequently, when going fast, we should refrain from hitting too hard, in attempting to do which we are apt to raise our elbow and miss the ball. It is well always to have several balls to practise with, so that we shall not have to pull our pony about repeatedly, by having to turn round every time we miss a ball.

FORWARD STROKES

There are five kinds of forward strokes :

1. *Straight forward.*—When hitting this stroke, which is the first one of all to practise, we should sit square in the saddle, and ride the pony up to the ball, so as to bring him in such a position that the arm may come down straight with full force on to the ball. The ball when struck should be about a foot in front of our right knee, and about six inches to the right of it. We should be very careful not to hit the pony's fore legs with either stick or ball ; and in finishing out a stroke (Fig. 4)

should, if anything, hit away from the pony, and not towards him. For manner of holding the stick in this stroke, see Figs. 5 and 6.

2. *To the off (or right) front.*—This is a very difficult stroke to do with accuracy; but it must be learnt by all who aspire to be good players; for it is the one by which the ball is centred by the player who makes a run down the side of the ground with the adversary's goal to his right front.

Photo by] [M. H. HAYES.

Fig. 4.—Finishing out straightforward stroke.

If he cannot do this, he is sure to hit behind the goal line. A certain amount of "cut" must be put on by turning the head of the stick sideways with the inside or short end of the head slightly to the front; and the ball must be hit later than for the ordinary forward stroke, *i.e.*, a trifle behind the knee. At the moment of hitting, we should turn the pony's hind-quarters a little to the left by a strong pressure of the drawn-back right leg, so that the stick may not strike the off quarter.

This stroke should be very frequently practised at some object; the angle made by the direction of the ball with the direction in which the pony is ridden being gradually increased according as dexterity is acquired; for the greater the angle, the more difficult will be the stroke. Like all other strokes, it must first be tried at a walk, and afterwards at the canter and gallop.

Fig. 5.—Forward drive, view from front

Fig. 6 —Forward drive, view from behind.

3. *To the near side, or under the pony's neck.*—The difficulty of this stroke, like that of the preceding one, increases with the angle at which the ball is hit. When wishing to hit at or nearly at right angles to the direction in which we are riding, we must ride the pony direct at the ball, and strike the ball before the pony reaches it, in front of his off fore leg. To do this we must lean forward, and take care not to let the head of the

stick swing round the pony's neck, or we may strike ourselves or an adversary on the left in the face. This is by far the most dangerous stroke at polo if improperly done, and more than one player has lost his eye through it. But it is a stroke that a first-class player must be master of. This stroke has come much more into use since the American visit in 1909; for they have shown us how the ball

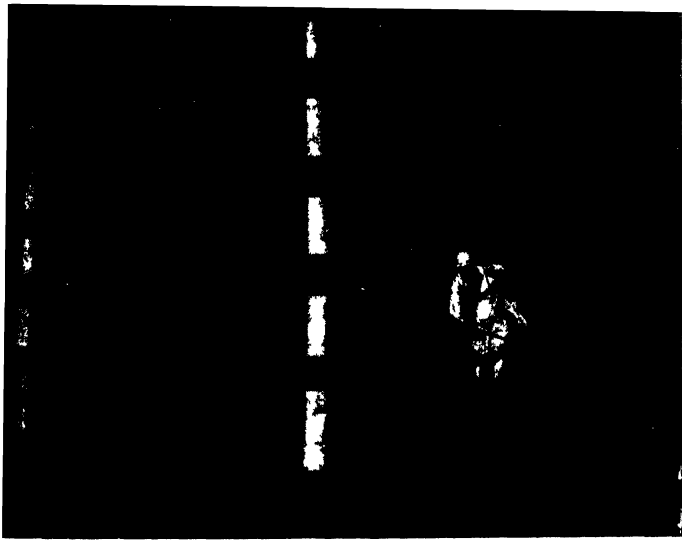


Fig 7.—Hitting under pony's neck to save goal.

can reach the same spot, by means of it, as it would if the player were to turn and hit a back-hander. Speed and pace are the object, and the ball gets to the spot required much sooner than by the old method. Besides, this stroke is always being used in forward passing, in angle shots at goal, and in clearing the ball out of danger when in front of one's own goal. We can make the stroke much

easier if we have time to do so, by turning the pony slightly to the left, in which case it will merely be a modification of the forward stroke. The difficulty of hitting at, or nearly at, a right angle, consists in clearing the pony's fore legs, to do which we have got to lean very far forward. Even the best players are apt to fail by hitting the pony's fore legs with stick or ball, or with both. It is a particularly useful stroke when the ball is in

Fig. 8.—Hitting forward on near side, view from front.

front of goal (Fig. 7), and when we are unable to turn our pony's hind quarters to the left, in order to hit a back-hander under his tail to that side (Fig. 12). Under no circumstances, when the ball is in front of the goal, should a back-hander be hit straight back; for in that case, by leaving the ball in the line of danger, we violate the essential principle of placing the ball in such a position that from it the opposite side cannot make a goal.

4. *Forward on near side.*—This is a most necessary stroke (Fig 8). It is difficult, and requires a very great deal of practice. But the time devoted to learning it will be well spent, for there is no stroke like it to get a forward player out of difficulties or to enable him to secure an otherwise impossible goal when hustled on the off side.

Fig. 9.—Ordinary back hander, view from front

Fig 10—Ordinary back-hander, view from behind.

5. *Under the neck from the near side, to the off side.*—Perhaps the most difficult stroke in the whole game. To bring off this stroke we must ride the pony almost direct at the ball, lean right forward, and hit the ball in front of the pony's fore legs. This stroke is used to centre the ball from the boards.

BACK-HANDERS

When hitting a back-hander, careful attention must be paid to the correct way of turning the wrist The hand should be slightly turned, so as to bring the thumb down the front of the handle

Photo by] [W H HAYES

Fig 11 —Back hander straight back

with the knuckles outwards (Figs. 9 and 10), and the stick still held in such a position that the long end of the head will be away from the pony. Additional strength can be put into the stroke by the support which the thumb gives by being held down the handle. The arm must be straight and kept as close to the side as possible.

Photo by] [W. Rouch.

Fig. 12.—Hitting back-hander under pony's tail to save goal.

There are four kinds of back-handed strokes.

1. *Straight back.*—When hitting straight back, the ball should be struck when about one foot behind the rider's knee (Fig. 11).

2. *To the left rear, or under the pony's tail.*—The ball must be in such a position that even when it is struck at right angles, it will go clear of the pony's hind legs It will, therefore, have to be a foot or more behind the rider's knee, and

Fig 13 —Hitting back-hander under pony's tail to save goal.

the pony's hind quarters must be turned to the left by a strong pressure of the drawn-back right leg (Figs. 12 and 13).

3. *To the off or right rear*—The ball must be struck either level with or slightly in front of the rider's knee, and the pony's head turned to the left, so as to give room for the stick to come down. Or the ball must be hit when at a distance of at least two feet from the pony. This is much the most

difficult stroke to do hard and well, and it is impossible to put as much strength into it as into the two preceding kinds of back-handers. It is very useful, especially for the purpose of placing a ball for a comrade to take on, and is the best stroke to use in defending goal, when the No. 1 is riding the Back very close, on the near side. It should be well practised.

Fig. 14.—Back-hander on near side, view from front.

4. *On near side.*—This is a valuable stroke for getting one out of a difficulty, especially when one plays Back. For position of hand, see Fig. 14.

When a player who is expert at this stroke is being hustled on the off side, he can often, especially if he has a slight advantage in pace, lean to the right, push his opponent away, and get a clear shot at the ball on the near side (Fig. 15).

A good deal of practice should be devoted to this stroke, which is very useful for saving a goal. It is much easier to do well than a forward stroke on the near side; although it is harder than a back-hander on the off side, which, when practicable

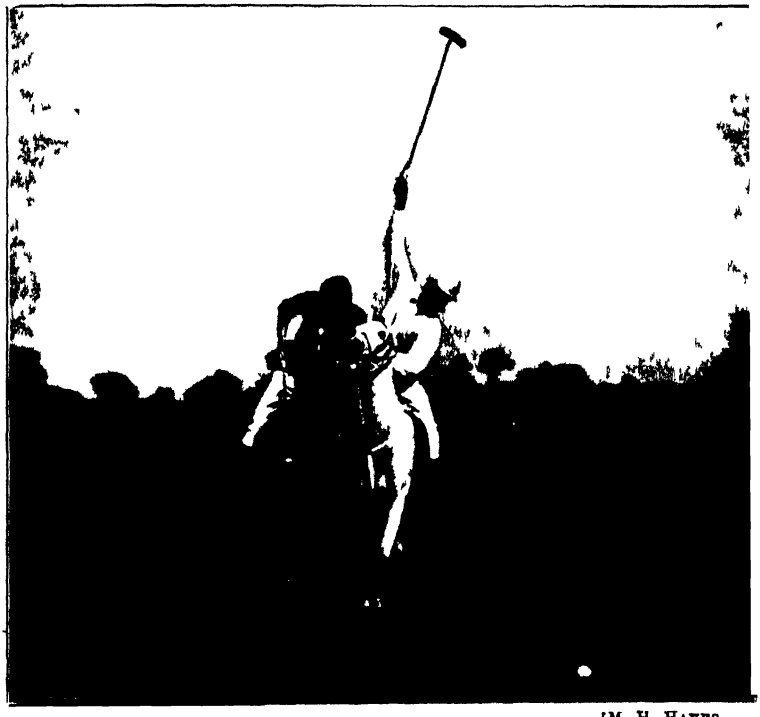


Photo by] [M H HAYES.

Fig 15.—Back-hander on near side

should always be preferred in a match, because with a near side back-hander the same degree of accuracy cannot be obtained, and one's own side cannot judge where the ball is going to.

RIDING AT POLO

Under this heading I shall confine my remarks on horsemanship solely with reference to its connection with polo

Most good polo players ride with shorter stirrups at polo than they do at any other time, because they find that the fact of their doing so increases their power when stretching out to reach a ball, or when riding off an opponent.

A pony's head should invariably be left absolutely alone when the ball is being struck.

As the best polo ponies are those which play with a slack rein, stop dead at a touch on the mouth, and turn to the slightest indication of the leg, or weight of the rein on the neck; our object should be to ride our ponies in such a way that they may obey these indications readily. If a man, when hitting at the ball, keeps hold of the pony's head, he is certain by the movement of his body to give a jerk to the mouth. Therefore, even if a pony be a puller, and it be necessary to keep a tight hold of his head when galloping, the reins should invariably be loosened at the moment the ball is being struck. The reason that very many ponies check over the ball, or shy off it, is owing to the neglect of this rule. A large number of ponies shy off the ball, or lean away from it; because they are not properly ridden up to it, and kept in the right direction by a strong pressure of the drawn-back left leg. Instead of doing this,

many players ride their ponies carelessly to within about four feet of the ball, and then lean out to reach it, which is a method that is open to two serious objections: First, the ball when far away from the pony cannot be hit with the same strength and accuracy as when at close quarters; second, the fact of the weight of the rider being shifted to the right makes the pony lean away or shy off to the left.

The reins shou'd be held rather shorter, and the left hand carried somewhat higher, at polo than on other occasions; so that we may be able to apply the rein well forward on the neck in turning the pony, and stop him quickly even when we are a bit forward in the saddle. We should bear in mind that the flexibility of the neck increases according to its distance from the withers. If the hand is held low, the lateral pressure of the rein can be employed only against that portion of the neck which is immediately in front of the withers.

HOW TO HOLD THE REINS

The hands should be held low and close in front of the body Thumbs uppermost and knuckles to the front Wrists rounded and play allowed to the movements of the horse from the shoulders, wrists and elbows, which should be kept close to the body It is immaterial whether the bit or the bridoon reins be on the outside, but as most horsemen prefer the bit reins on the inside, that method is described here.

1. *The reins in the left hand*—Place the right bit rein between the second and third fingers, and the left bit rein between the third and fourth fingers, the right bridoon rein between the first and second fingers, and the left bridoon rein outside the fourth finger, the slack of the four reins thrown back over the first finger and secured by the thumb.

2. *The reins in both hands.*—In order to take up the reins in both hands, take up the right reins in the right hand by placing it in front of the left, and pull sufficient of the slack forward through the left hand in order to obtain an even bearing on the mouth, the little finger of the right hand being inserted between the right bit and bridoon reins. (*See* Fig. 16).

3. *To lengthen the reins.*—Allow sufficient rein to slip through the fingers.

4. *To shorten the reins when held in the left hand.*—Let go the slack with the left thumb; hold the slack in the right hand; slide the left hand forward up the reins, and replace the slack in its original position under the left thumb with the right hand.

5. *To shorten the reins when held in both hands.*—Let go the right reins and the slack with the left hand; with the right hand replace the two right reins in the left hand as in paragraph 1, holding the slack in the right hand. Slide the left hand forward till the reins are quite short; then take up the right reins again in the right hand, as in paragraph 2, and draw both hands back, allowing the reins to slide through the hands till they are of the required length.

If a beginner has any difficulty in learning how to hold his reins in this way, I would recommend him to hang up a bridle to a hook or over a post, and practise the manipulation of the reins according to these instructions. He should make himself master of this system in less than ten minutes' practice

A fine polo player should be able, like a capable jockey when finishing a close race, to get the greatest possible speed out of his mount, and like a good school rider, to keep his animal at the same time under absolute control; so that when going at full speed, he is able to stop or turn and hit the ball where he wishes.

We require a tight seat in order to be able to hustle, to keep firm in the saddle, to get the best pace out of the pony, and to stop him by force, if he won't stop by any other means. The question of hands is too difficult a subject for me to discuss here; although I am aware that there are a few riders, perfect artists at the game, who can hold

pullers simply owing to their having perfect hands. Again, many men, otherwise good horsemen, seem to make all their ponies pull, on account of their bad hands. I have no great faith, as a general rule, in the efficacy, at polo, of that magic touch on the mouth which is a gift possessed by many of our best jockeys, riders to hounds, and horse-

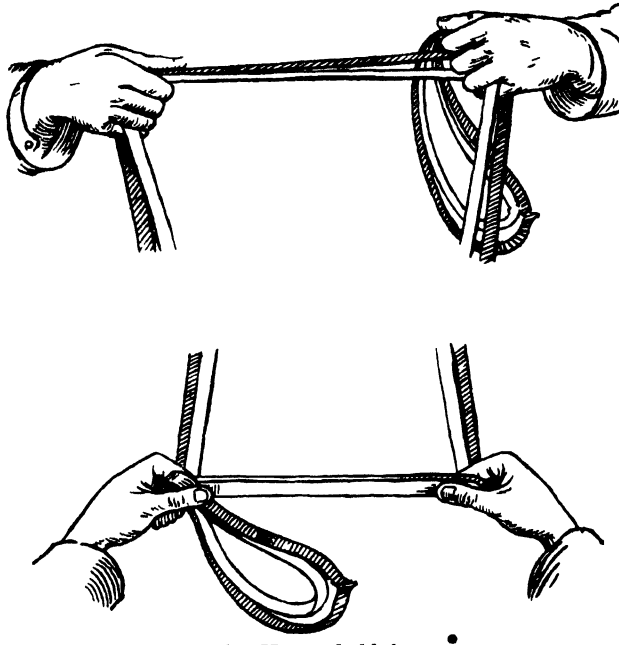


Fig. 16 —How to hold the reins
The shaded reins are the snaffle or bridoon reins.

breakers, and which makes hot horses go kindly. Polo is such a rough and tumble game that one has not time to put in practice the niceties of such a fine art. I think the following leading directions are sufficient for general purposes: Ride with a loose rein; stop your pony with a light touch on

the mouth, if possible ; but stop him. Never keep a steady pull on his mouth.

We should remember that the pony must be made to do his turns by the properly applied pressure of the legs (see remarks on school riding in Chapter VI.), and that the reins are not meant to hold the rider in the saddle.

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF POLO

Combination—Duties of No 1—Duties of No. 2—Duties of No 3 Duties of Back—Captaining a side—Umpiring—Hitting out from between the goal posts in consequence of an exacted penalty—Dangers of polo—Cruelty in polo playing—Fair play

COMBINATION

POLO is one of the most scientific of outdoor games, although an uninstructed observer may be able to see in it only a medley of galloping ponies, and the ball hit here and there, apparently without system or combination. Some people, even many of those who frequently watch the game played, take this view of it. I once overheard a lady in India say, "I don't see much in polo. It is nothing but a cloud of dust and bad language." Fortunately we have no dust on English polo grounds. Strong words are, as a rule, used only by a few extra energetic Captains, are generally taken in good part by the players, and would not signify much, if we were always able to restrict the expression of our feelings to particular parts of the ground. Unluckily, the strongest expletives have an unhappy knack of escaping from our control just under the Ladies' Stand. I am glad to say

that of late years as great an improvement has taken place in "language," as in other departments of the game, and the majority of spectators take a much more intelligent interest in, and know far more about, the game than they did a few years ago.

Before discussing in detail the science of polo, I must impress on young players the necessity of learning the rules. Although it is manifest that we should have at our fingers' ends the rules under which we play, many, even good players who have played the game for years, are marvellously ignorant on the subject of rules, on account of being too lazy or too indifferent to learn them from the book, which is the only accurate way by which to acquire that knowledge.

Four a side is the recognised number in all games and matches. In club games, when the full complement cannot be obtained, three a side will often afford plenty of sport; but the diminution in number will, as a rule, entail too much galloping work on the ponies, and will render it impossible to carry out the principles of the game in their entirety. Three a side is, however, much better than five a side, for which there is not sufficient room in the present galloping game.

The places in the game are, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, or Back.

The rough idea of the duties of the different players in the Combination game, is that the main object of No. 1 is to interfere with the Back of the opposing side, to clear the way for his No. 2, and to hit as many goals as possible. No. 2's

Photo by] [SPORT & GENERAL

F W Freake W S Buckmaster Lord Wolseley Capt G E Bellville

first duty is to attack hard, stop the opposing No. 3, and hit goals. No. 3 should assist in the defence of his own goal, and serve up the ball to the forwards. Back must defend his own goal. In practice this rough idea is, of course, subject to endless modifications; for as the game changes, all the players in turn will attack and defend. No. 1 can assist in the defence of his own goal by preventing the opposing Back from coming up into the game. No. 2 can often save a goal with a back-hander or by hitting to the side. No. 3 and Back will get many chances of scoring on their own account.

The start of the game is shown in Fig. 18.

The beginner should have the idea firmly impressed on his mind that he should play for his side and not for himself; for unless he learns to play entirely for the success of his side, his presence will do more harm than good in a first-class team, no matter how brilliant his individual strokes may be. Besides, the game is much more enjoyable when all the members of a team are trying to help each other, than when the whole aim and object of each player is to hit the ball as often as possible himself.

I am sure many players do not obey orders, and do not try to learn the scientific and unselfish game, because they think that they will get more fun if they play entirely for themselves, and always have a hit at the ball when they get a chance, regardless of instructions or exhortations from comrades or Captain. I can assure these gentlemen that they make the greatest mistake, and that, by being too

eager, they override the line, and spoil their own sport. Thus, by ignoring the grand principle of

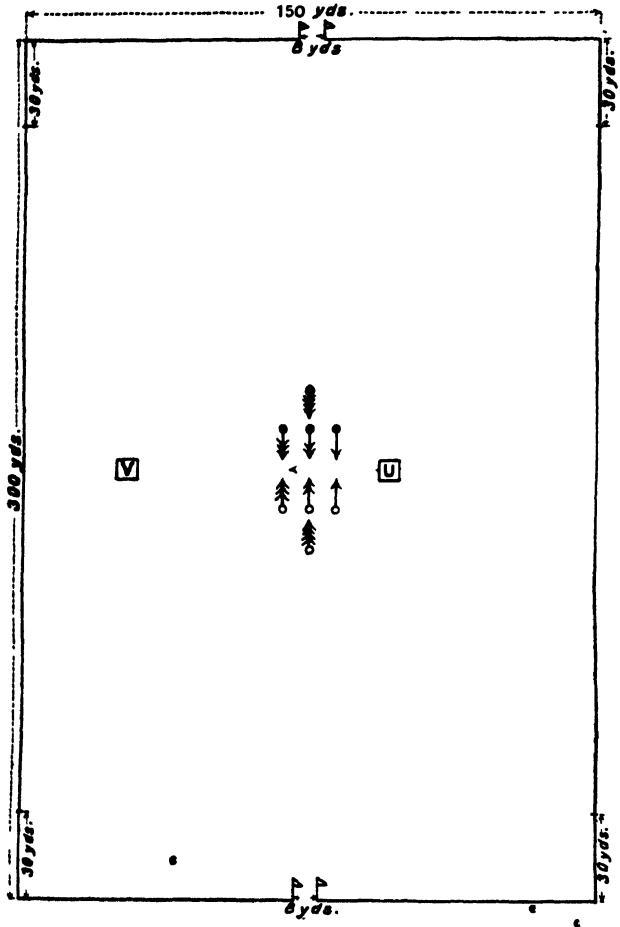


Fig. 18.—The start of the game.

U, Umpire ready to throw in ball. V, Second Umpire. Players' numbers are shown by arrow-heads.

give and take, each man, instead of having only four opponents, will have six or seven to contend against in his jostle for the ball. Such a player

should remember that if he plays an unselfish game, and leaves the ball to a comrade when asked to do so, that comrade will in his turn accommodate

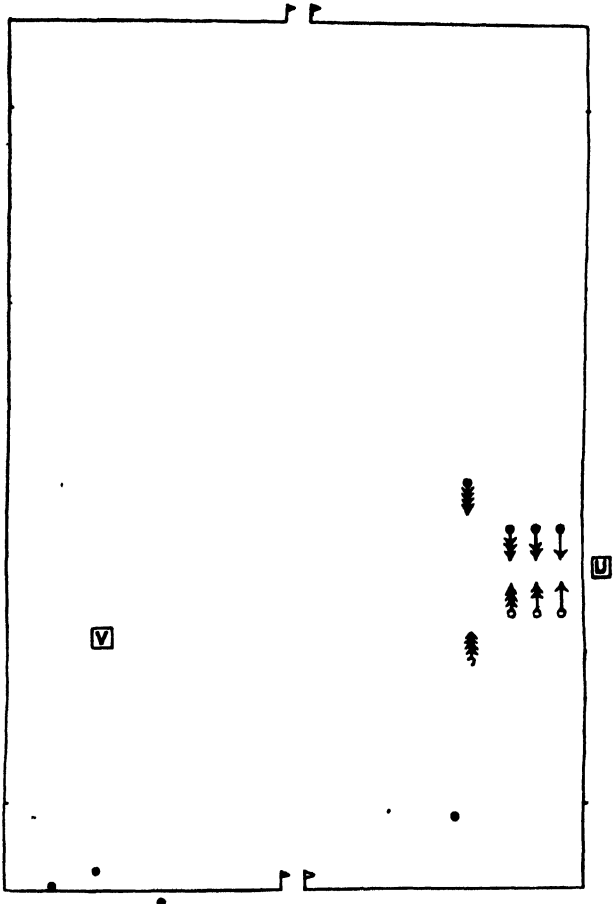


Fig. 19.—Ball out of play, Umpire U throwing it in from the side.

him. Consequently, if all the side play unselfishly and for each other, not only is the game as a whole enormously improved, but each player will get far more fun out of it.

Only a few years ago, polo was taught, especially in regiments, on rigid, not to say wooden, lines. No. 1 was often made to play without a stick at all, or even if he had one, he was not allowed to use it; and was told that his sole object was to nurse the opposing Back, and ride him off (Fig. 20) to clear the way for his No. 2, who had a real good

Photo by [M. H. HAYES.

Fig. 20.—Back, galloping for back-hander, hustled by No. 1

time, and was frequently what we would now call a "loafer." That is to say, he hung about in the wake of his No. 1, or outside a scrimmage, did no real work, except when he got an opening, and would then probably make a most brilliant run, and thus earn all the *kudos* from the on-lookers. Only his own side, and perhaps his opponents, would

know that he was really the most useless man in the team. When I speak of a man who does no real work, I refer to one who is always on the look-out for openings, and who, when he cannot dash in at the ball, canters about and does not try to hinder an opponent (Fig. 21). He ought, on the contrary, to be always busy, and should never lose a chance of hustling any opponent who has the remotest chance of getting to the ball. He should

Photo by] [J. Wood

Fig. 21.—Blue pulls up, instead of hustling white.

constantly be on the move, and should almost invariably gallop. No. 1 has to adapt his pace to that of the opposing Back. Back has a more cautious game to play; but even he must be always on the gallop and turn. The duties of No. 3 in the old game were to stick to his own place at all hazards, to back up his No. 2, to support his Back, and to stop the opposing No. 2. The Back used to play the part of a sort of modified goal-keeper, and hardly ever went up into the game. These

arrangements were good as far as they went, and were undoubtedly a great improvement on the ancient game of every one for himself. We have now made a still further advance by recognising the fact that to play polo in the best manner, we must do so on more elastic lines. In the hurry of a hard-fought galloping game it is absolutely impossible to always keep our exact place. For example, No. 1 temporarily gets into the place of No. 2, and No. 2 into that of No. 1. If, in such a case, they are attacking hard, and the ball is travelling towards the adversaries' goal, what can be more absurd than (as we may frequently see done) for No. 2 to slow up and shout for No. 1 to come on past him and ride the Back? That is what a selfish, ignorant player often does; but it would be directly opposed to the interest of the side; for the only man who has a chance of catching the opposing Back is No. 2, who throws it away. It is evident that if No. 2 finds himself temporarily in the place of No. 1, he should act the part of No. 1 until the circumstances of the game allow these two players to resume their own proper places. This remark applies to every other place in the game. Not only should Nos. 1 and 2 be ready to interchange when necessary, but Nos. 2 and 3 should also be similarly prepared to act, and No. 3 must be ready instantly to take the place of Back.

A man need not be a brilliant player to play a cool game, to be always ready to obey directions, and to seize opportunities with intelligence. Besides, an individually moderate side, which is well captained and perfectly drilled, will, by superior

tactics, often beat four players who, man for man, are far better than their opponents, but who do not help each other. The remarks I have made about interchanging places, apply only to teams of which the members are all up to a fairly good standard of play. It may, however, happen that the Captain, who is probably the Back, is the only fine player of the side. Let us suppose that No. 3 is too moderate to be trusted to hit a back-hander with any degree of certainty; that No. 2 is fair; and that No. 1 is a good man at riding off, but is of no use on the ball. If they meet a stronger team with a very capable No. 2, the Back dare not go up into the game; for he knows that he cannot rely on his No. 3. Interchanging places in a game like this would do more harm than good; for if No. 1 gets into No. 2's place, he would probably fail to hit the ball, and if No. 3 takes Back's place, he would very likely make some disastrous blunder. Although we cannot lay down hard and fast rules as to how every game should be played, we may take for granted that the ideal team would be one in which the four players are equally at home in any position in the game. It is evident that when the members of a team have arrived at this pitch of excellence, it does not matter how often they interchange, so long as there is one man in each place. As, with the exception of the American team of 1909, such a team has never yet been seen on any polo ground, I am of opinion that, as a general rule, the interchanging of places should be worked by the No. 1 and No. 2, by No. 2 and No. 3, and by No. 3 and Back; and that the Back

should only come up into the game when he is certain of having the next hit, and of consequently keeping the ball in front of him. The keeping of the ball in front of him applies in a lesser degree to No. 3, who will often do better by waiting for an adversary's back-hander instead of dashing in on the off-chance of getting the ball. But there is no risk in trying this on when the No. 3 is covered by his own No. 2 as well as by his Back.

Though I lay great stress on the fact that Back's chief duty is to defend his goal, it must be borne in mind that the best method of defence is a strong attack, and that the more the Back can force the game with strong forward strokes, the better chance will he have of keeping the ball out of his own half of the ground. So long as Back can keep the ball beyond the half-way line, his position remains an easy and comfortable one: his troubles never begin till he gets near his own goal.

The polo tactics of defence differ entirely from those of attack. If the order of the day is to attack strongly, every effort should be made to hit the ball in the right direction, that is, towards the adversaries' goal. Wild hitting is of no use, and though strength is of great importance, accuracy and direction are of even more. For instance, we may often see a man make a fine run down the side of the ground and then smack the ball behind, instead of taking a pull, as he often has time to do, and either making a careful shot at goal, or middling it to a comrade by means of a back-hander.

Goals are usually missed through want of practice. Players often, after making a brilliant run down

the ground, glance up at goal and miss their last shot. This is because they are not accustomed to hitting the ball going fast with an objective; the result being that they do not bring off the goal, because they are trying to look at two things at once, instead of having assiduously practised the difficult art of looking up first to see where they are hitting to, and then hitting the ball to that exact spot.

The folly of hitting the ball behind the opponents' goal line cannot be too much impressed on players. No ball should ever be hit behind except when a goal is missed, which, of course, cannot be avoided. Every time a ball is hit behind it gives the opponents not only a rest, but a free hit out from the back line, and if the opponents are possessed of a player who can hit out brilliantly this may mean the gain of almost half the ground every time.

In defence, exactly the opposite tactics should be employed. Although hitting round generally spoils the game, there is nothing for saving a goal like a good hard stroke, so as to send the ball right out to the side of the ground (Fig. 12). A clever Back often turns defence into attack by hitting under his pony's neck from near his own goal to the side (Fig. 7). This is a very difficult and risky stroke for any one who has not an accurate eye, but it has the advantage over a back-hander that it cannot be stopped by the legs of the ponies which are galloping behind. It is a particularly paying stroke when, as often happens, the ball has come from one side of the ground towards goal, and the Back

hits it under his pony's neck towards the other side, but away from his own goal (Fig. 7). If he does this successfully, he will probably get the next hit at the ball, which would save his goal for the time being, even if it does not result, as would not be unlikely, in a run the whole length of the ground. The objection to a man hitting round, is that the other members of his team, not knowing where the ball is about to go, will be apt to get spread-eagled, and the opposite side, by cutting off a corner, can often stop a run.

In attack, if the ball be near both the side and the end of the ground, one member of the team, who will usually be the Back, should hang about near the centre of the ground, handy for a shot at goal, while the remainder of the side should use every endeavour to centre the ball out to him. Under these circumstances, if the Back is in the centre of the ground, No. 3 must keep ready to take Back's place, and after middling the ball to him by means of a back-hander, should gallop towards the centre of the ground to such a position that he is able to take up the duties of defence. Certain risks may be taken—especially in the adversaries' quarter of the ground—which would not be allowable in defence. For instance, the Back, when close to the opposing goal, may dash in for a shot at goal and meet the ball; because if he misses it, he will have the whole length of the ground in which to retrieve his error. But before doing this, he must warn No. 3 to cover him. Again, in defence it is never correct for No. 3 to let two of the opposing side get on to the Back;

because if No. 1 hustles the Back off the ball, No. 2 will have a free shot. When not close to his own goal, however, No. 3 can often see where the back-hander will be likely to come, and may turn his pony before the stroke, in anticipation of a shot at goal.

If players will keep their eyes open and their wits about them, they will be able to anticipate what is going to happen. For instance, No. 3 sees that his Back is about to hit a back-hander under his pony's tail, so by turning his pony to the left and moving in that direction, he will probably get on to the ball before any of the opposing side can do so. This principle applies to every phase of the game. By careful observation, a player can frequently tell by the way the stick is held, and by the angle at which a man rides at the ball, where he is going to hit it, and can thus save time and get a start. It is well to act on the supposition that an adversary will always hit the ball. It is not wise to anticipate a back-hander from a comrade when defending one's own goal; for if he misses it, the chances are that the fact of having one's pony turned for the back-hander, will let an adversary loose to have a free hit at the ball. With this exception, it is best to take for granted that the ball will always be hit, and to try to anticipate future events. The player most useful to his side is he who is most busy, who is always galloping hard, and who, if he cannot hit the ball, is always trying to hinder some opponent or the other in every way he lawfully can.

Except in the very best teams, the back-hand

stroke is not used nearly often enough; the passing of the ball from the side of the ground to the centre should be done by this means, or by the stroke under the pony's neck.

When one member of the team takes the ball out to the side of the ground, one or more of his comrades should make for the centre in anticipation of the ball being centred, which should be done with a hard and true stroke towards the goal.

The secret of perfect combination is the accurate passing of the ball from one player to another. Every stroke should be studied in order to attain this result.

A ball hit twenty or thirty yards by one player, so that a comrade can get it, and in his turn either keep possession or pass it again, is much more likely to reach the goal than if the striker had sent it double or treble the distance, but into the possession of an opponent.

By these remarks, I must not, however, give the impression that I undervalue the importance of hard hitting. By combining strength with accuracy, perfection is attained.

DUTIES OF NO. 1

This position, so long as the off-side rule is in force, is bound to be unpopular, because it demands much self-denial (Figs. 22 and 23). Most men think that for the first year or two of their polo career, they must play No. 1 a certain number of times, and they try to avoid doing so, as often as they can. Afterwards, they will never play

No. 1 if they can possibly help it. Nos. 2, 3, and Back should do their best to make No. 1's duties agreeable, and should remember that one reason why they themselves dislike the position of No. 1, is the unpleasantness of having such directions as "Gallop, No. 1," "Ride the Back, and leave the ball," constantly shouted at them, with frequent

Photo by] [M H HAYES

Fig 22. Fig. 23.

No 1 (blue) hustling the Back (white)

abuse, and with but few words of encouragement for their well-meant efforts. Therefore, in ordinary games they should refrain from what they know they would resent if applied to themselves. Even in matches, loudly shouted directions should be left to the Captain, and the other members should restrict themselves to instructions given in a quiet tone, and to words of encouragement.

A selfish No. 2 may often destroy the enjoyment of a young player for the whole afternoon, by continually giving him directions to "ride the Back" and "leave the ball alone." If, on the contrary, he were to allow the No. 1 to hit the ball whenever he got a fair chance, and were to take his own share of riding the Back out of the way of the No. 1, the young player would go off the ground encouraged and pleased with himself.

Players should also guard against the too common fault of asking No. 1 to do impossibilities. Men who have seldom if ever played there, do not know how much to expect from even a good No. 1, and they frequently shout at him to do things which are quite beyond his power. We all have often seen No. 2 pull up, look wildly round, and exclaim in agonising accents "Where is that No. 1?" when some exigency of the game has made No. 1 turn his pony in a direction which has brought him behind No. 2. Under these circumstances, a good No. 2 would, without wasting his breath, gallop on and tackle the Back, leaving No. 1 to fall into his place for the time being.

Good and experienced players, and also players who are experienced, but not good, should try to make a game of polo as pleasant as possible for everyone, and particularly for beginners.

In ordinary club games, the position of No. 1 is usually given to a young player, or to the worst hitter, who, even though he does his best, will generally get all the abuse and no credit. Such a practice is altogether wrong; for each player has an equal right to enjoy the game. Besides, it is

very hard on a beginner to be always given a position in which he can get but little practice in hitting the ball, and will very likely have his young or imperfectly trained ponies spoiled. Unless a man has a natural aptitude for the place of No. 1, and likes it, he should be allowed from time to time an opportunity of playing in other positions, both for the sake of his own practice, and with the object of preventing his ponies from becoming sick of the game. It is, of course, different when practising a team for a match; for then the men should keep to the places they will occupy in the actual contest.

As Back almost always gets a start, he has a great advantage over No. 1, who has to adapt his movements to those of Back. For this reason the ponies of No. 1 are particularly liable to get spoiled. No. 1 will have to exercise great vigilance to remain on-side, especially with an experienced and tricky Back. The chief thing for him to remember is that the only way for him to get off as quickly as Back, is to continually watch him, to start at the same moment and in the same direction as Back, and not to look over his shoulder for the ball. If he watches the ball, the Back will be certain to slip him. Another great advantage which Back has is that, when two players are galloping level for a ball, it is much easier while being hustled, to hit a back-hander than a forward stroke. For these reasons, and also because the ponies of a No. 1 frequently get cunning after a time and will not go in and face a back-hander, or jostle unless they are well alongside, every allowance should be made

and abuse withheld from the luckless No. 1, who often incurs it because he fails to make much impression on a slippery Back. No. 1 should always try to come up on the stick side of the Back (Fig. 24), and, if he can, should ride him off and get the ball, unless one of his own side behind him shouts out "Leave it!" On hearing this order, which means that the man behind has the best chance at the ball, No. 1 must at once devote his energies to riding Back off and must on no account try to hit the ball.

For two reasons he should if possible come up on his adversary's stick side. Firstly, because if he succeeds in this, the Back will be forced to hit on the near side, and it is much harder to place a near side back-hander where one wants to, than an off side one. Secondly, if he rides his opponent over the ball, his No. 2, who ought to be backing him up, can hit the ball to No. 1's right hand, and very likely give him a good opening (Fig. 24). But if No. 1 was on the other side, he would have to make his own hitting on the near side, which is much more difficult.

If the ball, on being hit forward, does not quite reach the opposing Back, who may be afraid to dash in, No. 1 must go for the ball, if no one else of his side can get it. He should, however, if he has the opportunity, delay hitting his back-hander, and should shout to one of his own side to gallop past him. He will thus be able to place the ball for him. If, on the other hand, he hits a back-hander at once, the opposing Back would be sure to get the ball without any difficulty. It is quite

an exploded idea that it is not necessary for No. 1 to be a fine hitter. If he has good ponies, he will have as many openings as any other member of the team, and will probably get more chances of hitting goals than any of them. No. 1 must, however, remember that, as the man behind him can see better than he does how the game is going, he must on no account touch the ball if he is told to leave it. The main thing for him to do, is to

Photo by] [T WOOD

Fig. 24.—White No 1 hustles blue, leaving his No 2 to bring on the ball

gallop and to keep the Back galloping. Even if he has not the remotest chance of catching him, or of stopping the back-hander, he ought to gallop on after the Back; because in doing so he will hurry him, and will thus render the direction of his stroke more or less uncertain. If Back were, on the contrary, left to himself, he would have time to look round and place his back-hander exactly where he wished. If kept at the gallop,

especially if the ground is bumpy, the Back may miss the ball altogether, or, if he manages to hit it, he may probably succeed only in hitting it straight back, in which case it will very likely be stopped by the legs of ponies coming up behind.

As a rule, just as the Back is going to hit his back-hander, No. 1 is about half a length to the bad, and cannot stop the Back from hitting it. Under these circumstances, we constantly see a player ride straight at the ball, in the hope that it may be stopped by his pony's legs or other part of the animal. If the pony escapes being hit by the ball, he will probably be hit on the legs or face by the stick, while the stroke is being finished. This practice is unfair and cruel to ponies, and nothing spoils them so quickly. After they have been hit two or three times, they will probably either cut it and not try to gallop, or will shy away from the stick, when they see the stroke coming. The No. 1 should ride about two feet away from the line of the ball, when he finds he cannot get alongside, and hit at the ball on the near side, timing his stroke to come a fraction of a second later than his opponent's back-hander. By this means, if the Back hits the ball, the No. 1 will often meet it, when it has gone only a foot or so, and will either drive it forward or stop it. With very little practice a player will learn to time his stroke properly. This method will be found more successful than the plan of riding straight into the stroke and trusting to luck for the ball to hit the pony, and it will not spoil the animal, which thus will escape being hit either by stick or ball.

If the ball has been hit some way past the Back, and No. 1 has succeeded in getting alongside him, but cannot ride him off the ball on account of being slightly behind, it will not be much good for him to try to do so; because Back will simply let No. 1 ride him on to the ball, and will then get his back-hander in on one side or the other with-

Photo by] [J. WOOD.

Fig. 25 —No. 1 (blue) keeping out Back (white), who is attempting to dash through

out any trouble. It will be much better for No. 1 to pull away about two feet from Back, and come in with a hard bump, just as he is going to hit the ball (Fig. 15). If this bump is accurately timed, it will seriously inconvenience the opponent, and very likely put him off his stroke. But if the two are locked together, the amount of shoving No. 1

can do, will not prevent Back from coming on to the ball at the right moment.

In the foregoing directions, I have tried to instruct a No. 1 how he should play when his own side is attacking, and the opposing Back is employed in defending. I will now try to explain what he should do when his own side is on the defence.

No. 1 has a very much better chance of interfering with the Back, when the opposite side is attacking, in which case his chief business is constantly to try to prevent the Back from coming up and forcing the game with forward strokes (Fig. 25). Provided he has handy, good ponies, he should nearly always be able to do this, and will thereby greatly assist his side, although he may not get much applause for it, as it is not a showy game. He will, however, win many a match for his side, and will be fully appreciated, if his Captain understands polo.

To succeed, he must stay close to the Back and watch him all the time. If he is watching the Back, as soon as he sees him try to dart in, he can intercept his pony and prevent him doing it. If the game is going fast towards his own goal, No. 1 should be riding alongside the Back, but with two feet the best of it, *i.e.*, with his knee against the shoulder of his opponent's pony. In this position, if the Back wants to dash in and get the ball, No. 1 can always ride him out towards the side, even if the Back is a much heavier man than himself. No. 1 should not do unnecessary hustling, when the ball is not near, and there is no object to be gained.

When the ball is hit behind the opposite back line, No. 1 should place himself for the hit out, facing the man who hits out, rather away from the goal, where he thinks the ball will be hit (Figs. 26 and 27). Here, his business is to meet the ball if possible, and prevent his opponent from dribbling out, by galloping straight in immediately the ball is hit over the back line. He should always remember, directly the ball is hit behind, to get to his place at once, and not stand about and talk, as is too often done. Often through the player's slackness, the ball is hit off before he is ready and while he has his back turned to the ball.

When all the opposing side are behind and hit out from between the goal posts, the No. 1 should face the goal on the left of the circle, so as to be able to meet the man who hits out stick to stick, with no danger of crossing him.

In both these cases, it is well for No. 1 to have his pony on the move and well in hand, timing it so as to cross the line just as his opponent hits the ball. In this way, when the opposite side hits out between the goal posts, he should be able to prevent the man who hits off from making a short dribble, before he hits out hard.

As I have already explained, No. 1 must watch the Back and not look behind for the ball. He should therefore rely on his No. 2 to give him instructions and be always listening and ready at once to do what he is told. If the ball is near enough to his adversaries' goal for his own side to have a shot, he must try and clear the Back

away from the goal, so as to leave it open. In any case, he should get himself out of the way, so that

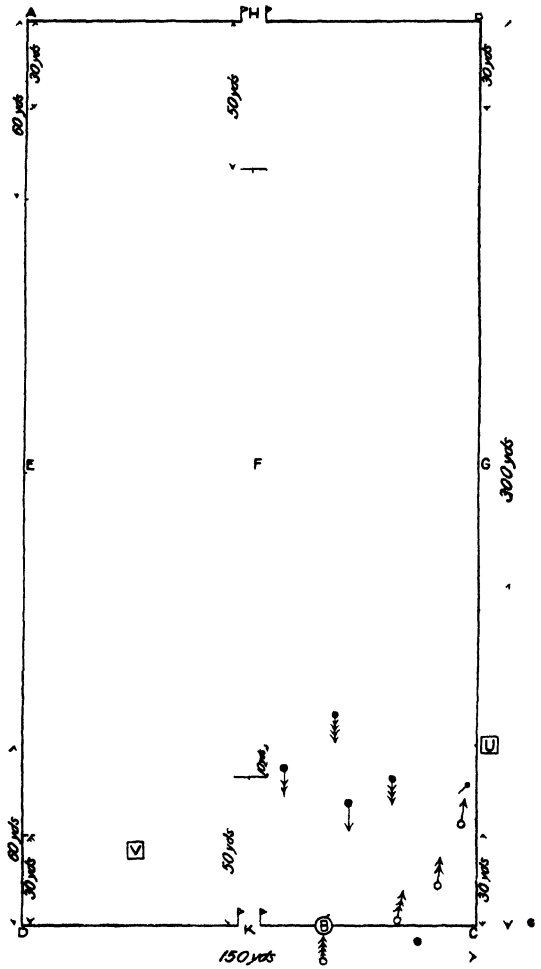


Fig 26 —A good method of placing the side for the hit out

he may not interfere with the shot; because goals are often stopped by the ball hitting a pony.

If No. 1 gets a chance of hitting the ball and

receives no instructions from his own side to leave it, he should always take his chance and hit it.

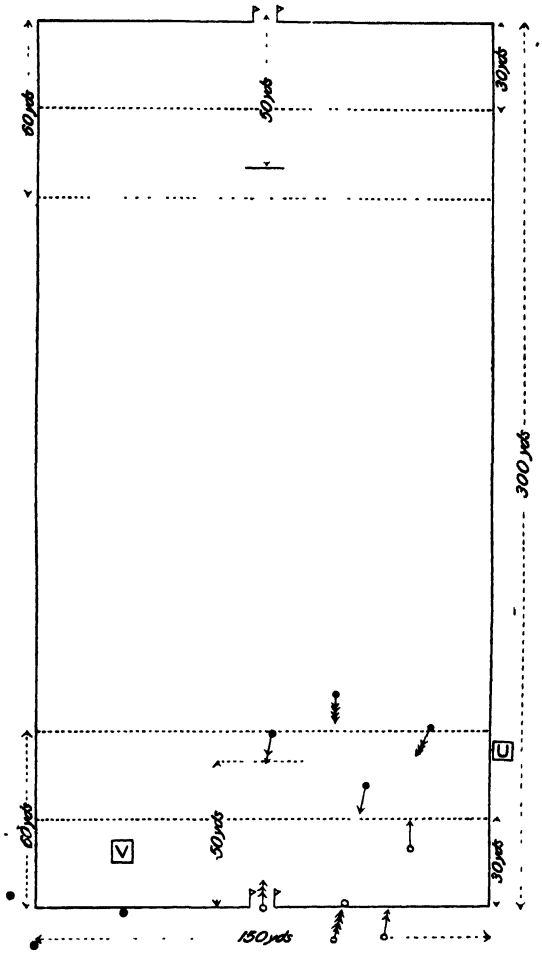


Fig. 27.—A good method of placing the side for the hit out, if the hitter out be a weak striker.

If No. 1 finds himself temporarily in No. 2's place, he should do No. 2's work for the time being,

and take the first favourable opportunity of changing back into his proper position.

When the ball is being hit out, all the players should have their ponies in hand and collected, as if they were going to start for a five-furlong scurry, so that they may get off at the gallop with the least possible delay.

Finally, I would point out to young players that it is easier to become good enough to play No. 1 in first-class matches, than to play No. 2, No. 3 or Back; and that there are so few who are really clever in this position, that a young player ambitious of getting into a good team, ought to cultivate that place.

DUTIES OF NO. 2

It is a great mistake for a man to invariably play No. 2. No matter how brilliant a player he may be, he should occasionally play No. 1, by doing which he will appreciate the difficulties No. 1 labours under, and will learn what No. 1 can and cannot do. If he knows this thoroughly, he will be fully capable of helping his No. 1 with instructions and encouragement.

A No. 2 has to look after the opposing No. 3, and his object both in attack and defence should be to get the best of him, and always try to be in front of him. If he cannot get the ball, he should try to stop any of his opponents obtaining possession of it. He must be a "busy" player, and constantly on the gallop. He must be always on the look out, and try to anticipate where the

ball is going to be hit, and get there before his opponents. If he can rely on his No. 3 or on his Back hitting a back-hander, he should check his pace and prepare to turn before the ball is hit, when he has made up his mind where it is coming to. He should, however, not do this when the ball is close to his own goal; because he should then devote his attention to defending, and preventing the opposing No. 3 getting a shot at goal. When his own side is attacking, and the ball is in his opponents' quarter of the ground, he may take more liberties and turn sooner in the hope of getting a shot at goal.

One of the chief duties of No. 2 is to give his No. 1 constant instructions, for which No. 1 relies entirely on him, because he cannot see behind him. No. 2 should give as short and plain instructions as possible, such as, "leave it," and "take it," and should never use an ambiguous expression, such as, "all right," or "go on." The former, which is frequently used, may mean almost anything; and the latter may mean that No. 1 is to go on with the ball, or to go on and leave it to No. 2. If No. 2 wants No. 1 to hang over the ball until he can get there, the best expression to use is "keep it," by which No. 1 will know that he has to prevent anyone else getting it until his No. 2 can do so, and then clear out of the way.

No. 2 should be very careful about the direction of each stroke, and when his No. 1 and the opposing Back are in front, he should always hit the ball to whichever side his No. 1 is riding. No. 1 may then get a good opening, and may be able to drive

the ball forward; but if No. 1 only succeeds in preventing the opposing Back from getting in a back-hander, the ball will still be left there for the No. 2 to have another chance at it. If No. 2 hits it to the other side, the Back is almost sure to get it. This is a most important point, and is not studied nearly enough by most men who play No. 2.

Above all things, No. 2 should not hit round or across the ground, except to defend his own goal; but should keep the ball towards the centre of the ground and always hit towards his opponents' goal when possible. If he finds himself near the boards in his adversaries' half of the ground, he should hit towards the centre at once. In a good team, the Back and No. 3 will be always on the look-out for this, which will give them many an opening down the centre of the ground; unless their opponents succeed in frustrating these tactics, by taking charge of any player who goes to the centre, before the ball arrives. It is most important for everyone on the side, when attacking, to hit to the centre and not along the boards, and not to wait until close to the back line before sending the ball to the centre.

No. 2 should be a dashing player, a hard and accurate hitter, and a good shot at goal. Above all things, he must do a great deal of work, and must devote himself as much to helping his Nos. 1 and 3 as to hitting. In attack, he should often clear the way for No. 3 in exactly the same way as No. 1 does for him. He should play quite as unselfish a game as No. 1, and if told by the man behind

him to leave the ball, he should invariably do so, and should gallop on to ride off his next opponent, so as to keep the way clear, or place himself in such a position that he can pick up the ball, which the man in possession should pass to him. In attack, he must always try to be on the ball before the opposing No. 3; and in defence, he must prevent him getting a dash in at goal, to succeed in which he should always endeavour, both in attack and defence, to be in front of the opposing No. 3—never behind him. Occasionally we see a No. 2 who, instead of doing a lot of real work, waits about to make runs, and when he ought to be hustling an opponent, in order to give a comrade an opening, he hangs back on the chance of getting the ball himself. And yet, because he makes several brilliant runs in a match, the on-lookers who do not understand the game will probably regard him as the best player on his side. I need hardly say he is not the sort of man we require when we want to win an important match. Moreover, he should thoroughly understand the duties of Nos. 1 and 3, and should be able to do their work equally as well as his own, if he finds himself temporarily in either of their places.

No. 2 is often too anxious to try for a goal, however difficult the shot may be. He might learn a valuable lesson on this subject by observing the fact that in a crack football match, no one shoots at the goal until a good opportunity arrives. The ball is invariably passed rapidly to the centre before the shot is tried. The finer the hitter, the greater is the temptation to make very long shots

at goal. Many goals are lost by this practice, for no one can make a certainty of a goal at eighty or a hundred yards; and even if the ball is sent in exactly the right direction, a quick Back will probably overtake it and save the goal. It is, as a rule, better to straighten the ball with the first stroke and then try with a second stroke to put it through the posts.

When the ball is hit out from behind No. 2's goal line (Fig. 26), he should place himself about ten or fifteen yards farther away from the goal and about twenty yards in front of the back line, and should have his pony on the move, as soon as Back starts to hit the ball, so as to have his pony cantering when the ball is hit up to him. As soon as the ball is past him, he can gallop on the line of it, and he will then be in possession. He must be well on the outside, so as to enable the Back to hit past him without danger of being struck by the ball.

When the opposing side is hitting out, he should place himself facing his adversary's line, and on the goal side of where the ball is placed (Figs. 26 and 27). If they are hitting out near goal, he should be right in front of his adversary's goal. There are two reasons for this position: firstly, if his adversary hits the ball across his own goal, he should be able to get to it first, and prevent the opposing side getting a clear opening; and secondly, if it is hit out to the side, he will be ready in front for his own side to pass to him. When the opposing side is hitting out from between the goal posts, No. 2 should regulate his position by the

distance the striker from behind usually sends the ball. But the great thing to aim at is to get behind the ball, and gallop on its line, remembering that the further he follows the ball, the faster he will be going, while the ball keeps going slower; so that he places himself in possession and his opponents may not cross him.

If he goes out a long way for the hit-out he has to stand still and look over his shoulder, and very likely the ball will not reach him, in which case he will probably leave three of his opponents in the strong position of attacking two of his own side close to his own goal.

With a weak hitter-out from behind, it is often best for him to take a start, when the ball is hit out, from the very goal line, and gallop right on to the line of the ball at once.

With a weak hitter-out from behind, the best plan is for No. 1 to be on the outside of No. 2, and only about ten yards in front of him, so that they may both have a chance of getting on to the line of the ball.

DUTIES OF NO. 3

No. 3 is perhaps the busiest man on his side, whether for attack or defence. In defence he must never let the opposing No. 2 gallop loose; because, if he does so, and the opposing No. 1 rides his Back off, No. 2 will have the chance of a clear run. It is No. 3's duty to attend to the carrying out of the rule that, in defence, two opponents should not be allowed on to the Back, except when the Back

is a certain striker and has a clear chance of a back-hander. Then the No. 3 can collect his pony and be ready to turn and nip in quicker than his opposing No. 2, so that he can pick up the back-hander before him. In attack, and especially when very close to goal, liberties in this respect are, of course, allowable. In attack, it is No. 3's business to back up his No. 2, and if necessary, to make both No. 1 and No. 2 clear the way for him. He must be very quick, and, especially in a sticky game, must be always on the turn. If Back goes up into the game, he must drop into Back's place like clockwork, particularly if he sees Back attempting a risky stroke, such as meeting the ball.

In attack, No. 3 will get many openings, but he must remember that his first duty is to prevent the opposite side from hitting goals, and, bearing this in mind, he should always try to keep the ball in front of him. This result cannot be attained unless on every possible occasion he passes the ball to the right hand of his No. 1 or No. 2, and resists the temptation of making runs himself, unless he can make a certainty of hitting the ball next. If No. 3 sees the opposing No. 2 going to hit a back-hander, he should turn where he sees the ball is coming, and should not dash in to try to put No. 2 off his stroke, unless he sees that his own No. 2 is coming back into his place. When No. 3 dashes in for an opening, he may often get into No. 2's place, in which case he should take the first opportunity of changing back into his proper place. Though he should make No. 2 clear the way for him, his chief

object should be to hit in the right direction, and place the ball for his No. 2, and not merely hit forward, leaving it to chance who may get it next. When No. 3 dashes in to get a run, which he will frequently do, No. 2 should promptly drop back and take his place, so that, if No. 3 fails to get the ball or the game turns the other way, there may be a man in No. 3's place, ready to defend.

As No. 3 is generally in the middle of the game, a side can be captained from his place nearly as well as from that of Back.

If No. 3 can hit out from behind equally as well as the Back, it is best for him to do so, and to follow the ball up, backing up No. 2, so that the advantage of having the players in their proper places to begin with may be secured. If, however, Back be the stronger hitter, No. 3 should place himself slightly in front of goal, so as to be able to defend it, if the hit out be not successful (Fig. 26).

When his opponents are hitting out, he should be about fifty yards or more away from goal, where he thinks the ball will be hit, and should not be tempted to meet the ball, unless he is fairly certain of getting it. His duty is to try to get it before the opposing No. 2, and hit a back-hander towards goal to his own No. 2. If the opposite side are hitting out from between the goal posts, No. 3 places himself as in Fig. 27.

DUTIES OF BACK

Back, whose place is the most important one in the game, is as a rule the Captain of the side. A first-class Back must not only be a fine player, but must also be a master of the tactics of polo, cool, resourceful, never liable to throw a chance away, and always ready to profit by the error of an adversary. He must be mounted on perfectly trained and very handy ponies.

He should not stay too far out of the game, and especially in attack, when close to the adversaries' goal, he should be close up, ready to make a dash at goal. As a general rule, in the off-side game, he should not meet the ball when it is travelling towards him; because, if he misses it, he will be going the wrong way, and his opponents will get a fine opening. As an exception to this rule, we may suppose a case in which a smart No. 3 turns when the ball is hit towards his own Back, who will have only to shout to his No. 3, "Look out, Back!" and can then dash in and meet the ball without risk. This is very often the only way to save a goal. As a rule, it is best to hit a back-hander slightly sideways. A good Back generally hits the ball slightly under his pony's tail, that is, towards his left rear; the object being that No. 3 may turn to the left and get to the ball right-handed, unless there is some particular reason for hitting the ball elsewhere. Back should make a habit of hitting his back-handers in this direction,

because his Nos. 3 and 2 will then know where to go. Hitting a ball back-handed in this way is easier than hitting it away from one's pony, and has the further advantage that No. 3 gets to it better; because if he has to turn to the right after the ball, he will very likely have to take it on the near side, in order to prevent having his stick caught. Also, if No. 1 is in hot pursuit, a ball hit slightly sideways one way or the other will probably miss No. 1's pony; but if hit straight back, it may not unlikely get stopped by the legs of that animal.

If we watch the play of one or two of our most celebrated Backs, we shall be impressed not so much by the brilliancy and strength of their strokes, as by the extraordinary accuracy with which they place the ball so that their own side can get it. Although we may often hear remarks about the bad luck of a back-hander hitting a pony, the accident in many cases is due to the faulty play of the man who hit it. In attack the Back should let the No. 1 get close to him, though not so close as to run the risk of having his back-hander stopped by the pony. Having got the No. 1 well on the gallop, he can back-hand the ball, turn round sharply and have him off-side. It is not a bad plan when very near the adversaries' goal for No. 3, particularly if he has confidence in the Back, to let No. 2 of the opposing side on to him also, and prepare to turn for the back-hander. Then if the Back is very nippy, and if he can get them both galloping, he can turn quickly, and may be able to dart in and put both No. 1 and No. 2

off-side, in which case there will for the moment be four against two.

The Back should be able to hit back-handers on the near side, which is not so easy to do as on the off, although it is not difficult by diligent practice to acquire the desired ability. If No. 1, who should always try to come up on the stick side, succeeds in getting level, the Back will have no option but to ride him away to the right, in which case he will come in on the ball at the last moment possible, in order to hit a back-hander on the near side (Fig. 15). Back has here the further advantage that he cannot have his stick crooked, as the ball is on the far side of his pony from his opponent The Back requires very handy ponies in order, as he should always be trying to do, to put No. 1 off-side (Fig. 28). The Back should always be on the move, popping here and there, and twisting and turning; if he stands still he will be collared by the No. 1 and be unable to take any advantage of an opportunity when it presents itself.

From playing in second class polo or against inferior Nos. 1, many Backs acquire the bad habit of slowing up to hit a back-hander. Although, when going slow, a stronger and more accurate stroke can possibly be made, the temptation, which I know is strong, should be avoided, because the practice of this habit will probably make a man miss when going fast. When hard pressed near goal, the Back should, by a twist of his wrist, get the ball away at right angles, in front of the fore legs of the No. 1's pony, towards the side of the ground, and place it in such a position, that it will be almost

impossible to hit a goal. Ten yards in a direction of this kind will probably be worth more than fifty yards in front of goal. Finally, the best Back is he who has fewest goals hit against him. A Back who defends his goal consistently and well, will, off his own bat, win far more matches for his side than any other individual member of the team He must always bear in mind that it is his duty to

Fig 28 — Blue put off-side by six inches by Back (white)

defend his goal, and to send the ball up to his forwards, in such a manner that they may be able to hit it through their opponents' goal, and he must therefore try always to keep the ball in front of him. By this I mean, he must not dash in on the chance of hitting the ball, in which case he may find himself on the wrong side of the ball, with his head turned the wrong way, and unable to defend his goal.

The Back should always make a run if he can. But if he is not certain of getting the next hit at the ball, he should immediately stop his pony and resume his proper position at full speed. For if he goes on and is ridden over the ball, he is quite out of the game for the time, and his head is pointing the wrong way for defence. A very light, well-mounted Back may sometimes, perhaps, take a liberty of this kind, but a heavy man—never. The main principle of Back's play is that it is his chief business to keep the ball between himself and his opponent's goal.

CAPTAINING A SIDE

For a Captain of a team to be successful, it is essential that his word should be absolute law. There should be no arguing or quarrelling in the game, even if he makes an error. A good deal of latitude as to speaking should be allowed in a match; but no one should shout so as to interfere with the Captain's directions. Every member of a team should carefully listen for instructions, which, except those given by the Captain, may be restricted to, "Ride the man and leave the ball," "Back-hander here," "Look out, Back," "Leave it," "Take the ball," and a few more of the same sort. The phrases used cannot be too distinctly uttered, and should be free from all ambiguity. As an instance to the contrary, I may mention that when a man shouts "All right!" probably meaning that he can get the ball himself, and wishes a comrade in front of him to leave it, the

said comrade may not unlikely imagine that he himself is all right to go on and take the ball. Again, the shout "Ride him off" means either that the man is only to ride the opponent off, or that he is also to try and hit the ball. "Leave it" is the best expression for general use, as it is short, clear and emphatic. Every good player knows that, if he is told to "leave it," his duty is to gallop on at once and ride the next man. Many opportunities are lost by a player leaving the ball and pulling to one side in order to allow the man to whom he leaves the ball to take it on past him. On the contrary, he should gallop on at once, so as to ride the next man off, and in this way try to get to the ball before his opponent.

UMPIRING

An Umpire must not only have the rules at his fingers' ends and be in constant practice, but must also have quickness of eye, decision of character, application to his work, confidence in the correctness of his own opinion, and determination enough to stick to it. He should ride a good polo pony, work hard, never for a moment take his eyes off the game, and give his decisions promptly and clearly. His verdict is final, and should be received in absolute silence, no matter what the opinion of the players may be. To question his decision, either openly or aside, is the height of bad form. Even if we think that he has made a mistake, we should loyally keep that opinion to ourselves; for we must give him the credit of

doing his best, and must remember that the smartest of umpires cannot always correctly decide a close thing. Indeed, in many cases of off-side, when the question is one only of inches, no one, except the Back and perhaps No. 1, can tell who is right and who is wrong. Besides, infallibility cannot be expected from mortals. If umpires be not treated with consideration, and always given the credit of doing their best, it will become very difficult to find men who will accept the office; in fact, as it is, we have very few really good ones.

Two umpires are necessary, as it is impossible for one man to cover the whole ground in a good match. The best way to divide the work of umpiring is to quarter the ground in the manner shown in Fig. 26. The umpires should keep to their own respective sides of the ground; the one remaining more or less in quarter H B G F, the other in quarter E F K D, so that neither will go near the other's goal line. In this manner they can both obtain a good view of the game, and there will always be an umpire handy to give a reliable decision on a close point. Roughly speaking, the umpires should keep level with the two Backs. One umpire is responsible for off-side at one end of the game, and the other umpire at the opposite end. If, on the contrary, the two umpires get down to one end of the ground, and the ball is kept travelling up and down, cases needing their decision may occur at points too distant for them to accurately observe what happens; for it is impossible for both of them to keep pace with the ball.

Photo by] [ELLIOTT & FRY.

Fig. 29.—The late Mr. John Watson.

In important matches a referee (see Hurlingham Rule, No. 5) may be appointed; but his services are really never required except to decide a knotty point upon which the umpires have disagreed.

DANGERS OF POLO

The ordinary idea held by people who have only seen polo played, that it is a very dangerous amusement, is entirely wrong, provided that the ponies are suitable, that the players adhere to the rules, and that they observe ordinary precautions for the safety of others, as well as for themselves. There is very little danger in polo, no matter how hard the match, if the eight players are good horsemen, the ponies well trained, and the men play fair, which unfortunately they do not always do. Then it is that a strong, determined umpire, a man who is no respecter of persons, is required. I regret to say that the foulest riders are not always found among the worst players.

The causes of the accidents which occur in polo may be summed up as follows:

1. *Faulty ponies.*—A polo pony should be under his rider's control, should be up to his rider's weight, should be thoroughly trained to the game, should have good shoulders, and should not be liable to cross his legs or speedy cut. Many ponies, however, are played in fast games before they know their work, and even before they are properly broken. Consequently they pull, get out of control, and will neither stop nor turn. The well-trained ones, on the contrary, will stop dead to

avoid a collision, will turn, as the saying is, on a sixpenny-piece, and, like clever Irish hunters, will have a spare leg for every emergency. Besides, they will use their weight to such advantage that it will be exceedingly difficult to knock them over, even if they be charged almost at right angles.

Some people aver that it is more dangerous to play on big ponies than on small ones. This, I think, is wrong; for apart from the question of hardness of ground (see following paragraph), we cannot get over the fact that falls from colliding and crossing are more frequent in India than in England. Besides, big ponies are stronger than little ones, bumps take less effect on them, they are up to more weight, and consequently they are less likely to fall. The old idea that big ponies cannot be made as handy as little ones has been entirely exploded. In fact, many leading English players hardly ever ride a pony less than 14.2, and yet I have never seen handier ones in India than some of them. Still, I am prepared to admit that big ponies take more time and trouble to train, and are not so easy to ride as little ones.

2. *Hard ground.*—The danger from falls, which, with every precaution, will sometimes occur, is proportionate to the hardness of the ground, a fact which I think will account for the many sad accidents that have happened at polo in India. Luckily in England, where the turf is comparatively soft, there have been few serious mishaps. There has never been a better regulation framed than the one which enacts that players in India must wear sun helmets. Considering the hardness of the ground

in the East, players there should be particular to use only ponies which are perfectly trained, well up to the weight they have got to carry, and possessed of good shoulders and true front action.

3. *Dangerous and reckless riding.*—For this there is no excuse, as the rule about crossing is so clear that its meaning cannot be misunderstood. Some men, who are generally the cause of these accidents, get so excited that, as soon as they start off galloping, they lose their heads, and do not know what they are doing. Neither they nor bolting ponies should be allowed on a polo ground.

The whole question of crossing (see Hurlingham Rule No. 20) turns on the words: "at such a distance that the said player shall not be compelled to check his pony to avoid a collision." This is a vast improvement on the old wording of the rule, under which a great deal of the game of bluff was played. Now a smart umpire will give a cross if a man, from reasonable fear of collision, is obliged to check his pony. It must be borne in mind that the faster the pace, the more dangerous will be a cross, and the more distance will have to be allowed.

4. *Wild hitting.*—I regret to say that there have been lately one or two very serious accidents from blows of sticks. Players should be extremely careful about the manner in which they wave their sticks, and about hitting hard in a scrimmage. On such occasions, dribbling is much more effective, and obviates the risk of giving a fearful blow to a man on the face, possibly resulting in the loss of an eye, or other serious injury. Some men appear to make

a practice of hitting as hard as they can in a scrimmage, with total disregard of what may happen to comrade or adversary; and they finish every stroke right up in the air, whether or not there happens to be a man or pony within striking distance. Such wild, dangerous strikers are usually found among second or third class players. The umpire should certainly give a foul for any accident caused by such practices. Players as a rule are not half considerate enough about the legs of other people's ponies.

No man should let drive recklessly, and hit as hard as he can, when there is another player in front of him. I know some players who are most dangerous, on account of acting in this manner. They seem to think that they may hit where they like, and that they are in no way to blame, if they knock a man off his pony by a blow on the head at ten yards' distance. I maintain that if they look where they are hitting, the risk of such an accident is reduced to a minimum.

When riding along with an adversary on one's left, one is very apt to hit him in the face if one tries the stroke under one's pony's neck, especially with a whippy stick. If this occurs, a foul should always be given against the striker.

5. *Blows from a ball.*—This cause of danger is not nearly so fruitful of accident as the other four, although the ball occasionally inflicts unpleasant blows. A player can obtain great protection from the Polo Cap which was invented by Mr. Gerald Hardy, and can be obtained from Walter Barnard, of 97, Jermyn Street, and from other

hatters. It should be used by every polo player. The Indian helmet is even better than the polo cap, as it affords more protection if a man falls on his head. As regards blows, the cap serves its purpose perfectly.

CRUELTY IN POLO PLAYING

From time to time, ignorant people have talked a great deal of nonsense about the cruelty to ponies at polo. In well managed stables, there is no description of horse which has such a good time as a polo pony. He gets just enough work to keep him fit; he is fed on the best; if in tip-top condition, he is seldom much distressed by the severest of matches; and he probably has six months' rest out of twelve. If my readers will compare his lot with that of a hunter which has to go through long hours of exposure, hunger and fatigue, with a heavy weight on his back, from early morning to late in the evening, in every description of bleak weather, they will I think admit that the pony has the best of it. I am certain that many ponies like the game; in fact, I have had several which always gave me the impression that they enjoyed it as much as I did.

There is one way in which a pony can be tortured unmercifully, and his game of polo converted from an amusement into agony, and that is by his mouth being wrenched about with a severe bridle, by a heavy fisted rider. The cause which makes a large number of ponies pull is simply pain; for the more they are hurt, the more will they pull, until they are

driven almost mad. Every polo player, if he cannot trust his groom to [redacted] should examine his pony's mouth after every game of polo, and should specially look at the bars of the mouth and under the root of the tongue. Any pony which bleeds at the mouth is wrongly bitted, and under such circumstances, immediate steps should be taken to prevent a recurrence of this mishap. A new and easier bit should be tried, such as an India-rubber Pelham (Fig. 30), or half-moon Pelham (Fig. 67), or the bit may be wrapped round with sponge or wash-leather. No player should

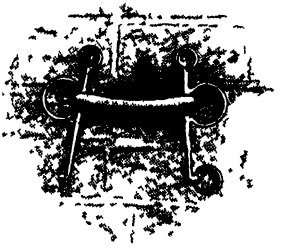


Fig 30.—India-rubber Pelham

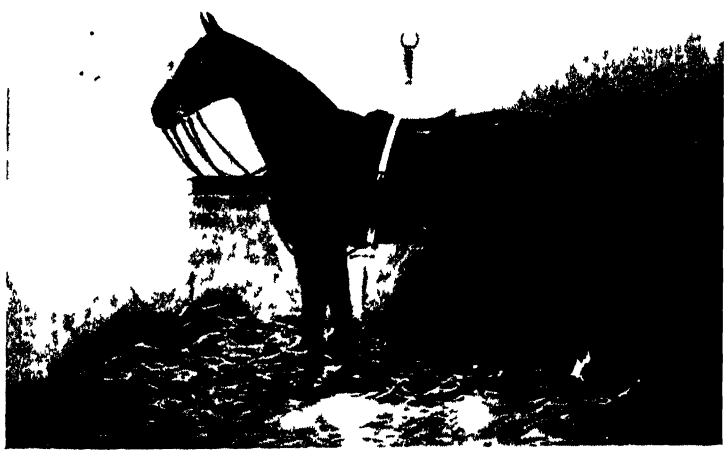
knowingly continue to ride a pony which bleeds at the mouth. In most cases, the seat of the injury will be found on the bars of the lower jaw, just in front of the first back tooth.

Many ponies which will pull desperately in severe bits, will play kindly in light ones.

Men with loose seats should never use severe bridles at polo; because they hang on to their horses' heads, and consequently have bad hands. Although the effects of sharp spurs, cutting whips and blows on the legs from sticks, are far less painful than those of severe bits, we should remember

that ponies have feelings. Reckless hitting into a scrimmage, regardless of ponies' legs, causes quite as much cruelty as sharp spurs, which are not allowed at polo. Also, a young player should carefully accustom himself not to hit his own pony's legs with stick or ball.

As a good pony is worth a vast amount of trouble,



From a painting by [H F LUCAS-LUCAS

Fig. 31 —Mr. Walter Jones's "Charmer"

the owner should consider his comfort in and out of the stable, and should see that he is sound and fit, and properly bitted and saddled, before playing him. The animal will then last for many years, and will become as fond of the game as his master. The long lease of playing life enjoyed by the majority of polo ponies, is one reason for the enormous prices fetched by first class ponies during

late years. It is by no means uncommon for a pony of fifteen years of age to be playing as well as ever he did. Many ponies are not at their best until they are nine or ten. If a man buys a sound, good, six years old polo pony, he will in all probability get ten years' play out of him. Mr. Rawlinson's pony Redskin, which was registered at Hurlingham as an aged pony in 1881, was playing in 1897, and was consequently at least twenty-three years of age at that time. Mr. Walter Jones' Charmer is now eighteen years old and is fit and well. She has never missed a match for the Rugby team when wanted since 1898. She also played in all the International matches of 1902 and 1909 (see Fig. 31). Sailor has already played sixteen seasons, and is still fit and well.

FAIR PLAY

I have sometimes heard the question discussed whether polo is a sport or a game. There is no doubt that it is a sporting game, and should therefore be played in a sportsmanlike manner. Anything in the least unfair should be rigidly excluded.

Such tactics as wasting time in hitting out from behind the line, when one goal ahead near the finish of a match, or in hitting the ball out at the side with the same object, is the very worst of form.

A deliberate foul, even to save a goal in a close match, because the umpire is not in a position to see, or because he is known to be inexperienced and may be bluffed with impunity, is utterly opposed to all the principles of fair play. Appeals

for off-side or for a foul should not be made, unless the player is honestly of opinion that the appeal ought to be answered in his favour.

There can be no greater feather in the cap of a team, than for the members of it to be able to say that they have won a good cup, without having had a single foul given against them.

For polo to be a good game, every player should try his hardest to win ; but nothing should ever be done contrary either to the spirit or letter of the Rules. There should be no quarrelling, no grumbling at the umpire's decision, and none of the " win, tie or wrangle " element. If played in this spirit, there is no game in the world like polo.

CHAPTER III

THE NO OFF-SIDE GAME

Different tactics necessary—Disadvantages and advantages—Better spectacle—Umpiring simplified—Worthy an extended trial

COMBINATION

THE main principles of combination are the same in both games, and what I have written on this subject with reference to the English game is applicable to the American game.

The tactics must, however, be altered in some respects in order to suit the faster, looser and more strenuous style of play.

In order to defeat a well drilled combination of good players, it is necessary to develop a better combination and to play one's own game.

Blocking tactics are quite useless.

BACK

Back cannot employ the same defensive manœuvres, for the No. 1 lying a length or two off-side must get the start and advantage when the game turns in the latter's favour.

The only way to defend in the no off-side game

is to attack; the Back must take chances and cannot help losing goals. Under Hurlingham Rules if the Back tries to meet the ball and misses it, when he should have turned for a back-hander, thereby losing a goal, his mistake is clearly noticed and probably registered against him by his side.

The result of the no off-side game is that more goals are as a rule scored on both sides, and so the Back is compelled to develop more aggressive tactics.

Back must take many more risks and he will be frequently obliged to meet the ball, trusting to his own No. 3 to cover him. He will have many opportunities of intercepting the play between No. 1 and No. 2 if the former lies too far out of the game. If he manages to meet the ball often in this position he at once turns defence into attack.

NO. 3

This game causes less difference to No. 3 than to Back or to the forward players.

He will, like the others, be obliged to go faster, and must be more on the look-out than in the other game to retrieve his own Back's mistakes.

He will interchange frequently with his Back and with his No. 2, and he must even more than any other member of his side continually meet the ball.

It is just as important as in our game that he should be a good back-hand striker, for he will constantly find himself in the position of Back.

NO. 1 AND NO. 2

In the no off-side game the duties of the No. 1 and the No. 2 must be taken together, for they must play with one mind, and must be constantly changing places.

It ought not to signify in the least which player is in front of the other; either should be able to do the other's work equally as well as his own.

A more scientific game as regards these two players might possibly be evolved, for the No. 1 is no longer handicapped by being compelled to regulate his pace and tactics by those of the opposing Back. So that a pair of really fine players should be able to develop their own game to any extent, provided they are well served from behind.

This game should consist of accurate forward passing at great pace, and they must be able to pick up the ball at speed, and hit to each other with certainty.

They must be able to centre the ball by means of the stroke "to the off or right front" (see Figs. 5 and 6), or by the stroke "to the near side under the pony's neck' (see Fig. 7), and if possible by the very difficult stroke "to the off-side, from the near side, under the pony's neck." They must also be able to get the ball where they want it by the back-hand stroke on both sides of their pony.

The No. 1 cannot afford to lie far out of the game, because when the game is going against his side the effect of this is that there would then be only three players to play against four. He must only be a length or two off-side, so that he is able to

Photo by] [J H HARE, *Collier's Weekly*

Capt G E Bellville Capt C C de Crespigny W S Buckmaster Capt. R D Miller

Fig 32 —Hurlingham Team Winners of Lakewood Cup, April, 1910.

gallop in and crook the Back's stick, or ride him off or hit a back-hander, and so assist in the defence.

When his own side is attacking strongly he may gallop ahead as far as he likes in order to pick up the ball passed forward to him by one of his own side.

The forward players have the advantage of being able to ride the Back off, and crook his stick when off-side. I believe the game of the No. 1 entirely sacrificing himself and devoting all his energies to eliminating the Back to be quite exploded in first-class American polo. Such tactics are only of use when the fourth player in a team is a bad striker; or in a handicap match, when a team heavily handicapped uses their No. 1 to ride off the best player on the other side and thus to clear the way for the other three players. Three first-class men with such a No. 1 will be handicapped out of all chance of winning when they meet four players of the same class as themselves.

It must be remembered that No. 1 can, if he is better mounted than the Back, hustle him all the time, ignoring the ball entirely. Teams have been seen in America consisting of three good players, with a fourth man devoting himself entirely to these tactics. If two such teams were to meet the game might deteriorate into a couple of battles between the respective Backs and No. 1's, the other four being left to play as best they can. But that is not polo, and this picture is probably overdrawn, for no captain of a team would choose a poor striker if he could possibly get a good one. Still the No. 1, if well mounted, can make the Back's life a burden

to him, unless the Back is well enough mounted to slip him and dash in, and meet the ball, constantly interchanging with his No. 3. My own experience when I played Back against a No. 1 of this kind was that he gave me a very bad time when I was on a bad pony, but when I was on a good one I could escape him all right, especially when I had a No. 3 who covered me well.

If No. 1 cannot hit the ball with certainty the combination between No. 1 and 2 is destroyed. For it must be remembered that if a No. 1 devotes his whole time, and does not attempt to hit the ball at all, he will not succeed in eliminating a good Back altogether, no matter how hard he tries. For the sake of argument let us suppose that the No. 1 is able to spoil so many of the Back's strokes that the latter is only able to hit the ball half as often as he otherwise would: the result of this would be that the side on which the No. 1 who never hits the ball is playing, as far as hitting the ball goes, has only three men to three and a half. A side with such a No. 1 loses twenty-five per cent. of its hitting power. The inference, therefore, to be drawn is that the hard-riding No. 1, who cannot hit the ball, is only of use for the purpose of interfering as much as possible with one of the best players on the other side.

It is admitted by all the best authorities that in the off-side game a hard hitting No. 1 is necessary, and that a man who cannot hit the ball is useless in first-class polo; how much more important must the good striker be in the no off-side game where he gets so many openings?

Nos. 1 and 2 must extend the elasticity of their combination to include the No. 3 and the Back.

The pace in this game is so fast that players must continually be carried out of their proper positions. The great principle must always be borne in mind that "one man must always be in each place."

It should not matter how much they interchange so long as this principle is carried out. But the American champions of 1909 are the only team I ever saw who would still be in a comfortable position if their No. 1 got into the place of Back.

OPPONENTS OF THE NO OFF-SIDE GAME MAINTAIN THAT THERE ARE THE FOLLOWING DISADVANTAGES

The necessity for the shortening of periods of play from ten minutes to seven and a half.

Extra expense:

1st—Because four ponies will be required to do the work that three do under the present conditions.

2nd—Because the game will become faster; therefore the price of very fast ponies will go up, and handy ponies of moderate pace will be unsaleable.

Loss of combination.

Increased danger.

The Back is too heavily handicapped.

Unsuitability of the style of game for bumpy English grounds.

ADVOCATES OF THE NO OFF-SIDE GAME MAINTAIN THAT THERE ARE THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES

Increased pace.

More scope for the brilliant player.

The No. 1 is not handicapped.

The work of a polo manager or captain of a club is greatly simplified.

A more interesting game from the point of view of the spectator.

Umpiring is much easier.

"SHORTENED PERIODS" AND "EXTRA EXPENSE"

With regard to these two subjects, those in favour of doing away with the off-side rule maintain:

That ponies can play three periods of seven and a half minutes with less strain, exertion and risk than two periods of ten minutes. If this is true a larger stud will not be required.

As regards the shorter periods of play, it must be remembered that almost everywhere except in Europe shorter periods than ten minutes are the rule. If eight periods of seven and a half minutes are played instead of six periods of ten, a match will last for eighty-three minutes, instead of for seventy-seven minutes, because the intervals are increased by two periods of three minutes each. A match, therefore, only lasts six minutes more time, not a serious consideration.

That, because so many ponies pull when tired at the end of a long period, and because risks of

injuries are greater when animals are tired and blown, fewer ponies would be ruined owing to injured mouths, and fewer would be lamed and broken down; ponies would therefore last longer.

That, because many ponies, brilliant players for seven and a half minutes, are practically useless in a first-class match through their inability to stay a full period of ten minutes, the supply of first-class ponies would be increased.

That, though slow ponies and ponies that pull hard in fast polo will be of no use in the no off-side game, there are others which will be of greater value. For instance, many ponies, not handy enough to play with comfort under English rules, are easier to manage with the changed conditions, where there is more straightforward galloping and less stopping and turning; also many, not pullers, but those of the free, long-striding kind, perform more kindly and generously when the game is faster and looser than they do in the more cramped English game. Also, some moderate paced ponies object to being always pulled up, stopped and turned, and will not give their true running in a sticky game, but go much faster in the looser no off-side game.

That No. 1 players would certainly find the no off-side game cheaper, as there will then be no reason why they should spoil their ponies any more in this position in the game than in any other. Undoubtedly, No. 1 ponies are apt to be spoiled in the off-side game.

That in England, as in America or India, or wherever good polo is played, every ambitious

player has always tried to buy as fast a pony as possible. No one buys a slow pony except by mistake, or because he wants a cheap one for second-class polo. There is, at present, an unlimited demand now for the fastest ponies, so it does not look as if such ponies would be more sought after in the future than they have been in the past.

If these arguments are sound it does not appear as if the elimination of the off-side rule ought to make much difference in the price of ponies, or the cost of polo.

LOSS OF COMBINATION

Combination may be more difficult to master in the no off-side game, for it depends more on brilliant striking and accurate passing. But when combination is mastered, advocates for this style of play maintain that it is of even more importance than under our rules that players should know each other's play accurately, and should have confidence in each other's powers; and that, because the No. 1 is in no way handicapped, the combination of all four players should reach a higher pitch of perfection. They say that four good men well acquainted with each other's play are even more certain under no off-side rules to defeat four equally good men, but strangers to each other, than is the case under Hurlingham Rules.

THE INCREASED DANGER

The American game as played when I was there in 1910 was undoubtedly more dangerous than our game, but this, I think, was due to the fact that until this year there have been practically no umpires in America, and the game has not been stopped for a foul, and that, therefore, players have not been taught to play carefully in that respect; no special attention being drawn to their enormities.

Some American players circle into the game in a very dangerous manner, but this can easily be stopped by umpires.

When playing with the Meadow Brook men we found the spirit and the letter of the rules just as carefully observed as it is among first-class teams in England, and the game quite as safe.

Owing to the absence of umpires, and to the ambiguous wording of some of the regulations, the rules against crossing have been liberally interpreted; but that is likely to be changed now in America, as they mean to have professional umpires, who will soon put a stop to dangerous play.

THE BACK TOO HEAVILY HANDICAPPED

It is quite certain that under no off-side rules the Back is at a disadavntage in comparison with his position in England. It has been very difficult even with off-side rules in force to find a sufficient number of good players to occupy the most responsible position in the game. With the handicap

of no off-side against them, will it not be harder still to get good Back players ?

As against this I spent a month playing polo in America, during which time I played Back in four really good matches, and enjoyed myself enormously, the feeling of responsibility not being nearly so great as in our game.

UNSUITABILITY OF THE STYLE OF GAME FOR BUMPY ENGLISH GROUND"

This point has been urged by some players, but it is one that can only be decided by practical and extended experience. Undoubtedly it is more difficult to meet the ball in England than in America ; so when the ground is rough, more careful tactics will probably have to be pursued than is now the case in America.

INCREASED PACE

No one disputes that the "no off-side" game is the faster game of the two.

The existence of the off-side rule must tend to slow the game down, for since the No. 1 cannot prevent the Back from hitting a back-hander, the game is perpetually checked and turned. Also, the No. 1 can rarely slip the Back without an appeal for off-side ; all this permits the Back to hit the ball at his leisure, which must affect the pace of the game. It must be remembered that when the No. 1, lying out of the game, picks the ball up this is the occasion when the American game is at its

Photo by] [SPORT & GENERAL.

D. Milburn H. P. Whitney. J. M. Waterbury. L Waterbury

Fig. 33 —American Team, 1909.

fastest, because the Back has to keep pace with the No. 1 and so races to catch him, causing all the other players to go at full speed too.

Another reason for the increase of pace is that there is no steadying to allow the No. 1 to get on side, but there is constant hard forward passing towards the centre of the ground; and the very best advantage can be taken of the striking powers of all four men.

Everything is done in the American game to quicken it up, and their plan of meeting the ball, instead of turning for a back-hander, has, of course, this effect to a very great extent; and another stroke that makes the game quicker is that of hitting under the neck instead of a back-hander. No first-class American player ever hits a back-hander if he can get the ball to the same position by hitting it under his pony's neck. This must be right in their game, because he is able to pass the ball out to the centre without the shadow of a pause, whereas if he turns for a back-hander he must, however slightly, slacken his pace.

But this game of hitting under the neck is greatly overdone, and constantly results in the case of moderate players of hitting round and round the ground, and of hitting the ball behind the back line. The back-hand stroke must not be neglected, a judicious combination of both being the correct tactics to pursue.

One great fault in tactics which is by no means confined to American polo, but which is noticeable wherever polo is played, is that of trying almost impossible shots at goal, with the result that the

ball is constantly hit behind. Men will repeatedly commit this error apparently oblivious of the fact that it gives their opponents the uninterrupted opportunity of a free hit, which in the case of a fine striker may gain them half the length of the ground. The back-hand pass into the centre is far too much neglected, but it is generally preferable to a difficult angle shot at goal.

What has undoubtedly had the effect of quickening up the American game is the fact that their grounds are faster; just as in India the game is faster for the same reason. In America they rarely play on the same grounds for more than a month at a time, so that their grounds get ample rest, and being much harder do not get cut up. Also, what may have tended towards the same result is that they have for years played under a goal handicap, a system now adopted in England. The Meadow Brook team, for instance, handicapped at thirty-six, often has to start sixteen goals down, and has on occasion been compelled to give away as many as twenty. This leads to strenuous play, and compels them to go at great pressure. It also has the effect of making them very quick and accurate goal-hitters. But I do not call it polo for one team to have to give another such a start as this: if one team is as far behind the other as twenty goals they should not be called upon to meet. Now that the system has been adopted in England I hope that no team may ever be compelled to give away more than at the very outside twelve goals.

The average American player is not nearly as strong in defence as the average Englishman, but

then, on the other hand, owing to his constant practice in getting clean away with the ball, he is a far better shot at goal.

MORE SCOPE FOR BRILLIANT PLAYER

This is because there is far more meeting the ball, and tactics of a gambling nature, under American rules. This may be due to a large extent to the fact that their grounds are harder and much more true.

Players must be able to pass to each other with great accuracy; they get so many openings that brilliant runs are much more of a feature in their game, and goals are more frequent and more brilliant.

NO. 1 IS NOT HANDICAPPED

Opinions are sure to be divided as to how the elimination of off-side will affect three players out of the four, but there can be no two opinions that it will in every way benefit the No. 1, who is now at a very great disadvantage, particularly in second-class polo. Every hon. secretary or captain of a club knows the difficulty in getting anyone to play No. 1. The position may be a good one in first-class polo with a hard-hitting No. 2 behind one, but even then the No. 1 is very much handicapped owing to the fact that he is unable to take advantage of any intelligent anticipation of events. Thus his initiative and enterprise are killed by constant appeals and checks. He cannot make

proper use of the superior speed of his pony when one of his own side is on the ball, but must regulate his pace according to the speed of the Back; nor can he make use of a handy pony and slip the Back. He must adapt himself to the movements of the Back; and though he knows his own No. 2 or No. 3 is going to hit a back-hander to a certain spot, he is forbidden by the rules to turn and go there till the ball has been actually struck, or till the Back has turned, and so the Back always gets a start. When the No. 1 does get a hit at the ball, which is not very often in the case of a beginner or a bad striker, because he is always being told to leave it, the ball generally comes to him in an awkward position. The No. 1, therefore, gets very little practice at hitting the ball, and so does not improve in his play.

With all these disadvantages, can it be wondered at that in England No. 1 players are hard to obtain? Nothing spoils ponies more quickly than to be ridden at No. 1 constantly, for they must do a great deal of rough riding-off when at a disadvantage, and must constantly be pulled about and checked in order to be kept on-side. Again, in ordinary games of polo, the Back is, as a rule, the best and most experienced player on very often the best ponies. The No. 1 usually selected is the youngest and least experienced player on probably the least experienced ponies. What possible chance has a No. 1 under such circumstances with our rules in force?

THE WORK OF A POLO MANAGER OR CAPTAIN OF A CLUB SIMPLIFIED

There are a few isolated instances of men who prefer to play No. 1, but they are hard to find.

Every time a side is made up in a members' game the question arises "Who will play No. 1?" This conundrum must be settled six times in every hour of play, if the sides are made up for two periods of ten minutes each. Almost everyone dislikes the position, especially in bad polo when the ball is not hit up well by the No. 2. Every time the captain of a club or of a team has to select four men to play the same question arises. If off-side is done away with the position of No. 1 will surely become more popular; and, if so, the ever-recurring trouble to the polo manager of penalising one man out of the four is done away with.

THE SPECTATORS' POINT OF VIEW

The American game being faster and looser is a more exhilarating spectacle for the onlooker, if properly played, and it must not be forgotten by polo players that even from a selfish point of view this should be considered, for most of the polo clubs in England would be bankrupt were it not for the support accorded by non-playing members.

UMPIRING

Umpiring is easier by far, as there is practically nothing for the umpire to do except look out for dangerous play.

Most of the dissatisfaction caused by umpires is owing to wrong decisions on the point of off-side, decisions which no umpire can give accurately in a close thing unless he is in an exact line level with the spot where the off-side occurred.

CONCLUSION

I have tried to put forward the arguments for and against off-side in as unbiased a manner as possible, but I cannot pose as an authority on the no off-side game, for my experience is confined to a month's polo in America in the spring of 1910, during which time I did not play in many first-class matches.

In this country I have played in some twenty games and matches without off-side, but I do not consider the experience gained therein as being worth much, for I have not played with or against a regular team, or with men who understood the game.

The arguments I have used are partly the result of my own experience, but chiefly the result of discussions with English and American players who have played both games extensively.

Which is the best game for England, India and the Colonies I am not yet prepared to say, though it must be remembered that California and Canada have given up our game in favour of the no off-side rule. I am, however, quite certain that the American game is a very good one if properly played by good players. In England in really bad polo it does not seem to make much difference except that No. 1 enjoys himself more, and the game is less sticky.

In second and third class polo in America there is far too much hitting round, which leads to a straggling and individual game without combination. The tendency among such players is to avoid the back-hand stroke altogether; the result of this is that such teams never win a match when they meet a team with any combination at all. In the American game a player must avoid the temptation to continually hit round and trust to the speed of his pony to enable him to hit the ball again; instead of this he must study passing tactics both with the forward and back-hand strokes.

As regards a comparison of the Hurlingham and American rules, leaving out altogether the question of off-side and the duration of the periods of play, I have no hesitation whatever in maintaining that the Hurlingham Rules are superior.

The no off-side game is well worth an extended trial in this country and in India.

No one is competent to give a definite opinion one way or the other till he has given it a thorough trial for a considerable time.

CHAPTER IV

POLO APPLIANCES

Polo grounds—Goal posts—Sticks—Polo dress

POLO GROUNDS

A FULL-SIZED boarded ground is three hundred yards by one hundred and fifty yards. A short ground spoils the game, and consequently no ground should be shorter than two hundred and seventy-five yards. Boards, which generally vary from nine to eleven inches in height, prevent a ball from going out of play. All grounds in England should be boarded. They save many hard hits, and many strokes which would cause the ball to just trickle over the line. Hitting round too much, because of the presence of the boards, is not advisable, and hitting for the rebound off the boards is nearly always bad play. The annoyance often experienced in an unboarded ground of having a good, hard, straight hit down the edge of the ground from the side roll a few inches out of play, owing, very possibly, to some inequality on the surface, is saved by the boards.

A good plan to prevent the ball hanging under the boards, is to raise the turf close to them two

or three inches, and slope it inwards, or, better still, a piece of timber of the required shape, so that if the ball touches them, no matter how gently, it will roll out again, and permit of a clear hit being obtained.

Great pains should be taken with the turf, which, even if not very good at first, will improve in a few years to an extraordinary extent, if well treated in the winter. Stable manure should not be used on polo grounds at all, and even good old cattle straw manure is apt to make the surface rotten.

Of artificial manures, Peruvian guano is the best, but it is very expensive, costing some fifteen pounds per ton; four and a half hundredweight is required to the acre. I have used it with great success where there are bad spots on a polo ground, but to do a whole ground with it would cost about thirty-five pounds for the manure alone.

The next best to Peruvian guano for ordinary soils is bone meal, a very lasting manure; the best quality of this, which is cheapest in the long run, costs about ten pounds per ton, and five hundredweight to the acre is required.

Superphosphate of lime is also very good; it costs from six pounds to eight pounds per ton; four hundredweight to the acre is, as a rule, sufficient.

Basic slag and kainite should not be used for polo grounds, as they both encourage clover, which makes a polo ground slippery; this is especially the case with basic slag.

An admirable dressing for any polo ground is sea sand, which always encourages the strong

fine grasses of the most valuable kinds for polo purposes. If expense is no object, repeated dressings of this, quarter to half an inch thick, can do nothing but good. If sea sand is not procurable, river sand is almost equally good, and I have found the ordinary red sand an excellent substitute, and of very great benefit in several instances.

The best ordinary and most economical treatment for polo grounds is to mix grass seed with sifted garden soil and spread it with a shovel. Two carts should be employed, with two horses and five men. The mixture of soil and seed is loaded into the cart by two men, one man leads the horse, and takes the cart to two men working with shovels in the field; he then takes back the empty cart, and so on. The two men with the shovels walk behind the cart and shovel the sifted soil and grass seed on to all the bare places. This should be done as soon as possible after the polo season is over, the earlier the better, so as to let the young grass get a good start before the winter. In any case, it should be finished by the first of October, although that is rather late.

Harrows should be put once over the ground, and it should be mown if the grass grows more than two inches long. Supposing a ground to have been treated like this in the first half of September. A second good dressing of sifted soil or sand in the winter will do good, but this is only necessary if the soil is poor and the herbage weak. If there are any bare places left on the ground in February they must be mended up

then with bits of turf. The Rugby grounds are treated in the first manner every autumn, and sheep are allowed to run on them all the winter. Few grounds get more play or stand it better.

The best time for rolling is generally during the first week in March, after about two days of the east winds coming on top of the February rains, before the wind has had time to make the worm casts dusty. Grounds should never be rolled when the worm casts would make a wet paste on the young grass blades, as that would weaken their growth.

Water well laid on is a grand thing to keep a ground in good order, but its application in England is seldom possible; for an enormous quantity is required to produce a marked effect. When a ground has been cut up by play, it should be carefully trodden in before being rolled. Rolling will be useless unless the pieces of turf which have been cut out are first replaced. A ground which is well looked after will stand an extraordinary amount of play.

GOAL POSTS

The best kind of goal posts are made of basket-work and can be obtained from James Hutchings, 2, Castle Street, Banbury, for three pounds ten shillings the set. The advantage of these over any other kind is that they can be so easily repaired by any basket maker: they last for years.

Those in ordinary use are made of Willesden paper, and can be obtained from the Willesden

Paper and Canvas Works, Willesden Junction, N.W., at a cost of four pounds for the set, with a few shillings extra for painting in any desired colours. They should be erected with a thin post of wood in the centre, and a socket of thin iron or zinc for the lower extremities of the paper posts to slip into. They can then be easily put up or taken down as may be required. The advantages of these posts are immunity from danger to player or pony, in the event of colliding against them, and the fact that they can be readily seen, either by the umpire, when he tries to note on which side of the post the ball goes, or by the player, who has time only for a hurried glance before making a shot at goal. It is evident that thin wooden posts are difficult to see, and that thick ones are dangerous to knock up against.

STICKS

A good stick is almost as necessary to the polo player as a good pony. As different players require different sorts of sticks, no hard and fast rules can be laid down as to their length, weight, and shape; hence, each player must find out for himself what kind of stick suits him best. Figs. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39 show the six principal types of sticks in use. A man with a muscular arm and a strong wrist can obtain the advantage of using a stick with a heavy head; and a man with a long arm can get increased command by using a short one. Also, the shorter the stick, the heavier can the head be made without altering the balance,

and, consequently, the more driving power can be obtained. For every inch taken off the length of the stick, about half an ounce can be added to the weight of the head.

Care must be taken that the weight of the head

Fig. 34.
Type used by
Capt. E. D. Miller.

Fig. 35.
Type used by
G. A. Miller.

Fig. 36.
Type used by
C. D. Miller.

is proportionate to the strength of the stick. Although a certain amount of spring in the cane is necessary for the stick to drive well, very whippy sticks are dangerous, as they are apt to curl round and hit an opponent in the face, especially if the

hit be made under the pony's neck. Above all things a stick must be well balanced. Fifty-two inches for a 14-2 pony is a good average length, the limit being about two inches either way. The best plan for a beginner in search of a good stick

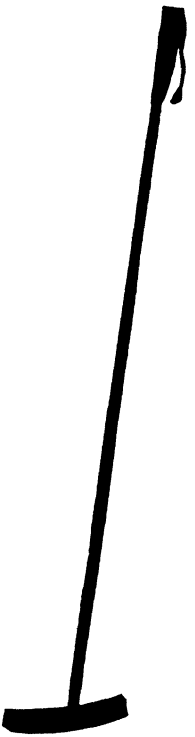


Fig. 37.
Type used by
W. S. Buckmaster.

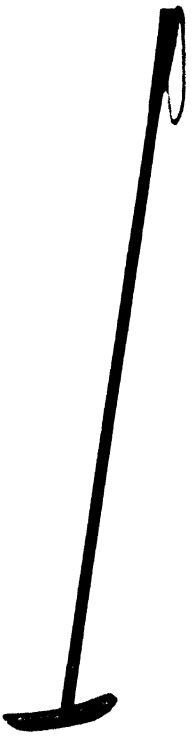


Fig. 38.
Type used by
Capt. Lloyd.

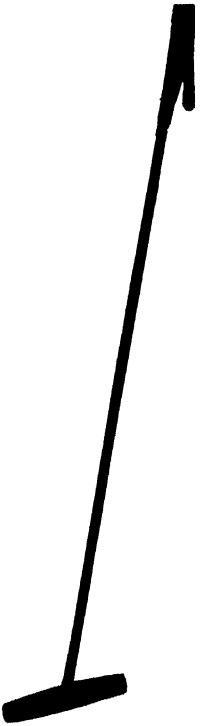


Fig. 39.
The American
pattern.

is to make a collection of the different kinds of sticks which the best players of his acquaintance use, and having tried them, to find out which sort suits him best. He can then order his own sticks from the maker, taking the greatest care that

he obtains an exactly similar article. He need not think that a stick made by Salter, Holbrow, Buchanan, or the Eclectic Company can be successfully copied by the village carpenter. A tape loop on the handle, to put round the wrist, will often save a player from dropping a stick, which accident might cause the loss of a match. The loop should readily yield (which a strong leather

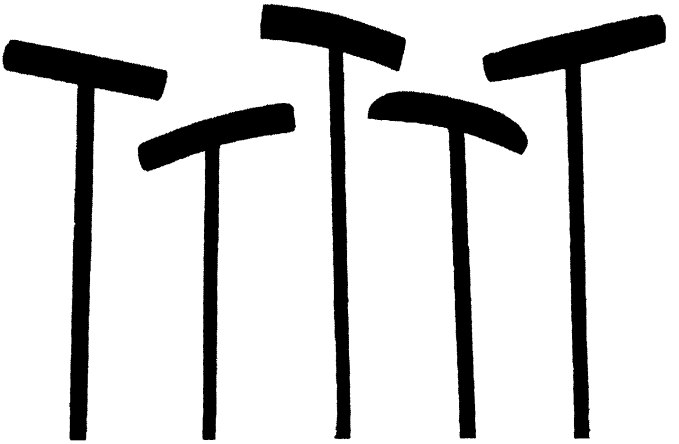


Fig. 40.—Different types of heads of Polo Sticks.

one might not do) to a severe pull, so that there may be no risk of hurting the wrist, if, for instance, the head of the stick is caught in a pony's bridle, and the stick is thus violently pulled out of the hand.

The Back as a rule requires a longer stick than a forward player; because he has often to hit a back-hander at some distance from his pony. He

also needs a stick with a light head, in order to be able to play close, and to put in a lot of wrist work when being hustled by an opponent.

The shape of the head of the various sticks in ordinary use is shown in Fig. 40. The cigar-shaped head has very much come into fashion since the visit, in 1909, of the Americans, who all use this style. Cigar-shaped heads are greatly used in India, where the ground is hard and level. The handle of the stick should be oval, not round, so that it may not be liable to turn in the hand or slip, and in size it must fit the hand of the player. To still further prevent such an accident occurring, Mr. Salter has invented his "India-rubber grip." Besides, a stick with an oval-shaped handle can always be held in the right position for the head to strike the ball without the player having to look at it.

POLO DRESS

For the sake of spectators as well as players, it is very important that distinctive colours should be worn by opposing teams. The best plan, especially when the players are not well known to each other, is for one side to wear white, and the other some dark colour. Sashes are not distinctive enough, and are uncomfortable to wear, unless they fit well and are pinned under the left arm. I have found that the best thing for the dark side to put on is a linen or silk waistcoat of some dark colour. These waistcoats are light, do not impede one's movements in the slightest, and show the

spectators at a glance how the game is going. Decided colours, such as dark blue, bright red, and bright yellow, are better than light shades, which are not very different from white at a distance. In the autumn of 1910 at Rugby, players wore different coloured caps or helmet-bands—No. 1, Blue; No. 2, Yellow; No. 3, Red; and Back, White. This was greatly appreciated by the public, who were thus, by a glance at their cards, immediately able to make out the identity of a player.

Anything that improves the game as a spectacle for the onlookers should be studied by players, who should remember that most of their clubs are in a flourishing condition only because of the support accorded by non-playing members.

CHAPTER V

CHOOSING A POLO PONY

THE questions here are: what to buy, and how to buy. This problem is greatly simplified if money be no object. The best advice for an intending purchaser is for him to be always ready to buy a really first-class, trained pony. A small number of such animals come into the market every year; but to get the real article, a man must be just as ready to buy in November or January, as in May or July. A first-class pony is of more importance to an ambitious polo player than is a first-class hunter to a man who means riding in the first flight in the Shires; for many faults of mouth and manners may be overlooked in a brilliant cross-country horse, but not in a polo pony, which must be perfection itself in a game. For instance, a fine horseman on a puller which is able to gallop and jump, can get across Leicestershire with a fair amount of comfort to himself and safety to others; but a pony which pulls at polo, although it may do well enough in a slow game, is perfectly useless, even to the best of horsemen, in a first-class match. A single fault, such as being a slow starter, shying off the ball, refusing to try when

alongside another pony, or a little want of pluck when facing a back-hander, or when jostling another pony, immediately puts a polo pony out of the first class. Again, on a slow hunter, though perfect jumper, a man who means going the shortest way to hounds can, five days out of six, see a lot of fun

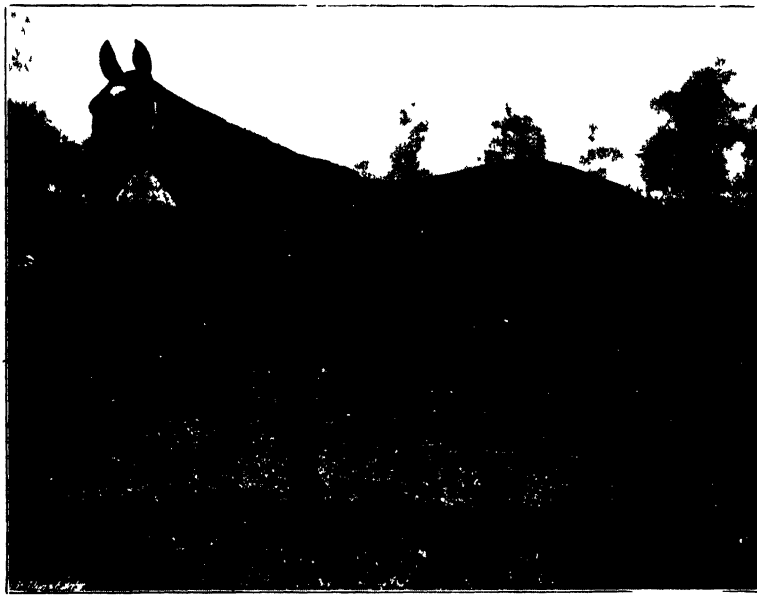


Photo by] [M H. HAYES.

Fig. 41.—Mr. W. J. Jones's "Luna."

even in the grass counties; but a slow pony is absolutely useless in a first-class polo match. As perfection, without any credit being allowed for compensating merit, is demanded in a first-class polo pony, I do not think that men who have never played polo, and polo players who have never ridden a good pony, are justified in the remarks they often

make about the—what they call—absurdly high prices some polo ponies fetch. A rich man who means to play polo should keep his eyes open, and should never miss the chance of buying a pony of this class, if he hears of one for sale. He

Photo by] [M. H. HAYES.

Fig. 42.—The late Lieut.-Colonel Renton's "Matchbox."

will be much mistaken if he thinks that he can provide himself at a moment's notice with a stud of first-class polo ponies at the commencement of the polo season.

If a man cannot afford to play on the best of ponies, he can, however, get his fun on moderate

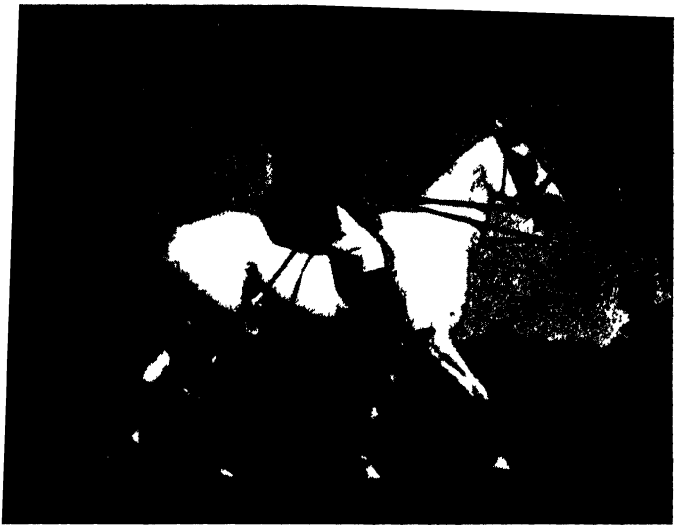


Photo by] [M. H. HAYES.

Fig. 43.—Mr. W. S. Buckmaster on "Sunshine"

Photo by] [M. H. HAYES.

Fig. 44.—"Siren."

ones; but in that case must forego the pleasures of first-class matches. It is true to a certain extent that price prevents men playing polo, especially when good ponies are wanted all in a moment; but the fact that training greatly enhances the value of a pony, enables many a man to play polo who could not otherwise do so. A fair player, who is also a fine horseman, need spend very little on his polo, if he looks about for likely young animals, and if he takes the time and trouble to train them when found. More and more good ponies are being bred every season, and the number of breeders is steadily increasing. Doubtless, the efforts of the Polo Pony Stud Book Society will have a good effect in this direction.

As the method of training raw ponies is described in Chapter VI., I will now pass on to discuss the kind of pony we ought to select. The limit of 14.2 answers admirably in England. Experience shows that, as a rule, the increase of strength, speed and weight in very big ponies does not compensate for the loss of handiness, although it is undoubtedly possible to make some horses of 15.1 hands, and even more, perfectly handy for polo.

The objection to fourteen hands as a limit is not that ponies of that height are too small, but that they are too difficult to get of suitable kind. English ponies which are fit for polo, have almost invariably at least one parent (generally the sire) a full-sized horse, and are consequently chance "gets" of a size much smaller than the average height of their respective parents. They are seldom as small as fourteen hands. Argentines,

Texans, Montana ponies, Arabs, Syrians, and Egyptians, on the contrary, are a race of ponies whose average height may be put down at about 14.1½. Hence, a very much larger proportion of them than of English horses will be fourteen hands and under. In Ireland, which, according to my experience, is far the best country for ponies, the majority of those that are suitable for polo are by thorough-bred hunting sires out of well-bred hunting mares, or out of well-bred pony mares. The fact that they are ponies and not horses is generally due to their growth having been arrested by starvation, especially during the first winter, too early weaning, parental idiosyncrasy, or to their being first foals. Plenty of good 14.2 English ponies can be found, but only a few 14.1, and hardly any fourteen hands. When speaking of English ponies, I of course include Irish, Scotch, and Welsh ponies.

If the would-be purchaser meets a likely unbroken pony, I would advise him, unless he is anxious to try experiments, not to buy it until it is broken, so that he may feel how the animal will move under him. If, however, he is willing to take the chance of the pony turning out well, being probably stimulated thereto by the fact that unbroken ponies are cheaper than "made" ones, he should not decide to purchase without looking into the pony's pedigree, and, if possible, seeing the dam. If she is well-bred and of the proper stamp for a polo-pony, and if the sire is thorough-bred English or Arab, our friend will not do wrong to buy the youngster at a fair price; but if the dam

is a commoner and the sire half-bred, he should have nothing to do with the pony, no matter how good-looking it may be. In fact, I would go further, and say that if either the sire or dam was under-bred, the pony would not be worth training, although I might be wrong in a few exceptional cases. Nothing is more annoying than to take a lot of trouble with a pony, and then find out that

Fig. 45.—The late Mr. W. J. Drybrough on "Charlton."

he is too slow for polo. Most of the failures which I have had with polo ponies, have been due to the fact of my not following out the rule which I here lay down. I have never found a pony too slow for polo if its pedigree was all right. The nearer thorough-bred, the better; but a pony by a thorough-bred out of a dam by a thorough-bred will be quite good enough. Breeders in Ireland

are very particular about pedigrees; so it will not be difficult, if one buys straight from them, to verify the accuracy of the breeding.

The great test by which to judge if a raw pony is likely to do well at polo, is the manner in which he moves when ridden. If he goes strong and well, has good shoulders and a nice mouth and manners,

Photo by] [F BARBAGE

Fig. 46.—Comte J de Madre's "Mademoiselle."

and is sound, there need not be much doubt about him. If he pulls or shows signs of bad temper, it will be long odds against him turning out satisfactorily, and he should therefore be avoided.

The chief points of *conformation* to look for in a polo pony are:

1. Good shoulders which will ride well, and

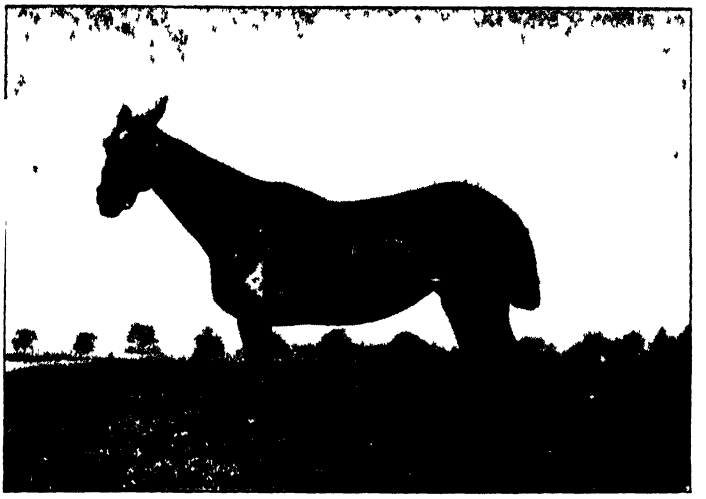


Photo by] [M H HAYES

Fig 47 —Mr J Peat's "Dynamite"

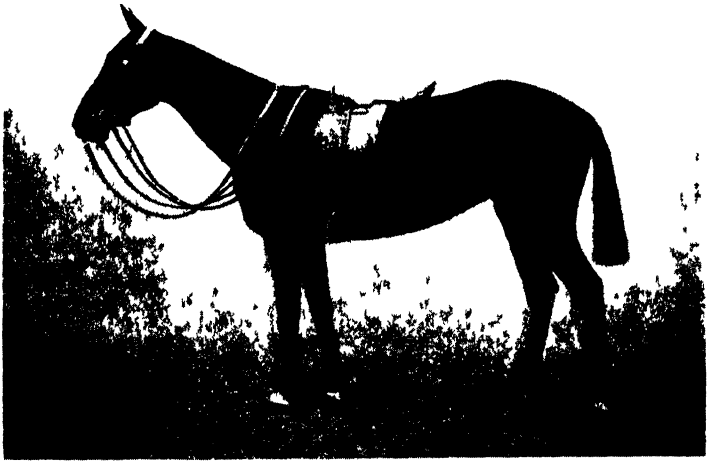


Photo by] [W A. ROUCH

Fig 48.—"Maystar" Mr Walter Jones's best pony.

which the pony can use with perfect freedom. The best way to judge if a polo pony or hunter has good shoulders is to gallop him down a sharp incline. If he gives us confidence when doing this, we may be certain there is nothing wrong with his shoulders. If, on the other hand, he travels down hill in stilty fashion, and gives us the impression that he may come down on his head at any moment, we may conclude that his shoulders are faulty, no matter how good they may look. We should never judge a pony's shoulders simply by their appearance.

2. A fairly long neck properly set on. The possession of this desirable point reduces liability to pull. I have found that a short thick neck is one of the most fatal defects a polo pony can have; for, as a rule, such a pony will be difficult to turn, and will have a bad mouth.

3. A short strong back, with the best of loins, and plenty of depth in the middle of the back. The strength of the loins can best be judged by their width and flatness. Ponies long in the back are seldom able to turn quickly or to carry weight.

4. Good hocks well let down right under him. Sickle hocks are no disadvantage, as they enable the pony to turn quickly.

5. Not too heavy a body for his legs.

6. The best of fore legs, with plenty of bone in proportion to the size of the body. The shorter the cannon bone is, the better. The fore legs should be straight from elbow to fetlock (that is to say, the pony should be neither "over" nor "back" at the knees); the back tendons should be as nearly as possible parallel to the cannon bone; and the

suspensory ligament should stand out in a sharply-defined manner between the cannon bone and back tendons. With these conditions, the thicker the cannon bone, suspensory ligament and back tendons are, the stronger will be the leg and the better able will it be to stand work. Any increased thickness due to injury will be accompanied in the case of the suspensory ligament, by the filling up, to a greater or less extent, of the spaces between it and the cannon bone and back tendons; and in the case of the back tendons, by a more or less puffy condition of the part. The broader the fetlock is, compared to the width of the leg just below the knee, the less able will the animal be to stand fast work. We may see the correctness of this remark, if we compare the shape of the fore leg of a thorough-bred with that of a cart horse.

7. Strong, well-sloped pasterns, not too short. The shorter and more upright the pasterns are, the worse will the pony stand work on hard ground.

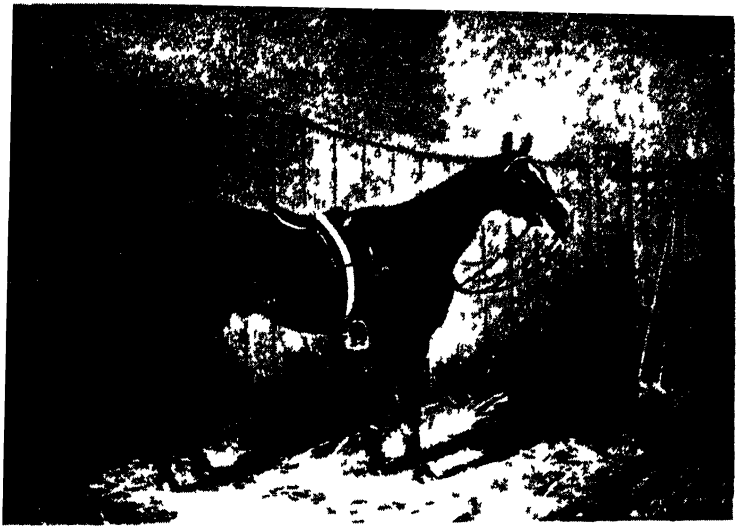
8. The hoofs should be strong, the soles concave, and the frogs well developed.

9. Plenty of quality, combined with substance.

10. A good kind eye. A pony with a wild staring eye seldom makes a good polo pony.

11. Lastly, and most important of all, "good action" is essential. It must be remembered that a pony with perfect action is as a rule perfect in other respects as regards conformation. Action carries weight.

The weight borne by the fore legs as compared to that sustained by the hind limbs, varies in proportion to the weight of the rider. Hence, a *weight-*

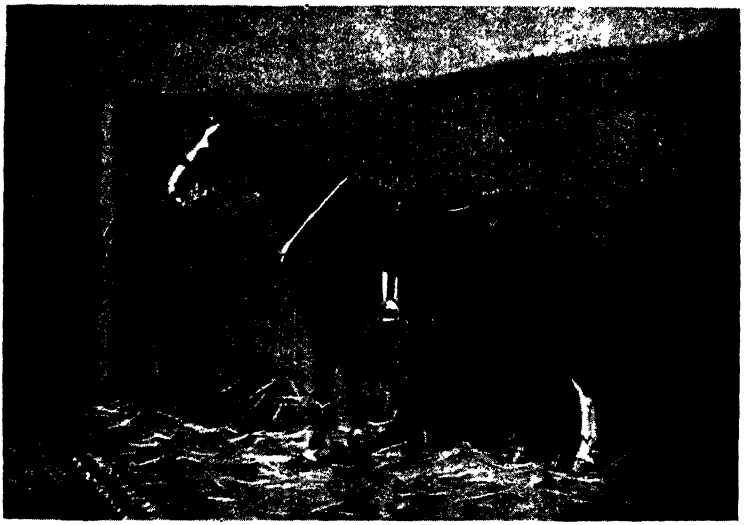


From a painting by] [H F Lucas Lucas

Fig 49.—Sir Humphrey de Trafford's 'Gold'

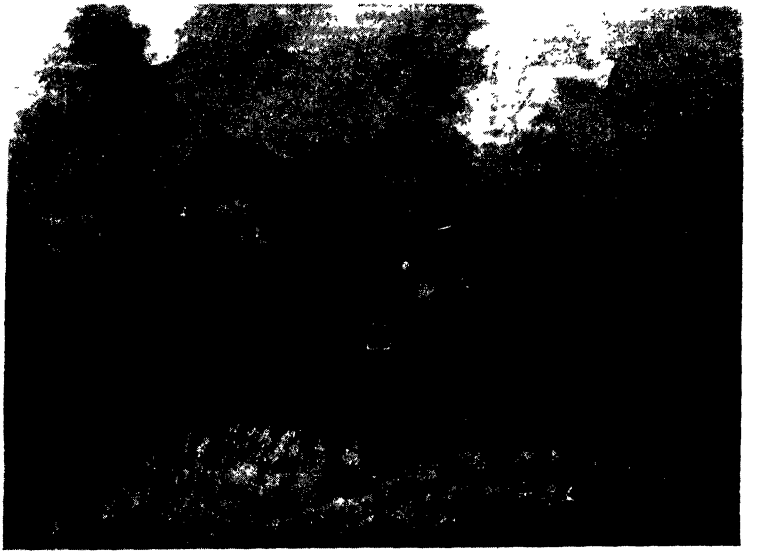
From a painting by] [H F Lucas Lucas

Fig 50.—"Black Bella," the property of Lord Charles Bentinck.



From a painting by] [H. F. LUCAS-LUCAS.

Fig. 51.—"Orangeman."



From a painting by] [H. F. LUCAS-LUCAS.

Fig. 52.—Capt. E. D. Miller's "Worcester."

carrier should be proportionately lighter in front than a light-weight pony, and on this account will require to have his shoulders particularly well sloped, which is a point of conformation that will give his back the appearance of being very short. For the same reason, he should have a compara-

Photo by] [M. H. HAYES.

Fig. 53.—Mr. F J. Mackey's "Rex."

tively light head and neck. As the weight on the fore legs also varies according as the height at the withers is greater than that at the croup, a pony which has to carry a heavy man should not be low in front. This reasoning is supported by the fact that the height at the withers as compared to that at the croup, is greater in steeplechase horses, and especially in hunters, than in racehorses.

The three following types of handsome ponies shou'd be avoided :

The *first type* is very beautiful, but is more suitable for hacking than polo, as he is a thorough-bred weed, long in the leg, light of bone, narrow between the rider's legs, and deficient of weight and substance (Fig. 55). We see this type, but of larger size, on every racecourse, and many of this kind are bred which are not big enough for racing. They are seldom fit for polo, because, even if they play well, which they rarely do, they are usually not placid enough, and are too light to hold their own among the heavy ponies they will have to meet.

The *second type* is the long-striding, awkward, but generally well-bred galloping pony which gives a rider who mounts him for the first time the impression that the animal requires a forty-acre field to turn in. Even if trained to stop and turn, he takes too much out of himself when performing these movements, and will very rarely become a quick and handy polo pony. He is of the horse, and not of the pony type. Even if his shape and make is all that is required, a good judge will find out his defects the moment he rides him.

The *third type* is the good-looking coachy pony with shoulders which we do not discover to be more suitable for the collar than the saddle, until we sit over them. I know many such ponies, and have seen some of them honoured in the show ring by judges who did not ride them. Such ponies are seldom sufficiently fast for polo, and even if they have the requisite speed, their conformation prevents them turning quickly enough.

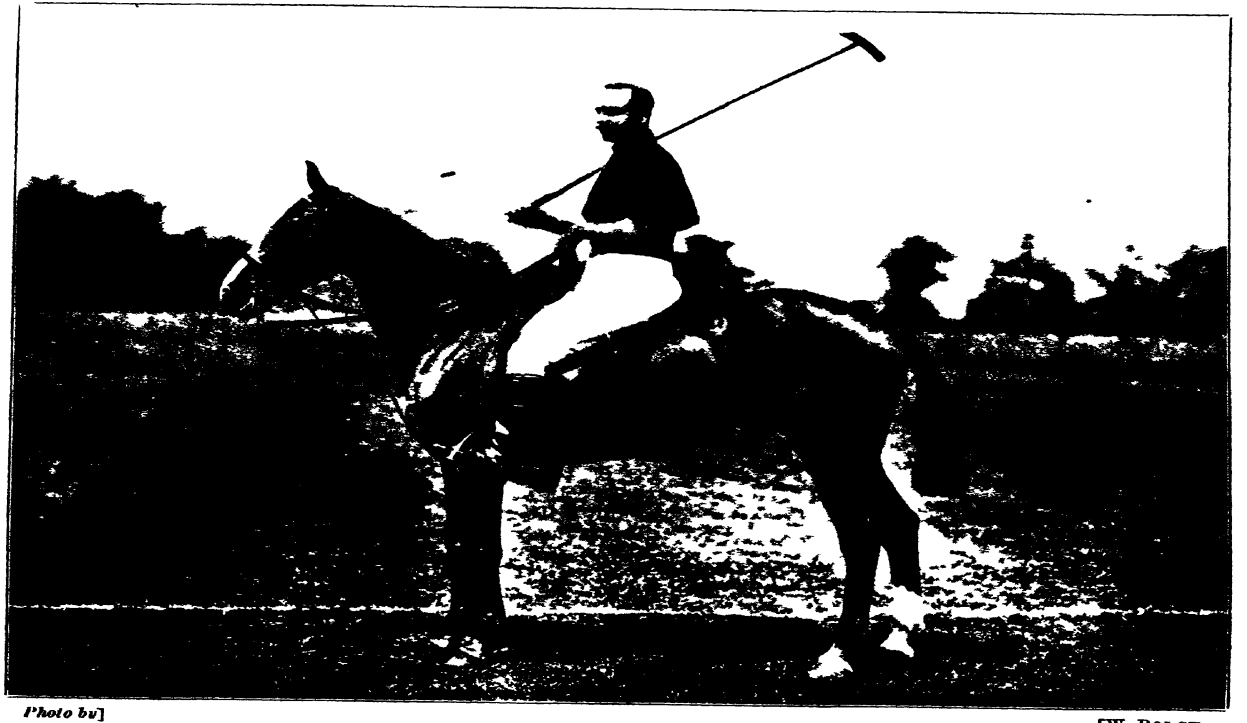


Photo by] [W ROUCH

Fig 54.—Lord Shrewsbury on "Conceit"

We should bear in mind that a certain amount of weight-carrying power is essential in a first-class pony: by this I mean that ponies not up to eleven stone are not, as a rule, strong enough to stand a hard first-class match.

But we must remember that weight carriers are deceptive; sometimes the legs of a big powerful pony are not strong enough to carry the pony, much less its rider. Blood and action carry weight, and some of the very best weight carriers at the first glance look as if they would only carry about twelve stone. As a matter of fact, only a heavy man can really be a judge of a weight carrier. Weight and strength are required to withstand the knocking about and riding off by heavy men on heavy ponies. Although a light weight may hunt brilliantly on light-weight horses, he must have ponies with strength and substance if he wants to take his place in good polo.

The defect which should above all be avoided in a polo pony, is the possession of a bad or impetuous *temper;* because an animal which has this defect hardly ever turns out satisfactorily, and is therefore not worth the trouble of training. Although it is frequently impossible to be certain that a pony has this vice before feeding him well on corn, we may often get a reliable intimation of it, in the first instance, by the appearance of the animal's eye, which is his most tell-tale feature. When buying a trained polo pony or one which has done other kinds of work, the intending purchaser will do well to carefully examine the animal's mouth and lower jaw, in order to find marks of old scars on

the chin-groove or bruises or sores on the corners of the lips, bars of the mouth and under the tongue, all of which are generally sure signs of pulling, and should therefore be regarded with the greatest suspicion.

Good *action* is most important, because it means speed and weight-carrying power, and is obtained

Fig. 55.—The wrong type of thorough-bred pony.

when the movement in all paces is true, straight and not too high. We should never buy a pony which turns its toes out; because this defect will probably give rise to brushing, and will more or less detract from the animal's weight-carrying power. A pony that steps high can seldom gallop. A quick striding galloper generally makes a better polo

pony than one which goes in racehorse style; because he is quicker at starting and turning. Many long striding thorough-breds, however, soon learn to shorten their stride as occasion may demand, and thus adapt themselves to the game.

Of course, the purchaser must be guided by his own requirements. If he is buying several for

Fig. 56.—A bad type of pony.
Note his upside-down neck and weak back and slack ribs An upside-down neck is one of the very worst faults a pony can have.

himself, he should try to get them as much as possible of the same height and character.

As a rule, suitable foreigners (see Chapter IX.) are not difficult to buy, and are comparatively easy to train.

The would-be purchaser may also buy well-known ponies at Tattersall's. There is no place like an auction for a pony to fetch its real value,

although fancy prices are sometimes given, when more than one man is anxious to get the same animal. Polo ponies, if properly advertised, will almost invariably fetch their full value at Tattersall's in the months of March, April, May, June and July. The fact that many terrible brutes are sold by auction during the summer, under the description of "good polo ponies," should make us very careful, before bidding, to find out all we can about the animal which we are thinking of buying.

The guarantee at Albert Gate is that "a good polo pony must be sound in wind and eyes, quiet to ride, go to a ball, and be capable of being played." This is a great protection to purchasers. To be on the safe side, a man should never buy a pony which has been trained and played, unless he can trust the seller to tell him the truth, or unless he knows all about the pony himself or through a friend. Personal trial, if possible, in a game is of course the best means of finding out the animal's merits and defects; for what will suit one man will not always suit another, and even with the best intentions, the seller or friend may recommend an entirely unsuitable pony. Besides, if the purchaser, after having tried the pony, finds that he has made a mistake, he will have no one but himself to blame.

A great many good ponies are missed owing to veterinary certificates. By all means, I would advise that a pony should be examined, particularly for its eyes and feet; but after that ordeal has been gone through, the intending purchaser should personally consult his veterinary surgeon, and then

act on his own judgment in the event of an absolutely sound certificate not having been given; for he must remember that the veterinary surgeon must state everything that is amiss, and that technical unsoundnesses, which do not materially affect the animal's working capabilities, may be passed over in the polo pony. Very few ponies which have been played for two or three seasons would pass a veterinary examination, although, for all practical purposes, they might be as sound as a bell. In May, 1893, I sold at Tattersall's, for an aggregate price of four hundred and fifty guineas, two ponies which were examined by several veterinary surgeons, according to some of whose certificates there was hardly one sound leg between the two ponies, and yet both of them have played for many years without going lame.

It must be remembered that polo ponies have to gallop only for ten minutes on end, and are not subjected to nearly so much strain and fatigue as hunters. An animal which would be considered an absolute screw as a hunter, might play polo for years without going wrong.

CHAPTER VI

TRAINING THE POLO PONY

General remarks—Long rein driving—Turning—Reining back—To stop dead—To start into the gallop from the halt—To turn right about or left about at the canter or gallop—To change legs before and behind at the canter or gallop—Figure of 8—To go with a loose rein in all paces—To meet other ponies—To hustle other ponies—Breaking the pony to stick and ball.

GENERAL REMARKS

I PROPOSE in this chapter to describe a pony's education, from the time he is taken up from grass, until he is fit to take his part in a good polo match.

It is advisable as a rule to break ponies to ride at the age of three years; to have them quietly ridden about for from three to six months; and then to turn them out till the autumn of their fourth year. At that time their education will have to be begun over again, and they should be carefully trained for at least six months, in order to make them fit to play hard polo at the commencement of their five-year-old season. In Ireland, many men play four-year-olds, but I do not think it is generally good policy to put them into fast matches at such an early age. Having a large number of ponies, I do not break my young ones until the autumn of their fourth year, so as to save

the trouble and expense of doing the work twice over; but all the same, I think it is a great advantage to break ponies to ride at the age of three; because the younger they are taken in hand, the more tractable will they become.

It is best to start with an unbroken animal in an enclosed space; a riding-school for choice. If a school be not available, a walled-in enclosure, such as a cattle yard, or any place from which a pony can neither see the ground outside, nor jump out of, will do.

To begin with, put a plain snaffle in the animal's mouth, buckle on a roller or old saddle, lead him quietly about, get him accustomed to be petted and handled, and in a couple of days he will probably let himself be led without any trouble. On the third or fourth day a sack of earth may be strapped on the saddle, and the rope twitch can be applied, if the pony plays up.

The method of using this twitch is to jerk it and at the same moment shout "steady!" in a reproving tone of voice, which the pony will mentally connect with the painful jerk, and in nine cases out of ten he will become immediately cowed. This is the best twitch I know; because it does not hurt the animal except at the moment of the application of the jerk, the severity of the punishment can be regulated with exactness, and the pony can be taught to obey the voice. When the pony has become quiet with the twitch, the sack may be taken off and a man put on his back. At first it is best to use a saddle without stirrups, and give the man a leg up. In a couple of days it will be found

that the pony is quiet to ride inside the enclosure, and he may then be taken outside on a leading rein, and exercised either by leading or lungeing him. In a fortnight he should be fit to go by himself on quiet country roads.

Keeping in view the sound principle that the education of a polo pony should be progressive, we may divide it into the following stages :

1. Making him quiet to ride.
2. Mouthing him.
3. Making him handy in his slow paces.
4. Making him handy in his quick paces.
5. Breaking him to stick and ball.
6. Teaching him polo.

By the statement that each step should be progressive, I mean that we should pay particular attention to each lesson, so as to prepare him thoroughly for the next one. A good horseman will of course start making the pony's mouth from the time he first gets on his back, and ponies may be broken to stick and ball at a walk, as soon as they are quiet to ride, and while they are still low in condition.

LONG REIN DRIVING

The quickest method of making a pony handy is with the " long reins " (Figs. 57 and 58). A perfect horseman may dispense with their use ; but I would recommend a few lessons with them in all cases. If the long reins, which are about twenty-two feet in length and are attached to the rings of the snaffle, are used three or four times on a pony

which has never been ridden, it is long odds that by the end of that time he will be so quiet and tractable that he may be ridden without any risk. Their use, and that of the rope twitch, are fully described in Hayes' *Illustrated Horse-Breaking*.

Our object with the long reins is to make the pony handy, and to prepare him to obey the indications of rein and leg. By this method of mouthing,

Photo by] [M. H. HAYES.

Fig. 57.—Circling with long reins.

we are able to teach a pony to answer a feeling of either rein with his hind-quarters, as well as with his head and neck, so that we can get him to turn "all in one piece," by the reins alone. We all know that when a badly broken horse "runs out" at a fence, the fact of the rider being able to pull his head round towards the obstacle, will have little or no effect in straightening him, unless he is made at the same time to bring his hind-quarters round

which is a difficulty that is readily overcome by the long-rein method. For instance, if the breaker who is in a position similar to that of the man in Fig. 57, wishes to turn his pony to the right, he will take a long step forward with the right foot; will slide the right hand forward on the off rein, while holding both reins in the left hand; and will take a steady pull of the off rein with the right hand, by which means the animal's head will be drawn round to the right and his hind-quarters will be pushed over to the left, by the pressure of the rein on them. As soon as the turn has been completed, the breaker will check the further revolution of the hind quarters by feeling the left rein, which will then act in a manner similar to that of the drawn-back outward leg of a skilful horseman. To obtain a good result with the long reins, it is of course necessary that the employer of this method should thoroughly understand its principles and practice, which he can do only by intelligent and assiduous study, and which will be greatly facilitated by competent instruction.

One of the most important lessons to teach a pony is to make him rein back collectedly, which can be done more easily with long reins, than by any other system. If the pupil fights against this movement, I would recommend the breaker to get an assistant to stand in front of the pony with a long cane in his hand, and, as the pressure of the reins is applied, to wave the stick slowly in front of the animal's face, and to keep repeating in a drawling tone of voice, the word "back!" If the pony continues to fight, the reins may be buckled to

the nose-band, so as not to hurt the mouth, and the assistant may tap the legs of the pony alternately before and behind, taking care to select the leg which should be the next to move.

When the pony is quiet at a walk on both circles, will turn both ways, and rein back at word of command, an assistant may mount him, and the

Photo by] [M H HAYES

Fig 58.—Circling with long reins

breaker may continue to circle, turn and rein him back as before, by means of the long reins.

The pony may now be taught to strike off into the canter in circles of gradually decreasing size, until he is rendered sufficiently handy and collected. Cantering a pony in small circles, whether with the long reins or mounted, is an admirable practice for calming down excitable animals, and for teaching awkward ones to go collectedly. We must not consider our pupil perfect with the long reins until

we can make him change from one circle to the other, whether the outward rein be round the quarter, as in Fig. 57, or only on the pad, as in Fig. 58. We do this by slackening out the outer rein, and pulling on the inner one, after having first shortened it.

The objection to long-rein driving is that it requires great skill. It is almost as difficult to drive well with long reins as it is to ride well. Good hands are just as important in the one case as in the other.

The chief advantage of long-rein driving is that the driver has the mechanical advantage of having his own feet on *terra firma*: for mechanically a rider has no power over his mount.

THE CORDERY PATENT DUMB JOCKEY

I find this contrivance (Fig. 59) of the greatest possible use in breaking, and in improving a pony's mouth. The great advantage of it lies in the fact that it requires no skill to use it, and that when it is put on ponies break and mouth themselves in it.

Ponies may be left standing in their stables for an hour at a time in it. They may be turned loose in a riding school and kept cantering by a man on foot with a long whip. Two men standing at opposite ends of the school can make a pony do the figure of "8" without the slightest difficulty.

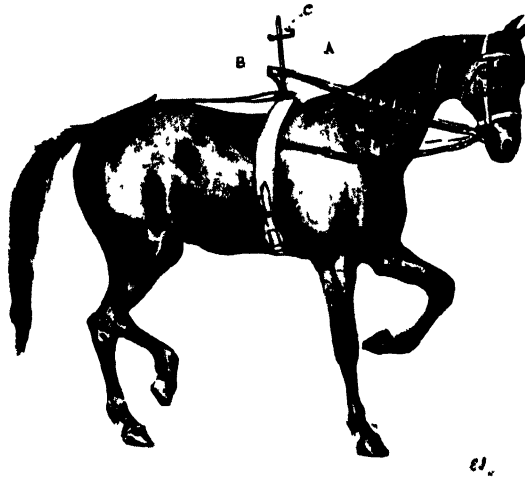
The Dumb jockey can be adjusted so that every pony must carry his head in the right position.

It is invaluable for leading fresh ponies at exercise.

It can be used in conjunction with a leading or lungeing rein, or with long reins. I greatly prefer it to long-rein driving.

The Dumb Jockey can be procured from Clark and Son, of Market Harborough.

It must be borne in mind that in all breaking, the voice is of great use, and that ponies soon learn



By kind permission of] [MESSRS. CLARK & SON, Market Harborough.

Fig. 59.—Cordery's Patent Dumb Jockey.

to know and obey these three simple words of command: "whoa!" "back!" "hup!"

The word "whoa!" should be pronounced sharply and loudly, and followed by a feeling on both reins, which should not be done before the word is finished, so as to give the pony a chance of stopping of his own accord, a thing that he will as a rule very quickly learn to do.

The word "back" is used only for reining back,

and should be pronounced slowly in a drawling tone of voice, while at the same time the pony's mouth should be felt with both reins.

"Hup!" should be used in a loud cheery tone, in order to make a pony start into a gallop from the rein back, halt, walk, or trot. At the same time, the rider should use the pressure of both legs.

These three are the most important words of command, although others may be employed with advantage. The same tone of voice should be used for each respective word.

We need only see old troop horses at work in a riding school, to recognise the fact that they know several words of command.

After a month or so of the practice I have described, we may take for granted that the pony is quiet to ride, and that his polo education may commence.

The pony may now be worked daily for about an hour and a half, and should not be given more than about five or six pounds of corn, but he may have as much hay as he likes to eat. Although underfeeding does not pay, it is not advisable to give ponies in training much corn. The pony's education will be greatly simplified by having a riding school, which, however, is not essential, because all the exercises I shall describe can be done in the open, or between unjumpable fences in a field. It is so very much easier to control a horse in an enclosed space than in the open, that I would recommend any one who trains many young animals and has not a riding school, to rail off in the corner of a field a rectangular space about thirty-six yards

by twelve yards, in which to teach them to turn, stop, and canter in small circles; but the enclosing fences must be unjumpable and solid.

The programme for the first week may be a lesson in the riding school for half an hour, and riding about the roads at a walk for an hour.

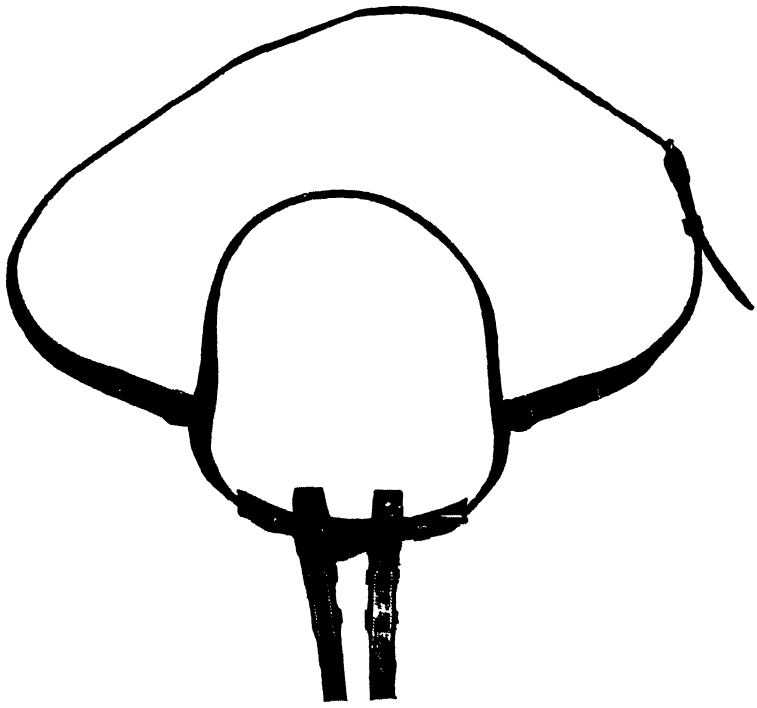


Fig. 60.—Standing Martingale on nose-band.

TURNING

The first object to aim at is to make the pupil obey the rein and leg; to turn to the right or left; and to rein back collectedly. To begin with, I would recommend a plain smooth jointed snaffle,

and a long standing martingale on the nose-band (Fig. 60).

It must be remembered that horses turn in three different ways.

1. On the forehand.
2. On the centre.
3. On the hocks.

When a pony, which is going fast, turns to the right on his forehand, his hind-quarters will have a strong inclination to turn out to the left; and *vice versâ*. The result of this will be that he will not be firm on his legs, and through not being collected, will very likely slip up and fall. Many ponies turn well on the centre, but when turning in this manner, it can easily be understood that, if turning to the right, the fore legs must come towards the right, and the hind legs go towards the left, and *vice versâ* if turning to the left; thus there is no fixed pivot on which to turn. But in turning on the hocks, the weight of the pony and that of the rider is thrown back on to the hocks, and a fixed pivot is made by the inward hind leg. This enables a pony to turn in the smallest possible space without going on the circle at all, and has the double advantage of saving time in the turn and of gaining firmness on the legs.

From the above it may be assumed that a polo pony should never turn on his forehand; that when turning on a circle, no matter how small, he should turn collectedly on his centre; and that when it is desired to turn really quickly, and to go in the opposite direction, the pony must be stopped dead, swung round on his hocks and started again

Photo by] [W. A. ROUCH.

P. W. Nickalls. Capt. J. H. Lloyd. Capt. H. Wilson. M. Nickalls. C. P. Nickalls.

Fig. 61.—The Roehampton Team, winners of the Champion Cup, 1905-06, and the Ranelagh Open Cup, 1904-07.

at full gallop from the halt. It must be remembered that to turn on the hocks, a halt must be made, if only for the fraction of a second.

To turn to the right, take the reins in both hands, gently feel the right rein, press the left rein on the side of the neck, and apply the drawn back left leg behind the girth. For the *left turn,* the reversed aids are to be applied.

By making the pony describe circles gradually decreasing in size, we may get him to turn on his centre. We may then take the reins in the left hand, and make him go through the same movements by simply pressing the right rein on the right side of the neck, if we wish him to turn to the left; and the left rein on the left side of the neck, if we wish him to turn to the right. At first, the drawn-back outward leg should be applied as before described; but this pressure may be gradually withdrawn, according as the pony learns to turn in equally good form, by the simple pressure of the rein on the neck, which is technically called "the weight of the rein on the neck."

The right leg is "the outward leg" in the turn or circle to the left; and the "inward leg" in a turn or circle to the right.

The object of the pressure of the outward leg in turning or circling, is to prevent the animal's hind quarters swinging round, which they are inclined to do, owing to the fact that the fore legs bear more weight than the hind ones, especially at fast paces —another reason why ponies are apt to turn on the forehand instead of on the hocks.

REINING BACK

The rider should lean forward, in order to lighten the hind quarters; and should gently feel the reins alternately, according to the fore foot which is in advance. For instance, if the off fore is farther in front than the near fore, the right rein should be felt; and *vice versâ*. At the same time, the leg of the side opposite to that of the rein should be drawn back and applied; the hands should be kept low on each side of the withers; and the word "back" should be used in a drawling monotonous tone of voice. Too much should not be tried at once; for it sometimes takes several days to make a pony rein back even a couple of yards. As soon as an animal goes back kindly, he will as a rule give no further trouble.

I do not believe in any pony being first-class at polo, if he will not rein back, which is a practice that balances ponies to an extraordinary extent. It teaches them to use their hocks, to turn on them, and to stop more quickly at fast paces, than they would otherwise be able to do.

To make our pupil a perfect polo pony, we must try to teach him all the following evolutions, especially the first two, because a pony cannot be good unless he will quickly start and stop. Most polo players turn their ponies to the right about or left about on a more or less big circle; whereas a first-class player swings his pony right or left about, or stops his pony, turns him round on his

Photo by] [SPORT & GENERAL

Capt F W. Barrett. Comte de Madre Mr E. W Palmes Capt L St O Cheape.

Fig 62.—The Tigers Team, 1910. Runners up for Champion Cup

hocks, gallops back on his own track, and thus takes the lead of an antagonist who turns on a circle.

TO STOP DEAD

Shout "whoa!" in a loud sharp voice; close both legs; feel both reins; and throw the weight of the body back. The reins should not be tightened till the word has been shouted, so as to give the pony the chance of stopping of his own accord at the word of command.

TO START INTO THE GALLOP FROM THE HALT

As a preliminary to this lesson, it is best to begin by teaching the pony to break into a canter from the trot, then from the walk, and finally from the halt. When he has learnt, on receiving the order "whoa!" to stop collectedly at the end of a small canter, we may quicken the pace, and by using the same aids, teach him to gallop instead of canter from the halt. Suppose we wish him to strike off from the trot into the canter with the off fore leading, we may begin by trotting him on a circle to the right, with the reins loose. When we wish him to perform the desired change of pace, we should (1) sit down in the saddle; (2) turn his head slightly to the left; (3) feel both reins; (4) lean a little back and to the right; and (5) apply the drawn-back left heel (more or less sharply, as may be required) and shout "hup!" the moment he places the near fore on the ground, because at that

instant the near hind is in the act of being brought forward, and a touch of the heel and the sound of the rider's voice will tend to quicken its advance, so that it may come down before the off fore, and immediately after the near fore and off hind are raised. With the near hind foot on the ground and under the body, and the other three feet off the ground, all four legs will be in the correct order of movement for the canter. As soon as he is in the canter, we should let the reins loose. When the pony has learnt to answer these aids accurately and promptly, the reversed aids can be employed to get him to strike off into a canter, with the near fore leading, when trotting on a circle to the left. As soon as he has attained proficiency in this, we may make him change from the trot into the canter, with whichever fore leg we wish, when going in a straight direction. And then we can teach him to change from the walk into the canter, in the same way as before, except that the indications of heel and voice should be given at the moment the near fore is being extended to the front, if we wish him to lead with the off fore and off hind; and *vice versâ*. When he can do all these movements properly, we may teach him to start into the canter from the halt, and finally convert the canter into the gallop, by practice.

TO TURN RIGHT ABOUT OR LEFT ABOUT AT THE CANTER OR GALLOP

To turn to the right about, begin with both hands on the reins and apply the aids for stopping the

Photo by] [SPORT AND GENERAL.

Capt. L. C. D. Jenner. E. B Sheppard. G. A. Miller. C. D. Miller.

Fig 63.—Old Marlburians. Winners of seven Public Schools' C ps.

pony dead. Separate the hands and feel the right rein, by drawing the right hand back to the right knee; press the left rein against the left side of the pony's neck; strongly apply the drawn-back left heel, so as to make him swing round on his hocks and be ready to strike off with his hind legs well under him; bring the weight of the body back and to the off side, in order to fix the off hind leg, which should be his pivot; and start him off as before described. To turn to the left about, the reversed aids are applied.

Turning to the right about at one end of a riding school, and to the left about at the other end, while keeping as close as possible to one of the long sides of the school, makes an elongated figure of 8. By turning the pony towards the side of the school, it will be found that he can be made to go right and left about with very little trouble, as he will not like to run his head against the boards. When he makes these turns well, he should be taught to do them, by simply pressing the rein on the neck, without applying the outward leg; and the reins can be held in one hand. In doing this figure of 8, great attention should be paid to make the pony come round with the inward hind as well as the inward fore leg leading. He should change his legs at the moment of the turn about, and he can be made to do this by a sharp kick of the drawn-back outward heel.

A perfectly trained pony will require no aids except to turn his head in the direction in which he is desired to go.

He will change his legs, and come round at any

angle at any pace, at the slightest indication, such as feeling one side of his mouth, or the pressure of the rein on the neck.

TO CHANGE LEGS BEFORE AND BEHIND AT THE CANTER OR GALLOP

This can be taught in the same way as the last exercise; in fact, the aids are the same as those for turning. The canter and gallop differ from the other paces, by the fact that the leading fore leg, during each stride, is extended much more to the front than the non-leading one; and consequently it is impossible for a pony to cross his leading fore with the non-leading one. Also, it stands to reason that one or both inward legs should be the pivot on which he should turn, circle, and change direction. If he makes any of these movements with the outward fore leg leading, he will be liable not only to cross his legs, but also to overbalance himself, especially on slippery ground, in either of which cases a fall will be the probable result. In fact, more falls occur at polo by ponies thus "going false," than from any other cause. The change in question is made by the hind legs as well as the fore ones. Therefore, when a pony is leading with the right fore, he should change all four legs the instant he is circled or even slightly turned to the left; and *vice versâ*. Practice at the figure of 8 is the best means for teaching him to make these indispensable changes.

FIGURE OF 8

As I have already explained how to make a pony lead off with either fore leg, we will suppose that he is started leading with the off fore and off hind on the right circle. He will remain on the right circle until he completes it, when a change is made by collecting him with both reins, applying a strong pressure of the drawn-back right heel behind the girth, pressing the right rein on the right side of the neck, and throwing the weight of the body to the left, in which direction the pony will now proceed, and will form the other loop of the figure of 8 by circling to the left. The next change is made at the same place by reversing the aids. If he will not change, we may pull him back into a trot, and make the change in one of the corners, by starting him into the canter at that spot.

In doing the figure of 8 with a young pony, it will be advisable to canter him in several circles at one end of the school, before making him change, as before explained; and when the change has been made, to give him several circles on the other rein at the other end of the school, before changing him back to the original rein. Before trying the figure of 8, a pony should be well practised in cantering round the school, so that he may get accustomed to lead with the correct leg. Ponies very soon learn to lead with the inward leg when going round the school; because they find that they can turn much more easily on it than on the outward leg. If a pony is leading falsely when

going along the side of the school, a corner will be the easiest spot at which to make the correction.

TO GO WITH A LOOSE REIN IN ALL PACES

I cannot give much advice on this point, beyond recommending the rider to accustom the pupil at first to walk about with the reins hanging loosely. The pony should then be gently trotted, and the pace gradually increased, so that he may understand that he has to go at any pace with the reins loose; and that when they are tightened, he has to reduce his pace proportionately to the tension exerted by them on the mouthpiece of the bit.

TO MEET OTHER PONIES

This may be easily taught by riding the pony towards two others coming in an opposite direction, and passing between them. We should begin at a walk, and gradually increase the pace, until the pupil will go through the narrowest practicable opening at full pace without flinching. When he is perfect at stick and ball, he should be taught to face other ponies whose riders are waving sticks in his face.

TO HUSTLE OTHER PONIES

This can be taught in a field, simply by making the pony push against another one, at first at a walk, and gradually increasing the pace, until he will do it at full gallop, when he is at a disadvantage

Photo by] [ELLIOTT & FRY

Fig. 64.—Mr. W. S. Buckmaster on "Rufus."

(*i.e.*, when the other pony's head is in front of his); when he has the advantage; and when the two ponies are level.

If what I have written on riding school work is too technical for an ordinary beginner who has never been within the walls of a *manège*, I would advise him to go through two or three times the instructions I have laid down, so as to get a general idea of the figures, and if no riding school is available, to take his pony into some rectangular place, enclosed by mud walls, if in India, or by fences, if in England, and devote himself to teaching his pony to stop dead at the word "whoa!" shouted very loudly; to start at a gallop at the word "hup!"; to turn quickly both ways at any pace; and to turn right and left about, while riding all the time with a loose rein.

The aids for turning may be briefly summed up as follows: To turn to the right, apply a strong pressure of the drawn-back left leg, feel the right rein, press the left rein against the side of the neck, and shift the weight of the body to the right. To turn to the left the aids are reversed. Ponies soon learn what these aids mean, and will then readily obey them. By carrying out these elementary instructions, the beginner will find that although he may not ride in artistic riding school fashion, his pony will become a more handy and more comfortable mount, which, after all, is the object required.

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BREAKING THE PONY TO STICK AND BALL

For this purpose we should employ as large a piece of open ground as possible (for choice, a common in England, or a *maidan* in India); for if the work is given in a small field or paddock, the pony will be very apt to get so sick of it that he will show temper, and constantly try to bore away in the direction of the gate. If more than one field be available, we should, if possible, never take him to the same field two days running. If our only practice field be close to the stable, we should always take the animal to and from it by a circuitous route, so that he may not associate in his mind the pleasurable idea of home with the stoppage of work. I feel certain that the bad habit displayed by many polo ponies, of bearing away towards the spot at which they are accustomed to stand during the intervals between the periods of play, has generally been acquired in the early stages of their education by their having been allowed to go straight to their stables after practice. Every pony should be thoroughly broken to the stick before he is tried with a ball. We may begin with a stick, when riding along the roads or anywhere else, and waving it about in every direction, so as to convince the pony that it will not hurt him.

When he is perfectly quiet with the stick, we may commence hitting the ball about at a walk. If the pony shows signs of nervousness, it may be necessary to go on for some days quietly tapping

the ball along, without raising the hand to make a hit. We may gradually use more strength, and try back-handers and strokes on the near side. When the pony has been thoroughly broken to all this at a walk, we may put him through the same process, at first at a slow trot, then at a gentle canter, and increase the speed proportionately to the progress made. When teaching the pony to go straight, we shall be greatly assisted by having another man on a pony or horse to canter steadily about the field in front of the pony upon which we are mounted, so that he may follow the leader on his own account, with but little assistance from us, while we try to accurately hit the ball (not a very easy matter in a rough field) in the direction taken. We should be very careful to leave the reins loose when hitting the ball; for a job in the mouth at that moment will do much to make him "ball-shy." Another fruitful cause of making ponies shy off the ball, is the habit some riders adopt of not drawing back the left leg and pressing it against the pony's side (so as to prevent the hind-quarters from swinging round to the left) at the moment when they lean to the off side and forward, in the act of striking the ball. Others, again, make a pony shy off by pulling his head round with the right hand on the right rein instead of using the weight of the rein on the neck with the left hand; and some always touch the pony with the right heel when in the act of striking the ball, and thereby cause him to carry his hind-quarters away from the ball, and to contract the vice of shying off. During the preliminary stages of training, we should,

when hitting the ball, sit straight in the saddle, and ride the pony right up to the spot from which we can hit the ball without shifting our seat; for if we lean to the right and forward, the displacement of weight will have a greater or less tendency to cause the hind-quarters to revolve round the forehand to the left. It is most important to observe this precaution in training a pony, so that afterwards, in a game, he may not be inclined to shy off, no matter how much the rider's weight gets shifted in the saddle.

After hitting a back-hander, we should be careful to turn right about and left about alternately, so that the pony will learn to turn equally well both ways, and will not acquire the bad habit of beginning to stop and turn before the ball is hit. This practically constitutes an elongated figure 8; the turns being made at the extremities of the loops, where the back-hander is struck.

Ponies which have been previously handled and ridden, generally turn more readily to the left than to the right, on account of the custom of handling and leading horses on the near side, and of riding them more with the left hand than with the right. No matter how good a pony may otherwise be, he cannot be considered first-class at polo unless he will turn equally well on both sides. The best method of making a pony turn well to the right on the ball, is to canter him in small circles to the right, while the rider keeps gently tapping the ball in the same direction. If we happen to miss the ball, which we cannot help doing sometimes, especially in a rough field, we should take the pony

Photo by] [SPORT & GENERAL.

Fig. 65.—Capt. J. Hardress Lloyd.

a little way past it, before halting and turning him; for if we pull him suddenly over it, we will get him into the habit of slowing up and stopping over the ball, which is almost as bad a fault as shying off the ball.

After a pony has been thoroughly broken to stick and ball, he should be played, if possible, in a cantering game; but should on no account be played in a fast match until he is fairly perfect in company at a canter. As all ponies go better in company than by themselves, it is much better for two or three men to train their ponies together than singly. When this cannot be done, the owner will find that the education of his pupil will be greatly accelerated by getting, for instance, a stable boy to canter about with him, even if he cannot trust the lad with a stick.

When training my own young ponies to stick and ball, I always practise several of them at a time, hitting a ball round and round a big field, and make them pass and repass one another, the different riders taking their turns to hit the ball. This practice checks the tendency which the ponies might otherwise have of racing against each other and of pulling. When my youngsters are steady at this kind of work, I put them into a cantering game, two or three a side, taking great care that they do not go out of a collected canter, and that they are not frightened by being hit by ball or stick. As their education progresses, I increase the speed of the games. By being brought on gradually like this, they have but little inducement to become pullers, or to learn tricks like

shying off the ball, being afraid to face other ponies, etc.

When breaking a pony to stick and ball, it is most important to devote all one's attention to the pony, and not to one's own practice at the pony's expense.

I have made the foregoing remarks with reference to the training of ordinary English ponies. Some exceptional ponies require hardly any training, and will play right off; others will take months and months of care and patience, and a few will never learn to play at all. By adopting the directions I have given, the percentage of unplayable ponies will be found to be very small. Foreign ponies, such as Arabs, Barbs, Egyptians, Argentines, Africans and Americans, do not, as a rule, take nearly so much trouble to train as English ponies. Generally, they have better mouths, and are not so high couraged, or, at least, possess more placid tempers. The majority of them play polo with very little training. Many Americans and Argentines have been used as cow ponies, which is about the best training a polo pony can have—any good cow pony makes a polo pony at once. Geldings, as a rule, are more amenable to discipline than stallions, and have just as much, if not more, pluck. Entires, particularly Barbs, have often an annoying trick of looking round and trying to bite any pony which may be alongside, instead of galloping their best.

Ponies which have advanced to a certain extent in their polo education, but which are addicted to some awkward tricks, such as pulling and shying

off the ball, will, if turned to grass during the winter, often forget their tricks of the previous season, although they will remember the valuable lessons they received. I think the reason of this is that ponies frequently get sick and tired of being pulled about and trained to polo, and that the tricks they pick up are merely signs of temper, or because their mouths get hurt, their legs and feet sore, and their health upset. After a winter's run at grass, they come up cool and sound, and are ready to start fair with their lessons, which were previously a source of irritation and discomfort. The success of this plan, especially in the case of a puller, will be greatly promoted by re-mouthing the pony in a light bridle, such as a snaffle or half-moon Pelham, when he comes into work again.

CHAPTER VII

POLO PONY GEAR

Bits and bridles—Saddles—Whip—Spurs—Bandages and boots

BITS AND BRIDLES

I AM often asked by players to suggest a bit with which they can hold their pulling pony. In most cases the cause of pulling and other bridle faults, lies in the brain and not in the mouth, and we would employ our time better by trying to remove it by breaking, than by seeking after a particular kind of bit. The two principal causes which make ponies pull at polo are excitability and pain. We see these causes at work in a pony which, having got excited in a gallop, for instance, gets pulled up short by a job in the mouth, the pain of which adds to the pony's excitement and prompts him to fight against the bit. In the selection of a bridle, our object should be to find one which will be powerful enough to stop the pony, but which will accomplish its purpose with as little pain as possible. There are many ponies which will pull desperately in severe bridles, but which will go easily in light ones. A pony with a perfect mouth can be ridden in almost any bridle by a man with

perfect hands; the latter, however, being as difficult to find as the former. A pony to have a

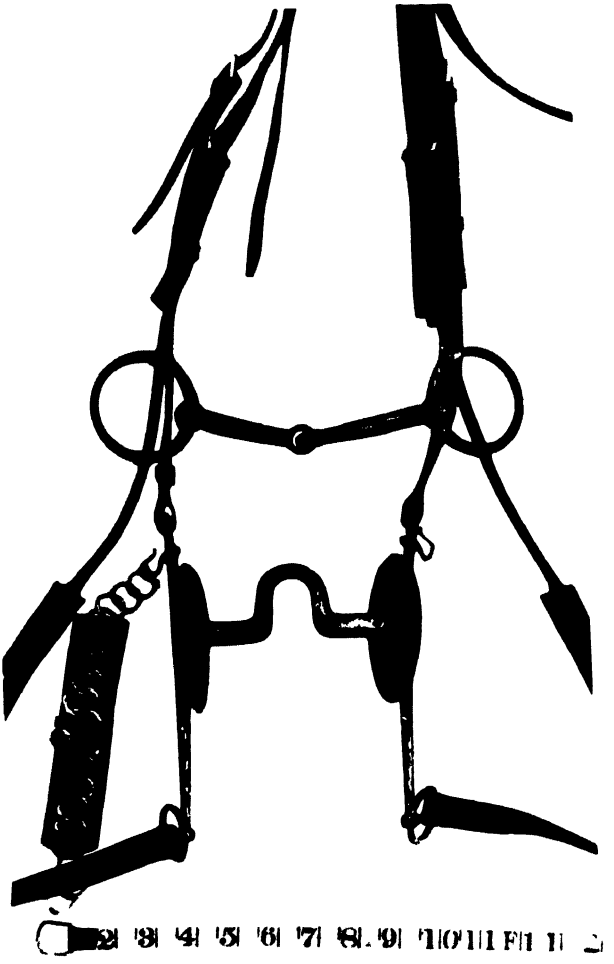


Fig 66.—Stanstead bit with gag snaffle and leather guards

perfect mouth for polo must, when going at full speed, be capable of being readily turned with a loose rein, and of being halted in a stride or two.

A pony with an ordinary mouth for hacking purposes will often be a puller according to the polo acceptation of the term; for although he may bend nicely to the rein when going slow, he will catch hold a bit (which he ought not to do if intended for polo) at top speed.

The most difficult kind of pony to cure of pulling is the hot-headed animal which gets excited whenever he goes fast. There are many such ponies which are good hacks and are quiet in harness, but which are perfectly useless for polo; because pace has such an exciting effect on them that it drives them almost mad. Although I have had many hot-headed animals through my hands, I have never succeeded in making any of them into decent polo ponies; and consequently nothing would now induce me to buy a pony, no matter how good-looking he was, if I had any suspicion that he was hot-headed. The use of a severe bit is of no avail for curing this vice, which in extremely rare cases may be conquered by time and patience.

The vice of pulling, is, as a rule, caused by pain. The most likely spot for injury, and consequent pain, to occur is the bars of the mouth, which are often cut and bruised by the mouthpiece of the curb bit. The only cure for this is not to put a bit in the pony's mouth till it is all healed up.

Defects of the teeth are another cause of pulling. A pony's upper grinders often get too long and rough at the outside edges, which causes them to cut the inside of the cheeks, and makes the animal irritable, inclined to throw his head about, and pull. In such cases, the outside edges of the

grinders require filing, and when that is done, all irritable symptoms will cease.

Every day, after playing polo, we should carefully examine our ponies' mouths, particularly the bars of the mouth and the parts under the tongue, which by rough handling are apt to be cut severely, with the possible result of an abscess or diseased bone. We should also look at the chin-groove, to

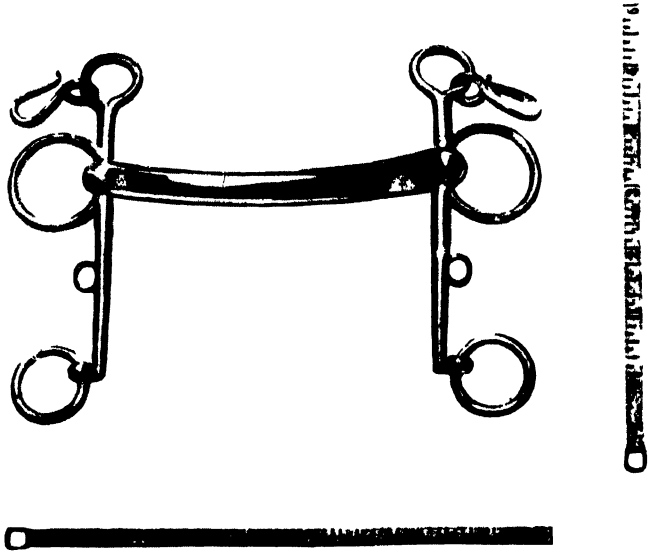


Fig. 67.—Half moon Pelham bit

see if it has been hurt by the curb chain; and at the corners of the lips, which are apt to get cut by the snaffle.

An animal with a sore chin should be played without a curb chain, or, if that is not practicable, the curb chain should be provided with a leather or felt guard, or passed through an india-rubber tube about four inches long (see Fig. 71). If the

corners of the lips become chafed, I would recommend a half-moon Pelham to be substituted for the double bridle, or leather guards, as in Fig. 66, to be used, in order to protect the corners of the lips from contact with the rings of the bridoon.

The height of the port should be limited to that which would be sufficient to relieve the tongue of pressure; and should on no account be so high as to touch, let alone hurt, the roof of the mouth. The only three legitimate ways for increasing the

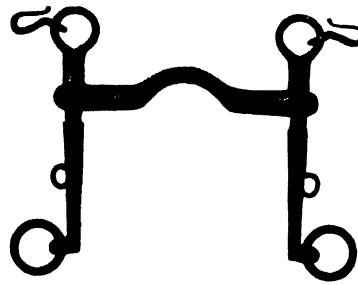


Fig. 68.—Ward Union bit.

severity of a curb are: (1) tightening the curb chain; (2) lengthening the lower arm of the cheek-piece; and (3) using a nose band. With a double bridle, we may increase its severity by using a twisted bridoon instead of a plain one.

We should make a careful study of each case, and not improbably may have to try several bridles before the right one is found. The bridle which I find most useful, in all ordinary cases, is a bit and bridoon, heavy and smooth, with a sliding bar and a low port (Fig. 68). It is commonly called

a "Ward Union Bridle." Care should be taken that its mouthpiece is not too narrow; for the animal's lips are more apt to be pinched by a sliding bar than by a fixed mouthpiece. Large leather cheek-pieces (Fig. 66) are often advisable, in order to prevent chafing the lips. The length of the lower arm of the cheek-piece of the bit may vary from three to four inches in exceptional cases the lower arm may be as long as five inches,

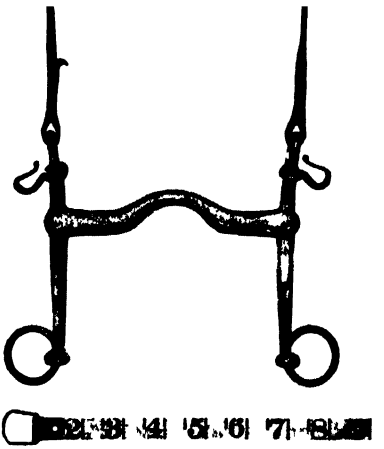


Fig. 69.—Short cheeked Curb bit.

but only in the case of a pony that is inclined to pull hard; that of the upper arm should not exceed two inches. In almost every bridle, the upper arm of the cheek-piece is made too long, the effect of which is that the curb chain when tightened, is pressed against the sharp edges of the lower jaw, instead of lying in the chin groove, as it will do if the upper arm of the cheek-piece is short (Figs. 69 and 70). The height of the port should be about

one and a half inches as a maximum; and the width of the mouthpiece from four and a half to five and a half inches, according to the size of the pony's mouth; I have all my mouthpieces made five inches in width inside measurement. The mouthpiece should on no account be too narrow; for it would then be apt to hurt the animal's lips. A pony from 14 hands to 14.2 seldom requires a bit narrower than five inches (inside measure-

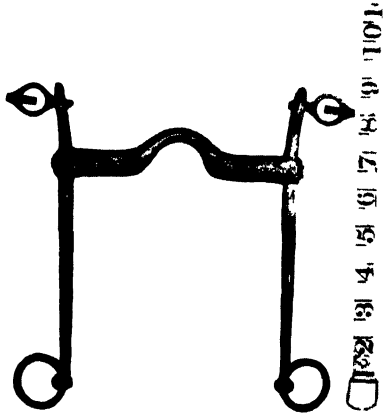


Fig. 70.—Long cheeked Curb bit.

ment). The curb chain should be heavy, flat and smooth, and will be all the better if covered with an india-rubber tube, or a leather guard (Fig. 71). Thin curb chains are an abomination. We should always employ a lip strap to keep the curb chain in its place, and should have the lip strap rings placed about one and three-quarter inches below the mouthpiece in all bridles, so as to prevent the curb chain slipping over the chin and

into the mouth of the pony. The bridoon should be smooth, round and not too heavy, with flat rings, and should be placed just high enough to touch, but not to wrinkle, the corners of the mouth. Thin snaffles are very irritating to ponies. A nose band, placed low down and tight enough to prevent the animal from opening his mouth too wide, should be used with every pony which is the least inclined to pull; for its presence will give us control over the whole of his head, and not only over his lower jaw, as would be the case without it. With

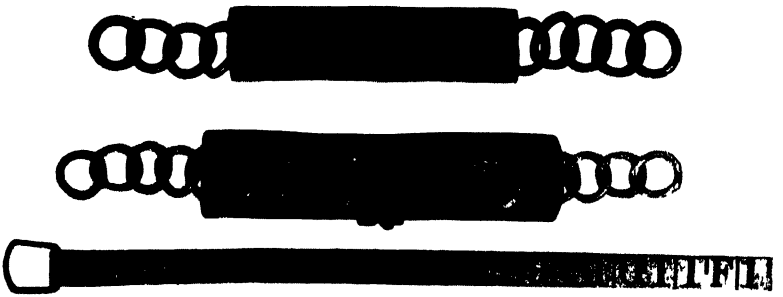


Fig. 71.—Curb chain protected by india-rubber tube; ditto, by leather guard.

a bridle made and applied as I have described, we can obtain great power over a pony, especially if we add a standing martingale fixed to the nose band.

The most generally useful bridles for bad pullers are the Stanstead bridle and the Stourton bridle. But the former requires a man with very good hands. (See Figs. 66 and 72.)

The Stourton bridle has a port with a half hinge; it acts very like a Hanoverian Pelham, but I find it more effective,

The half-moon Pelham (Fig. 67), or the Hartwell Pelham, in conjunction with a leather curb chain, is especially good for forming the mouth of a young pony, or for riding a very light-mouthed pony at polo. These bridles are particularly useful for ponies such as many Argentines, which do not like

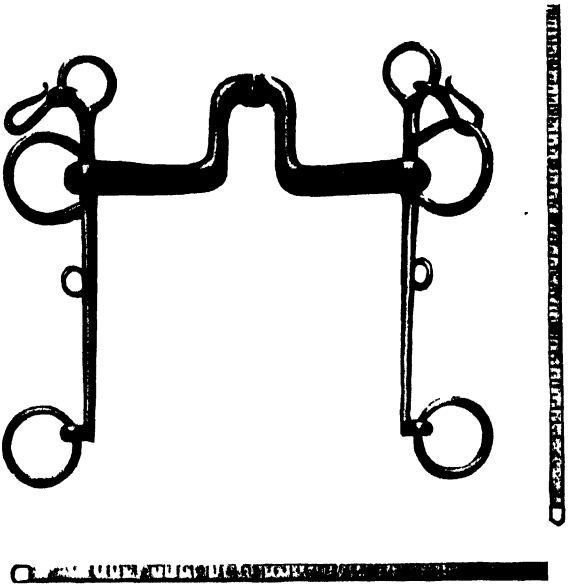


Fig. 72.—Stourton Pelham bit with half hinge in port; a useful bit for a puller.

two bits in their mouths. A curb bridle of some kind is almost invariably necessary for a pony at polo.

Besides the bits I have described, which will be quite sufficient for the needs of an ordinary stud, there are many others that may be used with advantage. We may often suit a pony's mouth

by altering the height of port and length of cheek of the ordinary hunting curb, or by covering the bit with india-rubber or leather. Such cruel bits as the Segundo and Chifney should not be used; for although they may be employed, hacking or hunting, by a man who has very good hands; they are too severe for polo, at which game a pony's

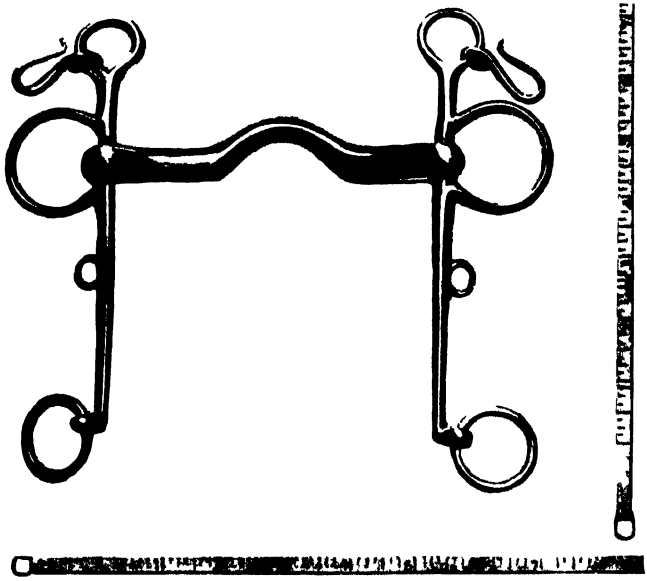


Fig 73 – Hartwell Pelham bit

mouth is unavoidably wrenched, and pulled about a good deal at times. In India, I used severe bits a good deal, until, on one occasion, I broke the lower jaw of the pony I was riding, and then gave them up for ever. After this pony, which was a hard puller, had recovered from the fracture, I tried him with such success in a short-cheeked hunting bridle, with both bit and bridoon wrapped

round with wash-leather, that he gave up pulling. This is only one of many instances of ponies pulling from pain. The Hanoverian Pelham with a low port (Fig. 74), is a useful bit for a pony that gets his head too low.

One of the worst tricks a polo pony can have is that of getting his tongue over the bit, which then acts solely on the sensitive bars of the mouth. Besides, it is one of the most difficult of all vices

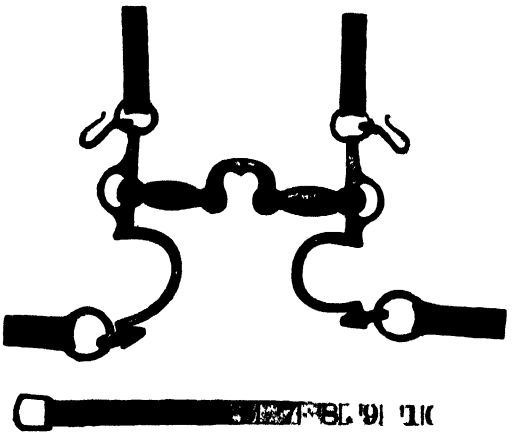


Fig. 74.—Hanoverian Pelham.

to cure. Of the many contrivances I have tried, including ladder bits and tongue layers, the most successful have been an ordinary gag (Fig. 75), a tongue-laying snaffle (Fig. 76), and tying the tongue. The gag has the disadvantage of being too severe for some really hot-headed ponies. Tying the tongue is done by means of a piece of tape passed over the tongue and under the chin. It should be made just tight enough not to slip off the tongue. The knot used is a single knot on the upper surface

of the tongue, and a double bow knot in the chin groove.

The most useful bridles for ponies with good mouths are :

1. The double bridle with shifting bars, with cheeks varying in length from five to seven inches (Fig. 77).
2. The Hartwell Pelham (Fig. 73).

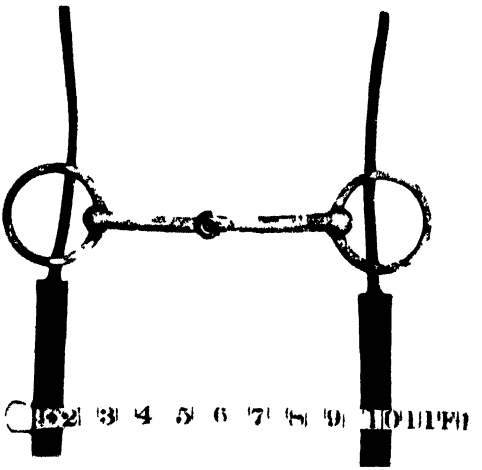


Fig. 75.—Gag snaffle

3. The Half-moon Pelham (Fig. 67).
4. The double bridle with fixed bar (Fig. 68).

For ponies with bad mouths :

1. The Stourton bridle (Fig. 72).
2. The Stanstead bridle (Fig. 66).
3. The Hanoverian Pelham (Fig. 74).

And for ponies that get their tongues over the bit :

A tongue-laying snaffle (Fig. 76).

If a man cannot manage a pony with any of the above bridles, it will not be easy to find any bit that will suit him.

It must be borne in mind that it requires better hands, and more delicate handling, to ride a pony with a fixed mouthpiece than with a shifting bar; because the jerk from the rider's hands is eased off a little by the action of the sliding mouthpiece, and does not fall so directly on the bars of the pony's mouth.

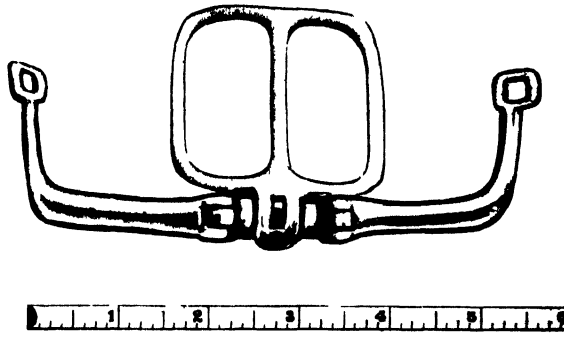


Fig. 76.—Tongue bit.

The illustrations for these bits have been supplied to me by Messrs. Whippy, Steggall and Flemming, of 30, North Audley Street, who have for many years been of the greatest assistance to me in working out what are the very best bridles for polo.

The standing martingale may be dispensed with at polo when the animal is perfectly trained, and, consequently, carries his head in the right position. Without this useful contrivance, very many good polo ponies, especially Arabs, would star-gaze, and

be found difficult to stop or keep under control. With ponies which raise and bring back their heads when they stop suddenly at full gallop, so as to throw their weight on to the hind quarters, this martingale, if used at all, should be long enough to allow them the free use of their heads for the purpose just mentioned, but no longer.

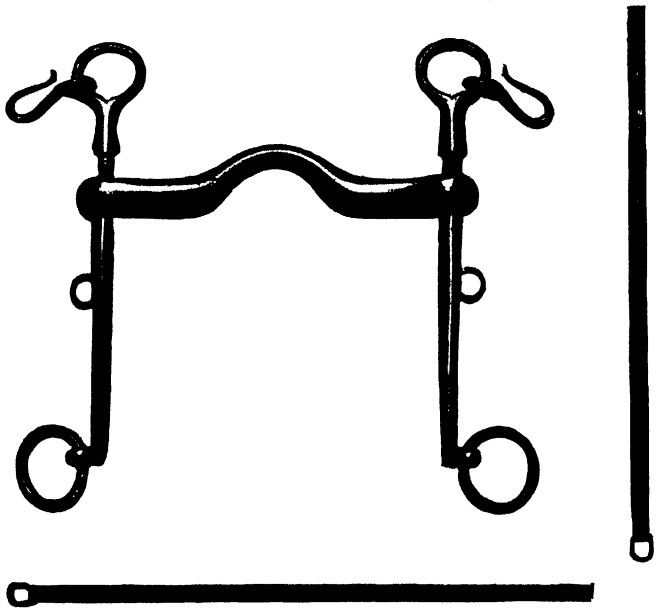


Fig 77 —Long cheeked sliding mouth bit.

In breaking a pony, a standing martingale will be found useful, except for those which have such perfectly shaped necks that they always carry their heads in the right position. For this purpose the martingale should be of such a length as to prevent the muzzle being raised higher than on a level with the top of the withers.

Many good players in England never use a

martingale at all; but, as a rule, they are the happy possessors of ponies with good mouths and with beautifully shaped necks, heads, and shoulders. On the other hand, in India most of the best players use a standing martingale on every pony, because, as far as I can see, they ride Arabs, which, unlike well-bred English ponies, seldom have their heads and necks well put on, or their shoulders sufficiently sloping. The inference to be drawn from this is that the necessity for the use of a standing martingale depends on the conformation of the forehand.

The rule I have laid down about allowing ponies which stop best with their heads in the air a long standing martingale, cannot be of universal application, because such wonderful performers as the famous team in India captained by the Maharajah of Jodhpur play their ponies with very short standing martingales, tied on to the nose band. The bridles they use have only a curb rein, and are without bridoons. They ride with a slack rein. Their method as regards Arabs must be sound; for no ponies in the world are handier or more perfectly trained.

No definite rule as to the length of a martingale can be laid down; so an intelligent study must be made of each pony's requirements, and the owner must find out for himself what will best suit particular cases. If his pony star-gazes with a long martingale, he must shorten it. If, as may often occur, the pony will not go up to his bit with a short martingale, it must be lengthened. As far as my own experience goes with English ponies, I find that I have to ride the majority of young ones

with a short martingale when training them. I lengthen it to play them in a game, and, as a rule,

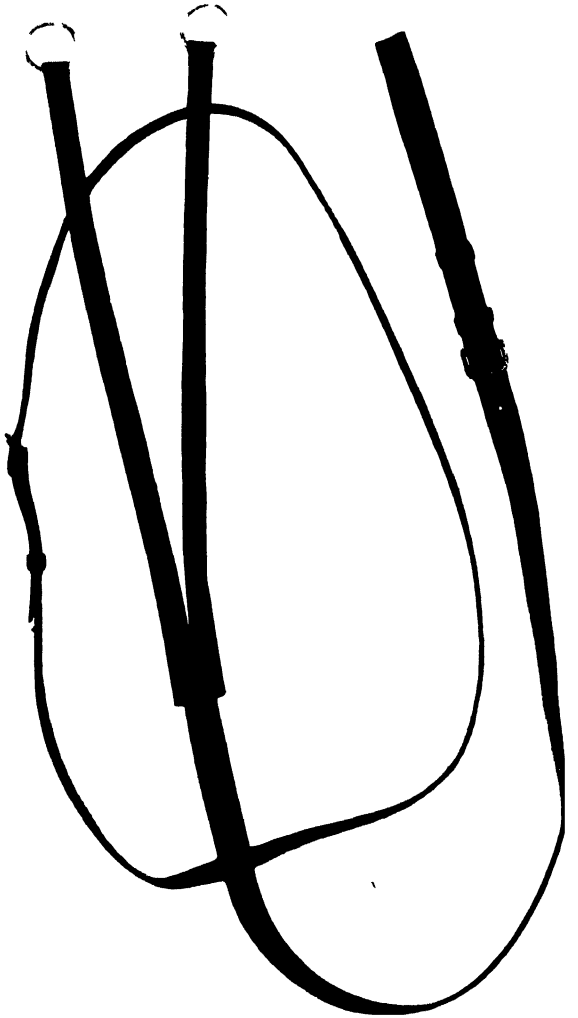


Fig. 78.—Lord Lonsdale's running martingale

dispense with it altogether when they are thoroughly trained.

I have seen very few Arabs which do not go better with a standing martingale than without one. I once possessed an Arab which I could not

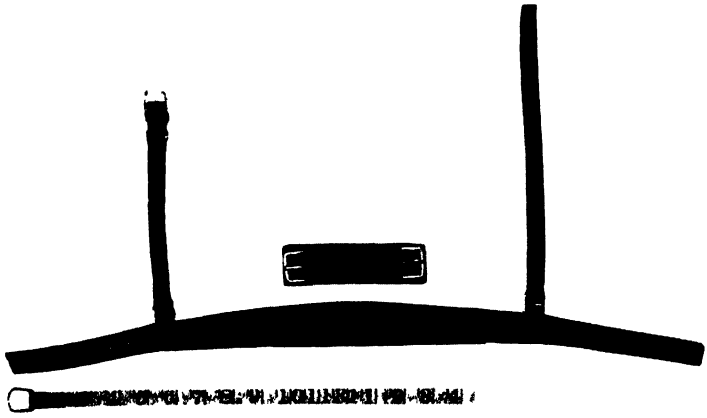


Fig. 79.—Nose band with pad removed

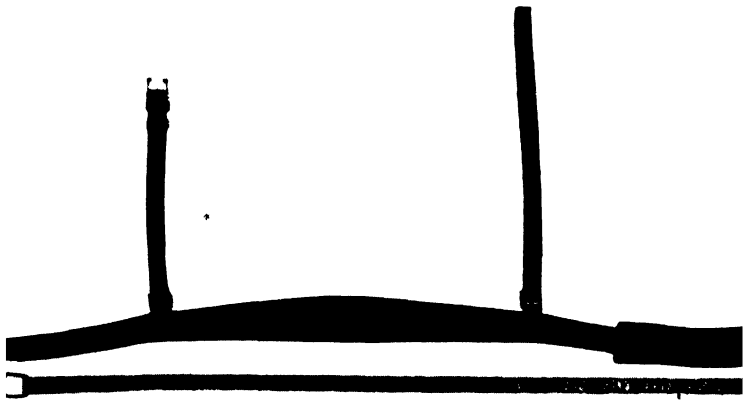


Fig. 80.—Nose band and pad.

keep on a polo ground at all until his former owner told me that the animal's muzzle had to be strapped to within six inches of his chest. I followed his

directions, and was then able to ride the pony in good matches with moderate comfort.

When driving with " the long reins " (page 148), or when riding either in the school or hacking, this martingale may be buckled on to the rings of the bridoon, which plan is especially useful with a puller ; but when playing polo, it is always better to fasten it to the nose band ; for we thereby save the pony's mouth from being hurt in the rough and tumble of the game.

I have not discussed the question of the running

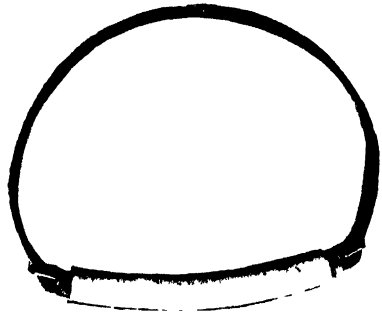


Fig. 81. -Ordinary nose band with rubber tube.

martingale (Fig. 78), as I do not as a rule advocate its use for polo ; the standing one being much more effective in every way.

Nose bands (Figs. 79 and 80) should be made about two and a half inches broad in front, so that the nose may not become chafed ; and should have a pad, or india-rubber tube, behind to protect the sensitive edges of the bones of the lower jaw, and buckles at each side, so that the nose band may be tightened or loosened, as may be required, without altering the position of the pad.

A standing martingale should be made with large long billets, so that it can be buckled comfortably over the nose band pad, or to the rings of the snaffle. The strap should be one and a half inches wide, and made the same shape all along to the division, so that it may pass through the buckle, which should be a strong one. This arrangement will enable the martingale to be let out to such an extent as to prevent a star-gazer hitting his rider in the face, or to be taken in so far that the pony's head will be practically strapped to his chest.

SADDLES

I think that players as a rule have a tendency to use too small saddles. I like a roomy hunting saddle (weighing, say, twelve pounds) in which I can move about, when hustling or reaching out for a ball. Besides, a big saddle is a great comfort to an indifferent horseman, and the increase in weight of, say, five pounds, will be more than made up to the pony by the extra bearing surface. Every pony should have his own saddle specially fitted for him. A leather-covered panel is excellent, as it stands wear well, does not soak up the perspiration, and does not require renewing so often as a serge or linen covered one. A leather numnah is a good protection to the back, and saves the lining of the panel from wear, and the stuffing from becoming wet and caked by sweat.

WHIP

Every polo player should learn to use a whip in his left hand while playing; for the simple fact that the rider carries one will make many ponies jump quickly into their bridles and gallop kindly. Its presence in his hand is no inconvenience if he does not wish to use it.

SPURS

Sharp spurs are never allowed in games, but are occasionally useful in training a regular slug. Spurs without rowels are sometimes an advantage with ordinary ponies for making them start quickly. Keen, first-class ponies do not need them, and they often cause an excitable one to pull. They are usually an assistance to a weak horseman.

BANDAGES AND BOOTS

We can afford protection to the legs of our ponies from blows of stick or ball by means of bandages or boots. There are two objections to the use of the former: first, they require special care in putting on, so that they will neither become undone during play nor hurt the legs by being too tight; and, secondly, they cannot be arranged so as to effectively protect the fetlocks without incurring the risk of their working loose. If a bandage on a fore leg becomes undone, it will remain attached to the leg by the tapes, and there will then be great

risk of the pony putting a hind foot on it, and thus tripping himself up. To obviate this danger, in the event of our electing to employ a bandage for work, we should begin applying it by leaving the end loose, either at the knee or fetlock (according as we wish to commence from above or from below), and after having taken two or three turns, we should

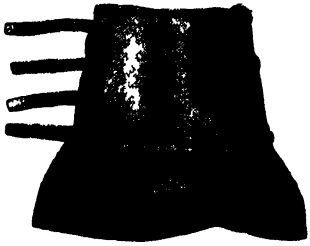


Fig 82.—Rugby polo boot; inside view.

Fig. 83.—Rugby polo boot; outside view.

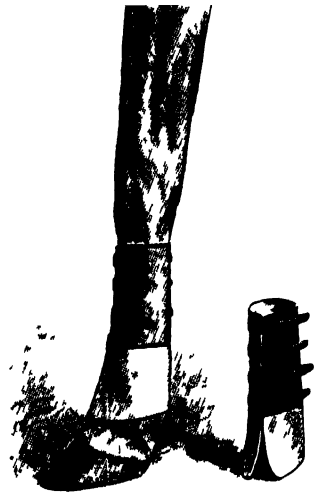


Fig. 84 – Rugby polo boot.

take hold of the loose end, lay it over the portion of the bandage which has been already applied, and then continue the turns until the bandage is ready to be tied on. If a bandage is put on too tightly, it is very apt to hurt the back tendons, and give the pony a big leg. Boots, made of thin felt, are as a rule preferable to bandages. They can be put on quickly and easily by any stable

lad; and, if they are properly made, they will protect the fetlocks without interfering with the action of these joints, and without lessening the closeness of their adhesion to their respective legs. Those I use on my ponies are the Rugby Club Polo Boots, which can be obtained from all the well-known saddlers (Figs. 82, 83 and 84). I would advise that each pony should have his own boots, the holes in the straps of which should be so marked that anyone can see at a glance at what length they ought to be buckled up.

Boots should not be put on till the pony reaches the polo ground, and should be taken off as soon as play is over; ponies should never be walked home any distance in boots.

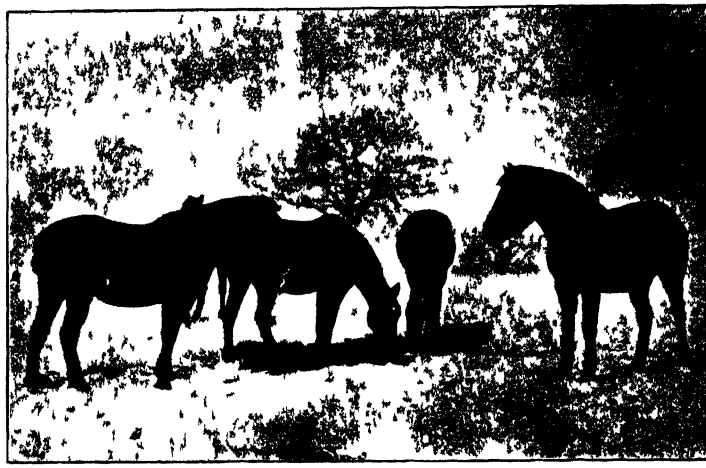


Photo by [M H HAYES

Fig 85.—Wintering ponies

CHAPTER VIII

POLO PONY MANAGEMENT

Wintering ponies—Conditioning ponies—Stable routine, feeding, and watering—Bedding—Stables—Using polo ponies in harness—Racing and chasing polo ponies—Treatment of a polo pony on the polo ground after a period of play—Saddlery

WINTERING PONIES

THE first question here is, what shall we do with our ponies from, say, the 1st September to the time it will be necessary to begin getting them fit for the 1st April? Although their welfare will be our chief consideration, economy and convenience may also have to be studied. Assuming that a pony has been in hard work during the preceding season, and that he does not require to be kept in

a sick box for veterinary treatment, the best thing for his general health, and for the soundness of his legs and feet, is to turn him out to grass for September and October, during which months the grass will be still growing and the dews will be heavy. For that time, supposing the grass is plentiful, he will do all the better for having no corn or hay, unless he is old (especially if he has not been turned out the previous autumn), delicate, or, if a foreigner, unacclimatised, in which cases he may get a couple of feeds of corn daily. The owner should see that the supply of grass is plentiful and good, and should remember that the larger the run is, the better. If the fields or paddocks are small, he should arrange to have the pasture grounds changed from time to time. He should on no account try the dangerous experiment of leaving the ponies to the tender mercies of an ordinary farmer, who, generally, has other work to attend to, is short handed, and is not well acquainted with the requirements of valuable horseflesh.

Having given our ponies a two months' run at grass, we have next to decide what to do with them in the winter. We must remember that ponies, as a rule, are hardier, sounder, and less liable to go wrong in their wind than big horses, and that they do well in the open, no matter how cold it may be, provided they have plenty of good grass to eat, and enough space in which to roam about freely. At the same time we must bear in mind that our ultimate object is to have our ponies perfectly fit by the 1st of April. We are

here placed in a different position to that which we occupied six months previously, when deciding the question of summering our hunters, which we were able, if we had chosen, to bring gradually into work during cub-hunting time, and in the early part of the season, when the blindness of the ditches may be an excuse for going slow and prudently. Polo ponies, however, have to be as fit as the proverbial fiddle, from the very first day of the season ; for in play we cannot, without spoiling the game for our comrades, spare our animals, beyond playing them for only one ten minutes instead of for two or three. Therefore, the wintering must be so arranged that any loss in hard muscle and wind may be regained, with a large increase of health and soundness, before the 1st of April. After their autumn run of two months, we may take them into the stable and have them regularly exercised, which is a method to be adopted only by those to whom expense is no object ; or we may keep them at grass until it is time to get them again into condition. I do not at all approve of turning them into loose boxes, as I think they would do much better at grass, especially in the way of exercise. Whichever method we adopt, we must remember that our animals will not thrive as well as they ought to do, unless we give them personal supervision, or unless we can leave them in charge of some perfectly trustworthy person. If we find that one or more of the ponies at grass cannot stand the cold and exposure, we should put them in a shed or stable and have them regularly exercised. Supposing that we adopt the

Fig. 86 —Mr. C. D. Miller on "Lady Grey."

sound and economical policy of keeping our ponies at grass during the winter, we must not forget that, although they will remain in health on grass alone, it is not sufficient in itself to enable them to keep their muscles in well-developed condition, and that the recovery of muscular development will cost more than its retention. Undoubtedly the best plan of managing ponies which are turned out in the winter is to shut them up in separate sheds at night, and give them a feed of corn and a liberal supply of good hay; another feed in the morning; and at noon a third feed put into feeding boxes in the field. Ponies done like this during the winter months, should be fit for any kind of polo on the 1st of April, if taken up on the 22nd of February, and put into work on the 1st of March. If economy be a great object, the owner can use his discretion whether to begin feeding with corn on the 1st of November, or to wait till later on. In this he should be guided by the amount of "keep" there is in the fields, and on the severity of the season. He should bear in mind that the earlier he begins to do his ponies well, the less corn and time will they require to get fit when taken up and put into work. Feeding is of more importance than shelter. Even when open sheds exist in the fields, ponies will not, as a rule, use them. Consequently, these buildings are not of much advantage, unless the ponies are shut up in them at night. It is a curious fact that even in the coldest and roughest nights in mid-winter, the majority of ponies seem to prefer lying out under a hedge or tree, even in the snow, to using the most comfortable shelter

provided for them. During the very severe winter of 1892–3, I put six valuable ponies into loose boxes, and fed them on the best of hay and oats. At the same time I turned six other ponies which I did not care so much about into some big grass fields without sheds, and gave them nothing in addition to what they could pick up, beyond a little rough hay and oat straw. For a whole month they had to get their food by shoving away the snow with their noses and fore feet, and yet they came up in better condition and with more flesh and muscle on them than the ponies which had been in loose boxes, but which had not been exercised. All these twelve ponies, however, took a long time, quite two-and-a-half months, to get into polo condition. Had the six turned-out ones been well fed during the months of December, January and February, they would not have taken half that time to have got fit. It is really extraordinary how well ponies will condition themselves when turned out, if they are fed as liberally and as regularly as they would be when in the stable. We obtain an excellent proof of the good effect of corn on turned-out ponies, from the fact that after the morning feed, they will almost invariably have a gallop about together; but if they are not fed, they will seldom go out of a walk. It is evident that this morning gallop is a capital means for maintaining their muscle, and keeping their wind clear.

I have found that the best food for ponies when turned out is crushed maize. All the corn should be crushed and mixed with a liberal allowance of

Fig. 87.—Mr. G. A Miller on "Rasper."

old hay cut up into chaff. A good daily ration for a pony during November, December, January and February, would be five or six pounds of maize and ten pounds of hay. If there is plenty of keep in the fields, the ration can be cut down in quantity.

CONDITIONING PONIES

A week after the ponies come up from grass, I like to give them a mild dose of physic, say three drachms of aloes, after which they will be ready to start regular long exercise in about a week's time. Taking five weeks' work as sufficient to get them ready to play on the 1st April, I would, therefore, advise that they should be taken up about the 15th of February. Long walking exercise on roads is the best thing for conditioning ponies, especially as regards their legs and feet, which, if the animals are gross, will take longer to get hard and fit than their bodies. Half the sprains and lamenesses which occur at the beginning of a season arise from ligaments, tendons, and bones being put to unaccustomed work. Besides, when a pony's legs have been hardened by exercise, blows take little effect on them, whereas a comparatively trivial knock may give a pony that is out of condition a big leg, which may necessitate the animal being rested and put on soft food for about a week, with the result that he may get thrown back so much that he will take a long time to get fit again. The more work a horse or pony gets, the better, so long as his appetite and condition continue good, and

his legs and feet remain sound. The average hunting-stud groom loves to have all his work done by nine o'clock in the morning, and then shut up his animals in their stable for the remainder of the day. His idea of daily exercise is doing about eight or nine miles, principally at a walk, with a little trotting. The first day the owner goes out, he will perhaps ride (or have his horse ridden) ten miles to the meet, hunt him three hours, covering, say, sixteen miles, and have him ridden back another ten miles. This not immoderate amount of walking, trotting, galloping, and jumping, which on occasions may be easily increased to a total of fifty miles, will be more than equivalent to a whole week's work given by the stud groom; and then the owner will be astonished to find next morning that the horse's legs are filled all round, and that the animal is stiff and sore in every joint. The same remarks apply to ponies, except that the polo pony groom is, as a rule, inclined to give his animals one hour's work instead of two. Previous to playing, ponies should do from three to four hours' work a day, with a lot of trotting and cantering during the third week, and should wind up the last week with walking, trotting and cantering work and two good short gallops a day. Ponies conditioned like this will be well fortified against sprains, blows, and other accidents from which they would be very liable to suffer during the season if they had begun to play in an unfit state. I have taken for granted that the ponies have continued in lusty health all through. If they are thin and poor to start with, it will

probably take about three months to get them up to concert pitch.

Work, and plenty of it, in addition to that at polo, is necessary to keep a pony fit, especially if he is not played regularly. Many men who play polo only see their ponies, except to ride them, at most four times, sometimes only once or twice, a week, for two periods of ten minutes each day. Besides the question of fitness, the fact remains that many ponies are uncomfortable mounts at polo from being too fresh. We have, therefore, three good reasons for giving our ponies lots of work, namely, to make them fit, to keep them sound, and to render them comfortable to ride. Ponies which are somewhat infirm will, of course, require more lenient treatment; but even they should be given as much work as they can safely stand. Many young, high-couraged ponies are often spoiled by being played when too fresh. I have often heard men complain that they could not play their ponies because their animals were too impetuous, which was entirely the fault of the respective owners, who, if they had given their ponies three or four hours' walking exercise in the morning before playing, would have had far pleasanter rides. The fact of many ponies having to go from six to ten miles to the polo ground, has a most beneficial effect on their spirits and temper. I always give my own young ponies from two to four hours' walking and slow trotting exercise every morning up and down a hilly grass field, except on the day after playing, when I allot them only sufficient to remove their stiffness, for

which one hour will be quite enough. The good effect on legs and feet of this hour's work will be greatly increased if the exercise can be given early in the morning in a grass field where the herbage is long, and while the dew is still on it. Even a better plan, if practicable, is to have them first walked about up to their knees and hocks in water.

STABLE ROUTINE, FEEDING, AND WATERING

Strict regularity should be observed in the feeding of ponies, and the requirements of each of them should be separately studied; for what will suit one, may not answer with another. The following arrangement of hours and diet will be found applicable to the average pony in hard polo work:—

6 a.m.: The stable should be opened at this hour, and the ponies should get a few go-downs of water (say, a third of a bucket full), and half a feed of oats (which, if good, will weigh one and a quarter pounds), and a little chaff. If a full feed be given, the ponies, as a rule, will not have time to eat it while the stable is being roughly cleaned and the bedding swept to one side, before they are taken out to exercise. Even if they are allowed to finish it, they cannot usually digest it properly while being worked, as we may see by their tendency to scour at this time under such circumstances. Too much water in the early morning will also increase their liability to diarrhœa during exercise given shortly afterwards.

6.30 a.m.: Exercise till 9 a.m. or 9.30 a.m. on

Fig 88 —Capt. L C. D. Jenner on " Lorna Doone "

ordinary days, and till 7.30 a.m. on days after playing polo. When they come in from exercise, they should first of all get as much water as they will drink, and then have a feed (two and a half pounds) of corn, and four or five pounds of good old hay. When the groom has given this, he should go and have his breakfast, and leave the ponies in peace to feed. After he returns from breakfast, the ponies should be well dressed, and the stable put right.

12 noon : A full supply of water, a feed of oats ; but no hay. The groom can now clean his saddlery, and hang it up ready to put on before 1 p.m., at which hour he will go to dinner. He can have his ponies ready on the polo ground at 3 o'clock, even if he has to go four miles to it. If the distance is much further than this, he must clean his saddles and bridles overnight, and finish his dinner earlier. On non-polo days, between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m., the man should give his ponies a second good dressing, and exercise any of them which have not had sufficient work in the morning, or clean his saddlery.

At 6 p.m. Full allowance of water, a feed of oats, and about eight pounds of hay.

In this way, a good groom can look after three ponies well during the polo season. Plenty of work will keep the men out of mischief, especially if they are by themselves in a livery stable. It is much better to have one man to three ponies, provided he rides well, and to hire a boy every polo day to help to hold the ponies on the ground, than to employ two men to look after three ponies, and thus encourage idleness. Two men will, however,

be necessary for four ponies which are regularly played. A groom who is in charge of three ponies can, at exercise, ride one and lead the other two, one on each side, in a field.

Some ponies do well on nine pounds (three and a half feeds) of the best old oats a day; others require more; but twelve pounds is sufficient for the biggest-framed and hungriest pony. From ten to twelve pounds of hay, most of it to be given at night, is a good allowance. We can give the oats mixed with a couple of double handfuls of chaff (hay cut up short in a chaff cutter).

If oats have an undue tendency to make a pony's dung loose, we may with advantage bruise the oats, and before giving them, allow the pony some hay to eat. The precaution of giving hay before feeding, giving it at feeding time, mixing it in the form of chaff in the corn, and bruising the oats, are adopted with the object of making the horse eat more slowly and masticate his corn more thoroughly than he would otherwise do. We can be certain that a pony bolts his corn, only by the fact that he does not digest it, which we can see if it passes out in the dung without having been fully acted upon by the digestive fluids, or if it produces diarrhœa. Dry bran, say a couple of pounds a day, mixed in the corn, will help to check a tendency to looseness in the bowels, probably on account of the presence of the bran obliging the animal to chew his oats better than he would do if the bran was absent. Bran prepared in India contains a larger amount of flour than English bran, and appears, apparently for this reason, to be more nutritious.

Fig. 89.—Mr. F. A. Gill on "Patsy."

The good results obtained by giving remounts a large proportion of bran in their corn, when sending them to South Africa on board ship, shows that bran is a valuable food. Its mode of administration, and that of other feeding stuffs for use in the East, are fully discussed in Hayes' *Training and Horse Management in India.*

A little meadow or rye grass, clover, lucerne, comfrey or carrots may be regularly given with advantage, even when a pony is in the hardest work; but the amount should be kept within such moderate limits that the green food or roots may not have any tendency to unduly distend the stomach and intestines of the ponies which eat it, or to make them scour. On Saturday nights all the ponies may get a mash made of bran, bran and linseed, or boiled barley mixed with them.

It is a good general rule always to leave water with the ponies, so that they can take it when they want it. There will then be no doubt about their getting enough. In this case, the bucket should be left in a corner of the stable away from the manger; for some horses will slop the water all over their corn if the bucket is kept close to it. If it is not convenient to have a bucket of water always within their reach, they should be invariably given as much water as they choose to drink before every feed, and whenever they come in from exercise. Some ponies, like many of ourselves, are fond of taking an occasional sip of fluid with their food, which they will not relish unless they are allowed to do so. I need hardly say that such ponies should always have water within reach.

BEDDING

The best kind of bedding is undoubtedly good wheaten straw. When economy has to be studied, sawdust and moss litter are excellent substitutes. Against the use of both of these kinds of bedding there is the slight objection that contact with them removes the gloss off the coat; a fact which is not of much importance in the case of ponies that are clothed when in the stable. Moss litter, and probably sawdust to a less extent, are apt to injuriously affect the soles and frogs, unless the feet are frequently (at least, three times a day) picked out, and unless the bed is kept dry. Neither of these economical substitutes look so well in the stable as straw. As they are very absorbent, their fouled portions should be removed every morning and evening. Moss litter (peat moss) makes an excellent manure, and, unlike straw manure, need not be kept to rot. Mixing it with wood shavings, which can be procured very cheaply, if not for the mere carting away, from the yard of any builder or carpenter, is a good way to keep it dry without much attention, and consequently may be practised with ponies which are wintered, or horses which are summered on it. Sawdust is almost useless for manure unless kept for a long time to rot, when it should be mixed with some other kind of manure. The bedding, whatever material is used, should be removed, and the floor of the stall or box swept clean and dry every morning when the stable is mucked out. I like to let my

ponies stand on the bare floor for two or three hours a day, as I think this practice helps to harden their feet. The use of peat moss or sawdust is an excellent preventative against ponies eating their bedding.

Apart from the question of gloss on the coat, it is a mistake to suppose that a pony dirties himself more on peat moss than on straw. The contrary is, I think, the case if we may judge by the fact that a white horse does not stain so easily when kept on it, as when bedded down on straw.

STABLES

Can hardly be too cold, provided there is no draught, and that the ponies have plenty of clothing. The ventilation should be at the roof or high up in the walls. Colds, coughs, influenza, roaring, cracked heels and other diseases are far more rare in cold stables than in hot ones. It is best for stables to have no drains, which, if they exist, should be flushed out with disinfectant from time to time, and kept clean. As a disinfectant, we may use one part of either crude carbolic acid or phenyle in twenty parts of water, or dry gypsum. Whitewashing the walls, ceiling and floor will keep them in a sanitary condition.

USING POLO PONIES IN HARNESS

Although circling a pony with the long reins on foot (Figs. 57 and 58) is much the better plan for keeping him in exercise; still, if it is a matter of

convenience, we may occasionally use him between the shafts. We should remember that harness work is apt to spoil his action (particularly if breast harness is employed instead of a collar), teach him to pull, and make him heavy in front. No young polo pony should be put into harness until he has been thoroughly broken in to polo, so that he may not acquire too much knee action from trotting, and may not become heavy on his forehand. Unambitious polo players, who have only second or third-class ponies, need not of course be so particular about the question of action and mouth as men who aspire to play with distinction in first-class matches. There are, however, some rare and invaluable treasures in pony flesh which no kind of work seems to hurt, and which can be moderately driven both winter and summer without impairing their efficiency at polo. Even their power of resisting deterioration has its limits.

RACING AND CHASING POLO PONIES

As a great rule, nothing spoils polo ponies so much as racing or steeplechasing them; for both these sports teach them to pull and to extend themselves in a manner which is totally different to that which is required even in the fastest gallop at polo, it makes them excitable, and diverts their attention from the game. Even here, as at harness work, we may meet with some exceptionally intelligent ponies which recognise the fact that different kinds of games require different methods of play, and accordingly regulate their movements

to suit the nature of the work at which they are engaged. The best instance of this that I can call to mind is the pony Charlton (Fig. 45), which used to play polo equally well the day after a severe race as the day before it. Many of the best ponies have, however, been bought off the racecourse.

TREATMENT OF A PONY ON THE POLO GROUND AFTER A PERIOD OF PLAY.

A pony, after ten minutes of hard play, wants careful treatment, in order to bring him up fresh again for his next turn.

A couple of quarts of water should be given him, especially on a hot day. This will be just sufficient to wash his mouth out, quench his thirst, and freshen him up. His head, mouth, and nostrils should be carefully sponged over, also his dock and sheath.

The girths must be loosened at once, and a second man, if possible, should set to work and scrape him all over. He may be then rubbed dry with chamois leathers, and should be walked about for a few minutes till cool. When cool he should be wiped over with a clean cloth, and got ready for his turn.

This can all be done in twelve minutes, but it is of course advisable on ordinary occasions that a pony should only play two periods in a match, which will give him more than twenty-five minutes' rest.

After the match he may be freely watered. When the pony goes back to his stable, he may

have as much water as he likes to drink, and should be given a feed of hay; he may then be well dressed and made comfortable for the night, and be fed an hour after his arrival in the stable. A mash once a week on Saturday night is quite sufficient for polo ponies in ordinary hard work.

SADDLERY

All girths and linings to saddles for polo should be of leather, which can be kept soft and in good condition with soap and neatsfoot oil.

The best stuffing for saddles is felt, which, though too hard for hunting, acts better than anything else for polo.

CHAPTER IX

VARIOUS BREEDS OF POLO PONIES

General remarks — English ponies — Arabs — Egyptians — Syrians — Barbs — Argentines — North Americans — Californian ponies — Mexicans Montana ponies — Gulf Arabs or Persians—Indian country-breds—South African ponies —Australasians—Canadians—Importation of ponies

GENERAL REMARKS

THE different breeds of ponies have their respective merits, which may be profitably studied by the intending purchaser, the nature of whose weight, strength, horsemanship or pocket may be better suited by one class of animal than by another. Besides, the demand for well-bred galloping ponies so far exceeds the supply, that various foreign countries are drawn upon to meet it. Not only has the number of players increased, but the improvement in the game necessitates the use of a class of pony which will be always comparatively difficult to find.

The principal breeds of ponies now played in England are: (1) English, by which term I wish to include Irish, Welsh and Scotch; and (2) Americans, including those from the Argentine Republic, California, Texas, Virginia and Montana. There are also a few instances of Arabs, Australians,

Barbs, Syrians, Egyptians, Mexicans, Canadians and South Africans or Cape ponies being used for the English game.

During the last few years Eastern ponies have gone very much out of fashion among English players, and I have noticed an increasing tendency to augment the undoubtedly insufficient supply of

Fig. 90.—Mr Walter Jones's "Surprise"

polo ponies, by importations from the Argentine Republic, and from the United States, instead of from Algeria, Tunis, Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt and India. The principal reasons for this change are as follows:

The number of good well-trained English ponies has greatly increased during late years, on account

of the growing popularity of polo in country parts, where the members of the new clubs are constantly on the look-out for likely ponies, many of which, when trained, come into the market. Also, the raising of the height to 14.2 is all in favour of the English pony, which as a rule is heavier for his height than foreigners; and besides, the bigger he is, the easier it is to get him of a high-class blood

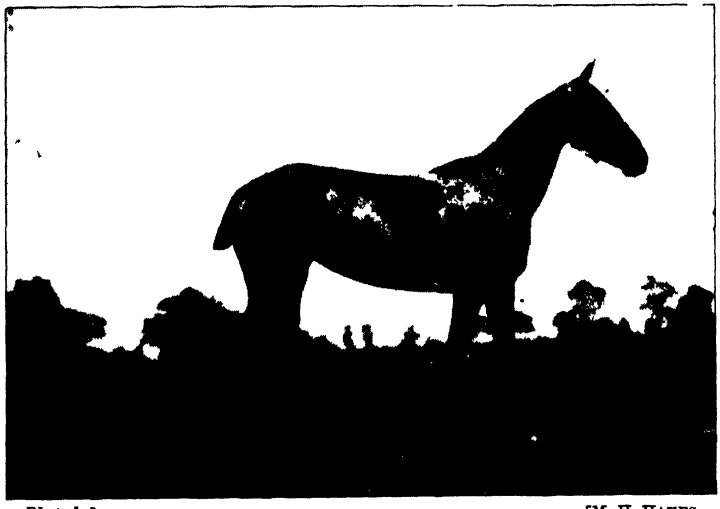


Photo by] [M. H. HAYES.

Fig. 91.—A good stamp of light-weight thorough-bred up to 12 stone.

type. Hence, at 14.2, an Arab has little or no chance with him, although there might not be so much difference between them at fourteen hands. Few Eastern ponies can go through dirt, carry weight, or stay; and it has been found by experience that a team mounted on them has but a poor chance against another team on English ponies, especially in the final twenty minutes of a tight match and on heavy ground. They become worn

down more by the superior weight and staying power, than by the greater speed of the English-bred animals. At present, there are extremely few Arabs playing in England.

Probably the chief reason which has brought Eastern ponies into disrepute, is the reputation they have acquired of being liable to fall on the slightest provocation. As a rule they are light and weedy, have inferior shoulders, and when they fall, they come down all of a heap, with scarcely an effort to save themselves. On the contrary, English and American ponies, like Irish hunters, seem to have always a spare leg, recover themselves, and get out of difficulties with extraordinary cleverness. Men who have ridden Eastern ponies during the last few years have had more than their proper share of bad falls. As the demand for good polo ponies far exceeds the supply, ponies from North, and especially from South, America have largely taken the place of Eastern animals, which is a move in the right direction; because, owing to their large infusion of English blood, they more nearly approach the home type than any other breed, except Australian ponies, which, owing to the great distance, have not yet come into the English market in large numbers. The American ponies we have seen are sure-footed and can carry weight; but only a few of the very best ones can gallop as fast or stay as well as English ponies, especially with a heavy weight or in deep ground.

From a painting by] [H F Lucas Lucas

Fig 92 —"Bridesmaid'

From a sketch by] [H F Lucas Lucas

Fig. 93 —Mr G A Miller's "Jack in-the-Box"

ENGLISH PONIES

Any of the old breeds of ponies belonging to these islands, whether Shetland, Welsh, New Forest, Exmoor, or Dartmoor, are perfectly useless for polo by reason of their small size and want of pace.

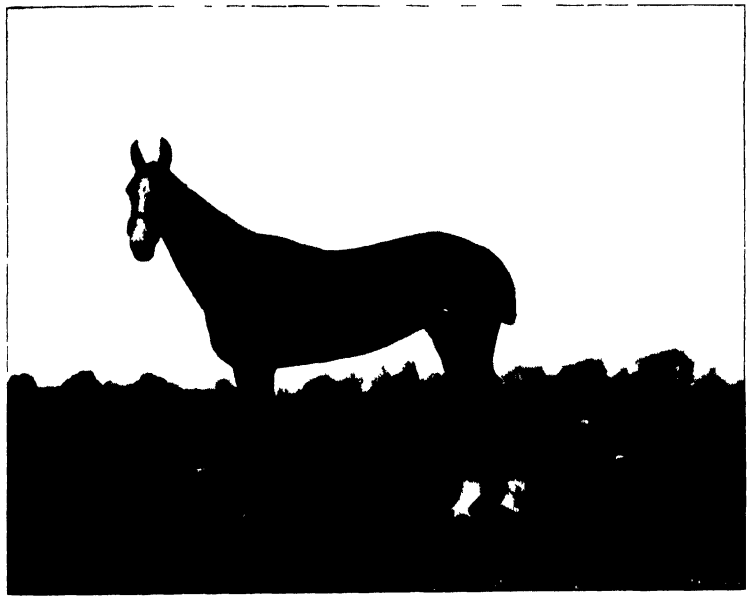


Photo by] [M. H. HAYES.

Fig. 94.—A good stamp of pony up to 12 stone 7 lbs.

I would extend the same remark to all common-bred ponies of larger size, especially those of Hackney blood. The great love of blood entertained by breeders in Ireland makes that country the best in the world for finding ponies suitable for polo; although I have known but few that have been specially bred for the game in that country. As

a rule, an Irish breeder tries to get a hunter, or failing that, a smart trapper; for his countrymen love to drive a bit of blood. From the Irish animals which are too small for hunters, we get the large majority of our polo ponies. Fortunately, for many generations back in Ireland there have been few sires which were not practically, if not actually, thorough-bred. Even the large majority of the so-called half-bred sires had the letters "h.b." after their respective names, only because they or one or more of their ancestors, though thorough-bred, were not entered in the stud book, in order to get the seven pounds allowance at racing, when that rule was in force. Although several Hackney stallions have been introduced into Ireland, there is not much danger of their contaminating the hunter class; for the Irish breeders know their business, and are very conservative in their ideas as regards the value of good blood.

The best English (and by English are included Irish, Scotch and Welsh) ponies are as a rule chance-bred animals, many of the best of them having been bred with the object of getting hunters or racehorses.

I really believe the best horse in the world to be the weight-carrying thorough-bred, or almost thorough-bred, English polo pony. They can be used for any purpose except for weight-carrying hunters. There are no better or more untiring hacks for long distances, or for light cavalry remounts; for long journeys in harness they cannot be beaten.

This is not to be wondered at, for if they were

two or three inches bigger many of them would be winning races on the flat and across country, for they are of much higher class than are any but the very best blood hunters.

Indeed, several well-known ponies, as Little Fairy, Tip, Maystar (Fig. 48), and Golden Sunset, did win such races in spite of their small size before they were put to polo. Very many others won pony races.

Fig 95.—Mr Leaf's Welsh mare "Nancy"

In my last edition of this book I wrote that there were two types of polo ponies of the highest class—viz., the "hunter" and the "racehorse"; but I have come to the conclusion that the best of them approximate in type so much that there is really only one perfect stamp for the very fast game in vogue, and that type is the miniature racehorse with substance.

The light-weight, long striding, long legged, racing weed (see Fig. 55) is of no use. Such ponies as I describe must have good shoulders, short backs, sufficient bone to carry the weight required, a good rein, and, above all, activity and good action, for action carries weight.

Conceit (Fig. 54) was given in the second edition of this book as a good type of the dwarf racehorse, and Siren (Fig. 44) as a type of the blood hunter in miniature.

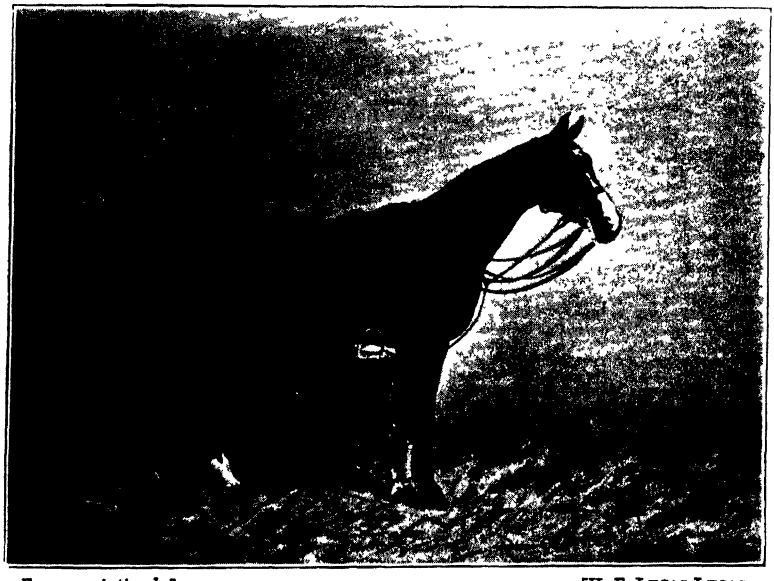
But, really, if one comes to examine their make and shape there is very little difference between them. Both have good quarters and short backs, good shoulders and plenty of bone. Both are nearly thorough-bred, if not quite.

Dock Conceit, and there would be but little difference apparent.

Look through the illustrations in this book and compare the make and shape of Marengo (Fig. 96), Sailor (Fig. 97), Maystar (Fig. 48) and Red Lance (Fig. 98), with Worcester (Fig. 52), Siren (Fig. 44), Luna (Fig. 41), Matchbox (Fig. 42), Charlton (Fig. 45), Blue Sleeve (Fig. 99), and Mademoiselle (Fig. 46), and it will be found that they are built much on the same lines, the great difference being in substance.

Clean thorough-bred ponies have perhaps longer and more sloping hind quarters, but this appearance is largely enhanced by their being undocked. Immediately a pony is docked the difference is very marked; it generally has the effect of shortening the appearance of his quarters and of making

Fig. 96.—"Marengo." The property of Lord Shrewsbury.



From a painting by] [H. F. LUCAS-LUCAS.

Fig. 97.—"Sailor."

him look up to more weight, and of giving the impression of the hunter type rather than that of the racehorse.

In advocating the thorough-bred I must not be understood as implying that entry in the stud book is essential. The ideal pony is perhaps the practically thorough-bred, which owing to a stain,

From a painting by [H F LUCAS LUCAS.

Fig 98.—Count L. de la Maza, of the Spanish Team, on "Red Lance"

is ineligible for the stud book. We do not want the long striding racehorse, but the short striding, active blood pony.

There are two strains of blood which, if found in a polo pony, are no drawback :

1. The old Irish hunter strain.
2. The pony strain.

The first gives that extra bit of strength and substance and activity which carries weight.

The second gives a hardy constitution and pony character. Probably the pedigree of many ponies up to the first-class standard, if traced, would be found to contain one of the above strains, and for

Photo by] [W W ROUCH & CO

Fig. 99.—Mr. P. W. Nickalls on "Blue Sleeve"

this reason have become ineligible for the stud book. Mademoiselle (Fig. 46) is a case in point.

My reason for saying this is that by far the greater number of the best ponies are bred in Ireland, where it is comparatively rare to find a pony entered in the stud book.

Mademoiselle, Luna (Fig. 41), Matchbox (Fig. 42), Charmer (Fig. 31), Cinderella (Fig. 100), Bayleaf, Cottontail (Fig. 101) are cases to illustrate

[*From a painting*

Fig 100 —"Cinderella"

Photo by] [W A Rouch

Fig 101 —"Cottontail" Mr Whitney's best pony.

my point as regards the hunter strain; and such ponies as 'Attack, Nip Cat (Fig. 102), her own brother Gunshot, Blue Sleeve (Fig. 99), Sheen (by Mootrub) and My Girl show pony character.

Lord Shrewsbury has perhaps, more than any other player, demonstrated the value of the thorough-bred, or practically thorough-bred, pony. Since 1897 I have never known him buy even a second-class pony, and he has always gone on the principle of buying ponies which, if not in the stud book, by their appearance ought to be. Yet they are all ponies of the stamp of blood hunters, and are all up to not less than thirteen stone. The following is a list of ponies owned by him since 1897:

Elstow . .	played	7 seasons	Dead.
*Shooting Star	,,	6 ,,	
*Fairy Blast	,,	6 ,,	
Matchbox	,,	10 ,,	At the stud.
*Rugby	,,	8 ,,	
Fortune	,,	8 ,,	
Conceit	,,	9 ,,	
Bayleaf	,,	11 ,,	All still playing.
*Marengo	,,	10 ,,	
Hysterics	,,	2 ,,	
*Velocity	,,	3 ,,	
*Mosquito	,,	1 ,,	
*Lagore	,,	1 ,,	

Very heavy men are compelled to mount themselves on ponies of the heavy weight hunter stamp, because, as in hunters, there are not enough strong thorough-breds to supply the demand. On such a pony the late Mr. J. Watson appears in Fig. 29. This pony is distinctly short of quality.

Those marked * are, I believe, actually in the stud book.

Among the very best of such animals are ponies of the stamp of Arthur (Fig. 103), Mademoiselle (Fig. 46), Dainty, Grand Slam, Rasper (Fig. 87) and Major Romer Lee's Mariano (Fig. 104).

Mademoiselle was by Loved One, out of a hunter mare called Madame Angot, by Munster Blazer, granddam by Woodpecker, by Birdcatcher.

But even among the ponies that I shall presently

Fig. 102.—Mr. G. A. Miller's "Nip Cat."

enumerate as being up to fifteen stone there are four thorough-breds—viz., Charlton, Gold, Tip and Grey Lady. The last-named was not in the stud book, but was, I believe, thorough-bred; she had all the appearance of being clean bred.

Worcester (Fig. 52) was the ideal type of a sixteen-stone pony; she was, for all intents and purposes, thorough bred, but there was a stain in her pedigree. As regards blood ponies of pony character, this

type will probably be produced in largely increased numbers in the future (see the Chapter on "Polo Pony Breeding") by putting polo pony mares to thorough-bred horses.

It is very difficult to find out the pedigrees of ponies, but it is known that Sailor and Attack were bred in this way, and the chances are that

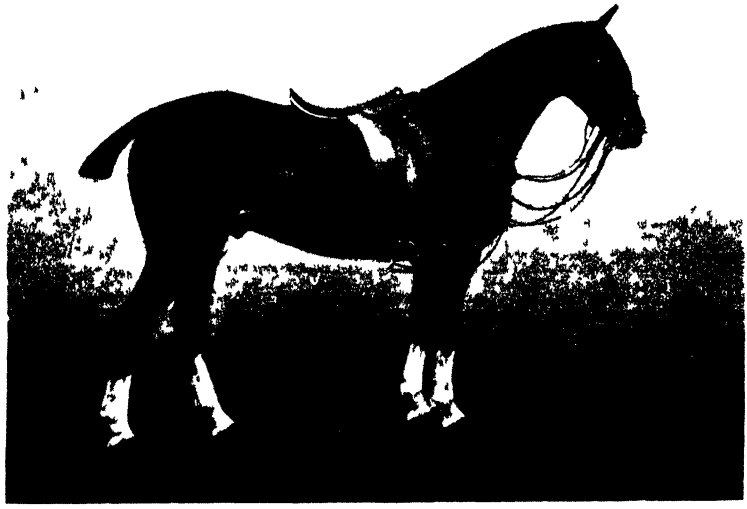


Photo by] [W A ROUCH

Fig. 103.—Lord Dalmeny's "Arthur.

very many of the best ponies in Ireland are out of small well-bred mares.

Mr. Buckmaster is a great advocate of the thorough-bred pony.

Perfect action for polo is that low, stealing kind of action, which never shakes the rider in the saddle, and which gives him the impression that the pony is not knocking himself about, even if

galloped on a road. The action must be perfectly true and straight at walk, trot and gallop; and the pony must not give his rider the impression at any pace of hitting the ground hard.

Such perfection as this is very difficult to obtain,

Fig. 104.—Major H Romer Lee's b g "Mariano."
Probably the best heavy-weight Argentine that has ever been imported.

especially in very strong weight-carrying ponies, and I can remember but few ponies up to fifteen stone that could be described as possessing anything approaching it.

In judging a polo pony in a show ring what counts most is what is called "a good ride." For

a pony to give a good ride there must be no fault to find with his mouth, action, or shoulders, and he must give his rider the impression of a combination of elasticity and strength; in other words, of natural activity.

For it must be remembered that great pace is useless if a pony, no matter how fast, takes a long time to get under weigh, and when started is incapable of stopping or turning quickly owing to lack of activity.

A good mouth is essential in a polo pony, and a good mouth generally means a good temperament; some ponies have good mouths at their slow paces, but when set alight, lose their mouths. This may come from one of two causes:

1st. A rush of blood to the brain, which is incurable, and which proves that the pony has not the temperament for polo. Or

2nd. Wrong conformation and consequent want of activity, which causes the pony to bore on and pull, because he finds it easier to do so than to stop or turn. Such ponies usually have too long a stride and do not gallop collectedly.

The best class of English, and especially so in the case of the Irish, pony excels, as a rule, all other breeds in combining weight and strength with quality.

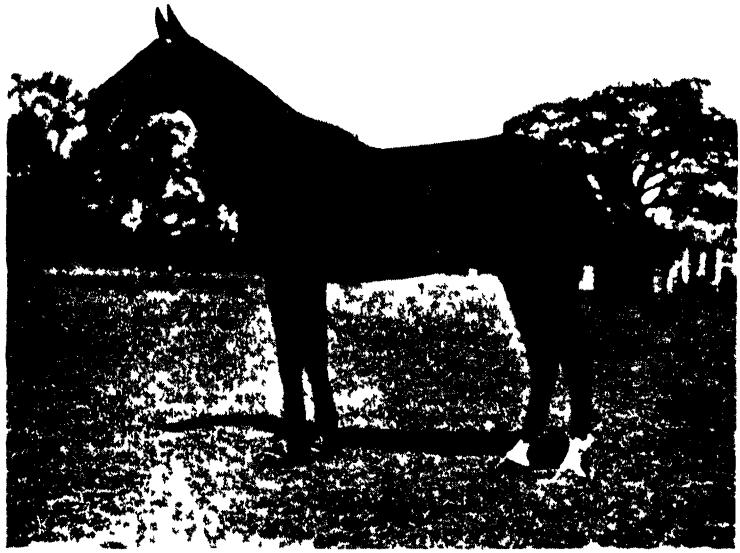
So it is not surprising that, in spite of the very large number of ponies that are imported into this country every year, the vast majority of the best ponies playing are home-bred.

I have made a list (see Appendix, p. 492) of all the best ponies that I can remember playing at

Hurlingham in the last twenty years. Doubtless the list is very incomplete, and I am certain to have left out many ponies as good as those enumerated; but I think the list is interesting as a record of the majority of the best ponies that have appeared in London during this period, and it will roughly show the proportion of the different breeds that have got to the top of the tree as performers at the game. I have not put any ponies into this list unless they have appeared for two seasons or more in first-class polo.

ARGENTINES

Into the Argentine has been imported the best English thorough-bred blood that could be obtained for years, and the sons and grandsons of such



[*by*] [W. A. ROUCH.

Fig. 105.—The Argentine "Indian Chief." Ridden by Mr. M. Waterbury.

horses as Orme and Cyllene are spreading their blood about the country. On many ranches they have used nothing but thorough-bred sires for generations, with the result that the better class Argentine is a very different pony to what he was ten years ago.

Two of Mr. Whitney's ponies in the International

matches of 1909 were Argentines—viz., Mallard and Indian Chief (Fig. 105).

Las Armas, a wonderful yellow pony, has been ridden by Mr. P. W. Nickalls for many years, and there are, or have been, several other Argentines almost, if not quite, as good as the best English ponies, such as Mr. R. Grenfell's Gozo; my own Langosta and Chieftain; the Duke of Westminster's Madariaga; Major Romer Lee's Mariano (Fig. 104), my own Tigre, and a few others.

I find that the second-class Argentine pony, which is a totally different animal from the nearly thorough-bred pony, is most useful in ordinary polo, and for mounting bad horsemen or beginners on. Such a pony was Yankee (see Fig. 106) and Fig. 107 also represents a common type of Argentine. They are imported into this country by scores, and readily find a market, for one really gets better value out of them than out of a second-class English pony, and a better pony for the money as a rule. The worst of them is that there is a terrible lot of unsoundness among them, especially in feet and eyes.

In buying Argentines one should avoid ponies with big heads, thick or upside-down necks, for which the Argentine expression is "cock-throttled"; also ponies of extraordinary colours, such as piebalds, skewbalds, roans, or animals with a lot of white about them, should, as a rule, be avoided, as these are all signs of common blood.

Fig 106 —Argentine pony "Yankee"

Fig. 107.—A common type Argentine

CALIFORNIANS

There have been instances of some wonderfully good Californian ponies playing in England during the last decade, for instance, Mr. W. McCreery's Follow Me (Fig. 108); Captain Hon. F. Guest's

Fig 108.—Mr W. McCreery on Californian pony "Follow Me"

Greyling, ridden by Mr. P. W. Nickalls in the International matches; Mr. F. J. Mackey's Rex (see Fig. 53), Sadie, Manuel, Rudolph, Horton and Tony.

Mr. Carolan has produced some beautiful thorough-breds, all bred by himself on his own ranch, but the best of his were rather small, lightweight ponies.

Santa Romona (Fig. 109), now a successful

brood mare, formerly the property of my youngest brother, was really only second-class, but she was a marvellously handy pony. She has been through many hands; on one occasion she was sold at Tattersall's for fourteen guineas, and on another she fetched twenty-six guineas. Her record for 1901, however, is a good one. Between

Photo by] [M H HAYES

Fig. 109.—Mr C D. Miller's Californian pony "Santa Romona"

May 15th and September 7th she played in forty matches, in thirty-five of which she was on the winning side; that is, she played on an average five matches every fortnight. She played in the winning team of the Champion Cup at Hurlingham, the Open Cup at Ranelagh, the Open Cup in Dublin, and the Public Schools' Cup at Ranelagh in 1901.

She is now at Sir John Barker's stud, and is represented on the polo ground by her colts, Rugby and Dusty Miller.

TEXANS.

In Texas there must be a large number of good ponies, but they seem to be hard to find; and as

Fig 110—"Sorrel."

there is not so much thorough-bred blood about, only the very best of them are good enough.

Mr. Whitney had two very good ones in Conover and Kingfisher—the former played for him in 1909; and Mr. Phipps had another very good one in the same team called Mohawk. I have now a very good racing pony called Sorrel (Fig. 110), which is extraordinarily fast and up to great weight.

Mr. Foxhall Keene had some years ago two first-class Texans in Texina (Fig. 111) and in Express. Ronald (Fig. 112), who was the property of the Hon. W. Anson, has been a celebrated pony in that country. Manita (Fig. 113), was a marvellously handy second-class Texan, and was very well known when ridden by Mr. F. Menzies.

When in America I rode a wonderful Texan belonging to Mr. L. E. Stoddard, called Miss Flip (Fig. 114).

The roan Texan pony (see Fig. 115) ridden by me in many matches at Lakewood in 1910 is a good type of the average Texan. He is not fast enough to be first-class.

Mr. F. Keene writes on the subject of American ponies that we English polo players are inclined to underrate American ponies, which he thinks are as fast as our animals, a trifle more handy, and more consistent in their form. He considers that superiority in weight is a decided advantage in favour of English ponies. To my question, "Can America produce as good ponies as the best in England?" he replies as follows: "I do not think, even with the hundreds of ponies that are sent to us every year from Texas, Colorado, California and elsewhere, we have yet been able to find the very best ponies which our country produces, because very few of our men are willing to take the trouble and time to seek out these great individuals. There are many 'quarter horses' (14.2 and 14.2½ ponies) that are raced through our West for a quarter or three-eighths of a mile, which would make perfect polo ponies, if they were properly trained and schooled

Fig. 111.—Mr. Foxhall Keene on his American pony "Texina."

Fig. 112. - Texan pony "Ronald."

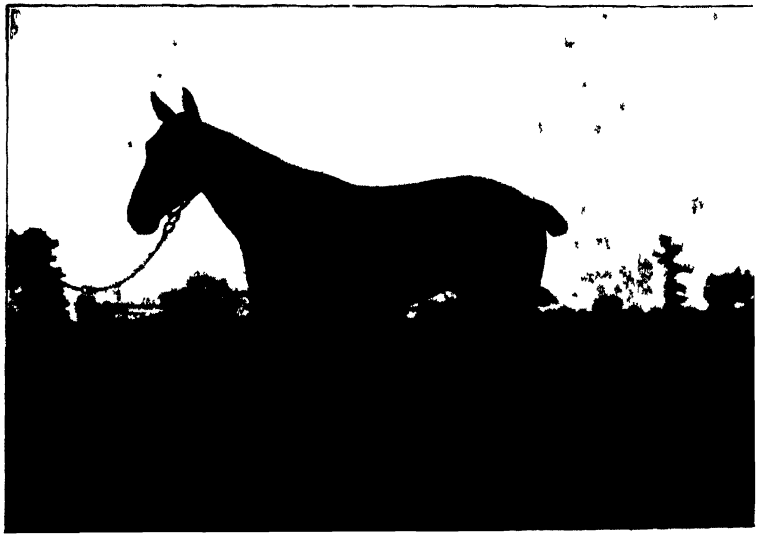


Fig. 113—Mr. F. Menzies' Texan pony "Manita."

Photo by] [C J Ross, New York

Fig. 114 -Mr L. E. Stoddaid on Texan pony "Miss Flip"

Fig :15.—A young Texan pony A useful second-class pony.

for four or five months. As a rule we do everything over here in such a hurry, that the large majority of our players prefer inferior ready-made ponies to these flyers."

MONTANA PONIES

I do not know much about Montana ponies, but I have seen a few very good ones from that part of the world. Notably the Duke of Roxburghe's Shulah and Mr. Raoul Duval's Paddy, both of which, curiously enough, I bought in Ireland as Irish ponies, and only found out long afterwards where they came from.

The difficulty, I am told, in procuring the best of the ponies from that district is that they are used after cattle, and that even if the owners are willing to sell their best, which is not often, they have been screwed up with rough usage. I am told that it is very difficult to find well enough bred ones.

VIRGINIANS

Virginia has been a great place for breeding thorough-breds since the earliest days of the English settlers. Now they are giving their attention to breeding small thorough-breds for polo, and I think they are bound to be successful. The drawback to most of them is that they are light of bone, but I saw some very nice ones when I was in America in the spring of 1910, and I have a couple of most promising blood ponies by me now that have been lately imported from that country: the best of these is a chestnut called Speedwell.

AUSTRALASIAN PONIES

These ponies come from Australia and New Zealand, usually by way of India and the Cape. They are generally brought home to this country by soldiers who have been playing them in India or in South Africa.

The best Australian I have seen in this country was Grey Lady, a pony ridden by Major Neil Haig for many years ; she was just as good as any English pony, and was the only pony Major Haig has ridden that was able to carry his big weight and beat most of the light weights he met. She was thorough-bred, I believe, though not in the stud book.

The Comte de Madre brought home some very good Australians in 1909 and 1910 ; these ponies put up a great show when carrying Captains Cheape, Barrett, Palmes and Atkinson, and appear to be as good as the best of English ponies, so far as one can tell by watching them in a few games. With the exception of Sailor and Cablegram, they are light-weight ponies. The following is a list of his Australians :

Cablegram, a thorough-bred, chestnut gelding ; winner of eighteen races in Australia.

Piccadilly, brown gelding
Vagrant, chestnut gelding
Killarney, chestnut gelding } Bought from 12th Lancers.

Sailor, brown gelding, bought from Colonel de Lisle.

Substitute, bay gelding, bought from Sir Pertab Singh.

Little Lady, bay mare, bought from 10th Hussars.

I bought in 1910, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, a good strong Australian, called Kiltie, which had been playing in South Africa.

Australian ponies are bred on the same lines as English ponies and the best are probably just as good.

Indian players, as a rule, prefer them to Arabs, but they are much more difficult to train, it being

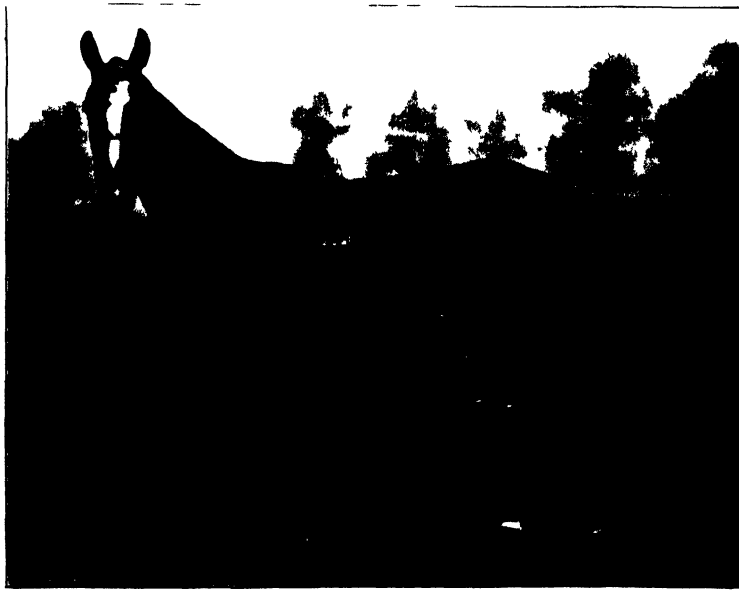


Photo by] [M. H. HAYES.

Fig. 116 — Colonel Kuper's Australasian pony "Ophir"

generally considered necessary to train them for two years before they are fit for tournaments.

They do not come into this country in sufficient numbers to make the breed of any importance for English polo.

In Fig. 116 will be seen a useful type of Australian in Ophir, who began his polo career in India, played

for a year in England, and is, I believe, still playing in America, where he went many years ago.

Mary Morrison (Fig. 117) was a celebrity in her day; she has the fault of so many Australians of a very light middle piece and light bone. But she was very hardy and very sound. She took part in many of the Durham Light Infantry triumphs for many years, and eventually found her way to the stud in Ireland.

Fig 117 Colonel de Lisle's Australian pony "Mary Morrison."

ARABS

For reasons already given the claims of the Arab need not be considered as regards English polo, but in India he still holds his own fairly well with the Australian, though most players greatly prefer the latter breed.

But for the information of players going to India the following may be of interest.

We get almost all our Arabs in India from Bombay, which is their port of disembarkation from Bagdad, *viâ* the Persian Gulf. They generally arrive in Bombay during the months of September and October, at which time high prices are asked by the Arab dealers for anything of good class.

Probably no type of Arab that has played in

Fig 118 Colonel de Lisle on his Arab pony Snow

India for many years was better than Colonel de Lisle's celebrated pony Snow (Fig. 118). He won thirty-one races all over India, including the biggest pony steeplechases. He won four first prizes in the Bombay Horse Show in 1895, including the pony-jumping prize and that for heavy-weight polo ponies. He played in the winning team of

many polo tournaments, and is, moreover, one of the best-looking Arabs I have ever seen. He is now at the stud in Australia.

The chief characteristics of the high-caste Arab are :—

1. Long, strong and sloping pasterns.
2. Long back ribs.
3. Roundness of barrel behind the girths.

Fig. 119 Gulf Arab "Spec."

4. High setting on of tail.
5. Width of forehead and jowl.
6. Large eyes and nostrils.
7. Flat, muscular loins.
8. Fineness of the hair of the mane and tail.
9. Thin growth of the hair on the tail.
10. Habit of carrying the tail in one fixed position and generally to one side.

Their chief defects are :—

1. Short and heavy shoulders.
2. Calf knees.
3. Sickle hocks.
4. High on the leg.

However great a fault the possession of sickle hocks may be in a racehorse, I do not object to them

Photo by] ELLIOTT & FRY.

Fig. 120.—The late Lieut.-Colonel le Gallais on his Arab pony "Johnnie."

in a polo pony ; for though it may detract from speed, the fact remains that ponies with sickle hocks are usually very handy.

The best Arabs are bred in the Desert, and generally bear rope marks just above the hocks. The well-bred ones as a rule belong to the large district of Anezah, where are found Humdani Somree,

Saklowi, Khailan Krush, Yenidji Shumarr, and other castes. I may remark that Nejid is a part of Anezah. Usually, the name of a caste is taken from that of the foundation stallion of that breed. If it be a double name, the second one is that of the foundation mare. Many so-called Arabs have never seen the Desert, and are really Persians, or natives of the Euphrates Valley. In India, these

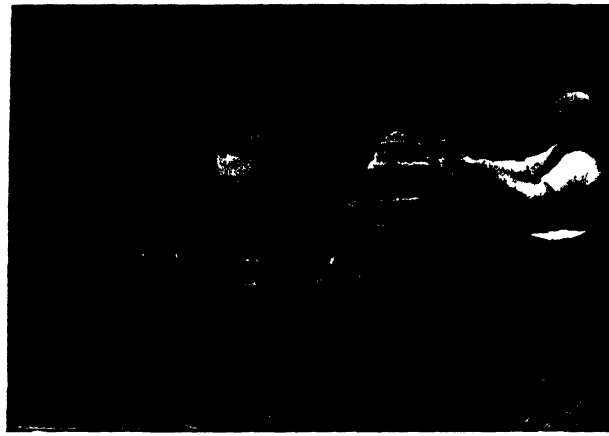


Fig. 121.—Mr. T. B. Drybrough's Egyptian pony "Khalifa."

animals generally go by the name of Gulf (Persian) Arabs.

Another good Arab of a different type that used to play years ago was Johnnie (see Fig. 120). Johnnie carried his owner (that fine player, the late Lieut.-Colonel le Gallais) in that celebrated match—the final of the Champion Cup in 1894, when the Freebooters inflicted their first defeat for very many years on the hitherto invincible Peats' team. Johnnie would be of no use in modern polo, for the ponies are much bigger nowadays.

Photo by] [M H HAYES

Fig 122 —Mr J R Walker's Syrian pony "Sinbad"

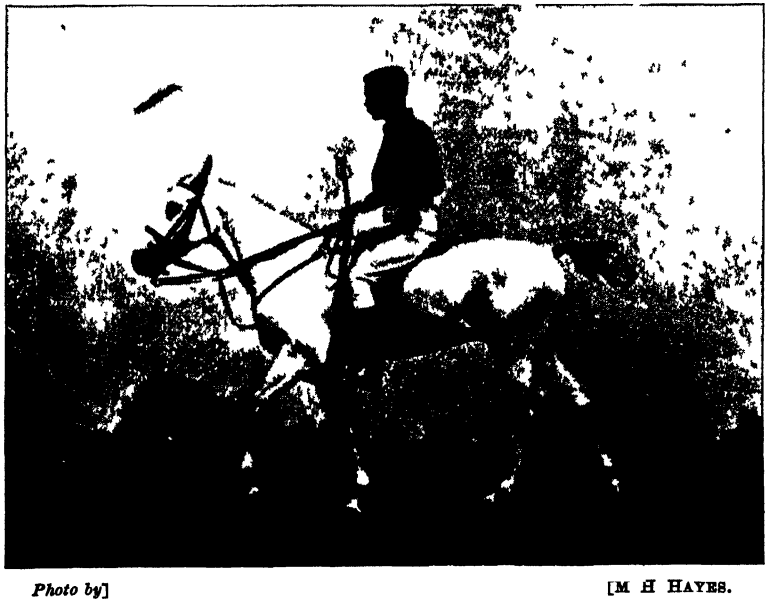


Photo by] [M H HAYES.

Fig. 123 —Syrian pony "Peter"

EGYPTIANS, see Fig. 121.

SYRIANS, see Figs. 122 and 123.

BARBS, see Fig. 124. Mr. Walker's Sherry was from 1892 to 1895 quite one of the best and fastest light-weight ponies in England.

These three breeds of ponies are no more used in England than is the Arab. But they are very satisfactory polo ponies in Egypt, Malta and

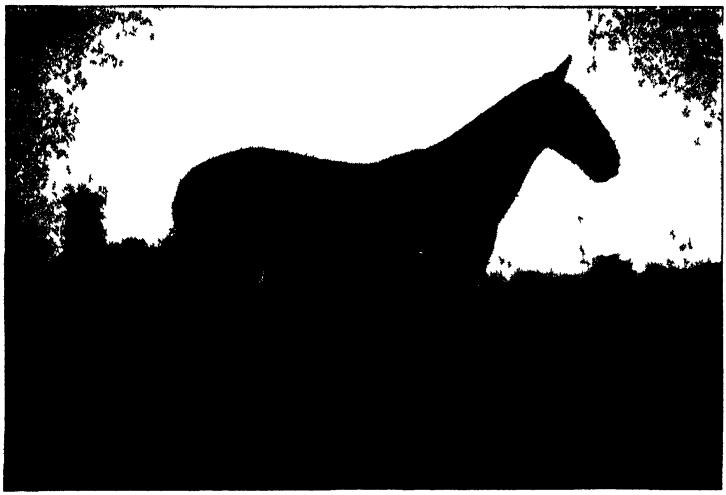


Fig 124 —Mr J R Walker's Barb pony "Sherry"

Gibraltar, where they only meet their own class. In 1893 Peter (Fig. 123) fetched two hundred and fifty guineas at Tattersall's.

This pony Peter really started me at the business of selling polo ponies. When I was with the 17th Lancers in Egypt, I bought him for £20, brought him home, played him in the Inter-Regimental and Champion Cup finals of 1892, and sold him at Tattersall's in the spring of 1893 for 250 guineas.

At the same time I sold two other ponies, that I had bought for £5 and £15 respectively, for 120 guineas and 150 guineas.

CANADIANS

There have been a few very good Canadians im-

Photo by] [M. H. HAYES.

Fig. 125.—Mr. W. S. Buckmaster's Canadian pony "Bendigo."

ported into this country, but very few, and I am told that in that country they are most difficult to find.

The best known Canadians that have played in England for many years are Mr. W. S. Buckmaster's Bendigo (Fig. 125), and a quite first-class pony, called Royal, imported by Mr. C. Grenfell.

INDIAN COUNTRY-BREDS

The Indian country-bred is never used now for polo in England, and not much in India in first-class polo, as he does not seem to be able nowadays to compete against the Australian or the Arab.

Namouna (Fig 126) was played at Hurlingham many years ago by the late Lieut -Colonel le Gallais.

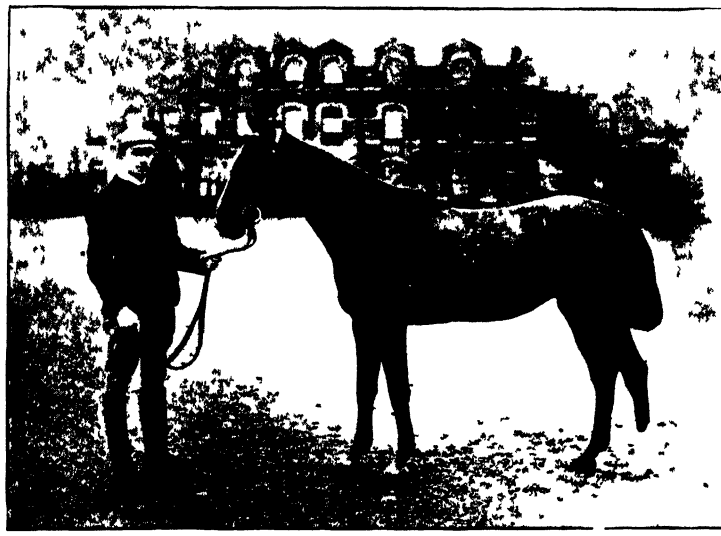


Fig 126 —Indian country-bred pony "Namouna"

When I went to India in 1887 my regiment were mounted almost entirely on country-breds (see Fig. 1) In this picture are three of the most celebrated country-breds of that day, viz., New Guinea, Marguerite and Polestar; the fourth pony in the picture, Quicksilver, was an Arab.

These three country-breds had all won many races. Then, as now, the best ponies in India as a rule came off the racecourse.

MEXICANS

A fair number of Mexicans used to come to this country, but I have not seen any for some years From what I can hear, there does not seem to be

Fig 127.—Mexican pony.

enough thorough-bred blood in the country, and so the ponies are not fast enough for the modern game.

Probably another reason for their non-appearance in the Eastern States of America or in England is the great distance that they have to be brought, and the extreme difficulty of finding them.

Those I have seen are handy, compact and very good-tempered ponies, but not quite class enough.

Fig. 127 is a good type of a Mexican. This pony played for many years with Mr. F. de Yturbe, and is now carrying a child with hounds.

Photo by] [W. H. Hayes

Fig. 128.—The late Colonel Renton's South African pony "Jess"

SOUTH AFRICANS

Before the war a few South Africans used to be imported into this country, but since 1902 the demand has exceeded the supply, so we hardly ever see them here now. A good type was the late Col. Renton's Jess (Fig. 128), imported into England by the 3rd Dragoon Guards in 1896.

CHAPTER X

POLO-BRED PONIES

Polo and Riding Pony Society—Polo brood mare scheme and the polo-bred pony—List of polo pony sires and of the best polo-bred ponies now playing

THE POLO AND RIDING PONY SOCIETY (INCORPORATED)

THE Polo Pony Society was established in 1893 to promote the breeding of ponies for polo, riding and military purposes, and for the encouragement of the native breeds. Its objects are therefore essentially associated with the interests of the riding pony, whose ideal type is the polo pony.

The realization of its objects is probably the more difficult owing to the many qualities demanded in a high-class polo pony, such as conformation, temperament, speed and stamina under heavy weights.

The number of fully registered stallions and mares is as follows :—

Stallions	..	..	..	502
Mares	..	..	..	2,103

while the annual entry in the supplement averages one hundred young ponies.

Registered numbers are now allotted immediately upon acceptance of entries, and the official certificate of the Council issued for each pony carries with it a guarantee of registration, facilitating transfer and export.

Statistical statements embracing the produce of registered sires and dams are a prominent and encouraging feature, while the latest scheme—of leasing brood mares—is making good progress.

POLO BROOD MARE SCHEME AND THE POLO-BRED PONY

The primary object of the stud book—to breed riding ponies to type—has been achieved, evidence in support being forthcoming in the exhibits put before the judges at each Spring Show, and whose testimony on this point is unanimous. The adaptability of the pony for polo, bred on the lines of the stud book, then engaged the attention of the Council, who have collated an authentic list of some sixty polo-bred ponies which are playing polo in matches and tournaments, and two salient facts were disclosed by this inquiry:

(1) That polo-bred ponies are played in international matches and in first-class polo.

(2) That nearly all polo-bred ponies which have come to the front during the past two seasons are out of dams which have been played in good company.

Invaluable information was therefore at once available for breeders, and the scheme of leasing out playing mares, which, though no longer able to go into the game, were most suitable to breed future high-class ponies, became a permanent feature of the Society's work. All mares presented remain the property of the Society and are registered in the stud book. The lessee enters into an agreement to take all reasonable care of the mare, which is subject at intervals to inspection by a representative of the Society; and the mare has to be served by a registered or entered polo pony stallion or by a thorough-bred stallion with a veterinary certificate of soundness as free from hereditary disease. The resulting foals are the property of the lessee, who enters them in the annual supplement.

The number of leased mares is now nineteen, and the second report, incorporated in the eleventh volume, shows the proportion of foals resulting from the 1909 season.

The Society invites the co-operation of all polo players in this movement by asking them to present to the Society such mares, for which they will ensure a good home, and which shall be used for breeding purposes only.

The Council have been favoured with promises of support from representative polo players, while the applications received from farmers and others indicate a genuine demand for mares suitable for breeding purposes.

The scheme has been successfully, though modestly, launched, and its future measure of

success—to encourage the farmer to breed the best type of riding pony—must of necessity depend upon the support extended to the movement. The Society guarantees to find a home for favourite mares under conditions which will ensure that they will be stinted to suitable sires.

Polo players will therefore be helping in a practical manner the objects of the Society, which will benefit by the enhanced interest of members and the annual rents arising from each location. These would be applied in further encouraging the farmers in whose hands the mares are placed—the Society will provide at the Spring Show a class for Polo Brood Mares, the property of tenant farmers; towards whose prizes it is devoting the funds derived from the rentals received in respect of the mares already leased.

In June, 1908, the Council adopted the following recommendations of their special Committee :—

BROOD MARES

That a letter be sent to all polo players asking if they will present to the Society any of their polo pony mares which are no longer able to go into the game and which the Editing Committee would put out with members for breeding purposes.

RULES FOR LEASING MARES

1. The lessee to be a member of the Society.
2. The lessee shall pay £1 a year for the use of each mare leased.
3. All mares shall be the property of the Society, and shall be registered in the stud book by the Society.
4. The lessee shall take all reasonable care of the mare, which will be subject to inspection at intervals by a representative of the Society.

5. The Society to re-enter into possession of mare should lessee relinquish her, a calendar month's notice to be given to the secretary of such intention.
6. Mare to be served by a sire approved by the Society, such sire to be a registered or entered polo pony stallion, or thorough-bred stallion with a veterinary certificate of soundness (free from hereditary disease).
7. The resulting foals to be the property of the lessee, who must enter them in the supplement of the stud book.
8. The lessee to pay carriage on receipt of the mare.

Immediate steps were taken to bring the scope and conditions of the scheme to the notice of members and polo players generally; while during the past season a specially illustrative card has been distributed to the secretaries of polo clubs, earnestly requesting their members to present mares to the Society, as in acceding to this request they would encourage the breeding of high-class ponies and increase the supply throughout the country.

At present the supply of good ponies at a reasonable price is unequal to the demand; and therefore the Society has every confidence that the above scheme will meet with the approval of the members of the clubs.

The Society was also associated in the comprehensive suggestions submitted by the Horse Supply Committee of the Hunters' Improvement Society to the Board of Agriculture and the Development Commission on the present condition of light horse breeding.

It is confidently hoped that a substantial sum may be available from the national funds, in fact, the representations of the Committee assumed a

grant of forty thousand pounds to Great Britain and ten thousand pounds to Ireland for this purpose.

The above abstract summarises the national objects and work of the Society in its encouragement of the polo and riding pony, and it indicates that the voluntary subscriptions—upon which the

Fig. 129.—Champion Sire "Rosewater," late "Johnnie Day."

Society absolutely relies—are fully applied to the realization of its aims.

Sympathisers—and polo players in particular—would enable the Council to extend the scope of their operations if they would associate themselves as subscribers and by the presentation of the playing mares, and thereby identify themselves with

that in which they are most deeply interested, namely: the adequate future supply of high-class ponies essential for their participation in polo; while, at the same time, they would be helping the Society to maintain the national supply of remounts for the Army.

Fuller details of the Society will be willingly supplied on application to the Secretary, A. B. Charlton, at the offices of the Society, 12, Hanover Square, London, W.

Mr. T. F. Dale, the well-known author and writer on polo subjects under the name of "Stoneclink," draws the following conclusions.

> "The ponies of the earlier breeders—Sir H. F. de Trafford, Bart., Sir John Barker, Bart., Mr. Tresham Gilbey, and Rev. D. B. Montefiore—are circulating among polo players to-day. Working on the Society's lines and the principles started in 1893, present breeders are producing a pony fast enough, stout enough, clever and docile enough for modern polo, and are supplying them to players for use in first-class tournaments. . . . Nor has the Society neglected the fountain head of its success—the true native pony blood. The principles advocated when the special sections in the stud book were given to each distinctive breed are still adhered to, and the system of premiums to local shows for the encouragement of native ponies in their native counties has worked so well that it has been largely extended in recent years by the Polo

and Riding Pony Society. We have waited long for the coming of the polo-bred pony, but I think 1909 will be looked back to as the date on which that beautiful little riding horse took an acknowledged and well-deserved place among English breeds of horses."

From the above views and facts the following points may be adduced :—

(1) That polo ponies bred on the lines advocated by the Society are playing in first-class polo.

(2) That nearly all polo-bred ponies which have come to the front during the past two seasons are out of dams which have been played in good company."

We have here invaluable information for the future guidance of breeders, for whose benefit the Society is soliciting from polo players the gift of their playing mares, which, though no longer able to go into the game, are most suitable to breed high-class ponies.

The future success of the scheme for leasing out mares is therefore as equally identified with that of the polo-bred ponies as with the interest of the polo player, to whom the adequate supply of high-class ponies is essential to his participation in the game.

The Society's Spring Shows annually bring to the front ponies of exceptional merit, and mutual benefit would accrue to the Society, the player,

and the breeder, if polo players will become members of the Society, and when possible, present to the Council their polo mares for the benefit of the breeders.

Many people maintain that it is impossible to breed a polo pony with certainty. This is, doubtless, true; but I believe the natural height of the English horse to be somewhere between fourteen and fifteen hands; and that it is only owing to favourable climatic conditions and good food and treatment that we have been able to increase the size of our blood horses during the last two hundred years from fourteen hands to sixteen hands. So I think it likely, and Sir J. Barker and others have proved it, that with carefully selected parents, the progeny averages about 14.2.

Even if we do not manage to breed them all of an exact height for polo, the more that are bred with that idea the more good small blood horses will there be in the country.

Polo breeders now seem to be of fairly one mind in their methods; and that is to breed either from young mares that are the progeny of good polo mares, or from old mares that have distinguished themselves at the game; they mate these mares with small thorough-bred horses.

Even if these ponies grow over height they are of the very best class for harness, remounts, hacks or light-weight hunters.

One word of advice to breeders, and that is, to use a thorough-bred sire whenever possible. With the exception of Mootrub, I have never known an Arab sire to get a first-class polo pony: I do

not say there are none, but I have not met them. Mootrub bred Sheen and Panama, but I do not know any others. Most Arabs and Barbs get their stock with lumpy shoulders. On page 492 will be found a list of two hundred of the best ponies that have played in London since 1897, and of the English and Irish ponies in that list I

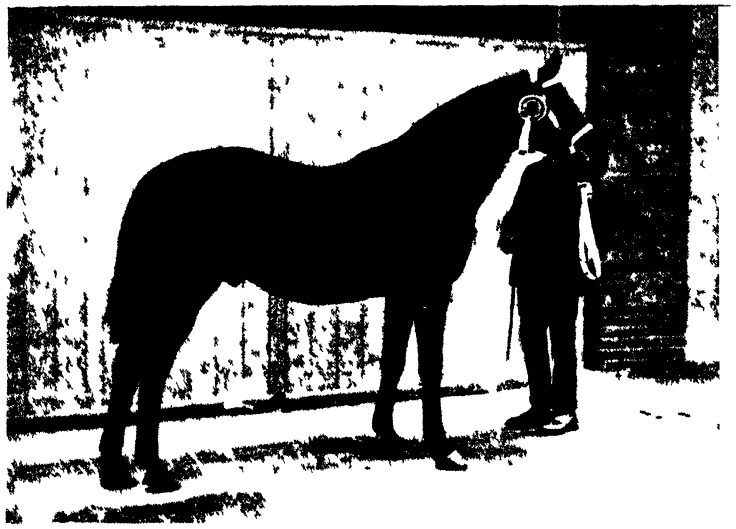


Photo by] [SPORT & GENERAL

Fig 130 – Mr Stephen Mumford's "Spanish Hero"

feel sure that nine out of ten were got by thoroughbred horses.

If you breed a pony too big for polo, it will make a lady's hack, a light-weight hunter, a trapper or a remount; if you breed one too small his value is unlikely to be more (at four years old) than twenty pounds. Old polo mares are more likely, especially in the case of first foals, to breed small, and anyhow, unless the mare is a very big one,

a good sized thorough-bred horse should be used the first time she goes to the horse.

An ideal horse, in my opinion, is Merry Moment, by Count Schomberg, out of Merry Gal: he stands fifteen hands, is up to fourteen stone as a hack, and won over two thousand pounds on the flat. Personally, I should like to see such horses as this eligible for the Polo Pony Stud Book.

I should like to see the limit of height for thorough-bred English stallions raised to fifteen hands.

POLO PONY SIRES

SIR JOHN BARKER: Sandiway (121); Right For'ard (368); Othrae (447).

LIEUT.-COL. H. M. ABUD, *c/o* H. S. King and Co. Pall Mall, S.W.: Musket (444).

JOHN BELL, Middleton Cottage, Newmarket: Jacko (442); Outbred (448).

LADY ANNE BLUNT, Crabbet Arabian Stud, Three Bridges, Sussex: Berk (404); Feysul (407); Raouf (418); Ras-el-Wady (419); Mustapha Kamel (445); Nar (446).

BERNARD BOND, Harcombe, Ropley, Alresford, Hants: Merry Boy (364).

REAR-ADMIRAL CHRISTOPHER CRADOCK, R.N., 90, Piccadilly, W.: Vino Tinto (450).

MISS J. M. EATON, Braishfield House, Romsey: Kentigern (360).

D. H. EVANS, Woolleys, Leys, Ellington, Huntingdon: Baringi (457).

J. WILLIS FLEMING, Chilworth Manor, Romsey, Hants : Rajah (417).

SIR WALTER GILBEY, BT., Elsenham Hall, Essex : Bold Rosewater (353) ; Cunningham (356).

J. FRED N. GRAHAM, Ardencaple Castle, Helensburgh, N.B. : Claremont (461).

COL. E. N. HENRIQUES, Mursley, Winslow, Bucks : Mootrub (32) ; Hurlingham (90).

HON. MRS. IVES, Moyns Park, Birdbrook, Essex : Bashom (The Fox) (213) ; Gillie Flower (290) ; Château (404) ; Fox Bay (408).

E. C. JACOBS, Fay Gate, Sevenoaks : White Heather.

KEYNSHAM STUD CO., LTD., Keynsham, Bristol : White Wings (464).

R. B. LUCAS, Bosworth House, Huntingdon : Grey Dawn II. (469).

LIEUT.-COL. P. J. MELVILL, St. Anthony's, Littlehampton, Sussex : Ghatas (409).

EXORS. OF S. H. MOORHOUSE, Woodlands, Stockport : Rudheath (182).

S. MUMFORD, Stud Farm, Moreton Morrell, Warwickshire : Spanish Hero (372).

R. J. L. OGILBY, Pellipar House, Dungiven, Co. Londonderry : Merj (414) ; Royston Cave (421).

H. C. PARSONS, Estate Office, Eastwell Park, Ashford : Guttersnipe.

HON. GEORGE SAVILE, Ditton Lodge, Thames Ditton, Surrey : Lal-i-Abdar (412) ; Firuseh (475).

MISS KATHLEEN P. TYRRELL, Ivy Cot, Sidmouth, Devon : Rosicrucian (369).

W. and H. WHITLEY, Primley Farm, Paignton, S. Devon : Bold Marco (352).

SIRE NOT IN THE POLO PONY STUD BOOK

Merry Moment, fifteen hands, by Count Schomberg out of Merry Gal; own brother to White Eagle; a winner of more than two thousand pounds on the flat; the property of Major Hobson, Long Clawson Hall, Melton Mowbray; leased for season 1911 to Mr. J. Collyer-Bristow, North Kilworth, Rugby.

THE POLO AND RIDING PONY STUD BOOK

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY FOR STALLIONS AND MARES

1. AGE.—No pony will be admitted to registration and number in the stud book until it is four years old,* when its

2. HEIGHT.—Must not exceed 14.2, confirmed by the certificate of a qualified veterinary surgeon, or by Hurlingham certificate.

3. Ponies already entered in the supplement can be received for entry at half-fees.

4. PEDIGREE.—Polo-bred ponies are accepted on their pedigree, if they are either by a registered* or entered† sire or out of a registered* or entered† dam.

5. INSPECTION.—Pedigree, honours and performances will be taken into consideration by the Editing Committee; and where considered necessary a pony will be inspected by a present or past member of the Council, or by a member of the Society appointed by the member of the Council in the district, who shall certify that the pony is suitable for registration in the Polo and Riding Pony Stud Book.

* Registered in the Polo and Riding Pony Stud Book.
† Entered in the Supplement.

SUPPLEMENT FOR YOUNG PONIES

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY (PEDIGREE ONLY)

Young ponies (colts and fillies)—foals, yearlings, two and three-year-olds (foaled in 1908, 1909, 1910 or 1911)—without any limit as to their height, will be received for entry without a number in this supplement, provided they comply with the following pedigree condition, viz. :—

PEDIGREE { (1) By a registered* or entered† sire, or (2) Out of a registered* or entered† dam.

* Registered in the Polo and Riding Pony Stud Book.

† Entered in the Annual Supplement.

CHAPTER XI

POLO IN INDIA

Remarks on polo in India—Polo ponies—Stable management—The hitting of polo ponies—Polo pony clubs—Polo saddlery required for India

REMARKS ON POLO IN INDIA

In India, polo is far more general than in England, and enjoys many advantages that cannot be obtained in this country. There, ponies are more plentiful, cheaper, and easier to train. Polo is played all the year round, and is as popular among Anglo-Indians as cricket is among Englishmen at home.

Life in an Indian station must have been very dull thirty years ago, before the introduction of polo, lawn tennis and golf, which are now played all over the country. No wonder that our Indian predecessors were afflicted with liver and shortness of temper in the piping times of peace.

To a large section of His Majesty's servants, polo in India is not merely an amusement and a game, but is also a serious occupation, to which a great deal of time, money and trouble are devoted. Polo is now recognised by the majority of our military authorities as one of the most important

parts of the training of an officer; for there is no better riding school than the polo ground, and there is no game or sport which calls into play so many different good qualities, such as coolness, decision, command of temper, pluck, horsemanship, strength, condition, tactics, drill and organisation. The Captain of a regimental polo team should be endowed with all these qualities in no small degree, and the remainder of the team should back him up well, if they are to take a prominent position in the annual tournaments.

There are many more fairly good players in India than in England, and faster games can generally be obtained there than on the majority of country grounds in this country. I think the reason for this is that the game is easier to play in India than here; because the grounds are hard, true and level, and the ponies are smaller and easier to ride than English ponies. In England the grounds when hard are often rough and bumpy, owing to their having been cut up in wet weather. After rain they are frequently so heavy, that it requires much strength and skill to hit the ball well. Therefore, although our English ponies have more speed than the Indian ones, the ball travels faster and easier in India, and players are continually trying to overtake the ball at full pace there, instead of steadying for it as in England. Consequently there are fewer pauses and scrimmages, the ball is not so often missed, and the game as a rule is faster and better. I here refer to second-class polo, which, after all, is what one usually meets with in both countries. With

respect to first-class polo, I can state that I have had equally good games in both countries, and there are on an average just as good players in India as at home. Indeed, many of our best English players began their polo education in the East.

The Indian game is a looser one than the English, and there is much more riding off and hustling in England. Indeed, Indian country-breds and Arabs would have difficulty in standing up against the bumps of which a strong English pony takes no notice, a fact that explains why Arabs and country-breds are unsuitable for English polo.

A writer who carries great weight and whose name will always be specially connected with Indian polo, is Colonel de Lisle. Indian polo players owe him a debt of gratitude, for having proved to them the possibility of playing on first-class ponies in first-class company for almost nothing. He has shown them that a team of novices can by practice, care, keenness and discipline, be brought into the very front rank; and he has also written exhaustively for their benefit on subjects connected with stable management and the training of ponies.

POLO PONIES

The six usual ways of buying a trained pony in

1. When a regiment is going home.
2. After a tournament.
3. When the opportunity of buying a pony which

one knows well, is offered. If a trial is given, so much the better.

4. By advertisement, and by going to see the advertised pony.

5. Sending a competent friend to buy an advertised pony.

6. Buying an advertised pony by reputation or by the owner's description.

The first four of these methods are undoubtedly the best. If the intending purchaser knows nothing about horses, he ought to abide by the advice of a competent friend. The sixth method is to be recommended only when reliance can be placed on the accuracy of the description, or when there is no doubt that the pony's reputation has not been overrated.

If the man in search of a raw pony likes the appearance of the animal, the first thing for him to do, supposing that either he or his friend is a fairly good judge, is to get a ride on it. He should, therefore, always take a saddle, bridle and martingale with him, if he goes to a fair, and having selected the ponies by their appearance, he should mount them in order to try their paces, mouths, and tempers; for many of the best-looking ones are the greatest brutes to ride. These remarks apply just as much to Arab stables in Bombay as to up-country fairs. I have ridden thirty ponies in a single day in the Bombay stables, and have frequently had to reject a beautiful-looking animal, only because he could not use his shoulders, which is a fault that cannot be ascertained without riding the animal. I may here refer my readers to

page 270 for information about the points of an Arab. With regard to country-breds, this breed has been almost superseded in India by the Arab, anyhow in first-class polo.

In my day in India we used to ride beautiful country-breds (see Fig. 1, where three country-breds are shown) the very type of small blood, thirteen-stone hunters. At that time Arabs were very scarce there, and Australians non-existent.

Now the height has been raised to 14.1 the country-bred has been knocked out and the majority of ponies playing are Arabs, and those that are not Arabs are as a rule Australians, probably the best of all.

Most first-class players prefer Australians to anything else for polo in India, and very naturally too; as they seem to me to combine all the virtues of the English pony, with better legs and feet. The only reason that Arabs may still continue to hold their own, is that Australians are far harder to train; so that moderate horsemen, who constitute by far the majority of polo players, will always find that Arabs suit them best. Australians have the great advantage over Arabs, of not being nearly so likely to fall. On the whole, I would strongly recommend beginners, if they can do so, to stick entirely to Arabs.

When passing through Bombay, as nearly every new comer does, the intending polo player should buy, or get a friend to buy for him, an Arab pony. Although Arabs are more expensive than country-breds, the greater probability of success will more than make up for the increased cost. I am

here alluding of course to untrained ponies. Arabs take a long time to get fit and to learn to gallop; but they are such sensible, hard, sound animals, and so easy to train, that it is a real pleasure to own them. Country-breds, though sound and tough, are often fidgety, excitable, and possessed with a pain in their tempers. Regimental polo clubs, if buying a batch of raw ponies for different men to train, should never touch country-breds; but should buy Arabs, which will pay better, even at double the cost. I attribute the great improvement during the last few years in the class of ponies played up-country in India by good teams, to the employment of Arabs.

STABLE MANAGEMENT

As regards stable management, I cannot do better than refer my reader to *Training and Horse Management in India*, by the late Capt. Hayes, and will limit myself to the following hints :—

1. Ponies should get enough regular work. If a pony has only one or two days' play at polo in a week, he will require faster work than being merely led about by a syce at a walk. I always made my syces ride, instead of lead—as is usually the custom in India—their ponies; for I knew that they could not, on foot, give them a sufficiency of smart walking exercise, which should occupy daily about three hours (say, two in the morning and one in the evening), when the animals are not ridden on off days by the owner. If ponies are not playing polo regularly, they should have

trotting and cantering exercise, as well as walking; because it puts muscle on, and keeps the wind right.

2. It is well in India to crush the corn. As in England, the best food for ponies is oats, but in some stations oats are very hard to obtain and very expensive; a good mixture is quarter gram, quarter bran and half oats. If oats cannot be obtained, we may give equal quantities of gram, bran, Indian corn, and parched barley. Boiled barley may be given with advantage as an evening feed after a game of polo. Indeed, whether the pony is playing or not, a feed of boiled barley, two or three evenings a week, will be found excellent for the animal's coat and general condition.

3. Lucerne grass should be grown and given by every horse owner in India. Sick horses will eat it when they will touch nothing else. It is far better as a rule than cooling medicine, for horses which are laid up from accidents or other causes. Even when in fast work a little of it does a deal of good. Several crops of it can be grown in the year, and, when once planted, it requires only to be irrigated, in order to make it last several years.

4. Doob (called *hurryalee* in Madras) grass is the most important factor in keeping a pony in good condition, and getting flesh on him. Care should be taken that the grass cutters bring in a sufficient supply of it.

5. Ponies should get every day in their food about three ounces of salt, or a lump of rock salt should be left constantly in their mangers.

6. Chopped rice straw is a good addition to a horse's corn, as it helps him to digest it, and makes him eat slower than he otherwise would do. It is given like hay chaff in England.

7. Unlimited water should be given to every pony. The best plan is to leave a bucket of water in the stall. If we find it empty, we shall know that the syce is to blame.

8. In the cold weather we should see that the animals have plenty of bedding and clothing. Nothing knocks off their condition more than to be short of these necessaries; for they feel cold severely, and Indian stables are draughty.

9. As drainage is difficult to manage in India, mud floors to stables are better than solid ones, which are seldom well made in that country. The great advantage of the mud flooring is that it can be constantly renewed, the foul portions being removed every morning, and replaced by fresh earth. In damp climates, such as the indigo districts, that awful scourge "kumry" (paralysis of the loins) would be to a great extent avoided if the floors of the stables were raised about three feet above the level of the ground.

10. Syces should be allowed to exercise ponies only with big, smooth, unjointed snaffles; not with the thin abominations in ordinary use. When the ponies are being led, the mouthpiece should be a smooth, round ring, so that, in all cases, more pressure will not be put on one side of the mouth than on the other. The leading reins should be short enough to obviate the danger of the ponies stepping on them, and getting tripped up, in the

event of the ponies breaking away from their syces, as they are often apt to do.

The following would be a good daily programme of work, grooming and feeding in an Indian polo stable during the hot weather. The only difference I would advise for the cold weather, would be that the work should begin at daylight. It should be remembered that too much attention cannot be paid to regularity in the hours of feeding and exercise. If the same thing is done every day at the same hour, syces will soon get into the way of doing the work methodically, which is of great importance; because regularity of hours has a very beneficial effect on the condition of all horses.

4.45 a.m. Water; feed with about one pound of grain; pick out the feet; remove all dung and other foul matter from the floor; take up the bedding and put it outside the stable; remove the clothing; and rub down lightly.

5.30 to 7 a.m. Exercise; syces riding.

7 to 8 a.m. Water on coming in, and give an hour's grooming, which should be real hard work for the syces. Vigorous grooming is one of the most important matters in keeping a pony in condition and muscle. If the syces are not looked after, they will simply pretend to work, and will only lightly rub the animal over with a damp cloth. There should on no account be any washing. The syces should be made to pay particular attention to picking out the feet clean and drying them. The grooming should be done systematically with brush and curry comb, supplemented by

energetic hand and elbow rubbing, which natives can do well, if they like.

8 a.m. Feed with from two to two and a half pounds of grain, and a small supply of the previous day's grass, which should have been very carefully cleaned. Bed down; clear the syces out of the stable; and leave the ponies perfectly quiet, with the chicks down, and the stable darkened.

12 noon. Water and feed with from two to two and a half pounds of grain.

At an hour and a half before the time to start polo or for evening exercise, say about two o'clock, open the stables, put the bedding out again, and give the ponies another real good dressing.

As soon as the ponies return in the evening, they should be watered, dressed and made comfortable for the night. A big feed of grass may be left with them the last thing.

THE BITTING OF POLO PONIES

I have been surprised, on inspecting the ponies on several polo grounds in India, to find that the majority of them were ridden in Hanoverian Pelhams. I noticed, on one occasion, that out of eight ponies, six were thus bitted. The presumption from this is that such ponies are inclined to "catch hold" a bit, or, at least, that they would do so in lighter bridles. Among the eight ponies just mentioned, there was only one standing martingale, which was too long, and only one nose band, which was too loose to be of the slightest benefit. I am perfectly aware that a

few ponies which would pull in any other bridle, go kindly in a Hanoverian Pelham; but am convinced that, as a general rule, it is better first of all to try the effect of a lighter bit, with a properly applied standing martingale and nose band, than such a severe bit, without these useful adjuncts. The science of bitting is less studied in India than in England, although the need of it is greater in the former than in the latter country; because, other things being equal, ponies are not under such control in India as at home. One great reason for this is that the ground does not give as good foot-hold for stopping and turning as springy English turf. Another is the smaller size of the ponies. It stands to reason that a big, strong English pony, being much better up to his rider's weight, is able to stop more readily when going at full speed than a pony which is two or three inches smaller.

I would, therefore, recommend Indian polo players to pay the greatest attention to the question of bitting, which I may briefly define as the proper application of the standing martingale and nose band, and the intelligent selection and adjustment of a bit which gives ample control with the least possible pain.

These remarks of mine must not be taken as applicable to first-class polo in India; for most of the good players I have seen out there, thoroughly understood the value of having their ponies properly under control, and went the right way to work to attain their object.

POLO PONY CLUBS

The great drawback to polo as compared to every other game, is its expense; because, in the majority of cases, it is undoubtedly a costly amusement. If a man is capable of training ponies well, there is no reason why the game should cost him much, either in India or England. The generality of players, however, are far more apt to spoil a young pony than to do him good; and besides, their judgment in the purchase of animals is frequently at fault, which fact naturally enhances the cost of the game to them. In order to help the majority, various systems have been started in regiments to lessen the heavy expense which polo entails on individual players. I shall now discuss four of these systems.

1st. A fund raised entirely by subscriptions, which may vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 a month for every officer of the regiment who belongs to the Polo Pony Club, in order to pay the travelling expenses of the team to and from tournaments. The help thus given to members of a team, may prove to be too small to enable a poor man to play.

2nd. A fund raised in the same manner and with the same object as the above, but from which, in addition, money may be borrowed without interest for the purchase of ponies by members, subject to the approval of the Committee, who have a claim on such ponies for tournaments.

As a rule, this plan works well; but although

it enables a man without money to mount himself, it may be an inducement to get into debt.

3rd. The following is the system which has been worked with great success by Colonel de Lisle in the Durham Light Infantry:

A sum of money is borrowed for the purchase of the first lot of ponies, which are bought raw in the Bombay stables, and are distributed to the members of the regiment. A monthly subscription of Rs. 2 is charged to every officer, and each player is given two ponies, whose stable expenses he has to pay. The ponies are sold off annually, and the funds of the club, which are almost entirely derived from the profit made from these sales, are devoted to paying off borrowed capital, buying new ponies, and paying the expenses of the team to tournaments.

This system has worked admirably under Colonel de Lisle, to whom is due its entire success in the case of his team. It is however doubtful whether in most regiments a man who is a fine judge of the raw article, a good buyer, sound organiser, and capable trainer, could be found. I think that in ordinary cases a subscription of Rs. 2 would be too small: because the success of a regimental club will generally depend on subscriptions, and not on the profit of ponies sold. Besides, ponies as a rule should be kept, and not sold annually.

4th. This system is more expensive than the last one, but will I think be found to cost players far less than if they had to buy their own ponies. Its details can vary according to circumstances. If a regiment can afford it, the subscriptions should

be fairly high, and I would point out to any Committee which intends to start a club of this kind, that the more money they have at their disposal, the less trouble and anxiety will they experience.

Let us take as an example a regiment numbering twenty-five officers belonging to the Polo Pony Club, of whom fifteen are polo players, and that the club is formed with the idea of supplying each player with two ponies. Non-players can join, if they like, at a monthly subscription of Rs. 5, which will bring in an annual income of Rs. 600, supposing that all the ten non-players belong to the club. It is advisable that each player should pay an entrance fee of Rs. 100; but in any case the subscription should not be less than Rs. 10, with an additional Rs. 5 for each pony supplied. The entrance fees would bring in a lump sum of Rs. 1,500, and the subscriptions from players and non-players and the monthly payments for the ponies would bring in an annual income of Rs. 4,200. If from this we deduct Rs. 1,200 as interest at eight per cent. on Rs. 15,000 borrowed, the yearly balance to the good would be Rs. 3,000, a certain proportion of which might go towards paying off capital, and the remainder for the purchase of new ponies and tournament expenses. This co-operative polo society scheme can be worked by any number of players, who would find that they could thus play more cheaply than by any other arrangement. It would be easier to carry out this system in a regiment than elsewhere; although there is no reason why a smart

Committee should not work it for a county club in England, just as well as for a regiment.

If three men can raise enough money to buy nine ponies, and will carry out the system on exactly the same lines, entrance fees and subscriptions varying according to circumstances and the class of pony required, it will be found that they can work it in the same manner as if there were twenty or thirty members with fifty or sixty ponies. The only difference is that the larger the number in the club, the more good management, care and trouble will be required of the Committee. One great advantage of this system is that a man will know exactly how much his polo will cost him. If he has two ponies, their stable expenses will amount to about Rs. 50 a month, and he will know that he is spending under Rs. 800 per annum on the game. If he cannot afford this, he cannot play; but anyhow he will not be liable for more than this sum; for the club takes all risk, and he has to find no capital for outlay.

Rich men in a regiment which has a club of this kind can help in a very substantial way, by means of money, and by making no demands on the club for ponies. Every Polo Pony Club should be simply a co-operative society, solely for the benefit of its members. It should be entirely self-supporting, and it should not be considered obligatory on any member of the regiment, whether a polo player or not, to join it.

I have heard that in some parts of India, Polo Pony Clubs are forbidden by the authorities, on the ground of running officers into extravagance, and

of forcing them to pay unnecessary subscriptions. If the above plan were adopted, I do not think that this argument could possibly hold good; in fact, the tendency would be rather towards economy.

For the guidance of those who may wish to try this system, I append the following rules, which can be altered according to circumstances :—

1. The Committee shall consist of three members of the club, two of whom shall form a quorum. Their decision shall be final on all points.

2. Entrance fee Rs. 100, and monthly subscription Rs. 10, with an additional Rs. 5 a month for each pony supplied by the club.

3. All the stable expenses of the ponies to be borne by the respective members in whose possession they are.

4. The club ponies may not be hunted, ridden pig-sticking, or lent to anyone, without special permission from a member of the Committee.

5. All risks to the ponies while playing polo are taken by the club. But if the pony is injured or dies when not playing polo, his temporary owner may be held liable for his full value.

6. At the option of the Committee, any member of the club may purchase a pony from the club at cost price; but such pony may not be sold out of the club, without being first offered to the Committee at a discount of ten per cent. for each complete year the pony has been in his owner's possession.

7. Any member of the club having a pony for sale, is bound to offer it to the Committee before selling it to anyone else.

8. The Committee may apportion the ponies as they think best, and may take a pony away from one member at any time and give it to another, if they think fit.

9. The Committee may call on any pony's services, for any purpose which they may consider of advantage to the club.

10. The Committee may sell any club pony at any time.

11. Any member of the club who takes a pony for the purpose of training it for polo, is charged no subscription for it, until it has been passed by the Committee as a trained polo pony. If no one can be found to take ponies, the club bears all expenses of keep.

POLO SADDLERY REQUIRED FOR INDIA

A man can play polo in India with only a small supply of saddlery and stable gear. If money be no object, nothing conduces more to one's comfort than a plentiful supply of stable kit; and if a man means to set up a large stud on his arrival in the country, he will find it a great advantage to have an ample assortment of bits for his ponies (see Chapter VII.).

At least the following articles of saddle and bridle gear will be necessary :—

Two saddles complete.
One snaffle bridle.
Two double bridles (Figs 68 and 69).
One long-cheeked double bridle (Fig. 66).
Two nose bands (Figs. 79 and 80).

Two standing martingales with buckles, so that they can be fixed to the nose band or rings of snaffle (Fig. 60).

One leather saddle cloth.

One numnah (felt).

Two pairs of spare stirrup leathers.

Two curb-chains, with thick broad links, and leather guards.

Three pairs of spare girths.

For a man to whom money is no object, I give the following list, which includes all that is necessary for training ponies. Clothing can be obtained in India much cheaper than in England, but not nearly so good.

The following is a complete saddlery and bridle outfit for India :—Six saddles complete, suitable to the height and weight of the rider, and weighing not less than ten pounds each. For a man of more than twelve stone, I would recommend saddles of at least twelve pounds. It is a great convenience to have a saddle for each pony on the polo ground, so as to avoid changing kit.

Six pairs of spare stirrup leathers.

One punch for making holes of different sizes in leathers.

Three double bridles as in Fig. 68

Three double bridles as in Fig. 69, with jointed snaffles in addition.

One Stourton bridle as in Fig. 72.

One Stanstead bridle as in Fig. 66.

Two half-moon Pelhams as in Fig. 67.

One Hartwell-Pelham as in Fig. 73.

Six caveson nose bands (Figs. 79 and 80).

One jointed snaffle bridle.

One gag snaffle (Fig 75).

Six standing martingales with buckles for attachment to nose band or rings of snaffle (Fig. 60).

One running martingale (Fig. 78).

One caveson with bit, etc , complete.

One Cordery dumb jockey as in Fig. 59.

One pair of long web reins (Figs. 57 and 58)

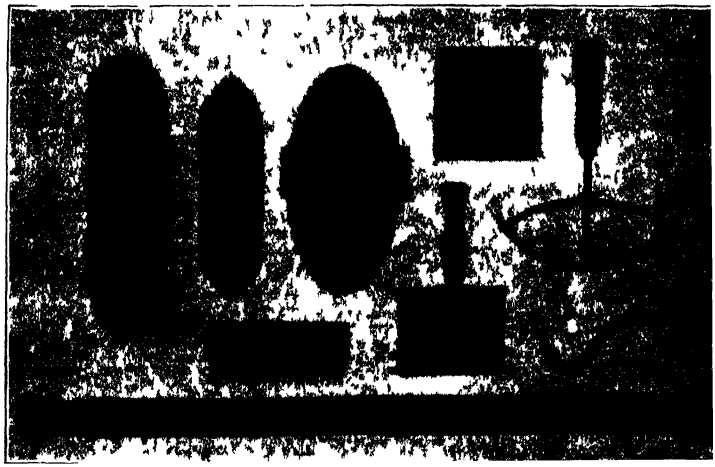


Fig 131 —Grooming tools

One abscess lancet, similar to those used by veterinary surgeons.

One rasp for filing the teeth.

One hoof rasp.

One drawing-knife.

One searcher.

One pair of pincers, same as used by blacksmiths.

One measuring standard.

One cutting whip.
One brass syringe.
One enema.
One muzzle.
Three pairs of spare web girths.

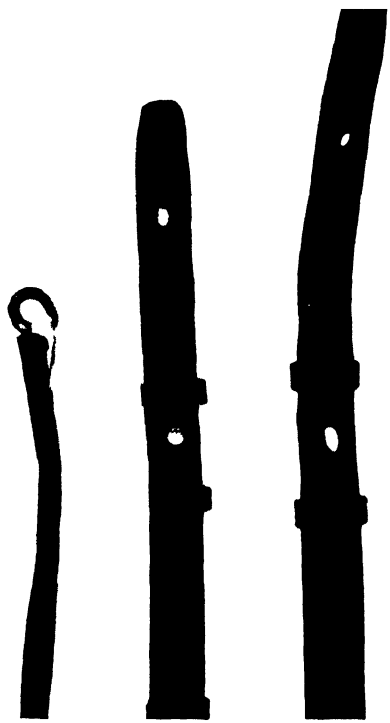


Fig 132 Fig 133 Fig 134

Fig. 132.—Spring hook attachment. Fig 133 and 134.—Stud attachments

Three pairs of spare leather girths.
One pair of Australian open work leather girths
Grooming tools (Fig. 131).
The reins and cheek pieces of the bridles should be provided with studs (Figs. 132, 133 and 134),

which have the advantage of allowing the bits to be removed for purposes of cleaning and change. If the bits are sewn on, the necessary washing will more or less rot the stitches, and will thus give rise to an element of danger. The stud principle is very useful when a change of bit is required, and looks almost as neat as sewing. Buckles on a bridle are of course an eyesore from a fashionable point of view.

CHAPTER XII

PONIES ON BOARD SHIP

Shoes—Clothing—Foothold—Water—Feeding troughs—Stalls and boxes—Food—Morning stables—Mid-day stables—Evening stables—Treatment after landing

THE better condition ponies are in when they start on a long sea voyage the more likely are they to stand it well.

Before starting on a voyage which will last not less than three weeks, a dose of physic may be given five days before the ponies go on board, with advantage. The dose of physic may consist of three drams of aloes, or they can be cooled down with doses of salts or of linseed oil.

It is just as well to send ponies on board very hungry, as then they will be more likely to settle down and feed without delay.

Polo ponies sent across the Atlantic can be played four days after arrival in America if they are really fit when they start.

SHOES

Ponies should have their front shoes removed and replaced just before going on board, and their heels should be well lowered. They should have no shoes on behind.

CLOTHING

In temperate climates one woollen rug is sufficient.

In tropical climates no clothing is necessary except in the case of a newly-clipped horse if exposed to a breeze at night.

Captain Hayes maintained that too much clothing is ten times as dangerous as too little, as clothing checks excretion from the skin and throws increased labour on the lungs. This is particularly so in the case where there are a large number of horses on board.

Ample ventilation is essential if ponies are to do well.

Draughts and colds are far less dangerous than stuffiness and heat.

FOOTHOLD

Good foothold is essential. Coir matting, if procurable, is best for the purpose; but if this is out of the question, ridges of wood across the stalls answer the purpose. If the boards are slippery and there is no possibility of putting down any non-slippery surface, ponies should be freely bedded down with straw or soiled hay.

WATER

The water supply should be ample, clean and fresh; if the water is foul from any cause it should be exposed to the air in the bucket for a time on deck.

Big horses will not drink more than about five gallons a day. As a rule the Government allow ten gallons per day per horse.

FEEDING TROUGHS

All ponies should be fed from feeding-troughs, not from nose bags, and the troughs should be of iron, not of wood, as they are more easily cleaned and do not absorb moisture.

STALLS AND BOXES

Portable horse boxes, which cost from eight to ten pounds apiece, are the best for ponies on board ship; but they are not necessary.

The ordinary stalls provided as a rule do quite well; but they should not be narrower than three feet six inches wide. Care should be taken to see that all the fittings are strong.

FOOD

The most important article of food for ponies on board ship is hay. About fourteen pounds per day is ample for a polo pony; if possible, half of this should be given in chaff. The late Captain Hayes, than whom there was no better authority on this subject, advocated strongly the use of dry bran as a food on board ship. He maintained that dry bran is a highly digestible and nutritious food. The only drawback to the use of bran is its liability to ferment and thus become musty. Bran will, however, keep perfectly good for six weeks.

Wet bran is a laxative; but if given dry the pony is allowed to make his own bran mash, and he will be obliged to masticate it thoroughly. (See *Horses on Board Ship*, by Hayes; page 169.)

A good ration for ponies on board ship is:

3 lbs. of oats.
3 lbs. of bran.
14 lbs. of hay.
5 lbs. of carrots.

The Government scale for troop horses is:

4 lbs. of oats.
6 lbs. of bran.
12 lbs. of hay.

An allowance of rock salt, nitre, vinegar and linseed is also put on board each Government ship.

In 1909 I imported fifteen ponies from the Argentine; the voyage lasted thirty-two days, and very bad weather was experienced. In 1910 I imported thirty-three ponies after a good voyage of twenty-two days. Every pony landed practically sound, and was fit to work a month after landing. On both these occasions Mr. Auberon Stourton, who bought the ponies, travelled with them, and this is what he told me.

"At 6 a.m. I gave them as much water as they could drink.

"At 6.15 their legs were all hosed down with the salt water and left to dry, and the stalls were cleaned out.

"At 7 a.m. Feed. One bucket of bran and crushed oats to four ponies, about half and

half. But when the weather was hot I gave them more bran than oats, and when it was cold more oats than bran.

"At 8 a.m. their mangers were filled with hay.

"At 9 a.m. Stables. All ponies were dressed down. I had one man to ten ponies.

"At 12 o'clock: Water as much as they could drink; and fed the same as at 7 a.m.

"At 4 p.m. their legs were hosed down with salt water and the stalls cleaned out.

"At 5.30 p.m. water as much as they could drink.

"At 6 p.m. Same feed as before, with a double handful of linseed for each pony.

"At 8 p.m. Filled their mangers with hay."

"When I noticed ponies getting costive, I used to give them half a pint of linseed oil as a drench, and in a few instances, when this was not sufficient, I gave them no water in the middle of the day, so as to make them very thirsty, and with their evening drink mixed a double handful of Epsom salts and four drops of croton oil that I got from the doctor. I was unable to get any other aperient medicine, and this worked all right. I could get no carrots or green vegetables of any kind, and the hay I got for the last voyage was very bad. I used to give them a tablespoonful of nitre in their evening feed once a week."

Mr. Stourton did not exercise the ponies at all. Plenty of grooming and strapping is, in his opinion, better than trying to give them the small amount of exercise that is possible on board ship.

The ponies' hoofs should be kept well greased, or they are apt to crack with the salt water.

Captain Hayes, in *Horses on Board Ship*, pp. 181, 182, 183 and 184, gives the following instructions :

5.30 a.m. Water and feed.
7.30 a.m. Hay.
12 noon. Water and feed.
2 p.m. Hay.
6 p.m. Water and feed.
8 p.m. Hay.

Hay should also be supplied during the night ; and during very hot weather, the horse might with advantage be watered again at 10 p.m.

On Government transports carrying remounts to South Africa, the following arrangement for stable duties has been laid down :—

" MORNING STABLES

" Rake the stalls well out to the rear, sweep up the passage behind the horses, and sprinkle disinfectants, water the horses, sponge nostrils, eyes, etc. Feed with oats or bran after watering, and then with hay as ordered.

" MID-DAY STABLES

" Shift horses into spare stalls and out on to the deck when practicable ; pick out and wash the feet and examine shoes. Any loose shoes to be fastened at once, and slight injuries attended to. Thoroughly groom the body, brush and hand-rub

the legs, brush out the mane and tail, and sponge nostrils and face.

"Each stall to be thoroughly cleaned, and platform to be raised and cleaned. Deck underneath to be dried, and disinfectants to be freely used.

"When the horses are clean, water and feed them as ordered. And after dinner horses to be fed with hay for an hour.

"EVENING STABLES

"Rake the stalls well out, sponge nostrils, etc., as in morning stables. Water, and then feed with oats or bran as ordered. Stablemen to feed horses with remaining portion of hay."

TREATMENT AFTER LANDING

When ponies come off a long voyage, there is a great risk of congestion or fever in the feet if they are put into work quickly.

I invariably turn my ponies out to grass in the daytime for three weeks after landing from a long voyage, and put them in stables at night. I give them six pounds of oats and as much hay as they want. They are never shod for three weeks. Under no circumstances do I allow any weight to be put on their backs for three weeks after landing. The risk of any foot disease is thus reduced to a minimum.

For the short voyage to and from America, such precautions are unnecessary if the ponies are fit when they start.

CHAPTER XIII

A RETROSPECT

POLO is a game of recent and very rapid growth in England. We have seen (p. 1) that the first match in this country was played in 1871. The first polo tournament on record took place at Hurlingham in 1876, the inaugural Champion Cup contest being won by the Royal Horse Guards; and the first Inter-Regimental tournament was played there in 1878, the year after the institution of the Indian Inter-Regimental. Since then, the popularity of the game and the number of competitions have enormously increased. In 1891, when my regiment came home from India, Hurlingham was the only club in London where polo was in full swing. Ranelagh was open, but there was no regular game there. Hurlingham players used sometimes to go to Ranelagh, in order to save their own ground after wet weather.

At Hurlingham there was always a match on Saturday, followed by a members' game, and sometimes a match on Wednesday; but at other times, only members' games were played, except during the progress of the Champion Cup, Inter-Regimental and County Cup tournaments, which occupied

three weeks of the season. The excellence of the members' games at Hurlingham was a great advantage which polo players had in those days, but which we seldom enjoy now. At present in London, it is a very rare occurrence to find eight good players in an ordinary game, and we generally take for granted that good polo can be found only in matches. But in 1892, I often took part in members' games with such masters of polo as the

Fig 135. – 14-hand pony "Snipe"

Brothers Peat, Mr. John Watson, Lord Harrington, Mr. F. Mildmay, and that accomplished player, the late Mr. T. Kennedy. They and others of the same high class were regular attendants at members' games, with the addition of a few really good soldier players.

At the time in question, the only important polo events which were contested in England, were the

three tournaments just mentioned, the annual Autumn Tournament at Barton, and an Open Tournament at Abergavenny, which was the headquarters of the Monmouthshire Club, and the home of the Herberts, who were the chief pioneers of English polo in its early days, before the Peats had made themselves known.

Within a radius of ten miles from Charing Cross, there are at present (1911) not less than fifteen well-patronised polo grounds, namely, two at Hurlingham, four at Ranelagh, three at Roehampton, two at Wimbledon Park, two at Kingsbury, one at Gunnersbury, one at Wembley and one at Worcester Park. Twenty years ago a score of players on an afternoon would have been reckoned above the average; whereas now, on a Saturday in the season, there are often quite one hundred and fifty players taking part in matches at the above-named grounds.

The constant change of opponents in a series of matches gives a charm to London polo which can be found nowhere else. All the best players in England and most of the best ponies congregate in London; match succeeds match and tournament follows tournament to such an extent that, provided a player can get into good teams, his fun will be limited only by the endurance of his stud. The ball of tournaments is generally set rolling in May, with the Social Clubs' Cup at Hurlingham, which is quickly followed by the Hunt Cup at Ranelagh, the Open Champion Cup, the Ranelagh Open Cup, the Regimental Tournament and the Subalterns' Cup for soldiers, the Novices' Cup for

second-class players, the County Cup for county players; at Roehampton the Public Schools Cup, the Whitney Cup, the Roehampton Cup, the Junior Championship and the Ladies' Nomination Tournament; and at Worcester Park the "Cicero" Cup. Some say tournaments are overdone. There is, however, no doubt that it is very difficult to get

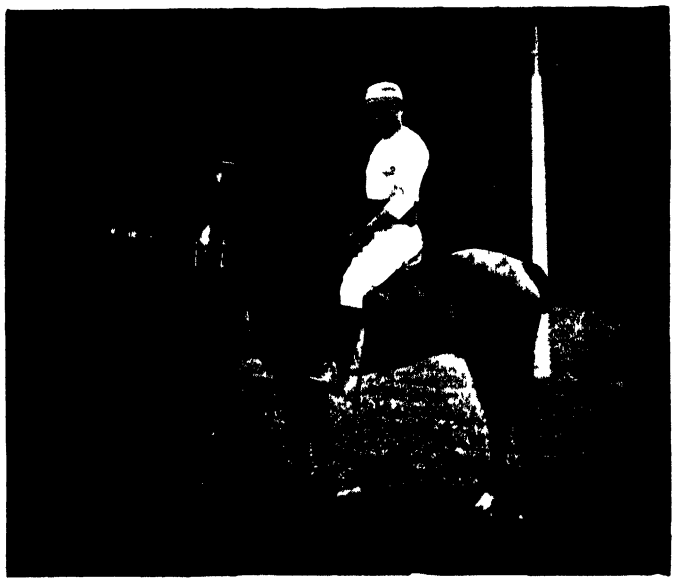


Photo by] [ELLIOTT & FRY.

Fig. 136.—Captain Daly's "Wig."

such a hard and exciting match at any time, as in a cup tie; and very few men play absolutely all out, or at all events they do not ride only their best ponies, except in a near thing during a tournament.

As a rule, polo players are very slack about arranging their own matches, and leave too much

to the polo managers. They ought to organise themselves into teams to play together constantly, and should ask the respective polo managers to give them a ground, and to get them an opposing side. The few men who act thus, and who take their teams to play matches at the different clubs, obtain far more fun out of the game, even if they are moderate performers, than others who simply ask for a place in a match, and day after day find themselves playing with different men whose methods they do not understand. In this respect, soldiers are much better off than civilians, for if they belong to their regimental team, or to their subalterns' team, they can get as many matches as they want.

When the season in London is drawing to a close, the honorary secretaries of county clubs now adopt the plan of arranging polo weeks on their own grounds. I venture to take the credit of having started this custom by inaugurating the Rugby Tournament in 1893, which has been played every year since that time.

Nowadays, if a man likes to take a team on tour, he can go and play at Moreton Morrell, about July 20th; then in quick succession follow weeks at Leamington, Rugby, Cirencester, Blackmore Vale, Hooton, Fremington, Otter Vale, Melton, Elvaston and Rugby; and a great week's polo can be enjoyed in Ireland during the Horse Show, about August 20th.

In 1891 there were comparatively few polo clubs in England, and almost all the county grounds were those at Chester; Barton, Elvaston, Aber-

gavenny, and the great military centres. The idea was then prevalent that polo was too expensive for people of moderate means to take part in, and the game was practically confined to London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh. Now there are some sixty clubs in Great Britain where polo is regularly played, and thirty-nine of these clubs are

Fig 137.—Mr. F. M Freake on "Sheila"

affiliated to the County Polo Association, and compete for the County Cup, the preliminary ties of which are played off in their own districts: the semi-finals and finals taking place at Ranelagh. Men have found out that provincial polo is not a very expensive amusement, and young country gentlemen who twenty years ago only thought of hunting, are now equally keen to play polo.

During the last few years, polo has made extraordinary progress in Ireland, thanks chiefly to that great polo player and organiser, General Rimington (then Colonel Rimington, of the Inniskilling Dragoons), and his successors, Messrs. Leonard, S. Watt, F. Pirie, O'Hara, T. Levins Moore and Morrogh Ryan, and other energetic Soldiers and Civilians who have done wonders in improving Irish polo.

I believe I am correct in saying that in 1897 there were not more than two men in Ireland who played polo regularly, besides the soldiers who were quartered there. Now, Irish players can be counted by dozens. The County Dublin Club started a ground of their own at Cabra, and the only difficulty they had to encounter was the great number of players for whom they had to cater.

The Irish County Polo Club Union is supported by eight county clubs, and it organises the following tournaments :—The County Cup, which, with the exception of the Inter-Regimental at Hurlingham, is in my opinion the best and hardest fought competition that takes place during the year; the Novices' Cup; and the Hunt Cup, which is played on the Kildare County Ground.

If polo increases in England and Ireland during the next twenty years at the same rate as it has done since 1891, every county district will have its polo club as it has its pack of hounds.

The year 1909 marks a great epoch in English polo, for in that year English polo received a great blow to its pride in its defeat at the hands of the American team.

This will probably prove a blessing in disguise, for these fine players have shown us how to improve our game, and have taught us methods that we knew nothing about before.

As a direct result of this we have already begun to put our house in order, and have decided to do away with the Recent Form list and to adopt the Handicap system, which has long been in vogue in the States.

In future, as in golf, every polo player will have his handicap, which will be revised twice a year.

This will have the effect of making more level matches, and it will prove an incentive to players to improve in their play and so raise their handicaps. It will make it much easier for hon. secretaries of clubs to arrange interesting matches, and they will know the form of strangers arriving to play on their grounds.

CHAPTER XIV

POLO IN THE ARMY

POLO is *par excellence* "the soldiers' game." They brought it into England from India, and for many years it was played almost exclusively by them. Had it not been for soldiers, polo would not now be the chief summer pursuit of hundreds of county gentlemen and civilians in all walks of life. It is in every way the most suitable form of amusement for regimental officers.

The following are a few of its advantages :—

1. No better riding school exists than the polo ground.

2. To be a successful polo player, a man must be to some extent a horsemaster ; for he must know a good deal about horses, in order to be able to buy his ponies, and to keep them sound and fit.

3. The qualities which make a soldier succeed in his profession, bring him to the front at polo, particularly if he has to organise and arrange the regimental polo.

4. Polo occupies only an hour or two in the afternoon, and in no way interferes with an officer's official work, provided the ground is not far from barracks. Cricket is a splendid regimental institu-

tion, but it requires twenty-two men and a whole day for its performance. Hunting is as good or perhaps even a better educational amusement for soldiers than polo, because it teaches quickness of eye for a country, decision, and promptness to seize an opportunity; but hunting is possible only in a few places where soldiers are quartered. Even in England it can, as a rule, be indulged in only when an officer is on leave, and in any case it occupies the entire day. Well managed polo, on the contrary, can be played close to barracks in almost every part of the Empire. Besides, polo has the inestimable advantage, from a military point of view, that it promotes among officers enthusiasm and *esprit de corps*, which is not done by individual sports, such as hunting, shooting, pigsticking, or by any other game that can be played by the officers of a regiment. I do not think that anyone who has not belonged to a polo playing regiment can exactly understand how keen is this spirit. A polo playing officer looks on a place in his regimental team in the Hurlingham or Indian Inter-Regimental Tournament in the same light as a public school boy regards his colours in the school XI.; a cricketing university man, his position in the great match at Lord's; or a university rowing man, his seat in the contest from Putney to Mortlake. *Esprit de corps* is even keener among officers than among school boys and 'Varsity men; because the majority of officers look on their regiments as their home for life, whereas a sojourn at school or college seldom lasts more than five years.

Although the best polo playing regiments may not always be the best fighting regiments, they are certainly near the top of the tree in that respect; and well organised polo has assuredly a great influence for good on the officers of any regiment.

The great advantage of polo over all other outdoor games is the fact that it can be played in late middle life. One of the best Backs in England is forty years of age. Consequently, an officer can go on playing at his best throughout his whole career in a regiment. No better sight can be witnessed at polo than a colonel of a regiment playing Back, and urging his officers on to victory in a hard fought match, as I have seen done by Colonel Lawley of the 7th Hussars, Colonel Babington of the 16th Lancers, Colonel Douglas Haig of the 17th Lancers, Colonel Portal of the 17th Lancers, Colonel Kirk of the Queen's Bays, Colonel Gough of the 16th Lancers, Colonel Rimington of the Inniskilling Dragoons, Colonel Hoare of the 4th Hussars, Colonel Ridley of the Manchester Regiment, and Colonel Vaughan, who led the 10th Hussars regimental team to victory in India three times.

The only possible objection to polo as an amusement for officers is its expense, which, of course, is its great drawback as compared with other outdoor games. Owing to this cause, military authorities have been supposed for some years to have looked askance at polo, and many rumours have been current that hindrances will be placed with respect to officers playing it. One general officer in India went so far as to prohibit polo clubs in regiments

under his command, owing to the mistaken idea that non-players have to subscribe for the benefit of members of the team; whereas a well managed Polo Pony Club, which is composed only of members of the regiment who wish to join it, works the other way, and puts the game within the reach of comparatively poor men who would otherwise be debarred from it (p. 305 *et seq.*).

Polo costs a good deal of money, but its expenses as regards the purchase of ponies, keep and wages can be ascertained beforehand, and the cost counted. I do not think that there is a single authentic case of an officer having to leave his regiment by reason of his having spent too much money on polo, although the high price of polo ponies is often the excuse given to parents and guardians for an additional allowance; the truth probably being that the money went on amusements of a much less reputable nature which would not bear explanation. I came across the following instance of this kind a few years ago. An old gentleman who had formerly commanded an infantry regiment, put his son into a cavalry regiment, because the boy had passed too low to be able to get a commission into the infantry, and recruits at that time were badly wanted in the cavalry. The old colonel complained to a friend of mine that his son would be obliged to leave his regiment, as he had got into debt by trying to keep pace with his brother officers, and they had told him that if he could not mount himself better at polo, he must leave. The father was naturally very bitter about this, and as I knew the regiment and did

not believe the story, I made enquiries. I discovered that the boy was a very bad horseman, could hardly keep his seat in the riding school, had never owned a polo pony or a hunter, and was in trouble with his commanding officer for not buying a second charger. I was told how his money had gone, but the details of its disappearance would not bear repetition here. It is probable that the old colonel still attributes the ruin of his son's career to his extravagance about polo.

Any opposition to polo which may have existed in the higher ranks of the Army is probably due to the fact that the game is of recent growth, and that men who have never belonged to a polo playing regiment, often pay more attention to its drawbacks than to its more than compensating advantages. Fortunately the War Office authorities, following the example of Lord Roberts, when Commander-in-Chief, are well aware of the advantages of polo as an amusement for officers. Lord Roberts instituted wise legislation for the benefit of the game in India when there was an outcry about the prevalence of bad accidents there. He insisted on helmets being worn as a head protection, stricter umpiring, severer penalties for fouls, and he made the Captains of clubs responsible for the warning off of dangerous and badly trained ponies. If any question concerning polo crops up at home during the next few years, officers may rest assured that our present leaders will deal with it as ably as Lord Roberts did in India. There is now little fear of polo being interfered with by the military authorities when

we have such officers as Sir John French and Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien in the most influential positions.

The most successful polo regiments during the last twenty years have been the 13th Hussars and the Inniskilling Dragoons, neither of which ride expensive ponies. The 13th Hussars specially distinguished themselves, for they won the Cup in 1892, '94, and '95, and were beaten in the final only by one goal in each of the years 1896, '98, and '99. They had an exceptionally good team in 1897, but they scratched, owing to their being in mourning. The 7th Hussars won the Tournament in 1899, and bought four or five high-priced ponies just before the Tournament, in order to win. They had only recently come home from India, and had not had the opportunity of getting their ponies together. On this occasion they were extra keen to win the Cup the first year they were at home, having won it on the last occasion they had played for it, namely, in 1886, in which year they left for India; and they succeeded in their worthy ambition.

Few officers in the Army can afford to pay big sums for their ponies. Many have actually considered polo an economy, as it has caused them to give up racing and other expensive amusements. Polo can be played cheaply in regiments, by the system of Polo Pony Clubs (p. 305), if well managed, a fact which has been amply proved by Colonel de Lisle of the Durham Light Infantry, Major Egerton Green of the 12th Lancers, and many others. I have never heard of officers in high positions

objecting to polo, except on the ground of its expense. They often say that a polo pony should not cost more than fifty pounds, and that officers should be content to play among themselves in regimental games at the station where they are quartered. It is true that the regimental or station game is the backbone of polo in the Army; but players would be no more content to go on playing day after day among the same set of players, than a cricketer would be to play always on the same ground in a pick-up game, with no prospect of matches against neighbouring clubs.

The Tournament is the culmination of the season's play, and it stimulates a regiment to work and improve themselves. The regimental team, especially in India, is often a tie which keeps a whole regiment together, and prevents them going away in search of individual amusements. In England it often keeps officers from attending every possible race meeting, where they would probably lose much more money than what polo would cost them, and prevents them seeking more expensive and less desirable distractions in London.

I think we may take for granted that polo has a good influence on the education of an officer. At all events, the same qualities which bring a man to the front at polo are required by anyone who aspires to lead men. I think this will be admitted by anyone who takes the trouble to read the following list of names of lovers of the game; some of them are very well known brilliant players, and nearly all have served with distinction on active service. These officers are of every rank from

general to subaltern, and, alas! we shall never again see many of them.

In 1887 the best players in Egypt were Smith-Dorrien (now General commanding at Aldershot), and Kekewich, of Kimberley fame.

In 1894, eleven adjutants out of thirteen infantry regiments took part in the Infantry Tournament in India.

Lieut.-General Sir E. Locke Elliot, C.B., D.S.O., was, when I was soldiering in India, one of the finest horsemen in that country, and could give weight to nearly every professional on the flat. He was a good polo player, but is specially known for the valuable work he did for the Indian Polo Association, and for raising the polo height to 14.1, which has had the effect of making polo ponies useful animals for Army purposes.

Colonel C. P. Ridley, C.B., has probably stuck more wild boar than any other white man in India, and polo held but a secondary place in his estimation; yet when he commanded the Manchester Regiment at Dinapore, he got together a regimental team and captained it himself in many matches.

Major Eustace Crawley, who was formerly a well-known polo player, was Brigade Major to Colonel Ridley in South Africa, and earned a brevet for his services.

Colonel Babington was quite in the first class of soldier players when he was in regular play. In recognition of his work in South Africa he was given command of the Forces in New Zealand. I saw him play Back most brilliantly in 1895 at

Lucknow. His polo record dates from 1880, when his regiment, the 16th Lancers, won for the first time at Hurlingham. He repeated his success in 1881, and also played in the winning team of the Champion Cup in 1882.

The late Major-General Lord Chesham, K.C.B., was well known as a Master of Hounds and as one of the best men across country in England before the last South African war brought him to the front as a military leader. When the 10th Hussars and 9th Lancers played in India during the late seventies and early eighties, he was one of the keenest among an exceptionally good lot of polo players.

Lieut.-General Sir R. Pole-Carew, K.C.B., C.V.O., and Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.B., who played for the 13th Hussars in India, are two other distinguished generals who have been keen on polo.

Brigadier-General Alderson, C.B., A.D.C., is another military commander who is fond of polo: he had as his A.D.C. Charlie Beatty, D.S.O., who is better known as a fine steeplechase rider, although he was one of the six original members of the Rugby Club, and has played many matches for it. General Alderson was in the Kent team that won the County Cup at Hurlingham in 1880, and is still playing keenly at Poona, where he is in command.

That very successful Brigadier of Cavalry, Major-General Broadwood, C.B., A.D.C., has always been fond of polo, although he devoted his attention chiefly to hunting and steeplechasing, at which he

distinguished himself by riding his mare Frigate in the Grand National. He chose for his staff officers two first-class players in Brand, who earned a brevet and was the Back of the 10th Hussars team which won the Cup at Hurlingham in 1893, and in Aldridge, who got the D.S.O., and was the Back of the Royal Artillery team. The late Major Aldridge played many times in the Gunner team with Major Schofield, who gallantly earned the Victoria Cross at Colenso, poor Jack Hanwell and C. G. McKenzie, two among many gallant sportsmen whom the Army and the polo world can ill spare.

Major-General Mahon, C.B., D.S.O., like Ridley and Baden-Powell, is perhaps better known for his prowess between the flags and with the spear and big game rifle than as a polo player; yet he often played for the 8th Hussars at Meerut, Umballa and Hurlingham, with the late gallant le Gallais, Henderson, and Lieut.-Colonel Duff. The 8th Hussars have supplied for service in South Africa several other good players, among them their late commanding officer, Colonel Clowes, C.B., and Major Wood, than whom no better judge or trainer of a polo pony can be found anywhere. Mahon has not been seen lately on English polo grounds, having spent but little time at home for many years; but like several other general officers, he still takes part in the game at Lucknow.

Brigadier-General Rimington, C.B., and Colonel de Lisle, C.B., D.S.O., are admirable instances of enthusiastic Army polo players who have never allowed the game to interfere with their military duties or ambitions. They are both men of

ceaseless energy, who have won their way to the front in their profession in exactly the same dogged and determined manner as they brought their regiments into first-class polo with very little outlay of money.

Rimington has never let a chance slip. In 1898 he disappeared from everyone's sight for six months and turned up again in London only just in time to steer his regiment to victory in the Regimental Polo Tournament of that year. The experience gained during those six months was turned to good account during the South African war. Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, C.B., who has greatly distinguished himself both in Egypt and South Africa, was one of the best Back players in the Army, and now looks after the interests of soldiers' polo on the Hurlingham Committee.

General French had several polo players on his staff in South Africa. First of all there was that brilliant cavalry officer, Colonel (now Lieut.-General Sir) Douglas Haig, C.B., who was as clever a chief of the staff as even General French could wish to have and whose record as a polo player is exceedingly good. He played for the 7th Hussars when they won the Tournament at Hurlingham in 1885 and 1886; and in India, when they won it in 1891, and when he commanded the 17th Lancers led his regimental team to victory at Hurlingham in 1903. Among other polo playing staff officers who were with General French at different periods of the South African war, were Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. H. Lawrence of the 17th Lancers, the General's Chief Intelligence Officer; Major (now Colonel) Kenna,

who with poor Montmorency won the V.C. in the celebrated 21st Lancer charge; the late Hon. R. Ward of the Blues; and Major Barry, D.S.O., late of the 10th Hussars.

Lieut.-Colonel Lawrence was Captain of the 17th Lancers' team when we won the Cup at Meerut in 1889. Kenna and Montmorency played together in the 21st Lancers' team. Kenna, though a very brilliant forward player, is better known in India as a first-class steeplechase rider.

The late "Reggie" Ward was equally well known in the English polo and steeplechasing world. He used to play No. 2 in the Blues' team.

Major Barry, D.S.O., was as keen a polo player as there was in the 10th Hussars. He was well-known as staff officer to General French at Aldershot, and is now honorary secretary of the Army Polo Committee.

Colonel Little, C.B., who commanded the 9th Lancers with marked success, was severely wounded in South Africa when in command of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade. He was well known for many years as a good and successful polo player. His polo record includes many triumphs. He formed one of the four who won the American Challenge Cup in 1886, the others being Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. R. Lawley, who afterwards rose to command the 7th Hussars, Captain T. Hone, late of the same regiment, and the late John Watson. He played in the winning team of the 9th Lancers at Hurlingham in 1889 and 1890 and in Ireland in 1892 and 1893.

The 9th have distinguished themselves on many

a hard-fought field, and in many a tight polo match. In their ranks are included several fine soldiers and good polo players. One of their best players was Brevet-Major Lord Charles Bentinck, who was mentioned repeatedly during the defence of Mafeking. Major MacLaren, D.S.O., of the 13th Hussars, who was badly wounded after doing invaluable work for months under Plumer in his gallant attempts to get into Mafeking, General Rimington, Lord Charles Bentinck, and Major Poore, D.S.O., used to be four of the best Back players in the Army.

When the 9th Lancers won the Cup at Hurlingham in 1896, the team consisted of David Campbell, Captain (now Major Sir W. K.) Jenner, G. Ellison and Lord C. Bentinck. Poor Ellison, who was a fine polo player and good sportsman, has played his last game, and his place is hard to fill. Campbell is best known for having reached the height of every steeplechase rider's ambition, by winning the Grand National on Soarer. He rides at polo with the same dash and determination as he does over a country. Sir Walter Jenner has more regimental polo triumphs to his credit than probably any other man, for he helped to win the Inter-Regimental at Hurlingham in 1889, '90, '91 and '96, and the Indian Inter-Regimental of 1883, '84 and '85. His brother officer, Lieut.-Colonel F. Colvin, runs him close in this respect.

There have been many other good players in the 9th, namely, Captain Allhusen, who won the Kadir Cup; Captain Hon. C. Willoughby, who played for his regiment when they won at Hurlingham

Photo by]

Capt. Lord H. Grosvenor. Capt. E. H. Brassey. J. J. Astor. G. E. Miller Mundy. [SPORT AND GENERAL.

Fig. 138.—1st Life Guards Polo Team, winners of the Whitney Cup, 1910.

in 1891, and in the final in 1893; Lord Douglas Compton, who obtained a Brevet-Majority, and is now in command of the regiment; and younger players, such as Lord F. Blackwood, D.S.O., and Sadleir-Jackson, D.S.O. The 9th sustained a sad loss in that dashing polo player, P. Brassey, who was killed on the relief of Kimberley. Now in 1911 the 9th look like beating all their splendid polo records, for they can choose their team from Sadleir-Jackson, N. Edwards, Lord Rocksavage, Francis Grenfell and others.

Like the 9th, almost all the 17th, from colonel to last-joined subaltern, play polo. Sad to say, they suffered very heavily in the South African war. No one who has read the account of the splendid fight and heroic resistance made by the hundred and fifty men under Sandeman in September, 1901, when rushed at Elands River Poort by Smuts' Commando, can wonder that I am proud of having belonged to that distinguished regiment. Lieutenants Sheridan, Morrit and Russell were killed; Major Sandeman and Lord Vivian were wounded; over thirty N.C.O.'s and men killed, and thirty-one wounded, out of a total of one hundred and fifty. Sandeman was an excellent polo player in 1888, but he has not played much in late years. Sheridan was a promising and dashing player. Colonel Nickalls is a very fine Back player, and has played for the regiment several times. He was particularly good in India and Egypt, despite his welter weight. Major W. A. Tilney, who did invaluable work in Ladysmith, and subsequently on Lord Methuen's staff, was

the Captain of the 17th Lancers' polo team, and he won the Regimental Cup in Dublin in 1899, with a team consisting of himself, Major Portal, R. S. Carden, and A. F. Fletcher, all of whom served in the South African campaign. The deeply lamented Lord Ava, who was killed in Ladysmith, was another well-known player who got his education in this regiment. Poor Brinsley Sheridan was his cousin, and joined the regiment through his advice and influence.

The Household Cavalry sent many polo players to the South African war. The 1st Life Guards contributed Colonel Calley, who won his Brevet-Colonelcy; Captain G. F. Milner, now commanding the 5th Lancers, who, when he was in the 17th, played in the winning team at Meerut in 1889; the Duke of Teck, who played for the 17th in India in 1889, and who earned a Brevet-Majority; Captains E. W. Clowes, D.S.O., J. S. Cavendish, D.S.O., Lloyd Phillips and Cookson and the Hon. G. Ward. Lord Lovat, late of the 1st Life Guards, greatly distinguished himself by raising and commanding the invaluable Lovat's Scouts.

The 2nd Life Guards' polo players were represented by Lord Longford, Captain Brinton, D.S.O., Captain Spender Clay, Lord Wicklow, Hon. A. O'Neill, Sir G. Prescott, the late Captain R. Peel, the late Lord Kensington, and that very brilliant player the late Captain C. C. de Crespigny, D.S.O.

The Royal Horse Guards sent to the war many officers, all of whom were polo players, as, for instance, Lieut.-Colonel Fenwick, D.S.O., Captains Villiers, FitzGerald, Mann-Thomson, Hon. R. Ward,

Photo by] J F Harrison Capt G V S Bowlby Capt H E Brassey Capt Lord A Innes-Ker [SPORT AND GENERAL

Fig 139.—Royal Horse Guards Polo Team

Winners of the Inter Regimental Cup at Hurlingham, 1910

Ricardo, Lord Tullibardine, D.S.O., the Duke of Roxburghe, H. E. Brassey, Hon. D. Marjoribanks, D.S.O., the late Adrian Rose, and Vet.-Captain F. B. Drage. Marjoribanks, Ward and Drage won the Subalterns' Cup at Ranelagh in 1897 and 1898, their Captain being poor Ernest Rose, who was the only officer the Blues lost during this campaign, and who was shot at the head of his men. The Royal Horse Guards reached the summit of their polo ambition in 1910 by winning the Inter-Regimental Tournament, the successful team including Captains G. V. S. Bowlby, Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, Harold Brassey and J. F. Harrison.

Major Bell-Smyth, Captain Lockett, D.S.O., D. A. Rasbotham, and many other officers of the K.D.G.'s, are keen polo players.

The Bays had many well-known polo players, such as Kirk, Persse, and Wilberforce, who won the Indian Regimental Tournament in 1892, '93 and '94, and Major V. G. Whitla, now of the 3rd Hussars, and Captains C. K. Bush and Sykes.

The 4th Dragoon Guards did very well this year (1910), getting into the final of the Inter-Regimental Tournament; they boast two very fine players in Captain Mathew-Lannowe and Captain C. F. Hunter. That great player, Captain Hardress Lloyd, received his polo education in this regiment.

Captain Makins of the Royals, and Captain Lafone of the 4th Hussars, were known as good polo players when their respective regiments were quartered at Hounslow. Colonel Reginald Hoare, Major R. W. R. Barnes—now in command of the 10th Hussars—Mr. Winston Churchill—the present

Home Secretary—and poor Savory, who was killed in Natal, were the members of the 4th Hussars team which won the Inter-Regimental Tournament in India in 1899. Major Barnes earned the D.S.O. in South Africa, and obtained command of a Yeomanry regiment. The 4th Hussars have now a very promising team, consisting of L. H. Cripps, A. W. V. Stokes, Captain W. Neilson and Captain A. D. Bell; the last named is captain of the team and a very fine player.

Among the Scots Greys, the names of Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Hippisley (their sometime commanding officer) and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Middleton appear as long ago as 1880, in the winning team of the Irish Open Cup. Major Adams, Captain (now Major) Bulkeley-Johnson, and the late Tom Conolly were well-known players.

Among polo playing officers of the 5th Lancers, past and present, who were in the South African war, are Major C. Little and Captain L. H. Jones, of the Lancashire Yeomanry, who played in the winning team of the Regimental Tournament at Hurlingham in 1878 and '79, which were its first two years, and in 1882. Captain Jones also won the Champion Cup with the Freebooters in 1884, '86 and '87, and the All-Ireland Open Cup in 1881. Other well-known polo players in the regiment are Major A. C. King, whom I remember as an expert at the game when he was in the 23rd Fusiliers; Major Graham, D.S.O.; Major Bailey; and Captain Collis, who with Captain Daniell, of the Cheshire Yeomanry, won the Indian Inter-Regimental at Meerut in 1890. F. B. Dugdale,

of the 5th Lancers, a young recruit to polo, won the V.C. most gallantly in Natal; sad to say, he was killed out hunting shortly after his return home.

The Inniskilling Dragoons was one of the best regiments at polo; their three most celebrated players being their late commanding officer, Major-General Rimington, Major Neil Haig, and Major G. K. Ansell, with C. H. Higgin, Major Paynter, Captain F. A. Fryer, Captain E. C. Holland, E. Paterson, D.S.O., and others to fall back on. Major Yardley rejoined them for the war, and was promoted Major for his services. Their triumphs include the Regimental at Hurlingham in 1897 and '98, the All-Ireland Open Cup in 1899, the Irish Regimental in 1897 and '98, and the Irish Subalterns' Cup in 1897, '98 and '99.

The 7th Hussars won the Inter-Regimental at Hurlingham in 1883, '84, '85, '86 and '99; the Indian Regimental in 1891; and the Subalterns' Cup at Ranelagh in 1899. Their late commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. R. Lawley, appears to have first played in 1883, and he represented his regiment in 1901. His example is followed by all his officers. Their finest players were perhaps Colonel Haig, to whom I have already referred, Major Carew, D.S.O., Major Poore, D.S.O., Major Vaughan, Major Hon. J. Beresford (now Lord Decies), who represented England *v.* America in 1900, Major Brooke, D.S.O., and Captain Wormald, D.S.O.; but there were many others, such as Major Nicholson, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel Holdsworth, and Captains Norton, Fielden, D.S.O., Holford, D.S.O.,

and Johnstone. Their best players now are Messrs. E. P. Brassey and A. Campbell Watson.

Colonel Fisher, who commanded the 10th in South Africa, played for his regiment when they won the Cup in India in 1881 and '82. Lord Airlie, who died at the head of the 12th Lancers, was one of this team. In late years, the men who represented the regiment when they won at Hurlingham in 1888 and '93, were Major Hughes-Onslow, Captain Lord G. Scott, Major Hon. T. Brand, the late Lord W. Bentinck, D.S.O., and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Kavanagh, Captain Hon. J. Dawnay, D.S.O., R. Chaplin, S. L. Barry, D.S.O., Major Hon. E. Baring and Captain C. Barclay. Since they have been in India Colonel John Vaughan, D.S.O., has led the 10th to victory in the Inter-Regimental Tournament three times; he was transferred from the 7th to command the 10th. In addition to having captained the regimental team, he has also won the Kadir Cup in India. He has recently been succeeded in the command by Lieut.-Colonel R. W. R. Barnes, who used to play Back for the 4th Hussars. The best players in the regiment now are Captains Annesley, Palmes, Palmer and Gibbs.

The 11th Hussars have come very much to the front of late years; they have won many tournaments in Ireland, and the Inter-Regimental at Hurlingham in 1908 and 1909. Their best players are Captain Sutton, Major Rome, Major Pitman, J. G. Lowther, Major FitzGerald, and especially Captain Lakin, who is a tower of strength to any side.

The chief polo players of the 12th Lancers were Majors Crawley and Wormald, and Lieut.-Colonel

H. Clifton Brown, all of whom got a Brevet Majority for their services in the South African war, and Captain Hobson. The best known player in the regiment was Captain Egerton Green, who was formerly captain of the team, and served in the South African war.

The 13th Hussars have always been there or thereabouts in the final of the Tournament at Hurlingham during the last few years, and they secured this coveted trophy in 1892, '94, and '95. Their most celebrated team was composed of Captain Pedder, J. F. Church, F. H. Wise, and Captain MacLaren. J. T. Wigan, Captain Taylor, D.S.O., and A. Symons are also well-known players.

The 14th Hussars were very keen on polo when they were in Ireland, and had Captains Murray, Eley, Brooksbank, Tottenham, D.S.O., and Stephen, besides other good players.

The 15th Hussars won the Inter-Regimental Tournament in India four times running, viz., 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905. Their best known players were Captain Courage, Captain Hambro, Captain Pilkington, Lord Kensington, Captain Hon. J. Bingham, Captain S. H. Charrington, and Captain N. J. Livingstone-Learmonth, and, above all, Captain F. W. Barrett, one of the finest of living exponents of the game.

The 16th Lancers have been a polo regiment for the last twenty-two years. Their team, which won the Cup at Hurlingham in 1880, was composed of H. R. L. Howard, J. M. Babington, F. G. Blair, J. G. A. Baird and W. H. Wyndham Quin. Howard and Blair earned the C.B. and Wyndham Quin

obtained the D.S.O. in the South African campaign with the Yeomanry. Poor Orr-Ewing, who was killed at Kheiss, was an old 16th Lancers man, who, though fond of polo, was better known in the racing world. Major Gough is a particularly good polo player. Lord Fincastle, V.C., now the Earl of Dunmore, C. E. Harris, D.S.O., Captain Campbell and Captain Tuson formed the 16th Lancers' team in 1899. The best player probably ever turned out by the 16th Lancers is Captain G. Bellville, who was badly wounded in the South African war. He has twice won the Champion Cup, playing No. 1 for the Old Cantabs.

The 18th Hussars have had several good polo players, such as Captain Wood, D.S.O., Captain Burnett and A. C. McLachlan.

The 20th Hussars have distinguished themselves of late years, winning the Inter-Regimental in India in 1901, and at Hurlingham in 1906 and 1907. They have had some very fine players in Captains Cawley, Dunbar, Hessey and Hurndall, and especially in B. A. P. Schreiber and Major Romer Lee.

In India in the nineties the best polo team was that of the Durham Light Infantry, who carried all before them from 1894 to 1898. They won the Infantry Tournament four times, the Regimental three times, and the Championship. Their best teams were those in which L. F. Ashburner and W. J. Ainsworth played with Captains Wilkinson, Luard and de Lisle. The Durham Light Infantry polo players came well to the front in the South African war, as, for instance, Lieut.-Colonel

de Lisle, whose performances are well known; Major Ross, C.B.; Captain Ainsworth, D.S.O.; Captain Ashburner, D.S.O.; Captain Mathew, D.S.O.; Captain Elwes, D.S.O.; and poor R. E. Rasbotham, who was awarded the D.S.O. after he was killed. Captains Wilkinson and Luard, and P. W. Nickalls, were also in this campaign.

Brevet Colonel Pilcher, C.B., and A.D.C. to the King, of the Bedfordshire Regiment, and Colonel Henry used to play for the 5th Fusiliers.

Brevet Colonel Hon. C. Lambton, D.S.O., of the 5th Fusiliers, was umpire for England *v.* America in 1886, and captained his regimental team when they won the Infantry Tournament at Hurlingham. He twice rode the winner of the Grand Military.

The Rifle Brigade have always been fond of polo. Their 3rd Battalion team (E. W. Bell, G. B. Gosling, Hon. G. H. Morris and P. R. Creed) won the Indian Tournament in 1900. Rifle Brigade teams were in the finals of the Indian Regimental Tournament in 1880, '82 and '83. One of their teams, which I saw playing well in Dublin and at Rugby in 1899, consisted of A. D. Boden, Lieut.-Colonel A. V. Jenner, D.S.O., Major A. E. Jenkins and the late Captain H. E. Vernon, D.S.O., all of whom were in South Africa. Captain Congreve, who won the V.C. at Colenso, is another keen Rifle Brigade polo player.

The Yeomanry have furnished us with many fine polo players, such as Major F. B. Mildmay, M.P., who won the Champion Cup with the Peats no less than seven times; Major Jenkinson, D.S.O., late

of the Derbyshire Regiment, who was a well-known Lucknow expert in 1885; and Lord Valentia, C.B., who began his polo career in the 10th Hussars, and for many years has been one of the chief members of the Hurlingham Polo Committee; he and Colonel St. Quintin, also of the 10th Hussars, both played in the first English match (p. 1). Among many others were Lord Alwyne Compton, who played for the 10th Hussars in 1882; Colonel F. Meyrick, C.B., who played for the 15th Hussars in 1890; Colonel Burn, C.B., who played for the Royals in the final at Hurlingham in 1890; Major Gascoigne, D.S.O., late of the Blues, in whose regimental team he played in 1877; Lieut.-Colonel Harrison, D.S.O., late of the Scots Greys; Herbert Wilson, D.S.O.; Clive Wilson; U. O. Thynne, D.S.O.; Godfrey Heseltine, the well-known No. 1 of the Old Cantabs; Clarence Wilson; C. G. M. Adam; F. and J. Bellville; Banbury; the brothers Gold, and G. B. Milne.

The Indian Army sent many good players to the South African war, as, for instance, Colonel Beatson, C.B., who taught the great Jodhpur team how to play; Colonel Younghusband, C.B., who wrote a capital book on Polo many years ago; poor Brazier Creagh, whom I knew as a fine player in 1887, when he was in the 9th B.L.; and Captain F. A. Maxwell, V.C. and D.S.O., of the 18th B.L., who played for his regiment when they won the Bengal Cavalry Tournament in 1899.

The Indian Volunteers supplied a grand contingent of polo players with Lumsden's Horse, among whom were Captain Rutherfoord, D.S.O.,

Captain Taylor, of the Bengal Cavalry, Sergeant-Major Marsham, who earned the Distinguished Conduct Medal, his brother H. Marsham, who is a very brilliant player, Percy Jones and Sergeant F. Macnamara. I have had many good games with them in Behar (India).

The Egyptian Army also furnished a strong contingent, including Colonel Maxwell, D.S.O., whom

Photo by] [M H HAYES

Fig 140.—The late Lord Ava.

I remember as a brilliant player at Cairo in 1890; Major J. K. Watson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Martyr, D.S.O., and several others.

The gallant General Penn Symons, who was beloved by every officer and man that served under him, did a great deal for polo in India, and at the time of his death was President of the Indian Polo Association. The late Major Sherston, who soon

followed him, was Honorary Secretary of this Association. Indian polo players owe him a deep debt of gratitude for having brought Indian polo, including the revision of the rules, into its present state of business-like efficiency.

The late Colonel Chisholm was well known as a brilliant polo player in India and at Hurlingham when he was in the 9th Lancers. His name first appears in the winning team of that regiment at Meerut in 1878.

The late Lord Ava, who was the best of sportsmen, comrades and friends, was well known in the Indian polo world when he was in the 17th Lancers, and he played in the regimental team when we won the Tournament at Meerut in 1889. He greatly promoted the success of the Ranelagh Club by taking up the secretaryship in 1895.

The late Lieut.-Colonel le Gallais was probably the best polo player who met his death in the South African war. I never played with or against a better No. 3. He played in the winning team of the 8th Hussars at Umballa in 1886 and '87, and was Captain of his regimental team for several years. He also won the Paris Open Cup in 1895; and he helped the Freebooters in the same year to lower the colours of the hitherto invincible brothers Peat at Hurlingham, in the Champion Cup. If he was a good polo player, he was a still better soldier, and when he fell one of the finest young cavalry leaders in the Army was lost to the country.

Among many other good polo players whose loss during this war we had to regret, were Ellison

of the 9th Lancers, who won the Inter-Regimental at Hurlingham in 1897; C. G. Mackenzie of the Royal Artillery, who did much for the Gunners' polo at Woolwich; "Jack" Hanwell, R.H.A., who was an excellent polo pony trainer, organiser, and Captain of a polo team; C. E. Rose of the

Fig. 141 —Lord Hardinge on his half bred Cossack pony by a thorough bred horse.

Blues, who was No. 3 for many years of his regimental team; Kensington of the 2nd Life Guards, keenest of sportsmen, best of friends; Tom Conolly of the Scots Greys; Montmorency, V.C., of the 21st Lancers; Charles Cavendish of the Lancers; Lieut.-Colonel Vandeleur, D.S.O.,

a most distinguished young soldier; Bellew of the 16th Lancers; Captain Legge, D.S.O., of the 20th Hussars, and Eyre Lloyd of the Coldstreams, who was well known at Hurlingham for many years.

The above list by no means includes all the polo players who distinguished themselves in the South African campaign. There must be scores of others, especially in the Infantry and Royal Artillery, who have done most of their polo abroad. I have only mentioned those whom I have either played with, or have seen playing, or whose names I have found in the records. I think I have mentioned enough to show, if only by the extraordinarily large proportion of decorations and Brevets awarded to polo players, that the game has some influence for good in the training of an officer, and should therefore be encouraged by our military authorities in every possible way.

Naval officers are always keen on polo when they get their chance at such stations as Plymouth, Gibraltar, Malta and Alexandria.

The best representative player I have seen from that service is Admiral David Beatty, D.S.O. He is well known at Hurlingham, Roehampton and Rugby, as a fine horseman and player.

The present Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge (see Fig. 141), did not despise the attractions of polo when he was at the Embassy in St. Petersburg.

CHAPTER XV

POLO ABROAD

United States of America—California—Spain—France—Belgium—Hungary—Germany—Egypt

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE year 1909 is marked with red letters in the American Calendar, for in this year the Cup, which had been since 1886 in England, returned whence it came. The effect of this has been largely to increase the interest taken in polo all over the States.

In April, 1910, I took a Hurlingham team, consisting of Capt. G. E. Bellville, the late Captain C. C. de Crespigny, Mr. W. S. Buckmaster and myself, with Major Hon. J. G. Beresford as fifth man, to play at Lakewood, on Mr. George Gould's beautiful private grounds, and there we met most of the best players in America, and had the most delightful time and much good polo.

This invitation was the direct outcome of the American visit to England, and was initiated with the idea of collecting as many good American players as possible, and so improving their polo, which was not considered to be in a very flourishing condition at many of the smaller clubs.

At the same time that we were in America, a good Ranelagh team, consisting of Major Romer Lee and Mr. Hurndall of the 20th Hussars, Major Hobson, late of the 12th Lancers, and of Mr. Gill, the polo manager of the Ranelagh Club, was visiting California. This team also came to Lakewood after they had swept the board in California, and

Photo by] [W A. ROUCH.

Fig 142.—Mr. Whitney's "Ballinahone."

played a couple of matches against my team and against Meadow Brook.

My Hurlingham team won the Lakewood Cup, defeating Meadow Brook, represented by R. J. Collier, J. M. Waterbury, H. P. Whitney and D. Milburn.

The idea of collecting all the best American players on the same lines as is done in England

has been further carried out by the arrangement of an autumn season at Narragansett for the months of August and September. All the best teams in America attended at Narragansett in 1910, and one good team paid a visit there from this country under the leadership of Mr. Gill, who managed the meeting, and who took with him, representing the Ranelagh Club, Messrs. R. and F. Grenfell, Lord Hugh Grosvenor and Lord Rocksavage. This team had a most successful time there, winning, among other matches, the open championship, in which they met the Meadow Brook team in the final, who were, however, without the services of their captain, Mr. H. P. Whitney.

The following teams competed at Narragansett in 1910 :

MEADOW BROOK

1. J. S. Phipps.
2. J. M. Waterbury, jun.
3. L. Waterbury.
4. D. Milburn.

MEADOW BROOK

(Low handicap team of 27.)

1. J. S. Phipps.
2. J. M. Waterbury
3. H. P. Whitney.
4. H. C. Phipps.

MEADOW BROOK FREEBOOTERS

1. Raymond Belmont.
2. J. A. Rawlins.
3. J. A. Burden.
4. W. G. Loew.

PERROQUETS

1. H. Rich.
2. F. H. Prince.
3. R. L. Agassiz.
4. W. Balding.

NEW HAVEN

1. J. B. Thomas.
2. H. Drury.
3. L. E. Stoddard.
4. F. B. Butterworth.

NEW HAVEN (New team)

1. J. B. Thomas.
2. H. Tweed.
3. L. E. Stoddard.
4. J. Crane.

BRYN MAWR

1. Alex. Brown.
2. H. W. Harrison.
3. R. E. Strawbridge.
4. C. R. Snowden.

ROCKAWAY

1. R. J. Collier.
2. J. E. Cowdin.
3. R. La Montagne.
4. J. C. Cowdin.

MYOPIA (Second team)

1. A. Ames.
2. H. Tweed.
3. H. Hadden.
4. G. G. Amory.

This autumn gathering at Narragansett is to become an annual event, and, doubtless, other English teams will pay visits there, as the arrangements are all perfect, and the journey for men and ponies no trouble.

The Ranelagh team played not only at Narragansett, which boasts two excellent grounds, but also at Newport, which they describe as possessing a ground second to none in the world, and which is situated close to Narragansett, just across the water. They then journeyed to Rockaway and to Meadow Brook, and finally, before returning home, visited Canada, playing a couple of matches at Montreal.

All the Englishmen who visited the States this year, including Messrs. W. Balding and H. Rich, in addition to those already mentioned, greatly enjoyed their polo on the fast grounds under American conditions. It looks as if polo has a great future in the States, the only thing wanted

being a better system of training their ponies, of which, if they could only produce them, there must be an unlimited supply in Texas, Montana, Virginia, California, and other States.

At present there are not many players in the States at the top of the tree as performers at the game, but as we know to our cost, the best are

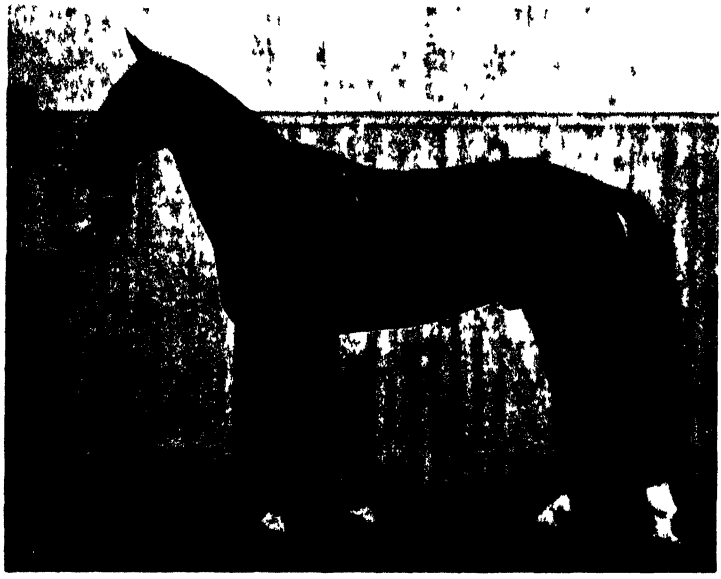


Fig. 143 — Mr. Foxhall Keene's American pony "Express"

very, very good, and the effect of their play on the English style has been most marked. Gatherings such as Lakewood and Narragansett are sure to raise the general standard of excellence all through the clubs.

Any English polo players visiting the States are certain of a warm welcome and of unlimited kindness and hospitality.

CALIFORNIA

In California, Burlingame is the head-quarters of the game, and they have made great efforts of late years to have good polo by inviting English teams to spend the winters there and play with them.

The climate is lovely and the grounds exceedingly good, but unfortunately they are very short of players.

Great efforts will be made in future to get good players from the Eastern States to go there in the winter and take part in the May Tournaments inaugurated at Burlingame, on Mr. Carolan's private ground and at Coronado Beach.

Mr. Gill spent last winter there with his Ranelagh team, which won every match it took part in, and the two previous winters Mr. Mackey had taken English teams out with him.

All players who have been there speak enthusiastically of the climate and of the polo played there, and of the kindness and hospitality they received.

The best known Californian players are Messrs. Tobin, Driscoll, Hobart, Carolan, Breese, and an English resident, John Lawson, who is also well known in England.

SPAIN

Since His Majesty the King of Spain has taken up polo, the game has rapidly advanced in that country, where there are now some very good

players, including His Majesty, the Dukes of Peñaranda, Santona, Alba and Arion, Count Maza, the Marquis of Viana, Count de la Cimera, Count del Real, Señores José and Joaquin Santos Suarez, San Miguel, E. de Escandon and the Marquis of Villavieja, to whom the credit is due of having trained the Madrid team that is so well known on London grounds. This team, consisting of the Marquis of Villavieja, E. de Escandon, and the Dukes of Santona and Peñaranda, can put up a good game against our English regimental teams.

The Marquis of Villavieja also started polo at Ostend, where he holds the record of having captained the winning team of the Continental Championship for seven consecutive years. The Madrid team has for some years been the best team on the Continent.

Madrid polo is admirably run by a committee, with Mr. Hubert Marsham as polo manager.

There is a very good club ground in Madrid, and the King has two private grounds on the Casa de Campo, one of which is second to none in the world. His Majesty also has a ground at his palace at La Granja, some thirty miles from Madrid, and the Marquis of Viana has a very good ground at Moratalla, where he holds a very successful annual invitation tournament week.

Polo commences at Madrid in March, and goes on till June, when the weather, as a rule, gets too hot. In the new Recent Form List few of the Spanish players are handicapped below four points; it can be seen from this that the standard of play is distinctly good.

Photo by] [SPORT AND GENERAL.

Fig 144.—King Alfonso

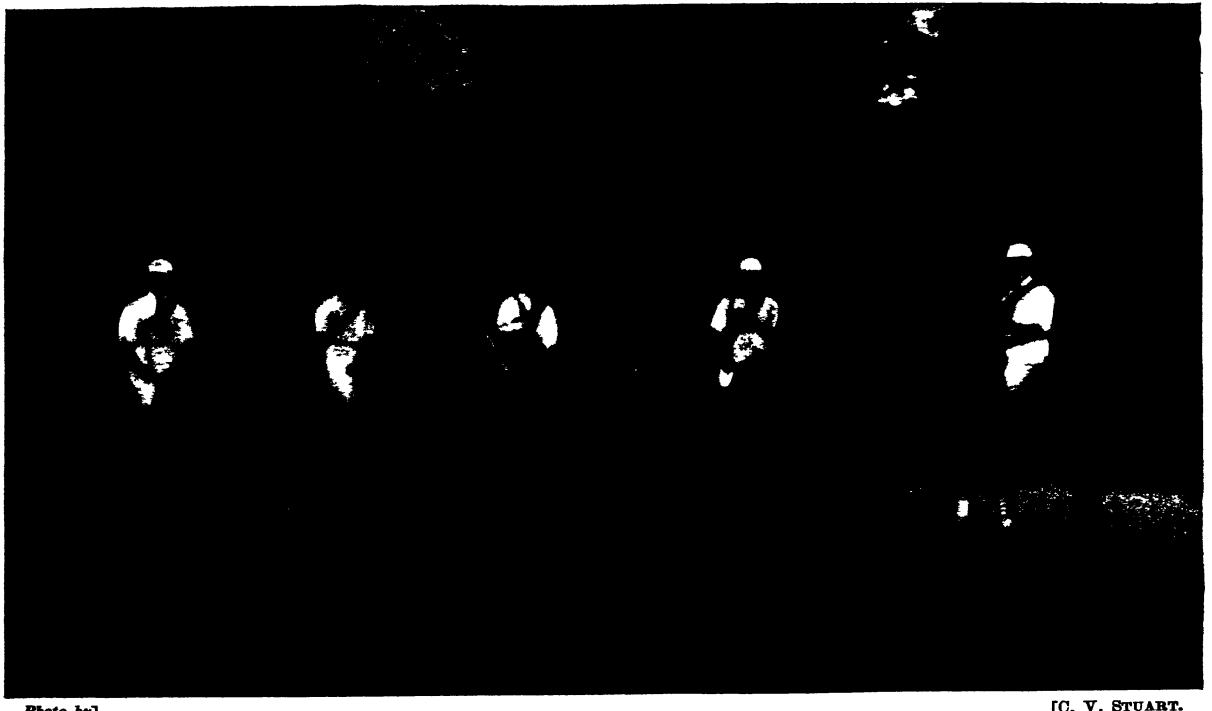


Photo by] [C. V. STUART.

R. de Escandon. The Duke of Santona. M. de Escandon. The Duke of Peñaranda. The Marquis de Villavieja.

Fig. 145.—The Madrid Team. (With M. de Escandon, 5th man.)

FRANCE

Polo has greatly improved and increased in France during the last few years, and there are many more grounds now than there were eight years ago. There is now play in France from the middle of January till the end of October.

The curtain is rung up at Cannes on or about January 15th, where there is a club which is run on different lines to any other in the world. It was started in 1907, when I received the appointment of manager on the understanding that I took twenty-five ponies there to hire out to players. This has worked most successfully, and players from England avail themselves to a large extent of the opportunity of playing there when they visit the South of France, if only for a few days. Many Frenchmen and Englishmen send their own ponies there and play the whole season.

When the Cannes season is finished, at the end of March, polo flourishes at Paris during April, May and June.

In July and August the first-rate grounds at Deauville are called into requisition, and a most enjoyable reunion there lasts for over a month.

After Deauville the venue is changed to the Duc de Guiche's private ground at Vallières, and to a beautiful new private ground at Baron Robert de Rothschild's place at Chantilly, where polo is possible till the end of October.

The prime movers of polo in France are the Duc de Guiche, Captain Jaubert, Baron R. de Rothschild,

M. F. Mallet, M. Merlin, the Duc de Doudeauville, Mr. Hermann Harjes and Mr. Capel.

BELGIUM : HUNGARY : GERMANY

Belgium supports a very flourishing club at Antwerp, which was inaugurated and is managed by

Photo by] [CLARENCE HAILEY, Newmarket

Fig 146.—Mr A Grisar, the Belgian player, on "Dazzle"

that very keen player, Mr. A. Grisar (see Fig. 146), who is as well known at Hurlingham as he is on the Continent; the Antwerp team is composed of Messrs. Lysen, Grisar, Andreae and Captain Crokaert.

Play also takes place at Brussels. Belgium is chiefly famous, as far as polo is concerned, on account of the International meeting at Ostend,

which my brother and I have managed for the last seven years, since 1904.

Ostend has had a great influence for good on Continental polo, for it has been the means of bringing together teams from Hungary, Germany, Spain, France, America and England.

There is a flourishing club at Buda-Pesth, the principal players being Count Andrassy and his two sons, Count Karolyi, Count Sigray, Marquis Pallavicini, Count Rohozinski and Count Szechenyi.

In Germany the best club is at Frankfort, where a most successful annual tournament is held in July. Polo also takes place at Hanover, Munich, Berlin, Hamburg, and at Bremen; but unfortunately the German officers have not gone in for the game, so it is hardly likely to become general throughout the country.

The best known players in Germany are Herren Hasperg, Flinsch, Andreae, Baer, Helft, Tetelman, Reese, Marvele, Van der Straaten, Dr. Soder and Lieutenant Erbgraf v. Bentinck.

EGYPT

Cairo is a great winter resort for polo players; there are three excellent grounds there at the beautiful Gezireh club.

I got my first experience of managing polo at this club in the winter of 1890–91, when I was quartered in Egypt with the 17th Lancers. But matters have greatly improved since those days, and now anyone going to Cairo can get excellent games every day of the week; there are always

good regimental teams stationed there, besides the Egyptian army players and many residents.

The polo at Cairo is under the management of Mr. Keith Marsham, who also manages the Deauville season.

Fig 147.—Prince Serge Belosselsky on his half bred Arab and Russian pony "Negress

Photo by] [W. A. ROUCH

Capt. E. D. Miller. G. A. Miller. Walter Jones. C. D. Miller.

Fig. 148.—The Rugby Team.

APPENDIX

CHRONOLOGY OF MODERN POLO

1854. This year Major-General Sherar witnessed the game of Chaugan in the Munipoori Valley, and the tea planters of Cachar took it up shortly afterwards.
1859. Major-General Sherar introduced the game to Calcutta by bringing a Munipoori team to that city.
1861. Polo introduced in Punjaub and N.W.P. of India by British officers.
1867. Polo introduced to Madras and Ceylon; and became general throughout India.
1869. Polo first played in England—at Aldershot—by the 10th Hussars.
1871. First polo match in England—at Hounslow.
1872. Monmouthshire—first English provincial polo club—started.
1872. Polo started in London at Lillie Bridge.
1872. First polo match played in Ireland.
1873. Co. Carlow—first Irish polo club—started.
1873. Cambridge University Polo Club founded.
1874. Polo started at Hurlingham Club, Fulham, London, S.W.
1874. Oxford University Polo Club founded.
1874. All Ireland Polo Club (Dublin) started.
1875. First Hurlingham Polo Committee elected, and "Laws and Bye-Laws of Polo" drafted.
1876. Polo introduced into the United States of America.
1876. Polo introduced into Australia.
1876. Polo first played at Malta.
1876. Champion Cup Tournament instituted at Hurlingham.
1877. Westchester P. C.—first American polo club—founded at Newport, Rhode Island.
1877. Indian Inter-Regimental Tournament instituted.
1878. Home Inter-Regimental Tournament started at Hurlingham.
1878. All Ireland Open Cup Tournament started in Dublin.
1878. Annual Inter-'Varsity match—Oxford v. Cambridge—instituted.

1878. Ranelagh Polo Club founded, adjoining Hurlingham (removed to Barnes, 1883).
1879. First American inter-club match played at Prospect Park, Brooklyn.
1881. Gibraltar Polo Club founded.
1884. Polo started in Egypt at Cairo, and at Aden (Arabia).
1885. County Cup Tournament instituted (at Hurlingham).
1886. America International Polo Cup first played for at Newport, R. I., U.S.A., and won by John Watson's England team.
1888. Polo started in Argentina at Hurlingham Club, Buenos Aires.
1890. Irish County Polo Clubs' Union founded.
1890. American Polo Association founded in New York.
1891. Indian Polo Association founded.
1891. New Zealand Polo Association founded.
1892. First French Polo Club started in Paris.
1892. Polo Association of the River Plate founded at Buenos Aires.
1892. New South Wales Polo Association founded.
1892. South Australia Polo Association founded.
1896. A polo club started at Madrid, in Spain.
1896. Polo clubs formed in Russia at St. Petersburg, and in Turkey at Therapia (Constantinople).
1896. Victorian Polo Association (Australia) founded.
1897. Ranelagh Club's Open Cup Tournament instituted.
1898. County Polo Association (Great Britain) founded.
1898. First German polo club started in Hamburg.
1900. England beat America in match for America Cup at Hurlingham.
1902. Roehampton Polo Club founded at Barnes, London, S.W.
1902. England won two out of three America Cup matches at Hurlingham.
1902. Polo started in Hungary at Budapest.
1903. Hurlingham Recent Form List instituted (abolished 1910).
1903. Polo started in Belgium, at Ostend.
1903. England beat Ireland in first match for Patriotic Cup.
1905. Army Polo Committee (Great Britain and Ireland) founded.
1909. Americans regained possession of America Polo Cup, England losing the two matches played at Hurlingham.
1910. Hurlingham Official Handicap List instituted.
1911. The off-side rule suspended at Hurlingham for all matches and tournaments played at the club during 1911.

LIST OF POLO CLUBS,

WITH ADDRESSES OF SECRETARIES.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON

HURLINGHAM: Manager, Major F. Egerton-Green, Hurlingham Club, Fulham, S.W.; assistant manager for Polo, Capt. E. D. Miller, D.S.O., Hurlingham Club and the Farm, Spring Hill, Rugby.

RANELAGH: Joint Secs., Capt. Berkeley Levett and John H. Neat, Ranelagh Club, Barnes, S.W.; joint Polo managers, F. A. Gill and Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, Ranelagh Club.

ROEHAMPTON: Sec. and Manager, C. D. Miller, Roehampton Club, Roehampton Lane, S.W.; Polo Manager, G. A. Miller, Roehampton Club.

COUNTY POLO ASSOCIATION: A. B. Charlton, 12, Hanover Square, London, W.; Divisional Hon. Secs.: (Northern), R. K. Lockett, 15, Lord Street, Liverpool; (Midland), Sir Francis Waller, Bart., Woodcote, Warwick; (South-Eastern), Dunbar Kelly, Coombe, Kingston-on-Thames; (South-Western), J. S. Mason, Kemble Lodge, Kemble, Glos.

CLUBS AFFILIATED TO THE COUNTY POLO ASSOCIATION

AYRSHIRE (Troon): T. G. O. Thomson, County Club, Ayr. N.B.

BLACKMORE VALE (Dorset): Hon. L. Lambart, Marsh Court, Sherborne, Dorset.

BRIGHTON AND COUNTY (Sussex): R. W. McKergow, Twineham Grange, Twineham, Sussex.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: J. S. Shepherd, Pitt Club, Cambridge.

CARDIFF AND COUNTY (Glamorgan): Capt. L. Lindsay, 66A, Cowbridge Road, Canton, Cardiff, Wales.

CHELTENHAM (Gloucester): E. M. Munby, The Paddocks, Cheltenham, Glos.

CIRENCESTER (Gloucester): J. S. Mason, Kemble Lodge, Kemble, Glos.

CLITHEROE (Lancs) : Basil Greenwood, Edenholme, Clayton-le-dale, near Blackburn, Lancs.

DERBYSHIRE (Elvaston) : F. O. Ellison, The Knoll, Normanton, Derby.

DEVON, NORTH (Barnstaple) : Arundell Clarke, Fremington, North Devon.

EDGBASTON (Warwickshire) : Hubert Nicholas, 117, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, WEST (Bristol) : J. S. Bakewell, Cromhall, Charfield, Glos.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY (Winchester) : J. S. Mellor, Weeke Manor, Winchester.

HANTS, SOUTH (Gosport) : P. J. House, Privett Place, Gosport, Hants.

HUTTON (Essex) : G. N. Hardinge, Hutton House, Hutton, Essex.

KINGSBURY (Middlesex) : W. F. Robinson, Manor Farm, The Hyde, Kingsbury, N.W.

LEEDS (Yorks) : Capt. Hon. O. H. Stanley, R.H.A., Chapeltown Barracks, Leeds.

LIVERPOOL (Lancs) : Thomas H. Cookson, Gateacre House, Gateacre, Liverpool.

MANCHESTER (Cheshire ground) : H. Leslie, The Coppice, Bowdon, Cheshire.

MELTON MOWBRAY (Leicestershire) : Corbett Cradock, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

MIDDLEWOOD (Yorks) : C. Howard Taylor, Hampole Priory, near Doncaster, Yorks.

MORETON MORRELL (Warwickshire) : Arthur Wilyman, Moreton Morrell, Warwick.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Newcastle-on-Tyne) : H. S. Bell, Union Club, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NORWICH (Norfolk) : R. J. Read, jun., " Rivington," Eaton, Norwich.

OTTER VALE (Devon) : Holliday Hartley, Ottery St. Mary, South Devon.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY : Sidney Herbert, Balliol College, Oxford.

PLYMOUTH (Devon) : J. Bayly, Highlands, Ivybridge, South Devon.

RUGBY (Warwickshire) : H. Billson, Spring Hill, Rugby.

SALISBURY PLAIN (Wilts) : Capt. E. C. Jury, 18th Hussars, Tidworth, Andover, Hants.

SHORNCLIFFE (Kent) : Major T. T. Pitman, 11th Hussars, Shorncliffe, Kent.

SOMERSET, WEST (Minehead) : J. Vere Foster, Elmcroft, Minehead, Somerset.

STOKE D'ABERNON (Surrey) : C. C. Trollope, Fairmile Hatch, Cobham, Surrey.

SUFFOLK, WEST (Bury St. Edmunds) : Bramwell Jackson, Beyton, near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

SUSSEX, WEST (Pulborough) : Sir Walter Barttelot, Bt., Stopham House, Pulborough, Sussex.

WARWICKSHIRE (Leamington) : J. Stanley, Sydenham Farm, *Leamington, Warwickshire.*

WELLINGTON (Berks) : Lieut.-Col. R. H. L. Warner, *Wellington* Hotel, Wellington, Berks.

WIRRAL (Cheshire) : R. K. Lockett, 15, Lord Street, Liverpool.

WORCESTER PARK (Surrey) : A. Auriol-Barker, Barrowhill, Worcester Park, Surrey.

YORK COUNTY (York) : Capt. Walter Long, D.S.O., R. Scots Greys, Cavalry Barracks, York.

COUNTY POLO CLUBS NOT AFFILIATED TO THE C. P. A.

BEDFORD COUNTY (Bedford) : J. G. Verey, The Crescent, Bedford.

BURGHLEY PARK (Lincolnshire) : Blundell Williams, St. Martin's, Stamford, Lincs.

EDINBURGH : J. H. Rutherfurd, 14, Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh, N.B.

LEOMINSTER (Hereford) : R. H. Evans, Eyton Hall, Leominster.

STAFFORDSHIRE, NORTH (Stone) : A. O. Jordan, Marston Wood, near Stafford.

TAUNTON (Somerset) : Joint Hon. Secs , C. Leslie Fox, Drumwell Hall, Taunton, and J. C. de Las Casas, Batt's Park, Taunton, Somerset.

GARRISON POLO CLUBS (ENGLAND)

CANTERBURY (Kent) : A. N. Edwards, 9th Lancers, Cavalry Barracks Canterbury.

COLCHESTER (Essex) : A. V. W. Stokes, 4th Hussars, Cavalry Barracks, Colchester, Essex.

MOUNTED INFANTRY (Longmoor, Hants) : Capt. H. T. Jackson, Bedfordshire Regiment, Longmoor Camp, East Liss, Hants.

PRIVATE POLO CLUBS (ENGLAND)

ALDERSHOT (Hants) : Manager, Capt. B R. Liebert, South Farnboro', Farnham, Surrey.

BRIGADE OF GUARDS (London) : Manager, Capt. E. Longueville, Coldstream Guards, Guards' Club, London, S.W. ; Hon. Sec., A. Leigh-Bennett, Coldstream Guards, Guards' Club, S.W.

FOREIGN OFFICE (Wembley) : Hubert Montgomery, Foreign Office, London, S.W.

HOUSE OF COMMONS (Wembley) : Capt. P. A. Clive, M.P., House of Commons, London, S.W.

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY (Windsor) : Polo Sec., 2nd Life Guards, Cavalry Barracks, Windsor.

ROYAL ARTILLERY (Woolwich) : R. S. Ryan, R.H.A., R. A. Mess, Woolwich, Kent.

PRIVATE POLO GROUNDS (ENGLAND)

EATON (Chester) : The Duke of Westminster's : Col. W. N. Lloyd, M.V.O., Eaton Hall, Chester.

GUNNERSBURY (Middlesex) : Evelyn de Rothschild, Gunnersbury Park, Acton, London, W.

LILLESHALL (Salop) : Marquis of Stafford, Lilleshall House, Newport, Salop, and Stafford House, St. James's, London, S.W.

LLANTARNAM ABBEY (Monmouthshire) : Sir Clifford Cory, Bart., M.P., Llantarnam Abbey, Newport, Mon.

SURRENDEN (Kent) : Paul Winans, Surrenden Park, Pluckley, Kent.

IRELAND

ALL IRELAND (Dublin) : Manager, John Leonard, "Frankfort," North Circular Road, Dublin ; Hon. Sec., L. Morrogh Ryan, 7, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin.

IRISH COUNTY POLO CLUB UNION : Major C. K. O'Hara, Annaghmore, Collooney, co. Sligo.

CLUBS AFFILIATED TO THE I. CO. P. C. U.

Co. ANTRIM (Belfast) : Arthur Charley, Seymour Hill, Dunmurry, co. Antrim.

Co. CARLOW (Carlow) : Major R. C. Browne-Clayton, Browne's Hill, Carlow.

Co. DUBLIN (Dublin) : T. P. Tyrell, Oak Park, Castleknock, co. Dublin.

Co. KILDARE (Leixlip) : J. W. Shackleton, Anna Liffey House, Lucan, co. Kildare.

KING'S COUNTY (Birr) : Hubert A. Gairdner, Grogan, Birr, King's County.

Co. WESTMEATH (Mullingar) : A. E. Joyce, Mullingar, co. Westmeath.

WESTMEATH, SOUTH (Moate) : C. J. Clibborn, Rockfield, Streamstown, co. Westmeath.

Co. WEXFORD (Enniscorthy) : Capt. L. A. Bryan, Kilgibbon House, Enniscorthy, co. Wexford.

GARRISON POLO CLUB (IRELAND)

CURRAGH (co. Kildare) : Manager and Hon. Sec., G. A. Sanford, 20th Hussars, Curragh Camp, co. Kildare.

EUROPE

BELGIUM

ANTWERP · Paul Havenith, 2, rue des Nerviens, Antwerp

BRUSSELS : Major Visschers, 74, rue de la Concorde, Brussels.

OSTEND : Hcn. Manager, Alfred Grisar, President of the Antwerp P.C., Hurlingham Club, Fulham, London, S. W. ; Sec., William L. Baruh, 40, rempart Kipdorp, Antwerp.

FRANCE

CANNES (Polo de la Côte d'Azur) : Manager, Capt. E. D. Miller, D.S.O., The Farm, Spring Hill, Rugby ; Sec., Monsieur Gavet, Secretariat du Polo, Casino Municipal, Cannes, Alpes Maritimes.

DEAUVILLE (Société du Polo de Deauville) : Manager, K. H. Marsham, Hippodrome, Deauville-sur-Mer, Calvados, Normandy (address during August only) ; Sec., M. Guinebert, Polo, Suresnes, Paris.

PARIS (Société du Polo de Paris) : Manager, M. Guinebert, Polo, Suresnes, Paris ; Sec., M. de Plument, Polo, Suresnes, Paris.

PRIVATE POLO GROUNDS (FRANCE)

LAVERSINE (Chantilly) : Baron Robert de Rothschild's, Polo Sec., Château de Laversine, par Creil, Oise, France.

VALLIÈRE (Chantilly) : The Duke de Guiche, 42 *bis*, avenue Henri Martin, Paris.

GERMANY

BERLIN (Berliner Polo Club) : Manager, H. S. Harrison ; Hon. Sec., Count Montgelas, W. Geisbergstr., 22, Berlin.

BREMEN (Bremer Polo Club) : Dr. Söder, 9, Richard Wagnerstrasse, Bremen.

FRANKFORT (Frankfurter Polo Club) : Manager, Edgar Flinsch, 10, Niederrad Landstrasse, Frankfurt-am-Main ; Hon. Sec., Heinrich Andreae, 78, Forsthausstrasse, Frankfurt-am-Main.

HAMBURG (Hamburger Polo Club) : Manager and Hon. Sec., H. Hasperg, junr., Colonnaden, 17, Hamburg.

HANOVER (Hannoverscher Polo-Klub) · Manager, Rittmeister von Rosenberg, Reitschule, Hanover ; Hon. Sec., Lieut. Buek, Reitschule, Hanover

MUNICH (Münchener Polo Club) : Freiherr von Steffens, Leopoldstrasse, 20, Munich, Bavaria.

HUNGARY

BUDAPEST (Budapesti Polo Club) . Manager, Herbert T. Rich, Wembley, Middlesex ; Hon. Sec., Laszlo de Magyar, 17, Semmelweis utcza, Budapest.

RUSSIA

ST. PETERSBURG (St. Petersburg Polo Club) : Manager and Hon. Sec., Major-General Prince Serge Belosellsky-Belozersky, Krestovsky, St. Petersburg.

SPAIN

BARCELONA (Real Polo Club de Barcelona) : Manager, Benito Mollo, Calle Provenza, 291, Barcelona ; Sec., Juan Manuel Bofill, 63, Paseo de Gracia, Barcelona.

MADRID (Madrid Polo-Golf Club) : Manager, H. Marsham, Calle Marques de Villamajor, 4, Madrid ; Hon. Sec., Sr. Pedro Caro Martinez de Trujo, Calle de Segovia, 11, Madrid.

PRIVATE POLO GROUNDS (SPAIN)

CASA DE CAMPO (Madrid) : H.M. King Alfonso's Ground, just outside Madrid.

LA GRANJA (Madrid) : H.M. King Alfonso's Ground, about forty miles from Madrid.

MORATALLA (Andalusia) : The Marquis of Viana's Ground, at Moratalla, near Cordova.

SEVILLE (Andalusia) : The ground of the Sociedad de Correras, at Tablada, Seville.

TURKEY

CONSTANTINOPLE (Therapia Polo Club): Manager, T. B. Hohler, British Embassy, Constantinople; Hon. Sec., Leon Zarifi, Constantinople.

GARRISON POLO CLUBS (EUROPE)

GIBRALTAR (Garrison Polo Club): R. K. A. Macaulay, R.E., Gibraltar.

MALTA (Malta Polo Club): Capt. F. G. Howard, R.E., Malta.

ASIA

ADEN (Arabia): W. E. L. Murray, Aden.

INDIA

INDIAN POLO ASSOCIATION: Major J. J. Richardson, 13th Hussars, Meerut.

CLUBS AFFILIATED TO INDIAN POLO ASSOCIATION

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.
1st (Royal) Dragoons.
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.
8th (K. R. I.) Hussars.
10th (P. W. O. Royal) Hussars.
13th Hussars.
14th (King's) Hussars.
17th (D.C.O.) Lancers.
Royal Horse Artillery (Amballa).
Royal Artillery (Rawulpindi).
"S" Battery, R.H.A.
3rd Brigade R.F.A.
4th Brigade R.F.A.
1st Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers.
1st Bn. R. Warwickshire Regt.
2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers.
1st Bn. Lincolnshire Regt.
1st Bn. The Prince of Wales' Own (W. Yorks Regt.).
2nd Bn. E. Yorks Regt.
2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt.
1st Bn. Royal Irish Regt.
2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt.
1st Bn. South Wales Borderers.
1st Bn. Gloucestershire Regt.
2nd Bn. Worcestershire Regt.
2nd Bn. E. Lancashire Regt.
2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt.
1st Bn. Duke of Wellington's (W. Riding Regt.).
1st Bn. Royal Sussex Regt.
1st Bn. Prince of Wales' Volunteers (S. Lancs.).
2nd Bn. The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).
1st Bn. The Essex Regt.
2nd Bn. Princess Charlotte of Wales' (R. Berks).
2nd Bn. King's Shropshire L. I.

4th Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.
1st Bn. The Manchester Regt.
1st Bn. Durham Light Infantry.
1st Bn. Highland Light Infantry.
1st Bn. Seaforth Highlanders.
2nd Bn. Gordon Highlanders.
2nd Bn. Princess Victoria's (R. Irish Fusiliers).
1st Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade.
The Imperial Cadet Corps.
The I. C. C. Polo Club.
The Royal Engineers P.C., Poona
The Governor-General's Body Guard.
1st D.Y.O. Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).
3rd Skinner's Horse.
4th Cavalry.
5th Cavalry.
6th K.E.O. Cavalry.
7th Hariana Lancers.
8th Cavalry.
9th Hodson's Horse.
10th D.C.O. Lancers (Hodson's Horse).
11th K.E.O. Lancers (Probyn's Horse).
12th Cavalry.
13th D C. Lancers (Watson's Horse).
14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).
16th Cavalry.
17th Cavalry.
18th P.W.O. Tiwana Lancers.
19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).
20th Deccan Horse.
21st P.A.V.O. Cavalry (Daly's Horse) F.F.
22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry F.F.
23rd Cavalry F.F.
25th Cavalry F.F.
26th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry.
27th Light Cavalry.
28th Light Cavalry.
29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).
31st D.C.O. Lancers.
32nd Lancers.
33rd Q. O. Light Ca alry.
34th P.A.V.O. Poona Horse.
35th Scinde Horse.
36th Jacob's Horse.
37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).
38th P.W.O. Central India Horse.
39th P.W.O. Central India Horse.
Q.O. Corps of Guides.
2nd Q.O. Sappers and Miners.
2nd Q.O. Rajput Light Infantry.
7th D.C.O. Rajputs.
12th Pioneers.
22nd Punjabis.
23rd Sikh Pioneers.
24th Punjabis.
26th Punjabis.
35th Sikhs.
37th Dogras.
46th Punjabis.
53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
64th Pioneers.
127th Baluch Light Infantry.
2nd P.W.O. Gurkha Rifles.
9th Gurkha Rifles.
Infantry Polo Association of Southern India (Trimulgherry)
Madras Government House P.C.
Mahableshwar P.C.
United Provinces' Civil Service P.C.
Indian Staff College.
Abbotabad P.C.
Abu P.C.

Ahmednagar P.C.
Belgaum P.C.
Calcutta P.C.
Cawnpore P.C.
Dacca P.C.
Dooar P.C.
Delhi P.C.
Firozepore P.C.
Fyzabad P.C.
Jhansi P.C.
Jhelum P.C.
Jullundur P.C.
Kashmir P.C.
Karachee P.C.
Kohat P.C.
Lahore P.C.
Majica P.C.
Meerut P.C.
Mhow P.C.
Mozufferpore P.C.
Multan P.C.
Mysore P.C.
Neemuch P.C.
Nowgong P.C.
Pachmarhi P.C.
Peshawar P.C.
Purulia P.C.
Quetta P.C.
Rawulpindi P.C.
Roorkee P.C.
Saugor P.C.
Sewan P.C.
Shillong P.C.
Sialkot P.C.
Sind Hyderabad P.C.
Sonari P.C.
Sonepore P.C.
Surma Valley Polo Association.
Allahabad Gymkhana.
Annandale Gymkhana.
Bangalore Gymkhana.
Bareilly Gymkhana.
Bombay Gymkhana.
Jubbulpore Gymkhana.
Lucknow Gymkhana.
Madras Gymkhana.
Nagpur Gymkhana.
Naini Tal Gymkhana.
Nurseerabad Gymkhana.
Ootacamund Gymkhana
Poona Gymkhana.
Secunderabad Gymkhana.
Umballa Gymkhana.
Chulsa P.C., Mal P.O.
Samastipur P.C.
Mounted Infantry School, Poona.

Honorary Members

Bhopal Victoria I.S. Lancers.
Golconda P.C.
Kotah P.C.
Jodhpur Durbar.
Bikanir P.C.
Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.
Rajindera P. C.
Ulwar State P.C.
Mysore Local Service Troops.
Rajah Venugopaul's Team.
Rajkot Gymkhana.
Shahpore Tiwana P. C.
Col. Desaraj Urs's Polo Team.
Ursu Gymkhana Club.
Indore Polo Club.
Mysore Durbar Team.
Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers.
Cooch Behar Team.
Palanpur State Team.
Ramnagar P.C.
Idar P.C.
Jamkhandi P.C.

AFRICA

ABYSSINIA

ADIS ABABA (Imperial Club Polo Club): G. E. Cora, Italian Legation, Adis Ababa.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

NAIROBI: Joint Hon. Secs. . Capt. A. K. H. O'Brien, A.D.C. (Queen's Bays), and Capt. C. J. Murray, A.D.C., (Coldstream Guards), Nairobi.

EGYPT

ALEXANDRIA (Sporting Club Polo Club): Capt. V. F. Currey, 1st Bn. Suffolk Regt., Alexandria.

CAIRO (Ghezireh Polo Club) · Manager and Sec., K. H. Marsham, Khedivial Sporting Club, Cairo.

KHARTOUM: Capt. C. E. Hills, A.S. Corps, Egyptian Army, Khartoum.

MOROCCO

CASABLANCA: Capt. de Bertier de Sauvigny, Anfa Club, Casablanca.

TANGIER Hon. Sec., Polo Club, Tangier, Morocco.

SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN POLO ASSOCIATION: Hon. Sec., S. A. P. A., Potchefstroom, Transvaal.

CLUBS AFFILIATED TO SOUTH AFRICAN POLO ASSOCIATION

NATAL

DURBAN: Oliver Davis, Durban, Natal, S. A.

KARKLOOF: S. Innes Burden, The Forest, Shafton Grange, Durban, Natal, S. A.

NATAL CARABINIERS: G. Hellens, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, S.A.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY

BLOEMFONTEIN GARRISON: Capt. A. G. Dwyer, Tempe, Bloemfontein, O. R. C.

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS (Carabiniers) (Bloemfontein): Capt. W. E. Watson, D.S.O., Tempe, Bloemfontein, O. R. C.

19TH BRIGADE, R. F. A. (Bloemfontein): Polo Sec., 19th Brigade, R.F.A., Bloemfontein, O. R. C.

HARRISMITH GARRISON: G. K. Abercorn, Harrismith, O. R. C.

2ND MOUNTED INFANTRY (Harrismith): Major Brooke, Harrismith, O. R. C.

5TH MOUNTED INFANTRY (Harrismith): Major Newenham, 5th M. I., Harrismith, O. R. C.

TRANSVAAL

POTCHEFSTROOM GARRISON: Hon. Sec., Garrison Polo Club, Potchefstroom, Transvaal.

12TH LANCERS (Potchefstroom): Polo Sec., 12th Lancers, Potchefstroom, Transvaal.

15TH HUSSARS (Potchefstroom): Polo Sec., 15th Hussars, Potchefstroom, Transvaal.

PRETORIA GARRISON: Major H. S. Laverton, 3rd Hussars, Pretoria, Transvaal.

3RD HUSSARS (Pretoria): Polo Sec., 3rd Hussars, Pretoria, Transvaal.

RAND (Johannesburg): C. F. W. Jasbury, P.O. Box 2960, Johannesburg, Transvaal.

RHODESIA

SALISBURY: W. S. Taberer, Native Commissioner's Offices, Salisbury.

UMTALI: John de Gray Birch, J.P., Umtali, Rhodesia.

NORTH AMERICA

CANADA

BACK RIVER (Montreal): G. A. Farmer, Bank of Montreal, Montreal.

PEKISKO (Alberta): W. G. Hanson, Pekisko, Alberta, N. W. T.

TORONTO HUNT: Capt. Douglas Young, R. Canadian Dragoons, Stanley Barracks, Toronto.

WINNIPEG (Manitoba): Hon. Sec., Winnipeg Polo Club, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

UNITED STATES

AMERICAN POLO ASSOCIATION: W. A. Hazard, 29, Broadway, New York.

CLUBS AFFILIATED TO AMERICAN POLO ASSOCIATION

AIKEN (South Carolina): Delegate, John R. Fell.

ARMY POLO CLUB AND ACCESSORY CLUBS (West Point, New York): Delegate, Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Treat, Fort Myer, Va.

BRYN MAWR (Pennsylvania) : R. E. Strawbridge, Bryn Mawr, Pa. ; Delegate, Charles Wheeler.

BUFFALO COUNTRY CLUB (New York) : Thomas Cary, 184, Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, New York ; Delegate, Seward Cary.

CAMDEN (South Carolina) : Delegate, T. Edmund Krumbholtz, Sagamore, Lake George, N. Y.

COOPERSTOWN COUNTRY CLUB (New York) : Delegate, F. S. von Stade, Racquet and Tennis Club, New York.

CORONADO (California) : Hon. Sec. and Delegate, Paul H. Schmidt, Room 206, Union Building, San Diego, California.

DEAL POLO AND RIDING CLUB (New Jersey) : Delegate, H. R. Guggenheimer.

DEDHAM (Massachusetts) : Delegate, Joshua Crane, 50, Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

DEVON (Pennsylvania) : Delegate, E. Lowber Stokes, 104, South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ESSEX COUNTY (New Jersey) : Delegate, J. Y. G. Walker, 71, Broadway, New York.

FAUQUIER COUNTY (Virginia) : Delegate, H. C. Groome.

FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY (Pennsylvania) : Delegate, J. Franklin McFadden, 121, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GREAT NECK (Long Island) : Delegate, W. R. Grace, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.

KANSAS CITY COUNTRY CLUB : Hon. Sec. and Delegate, S. H. Velie, Kansas City Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.

LAKEWOOD (New Jersey) : H. L. Herbert, 143, Liberty Street, New York ; Delegate, George J. Gould.

MEADOW BROOK (Long Island, New York) : Arthur Scott Burden, 49, Wall Street, New York, and Westbury, N. Y. ; Delegate, August Belmont.

MONTREAL (Canada) : Capt. K. G. Strachan, 21, Hospital Street, Montreal, Canada ; Delegate, Lieut.-Col. F. S. Meighen.

MYOPIA HUNT (Hamilton, Massachusetts) : Hon. Sec. and Delegate, Dudley P. Rogers, 50, State Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW HAVEN COUNTRY CLUB (Connecticut) : Hon. Sec., L. F. Stoddard, New Haven Country Club ; Delegate, J. B. Thomas.

NEW ORLEANS (Louisiana) : Delegate, C. B. Thorn, 220, Varieties Place, New Orleans, La.

ONWENTSIA (Lake Forest, Illinois) : Delegate, Frederic McLaughlin.

ORLANDO (Florida) : Delegate, Wyndham P. Gwynne, Bamboo Lodge, near Orlando, Fla.

PEAPACK VALLEY (New Jersey) : Delegate, Charles Pfizer, 81, Maiden Lane, New York.

PASADENA (California) : Delegate, Col. W. J. Hogan.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTRY CLUB (Bala, Pennsylvania) : Delegate, W. H. Tevis Huhn, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

PITTSBURG (Pennsylvania) · Delegate, W. W. Willock.

POINT JUDITH (Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island) : Polo Secretary, Point Judith Polo Club, Narragansett Pier, R. I. ; Polo Manager, F. A. Gill, Ranelagh Club, London, England.

PORTCHESTER (New York) : Delegate, Dunlevy Milbank, 33, Wall Street, New York.

RIDING AND DRIVING CLUB (Brooklyn, New York) : Delegate, W. N. Dykman, 189, Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York.

ROCKAWAY HUNTING CLUB (Cedarhurst, Long Island, New York) : W. A. Hazard, 29, Broadway, New York.

RUMSON COUNTRY CLUB (Seabright, New Jersey) : H. S. Borden, Oceanic, New Jersey ; Delegate, W. S. Jones.

SAN MATEO (California) : Delegate, William L. Breese.

ST. LOUIS COUNTRY CLUB (Forest Park, Missouri) : Hon. Sec. and Delegate, Alexander T. Primm, jun., 400, Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

SEA GIRT AND SPRING LAKE COUNTRY CLUB (New Jersey) : Delegate, William E. Green.

SOUTHAMPTON HORSE ASSOCIATION (Long Island) : Delegate, Harry P. Robbins, Astor Court Buildings, New York.

SQUADRON " A " NATIONAL GUARD (New York) : Hon. Sec. and Delegate, Lieut. H. H. Childs, 111, Broadway, New York.

WASHINGTON (District Columbia) : Delegate, Hugh S. Legare, Suffield, Conn.

WESTCHESTER (Newport, Rhode Island) : Delegate, Paul J. Rainey, Fifth Avenue, and Forty-Fourth Street, New York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTRY CLUB : Delegate, E. C. Potter, 36, Wall Street, New York.

WHIPPANY RIVER (Morristown, New Jersey) : Delegate, Benjamin Nicoll, 149, Broadway, New York.

CENTRAL AMERICA

BRITISH HONDURAS

BELIZE : R. H. Furness, Belize Polo Club, Belize, British Honduras.

SOUTH AMERICA

POLO ASSOCIATION OF THE RIVER PLATE : L. R. S. Holway, Avenida de Mano, 570, Buenos Aires, Argentina

CLUBS AFFILIATED TO RIVER PLATE POLO ASSOCIATION

HURLINGHAM (Buenos Aires): W. H. Martin, San Martin, 121, Buenos Aires.
BAGNAL: N. Abell, "La Nerrissa," Bagnal, F. C. O.
BUENOS AIRES: P. C. Diaz, Denfensa, 419, Buenos Aires.
COLINA: O. G. Hoare, "Santa Rosa," La Colina, F. C. S.
CONCORDIA: A. Winwood, Concordia, Entre Rios.
LA CORONA: C. Montagu Dammers, Azucarera Argentina, Concepcion, Tucuman.
LAS ROSAS: E. E. Chalmers, "El Rafango," Las Rosas, F. C. C. A.
LOS ALGARROBOS: R. E. Potter, "Los Algarrobos," Belle Ville, F. C. C. A.
MEDIA LUNA: M. T. Johnston, "Marabu," Santa Theodora, F. C. P.
NORTH SANTA FE: J. A. E. Traill, "Las Limpias," C. Pellegrini, F. C. C. A.
PAMPA: Walter French, "La Gwenita," Trebolares, F. C. O.
VENADA TUERTO: H. C. Foster, "La Cheltonia," Venada Tuerto, F. C. B. A. y R.
WASHINGTON: J. C. M. Pinnell, "La Picaza," Washington, F. C. P.
WESTERN: J. A. Campbell, "El Jabali," Carlos Caseres, F. C. O.

CHILE

TARAPACA: F. C. Cooper, c o English Club, Iquique, Chile.
VALPARAISO: Archibald R. Balfour, c/o Messrs. Williamson, Balfour and Co., Valparaiso.

AUSTRALASIA

NEW ZEALAND

NEW ZEALAND POLO ASSOCIATION: C. J. Crawford, P. O. Box 126, Wellington, New Zealand.

CLUBS AFFILIATED TO NEW ZEALAND POLO ASSOCIATION

CAMBRIDGE: Mervyn Wells, Cambridge, N. Z.
CLEVEDON: L. H. Burgoyne, Clevedon, Auckland, N. Z.
CHRISTCHURCH: T. L. Cowlishaw, Christchurch, N. Z.
FERN FLATS: A. Cameron, Marton, N. Z.
HAWARDEN: Frank Richardson, "Hui-Hui," Hawarden, Canterbury, N. Z.
HAWKE'S BAY: Harold A. Russell, Tarradale, Hawke's Bay.
MANAWATU: H. Gifford Moore, Palmerston North, N. Z

MERRYLEGS : R. B. Humphries, Olrig Station, Hastings, N. Z.
MANGAHEIA : G. M. Reynolds, Mangaheia, Hauiti, Poverty Bay, N. Z.
MONTAGU : M. H. Campbell, Box 10, Watatutu, Gisborne.
ONGO : John F. Perry, Hunterville, N. Z.
OPOTIKI : Fenwick L. Hamilton, Bay of Plenty, N. Z.
OHANPO : W. G. Abbott, Ohanpo, Hamilton, N. Z.
PARAWANUI : Alex. Fraser, Bulls, N. Z.
PAREORA : J. C. Miller, Beswick Street, Timaru, N. Z.
PATEA : L. A. Wilson, Patea, N. Z.
POVERTY BAY : C. J. Bennett, Gisborne, N. Z.
RANGITIKEI : Edwin Keiller, Bulls, N. Z.
REMUERA : J. H. Jackson, P.O. Box 343, Auckland, N. Z.
TIPAPA : W. Smale, Glenmart, Waipara, Christchurch, N. Z.
WAIPU : A. B. Williams, Waipiro Bay, East Coast, N. Z.
WANGANUI : C. H. Burnett, Box 6, Fordell, Wanganui, N. Z.
WAINGARO : Dudley Raine, Parina, Ruakim P.O., N.Z.
WELLINGTON : Frank Grace, Wellington, N.Z.

NEW SOUTH WALES

NEW SOUTH WALES POLO ASSOCIATION : A. J. Dodds, 62, Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

CLUBS AFFILIATED TO NEW SOUTH WALES POLO ASSOCIATION

ARMIDALE : Hon. Sec., Armidale Polo Club, Armidale, N. S. W.
BOMBALA : R. N. Cook, J.P., Bank of N. S. Wales, Bombala, N. S. W.
BROKEN HILL . J. Whenan, Broken Hill, N.S.W.
BULGANDRAMINE : Hon. Sec., Bulgandramine Polo Club, Bulgandramine, N. S. W.
BUNDY : Hon. Sec., Bundy Polo Club, Bundy, N. S. W.
COOMA : C. W. Finch, Cooma, N. S. W.
DENISON : Hon. Sec., Denison Polo Club, Denison, N. S. W.
DINDEMAH : Hon. Sec., Dindemah Polo Club, Dindemah, New South Wales.
DUBBO : A. Cockatoo Baird, Dubbo, N. S. W.
GLEN INNES : Hon. Sec., Glen Innes Polo Club, Glen Innes, N. S. W.
GUBBIN : Hon. Sec., Gubbin Polo Club, Gubbin, N. S. W.
MOLONG : W. Watt, Union Club, Sydney, N. S. W.
MUDGEE : Hon. Sec., Mudgee Polo Club, Mudgee, N. S. W.
MULLALEY : Hon. Sec., Mullaley Polo Club, Mullaley, N. S. W.
MUSWELLBROOK : Harry H. Cox, Muswellbrook, N. S. W.

NARANDERA : John Zeigler Huie, Narrandera, N. S. W.
NARROMINE : Hon. Sec., Narromine Polo Club, Narromine, N. S. W.
ORANGE : Hon. Sec., Orange Polo Club, Orange, N. S. W.
QUIRINDI : P. D. Cox, Quirindi, N. S. W.
SCONE : J. A. K. Shaw, Scone, N. S. W.
SYDNEY : Fred. A. Hawley, 68, Hawley Street, Sydney, N. S. W.
TALBRAGAR (Gulgong) : E. J. Low, Gulgong, N. S. W.
TAMARANG : T. J. Finlay, Bundella, N. S. W.
WARDRY : A. Mills, Hay, N. S. W.
WELLINGTON : F. A. Thomas, Wellington, N. S. W.
WYBONG : Hon. Sec., Wybong Polo Club, Wybong, N. S. W.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SOUTH AUSTRALIA POLO ASSOCIATION . Arthur Laughton, Steamship Buildings, Currie Street, Adelaide, S. Australia.

CLUBS AFFILIATED TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA POLO ASSOCIATION

ADELAIDE : A Laughton, Steamship Buildings, Currie Street, Adelaide, S. Australia.
BROKEN HILL : M. J. Noonan, Broken Hill, S. Australia.
MOUNT CRAWFORD : J. Linlay Murray, Rhine Park, Eden Valley, S. Australia.
PORT PIRIE : E. Lewis, Port Pirie, S. Australia.
STRATHALBYN : Eric Stirling, Strathalbyn, S. Australia.

VICTORIA

VICTORIAN POLO ASSOCIATION E. Manifold, Wiridgil, Camperdown, Victoria.

CLUBS AFFILIATED TO VICTORIAN POLO ASSOCIATION

CAMPERDOWN : E. Manifold, Wiridgil, Camperdown, Victoria.
CARAMUT : R. Urquhart Hescham, Caramut, Victoria.
COLAC : Everard Browne, Colac, Victoria.
GEELONG : T. Cunningham, Geelong, Victoria.
GEIGAM : John Winter Irving, Bonshaw, Rushworth, Victoria.
MELBOURNE : C. A. Lempriere, Bohemian Club, Melbourne.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLO ASSOCIATION : N. D'Arcy, Moir's Chambers, Perth, Western Australia.

CLUBS AFFILIATED TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLO ASSOCIATION

FREMANTLE : Hon. Sec., Fremantle Polo Club, Fremantle, Western Australia.

GERALDBIN : Hon. Sec., Geraldbin Polo Club, Geraldbin, Western Australia.

KALGOORLIE : Hon. Sec., Kalgoorlie Polo Club, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

MINGENEW : Hon. Sec., Mingenew Polo Club, Mingenew, Western Australia.

PERTH : Hon. Sec., Perth Polo Club, Perth, Western Australia.

WAGIN : Hon. Sec., Wagin Polo Club, Wagin, Western Australia.

PRINCIPAL POLO COMPETITIONS

CONDITIONS AND WINNING TEAMS

AMERICA INTERNATIONAL CUP

(ENGLAND v AMERICA)

Conditions.—The best of three matches, to be played on the ground and under the rules of the country for the time being holders of the cup. Teams selected respectively by Hurlingham Polo Committee and (since 1901) by United States Polo Association. Instituted 1886, for an America International Challenge Cup, presented by the Westchester Polo Club of Newport, U.S.A.

1886. (August). ENGLAND : Capt. T. Hone, Hon. R. T. Lawley, Capt. M. O. Little, John Watson, beat AMERICA : W. K. Thorn, jun , R. Belmont, Foxhall Keene, T. Hitchcock (at Newport Rhode Island, U.S.A.), winning first match by 10 goals to 4, and second match by 14 goals to 2.

1900. (June). ENGLAND : Capt. Hon. J. G. Beresford, F. M. Freake, W. S Buckmaster, John Watson, beat AMERICA : W. McCreery, F. J. Mackey, Foxhall Keene, L. McCreery (at Hurlingham), winning only match played by 8 goals to 2.

1902. ENGLAND won two of the three matches at Hurlingham.

On May 31st. AMERICA : R. L. Agassiz, J. E. Cowdin, Foxhall Keene, L. Waterbury, beat ENGLAND : C. P. Nickalls, P. W. Nickalls, W. S. Buckmaster, C. D. Miller, by 2 goals to 1.

On June 9th. ENGLAND : C. P. Nickalls, F. M. Freake, G. A. Miller, W. S Buckmaster, beat AMERICA : R. L. Agassiz, J. E. Cowdin, Foxhall Keene, L. Waterbury, by 6 goals to 1.

On June 21st. ENGLAND : C. P. Nickalls, G. A. Miller, P. W. Nickalls, W. S. Buckmaster, beat AMERICA : J. M. Waterbury, jun., L. Waterbury, Foxhall Keene, R. L Agassiz, by 7 goals to 1.

1909. AMERICA : L. Waterbury, J. M. Waterbury, jun., H. P. Whitney, D. Milburn, won two matches at Hurlingham. On June 23rd, they beat ENGLAND : Capt. H. Wilson, F. M. Freake, P. W. Nickalls, Lord Wodehouse, by 9 goals to 5, and on July 5th, they beat ENGLAND : H. Rich, F. M. Freake, P. W. Nickalls, Capt. J. Hardress Lloyd, by 8 goals to 2.

PATRIOTIC CHALLENGE CUP

(ENGLAND v. IRELAND)

Conditions.—Played in alternate years on All-Ireland P. C. Ground in Dublin and at Hurlingham. A birth qualification necessary for players, who are chosen by Hurlingham and the All Ireland P. C.'s respectively. Instituted 1903, for Patriotic Challenge Cup given jointly by Hurlingham Club and a few Irish subscribers.

1903. ENGLAND : Earl of Shrewsbury, Capt. Hon. R. Ward, General M. F. Rimington, Hon. D. C. Marjoribanks, beat IRELAND : P. W. Connolly, S. A. Watt, Major C. K. O'Hara, P. P. O'Reilly (at Phœnix Park, Dublin), by 8 goals to 2.

1904. ENGLAND : Earl of Shrewsbury, A. Rawlinson, W. S. Buckmaster, P. W. Nickalls, beat IRELAND : A. M. Rotheram, Capt. E. D. Miller, Capt. J. Hardress Lloyd, John Watson (at Hurlingham), by 5 goals to 3.

1905. IRELAND : A. M. Rotheram, S. A. Watt, Major C. K. O'Hara, P. P. O'Reilly, beat ENGLAND : A. Rawlinson, F. M. Freake, P. W. Nickalls, Major Neil Haig (at Phœnix Park, Dublin), by 5 goals to 4.

1906. ENGLAND : C. P. Nickalls, M. Nickalls, W. S. Buckmaster, P. W. Nickalls, beat IRELAND : Major A. M. Rotheram, S. A. Watt, Major C. K. O'Hara, P. P. O'Reilly (at Hurlingham), by 7 goals to 3.

1907. ENGLAND : R. N. Grenfell, Capt. H. Wilson, P. W. Nickalls, Capt. B. H. Matthew-Lannowe, beat IRELAND : Major A. M. Rotheram, Hon. A. Hastings, Capt. J. Hardress Lloyd, P. P. O'Reilly (at Phœnix Park, Dublin), by 6 goals to 5.

1908. ENGLAND : Capt. H. Wilson, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster, P. W. Nickalls, beat IRELAND : Major A. M. Rotheram, J. McCann, Capt. J. Hardress Lloyd, P. P. O'Reilly (at Hurlingham), by 5 goals to 4.

1909. ENGLAND: H. Rich, Capt. H. Wilson, A. N. Edwards, Capt. C. C. de Crespigny, beat IRELAND: Hon. A. Hastings, Major R. C. Browne-Clayton, Capt. J. Hardress Lloyd, L. Morrogh Ryan (at Phœnix Park, Dublin), by 10 goals to 3.

1910. ENGLAND: R. N. Grenfell, F. O. Grenfell, Earl of Rocksavage, Lord Wodehouse, beat IRELAND: L. Morrogh Ryan, J. McCann, Capt. J. Hardress Lloyd, Capt. F. W. Barrett (at Hurlingham), by 11 goals to 7.

INTER-REGIMENTAL TOURNAMENT

(BRITISH ISLES)

Conditions. 1.—The Tournament to be played under the Hurlingham Rules of Polo, and is open to any Regiment of British Cavalry, Infantry, the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery quartered in the British Isles. Officers serving at home on any duty may enter as a team to represent their permanent Corps. No Officers at home on leave may enter to represent their Regiment which is serving abroad.

2.—The Entrance Fee for each team competing to be £5.

3.—An unlimited list of ponies the *bonâ fide* property of Officers of the Regiment, stating name, colour, sex, and owner, shall be sent to the Hon. Secretary by May 20. Twenty-four of these ponies shall be nominated to the Hon. Secretary one day prior to the first tie of the Tournament being played.

These twenty-four ponies shall be allowed to be played in the preliminary ties, but only fifteen of them shall be allowed to be played in the semi-final and final ties in London.

4.—The semi-final and final ties to be played in London.

The preliminary ties of the tournament shall be played on grounds as near as possible to stations where Regiments are quartered. The expenses of all competing teams to be defrayed by a grant from an Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament Fund to be derived from the play of the semi-final and final ties in London, and the preliminary ties on local grounds where possible.

4A.—If two or more members of a regimental team, serving with the regiment, play together in London, prior to the semi-final, these players shall be disqualified. This rule does not apply to the Household Cavalry or Brigade of Guards, or Regiments quartered at Hounslow or Woolwich.

The term London includes all grounds situated within a fifteen-mile radius of Charing Cross.

5.—The Sub-Committee have full power to decide upon what grounds the ties and finals are to be played.

6.—The annual surplus of the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament Fund, after deducting all expenditure, shall be devoted to military charities.

7.—There shall be a right of appeal to the Sub-Committee upon all questions which are not by Hurlingham Rules declared to be subject to the final decision of some other authority such as umpires, etc., and the decision of the Sub-Committee in all such appeals shall be final.

8.—Each team shall be composed of four players. During the Tournament any or all of these players may be changed, but the same four players must play continuously in any one match, unless through any accident, sickness, or unavoidable absence any of them are not able to play, when the Sub-Committee shall have the power of allowing the team to be made up by other players of the same Regiment.

9.—Ponies shall be *bonâ fide* and unconditionally the property of the Regiment or Corps which the team represents.

10.—Captains of teams shall certify as to ownership of ponies (if required to do so) before play begins.

11.—No pony shall be played in the Tournament unless passed under the Hurlingham Rules of Measurement.

12.—The order in which the several matches of the Tournament are to be played shall be decided in the first ties by the Sub-Committee; in the semi-final and final ties by drawing lots.

13. The right is reserved by the Sub-Committee of modifying or altering the conditions, etc., of the Tournament.

Instituted 1878, at Hurlingham, for a new Cup given annually by Hurlingham. Lapsed 1900-02, during South African war; revived 1903, with preliminary ties played locally, and semi-finals and final at Hurlingham.

1878. 5TH LANCERS: J. Spicer, J. R. Tufton, Cosmo Little, L. H. Jones, Capt. R. St. L. Moore.

1879. 5TH LANCERS: Capt. E. Paley, Cosmo Little, L. H. Jones, J. Spicer, Capt. J. S. Benyon.

1880. 16TH LANCERS: J. G. A. Baird, W. H. Wyndham Quin, J. Babington, F. G. Blair, H. L. Howard.

1881. 16TH LANCERS: J. G. A. Baird, W. H. Wyndham Quin, J. Babington, H. L. Howard, J. Oswald, W. Browne.

1882. 5TH LANCERS: Cosmo Little, L. H. Jones, Capt. Tufton, Capt. J. Spicer.

1883. 7TH HUSSARS: Hon. R. Lawley, T. Hone, Capt. Hunt, Capt. Roper.
1884. 7TH HUSSARS: Hon. R. Lawley, T. Hone, Major Hunt, Capt. Roper.
1885. 7TH HUSSARS: D. Haig, T. Hone, Major Hunt, Capt. Roper.
1886. 7TH HUSSARS: Capt. T. Hone, G. A. Carew, D. Haig, Capt. Hon. R. Lawley.
1887. 5TH LANCERS: L. H. Jones, Capt. C. Little, B. Mundy, Capt. J. Spicer.
1888. 10TH HUSSARS: A. Hughes Onslow, E. W. Baird, Capt. Greenwood, Capt. Allsop.
1889. 9TH LANCERS: Capt. W. K. Jenner, Capt. Malcolm Little, Capt. F. Colvin, Capt. Lamont.
1890. 9TH LANCERS: Capt. W. K. Jenner, Capt. Malcolm Little, Capt. F. Colvin, Capt. Lamont.
1891. 9TH LANCERS: Capt. W. K. Jenner, Capt. Hon. C. Willoughby, Capt. F. Colvin, Major Lamont.
1892. 13TH HUSSARS: E N. Pedder, D. Robertson Aikman, F. Wise, Capt. MacLaren.
1893. 10TH HUSSARS Lord G Scott, Capt. Kavanagh, Lord W. Bentinck, Hon. T. Brand.
1894. 13TH HUSSARS: Capt. E. N. Pedder, J. F. Church, F. Wise, Capt. MacLaren.
1895. 13TH HUSSARS: Capt. E. N. Pedder, J. F. Church, F. Wise, Capt. MacLaren.
1896. 9TH LANCERS: D. Campbell, Capt. W. K. Jenner, G. Ellison, Lord C. Bentinck.
1897. INNISKILLINGS: F. A. Fryer, G. K. Ansell, N. Haig, Major Rimington.
1898. INNISKILLINGS: H. C. Higgin, G. K. Ansell, N. Haig, Major Rimington.
1899. 7TH HUSSARS: J. Vaughan, Capt. Hon. J. Beresford, Major G. A. Carew, Major R. M. Poore.
1900-1902. No tournament on account of South African War.
1903. 17TH LANCERS: Capt. R. J. W. Carden, Major W. A. Tilney, A. F. Fletcher, Col. D. Haig.
1904. 17TH LANCERS: Capt. R. J. W. Carden, Major W. A. Tilney, Capt. A. F. Fletcher, Lieut.-Col. B. P. Portal.
1905. INNISKILLINGS: Capt T. G. Gibson, Major G. K. Ansell, Capt. E. Paterson, Major N. Haig.
1906. 20TH HUSSARS: J. S. Cawley, C. McG. Dunbar, Capt. H. C. Hessey, B. A. P. Schreiber.
1907. 20TH HUSSARS: J. S. Cawley, B. A. P. Schreiber, Capt. H. C. Hessey, Capt. H. R. Lee.

1908. 11TH HUSSARS : F. H. Sutton, Capt. P. D. Fitzgerald, M. L. Lakin, Capt. C. L. Rome.
1909. 11TH HUSSARS : Major T. T. Pitman, Capt. F. H. Sutton, Capt. M. L. Lakin, Major P. D. FitzGerald.
1910. ROYAL HORSE GUARDS : Capt. G. V. S. Bowlby, Capt. Lord A. Innes-Ker, J. F. Harrison, Capt. H. E. Brassey.

COUNTY CUP (GREAT BRITAIN)

Conditions.—Open to the members of all clubs affiliated to the County Polo Association, provided the aggregate number of points under which the four players are handicapped does not exceed 22. Preliminary ties played locally in Northern, Midland, South-Eastern and South-Western divisions ; semi-finals and final at Ranelagh. Instituted by Hurlingham in 1885. In 1898 control of Tournament undertaken and Challenge Cup presented by County Polo Association.

1885. GLOUCESTERSHIRE E. Kenyon Stow, Lord Harrington, F. G. Matthews, T. S. Baxter.
1886. GLOUCESTERSHIRE : E. Kenyon Stow, Lord Harrington, F. G. Matthews, M. Little.
1887. DERBYSHIRE (w. o.) : E. Kenyon Stow, Lord Harrington, Gerald Hardy, Capt. F. Herbert.
1888. KENT : R. Stewart Savile, Capt. Alderson, Major C. Peters, G. Russell.
1889. BARTON . Gerald Hardy, J. Reid Walker, W. Hall Walker, Lord Harrington.
1890. BERKSHIRE : Capt. V. Ferguson, H. T. Fenwick, Hon. W. Lambton, Capt. J. Spicer.
1891. LIVERPOOL : G. H. Pilkington, C. E. Mason, A. Tyrer, W. Hall Walker.
1892. MEATH : Gore Lambarde, F. Featherstonhaugh, J. O. Jameson, T. Hone, J. Watson.
1893. EDINBURGH : W. Younger, C. G. Mackenzie, W. J. Drybrough, T. Drybrough.
1894. EDINBURGH : W. Younger, Egerton Green, W. J. Drybrough, T. Drybrough.
1895. RUGBY : Lord Shrewsbury, G. A. Miller, E. D. Miller, Capt. D. St. G. Daly.
1896. STANSTED : Guy Gilbey, G. Gold, A. Gold, W. Buckmaster.
1897. RUGBY : W. Neilson, F. J. Mackey, Lord Shrewsbury, Capt. W. G. Renton.
1898. CHISLEHURST : C. Nickalls, H. Savill, M. Nickalls, P. W. Nickalls.

1899. STANSTED : P. Gold, Capt. G. B. Gosling, T. Gilbey, G. Gold.
1900. RUGBY : J. Drage, Comte J. de Madre, K. Marsham, Sir H. de Trafford.
1901. EDEN PARK : H. Rich, P. Bullivant, H. Marsham, H. Cardwell.
1902. EDEN PARK : L. Bucknall, J. C. de Las Casas, A. de Las Casas, H. B. Cardwell.
1903. BLACKMORE VALE : A. T. Drake, J. Hargreaves, F. Hargreaves, Capt. G. Phipps-Hornby (and M. de Las Casas).
1904. CIRENCESTER : J. S. Mason, Hon. A. Hastings, R. Barker, J. Adamthwaite.
1905. RUGBY : J. Pearce, J. Drage, W. Balding, Hon. O. Hastings.
1906. RUGBY : J. Pearce, J. Bellville, J. Drage, Hon. O. Hastings.
1907. HUTTON : M. C. Pilkington, C. K. Carr, L. R. Carr, R. Courage.
1908. WIRRAL : T. Royden, G. G. Lockett, L. S. Watson, F. W. Wignall.
1909. KINGSBURY : J. W. Winans, H. Rich, Gordon Withers, Paul Winans.
1910. SALISBURY PLAIN : Capt. W. Long, M. Borwick, J. Reedman, Major C. B. Bulkeley-Johnson.

JUNIOR COUNTY CUP (GREAT BRITAIN)

Conditions.—Open to the members of all clubs affiliated to the County Polo Association, provided the aggregate number of points under which the four players are handicapped does not exceed 14. Instituted 1905, at Blackmore Vale, for a Challenge Cup presented by the Blackmore Vale P.C., which was handed over in 1907 to County Polo Association. Preliminary ties played locally in Northern, Midland, South-Eastern and South-Western Divisions, and the semi-finals and final at Ranelagh

1905. ALDERSHOT P. C. : J. E. B. Houston, Capt. Sir C. B. Lowther, Capt. G. M. Mort, Capt. J. Van der Byl.
1906. ALDERSHOT P. C. : W. P. Armitage, Capt. Sir C. B. Lowther, Capt. G. M. Mort, Capt. J. Van der Byl.
1907. BLACKMORE VALE : H. E. Lambe, H. S. Harrison, J. C. Holford, R. H. H. Eden.
1908. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY : F. Wingfield-Digby, N. W. Loder, H. T. Rich, B. C. Pearson.
1909. STOKE D'ABERNON : R. C. Burn, N. E. Price, A. Price, C. C. Trollope.
1910. STOKE D'ABERNON : E. R. Bennett, N. E. Price, A. Price, C. C. Trollope.

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE ANNUAL INTER-'VARSITY MATCH

Conditions.—No player eligible who has been a member of his University for more than four years, or who has not been in residence during the term in which the match takes place. Instituted in 1878. Played generally at Hurlingham, in June.

1878. OXFORD : A. C. Miles, J. H. Stock, — Green-Price, — Kavanagh, J. B. Leigh.
1879. CAMBRIDGE : W. E. C. Ellis, J. N. Hayley, C. A. Wood, R. B. Heygate, S. C. Corrie.
1880. OXFORD : J. B. Leigh, W. Kavanagh, J. G. Lawson, J. E. Stock, M. T. Kennard.
1881. CAMBRIDGE : H. Cumberland Bentley, C. B. Barnard, E. Lycett-Green, F. B. Mildmay.
1882. CAMBRIDGE : F. B. Mildmay, C B. Barnard, F. Gaskell, J. A. Tryon, Hon. C. T. Dundas.
1883. OXFORD : H. B. Portman, Douglas Haig, Hon. Charles Trefusis, T. Hitchcock.
1884. CAMBRIDGE : F. B. Mildmay, Hon. C. T. Dundas, W. F. Inge, H. F. B. Lynch.
1885. OXFORD : R. Lawson, Lord W. Bentinck, Viscount Valletort, J. M. Miller.
1886. OXFORD : R. Lawson, Lord W. Bentinck, Viscount Valletort, J. L. Dugdale.
1887. CAMBRIDGE : W. G M. Rutherford, S. S. Green, R. O Harrild, — Dunville.
1888. CAMBRIDGE : H. Grey, Hon. G. H. D. Willoughby, S S. Green, W. G. M. Rutherford.
1889. CAMBRIDGE : G. A. Sheppard, E. Langworthy, Hon. G. H. D. Langworthy, S. S. Green.
1890. OXFORD : K. Pulteney, A. Dugdale, G. S. Clayton, H. L. C. Brassey.
1891. OXFORD : K. Pulteney, A. Dugdale, R. W. Tyringham, G. S. Clayton.
1892. CAMBRIDGE : G. Heseltine, W. C. Harrild, W. S. Buckmaster, L. McCreery.
1893. CAMBRIDGE : G. Heseltine, W. C. Harrild, Duke of Marlborough, W. S. Buckmaster.
1894. (Not played.)
1895. CAMBRIDGE : L. H. Swann, F. M. Freake, C. C. Gouldsmith, F. Hargreaves.
1896. CAMBRIDGE : H. S. McCorquodale, F. V. Hermon, C. E. Pease, F. M. Freake.

1897. OXFORD : Viscount Villiers. P. W. Nickalls, C. P. Nickalls, H. B. Cardwell.

1898. OXFORD : C. P. Nickalls, M. Nickalls, H. R. Ward, H. B. Cardwell.

1899. OXFORD : E. W. Hermon, M. Nickalls, H. B. Cardwell, P. F. Brassey.

1900. (Not played.)

1901. OXFORD : W. Astor, Raj. Kumar of Cooch Behar, Viscount Helmsley, R. P. Wade-Palmer.

1902. OXFORD : L. H. Hardy, D. Milburn. E. B. Horlick, W. Astor.

1903. OXFORD : W. H. Pearson, Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes, D. Milburn, L. H. Hardy.

1904. CAMBRIDGE : Ivor Buxton, W. J. Peters, I. B. Jarmay, Lord Wodehouse.

1905. CAMBRIDGE : Ivor Buxton, W. J. Peters, I. B. Jarmay, Lord Wodehouse.

1906. OXFORD : J. W. Winans, P. Winans, F. Cripps, F. V. Willey.

1907. CAMBRIDGE : F. Wingfield-Digby, N. W. Loder, I. B. Jarmay, D Auriol-Barker.

1908. CAMBRIDGE : F. Wingfield-Digby, J. Pickersgill, N. W. Loder, B. C. Pearson.

1909. CAMBRIDGE : F. G. Pearson, J. Pickersgill, B. C. Pearson, H. L. Hulbert.

1910. OXFORD : Hon. G. Bamfylde, H. S. Loder, J. Pearse, R. S. Hudson.

OLYMPIC CUP TOURNAMENT

Condition .—There is no restriction, except nationality, as regards the composition of teams ; fresh players may be introduced for any match if desired. Clubs, however, entering as Clubs, can only play members of that Club. Played under the Hurlingham Rules of Polo with the exception that Rule 1 as to Measurement and Registration of Polo Ponies will be waived for the convenience of Foreign Polo Teams. Not more than 5 teams allowed from each country. A " country " is any " territory having separate representation on the International Olympic Committee," or where no such representation exists " any territory under one and the same sovereign jurisdiction." Natural-born or fully naturalised subjects or citizens of a " country " or of the sovereign state of which a "country" forms part are alone

eligible to represent that country in the tournament. When two or more countries form part of the same sovereign state, a natural-born or fully naturalised subject or citizen of that sovereign state may represent either the country in which he was born, or that in which he habitually resides. Tournament instituted 1908, for four Gold Olympic Medals and a Challenge Cup presented by Hurlingham Club, and to be played every four years at International Olympic Games, when they take place in a country where polo is played.

1908. ROEHAMPTON : Capt. H. Wilson, G. A. Miller, P W. Nickalls, C. D. Miller.

LONDON TOURNAMENTS

HURLINGHAM CHAMPION CUP

Conditions.—Open to any Polo teams Instituted 1876 A new cup given annually by Hurlingham, which may be withheld unless three teams compete

1876. ROYAL HORSE GUARDS . Lord Kilmarnock, F. R. Gascoigne, Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, J. F. Brocklehurst, E. G. H. Atherley

1877. MONMOUTHSHIRE F. Herbert, R Herbert, H. Owen, J. Mellor, E. Curre, played a draw with—
TYROS : C. de Murietta, A. de Murietta, Sir B. Cunard, E. Baldock, Hon. C. C. Cavendish.

1878. MONMOUTHSHIRE : F. Herbert, R. Herbert, J. Mellor, E. Curre, Sir C. Wolseley.

1879. HURLINGHAM : E. Baldock, W. Ince Anderton, J Peat, A. E. Peat, A. Peat.

1880. RANELAGH : Capt. F. Herbert, W. Ince Anderton, E. H. Baldock, R. Herbert, T. S. Kennedy.

1881. SUSSEX : Earl of Lewes, A. Peyton, J. Peat, A. E. Peat, A. Peat.

1882. SUSSEX . J. Peat, Kenyon Stow, A. Peyton, A. Peat, J. Babington.

1883. SUSSEX (w. o.) : Phipps Hornby, J. Peat, A. E. Peat, A. Peat.

1884. FREEBOOTERS L. H. Jones, T. Hone, John Watson, J. Spicer.

1885. SUSSEX : J. Peat, F. Mildmay, A. E. Peat, A. Peat.

1886. FREEBOOTERS : Capt. B. Gough, L. H. Jones, J. Spicer, John Watson.
1887. FREEBOOTERS : Capt. Malcolm Little, Capt. L. H. Jones, K. MacLaren, John Watson.
1888. SUSSEX J. Peat, F. Mildmay, A. E. Peat, A. Peat.
1889. SUSSEX J. Peat, F. Mildmay, A. E. Peat, A. Peat.
1890. SUSSEX J. Peat, F. Mildmay, A. E. Peat, A. Peat.
1891. SUSSEX J. Peat, F. Mildmay, A. E. Peat, A. Peat.
1892. SUSSEX J. Peat, F. Mildmay, Lord Harrington, A. E. Peat.
1893. SUSSEX (w. o.) J. Peat, F. Mildmay, A. E. Peat, A. Peat.
1894. FREEBOOTERS : Gerald Hardy, Lord Southampton, Capt. Le Gallais, Capt. Daly.
1895. FREEBOOTERS : Gerald Hardy, Lord Southampton, A. Rawlinson, Capt. Daly.
1896. FREEBOOTERS : Gerald Hardy, Lord Southampton, A. Rawlinson, W. S. Buckmaster.
1897. RUGBY : G. A. Miller, Capt. Renton, E. D. Miller, W. J. Drybrough.
1898. RUGBY : G. A. Miller, Capt. Renton, E. D. Miller (and Walter Jones), W. J. Drybrough.
1899. RUGBY : Walter Jones, G. A. Miller, E. D. Miller, W. J. Drybrough.
1900. OLD CANTABS : W. McCreery, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster, L. McCreery.
1901. RUGBY : Walter Jones, G. A. Miller, Capt. E. D. Miller, C. D. Miller.
1902. FREEBOOTERS : Harold Brassey, A. Rawlinson, W. S. Buckmaster, L. Waterbury.
1903. RUGBY : Walter Jones, G. A. Miller, Capt. E. D. Miller, C. D. Miller.
1904. OLD CANTABS : Capt. G. Heseltine, W. McCreery, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster.
1905. ROEHAMPTON : C. Nickalls, Capt. H. Wilson, P. W. Nickalls, Capt. H. Lloyd.
1906. ROEHAMPTON : C. Nickalls, Capt. H. Wilson, P. W. Nickalls, Capt. H. Lloyd.
1907. FREEBOOTERS : Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, R. Grenfell, F. O. Grenfell, Duke of Roxburghe.
1908. OLD CANTABS : Capt. G. E. Bellville, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster, Lord Wodehouse.
1909. ROEHAMPTON : R. N. Grenfell, Capt. H. Wilson, A. N. Edwards, Capt. J. H. Lloyd.
1910. OLD CANTABS : Capt. G. E. Bellville, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster, Lord Wodehouse.

HURLINGHAM SOCIAL CLUBS' CUP

Conditions.—Open to teams composed of members of recognised Social Clubs in London or country. No restriction as to said members being members of Hurlingham. No team may total more than 26 points.

1897. WHITE'S CLUB: Capt. Fitzgerald, Capt. Renton, G. A. Miller, Sir H. de Trafford.

1898. RALEIGH CLUB: Walter Jones, E. B. Sheppard, W. S. Buckmaster, W. J. Drybrough.

1899. NIMROD CLUB: Lord Shrewsbury, F. J. Mackey, A. Rawlinson, Capt. Renton.

1900. PITT CLUB, CAMBRIDGE: W. McCreery, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster, L. McCreery, C. D. Miller.

1901. ORLEANS CLUB: F. Hargreaves, F. Menzies, F. M. Freake, L. McCreery.

1902. ORLEANS CLUB: F. C. Menzies, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster, F. Hargreaves.

1903. WHITE'S CLUB: Lord Shrewsbury, G. A. Miller, P. W. Nickalls, C. D. Miller.

1904. WHITE'S CLUB: Capt. Heseltine, Capt. H. Wilson, Lt.-Col. Renton, P. W. Nickalls.

1905. WHITE'S CLUB: Lord Shrewsbury, G. A. Miller, P. W. Nickalls, C. D. Miller.

1906 WHITE'S CLUB: Lord Shrewsbury, G. A. Miller, P. W. Nickalls, C. D. Miller.

1907. Not finished.

1908. WHITE'S CLUB: Lord Shrewsbury, G. A. Miller, Capt. C. de Crespigny, C. D. Miller.

1909. CAVALRY CLUB (A): W. V. Beatty, W. J. Jones, Capt. E. D. Miller, Major McLaren.

1910. BATH CLUB: Capt. G. Heseltine, Lord Dalmeny, W. S. Buckmaster, Lord Wodehouse.

HURLINGHAM AND ROEHAMPTON WHITNEY CUP TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Open to any team whose aggregate handicap is not less than 22 points. In conceding a start a point shall represent a goal. To be played without offside on an individual goal handicap. Ties to be decided simultaneously at Hurlingham and Roehampton; the final being played alternately at either club. Instituted 1910, for a Challenge Cup given by Mr. H. P. Whitney.

1910. 1ST LIFE GUARDS: J. J. Astor, Capt. Lord H. Grosvenor, G. E. Miller Mundy, Capt. E. H. Brassey.

RANELAGH OPEN CUP

Conditions.—Open to any Team, Club or Regiment whose aggregate handicap is at least 26 points. Instituted 1897, for Challenge Cup presented by golf-playing members of Ranelagh.

1897. RUGBY: Walter Jones, G. A. Miller, C. D. Miller, E. D. Miller, won in June, and were subsequently challenged and defeated in July by—
RANELAGH: A. Rawlinson, Dokhal Singh, W. S. Buckmaster, W. J. Drybrough.

1898. FREEBOOTERS: A. Rawlinson, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster, John Watson.

1899. FREEBOOTERS: J. Vaughan, G. K. Ansell, A. Rawlinson, Capt. Hon. J. Beresford.

1900. OLD CANTABS: W. McCreery, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster, L. McCreery.

1901. RUGBY.—Walter Jones, G. A. Miller, Lord Shrewsbury (and Capt. E. D. Miller), C. D. Miller.

1902. RUGBY: Walter Jones, Lord Shrewsbury, Capt. E. D. Miller, C. D. Miller.

1903. OLD CANTABS: W. McCreery, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster, Capt. Heseltine.

1904. ROEHAMPTON: Capt. H. Wilson, M. Nickalls, P. W. Nickalls, Capt. H. Lloyd.

1905. ROEHAMPTON: Capt. H. Wilson, M. Nickalls, P. W. Nickalls, Capt. H. Lloyd.

1906. ROEHAMPTON: Capt. H. Wilson, M. Nickalls, P. W. Nickalls, Capt. H. Lloyd.

1907. ROEHAMPTON: Capt. H. Wilson, M. Nickalls, P. W. Nickalls, Capt. H. Lloyd.

1908. RANELAGH: Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, F. M. Freake, F. A. Gill, Duke of Roxburghe.

1909. MEADOW BROOK (U.S.A.): L. Waterbury, J. M. Waterbury, Junr., H. P. Whitney, D. Milburn.

1910. OLD CANTABS: Capt. G. E. Bellville, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster, Lord Wodehouse.

RANELAGH ALDERSHOT CUP

Conditions.—Open to Regiments quartered in the Aldershot Command, Eastern Command, and London District. A one-day Tournament. Ties, three ten-minute periods: final, four ten-minute periods. Each regiment is limited to sixteen ponies. Tournament instituted 1903.

1903. 18TH HUSSARS: Capt. H. A. Cape, Capt. N. St. V. Stewart, Capt. J. L. Wood, Capt. J. H. Gosselin.
1904. ALDERSHOT STAFF: Capt. W. Long, Col. H. de la P. Gough, Major S. L. Barry, Major J. Vaughan.
1905. ROYAL HORSE GUARDS: Viscount Ingestre, Lord Herbert, Capt. G. J. Fitzgerald, Capt. H. E. Brassey.
1906. 8TH HUSSARS: J. E. Blakiston-Houston, Major F. W. Wormald, Capt. Sir C. B. Lowther, Capt. G. M. Mort.
1907. 16TH LANCERS "A": Capt. G. E. Bellville, Col. H. de la P. Gough, Capt. C. L. K. Campbell, Major G. E. Tuson.
1908. 16TH LANCERS: E. H. L. Beddington, M. Graham, W. J. Shannon, H. C. L. Howard.
1909. (Not played owing to wet ground).
1910. 7th Hussars "A": E. G. K. Cross, Capt. W. Gibbs, E. P. Brassey, Capt. C. H. Rankin.

RANELAGH ALDERSHOT INFANTRY CUP

Conditions.—Same as Aldershot Cup except that it is only open to Infantry Battalions. Each Regiment is limited to sixteen ponies. A one-day Tournament instituted 1907.

1907. IRISH GUARDS: J. Harvey, Capt. H. F. Crichton, Major Hon. G. H. Morris, Sir S. Hill Child.
1908. IRISH GUARDS: J. N. Guthrie, Major H. F. Crichton, Sir S. Hill Child, J. Harvey.
1909. (Not played owing to wet ground).
1910. IRISH GUARDS: J. N. Guthrie, Major H. F. Crichton, Lt.-Col. Hon. G. H. Morris, Capt. J. Harvey.

RANELAGH ARMY CUP

Conditions.—Open to Officers (Past and Present) of His Majesty's Regular Army, classified as follows:—

1. Teams of Household Cavalry (Past and Present).
2. Teams of Dragoons (Past and Present).
3. Teams of Dragoon Guards (Past and Present).
4. Teams of Hussars (Past and Present).
5. Teams of Lancers (Past and Present).
6. Teams of R.A. and R.E. (Past and Present).
7. Teams of the Brigade of Guards (Past and Present).
8. Teams of Infantry (Past and Present).
9. Teams of Departments (Past and Present).

A complete team may be entered from any single regiment, provided at least half the team is composed of past officers of the Regiment.

Tournament instituted 1904, for a Challenge Cup presented by Lieut.-Col. R. S. Frowd Walker.

1904. ROEHAMPTON RESERVISTS : Capt. H. Wilson, Capt. E. D. Miller, P. W. Nickalls, Capt. H. Lloyd (w.o.).

1905. INFANTRY : Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, Capt. Phipps Hornby, P. W. Nickalls, U. O. Thynne.

1906. INFANTRY (past and present) : Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, U. O. Thynne, P. W. Nickalls, Capt. G. Phipps Hornby.

1907. INFANTRY : Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, F. Grenfell, P. W. Nickalls, Capt. Phipps Hornby.

1908. GREEN JACKETS : H. Railston, Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, Capt. E. W. Bell, Capt. Phipps Hornby.

1909–10. (Not played).

RANELAGH HUNT TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Open to members of, or subscribers to, any Pack of Foxhounds or Staghounds in the United Kingdom or abroad under the following conditions :

1. The aggregate handicap of a team must not exceed 24, but the Tournament will be played on the level—no goal allowances will be made.

2. Each player must have hunted on not less than ten occasions during the previous season with the Hunt he represents.

3. Each player must have subscribed at least £5 to the Hunt or Covert Fund of the Hunt he represents during the previous season.

4. The Challenge Cup is held for one year by the Master of the Winning Hunt.

Instituted 1897, for Challenge Cup given by the Ranelagh Club.

1897. MUSKERRY : G. W. Hobson, Capt. Clifton Brown, Capt. Egerton Green, F. Wormald.

1898. WARWICKSHIRE : F. Hargreaves, F. J. Mackey, F. M. Freake, W. J. Drybrough.

1899. PYTCHLEY : C. P. Nickalls, Capt. Renton, W. S. Buckmaster, P. W. Nickalls.

1900. PYTCHLEY : G. W. McIvor, Capt. Renton, W. S. Buckmaster, Comte J. de Madre.

1901. PYTCHLEY : C. P. Nickalls, M. Nickalls, W. S. Buckmaster, J. Drage.

1902. WARWICKSHIRE: F. Hargreaves, Lord Southampton, A. Dugdale, Capt. D. St. G. Daly.
1903. WARWICKSHIRE: W. McCreery, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster, F. Hargreaves.
1904. WARWICKSHIRE (w.o.): H. Rich, P. W. Nickalls, W. S. Buckmaster, Major J. Vaughan.
1905. ESSEX UNION: L. Carr, Capt. G. Heseltine, E. B. Sheppard, Raymond Courage.
1906. WARWICKSHIRE: F. Barbour, H. Rich, M. L. Lakin, Major A. M. Pirie.
1907. WARWICKSHIRE: C. T. Garland, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster, P. W. Nickalls.
1908. (Not played).
1909. (Not played).
1910. ESSEX UNION: Capt. G. Heseltine, M. C. Pilkington, W. Tyser, E. B. Sheppard.

RANELAGH NOVICES' CUP

Open to any combination under the following conditions:

1. The aggregate handicap of a team must not exceed 17, no player must have a higher handicap than six. The Tournament will be played on the level, no goal allowances will be made.

2. This Tournament is confined to members of Ranelagh, County Teams belonging to the County Polo Association, and teams from regiments quartered in the London District.

Tournament instituted 1896.

1896. FULHAM ROVERS: G. W. Hobson, W. R. Court, L. C. D. Jenner, A. Suart.
1897. ROVERS: Capt. A. Jenner, L. C. D. Jenner, Dokhal Singh, Capt. Bruce.
1898. TREKKERS: U. O. Thynne, J. Wormald, F. E. Kinchant, P. W. Nickalls.
1899. TREKKERS: Capt. Schofield, L. C. D. Jenner, F. C. Menzies, U. O. Thynne.
1900. TREKKERS: B. Wilson, L. C. D. Jenner, A. Stourton, F. C. Menzies.
1901. EDEN PARK: H. Rich, P. Bullivant, H. Marsham, L. Bucknall.
1902. TREKKERS: E. H. Brassey, Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, Capt. Schreiber, U. O. Thynne.
1903. MR. GRENFELL'S TEAM: C. Grenfell, R. Grenfell, F. Grenfell, E. Ezra.
1904. TIVERTON: M. de Las Casas, J. C. de Las Casas, A. de Las Casas, L. de Las Casas.

1905. ROTTERS: W. B. Burdon, J. Bellville, Capt. J. Phipps Hornby, F. Newman.
1906. ASHBY ST. LEDGERS: Capt. Lord Castlereagh, Capt. C. C. de Crespigny, Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest, Hon. Ivor Guest.
1907. COLCHESTER: E. B. Houston, A. Flower, Capt. Sir C. Lowther, Capt. J. Van der Byl.
1908. GREEN JACKETS: H. G. M. Railston, A. K. Hargreaves, Col. T. T. Macan, Capt. E. W. Morrison-Bell.
1909. PARTHIANS: S. G. Sanders (and W. Farwell), N. E. Price, Major G. R. Powell, Capt. C. F. Hunter.
1910. WELLINGTON: G. Hargreaves, J. Haig, Capt. A. E. W. Harman, Capt. F. W. Cavendish.

RANELAGH SUBALTERNS' CUP

Conditions.—Open to teams of Subalterns from Regiments of the Regular or Auxiliary Forces. Infantry Regiments of more than one Battalion are permitted to enter a combined team. Any Regiment may enter a team provided it is quartered in London or within a radius of forty miles. All ponies must be *bonâ-fide* the property of officers of the Regiment. Instituted 1896.

1896. 9TH LANCERS: F. H. Allhusen, G. Ellison, D. Campbell, Lord Charles Bentinck.
1897. ROYAL HORSE GUARDS: } Hon. D. Marjoribanks, Hon. R.
1898. ROYAL HORSE GUARDS: } Ward, E. Rose, F. B. Drage.
1899. 7TH HUSSARS: H. Fielden, J. H. Holford, F. Wormald, J. Vaughan
1900–'03. Tournament did not take place owing to South African War.
1904. 2ND LIFE GUARDS: R. Ogilby, Lord Montgomerie, R. Duff, H. C. Ashton.
1905. ROYAL HORSE GUARDS: W. L. Napier, G. V. S. Bowlby, Lord Ingestre, Lord Herbert.
1906. 1ST LIFE GUARDS: Hon. E. S. Wyndham, R. Hamilton-Stubber, Lord H. Grosvenor, L. H. Hardy.
1907. 1ST LIFE GUARDS: Hon. E. S. Wyndham, Lord H. Grosvenor, G. E. Mundy, L. H. Hardy.
1908. 21ST LANCERS: P. W. Godfree, G. H. Gardiner, G. N. Reynolds, C. C. Lister.
1909. 1ST LIFE GUARDS: Lord Somers, J. J. Astor, E. G. Mundy, L. H. Hardy.
1910. 7TH HUSSARS: G. L. Meyrick, E. P. Brassey, E. D. F. Kelly, A. C. Watson

ROEHAMPTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS' CUP

Conditions.—Open to any team, the members of which have been at the same Public School. No player is eligible to represent his school unless he spent not less than two years there. The Captain of each team to name his four players in writing at the time of entry. Instituted 1901.

AT RANELAGH.

1901. OLD MARLBURIANS: Capt. L. Jenner, E. B. Sheppard, G. A. Miller, C. D. Miller.

AT ROEHAMPTON.

1902. OLD MARLBURIANS: Capt. L. Jenner, E. B. Sheppard, G. A. Miller, C. D. Miller.

1903. OLD MARLBURIANS: Capt. L. Jenner, E. B. Sheppard, G. A. Miller, C. D. Miller.

1904. OLD HARROVIANS: W. Jones, Lt.-Col. Renton, Capt. E. D. Miller, Capt. Hon. D. Marjoribanks.

1905. OLD RUGBEIANS: C. P. Nickalls, M. Nickalls, P. W. Nickalls, Major A. M. Pirie.

1906. OLD MARLBURIANS: Capt. L. Jenner, E. B. Sheppard, G. A. Miller, C. D. Miller.

1907. OLD MARLBURIANS: Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, E. B. Sheppard, G. A. Miller, C. D. Miller.

1908. OLD MARLBURIANS: Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, E. B. Sheppard, G. A. Miller, C. D. Miller.

1909. (Abandoned owing to wet weather).

1910. OLD MARLBURIANS: Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, G. A. Miller (and Capt. M. L. Lakin), E. B. Sheppard, C. D. Miller.

ROEHAMPTON CUP TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Restricted to teams whose aggregate handicap does not exceed 30 points. Instituted 1902.

1902. BUCCANEERS: H. Brassey, Hon. R. Ward, F. C. Menzies, Hon. D. Marjoribanks.

1903. MAGPIES: Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, Capt. Heseltine, Capt. H. Lloyd, U. O. Thynne.

1904. STUDENTS: C. Grenfell, R. Grenfell, M. Nickalls, P. W. Nickalls.

1905. ROEHAMPTON: C. Grenfell, R. Grenfell, M. Nickalls, P. W. Nickalls.

1906. WOODPECKERS: Capt. H. Wilson, F. C. Menzies, Capt Mathew-Lannowe, Capt. H. Lloyd.

1907. LEOPARDS Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, M. C. Pilkington, M. Nickalls, Capt. C. de Crespigny.
1908. LEOPARDS: Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, Capt. H. Wilson, Capt. C. de Crespigny, Hon. Ivor Guest.
1909. BEAUCHAMP HALL: Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, Capt. J. P. Fitzgerald, F. A. Gill, Capt. C. F. Hunter.
1910. RANELAGH: Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, F. B. Hurndall, Major P. D. FitzGerald, Major H. R. Lee.

ROEHAMPTON JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Conditions.—Open, except that no player whose individual handicap exceeds six points may compete. Instituted 1903, for a Challenge Cup presented by Mr. W. A. Hazard, Secretary of the American Polo Association.

1903. ROYAL HORSE GUARDS: Harold Brassey, Capt. Hon. R. Ward, Duke of Roxburghe, Hon. D. Marjoribanks.
1904. ROEHAMPTON WANDERERS: W. V. Beatty, F. C. Menzies, H. Schwind, Duke of Roxburghe.
1905. MR. GRENFELL'S TEAM: R. Grenfell, C. Grenfell, E. B. Sheppard, R. Courage.
1906. ROEHAMPTON: F. C. Menzies, E. C. Robson, Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest (Capt. Mathew-Lannowe), and Capt. C. C. de Crespigny.
1907. MOONLIGHTERS: N. Baring, Sir J. B. Dale, F. O. Ellison, E. W. Barron.
1908. MAGPIES (A): Capt. G. E. Bellville, Major J. F. Church, Major G. W. Hobson, Major K. MacLaren.
1909. SWILLINGTON: S. R. Mallet, Sir C. B. Lowther, E. B. Sheppard, Capt. G. M. Mort.
1910. TIGERS: Count J. de Madre, E. W. E. Palmes, Capt. L. St. C. Cheape, Capt. C. F. Hunter.

PROVINCIAL TOURNAMENTS

BLACKMORE VALE CHALLENGE CUP

Conditions.—Open only to members of the Blackmore Vale Pony Club and players invited by the Committee of the same; or to members of any recognised Social Club in London. Teams with a higher aggregate than 22 points are not eligible to compete. The Committee reserve the right to refuse the entry of any player whom they shall consider not qualified. Instituted 1902, for a Challenge Cup presented by the late Mr. H. E. Lambe.

1902. WANDERERS: P. C. Puckle, Capt. Heseltine, F. Bellville, Capt. Neil Haig.
1903. ASHTON HOUSE: C. C. Gouldsmith, Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, J. D. Gouldsmith, F. M. Freake.
1904. AVEBURY MANOR: Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, M. de Las Casas, Major Egerton Green, Capt. de Crespigny.
1905. J. C. de Las Casas, A. de Las Casas, C. D. Miller, Capt. Phipps Hornby.
1906. AVEBURY MANOR: F. Barbour, Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, M. de Las Casas, Major A. M. Pirie.
1907. SANDLEY HOUSE "A" TEAM: J. E. Blakiston Houston, Capt. Sir C. Lowther, C. D. Miller, Major K. MacLaren.
1908. (Not played).
1909. NETHERAVON: A. V. Stokes, W. Neilson, A. N. Edwards, M. Borwick.
1910. THE LAURELS: W. B. C. Burdon, Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, A. de Las Casas, Capt. H. C. S. Ashton.

BLACKMORE VALE MAY TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Open to teams composed of (*a*) members of the B.V.P.C., and players invited by the Committee of the same; (*b*) members of a recognised London Social Club. No team with a higher aggregate than 20 points is eligible to compete. The Committee reserve the right to decide whether a player is qualified. Each match will be six periods of eight minutes each. Substitutes allowed subject to approval of the Committee. Instituted 1909.

1909. FOXHUNTERS: A. V. Stokes, Hon. L. Lambart, A. N. Edwards, J. Hargreaves.
1910. (Not played).

BLACKMORE VALE SPRING TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Same as for Blackmore Vale May Tournament.

1909. NETHERAVON : A. V. Stokes, W. Neilson, A. N. Edwards, R. Brocklebank.

1910. R. SCOTS GREYS : Capt. W. Long, M. Borwick, J. J. Readman, Major C. B. Bulkeley-Johnson.

BRIGADE OF GUARDS' CHALLENGE CUP

Conditions.—One or more teams per Regiment of the Brigade of Guards. First ties played at Aldershot and Wimbledon Park. Semi-finals and final at Wimbledon Park. Instituted 1901. First Challenge Cup, presented by Colonel Horace Ricardo, won outright by Irish Guards in 1904. Second Cup, presented by Colonel Vesey Dawson, C.V.O., won outright by Irish Guards in 1907. Present Challenge Cup given by officers of Irish Guards in 1908.

1904. IRISH GUARDS : Capt. the Earl of Kerry, Capt. H. F. Crichton, H. F. Ward, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Godley.

1905. IRISH GUARDS : Capt. the Earl of Kerry, Sir S. Hill Child, H. F. Ward, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Godley.

1906. IRISH GUARDS : A. Fitzgerald, Capt. H. F. Crichton, Major Hon. G. H. Morris, Sir S. Hill Child.

1907. IRISH GUARDS : A. Fitzgerald, Capt. H. F. Crichton, Major Hon. G. H. Morris, Sir S. Hill Child.

1908. COLDSTREAM GUARDS : P. L. Wyndham, H. E. Whaley (and C. W. Banbury), H. D. Bentinck, Capt. J. V. Campbell.

1909. 1ST COLDSTREAM GUARDS : D. Bingham, H. E. Whaley, E. B. G. Gregge-Hopwood, Capt. J. V. Campbell.

1910. COLDSTREAM GUARDS : Capt. J. V. Campbell, E. B. G. Gregge-Hopwood, P. L. Wyndham, H. E. Whaley.

BRIGADE OF GUARDS' MADRID CUP

Conditions.—One or more teams per Battalion of the Brigade of Guards. Preliminary ties played at Wimbledon Park, final at Roehampton. Instituted 1908, for Challenge Cup (which cannot be won outright) presented by the members of the Marquis of Villavieja's Madrid Polo team.

1908. IRISH GUARDS : J. N. Guthrie, Major H. F. Crichton, Sir S. Hill Child, J. Harvey.

1909. IRISH GUARDS : J. N. Guthrie, Major H. F. Crichton, J. Harvey, Sir S. Hill Child.

1910. COLDSTREAM GUARDS : P. L. Wyndham, H. E. Whaley, Capt. J. V. Campbell, E. B. G. Gregge-Hopwood.

BRIGADE OF GUARDS' SUBALTERNS' CUP

Conditions.—One or more teams per Regiment of Brigade of Guards. Final played at Wimbledon Park. Instituted 1907. For Challenge Cup presented by Capt. J. V. Campbell, D.S.O.

1907. COLDSTREAM GUARDS.
1908. COLDSTREAM GUARDS.
1909. COLDSTREAM GUARDS (1st Battalion): D. C. Bingham, H. E. Whaley, D. P. H. Tollemache, E. B. G. Gregge-Hopwood.
1910. COLDSTREAM GUARDS (1st Battalion): P. L. Wyndham, D. C. Bingham, H. E. Whaley, E. B. G. Gregge-Hopwood.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY OPEN CHALLENGE CUP

Conditions.—Open to any team without restriction. Unless three teams contend Cup will be withheld. Established in 1903. Challenge Cup (presented by subscription) becomes property of any team (with at least two original members) winning it two years in succession, on condition that the team replaces it by one of equal value.

1904. ST. NEOTS P.C.: A. Jordan, H. Montgomery, W. Fordham, G. Evans.
1905. EASTERN COUNTIES: M. Johnstone, Capt. W. Long, F. Pickering, Major C. B. Bulkeley-Johnston.
1906. INCAPABLES: T. G. O. Thompson, H. T. Rich, A. E. Lawson-Johnston, Hon. H. Lyndhurst Bruce.
1907. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: F. Wingfield-Digby, N. W. Loder, I. B. Jarmay, D. Auriol-Barker.
1908. FOXHUNTERS: W. E. Paget, H. T. Rich, F. Rich, W. A. Swannell.
1909. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: F. G. Pearson, J. Pickersgill, B. C. Pearson, M. L. Hulbert.
1910. (Not played).

CIRENCESTER CHALLENGE CUP

Conditions.—Open to any team whose aggregate handicap does not exceed 24 points. The Committee reserve the right to refuse the entry of any individual player or team at their Tournament. Instituted 1895, for Challenge Cup presented by Capt. Talbot Rice.

1895. SCOTS GREYS: Capt. Maxwell, Capt. Pringle, Capt. Harrison, Capt. Richards.
1896. SIDDINGTON WANDERERS: C. Beatty, Comte J. de Madre, J. Adamthwaite, G. B. Milne.

1897. W. J. DRYBROUGH'S TEAM : Capt. Pedder, C. Beatty, Capt. Egerton Green, W. J. Drybrough.
1898. KEMBLE SCORCHERS : J. D. Gouldsmith, F. J. Mackey, F. M. Freake, C. Beatty.
1899. CIRENCESTER : J. Adamthwaite, H. Rich, D. C. Master, G. B. Milne.
1900. CIRENCESTER "A" : W. B. C. Burdon, H. Rich, R. R. Barker, J. Adamthwaite.
1901. WANDERERS : P. C. Puckle, F. M. Freake, G. Heseltine, F. O. Ellison.
1902. SIDDINGTON : W. B. C. Burdon, H. Rich, R. R. Barker, J. Adamthwaite.
1903. ASHTON HOUSE : C. C. Gouldsmith, Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, F. M. Freake, J. Gouldsmith.
1904. AVEBURY MANOR : Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, J. Bellville, Major Egerton Green, Capt. C. de Crespigny.
1905. STRATTON HOUSE : L. Carr, Major M. Courage, Capt. G. Mort, R. Courage.
1906. AVEBURY MANOR : J. S. Mason, Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, Capt. Sir C. B. Lowther, Major A. M. Pirie.
1907. SIDDINGTON : W. B. C. Burdon, H. Rich, R. R. Barker, J. Adamthwaite.
1908. OLD CANTABS : Capt. G. Bellville, N. Loder, W. S. Buckmaster, I. B. Jarmay.
1909. KEMBLE : J. S. Mason, Sir C. Lowther, F. Rich, Capt. G. M. Mort.
1910. KEMBLE : J. S. Mason, Sir C. Lowther, H. T. Rich, F. Rich.

CIRENCESTER SPRING TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Open to any team with an aggregate handicap not exceeding 20 points. The Committee reserve the right to refuse the entry of any player or team. Instituted 1907.

1909. POTCHEFSTROOM PILGRIMS : W. Neilson, A. V. W. Stokes, A. N. Edwards, R. H. R. Brocklebank.
1910. (Not played).

DERBYSHIRE OPEN TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Open to any team with an aggregate of not more than 24 points. Played annually at Elvaston, for four silver cups presented by the Earl of Harrington. Instituted 1907.

1907. HANDLEY CROSS : H. Rich, F. M. Freake, H. T. Rich, F. O. Ellison.

1908. HANDLEY CROSS : H. Rich, G. Lockett, H. T. Rich, F. Rich.
1909. HANDLEY CROSS : H. Rich, W. Balding, F. O. Ellison, A. L. Tate.
1910. TIGERS : Count J. de Madre, Yousry Pasha, Capt. F. St. J. Atkinson, Capt. V. N. Lockett.

EATON (CHESTER) INVITATION TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Open to invited teams. Played on the Duke of Westminster's Private Ground at Eaton Hall. Instituted 1904.

1904. "C" TEAM : C. T. Garland, W. St. G. Clowes, Capt. G. W. Hobson, C. P. Nickalls.
1905. TATTENHALL : W. Bass, Hon. A. Hastings, G. A. Miller, M. Nickalls.
1906. EATON : Capt. W. Naper, Lord H. Grosvenor, Capt. E. D. Miller, Capt. H. Wilson.
1907. HOTSPURS : C. W. Banbury, Capt. C. de Crespigny, C. P. Nickalls, Capt. D. V. Campbell.
1908. RUGBY : Viscount Castlereagh, Duke of Penaranda, Capt. E. D. Miller, Hon. Ivor Guest.
1909. (Not played).
1910. ROYAL HORSE GUARDS : Capt. Viscount Crichton, Capt. Lord Herbert, Capt. G. V. S. Bowlby, Capt. H. E. Brassey.

HAMPSHIRE CARABINIERS' INVITATION TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Open to invited teams with an aggregate handicap of not more than 16 points. Played annually at Winchester. Instituted 1909 for Challenge Cup (given by Sir George Hursley, M.F.H.), which can be won outright by three victories.

1909. 16TH LANCERS : E. H. L. Beddington, Col. H. De la P. Gough, Capt. G. E. Bellville, Capt. C. L. K. Campbell.
1910. HILLTOP : Capt. W. Gibbs, Major P. D. Fitzgerald, Hon. D. P. Tollemache, Capt. C. H. Rankin.

MELTON MOWBRAY OPEN TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Open. Instituted 1909, for Cup given annually by Melton Mowbray P.C.

1909. KILWORTH STICKS : Capt. St. J. Loftus, W. Balding, A. L. Tate, A. Balding.
1910. NORMANTON : H. Whitworth, F. O. Ellison, C. D. Miller, A. Balding.

MORETON MORRELL TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Open. The Committee of the Moreton Morrell (Warwickshire) P.C. reserve to themselves the right to refuse any entry. The Cup to be held by the winning team for the year, and will become the property of the team winning it for the third time, but such team must contain at least two of the original players. Instituted 1905 for Challenge Cup presented by Mrs. C. T. Garland.

1905. BEAUCHAMP HALL : Major T. T. Pitman, F. J. Mackey, Major Neil Haig, M. L. Lakin.
1906. " A " TEAM : W. V. Beatty, P. C. Puckle, W. S. Buckmaster, Lord Wodehouse.
1907. OLD CANTABS : I. Bell, I. B. Jarmay, W. S. Buckmaster, Lord Wodehouse.
1908. BEAUCHAMP HALL : H. T. Rich, F. J. Mackey, F. M. Freake, Major N. Haig.
1909. MORETON MORRELL : S. K. Gwyer, C. T. Garland, F. M. Freake, S. Mason.
1910. Hon. W. H. Pearson, A. L. Tate, W. S. Buckmaster, Lord Dalmeny.

NORTH DEVON HOULDSWORTH CUP

Conditions.—Open only to members of the North Devon Polo Club and players invited by the Committee of the same ; or members of any recognised Social Club in London. The Houldsworth Challenge Cup to become the property of the team winning it three years in succession or four times in all ; but each winning team shall include two players of the original winning team. The Committee reserve the right to refuse the entry of any player whom they consider is not qualified. Instituted 1903, for Challenge Cup presented by the Misses Houldsworth, won outright in 1905 by Tiverton. New Challenge Cup presented 1906 by the Misses Houldsworth.

1903. TIVERTON : P. C. Puckle, L. de Las Casas, A. de Las Casas, M. de Las Casas.
1904. TIVERTON : M. de Las Casas, J. C. de Las Casas, A. de Las Casas, L. de Las Casas.
1905. TIVERTON : M. de Las Casas, A. de Las Casas, L. de Las Casas, F. Hargreaves (and J. de Las Casas).
1906. ASHTON HOUSE : H. E. Lambe, F. M. Freake, H. S. Hainson, J. C. Gouldsmith.

1907. TIVERTON : J. C. de Las Casas, L. de Las Casas, J. Bellville, A. de Las Casas.

1908. SANDLEY HOUSE : H. E. Norton, G. Phipps-Hornby, Capt. Phipps-Hornby, A. C. Watson.

1909. WORTH HOUSE : A. Tyrwhitt Drake, A. de Las Casas, M. de Las Casas, Major Hon. J. Brownlow.

1910. BLACKMORE VALE : A. Tyrwhitt Drake, Hon. H. Grosvenor, A. de Las Casas, Capt. A. Brown.

NORTH DEVON PEARCE CUP

Conditions.—Played annually on the handicap goal system. Instituted 1906, for Challenge Cup presented by Mr. J. Pearce, of Rugby P. C.

1906. STADDON HOUSE : C. R. Weatherby, E. M. Weatherby, Major Jackson, R. H. H. Eden.

1907. WORLINGTON : C. Hinchliff, H. S. Chinnock, Capt. J. C. Hartley, H. Hartley.

1908. SANDLEY HOUSE : H. E. Norton, G. Phipps-Hornby, A. C. Watson, W. Ruston.

1909. BINGHAM LODGE : R. Foster, H. S. Chinnock, W. S. Brindle, Capt. J. C. Hartley.

1910. BLACKMORE VALE : A. Tyrwhitt Drake, Hon. H. Grosvenor, A. de Las Casas, Capt. A. Brown.

OTTER VALE (DEVON) OPEN CUP

Conditions.—Open to any team composed of members of any recognised Country Polo Club, whose Club Ground has been regularly played on during the current season, and having Printed Rules and Printed List of Members and Officials. The following Metropolitan Clubs are not eligible, viz., Hurlingham, Ranelagh, Roehampton, Eden Park, Wimbledon, Crystal Palace, Kingsbury and Wembley Park. Up to 1910 the following persons were not eligible to play :

A player (*a*) on the Hurlingham Recent Form List at date of entry. (*b*) Who has ever played in the *Final* of the Champion Cup (Hurlingham), the Roehampton Cup, the Ranelagh Open Cup, the Open Cup in Dublin, or (*c*) in the *Winning* Team of the Hunt Cup, the Social Clubs' Cup, the Regimental Tournaments at home, in Ireland, or in India. (*d*) In the *Winning* Team of the English or Irish County Cups during the preceding year, or who

has played or is selected to play during the current year for the first Team of his Club in either of those Cup Competitions. (*e*) Only one man may play in the same Team who has ever played in the *Winning* Team of the Novices' Cup, the Hunt Tournament, the Public Schools' Cup, and the Junior Championship Cup, Roehampton. Every Player must have become a Playing Member of his Club before 21st May of the current year. All teams must be entered by the Hon. Sec. of the Club under whose name they enter on the printed Entry Forms, and he shall certify that of his own knowledge every player is duly qualified. There will be an Entrance Fee of £2 10*s*. for each Team, and any number of Teams may be entered from the same Club. Instituted 1905 for Challenge Cup presented by Otter Vale P. C., which can be won outright by three victories.

1905. BLACKMORE VALE (GROVE HOUSE): H. E. Lambe, L. de Las Casas, J. C. Holford, R. H. H. Eden.
1906. BLACKMORE VALE: H. E. Lambe, H. S. Harrison, J. C. Holford, R. H. H. Eden.
1907. BLACKMORE VALE (HOLNEST PARK): A. Tyrwhitt Drake, J. Collyer-Bristow, Hon. L. Lambart, G. Baynes.
1908. NETHERAVON: H. E. Norton, Hon. D. P. Tollemache, H. N. M. Clegg, A. C. Watson.
1909. OTTER VALE: M. I. G. Jenkins, H. S. Chinnock, Capt. J. C. Hartley, A. de Las Casas.
1910. BLACKMORE VALE: A. Tyrwhitt Drake, Hon. H. Grosvenor, H. G. Wyndham-Gray, V. G. Kennard.

OTTER VALE TRACEY CUP

Conditions.—Similar to the Otter Vale Open Cup, except that each team must include a member of the Otter Vale P. C. Instituted 1906, for Challenge Cup presented by a Team of the 8th Hussars, which can be won outright by three victories.

1906. ALDERSHOT: E. G. Weldon, W. P. Armitage, H. N. M. Clegg, E. R. Broadbent.
1907. BLACKMORE VALE (HOLNEST PARK): Arundell Clarke, C. Hinchliff, Talbot Rice, Capt. C. Terrot.
1908. OTTER VALE: Capt. N. R. Davidson, Col. C. E. Coghill, Capt. J. C. Hartley, H. Hartley.
1909. GOSFORD: T. C. Newton, H. S. Chinnock, Capt. J. C. Hartley, A. C. Rolleston.
1910. "A" TEAM: Sir Gilbert Wills, N. E. Price, A. L. Furber, Capt. C. A. Lafone.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY OPEN TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Open. Instituted 1903. Four Cups given annually by O. U. P. C.

1904. MARKET HARBOROUGH : G. Sumner, W. Balding, J. Drage, Sir H. F. de Trafford.
1905. FOXHUNTERS : H. Rich, G. Sumner, L. H. Hardy, Capt. D. St. G. Daly.
1906. HANDLEY CROSS : H. Pearson, H. Rich, G. Sumner (and E. Targett), Gordon Withers.
1907. WARWICKSHIRE : F. W. Polehampton, S. K. Gwyer, H. G. Lakin, A. D. Flower.
1908. CRUSADERS : W. Jackman, W. Balding, Gordon Withers, A. Balding.
1909. CRUSADERS : W. Jackman, W. Balding, Gordon Withers, A. Balding.
1910. CRUSADERS : G. Sumner, W. Balding, G. Withers, A. Balding.

PLYMOUTH OPEN CUP

Conditions.—To be competed for once a month, in May, June, July and August, by teams representing any regiments stationed in Plymouth (including R.A., R.N., and R.M.L.I.), or any recognised Polo Club. Instituted 1900, for Challenge Cup presented by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

RUGBY AUGUST OPEN CUP

Conditions.—Open to any team with an aggregate handicap of not more than 32 points, no side competing being allotted a lower handicap than 26. The stronger side has to concede a start to the weaker team on the calculation of two points to one goal, no fractions being counted, and the maximum start allowed being three goals. Instituted 1893, for a Challenge Cup presented by the brothers Miller, and won outright in 1909 by the Old Cantabs' team, who in 1910 gave a new Challenge Cup.

1893.—RUGBY : R. Chaplin, J. Reid Walker, E. D. Miller, G. A. Miller.
1894. CHESHIRE : M. Walker, W. R. Court, W. H. Walker, Lord Harrington.
1895. FREEBOOTERS : Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Southampton, A. Rawlinson, Capt. Daly.
1896. RUGBY : Walter Jones, G. A. Miller, E. D. Miller, Sir H. de Trafford.

1897. WINWICK : C. D. Miller, F. M. Freake, A. Rawlinson, Sir H. Rawlinson.
1898. OLD CANTABS : G. Heseltine, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster, L. McCreery.
1899. Not finished.
1900. RUGBY : Walter Jones, M. Nickalls, G. A. Miller, P. W. Nickalls.
1901. Not finished.
1902. SPRING HILL : Walter Jones, E. B. Sheppard, G. A. Miller, U. O. Thynne.
1903. SPRING HILL : Capt. H. Wilson, E. B. Sheppard, G. A. Miller, C. D. Miller.
1904. MOONLIGHTERS : C. T. Garland, Sir J. B. Dale, C. P. Nickalls, H. Scott Robson.
1905. WOODPECKERS : R. N. Grenfell, Hon. A. Hastings, F. Hargreaves, Capt. H. Wilson.
1906. ROEHAMPTON : R. N. Grenfell, M. C. Pilkington, M. Nickalls, C. D. Miller.
1907. OLD CANTABS : I. Bell, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster, Lord Wodehouse.
1908. OLD CANTABS : I. Bell, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster, Lord Wodehouse.
1909. OLD CANTABS : I. B. Jarmay, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster, A. L. Tate.
1910. WOODPECKERS : Capt. G. Heseltine, Capt. H. Wilson, Capt. B. Mathew-Lannowe, Capt. J. H. Lloyd.

RUGBY AUTUMN CHALLENGE CUP

Conditions.—Open to any team, provided that the aggregate number of points under which the four players are handicapped does not exceed 24. Played under a goal handicap, the stronger team conceding a start to the weaker team on the calculation of two points to one goal, fractions not being counted, and three goals being the maximum start allowed. Instituted 1900, for a Challenge Cup presented by Count J. de Madre, which can be won outright by three successive annual victories.

1900. DEAUVILLE : Baron E. de Rothschild, A. Rawlinson, F. A. Gill, Marquis of Villavieja.
1901. HANDLEY CROSS : H. Rich, F. J. Mackey, W. S. Buckmaster, F. O. Ellison.
1902. ASHTON HOUSE : J. D. Gouldsmith, Capt. G. B. Gosling, F. M. Freake, Capt. J. H. Lloyd.

1903. RUGBY : C. T. Garland, M. Raoul-Duval, W. S. Buckmaster, J. Lawson.
1904. HANDLEY CROSS : H. Rich, F. J Mackey, M. Raoul-Duval, F. O. Ellison.
1905. BEAUCHAMP HALL : Capt. T. G. Gibson, F. J. Mackey, Major Neil Haig, M. L. Lakin.
1906. ASHBY ST. LEDGERS : Hon. Ivor Guest, F. C. G. Menzies, Capt. H. Wilson, Capt. C. C. de Crespigny.
1907. ASHBY ST. LEDGERS : Capt. Hon. C. Fellowes, Capt. H. Wilson, Capt. C. C. de Crespigny, Hon. Ivor Guest.
1908. TIGERS : Count J. de Madre, W. Balding, L. St. C. Cheape, Capt. B. Mathew-Lannowe.
1909. HILLMORTON : Louis Merlin, F. Rich, W. Balding, Gordon Withers.
1910. TIGERS : Count J. de Madre, E. W. E. Palmes, Capt. F. St. J. Atkinson, Yousry Pasha.

RUGBY OCTOBER HANDICAP TOURNAMENT

Instituted in 1904 at the Rugby Polo Club.

1904. "B" TEAM : D. W. Godfree, W. V. Beatty, Major A. M. Pirie, Capt. C. C. de Crespigny.
1905. "C" TEAM : F. Barbour, Lieut.-Col. Fenwick (and Capt. F. B. Drage), F. J. Mackey, Capt. E. D. Miller.
1906. Not finished.
1907. "E" TEAM : G. A. Miller, J. Drage, A. C. Jones, L. H. Hardy.
1908. Not played.
1909. "E" TEAM : Major W. F. Ricardo, G. A. Miller, Marquis of Villavieja, A. Balding.
1910. A. BALDING'S TEAM : Count R. de Montaigu, Count L. de la Maza (and R. Farmer), E. B. Forwood, A. Balding.

RUGBY "DE MADRE" CUP

Conditions.—A match played annually at Rugby between the Count de Madre's Tigers' team and the Rugby P. C. Without offside, and eight periods of 7½ minutes each. Instituted September, 1909, for a Challenge Cup given by Count de Madre, to be played for twice yearly at the Rugby P. C. The trophy cannot be won outright.

1909. RUGBY : G. A. Miller, Capt. H. Wilson, Capt. E. D. Miller, Capt. C. C. de Crespigny.
1910. RUGBY : Capt. H. Wilson, W. Balding, Capt. E. D. Miller, C. D. Miller.

RUGBY "MONTAIGU" CUP TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Open to teams with an aggregate of not more than 20 points. Played without offside, in eight periods of 7½ minutes each, and under the handicap the stronger team in each tie having to concede their opponents a start of one goal for each point difference. Instituted 1910, for Challenge Cup presented by Count Rene de Montaigu.

1910. Cock Robins : W. McCreery, H. Rich, J. Crane, A. Balding.

WARWICKSHIRE CHALLENGE CUP

Conditions.—Open to invited teams. Instituted 1894, for a Challenge Cup presented to the Warwickshire P. C. by the townspeople of Leamington.

1894. E. D. Miller's Team : J. Bellville, P. A. Leaf, H. J. Selwyn, E. D. Miller.
1895. E. D. Miller's Team : W. J. H. Jones, L. de Errazu, H. Scott Robson, E. D. Miller.
1896. Rugby : W. J. H. Jones, Earl of Shreswbury, G. A. Miller, E. D. Miller.
1897. Winwick : Earl of Shrewsbury, F. M. Freake, C. D. Miller, A. Rawlinson.
1898. Winwick : G. K. Ansell, A. Rawlinson, Neil Haig, Capt. K. MacLaren.
1899. Old Cantabs : W. McCreery, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster, G. Heseltine.
1900. W. S. Buckmaster's Team : F. J. Mackey, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster, M. Raoul-Duval.
1901. Old Cantabs : G. Heseltine, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster (and C. D. Miller), F. Hargreaves.
1902. W. S. Buckmaster's Team : J. Drage, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster, F. O. Ellison.
1903. Stockton House : W. McCreery, W. Holden, W. S. Buckmaster, F. Bellville.
1904. Friz Hill : W. McCreery, J. Hargreaves, F. Hargreaves, F. M. Freake.
1905. Oakham House : W V. Beatty, H. S. Harrison, F. Bellville, Lord Wodehouse.
1906. Oakham House : W. V. Beatty, Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, Capt. G. Mort, Major A. M. Pirie.
1907. Tigers : Comte de Madre, L. St. C. Cheape, Capt. F. W. Barrett, Capt. B. St. Mathew-Lannowe.

1908. OLD CANTABS : N. Loder, I. Bell, F. M. Freake, Lord Wodehouse.

1909. TIGERS : Count J. de Madre, Capt. Hon. J. Bingham, Capt. Mathew-Lannowe, Col. Chunda Singh.

1910. TIGERS : Count J. de Madre, Capt. Tomkinson, E. W. E. Palmes, Capt. C. F. Hunter.

WEST SOMERSET CHALLENGE CUP

Conditions.—Tournament is confined to members of W. S. P. C. and teams invited by the Committee of W. S. P. C. Such teams must be composed of members of any recognised Country Polo Club, whose ground has been regularly played on during the current season, with the following restrictions :

No team to have an aggregate handicap of more than 20 points. There will be an Entrance Fee of £2 per team, and any number of teams may be entered from the same Club. The Committee of the W. S. P. C. reserve the right to refuse the entry of any player whom they consider is not qualified. Instituted 1905, for Challenge Cup given by W. S. P. C.

1905. ALVA COTTAGE : H. E. Lambe, A. de Las Casas, H. S. Harrison, R. H. H. Eden.

1906. TIVERTON : H. de Freville, Arundell Clarke, J. C. de Las Casas, M. de Las Casas.

1907. TIVERTON : J. C. de Las Casas, H. de Freville, A. de Las Casas, F. Rich.

1908. GRASSHOPPERS : J Winterbottom, I. B. Jarmay, J. V. Foster, F. Rich.

1909. GRASSHOPPERS : E. C. Henn-Gennys, Capt. Unthank, J. V. Foster, F. Rich.

1910. SURRENDEN PARK : J. W. Winans, H. Sanders, Gordon Withers, P. Winans.

WEST SUSSEX OPEN TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Open to any team that has not competed in the same year's home Inter-Regimental. Instituted 1909, for four Silver Cups given by West Sussex P. C.

1909. BRIXWORTH : D. H. B. McCalmont, J. L. T. G. Meyrick, E. P. Brassey, Capt. A. B. Pollok.

1910. HOLLINGTON : Capt. C. H. Rankin, A. C. Watson, Hon. D. Tollemache, E. D. F. Kelly.

WIRRAL CHALLENGE CUP

Conditions.—Open to any team approved by the Wirral P. C. Committee. Instituted 1905, for a Challenge Cup presented by ladies in Wirral.

1905. } "A" TEAM: C. Brunner, F. Crewdson, T. B. Forwood,
1906. } J. Heap.

1908: ———: T. Royden, G. G. Lockett, S. L. Watson, F. W. Wignall.

1909. DELAVOR HOUSE: W. Paul, S. Harrison, S. L. Watson, F. Crewdson.

1910. Not played.

WORCESTER PARK CICERO CUP (OPEN)

Conditions.—Open to any team with an aggregate handicap not exceeding 20 points. Unless six teams enter the cup may be withheld. Fee, £2 2s. each team. Instituted 1905, for a Challenge Cup presented to the Worcester Park (Surrey) P. C. by Lord Rosebery (President of Club) to commemorate his 1905 Derby victory.

1905. RUGBY: J. Pearce, W. Balding, A. de Las Casas, J. Drage.

1906. TIVERTON: L. de Las Casas, J. C. de Las Casas, A. de Las Casas, M. de Las Casas.

1907. LONDON P. C. ("TALLY HO!"): F. Barbour, P. Bullivant, H. Rich, F. Rich.

1908. "TALLY HO!": F. Barbour, H. Rich, A. Strang, F. Rich.

1909. MORETON MORRELL: S. K. Gwyer, C. T. Garland, Sir C. B. Lowther, I. B. Jarmay.

1910. CRUSADERS: J. W. Winans, W. Balding, A. Balding, Gordon Withers.

YORK HUNT CHALLENGE CUP

Conditions.—Open to teams representing any pack of Foxhounds in the United Kingdom. Entrance Fee, 2 guineas per team. Instituted 1902, for a Challenge Cup (which cannot be won outright), presented by Mr. Frank Green.

1902. BRAMHAM MOOR: J. Watson, A. Wormald, P. Wormald, G. Wormald.

1903. YORK AND AINSTY: E. W. Palmes, — Maddocks, Major Bell-Smyth, R. Yorke.

1904. YORK AND AINSTY: E. W. Palmes, A. Wormald, P. S. Cadman, J. Wormald.

1905. BEDALE: A. W. Lupton, W. C. Harrild, Capt. W. Neilson, N. Field.

1906. BEDALE: E. Pease, Capt. St. J. Loftus, R. Barker, W. Hardcastle.

1907 ZETLAND : W. E. Pease, Sir J. B. Dale, Capt. Foljambe, N. Field.

1908. LORD FITZWILLIAM'S : Major E. J. R. Peel, P. S. Cadman, H. Wilkinson, C. C. Ellison.

1909. BADSWORTH : P. Cadman, H. Whitworth, F. O. Ellison, C. C. Ellison.

1910. BRAMHAM MOOR : A. W. Foster, J. Pickersgill, F. H. Sutton, P. Diggle.

IRISH TOURNAMENTS

IRISH COUNTY POLO CHALLENGE CUP

Conditions.—The County Polo Challenge Cup, value £50, be open to all *bonâ fide* County Polo Clubs in Ireland that have joined the I. Co. P. C. U. To be a *bonâ fide* County Polo Club, a Club must have a Club Ground and regular fixed days for play on their ground. No player can play for two Counties. Each County may enter one or more Teams. In all Matches for County Challenge Cup the ponies must be *bonâ fide* the property of the members of the Club contending, and shall belong to members who are qualified to play in the County Cup Tournament, or ponies that have been played regularly on the County Club ground or for the County Club in matches during the season. A player competing must have one of the following qualifications : (*a*) That he be a resident in the County, or (*b*) That he owns or holds land in the County, or (*c*) That he resides within 20 miles of the County Polo Ground. (*d*) Officers of Army quartered in a County not to be counted as resident. (*e*) Adjutants of Militia Regiments, Resident Magistrates, and Officers of R. I. C. are counted as residents.

Members of Clubs not qualified as above, but who are living outside the boundary of the County whose Club they support, are members of, and on whose ground they play regularly, may play for that County, provided they send their names before the Committee of the Irish County Polo Club Union, and obtain their sanction.

Each member of a team competing for the Challenge Cup must have played on the County Club Ground at least twelve times during the season. A member of a Club playing in a match for his County Club, previous to the Competition for the Challenge Cup, may count it as playing once on his County Ground, though the match was not played on the County Ground. Officers of the Army and Navy may play for their native County, provided they have played in 12 games during the season on the County Club

Ground. The County Cup Tournament will take place on the ground of A. I. P. C. the week previous to the Dublin Horse Show. If more than eight teams enter the Tournament will commence the end of the previous week. Instituted 1890. First Challenge Cup, presented by I. Co. P. C. U., won outright (three victories) by Co. Fermanagh in 1892. Second Cup, presented by Co. Fermanagh, won outright by Co. Sligo in 1900. Third Cup, presented by I. Co. P. C. U. in 1901, cannot be won outright.

1890. Co. FERMANAGH
1891. Co. FERMANAGH
1892. Co. FERMANAGH
A. Maude, C. C. D'Arcy Irvine, E. M Archdale, J. Porter-Porter.

1893. Co. MEATH : Shirley Ball, Capt. Steeds, J. O. Jameson, Capt. Hone.

1894. Co. SLIGO
1895. Co. SLIGO
P. W. Connolly, C. O'Hara, G. M. Eccles, J. FitzGerald.

1896. Co. WESTMEATH : Major Lewis, R. Hudson, Joyce, P. O'Reilly.

1897. Co. WESTMEATH : J. H. Locke, R. Hudson, Major Lewis, P. P. O'Reilly.

1898. Co. SLIGO
1899. Co. SLIGO
P. W. Connolly, H. G. L'Estrange, C. O'Hara, J. FitzGerald.

1900. Co. SLIGO : P. W. Connolly, W. Campbell, C. O'Hara, J. FitzGerald.

1901. Co. SLIGO : G. M. Eccles, W. Campbell, C. O'Hara, J. FitzGerald.

1902. Co. SLIGO : P. W. Connolly, H. L'Estrange, C. K. O'Hara, J. FitzGerald.

1903. NORTH WESTMEATH : A. Rotheram, H. Wilson, P. O'Reilly, R. O'Reilly.

1904. NORTH WESTMEATH : A. Rotheram, H. Wilson, P. O'Reilly, R. O'Reilly.

1905. NORTH WESTMEATH : A. Rotheram, H. Wilson, P. O'Reilly, R. O'Reilly.

1906. Co. DUBLIN : J. Leonard, L. Morrogh Ryan, T. Levins Moore, Major Mayne.

1907. KING'S COUNTY : A. Stoney, Hon. A. Hastings, Capt. J. H. Lloyd, H. A. Gairdner.

1908. Co. DUBLIN : J. Leonard, Major C. K. O'Hara, J. McCann, L. Morrogh Ryan.

1909. Co. DUBLIN : J. Leonard, S. A. Watt, Major C. K. O'Hara, L. Morrogh Ryan.

1910. Co. KILDARE : H. Montgomery, S. A. Watt, Capt. S. G. Wills, Capt. M. F. Dennis.

ALL-IRELAND OPEN CUP

Conditions.—Open to all *bonâ fide* Club, County, I. Co. P. C. U., Regimental, and Viceregal Staff teams. To be won three years in succession before becoming the property of winners.

Also open to any team not a *bonâ fide* Club within the Hurlingham definition, but such team shall not win the Cup outright, unless two members of the team winning the first year shall play in the team in the succeeding years. A *bonâ fide* Club, according to the Hurlingham definition, is one which has a ground of its own, and regular playing members. Entrance, £4 per team; any team failing to play forfeits entrance money. Draw will take place at A. I. P. C. Pavilion at 5 p.m., August 18th. Each team entering is invited to send a representative to attend the draw; also to nominate an umpire. Instituted 1878. Challenge Cup, presented by Freebooters, who won original Cup in 1889. Can be won outright by three successive annual victories.

1878. 7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS: H. B. Mansel-Pleydell, P. St. Maur, R. Saunders, G. H. H. Hayhurst, F. Sartoris.

1879. 7TH HUSSARS: Capt. Roper, Capt. Phillips, Hon. R. Lawley, Lord Lumley, J. Hunt.

1880. ROYAL SCOTS GREYS: W. C. Middleton, W. H. Hippisley, J. A. Torrens, — Wolfe.

1881. 5TH LANCERS: C. Combe, G. R. Tufton, J. Spicer, L. H. Jones.

1882. ALL IRELAND P. C.: Capt. Montague, — Dugdale, G. B. Hone, J. Watson.

1883. CARLOW: W. Edge, — Wolfe, T. Hone, J. Watson.

1884. 5TH LANCERS: B. St. J. Mundy, J. L. Sinclair, Capt. L. H. Jones, Capt. Spicer.

1885. FREEBOOTERS: W. Edge, W. Anderson, J. O. Jameson, J. Watson.

1886. FREEBOOTERS: D. Haig, W. Edge, Capt. Hon. R. Lawley, J. Watson.

1887. ALL IRELAND P. C.: J. D. Calley, Capt. Babington, J. Locke, J. Watson.

1888. ALL IRELAND P. C.: J. Reilly, Capt. Middleton, J. O. Jameson, J. Watson.

1889. FREEBOOTERS: Capt. F. H. Featherstonhaugh, J. O. Jameson, H. T. Fenwick, J. Watson.

1890. ALL IRELAND P. C.: J. Reilly, Capt. Hone, J. O. Jameson, J. Watson.

1891. 13TH HUSSARS : Capt. Pedder, F. Wise, D. Robertson Aikman, Capt. MacLaren.

1892. 9TH LANCERS : Capt. W. K. Jenner, Capt. Malcolm Little, Capt. F. Colvin, Major Lamont.

1893. 13TH HUSSARS : Capt. Pedder, F. Wise, D. Robertson Aikman, Capt. MacLaren.

1894. 15TH HUSSARS : Capt. Dalgety, Capt. Dundas, Capt. Mundy. Capt. T. O. W. C. de Crespigny.

1895. FREEBOOTERS : Lord Shrewsbury, A. Rawlinson, W. S. Buckmaster, Capt. Daly.

1896. 13TH HUSSARS : Capt. Pedder, J. F. Church, F. Wise, Capt. MacLaren.

1897. RUGBY : C. D. Miller, G. A. Miller, E. D. Miller, W. J. Drybrough.

1898. RUGBY : F. Hargreaves, G. A. Miller, E. D. Miller, W. J. Drybrough.

1899. INNISKILLING DRAGOONS : Capt. Paynter, G. K. Ansell, C. H. Higgin, Neil Haig.

1900. FREEBOOTERS : F. Hargreaves, Capt. Hon. J. Beresford (and O. Haig), F. M. Freake, John Watson.

1901. NOMADS : P. W. Nickalls, Capt. Steeds, G. A. Miller, C. D. Miller.

1902. WANDERERS : J. Hargreaves, Major G. K. Ansell, F. M. Freake, Capt. N. Haig.

1903. WANDERERS : A. Rawlinson, F. M. Freake, Capt. Neil Haig, General Rimington.

1904. WOODPECKERS : W. Bass, Hon. A. Hastings, Capt. H. Wilson, Capt. H. Lloyd (and Capt. E. D. Miller).

1905. IRISH COUNTY P. C. U. ; A. M. Rotheram, S. A. Watt, Major C. K. O'Hara, P. O'Reilly

1906. WOODPECKERS : W. Bass, Hon. A. Hastings, Capt. H. Wilson, Capt. H. Lloyd.

1907. RUGBY : Duke of Westminster, R. Grenfell, G. A. Miller, C. D. Miller.

1908. OLD CANTABS : I. Bell, F. M. Freake, W. S. Buckmaster, Lord Wodehouse.

1909. WOODPECKERS : Sir W. Bass, Hon. A. Hastings, A. N. Edwards, Capt. H. Wilson.

1910. WOODPECKERS : Sir W. Bass, Hon. A. Hastings, Capt. H. Wilson, Capt. H. Lloyd.

ALL-IRELAND MILITARY CHALLENGE CUP

Conditions.—Open to teams representing any regiment in the United Kingdom. Four teams to compete, or the Cup will not be played for that year, except with the consent of the A.I.P.C. Committee, but a win under these conditions does not count for the purpose of winning the Cup outright. Entrance £5 per team, to go to the winning team. If any team fails to put in an appearance the entrance money will be forfeited. Instituted 1886, when the Cup was subscribed for. Cup can be won outright by three successive annual victories.

1886. 10TH HUSSARS : E. W. Baird, Hon. G. Baring, A. Hughes Onslow, F. Bowlby.
1887. 16TH LANCERS : E. Beaumont, J. D. Calley, Orr Ewing, G. P. Windham, Capt. Babington.
1888. 3RD HUSSARS : J. W. Burns, Capt. Oswald, Capt. Patton-Bethune, Capt. Chaloner.
1889. 4th HUSSARS : R. Hoare, Capt. Kincaid Smith, Major Peters, Capt. Baillie.
1890. 4TH HUSSARS : W. Wigson, R. Hoare, Major Peters, Capt. Baillie.
1891. 15TH HUSSARS : J. Hargreaves, Dundas, Capt. de Crespigny, Bewicke.
1892. 13TH HUSSARS : Capt. E. N. Pedder, F. Wise, D. Robertson Aikman, Capt. MacLaren.
1893. 9TH LANCERS : D. G. Campbell, Capt. M. Little, Capt. Colvin, Capt. Hon. C. Willoughby.
1894. 10TH HUSSARS : N. Curzon, Capt. Kavanagh, Lord W. Bentinck, Hon. T. Brand.
1895. 13TH HUSSARS } Capt. E. N. Pedder, J. F. Church, F. Wise,
1896. 13TH HUSSARS } Capt. MacLaren.
1897. 6TH INNISKILLING D. } Capt. Paynter, G. K. Ansell, Neil
1898. 6TH INNISKILLING D. } Haig, Major Rimington.
1899. 17TH LANCERS : A. F. Fletcher, Capt. W. A. Tilney, Capt. Portal, R. J. Carden.
1900. }
1901. } No Tournament on account of South African War.
1902. }
1903. 11TH HUSSARS : M. L. Lakin, Capt. Pitman, P. D. Fitzgerald, Capt. G. Richardson.
1904. 11TH HUSSARS : Capt. Pitman, Capt. G. Richardson, P. D. Fitgzerald, M. L. Lakin.
1905. INNISKILLING DRAGOONS : Capt. Gibson, Major Ansell, Major Fryer, Major Neil Haig.

1906. 11TH HUSSARS : F. M. Sutton, Major T. T. Pitman, M. L. Lakin, Capt. C. L. Rome.
1907. (Not played.)
1908. (Not played.)
1909. 20TH HUSSARS : S. Barne, H. M. Soames, F. B. Hurndall, Major H. R. Lee.
1910. 20TH HUSSARS : S. Barne, C. G. Mangles, F. B. Hurndall, Major H. R. Lee.

ALL-IRELAND SUBALTERNS' TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—A Tournament open to Subalterns of any Regiment in the United Kingdom. Entrance fee, £5 per team, to go to winners. Instituted 1896, for prizes presented by A. I. P. C.

1896. 10TH HUSSARS : N. Curzon, S. L. Barry, B. C. Meeking, Hon. T. Brand.
1897. INNISKILLING DRAGOONS : C. H. Higgins, G. K. Ansell, Neil Haig, E. C. Holland.
1898. INNISKILLING DRAGOONS : E. Patterson, G. K. Ansell, Neil Haig, E. C. Holland.
1899. INNISKILLING DRAGOONS : E. Patterson, G. K. Ansell, C. F. D. Johnson, Neil Haig.
1900.
1901. } No Tournament on account of South African War.
1902.
1903. 11TH HUSSARS : A. F. Hone, A. E. Paget, C. L. Rome. M. L. Lakin.
1904. 11TH HUSSARS : A. B. Lawson, C. L. Rome, P. D. Fitzgerald, M. L. Lakin.
1906. (Not played.)
1907. (Not played.)
1908. (Not played.)
1909. 20TH HUSSARS : S. Barne, G. A. Sanford, F. B. Hurndall, R. H. Osborne.
1910. 20TH HUSSARS : S. Barne, C. G. Mangles, F. B. Hurndall, H. M. Soames.

ALL-IRELAND NOVICES' TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Open to any team whose total goal handicap does not exceed 20 points.

After a team has once played no substitute for a member of the team will be allowed, except in the case of accident or illness ; under no circumstances may one man play in two teams. Instituted 1898, and played annually at A. I. P. Club, Phœnix Park, Dublin.

1906. ROVERS: S. A. Watt, Capt. Hayes, Capt. A. E. W. Harman, Major A. B. Mayne.
1907. MR. O'REILLY'S TEAM: Boyd Rochfort, H. C. Stanley, H. H. Whitworth, P. P. O'Reilly.
1908. MAJOR RICHARDSON'S TEAM (11TH HUSSARS): Major R. J. P. Anderson, A. B. Lawson, Major J. J. Richardson, J. G. Lowther.
1909. BALLYMACADS: Holt Waring, E. Rotheram, Major A. M. Rotheram, F. W. Russell.
1910. THE PIRATES: T. I. Roark, E. A. Wienholt, J. McCann, D. Ross.

CO. ANTRIM OPEN HANDICAP

Conditions.—Open to any Member of any Polo Club. Teams arranged by Committee of Co. Antrim P. C. Instituted 1899. Four silver cups given annually by Co. Antrim P. C.

1906. Capt. Allgood, S. B. Combe, H. Montgomery, Jasper Grant.
1907. H. A. Uprichard, J. Blakiston Houston, junr., Earl of Shaftesbury, R. Blakiston Houston.
1908. C. L. Mackean, S. B. Combe, F. B. Donnelly, R. Blakiston Houston.
1909. (Not played.)
1910. Capt. Goodman, A. Charley, C. L. Mackean, Holt Waring.

CO. KILDARE HUNT TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Open to teams composed of members of, or subscribers to, any recognised Hunt Club. Played on Co. Kildare P. C. Ground, at Castletown. Instituted 1900. Four cups given annually by Co. Kildare P. C.

1904. 11TH HUSSARS REGIMENTAL HUNT CLUB.
1905. BREE HARRIERS: T. I. Roark, Capt. B. Daly, Capt. Loftus Bryan, Capt. Kelly.
1906. MEATH HUNT: E. Rotheram, S. A. Watt, J. McCann, J. Watson.
1907. MEATH HUNT: A. B. Lawson, F. H. Sutton, Major T. T. Pitman, Capt. C. Rome.
1908. MEATH HUNT: F. H. Sutton, Major J. J. Richardson, M. L. Lakin, J. G. Lowther.
1909. WARD UNION HUNT: J. Leonard, S. A. Watt, A. McCann, L. Morrogh Ryan.
1910. WESTMEATH HUNT: F. Barbour, H. Bayley, Capt. P. P. O'Reilly, F. W. Russell.

KING'S COUNTY OPEN HANDICAP TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Individual entry. Teams are arranged by a Committee. Visitors' ponies stabled free. Instituted 1903, for prizes presented annually by King's County P. C.

1909. E. Kirans, T. I. Roark, Capt. Loftus Bryan, Capt. J. Hardress Lloyd.

1910. MOTHS: Capt. Holt Waring, G. F. Saunders, Capt. A. B Pollock, Capt. Loftus Bryan.

WESTMEATH CLUB CUP

Conditions (summarized).—Handicap on American system (viz., every team playing every other), open to Westmeath, North Westmeath, and South Westmeath Polo Clubs. Teams chosen and handicapped by a Tournament Committee consisting of two Members from each Club. Team winning most matches takes prizes and holds Challenge Cup for a year. In case of ties as to matches, the team that is credited with the most goals (due regard being taken of the Handicap) shall be declared the winner. Matches limited to four chukkers of ten minutes each, with two minutes' interval. In case of a tie the match shall be played out as per Hurlingham rules, and without allowance for Handicap. A Member playing but one pony may pair with a Member similarly circumstanced, and both may enter in a team, playing in alternate chukkers. Instituted 1905, for Challenge Cup, value £50, presented by Capt. F. Bayley, which cannot be won outright.

1907. T. Large (and P. D. Sullivan), H. Large, A. E. Joyce, P. P. O'Reilly.

1908. HAWKS R Laverton (and J. W. Murray), T. Grant Fletcher, A E. Joyce, P. P. O'Reilly.

1909. MAGPIES: H. Rich, E. Wakefield, G. A. Boyd-Rochfort, J. H. Locke.

1910. COSSACKS: T. Fletcher, Capt. McGrath, J. Grant, R. McGrath.

CO. WEXFORD TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Open to any team. Played on Co. Wexford P. C. ground at Enniscorthy, Final taking place on last day of Annual Agricultural Show. Instituted 1904, for Challenge Cup presented by Co. Wexford Agricultural Society.

1905. GITANAS: W. J. Connolly, S. A. Watt, Major C. K. O'Hara, E. B. Houston.

1906. MR. ROARK'S TEAM : T. I. Roark, Major T. T. Pitman, M. L. Lakin, D. Ross.

1907. Co. WEXFORD P. C. ; J. W. Jackson, L. A. Bryan, junr., A. Smithwick, J. Deathe.

1908. Co. WEXFORD P. C. : J. W. Jackson, J. Deathe, Capt. Loftus Bryan, A. J. Smithwick.

1909. ALL IRELAND P.C. : Capt. Harvey, J. W. Shackleton, F. Morgan Mooney, A. J. Smithwick.

1910. ALL IRELAND P. C. : Wilfred Fitzgerald, Capt. D. Matthews, Major C. K. O'Hara, Capt. M. Dennis.

AMERICAN TOURNAMENTS

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA

Conditions.—Open to the world. To be played without handicap. Teams may be composed of members of different Clubs. Instituted 1910, for a Challenge Cup (which cannot be won outright), presented by Mr. Joseph B. Thomas, and individual prizes offered by the American P. A.

1910. RANELAGH : R. N. Grenfell, F. O. Grenfell (and Lord Hugh Grosvenor), Earl of Rocksavage, F. A. Gill.

SENIOR CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA

Conditions (summarised).—Open to teams without limit of handicap. Any club which may enter a team or teams for the Championship of the Polo Association Clubs shall nominate only players directly identified with such club, and the Committee shall be notified of the names of the players composing such team not less than ten days preceding the closing of entries. The Committee shall then decide with which club any player is eligible to compete. Instituted 1895, for Challenge Cup, presented by Mr. W. Waldorf Astor.

1895. MYOPIA : A. P. Gardner, R. L. Agassiz, R. G. Shaw, F. Blackwood-Fay.

1896. ROCKAWAY : J. S. Stevens, Foxhall P. Keene, J. E. Cowdin, G. P. Eustis.

1897. MEADOW BROOK : W. C. Eustis, Thomas Hitchcock, jun., H. P. Whitney, B. Nicoll.

1898. MEADOW BROOK : W. C. Eustis, Thomas Hitchcock, jun., C. C. Baldwin, H. P. Whitney.

1899. WESTCHESTER, By default: J. M. Waterbury, jun., Foxhall P. Keene, J. E. Cowdin, L. Waterbury.
1900. DEDHAM: Allan Forbes, E. M. Weld, W. H. Goodwin, Joshua Crane, jun.
1901. LAKEWOOD: C. R. Snowden, J. M. Waterbury, jun., Foxhall P. Keene, L. Waterbury.
1902. LAKEWOOD: F. H. A. Lyre, J. E. Cowdin, J. M. Waterbury, L. Waterbury.
1903. WESTCHESTER: J. E. Cowdin, J. M. Waterbury, H. P. Whitney, L. Waterbury.
1904. MYOPIA: Max Norman, Robert Shaw, R. Agassiz, D. Milburn.
1905. Did not take place.
1906. MEADOW BROOK: E. S. Rynal, J. M. Waterbury, jun., L. Waterbury, R. L. Beeckman.
1908. (Not played.)
1909. MEADOW BROOK: J. S. Phipps, J. M. Waterbury, jun., L. Waterbury, D. Milburn.
1910. MEADOW BROOK: J. S. Phipps, J. M. Waterbury, H. P. Whitney, D. Milburn.

JUNIOR CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA

Conditions (summarized).—Open to teams whose aggregate handicap does not exceed 20 goals, but this limit is simply to define the class, and all games shall be played without handicap. No player with a higher handicap than 5 goals on May 15th shall compete in the Junior Championship. Any club which may enter a team or teams for the Junior Championship of the Polo Association Clubs shall nominate only players directly identified with such club, and the Committee shall be notified of the names of the players composing such team not less than ten days preceding the closing of entries. The Committee shall then decide with which club any player is eligible to compete. Instituted 1900, for Challenge Cup, presented by Mr. Samuel D. Warren.

1900. PHILADELPHIA COUNTRY CLUB: J. P. Lippincott, M. G. Rosengarten, jun., A. E. Kennedy, J. F. McFadden.
1901. ROCKAWAY: W. A. Hazard, R. La Montague, jun., K. J. Collier, P. F. Collier.
1902. ROCKAWAY: A. Alexander, R. La Montague, jun., F. S. Conover, P. F. Collier.
1903. LAKEWOOD: C. J. Gould, Jay Gould, K. Gould, B. Nicholl.
1904. ROCKAWAY: W. A. Hazard, B. Chauncey, R. La Montague, P. F. Collier.

1905. BRYN MAWR : A. Brown, H. W. Harrison, R. E. Strawbridge, G. McFadden.

1906. BRYN MAWR FREEBOOTERS : Alex Brown, W. H. Kuhn, M. G. Rosengarten, junr., C. R. Snowden.

1907. BRYN MAWR : Alexander Brown, L. L. Downing, W. H. T. Kuhn, M. G. Rosengarten, jun.

1908. NEW HAVEN : J. B. Thomas, jun., H. Drury, L. E. Stoddard, Watson Webb.

1909. NEW HAVEN : J. B. Thomas, jun., H. Drury, L. E. Stoddard, F. S. Butterworth.

1910. MYOPIA : A. Ames, jun., H. Tweed, H. Hadden, G. H. Amory.

CORONADO (CALIFORNIA) ALL-AMERICA CHAMPION CUP

Conditions.—Open to teams from any recognised Polo Club in any part of the world. Members of such teams to be *bonâ fide* Members of the Club by which they are entered. No contest to be held unless there are entries from at least three Clubs, two of which are foreign to the State of California. To be competed for annually on the grounds of the Coronado County Club, at Coronado, California, provided there are sufficient entries under the conditions. Instituted 1909, for a Silver and Gold Challenge Cup (value £800) presented by the Coronado County Club.

1909. BURLINGAME : R. M. Tobin, T. A. Driscoll, J. Lawson, W. S. Hobart.

1910. MR. GILL'S ENGLISH TEAM : F. B. Hurndall, Major G. W. Hobson, F. A. Gill, Major H. Romer Lee.

RIVERSIDE (CALIFORNIA) MACKEY CUP

Conditions.—Open. Played annually at Riverside P. C., South California. Instituted 1906, for a Challenge Cup (presented by Mr. F. J. Mackey), which can be won outright by three victories.

1906. ROEHAMPTON : Sir George Prescott, F. J. Mackey, F. C. G. Menzies, Capt. C. C. de Crespigny.

1907. RIVERSIDE : M. E. Flowers, H. G. Pattee, R. Lee Bettner, W. A. Roberts.

1908. RIVERSIDE : F. E. Maze, F. B. Jenkenson, M. Redmayne, Frank Hudson.

PANELAGH : Major A. M. Rotheram, F. J. Mackey, F. A. Gill, D. T. Ross.

1910. CORONADO : F. F. Maze, J. B. Freeman, J. Robertson, Major C. G. Ross.

1911. CORONADO : W. Dupee, F. McLoughlin, M. Stevenson, Major C. G. Ross.

RIVER PLATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Conditions.—An annual Inter-club Tournament for clubs affiliated to the River Plate Association and owning a ground. All players must be *bonâ-fide* members of the Club they represent, and have played in six practice games or three matches on that club's ground during the season. Instituted 1893, for a Challenge Cup, played for annually about end of September at Hurlingham (Buenos Aires, Argentina).

1893 (October). HURLINGHAM : F. J. Balfour, F. Furber, C. J. Tetley, H. Scott Robson.
1894 (March; at Hurlingham). THE CASUALS : R. MacSmyth, P. Talbot, F. Robinson, Follett Holt.
1894 (October). FLORES "A" : J. Bennett, F. J. Bennett, T. Scott Robson, H. Scott Robson.
1895 (April). LAS PETACAS : F. Benitez, F. E. Kinchant, José Martinez, Sixto Martinez.
1895 (October). THE CASUALS : C. J. Tetley, R. S. Moncrieff, P. Talbot, Follett Holt.

After 1895 only one championship meeting was held each year.

1896. LAS PETACAS : F. Benitez, F. E. Kinchant, José Martinez, Sixto Martinez.
1897. HURLINGHAM : H. Scott Robson, Follett Holt, F. Furber, M. Finlayson.
1898. THE CASUALS : F. Hinchcliffe, E. Traill, R. W. Traill, F. S. Robinson.
1899. HURLINGHAM "A" : F. J. Balfour, F. J. Bennett, T. Scott Robson, H. Scott Robson.
1900. LA VICTORIA : W. Hinchcliffe, J. L. Bury, Magnus Fea, F. E. Kinchant.
1901. SAN CARLOS : Baron Peers, P. Talbot, J. Carriso, Roque Fredes.
1902. HURLINGHAM.
1903. HURLINGHAM.
1904. NORTH SANTA FÉ.
1905. (Not played.)
1906. (Not played.)
1907. WESTERN.
1908. NORTH SANTA FÉ.
1909. WESTERN : F. Lucero, R. Leared, H. H. Drysdale, J. A. Campbell.
1910. LAS ROSAS : C. A. M. Watt, R. G. Best, J. A. G. Traill, Count de Galiani.

TOURNAMENTS IN INDIA

INDIAN INTER-REGIMENTAL TOURNAMENT

Conditions (summarised).—Open to any Regiment of British Cavalry, Battalion of Infantry, Royal Engineers, or Royal Artillery in the same Division; or any two Regiments of Native Cavalry or Native Infantry in the same division may combine to form one team. No Native shall play in the Tournament. Seconded Officers may play for the unit from which they were seconded, provided they are on duty in India at the time. Ponies limited to 24 per team. The duration of play shall be 60 minutes, viz., 8 periods of 7½ minutes, all in. Instituted 1877. Challenge Cup subscribed for. Played since 1897 at Meerut.

1877. 9TH LANCERS: — Adams, B. Gough, S. Chisholm, Capt. Beatson.

1878. 9TH LANCERS: J. Trower, G. A. P. Evans, B. Gough, S. Chisholm.

1879. } No Tournament on account of Afghan War.
1880. }

1881. 10TH HUSSARS: Lord Airlie, C. S. Greenwood, R. B. Fisher, H. T. Allsop.

1882. 10TH HUSSARS: Lord A. Compton, C. S. Greenwood, R. B. Fisher, H. T. Allsop.

1883. 9TH LANCERS: C. Bishop, W. Jenner, Major B. Gough, C. Cameron.

1884. 9TH LANCERS: W. K. Jenner, F. F. Colvin, Major B. Gough, Capt. Cameron.

1885. 9TH LANCERS: W. K. Jenner, M. Little, J. Lamont, Major Chisholm.

1886. 8TH HUSSARS: P. W. Le Gallais, Capt. C. N. Vesey, Major Fell, Capt. C. E. Duff.

1887. 8TH HUSSARS: P. W. Le Gallais, Capt. C. N. Vesey, J. F. Henderson, Capt. C. E. Duff.

1888. 17TH LANCERS: E. D. Miller, A. Rawlinson, B. Portal, W. G. Renton.

1889. 17TH LANCERS: Lord Ava, G. Milner, E. D. Miller, Hon. H. A. Lawrence.

1890. 5TH LANCERS: W. E. Collis, A. Daniell, H. V. Bailey, Capt. Beddy.

1891. 7TH HUSSARS: E. W. Sutton, Capt. D. Haig, Capt. Carew, R. M. Poore.

1892. QUEEN'S BAYS: W. H. Persse, V. G. Whitla, Capt. Kirk, C. K. Bushe.
1893. QUEEN'S BAYS } W. H. Persse, H. W. Wilberforce, Capt.
1894. QUEEN'S BAYS } Kirk, C. K. Bushe.
1895. 7TH HUSSARS: R. G. Brooke, Hon. J. Beresford, Capt. Carew, R. M. Poore.
1896. DURHAM L. I. } W. J. Ainsworth, Capt. H. B. Wilkinson,
1897. DURHAM L. I. } Capt. H. de B. De Lisle, Capt. C. C. Luard.
1898. DURHAM L. I.: L. F. Ashburner, Capt. H. B. Wilkinson, Capt. H. de B. De Lisle, Capt. C. C. Luard.
1899. 4TH HUSSARS: Winston Churchill, A. Savory, Capt. R. Hoare, R. W. Barnes.
1900. 3RD RIFLE BRIGADE: E. W. Bell, Capt. G. B. Gosling, Capt. Hon. J. H. Morris, P. R. Creed.
1901. 20TH HUSSARS: J. S. Cawley, Capt. Dunbar, Capt. Bayley, Capt. Lee.
1902. 15TH HUSSARS: A. Courage, Capt. Hambro, F. W. Barrett, Capt. Pilkington.
1903. 15TH HUSSARS: Lord Kensington, Hon. J. D. Bingham (and Capt. L. E. Kennard), A. Courage, F. W. Barrett.
1904. 15TH HUSSARS: S. H. Charrington, Capt. A. Courage, F. W. Barrett, N. J. Livingston-Learmonth.
1905. 15TH HUSSARS: Capt. A. Courage, Hon. J. D. Y. Bingham, F. W. Barrett, Capt. N. J. Livingston-Learmonth.
1906. 9TH LANCERS: H. F. Wood, A. N. Edwards, F. O. Grenfell, Capt. Sadlier-Jackson.
1907. 10TH HUSSARS: Hon. A. Annesley, E. W. Palmes, Major J. Vaughan, W. L. Palmer.
1908. 10TH HUSSARS: Capt. Hon. G. Annesley, Capt. W. O. Gibbs, E. W. E. Palmes, W. L. Palmer.
1909. 10TH HUSSARS: Capt. W. O. Gibbs, E. W. E. Palmes, Lt.-Col. J. Vaughan, W. L. Palmer.
1910. 10TH HUSSARS: Capt. Hon. A. Annesley, E. W. E. Palmes, Lt.-Col. J. Vaughan, W. L. Palmer.
1911. 10TH HUSSARS: Capt. Hon. A. Annesley, Capt. W. O. Gibbs, E. W. E. Palmes, W. L. Palmer.

INDIAN SUBALTERNS' TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Open to teams of subalterns; otherwise same as Indian Inter-Regimental Rules. Instituted 1904, for Challenge Cup presented by Mr. C. H. Potter (10th Hussars).

1907. 10TH HUSSARS: Hon. A. Annesley, E. W. E. Palmes, W. L. Palmer, H. P. Chaplin.

1908. 12TH LANCERS : C. E. Bryant, E. H. Leatham, J. W. Hornby, R. B. Wood.
1909. 12TH LANCERS : C. E. Bryant, T. R. Badger, E. H. Leatham, R. B. Wood.
1910. 10TH HUSSARS : M. A. de Tuyll, E. W. E. Palmes, R. C. Gordon-Cumming, W. L. Palmer.
1911. 2ND RIFLE BRIGADE : H. V. Scott, H. G. M. Railston, S. H. Drummond, A. A. Tod.

INDIAN INFANTRY TOURNAMENT

Conditions (amended 1909) summarised.—Open to a team from any Battalion of British Infantry, or any Regiment of Native Infantry. Number of ponies for each team limited to 18. Each match shall consist of 6 periods of $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, all in. Instituted 1884, for Challenge Cup (which cannot be won outright) presented by the late Earl of Airlie (10th Hussars).

1884. 1ST KING'S O. B. : R. H. B. Taylor, G. N. Mayne, J. H. E. Reid, L. Gordon.
1885. 1ST KING'S O. B. : R. H. B. Taylor, G. N. Mayne, Capt. A. E. Headwell, J. H. E. Reid.
1886. 1ST DUKE OF W. R. : Capt. A. J. Wrench, C. D. Bruce, W. J. Anderson, Capt. H. Saunders.
1887. 1ST DUKE OF W. R. : C. D. Bruce, W. J. Anderson, S. Godfrey, E. G. Harrison.
1888. 1ST DUKE OF W. R. : C. D. Bruce, W. J. Anderson, A. J. Godfrey, W. M. Watson.
1889. 1ST KING'S O. S. B. : Capt. J. H. Reid, Capt. G. N. Mayne, A. S. Koe, H. T. Pritchard.
1890. 2ND ROYAL I. R. . C. W. Garraway, R. O'Kellett, Capt. K. Apthorp, J. E. Cullinan.
1891. 2ND WEST Y. R. . Capt. H. Vialls, Capt. J. C. Yale, A. J. Stephen, G. G. Lang.
1892. 2ND GLOUCESTER R. : Capt. Capel Cure, Capt. C. F. Baxter, C. J. Venables, H. E. Platt.
1893. 2ND GLOUCESTER R. : Capt. C. Moss, Capt. C. Baxter, Capt. Capel Cure, Capt. H. Tufnell.
1894. 2ND DURHAM L. I. : H. B. Wilkinson, Capt. H. de B. De Lisle, C. C. Luard, Capt. F. Sitwell.
1895. 2ND DURHAM L. I. : W. J. Ainsworth, H. B. Wilkinson, Capt. H. de B. De Lisle, Capt. C. C. Luard.
1896. 2ND DURHAM L. I. : D. A. Mander, H. B. Wilkinson, Capt. H. de B. De Lisle, C. C. Luard.

1897. 2ND DURHAM L. I.: L. Ashburner, H. B. Wilkinson, W. J. Ainsworth, D. A. Mander.
1898. No Tournament.
1899. 2ND SOUTH W. B.: Capt. Cooke, Capt. Smith, A. J. Reddie, F. W. Gray.
1900. 3RD RIFLE BRIGADE: E. W. Bell, Capt. G. B. Gosling, Capt. Hon. G. H. Morris, P. R. Creed.
1901. 3RD RIFLE BRIGADE: H. R. Sturgis, E. W. Bell, C. Shawe, A. T. Paley.
1902. 2ND QUEEN'S: R. F. S. Creek, W. Halleyne, Capt. W. Glasgow, E. B. Mathew-Lannowe.
1903. 2ND QUEEN'S: Capt. H. Engledene, R. F. S. Creek, Major W. Glasgow, Capt. E. B. Mathew-Lannowe.
1904. 1ST SEAFORTHS: Capt. E. Campion, K. D. Maclachlan, K. G. Buchanan, Capt. D. A. Carden.
1905. 2ND K. R. R.: Capt. G. K. Priaulx, E. B. Denison, F. O. Grenfell, F. H. Harker.
1906. 1ST DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY: Capt. C. L. Matthews, Capt. J. W. Jeffreys, Capt. R. S. Hamilton-Grace, Capt. A. W. B. Wallace.
1907. 2ND RIFLE BRIGADE: Capt. C. E. Harrison, Capt. W. F. Basset, A. A. Tod, S. W. J. Trafford.
1908. QUEEN'S W. SURREY REGT.: Capt. A. E. McNamara, R. F. S. Creek, G. N. Dyer, Capt. E. B. Mathew-Lannowe.
1909. 2ND RIFLE BRIGADE: Capt. C. E. Harrison, Capt. W. F. Basset, H. G. M. Railston, A. A. Tod.
1910. 1ST DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY: Capt. C. L. Matthews, Capt. J. W. Jeffreys, Major C. C. Luard, Capt. A. W. B. Wallace.
1911. 2ND RIFLE BRIGADE: Capt. C. E. Harrison, H. V. Scott, H. G. M. Railston, A. A. Tod.

INDIAN NATIVE CAVALRY TOURNAMENT

Conditions (summarized). Open to all regiments of Indian Cavalry. Teams must play at least three British officers. The fourth player may be a Native officer. Ponies limited to 18 per team The games shall consist of 6 periods of 7½ minutes, all in. Instituted 1883, for Challenge Cup presented by 10th Hussars, which was won outright by 18th Lancers (with 3 victories) in 1889. Present Challenge Cup, subscribed for by the Indian Cavalry regiments, cannot be won outright. Played annually in February, place chosen by vote.

1883. 12TH BENGAL CAVALRY: Ulick Browne, H. Good, Surgeon W. Symonds, Lance-Duffadar Hiri Singh.

1884. 11TH BENGAL LANCERS : H. Heath, S. Beatson, F. Drummond, H. Wright.

1885. 18TH BENGAL CAVALRY : Major G. Richardson, Capt. G. A. Money, — Nixon, Risaldar Misri Khan.

1886. 18TH BENGAL CAVALRY : Major G. Richardson, Capt. G. A. Money, — Nixon, K. Chesney.

1887. 9TH BENGAL LANCERS : Capt. Mackenzie, Capt. Dawson, F. Angelo, D. Brasier-Creagh.

1888. 18TH BENGAL LANCERS : Major G. Richardson, Capt. G. A. Money, Capt. Nixon, K. Chesney.

1889. (Not played.)

1890. 9TH BENGAL LANCERS : Capt. H. Dawson, Capt. F. Angelo, A. Peyton, S. Crocker.

1891. 9TH BENGAL LANCERS : Capt. H. Dawson, Capt. F. Angelo, A. Peyton, — Thornton.

1892. 14TH BENGAL LANCERS : — Taylor, — Waller, — Wingate, — Hobbs.

1893. 9TH BENGAL LANCERS : Capt. A. Peyton, S. Crocker, Capt. F. Angelo, Capt. H. Dawson.

1894. 9TH BENGAL LANCERS : Capt. S. Crocker, Capt. A. Peyton, Capt. F. Angelo, D. Brasier-Creagh.

1895. 18TH BENGAL LANCERS : Capt. S. Grimston, Capt. Pirie, Capt. K. Chesney, C. Swanston.

1896. 18TH BENGAL LANCERS : — Maxwell, Capt. K. Chesney, Capt. S. Grimston, Col. Richardson.

1897. 2ND CENTRAL INDIA HORSE : — Capper, Duffadar Ibrahim, Major Campbell, Capt. Cotgrave.

1898. 8TH BENGAL CAVALRY : — Gaussen, Capt. Wimberley, Mr. Chaplin, Major Rivett-Carnac.

1899. 18TH BENGAL LANCERS : — Maxwell, Capt. K. Chesney, — Fitzgerald, Jemdr. Gul Nawaz Khan.

1900. 18TH BENGAL LANCERS : Capt. K. Chesney, Capt. Campbell, Lieut.-Col. G. A. Money, Jemdr. Gul Nawaz Khan.

1901. 18TH BENGAL LANCERS : E. C. Corbyn, O. A. G. FitzGerald, Lieut.-Col. G. A. Money, Resldr. Gul Nawaz Khan.

1902. 18TH BENGAL LANCERS : — Keighley, O. A. G. FitzGerald, Lieut.-Col. G. A. Money, Jem. Gul Nawaz Khan.

1903. 19TH BENGAL LANCERS : E. Percy Smith, Major Younghusband, Capt. Ballantyne, Capt. Taylor.

1904. 11TH (P. W. O.) LANCERS : D. E. Robertson, Major Carruthers, R. H. Anderson, A. de C. Renwick.

1905. 18TH TIWANA LANCERS : A. M. Mills, Capt. O. A. G. FitzGerald, Capt. C. Wigram, Resldr. Gul Nawaz Khan.

1906. THE GUIDES CAVALRY : Capt. C. L. Norman, Major F. G. H. Davies, Capt. J. E. Johnson, Capt. C. W. Carey.

1907. 26TH LIGHT CAVALRY : H. C. Chaytor, R. E. H. Griffith, Capt. E. L. Popham, J. S. S. Muir.
1908. 4TH CAVALRY : V. P. B. Williams, T. A. A. Wilson, G. L. Farran, Capt. R. Johnston.
1909. 39TH CENTRAL INDIA HORSE : J. F. Todd, Resldr. Ibrahim Khan, Col. W. A. Watson, Major W. D. Daunt.
1910. 39TH CENTRAL INDIA HORSE : Jemdr. Mahomed Bahadur Khan, Col. W. A. Watson, Capt. A. Hewlett, Capt. J. F. Todd.
1911. 39TH CENTRAL INDIA HORSE : Jemdr. Malik Mahomed Bahadur, D. Fraser, Capt. A. Hewlett, Capt. A. B. Ecklord.

INDIAN POLO ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP

Conditions (summarized).—Open to any recognized club which is a registered member of the Indian Polo Association. Number of ponies limited to 24 per team. Instituted 1900, for Challenge Cup (presented by I. P. A.), which cannot be won outright. Played annually at Calcutta, end of December.

1900. GOONAH FREEBOOTERS : A. Hewlett, Jemdr. Ibrahim Khan, Capt. W. A. Watson, Capt. E. C. B. Cotgrave.
1901. ULWAR STATE : Moti Lall, Maharajah of Ulwar, Capt. R. L. Ricketts, Amar Singh.
1902. ULWAR STATE : Moti Lall, Maharajah of Ulwar, Capt. R. L. Ricketts, Rao Rajah Amar Singh.
1903. (Delhi Durbar Tournament) ULWAR : Moti Lall, Maharajah of Ulwar, Capt. R. L. Ricketts, Rao Rajah Amar Singh.
1904. (Not played.)
1905. (Not played.)
1906 (February). PILGRIMS : Dhokal Singh, Shah Mirza Beg, Raj. Kumar of Cooch Behar, Capt. Campbell Ross.
1906 (December). CALCUTTA P. C. : F. Macnamara, C. Ismay, Maharajah Kumar of Cooch Behar, Capt. N. J. C. Livingstone-Learmonth.
1907. RAJPUTANA PILGRIMS : Moti Lall, Maharajah of Ulwar, Maharajah of Kishengarh, Maharajah of Rutlam.
1908. CALCUTTA P. C. : C. Ismay, C. W. N. Graham, Capt. W. F. Basset, Capt. R. Johnston.
1909. CALCUTTA P. C. : Capt. H. Campbell, C. W. N. Graham, Capt. F. W. Barrett, F. St. J. Atkinson.
1910. 10TH ROYAL HUSSARS : Capt. Hon. A. Annesley, M. A. de Tuyll, E. W. E. Palmes, W. L. Palmer.

AFRICAN TOURNAMENTS

CAIRO OPEN CUP TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Open to any team. Played annually in March. Instituted 1908.

1908. KHEDIVIAL SPORTING CLUB : U. M. C. Napier, Capt. E. B. Barrett, K. H. Marsham, B. A. P. Schreiber.
1909. KHEDIVIAL SPORTING CLUB : U. M. C. Napier, Yousry Pasha, K. H. Marsham, B. A. P. Schreiber.
1910. KHEDIVIAL SPORTING CLUB : J. K. Dawson Scott, Yousry Pasha, Lord Hampton, B. A. P. Schreiber.
1911. 4TH BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE : C. W. Ritson, G. C. Sladen, Capt. A. K. Hargreaves, Capt. J. L. Buxton.

CAIRO CHAMPION CUP

Conditions.—Open. For Challenge Cup, presented by Lady Maxwell in 1910.

1910 : — Thompson, Yousry Pasha, K. H. Marsham, B. A. P. Schreiber.
1911 : Capt. J. E. V. Isaac, Yousry Pasha, K. H. Marsham, B. A. P. Schreiber.

CAIRO INTER-REGIMENTAL TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Open to military teams of British corps and departments stationed in Egypt, and officers of the Egyptian Army. Instituted 1908, for Challenge Cup (which cannot be won outright), presented by 60th K. R. Rifles (1st Battalion). Played annually in March.

1908. 6TH INNISKILLING DRAGOONS : E. C. B. Merriman, Major G. K. Ansell, Major E. Paterson, Major N. W. Haig.
1909. 1ST BATTALION KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS : Capt. C. E. Bland, Capt. C. F. Kennedy, H. C. B. Kirkpatrick, C. W. Furber.
1910. 7TH PRINCESS ROYAL'S DRAGOON GUARDS : E. C. Watson, C. W. Lane, R. G. P. Wood, D. Finlay.
1911. 4TH BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE : C. W. Ritson, A. J. H. Sloggett, Capt. A. K. Hargreaves, Capt. J. L. Buxton.

CAIRO SUBALTERNS' CUP

Conditions.—Same as Cairo Inter-Regimental, except that only subalterns may compete. Instituted 1907.

1907. GREEN JACKETS : F. L. Pardoe, B. Seymour, J. B. Jenkinson, H. C. M. Porter.

1908. 1ST BATTALION 60TH RIFLES : D. M. Saunders, R. H. Seymour, H. C. M. Porter, J. F. N. Hope.

1909. 1ST BATTALION 60TH RIFLES : J. F. Franks, R. N. Abdie, H. C. M. Porter, J. F. N. Hope.

1910. 3RD BATTALION COLDSTREAM GUARDS : Viscount Fielding, A. Tritton, G. A. Campbell, H. D. Bentinck.

1911. 3RD BATTALION COLDSTREAM GUARDS : J. W. Horlick, W. A. Fuller-Maitland, H. D. Bentinck, J. W. Brocklehurst.

SOUTH AFRICAN CHAMPION CUP

Conditions.—Open to any four members of the South African P. A. Entrance fee, £5. Ponies, 24 per team allowed. Played under S. A. P. A. Rules. No pony may play for more than one team. Duration of play one hour, divided into 8 periods of 7½ minutes each, with an interval of 3 minutes after each period, and 5 minutes after the fourth period, play being otherwise continuous. Entrance fees, less expenses, go to the winner. Instituted (as " Beresford Cup ") in 1899, for a Challenge Cup (which cannot be won outright), presented by Capt. Hon. J. G. H. H. Beresford, 7th Hussars. Tournament played annually, place decided by vote.

1899. 5TH LANCERS : W. H. Hill, J. B. Jardine, R. C. Browne, Clayton, H. Hulse.

1900–05. (Not played.)

1906. 5TH DRAGOON GUARDS : Major W. Q. Winwood, Capt. L. M. Dunbar, Capt. G. A. S. Home, Capt. M. R. Head.

1907. 4TH HUSSARS : A. V. W. Stokes, W. Neilson, Lieut.-Col. R. Hoare, A. D. Bell.

1908. 9TH LANCERS : Capt. H. F. Wood, A. N. Edwards, Earl of Rocksavage, Capt. L. W. de V. Sadleir-Jackson.

1909. 9TH LANCERS : Capt. H. F. Wood, F. O. Grenfell, Earl of Rocksavage, Capt. F. S. H. Cavendish.

SOUTH AFRICAN INTER-REGIMENTAL CUP

Conditions.—(*a*) Open to teams of four, from any regiment of Cavalry, battalion of Infantry, brigade of Royal Artillery, and battalion of Mounted Infantry in South Africa.

(*b*) The Entrance Fee shall be £5.

(*c*) The Tournament to be played under S. A. P. A. Rules.

(*d*) The ponies shall be *bonâ fide* and unconditionally the property of the officers, non-commissioned officers, or men of the regiment, or batteries, which the team represents; or to be registered "ten-pounders." Captains of teams to certify as to ownership (if required to do so) before play begins.

(*e*) The number of ponies to be limited to 24. No pony shall play for two different teams during the Tournament.

(*f*) The duration of play shall be one hour, divided into 8 periods of 7½ minutes each, with an interval of 3 minutes between each period, and 5 minutes after the fourth period, otherwise play shall be continuous.

(*g*) The entrance fees, less expenses of the Tournament, to go to the winners.

(*h*) The Cup shall be held by the winners for one year only, and shall never be won outright. Instituted 1902, for a Challenge Cup (which cannot be won outright), presented by Major-General R. A. P. Clements.

1902. 18TH HUSSARS: Capt C. H. Leveson, J. H. J. McClintock, Capt. J. L. Wood, Major C. K. Burnett.

1905. 7TH HUSSARS.

1906. 4TH DRAGOON GUARDS: R. J. B. Oldrey, A. Carton de Wiart, Capt. G. B. Lamont, R. W. Oppenheim.

1907. 4TH DRAGOON GUARDS: R. J. B. Oldrey, C. B. Hornby, Capt. G. B. Lamont, R. W. Oppenheim.

1908. 4TH HUSSARS: A. V. W. Stokes, W. Neilson, Col. R Hoare, A. D. Bell.

1909. 9TH LANCERS: Capt. H. F. Wood, F. O. Grenfell, Earl of Rocksavage, Capt. F. W. Cavendish.

1910. (Not finished.)

SOUTH AFRICAN SUBALTERNS' CUP

Conditions.—(*a*) Open to teams of four, from any regiment of Cavalry, battalion of Infantry, brigade of Royal Artillery, and battalion of Mounted Infantry in South Africa.

(*b*) The Entrance Fee shall be £2 10*s*.

(*c*) The Tournament is to be played under S. A. P. A. Rules.

(*d*) The ponies shall be *bonâ fide* and unconditionally the property of the officers, non-commissioned officers, or men of the regiment, or batteries, which the team represents; or to be registered "ten-pounders." Captains of teams to certify as to ownership (if required to do so) before play begins.

(*e*) Ponies limited to 18 per team. No pony to play for more than one team in the Tournament.

(*f*) The duration of play shall be 45 minutes, divided into 6 periods of 7½ minutes each, with 3 minutes' interval between each period, and an interval of 5 minutes after the third period, otherwise play shall be continuous.

(*g*) The entrance fees, less expenses of the Tournament, to go to the winners.

(*h*) The Cup shall be held by the winners for one year only, and shall never be won outright. Instituted 1906, for a Challenge Cup, presented by Brig.-Gen. E. A. H. Alderson. Played annually. Place and date decided by vote.

1906. 4TH HUSSARS: W. F. Wormald, L. C. Brodie, A. D. Bell, A. R. Steele.

1907. 4TH DRAGOON GUARDS: R. J. B. Oldrey, C. B. Hornby, C. Carton de Wiart, R. W. Oppenheim.

1908. 9TH LANCERS "A": G. F. Reynolds, A. N. Edwards, Earl of Rocksavage, R. H. R. Brocklebank.

1909. 9TH LANCERS "A."

TOURNAMENTS IN AUSTRALASIA

NEW ZEALAND SAVILE CUP

Conditions.—1. The place at which the Tournament is to be played the ensuing season is to be fixed at the Annual Meeting of the Association.

2. Any Club belonging to the Association may play one or more teams in the Tournament.

3. Each club shall nominate the players comprising its teams before the draw takes place, provided that no player shall play in more than one team.

4. The club winning the Cup shall be entitled to hold the same until the next Tournament, but in no case shall the Cup become the property of any club.

5. The individual members of the winning team shall be presented with a *fac-simile* of the Savile Cup by the Association.

6. No member of a competing team shall play a pony acquired during the progress of the Tournament from any person not a member of the club he represents.

7. The entire control of the Tournament shall be in the hands of the Committee of Management, and their decision upon any point shall be final.

8. An entrance fee of one guinea shall be charged to each competing team. Instituted 1890, for a Challenge Cup presented by Capt. Savile. On the formation of the N. Z. P. A. on September 17, 1891, the management of the Savile Cup Competition was vested in it.

1890. CHRISTCHURCH : A. E. G. Rhodes, A. W. Bennetts, R. H. Rhodes, G. J. F. Palmer.

1891. CHRISTCHURCH : A. E. G. Rhodes, A. W. Bennetts, R. H. Rhodes, G. J. F. Palmer.

1892. CHRISTCHURCH I. : B. L. Lane, W. F. M. Buckley, R. H. Rhodes, G. J. F. Palmer.

1893. CHRISTCHURCH : A. E. G. Rhodes, W. F. M. Buckley, R. H. Rhodes, G. J. F. Palmer.

1894. RANGITIKEI I. : D. G. Riddiford, A. H. Bill, J. G. Wilson, E. F. Blundell.

1895. MANAWATU : A. S. Baker, F. P. Snow, W. Lloyd, Alec Williams.

1896. MANAWATU : A. S. Baker. F. P. Snow, W. Lloyd, F. S. McRae.

1897. MANAWATU : A. S. Baker, F. P. Snow, W. Lloyd, F. S. McRae.

1898. OROUA : Allan Strang, J. Strang, O. Robinson, W. Strang.

1899. OROUA : Allan Strang, J. Strang, O. Robinson, W. Strang.

1900. OROUA : Allan Strang, J. Strang, W. Strang, O. Robinson.

1901. RANGITIKEI : K. W. Dalrymple, W. A. Keiller, Noel Wilson, R. A. Wilson.

1902. MANAWATU I. : H. E. Abraham, R. P. Abraham, Allan Strang, O. Robinson.

1903. MANAWATU I. : Allan Strang, J. Strang, W. Strang, O. Robinson.

1904. MANAWATU I. : Allan Strang, R. P. Abraham, W. Strang, J. Strang (and A. C. McDonell).

1905. MANAWATU I. : Allan Strang, R. P. Abraham, W. Strang, J. Strang.

1906. RANGITIKEI : G. H. Wilson, K. W. Dalrmyple, R. A. Wilson, Noel Wilson.

1907. HAWKE'S BAY : J. D. Ormond, O. Nelson, H. A. Russell, W. C. A. McKenzie.

1908. HAWKE'S BAY : C. Bennett, O. Nelson, A. Hamilton Russell, W. C. A. McKenzie.

1909. HAWKE'S BAY : J. D. Ormond, O. Nelson, H. A. Russell, W. C. A. McKenzie.

NEW SOUTH WALES—QUIRINDI NORTHERN CHALLENCE CUP

Conditions.—Open. Played annually in August at Quirindi, in the Northern District of New South Wales.

1909. MUSWELLBROOK: C. Withycombe, H. White, B. White, B. Pence.
1910. SYDNEY: J. Garvin, B. Richards, Dr. Morton, Capt. C. S. Rome.

CONTINENTAL TOURNAMENTS

ANTWERP OPEN CUP

Conditions.—Open to invited teams from any part of the world. Instituted 1906. Challenge Cup presented by Mr. W. von Mallinckrodt, can be won outright by three victories. Club also gives four prizes to winners.

1906. ANTWERP P. C.: Baron A. Peers de Nieuburg, A. Grisar, Keith Marsham, Capt. L. Crockaert.
1907. ENGLISH TEAM: B. Bayley Workington, F. Barbour, Capt. J. Cope, H. Marsham.
1908. (Not played.)
1909. (Not played.)
1910. WANDERERS: Guy Winterbottom, Alfred Grisar, Herbert T. Rich, Frank Rich.

ANTWERP CONTINENTAL CUP

Conditions.—Open to teams representing Continental Clubs only. All competitors must belong by birth to the country they represent. No one is eligible to play who has taken part in a polo match before 1904. The Manager reserves to himself the right of disqualifying any player without giving a reason. Instituted 1906. Challenge Cup presented by Mr. G. J. Fred. Andreae, can be won outright by three victories. Club also gives four prizes to winners.

1906. FRANKFORT P. C.: H. Passavant, W. Sommerhof, Major Bowley, E. Flinsch.
1907. (Not played.)
1908. ANTWERP P. C.: M. Lysen, A. Grisar, S. G. Andreae, Commandant L. Crockaert.
1909. (Not played.)
1910. (Not played.)

CANNES—CÔTE D'AZUR POLO CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

Conditions.—Open to any Club. Each player representing a visiting club must have been a member of that club the previous season. Instituted 1908, for prizes presented by the Casino Municipal de Cannes.

1908. CANNES: Capt. J. Jaubert, H. Harjes, W. G. Loew, Lord Wodehouse.
1909. ROEHAMPTON: Walter Jones, Capt. E. D. Miller, R. McGrath, T. B. Drybrough.
1910. CANNES: Prince Léon Radziwill, Capt. J. Jaubert, R. McGrath, F. Mallet.

CANNES GHIKA CUP

Conditions.—Open to teams representing any Continental Polo Clubs. Instituted 1908, for a Cup presented by Prince John Ghika.

1908. PARIS P. C.: Comte Laborde, Capt. J. Jaubert, Baron R. de Rothschild, F. Mallet.
1909. CANNES P. C.: W. S. Brindle, Capt. J. Jaubert, Capt. E. D. Miller, Baron J. de Meyronnet St. Marc.
1910. CANNES P. C.: "Miles," C. D. Miller, R. McGrath, Baron J. de Meyronnet St. Marc.

CANNES INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—All the players in each team must be of the same nationality. Each player is handicapped by goals on the American system. Instituted 1908.

1908. ENGLAND: W. S. Brindle, Walter Jones, Capt. E. D. Miller, T. B. Drybrough.
1909. FRANCE: Capt. J. Jaubert, Prince Léon Radziwill, the Duke de Guiche, F. Mallet.
1910. (Not played.)

CANNES PERMANENT CHALLENGE CUP

Conditions.—Open to any team which has not more than one player with a handicap of 7 points or over, and which is not exclusively composed of English and American players. This Cup may be competed for once a week during the Cannes Polo Season. The winning team, if challenged, must play, or forfeit the Cup, but if all the winners are not available, substitutes are allowed.

Instituted 1908. For Challenge Cup, presented by " La Ville de Cannes," on which the names of the winners of each match will be inscribed. Also four prizes, " Prix du Polo de Vallière," presented at end of season to those players whose names are inscribed most often.

1908. Capt. J. Jaubert (2 wins), Comte de Neiva (2), Baron J. de Meyronnet de St. Marc (2).
1909. Sr. M. de Yturbe (4 wins), Capt. E. D. Miller (4), Baron J. de Meyronnet St. Marc (3), R. McGrath (2).
1910. Capt. J. Jaubert (3), E. Balsan (2), R. McGrath (2), Capt. B. D. McCulloch (2).

CANNES PRIMAVERA CUP HANDICAP

Conditions.—A handicap tournament in which each of the players is nominated by a lady. Instituted 1908.

1908. Baron R. de Rothschild, Comte Laborde, H. H. Harjes, Lord Wodehouse.
1909. (Not played.)
1910. Comte de Neiva, H. Prince, C. D. Miller, G. A. Saportas.

CANNES PRIX DE LA BAIE DES ANGES HANDICAP

Conditions.—Open to any team, including not more than two players of the same nationality. A handicap by goals, on the American system. Instituted 1909, for prizes presented by Baronne Jacques de Meyronnet St. Marc.

1909. A draw between " Reds " : S. Shipton, W. S. Brindle, L. E. Stoddard, T. B. Drybrough ; and " Whites " : W. Jones, Count A. Sigray, R. McGrath, Prince L. Radziwill.
1910. H. de Little, Capt. J. Jaubert, Capt. E. D. Miller, Baron J. de Meyronnet St. Marc.

CANNES—PRIX DE LA VILLE DE CANNES

Conditions.—Open to any team.

1908. COSMOPOLITANS : Comte de Neiva, W. S. Brindle, Capt. E. D. Miller, Baron J. de Meyronnet St. Marc.
1909. WANDERERS : T. Fletcher, Walter Jones, Capt. E. D. Miller, F. Mallet.
1910. RIDERS : Comte de Neiva, Capt. J. Jaubert, C. D. Miller, Baron J. de Meyronnet St. Marc.

DEAUVILLE (NORMANDY) CALVADOS CHAMPIONSHIP

Conditions.—Open to any team with not more than two players who have a higher handicap than 8 points.

1909. BLACK DEVILS : W. Balding, A. Capel, Prince L. Radziwill, H. Rich.

1910. MR. MILLER MUNDY'S TEAM : E. G. Miller Mundy, Capt. C. S. Schreiber, Capt. G. Heseltine, Capt. E. H. Brassey.

DEAUVILLE (NORMANDY) GRAMONT CUP

Conditions.—Open to any team containing not less than two Continental players, and not more than one player with a higher handicap than 8 points. Instituted 1908, for a Challenge Cup presented by Count Louis Réné de Gramont, and which can be won outright by three victories ; but in order to qualify for a second attempt the team holding the cup must include not less than three of the players who figured on the previous occasion.

1908. BLACK DEVILS : Prince L. Radziwill, Yousry Pasha, A. Capel, A. Balding.

1909. ASHBY ST. LEDGERS : Sr. M. de Yturbe, Duke of Peñaranda, Capt. C. C. de Crespigny, Hon. Ivor Guest.

1910. RABBITS : Louis Merlin, Arthur Capel, W. Van Ryck, Gordon Withers.

DEAUVILLE (NORMANDY) INTERNATIONAL CUP

Conditions.—Open to any team. Instituted 1895.

1895. RANELAGH : G. Heseltine, W. C. Harrild, F. C. G. Menzies, E. Hohler.

1896. BUCCANEERS : L. Whitburn, Hon. R. Ward, F. C. G. Menzies, F. Furber.

1897. BUCCANEERS : E. H. Bald, Hon. R. Ward, R. McCreery, F. C. G. Menzies.

1898. BUCCANEERS :— Davidson, Hon. R. Ward, F. C. G. Menzies, Hon. D. Marjoribanks.

1899. FOXHUNTERS : W. McCreery, F. J. Mackey, F. M. Freake, A. Rawlinson.

1900.)
1901.) Tournament did not take place.

1902. BUCCANEERS : Hon. Cyril Ward, Hon. Reginald Ward, F. C. G. Menzies, H. E. Brassey.

1903. MR. GARLAND'S TEAM : C. T. Garland, D. Milburn, W. S. Buckmaster, C. P. Nickalls.

1904. HURLINGHAM: Sir George Prescott, Lord Villiers, F. C. G. Menzies, Capt. H. Wilson.
1905. BUCCANEERS: Sir George Prescott, Lord Villiers, F. C. G. Menzies, Capt. H. Wilson.
1906. TRAVELLERS: Sir George Prescott, Lord Villiers, F. C. G. Menzies, Capt. H. Wilson.
1907. TRAVELLERS: Capt. Sir George Prescott, Lord Villiers, F. C.G. Menzies, Capt. H. Wilson.
1908. (Not played.)
1909. ASHBY ST. LEDGERS: Duke of Peñaranda, Capt. H. Wilson, Capt. C. C. de Crespigny, Hon. Ivor Guest.
1910. TIGERS: Count J. de Madre, Yousry Pasha, Major P. D. Fitzgerald, Capt. F. St. J. Atkinson.

DEAUVILLE (NORMANDY) PRIX GUILLAUME LE CONQUÉRANT HANDICAP

Conditions.—An open handicap tournament.

1908. MAJOR NEIL HAIG'S TEAM: Prince L. Radziwill, A. Fauquet-Lemaitre, H. H. Harjes, Major Neil Haig.
1909. PRINCE RADZIWILL'S TEAM: "Mike," J. Heller, A. Capel, Prince L. Radziwill.
1910. (Not played.)

FRANCE LAVERSINE (CHANTILLY) TOURNAMENT

LAVERSINE OPEN CUP, offered by His Excellency Mr. Bacon, American Ambassador in Paris, and the Count Jean de Madre.

Conditions.—To be inaugurated the first fortnight of October, 1911, 8 periods of 7½ minutes, with no off-side. The Challenge Cup to become the property of the Captain of a team having won it three times, that side including each time at least two of the original players of the team. Individual cups to the winners each year.

During all the month of October there will be at Laversine members' games, handicap tournaments, and matches four days a week. The tournament takes place on Baron Robert de Rothschild's private ground, which is two miles from Chantilly, the training centre, where accommodation can easily be had for players, ponies and grooms. Trains run in 35 minutes from Paris to Chantilly.

For further information, apply to Polo Secretary, Château de Laversine, par Creil, Oise, France.

For information connected with the journey of the ponies and men, apply to Messrs. Peden and Sons, Forwarding Agents, Folkestone.

FRANCE -VALLIÈRE (OISE) INVITATION CUP

Conditions.—Invitations are issued by the Duke de Guiche, the owner of the Vallière ground, and English players wishing to be invited are requested to communicate with him, addressing him during the month of August at the Polo Club, Deauville, Calvados, Normandy. Vallière is 35 kilomètres from Paris, near Chantilly, and the railway station is Survilliers. Men and ponies are put up at Mortefontaine. The Vallière Open Cup will be played for in 1911 on September 20 and following days. Instituted 1906.

1910. COUNT DE MADRE'S TEAM : Count J. de Madre, Major P. D. FitzGerald, Yousry Pasha, Capt. F. St. J. Atkinson.

FRANKFORT CHAMPION CUP

Conditions.—Open to invited teams from any part of the world. All players of a team must be members of a recognised Polo Club. Instituted 1904. For Challenge Cup presented by Mr. A. von Schmieder, which can be won outright by three victories.

1904. FOXHUNTERS : Count A. Sigray, E. Lawson-Johnston, H. T. Rich, Lord Wodehouse.

1905. FOXHUNTERS : — Kerne, Duke of Santoña, H. T. Rich, Marquis of Villavieja.

1906. MADRID : E. de Escandon, Duke of Peñaranda, Marquis of Villavieja, Duke of Alba.

1907. MADRID : E. de Escandon, Duke of Peñaranda, Marquis of Villavieja, W. Balding.

1908. BUDAPEST : Count Mano Andrassy, Count Charles Andrassy, H. T. Rich, Count L. Karolyi

1909. FOXHUNTERS : H. de Freville, Capt. F. H. Sutton, J. D. Gouldsmith, J. G. Lowther.

1910. FOXHUNTERS : H. Schwind, A. Grisar, H. T. Rich, Yousry Pasha.

HAMBURG CHAMPION CUP

Conditions.—Open to teams of four players from one club. Instituted 1902, for a Challenge Cup presented by Hamburg P. C., which can be won outright by three victories.

1903. BUDAPEST P. C. : Count A. Sigray, H. T. Rich, Count. G. Andrassy, Count L. Karolyi.

1905. HAMBURG P. C. : F. Beit, H. Hasperg, junr., W. Behrens, O. Traun.

1906. (Not played.)
1907. (Not played.)
1908. HAMBURG P. C. : Dr. W. Riedermann, H. Hasperg, junr., M. Reese, Dr. M. Emden.
1909. WARWICKSHIRE P. C. : Sir H. Fairfax Lucy, B. Bedford, E. L. Lakin, R. Lakin.
1910. HAMBURG P. C. : Dr. M. Emden, H. Hasperg, junr., M. Reese, H. Reese.

OSTEND CHALLENGE CUP

Conditions.—Open to invited teams from any part of the world. No team's aggregate handicap may exceed 30 points. Instituted 1904 (as "Ostend Open Cup"), for Challenge Cup, which can be won outright by three victories, but at least two of the same players must play on each occasion.

1904. MAGPIES : Capt. Heseltine, Capt. Hobson, F. Bellville, U. O. Thynne.
1905. ELVASTON : Capt. Heseltine, F. J. Mackey, Major Haig, Lord Harrington.
1906. MORETON MORRELL : I. Bell, C. P. Nickalls, W. S. Buckmaster, Lord Wodehouse.
1907. HURLINGHAM : E. A. Wienholt, Sir C. Lowther, F. Bellville, Major MacLaren.
1908. (Not played).
1909. ROEHAMPTON : S. R. Mallet, Duke of Peñaranda, G. A. Miller, H. Scott-Robson.
1910. EATON : Earl of Shrewsbury, G. A. Miller, Duke of Westminster, Capt. H. Wilson.

OSTEND CONTINENTAL CHALLENGE CUP

Conditions.—Open to Continental Clubs only. Three players must be of the same nationality as the Club they represent; the fourth player must be a regular playing member of the Club he represents, but no conditions are attached to his nationality. The Manager of the Club is not eligible to play. All players must have belonged to these Clubs since June 1 of the current year. Instituted 1908.

1908. MADRID : José Santos Suarez, Duke of Peñaranda, Duke of Santoña, Duke of Alba.
1909. MADRID : Duke of Santoña, Duke of Peñaranda, José Santos Suarez, Duke of Alba.
1910. Not played.

OSTEND CONTINENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Conditions.—Open to any four Continental players. Englishmen and citizens of the United States must have played regularly with the Club they represent during the current season. Instituted 1904.

1904. PARIS : E. de Escandon, Duke of Santoña, M. Raoul Duval, Marquis of Villavieja.
1905. PARIS : Capt. Guiroye, Duke of Santoña, M. Raoul Duval, Marquis of Villavieja.
1906. BAGATELLE : Duke of Peñaranda, F. de Yturbe, Marquis of Villavieja, M. de Yturbe.
1907. MADRID : E. de Escandon, Duke of Santoña, Duke of Peñaranda, Marquis of Villavieja.
1908. MADRID : E. de Escandon, Duke of Santoña, Duke of Peñaranda, Marquis of Villavieja.
1909. MADRID : E. de Escandon, Duke of Santoña, Duke of Peñaranda, Marquis of Villavieja.
1910. MADRID : J. San Miguel, Duke of Santoña, Duke of Peñaranda, Marquis of Villavieja.

OSTEND CONTINENTAL INTERNATIONAL CUP

Conditions.—Open to any three players of the same nationality, except that they may not be Englishmen or citizens of the United States. No conditions are attached to the fourth player. Instituted 1908.

1908. MEXICO : E. de Escandon, G. A. Miller, F. de Yturbe, A. de Escandon.
1909. MADRID : Duke of Santoña, Duke of Peñaranda, Marquis of Villavieja, Duke of Alba.
1910. MADRID : J. San Miguel, Duke of Santoña, Duke of Peñaranda, Marquis of Villavieja.

OSTEND JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Conditions.—Open to invited teams from any part of the world. No player whose handicap is more than seven points is eligible to compete. Instituted 1904.

1904. BUDAPEST : Count Sigray, Herbert Rich, Count Karolyi, Count Andrassy.
1905. LES VOYAGEURS : Comte M. Karolyi, I. Bell, Marquis Pallavicini, J. Campbell.

1906. ROEHAMPTON : R. W. Hudson, Duke of Peñaranda, I. Bell, F. Bellville, Craig Wadsworth.

1907. HURLINGHAM : Capt. G. E. Bellville, F. A. Bellville, W. J. Shannon, Major K. MacLaren.

1908. MADRID : E. de Escandon, Duke of Santoña, Duke of Peñaranda, Marquis of Villavieja.

1909. ROEHAMPTON : Viscount Castlereagh, A. Grisar, S. R. Mallet, Hon. Ivor Guest.

1910. MADRID : J. San Miguel, Duke of Santoña, Duke of Peñaranda, Marquis of Villavieja.

OSTEND NOVICES CUP

Conditions.—Open to invited teams from any part of the world. No team's total handicap to exceed ten points. All players must have belonged to the clubs they represent since the first day of June of the current year. No player is eligible who has played in a game of polo with four players on each side previous to 1907. Instituted 1909.

1909. BERLIN P. C. : L. van der Straaten, G. Helfft, A. J. Tetelmann, S. Baer.

1910. Not played.

OSTEND PRIX INTERNATIONAL

Conditions.—Open to invited teams from any part of the world. No team's total handicap to exceed 24 points. Instituted 1904 (as " Prix d'Ouverture ").

1904. ROEHAMPTON : A. T. Drake, E. B. Horlick, Capt. E. D. Miller, H. Schwind.

1905. ROEHAMPTON : R. W. Hudson, J. B. Dale, Capt. E. D. Miller, Major A. Pirie.

1906. GLOBE TROTTERS : F. Barbour, W. Manifold, A. Strang, H. Scott-Robson.

1907. OLD CANTABS : N. Loder, I. Bell, F. M. Freake, Lord Wodehouse.

1908. ROEHAMPTON : Duke of Peñaranda, A. Strang, Capt. E. D. Miller, R. W. Hudson.

1909. ROEHAMPTON : H. Marsham, S. R. Mallet, Capt. E. D. Miller, Marquis of Villavieja.

1910. MADRID : G. A. Miller, Duke of Santoña, Duke of Peñaranda, Marquis of Villavieja.

OSTEND PRIX D'OUVERTURE

Conditions.—Open to invited teams from any part of the world. No team's total handicap to exceed 17 points. Instituted 1908.

1908. ANTWERP : M. Lysen, A. Grisar, S. Andreae, Commandant L. Crockaert.

1909. MADRID : Joaquin Santos Suarez, José Santos Suarez, Duke of Alba, Duke of Arion.

1910. MADRID : Joaquin Santos Suarez, José Santos Suarez, Count L. de la Maza, Duke of Arion.

PARIS INTERNATIONAL CUP

Conditions.—Open, but no team may include more than one player who has played in the winning team of the following tournaments : Hurlingham Champion Cup, Roehampton Cup, Ranelagh Open Challenge Cup, Ranelagh Army Cup, All-Ireland Open Cup, or Rugby August Tournament. One or two substitutes may be nominated at the time of entry, and no other changes will be allowed. The Cup can be won outright by two successive annual victories, but the team must contain at least three of the previous year's players. Instituted 1893. New Cup, presented 1908 by Paris P. C. with four individual prizes.

1893. 17TH LANCERS : W. A. Tilney, Capt. Renton, B. P. Portal, N. T. Nickalls.

1894. HURLINGHAM : Gerald Hardy, J Reid Walker, Capt. Le Gallais, E. D. Miller.

1895. RANELAGH E. Hohler, A. Rawlinson, E. B. Sheppard, W. S. Buckmaster.

1896. STAFFORDSHIRE : Lord Shrewsbury, F. J. Mackey, W. Hall Walker, A. Rawlinson.

1897. RUGBY : Comte J. de Madre, Capt. Renton, W. S. Buckmaster, W. J. Drybrough.

1898. PARIS : J. H. Wright, E. de Escandon, Marquis de Villavieja, M. Raoul Duval

1899. PARIS : J. H. Wright, E. de Escandon, M. Raoul Duval, Marquis de Villavieja.

1900. FOXHUNTERS : A. Rawlinson, F. J. Mackey, Foxhall Keene, Capt. Daly.

1901.
1902.
1903. (Not played.)
1904.
1905.

1906. AMERICA : J. Pearce, F. J. Mackey, Foxhall P. Keene, W. Craig Wadsworth.

1907. AMERICAN FREEBOOTERS : J. Pearce, F. J. Mackey, R. L. Beeckman, W. Craig Wadsworth.

1908. FREEBOOTERS : F. J. Mackey, A. Rawlinson, H. H. Harjes, Yousry Pasha.

1909. ——— : J. Bertin, Yousry Pasha, Baron R. de Rothschild, W. Balding.

1910. ——— : H. Rich, Baron R. de Rothschild, B. Balding, Yousry Pasha.

PARIS "MACKEY" CUP

Conditions.—Open. One or two substitutes may be nominated at the time of entry, and no other changes will be allowed. The Cup can be won outright by two successive victories, but the team must contain at least three of the previous year's players. Instituted 1908, for Challenge Cup presented by Mr. F. J. Mackey, with four individual prizes given by Paris P. C.

1908. MR. MACKEY'S TEAM : F. J. Mackey, A. Rawlinson, H. H. Harjes, F. M. Freake.

1909. (Not played.)

1910. (Not played.)

SPAIN - LA GRANJA (MADRID)—H. M. KING ALFONSO'S PRIVATE GROUND

COPAS DE S. M. LA REINA.—1908 : Joaquin Santos Suarez, L. de la Maza, Conde de la Cimera, Duke of Arion.

COPAS DE LA GRANJA.—1908 : José de Urruela, H.M. King Alfonso, Count L. de Laborde, Conde del Real.

CUP GIVEN BY H.H. THE GRAND DUKE BORIS.—1908 : Marquis of Viana, H.R.H. El Infante D. Fernando, Marquis of Narros, Conde de la Cimera.

PREMIO DE S. M. LA REINA CRISTINA.—1908 : D. José Urruela, Conde del Real, Marquis of Narros, H. Marsham.

SPAIN (MADRID)—MARQUESA DE VILLAVIEJA'S CUP

1908 (Hipodromo Ground) : Marquis of Viana, Conde del Real, L. de la Maza, Duke of Alba.

1909 (Casa de Campo Royal Ground) : E. de Escandon, Duke of Santoña, H.M. King Alfonso, H. Marsham.

1911. (Casa de Campo Royal Ground) : BORGONAS : Duke of Santoña, H.M. King Alfonso, Capt. E. D. Miller, H. Marsham.

SPAIN—MADRID INAUGURATION CUP

1909 (Casa de Campo Royal Ground) : Marquis of Viana, H.M. King Alfonso, José Santos Suarez, Conde del Real.

SPAIN (MADRID)—PREMIO DE S. M. LA REINA VICTORIA

1908 (Hipodromo Ground) : José de Urruela, H.M. King Alfonso, the Duke of Peñaranda, H. Marsham.

1909 (Casa de Campo Royal Ground) : Joaquin Santos Suarez, J. San Miguel, José Santos Suarez, Duke of Arion.

1911 (Casa de Campo Royal Ground) : Marquis of San o Domingo, E. de Escandon, E. Rennie, Duke of Alba.

SPAIN—MADRID CHAMPION CUP

1909 (Hipodromo Ground).—BORGOÑAS : J. San Miguel, Duke of Santoña, H.M. King Alfonso, H. Marsham.

SPAIN—MADRID OPEN CUP

1909 (Casa de Campo Royal Ground).—BORGONAS : Marquis of Viana, Duke of Santoña, H.M. King Alfonso, Col. Chunda Singh.

SPAIN (MADRID)—PREMIO DE S. M. LA REINA CRISTINA

1908 (Hipodromo Ground) · Joaquin Santos Suarez, José Santos Suarez, Duke of Peñaranda, Conde de la Cimera.

SPAIN (MADRID)—PREMIO DE SS. AA. RR. LOS INFANTES DA MARIA TERESA Y D. FERNANDO

1908 (Hipodromo Ground) : Marquis of Viana, Count de Laborde, Duke of Santoña, Conde de la Cimera.

1909 (Hipodromo Ground) : Marquis of Santo Domingo, J. San Miguel, José Santos Suarez, Conde del Real.

SPAIN (MADRID)—PREMIO DE S.A.R. LA INFANTA ISABEL

1908 (Hipodromo Ground) : Marquis of Viana, José Santos Suarez, H.M. King Alfonso, Conde del Real.

1909 (Hipodromo Ground) : Marquis of San Domingo, Duke of Santoña, J. San Miguel, Duke of Arion.

SPAIN (MADRID)—PREMIO DE SS, AA. R R. LA PRINCESA LUISE Y EL INFANTE D. CARLOS

1908 (Hipodromo Ground) : Marquis of Narros, Joaquin Santos Suarez, Conde de Torre Arias, H. Marsham.

SPAIN (MADRID)—PREMIO ARION

1908 (Hipodromo Ground) : José de Urruela, José Santos Suarez, H.M. King Alfonso, Duke of Alba.

1909 (Hipodromo Ground).—BORGOÑAS : Marquis of Viana, José Santos Suarez, H.M. King Alfonso, H. Marsham.

SPAIN—MORATALLA (ANDALUSIA)

THE QUEEN'S CUP.—1908 : E. de Escandon, Duke of Santoña, H.M. King Alfonso, Marquis of Villavieja

1909. Not played owing to rain.

1911. (Not played owing to rain.)

THE MARQUESA DE VIANA'S CUP.—1908 : J. Santos Suarez, Duke of Santoña, H.M. King Alfonso, Conde de la Cimera.

1909 : J. San Miguel, E. de Escandon, Count L. de la Maza, H. Marsham.

1911. (Not played owing to rain).

MORATALLA CHALLENGE CUP.—1908 : Marquis of Viana, Conde del Real, G. A. Miller, Conde de la Cimera.

1909 : Marquis of Viana, E. de Escandon, H.M. King Alfonso, G. A. Miller.

1911. DUKE OF ARION'S TEAM : J. San Miguel, Duke of Santoña, Capt. E. D. Miller, Duke of Arion.

SPAIN—SEVILLE (ANDALUSIA) OPEN CHALLENGE CUP

1909. MORATALLA : Marquis of Viana, Count L. de la Maza, G. A. Miller, Duke of Arion.

1911. MORATALLA : Marquis of Viana, Count L. de la Maza, G. A. Miller, Duke of Arion.

GIBRALTAR REGIMENTAL CHALLENGE CUP

Conditions.—1. The Cup to be a Challenge Cup, to be played for annually, before the end of June.

2. Teams from the Royal Navy, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, each Infantry Battalion, and the Staff and Departments may compete. The following Units may combine to form the Staff and Departments team : Staff, R.A.M.C., A.S.C., A.O.D., A.P.D., but

any one of these corps or departments may play as a separate team if preferred. A corps or regiment or the Royal Navy may enter any number of teams, but in no instance is any one player to play in more than one team, unless he be required to take the place of a player unable to play from sickness or duty. In this case he shall give up his place in the other team.

3. Ponies to be *bonâ fide* the property of the Unit contending.

4. To be decided by heats, drawn by lots.

5. One clear polo day to elapse before the final is played.

6. A seconded officer may play for his regiment; but no officer is eligible to play in the Tournament for his regiment or corps, unless stationed at Gibraltar at the time. The term Regiment includes any battalion of a regiment to which a seconded officer may belong. If there is a Staff team a seconded officer must play for it in preference to his regiment, but in no case can he change from one to another.

7. The number of ponies is limited to fourteen per team.

8. The names of teams and ponies shall be sent to the Secretary three weeks before the date fixed for the Tournament.

9. The date of the Tournament shall be fixed by the Committee before April 1st each year.

10. The duration of play shall be forty-two minutes, divided into six periods of seven minutes each. Intervals between periods to be according to Rule 10, Hurlingham Rules.

11. No condition of the Stuart Wortley Cup shall be altered except at a General Meeting held not less than three months before the date fixed for the Tournament.

Instituted 1892, for a Challenge Cup presented by Major E. Stuart Wortley, K.R.R.

1892. 2ND BATTALION 60TH KING'S ROYAL RIFLES.
1893. 2ND BATTALION 60TH KING'S ROYAL RIFLES.
1894. 2ND BATTALION 60TH KING'S ROYAL RIFLES.
1895. 1ST BATTALION SOUTH WALES BORDERERS.
1896. 1ST BATTALION SOUTH WALES BORDERERS.
1897. 1ST BATTALION SOUTH WALES BORDERERS.
1898. 1ST BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS.
1899. ROYAL ARTILLERY.
1900. 2ND BATTALION 7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS.
1901. 1ST BATTALION ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT.
1902. 1ST BATTALION ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT.
1903. ROYAL ARTILLERY.
1904. 1ST BATTALION LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.
1905. ROYAL NAVY: Lieut. R. W. Diggle, Lieut. Hon. E. S. B. Bingham, Lieut. H. G. Sherbrooke, Capt. S. E. Erskine.

1906. (Not finished.)
1907. ROYAL ENGINEERS.
1908. 1ST BATTALION BORDER REGIMENT: J. Forbes-Robertson, Capt. G. H. N. Jackson, Capt. H. Nelson, Major C. D. Vaughan.
1909. ROYAL ARTILLERY: J. P. Fo d, L. J. Matthews, A. G. Russell, Major W. Arthur.
1910. 2ND BATTALION NORFOLK REGIMENT: Capt. L. Jones-Bateman, Capt. R. J. Otter, E. T. Horner, Capt. S. J. P. Scobell.

GIBRALTAR GARRISON OPEN CUP

Conditions.—Teams to be made up by a Sub-Committee of three members from a list of names of those who wish to take part in the tournament. Matches of 4 seven minute periods. Each team plays all the others in turn. Entrance, £1 per team. Instituted 1906, and played annually in October.

1906. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S LIGHT INFANTRY (2ND BATTALION): C. V. de G. Eddye, A. C. Saunders, Capt. F. H. S. Rendall, Capt. F. A. Dickinson.
1907. ROYAL ENGINEERS.
1908. 2ND BATTALION BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT: Capt. W. H. Denne, Major C. R. Griffith, Capt. H. C. Jackson, Capt. H. S. Poyntz.
1909. "B" TEAM: Capt. L. N. Jones-Bateman, Capt. R. J. C. Otter, Capt. A. G. Hall, Capt. C. E. Cookson.
1910. 2ND BATTALION NORFOLK REGIMENT: E. T. Horner, F. W. Hudson, L. W. Blakiston, Capt. S. J. P. Scobell.

GIBRALTAR SUBALTERNS' CUP

Conditions.—1. Cup to be a Challenge Cup and played for annually.

2. Teams from the subaltern officers of the corps and regiments in Gibraltar.
3. Ponies to be *bonâ fide* property of Unit competing.
4. To be decided by heats drawn by lots.
5 and 6. Same as 5 and 6 for Gibraltar Regimental Challenge Cup.

Instituted 1910, for Challenge Cup presented by 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment.

1910. 2ND BATTALION NORFOLK REGIMENT: R. Otter, R. A. Downs, E. T. Horner, A. C. T. Hayter.

MALTA TOURNAMENT

Conditions.—Open to teams from the Staff, the Navy, and from each battalion or corps stationed in Malta. Instituted 1889. For Challenge Cup (given by Malta P.C.), which cannot be won outright.

1889. BERKSHIRE REGIMENT.
1890. BERKSHIRE REGIMENT.
1891. WELSH REGIMENT.
1892. BERKSHIRE REGIMENT.
1893. WELSH REGIMENT.
1894. THE QUEEN'S (ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT).
1895. 2ND BATTALION 60TH KING'S ROYAL RIFLES : H. C. R. Green, Capt. Sewell, J. H. G. Feilden, Capt. Hon. J. R. Brownlow.
1896. 2ND BATTALION 60TH KING'S ROYAL RIFLES : H. C. R. Green, G. C. Shakerley, Capt. T. L. Morland, Capt. Hon. J. R. Brownlow.
1897. 2ND BATTALION WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT : G. C. Lambton, W. R. Chichester, E. B. Hankey, Capt. R. M. Sanders.
1898. ROYAL ARTILLERY : Capt. A. F. Hickie, H. Robinson, P. Lewes, Capt. J. C. Burnett.
1899. 2ND BATTALION LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS : G. H. B. Freeth, R. B. Blunt, Capt. J. N. Whyte, Capt. E. C. Tidswell.
1906. 1ST BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE : Hon. M. A. Wingfield, Capt. A. D. Boden, Capt. W. E. Davies, Capt. E. W. Bell.
1907. 4TH BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE : H. V. Scott, R. H. Leyland, Capt. J. L. Buxton, Capt. J. A. Innes.
1908. 4TH BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE : Capt. R. F. S. Grant, A. K. Hargreaves, R. H. Leyland, Capt. J. L. Buxton.
1909. STAFF TEAM : W. G. Lindsell, Capt. Hon. C. Ponsonby, Capt. T. Bulkeley, Capt. Branston-Newman.
1910. 3RD BATTALION 60TH KING'S ROYAL RIFLES : A. D. Thursby, J. F. Pearse. H. J. Flower, Capt. F. V. Yeates-Brown.

THE TEAMS WITH THE BEST RECORDS THAT HAVE PLAYED IN LONDON SINCE 1890

SUSSEX.—Winners of Champion Cup five years running:
J. Peat, F. Mildmay, A. E. Peat, Arthur Peat.

RUGBY.—Winners of Champion Cup five times; Ranelagh Open Cup three times; All Ireland Open Cup twice:
Captain E. D. Miller, G. A. Miller, Captain Renton, W. J. Drybrough, C. D. Miller and Walter Jones.

ROEHAMPTON.—Winners of Champion Cup twice and Ranelagh Open Cup four years running:
Cecil Nickalls, M. Nickalls, P. W. Nickalls, Captain H. Wilson and Captain H. Lloyd.

OLD CANTABS.—Winners of Champion Cup four times; Ranelagh Open Cup three times: All Ireland Open Cup once:
W. S. Buckmaster, F. M. Freake, Capt. G. Heseltine, Lord Wodehouse, Capt. G. E. Bellville, L. McCreery and W. McCreery.

ENGLAND TEAM, 1902.—Holders of America Cup:
Cecil Nickalls, G. A. Miller, W. S. Buckmaster, P. W. Nickalls, and F. M. Freake.

AMERICA TEAM, 1909.—Winners of America Cup:
L. Waterbury, M. Waterbury, H. P. Whitney and D. Milburn.

OLD MARLBURIANS.—Winners of Public Schools' Cup seven times:
G. A. Miller, C. D. Miller, E. B. Sheppard and Capt. L. C. D. Jenner.

REGIMENTAL TEAMS WITH THE BEST RECORDS

7TH HUSSARS won the home Inter-Regimental Tournament five times, viz., in 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1899.

5TH LANCERS, won four times (1878, 1879, 1882 and 1887).

9TH LANCERS, won four times (1889–91 and 1896).

13TH HUSSARS, won three times (1892, 1894 and 1895).

6TH INNISKILLING DRAGOONS, won twice (1897 and 1898).

17TH LANCERS, won twice (1903 and 1904).

20TH HUSSARS, won twice (1906 and 1907).

10TH HUSSARS, won twice (1888 and 1893).

11TH HUSSARS, won twice (1908 and 1909).

16TH LANCERS, won twice (1880 and 1881).

Chief polo honours, therefore, as far as England is concerned, are held by the 7th Hussars, who have won the Inter-Regimental five times, and, moreover, managed a record in that they spent the years between 1886 and 1899 in India. But the 9th Lancers have won six times in India and in South Africa more than once; whereas the 7th Hussars have only captured two Regimental Tournaments in India, and the 5th Lancers have been but once successful there.

15TH HUSSARS won four times running in India, viz., in 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905.

10TH HUSSARS won five years running in India, viz., in 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911; they also won in 1910 the Indian Polo Association Championship and the Exhibition Tournament at Allahabad.

The 10th Hussars had previously won in India in 1881 and 1882. This makes them out Inter-Regimental winners on seven occasions in India and twice at Hurlingham.

Regimental Polo honours, therefore, rest with the 9th Lancers, who have ten Regimental Tournament wins to their credit; they are closely followed by the 10th Hussars with a score of nine victories, and by the 7th Hussars with seven; then come the 5th Lancers with five and the 17th Lancers with four.

In these records no account has been taken of the Irish Inter-Regimental Tournament, as there is seldom much competition for that event.

THE BEST PLAYERS

WHO HAVE PLAYED IN LONDON SINCE 1890, AND WHOSE NAMES DO NOT APPEAR IN THE RECENT FORM LIST OR IN THE HANDICAP LIST

J. Peat.
A. E. Peat.
Arthur Peat.
F. B. Mildmay.
Lord Southampton
Captain P. W. J. Le Gallais
Dokhal Singh.
Herji Singh.
Major K. MacLaren.
Major J. H. Lamont.
Captain F. F. Colvin.
Capt. Malcolm Little.
Captain D. St. G. Daly.
W. J. Drybrough.
T. S. Kennedy.

HURLINGHAM RECENT FORM LIST

Instituted February, 1903, by the Hurlingham Club, the Recent Form List, which was revised annually, was abolished July, 1910, being then replaced by the Hurlingham Official Handicap List. The names below are those of the sixty-three players that appeared on the list, with the years in which they were included.

Agassiz, R. L. 1903
Ansell, Major G. K. 1903–1905
Barrett, Capt. F. W. 1910
Bell, Isaac 1910
Bellville, Capt. G. E. 1909–1910
Bentinck, Major Lord C. C. 1903
Beresford, Major Hon. J. G. 1903
Buckmaster, W. S. 1903–1910
Carew, Major G. A. L. 1903
Cheape, Capt. L. St. C. 1910
Chunda Singh 1910
Cowdin, J. E. 1903
de Crespigny, Capt. C. C. 1909–1910
De Lisle, Col. H. De B. 1903
Edwards, A. N. 1909–1910
Egerton-Green, Major F. 1903
Freake, F. M. 1903–1910
Gill, F. A. 1904–1910
Gosling, Capt. G. B. 1903
Grenfell, F. O. 1908–1910
Grenfell, R. N. 1906–1910
Hastings, Hon. A. 1906–1907
Haig, Major N. W. 1903–1909
Heseltine, Capt. G. 1903–1905, 1910
Jenner, Capt. L. C. D. 1904–1910
Jones, W. J. H. 1903–1905
Keene, Foxhall P. 1903–1910
Lakin, Capt. M. L. 1906–1910
Lloyd, Capt. J. Hardress 1903–1910

Marjoribanks, Capt. Hon. D. C. 1904–1905
Mathew-Lannowe, Capt. B. H. H. 1906–1910
Milburn, D. 1909–1910
Miller, C. D. 1903–1910
Miller, Capt. E. D. 1903–1910
Miller, G. A. 1903–1910
Nickalls, C. P. 1903–1910
Nickalls, M. 1903–1910
Nickalls, P. W. 1903–1910
O'Hara, Major C. K. 1903–1909
O'Reilly, P. P. 1906–1910
Palmes, E. W. E. 1910
Poore, Major R. M. 1903
Raoul-Duval, M. 1904–1905
Rawlinson, A. 1903–1909
Renton, Lt.-Col. W. G. 1903–1905
Rich, F. 1909–1910
Rich, H. 1903–1905, 1909–1910
Rimington, Major M. F. 1903
Robson, H. Scott 1903–1910
Rocksavage, Earl of. 1910
Rotheram, Major A. M. 1906–1909
Roxburghe, Duke of 1906–1910
Sadleir-Jackson, Capt. L. W. de V. 1908–1910
Stoddard, L. E. 1909–1910
Thynne, U. O. 1904–1905
Waterbury, J. M., jun. 1903–1910
Waterbury, L. 1903–1910
Watson, J. 1903
Watt, S. A. 1906–1907
Whitney, H. P. 1909–1910
Wilson, Capt. H. H. 1904–1910
Wodehouse, Lord 1909–1910
Wood, Capt. J. L. 1904–1905

HURLINGHAM CLUB

SCHEME OF HANDICAP BY POINTS

REVISED MAY, 1911.

1.—All polo players in the United Kingdom to be handicapped by points. No player to be handicapped higher than ten.

2.—London players to be handicapped by a committee, consisting of a polo manager from Hurlingham, Ranelagh, and Roehampton, and of Mr. W. S. Buckmaster, Mr. R. N. Grenfell, Captain Hardress Lloyd, Mr. P. W. Nickalls, and Captain H. Wilson, and the representatives on the Hurlingham Polo Committee of the County Polo Association, Indian Polo Association, South African Polo Association, the Army Polo Committee, and the All Ireland Polo Club; three to form a quorum.

3.—The Hurlingham Handicapping Committee will handicap any County, All Ireland Polo Club, Army, Indian, Egyptian, South African, or other Colonial players whose form they know.

4.—The Hurlingham Handicapping Committee to meet once during the winter and also towards the end of June to revise the Hurlingham Handicap List, and to receive revised lists from the County Polo Association, the Army Polo Committee, and the All Ireland Polo Club, who are requested to meet early in June and October to correct their Handicap Lists and to forward them when revised to the Manager, Hurlingham Club, before the 20th June and the 20th October respectively.

5.—Should any player who has no handicap desire to play in any game, match, or tournament, the Committee of the club where he is playing to have power at once to give him a handicap, and report same to the Hurlingham Handicapping Committee for confirmation.

NOTE.—The main idea of this scheme is that everyone playing has his handicap as at golf, not necessarily that matches shall be played under the handicap, but that instead of the system of only allowing one or two Recent Form List men in one team in a tournament, the system in future shall be that in tournaments of different classes a different aggregate number of goals shall be allowed.

HURLINGHAM POLO HANDICAP LIST, 1911

(Published by special permission of the Hurlingham Polo Committee and of the County Polo Association, whose copyright list of the County Players' Handicaps is included.)

NAME	HANDICAP
Abadie, Capt. E. H.	5
Abell, M. H.	3
Abell, N.	3
Aberdour, Lord	2
Adamthwaite, H.	3
Adamthwaite, J.	4
Agnew, J. S.	3
Ainsworth, J. S.	2
Ainsworth, Capt. W.	2
Alba, Duke of	4
Alcock, V. C.	1
Aldridge, C. T.	3
Alexander, Hon. H. C.	2
Alexander, F. D.	2
Allfrey, Capt.	2
Anderson, Major R. J. P., D.S.O.	3
Ansell, Major G. K.	7
Aplin, F.	1
Archer-Shee, Major	4
Argenti, John P.	2
Arion, Duke of	3
Arkell, A. E.	2
Ashby St. Ledgers, Lord	5
Ashton, Capt. H. C. S.	5
Ashton, R. C. N.	3
Aspinall, G.	2
Aspinall, L.	3
Aspinall, R.	5
Astor, J. J.	5
Atkinson, Capt. F. St. J.	8
Auld, Capt. R. T. K.	2
Bailward, J.	1
Bainbridge, Colonel G.	2
Baker, Hugh	2
Baker, R. S.	2
Bakewell, J. S.	2
Balding, A.	6
Balding, B.	3
Balding, W.	8
Bampylde, Hon. W. H.	2
Banbury, Capt. C. W.	4
Barbour, F.	3
Barker, A. Auriol	1
Barker, D. Auriol	4
Barker, H.	1
Barker, R. R.	5
Barne, S.	4
Barnes, S.	5
Barrett, Capt. F. W.	9
Barrett, A. H.	4
Barton, C.	3
Barton, Stanley	4
Barttelot, Sir W., Bt.	2
Bass, Sir Wm., Bt.	5
Bates, Capt. C. R.	2
Batten, J. B.	1
Baxter, W. H.	1
Baynes, Capt. G.	5
Bayly, J.	1
Bayley, H.	4
Bayley, R.	3
Bayley-Worthington, R.	2
Beatty, W. V.	5
Beale-Brown, Major	3
Beddington, E. H. L.	3
Bedford, B.	4
Beeby, H.	2
Beech, D. C. M.	2
Beech, R. A. J.	3

NAME	HANDICAP
Beistigne, J. de	1
Bell, Capt, A. D.	7
Bell, Capt. E. Morrison, M.P.	5
Bell, H. S., D.S.O.	2
Bell, Isaac	6
Bell, J.	1
Bell, Maurice	2
Bellaney, E.	4
Bellville, F. A.	4
Bellville, Capt. G. E.	7
Bellville, W. J.	4
Bennett, L.	3
Bennett, E. R.	3
Bennett, R.	2
Benson, R. L.	2
Bentinck, H. D.	3
Benyon, J. W.	2
Best, T. W.	1
Betty, Capt. P. K.	3
Bibby, Harold	2
Bingham, D. C.	3
Bingham, Capt. Hon. J. D. Y.	8
Black, Capt. M. A.	7
Blackburn, Capt. C. H.	1
Blackett, Sir Hugh D., Bt.	2
Blake, Jack	2
Bond, Major	1
Bonham, E.	1
Bonn, W.	2
Booth, Major Trevor	3
Borwick, G. O.	2
Borwick, M.	6
Borwick, R. J.	1
Bovill, A.	3
Bowlby, Capt. G. V. S.	7
Boyd-Rochfort, G. A.	4
Brain, W. H.	3
Brassey, E. P.	6
Brassey, Capt. E. H., M.V.O.	7
Brassey, Capt. H. E.	7
Brennand, C. W.	1
Brindle, W. S.	3
Briscoe, Captain	2
Bristow, J. Collyer	3
Brocklebank, Capt. R.	6
Brocklehurst, J. H.	1
Brodie, Capt. L. C.	2
Brooke, Capt. Geoffrey	5
Brooke, Major V.	4
Brooks, T. E.	2
Brown, Capt. A.	5
Brown, G. H.	3
Brown, Com. A. T.	1
Brown, Lt.-Colonel Clifton	3
Brown, Com. Clifton	1
Brown, Capt. E.	5
Brown, Gilbert	2
Brown, Milnor Stewart	2
Brown, Commander P. G., R.N.	1
Brownlow, Major Hon. J. R.	4
Browne-Clayton, Major R.	6
Brunner, C. H.	4
Bryan, Capt. L. A.	5
Bryan, L. A., junr.	3
Bryan, W. J.	1
Buckmaster, W. S.	10
Bulkeley-Johnson, Major C.	6
Buller, Commander H., R.N.	1
Bulkeley, Capt. T. H. R., M.V.O.	3
Bullivant, Percy	3
Bullock-Marsham, F. W.	2
Burdett, A. G.	1
Burdon, W. B. C.	4
Burdon, W. W.	1
Burn, R. C. W.	3
Burton, W. P.	1
Butler, J.	3
Cadman, P. S.	2
Cadogan, Hon E.	1
Callender, W. H. B.	1
Campbell, J. A.	6
Campbell, Major C. L. K.	6
Campbell, Commander, R.N.	2
Campbell, Major D. G. M.	6
Campbell, Colonel Colin	4
Campbell, Capt. J. V., D.S.O.	4
Campbell, Duncan E.	2
Campbell, G. A.	2
Campbell, Capt. W.	1
Capel, Arthur	5
Cape, Major H. A.	5
Cape, Capt. H.	1
Carleton, Hon. Dudley, M.P.	1
Carolan, F.	1
Carr, L. R.	4
Carr, Major	3
Cartland, Major J. H.	1
Casas, A. de Las	4

NAME	HANDICAP
Casas, J. C. de Las	4
Casas, L. de Las	4
Casas, M. de Las	4
Castlereagh, Viscount, M.V.O.	4
Cattell, S.	1
Cattle, C. F.	1
Cavendish, Capt. F. W. L. S. H.	6
Cavendish, Capt. Lord J. S., D.S.O.	2
Cayzer, A. B.	1
Cayzer, H. R.	3
Cayzer, Capt. H. S.	3
Cecil, Capt. R. E.	3
Chamberlayne, H.	2
Champion, L. M. le	2
Chance, Capt. O. K.	5
Chance, Capt. Lyall,	5
Chaplin, H. P.	3
Chaplin, Capt. R. S.	3
Chaplin, W. E.	3
Chapman, A. F.	2
Charley, Capt. H. R.	4
Charley, A.	4
Cheape, Capt. L. St. C.	9
Chetwode, Lt.-Col. Sir P. W.	2
Chinnock, H. S.	3
Chinnock, J. S.	4
Chisenhale-Marsh, H. A.	4
Christie-Miller, Capt. E. G.	3
Clark, W. Lyon	1
Clarke, C. S.	2
Clay, Capt. H. Spender	3
Clegg, Capt. H. N. M.	4
Clegg, Assheton	3
Clerke, Col. A. W.	2
Clowes, Capt. St. G.	3
Cobb, J. W.	1
Coey, E.	1
Coghill, Col. C. E.	2
Colgan, Dr.	3
Collins, Major W. F.	1
Compton, Lord A. E.	1
Compton, Col. Lord D.	5
Combe, S. B.	3
Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of	1
Cookson, Major P. B.	3
Cookson, T. H.	3
Copland-Griffiths, E.	3
Corbett, Major C. H.	3
Cory, Sir C. J., Bt., M.P.	1
Cottrill, H. L.	1
Courage, Capt. A.	4
Courage, Douglas K.	2
Courage, Major M. R. F.	4
Courage, Raymond	4
Court, W. H. R.	3
Covell, E.	2
Cowlard, J. F.	2
Cox, W. H.	1
Crabb, C. E.	1
Cradock, C.	4
Craig, James	1
Craig, R. S.	1
Crane, Joshua	7
Crawshay, M.	2
Crewdson, D.	3
Crewdson, F.	5
Crichton, Major Viscount	3
Crichton, Major H. F.	4
Cripps, L. H.	3
Crofton, Capt. Sir Morgan	1
Cross, J. C.	4
Crossley, E.	1
Crossley, K.	3
Cunningham, R. T.	2
Cunningham, W.	1
Cunninghame, W. S.	3
Dale, Capt. Claude	1
Dalgety, A. G.	2
Dalgleish, Capt.	2
Dalmeny, Lord, M. P.	4
Daly, Capt. B.	3
Daniell, F.	1
Darbyshire, C.	2
Darley, Capt. J. C.	2
Darling, J. C.	4
Davey, J. S.	1
Davson, E. R.	3
Dawson, H. Squirl	3
Dawson, W. Squirl	1
Dawtrey, Hubert	1
Dease, W. G.	3
Deathe, C.	3
Deathe, J.	3
Denison, E. B.	4
Dennis, Capt. N.	8
Denny, C. K.	1
Digby, F. J. B. W.	1
Diggle, Lieut. G. V.	2
Dixon, Major	3
Dobson, C. W.	2
Donnelly, T. B.	2

NAME	HANDICAP
Dorman, E. M.	2
Douglas, Hon. C.	3
Drage, Major F. B.	4
Drage, H.	3
Drage, John	6
Drake, A. Tyrwhitt	2
Drake, F.	1
Drummond, M. G	1
Drybrough, T. B.	3
Drysdale, H.	2
Duff, Major F. W.	3
Duff, Capt. L. Gordon	1
Dugdale, A.	3
Duguid-McCombie, Capt. W. McC.	2
Dugdale, Capt. Gordon, D.S.O.	3
Dunbar, Major M. L.	6
Durand, Major H. M.	5
Earle, H. M.	4
Eberle, G. F.	1
Ebrington, Viscount	1
Eccles, Major C. J.	1
Eden, R. H.	3
Edmondson, R. E.	4
Edwards, A. N.	9
Egan, F.	3
Egerton, Major G. A.	2
Elgee, Capt. H. F.	3
Eliot, Lord	1
Ellis, F.	1
Ellison, C. Chetwynd	4
Ellison, F. O.	4
Emmet, R.	2
Escandon, E. de	5
Esmonde, T. L.	1
Estcourt, T. E.	1
Evans, C. D.	3
Evans, G. P.	3
Evans, H.	1
Evans, H. L.	1
Farmer, James	2
Farmer, R. Haywood	4
Farquhar, W. F.	3
Farran, Capt. G. L.	4
Farwell, W.	1
Fellowes, Capt. Hon. C. C.	4
Ferguson, Major J. W.	1
Field, Norman	4
Finegan, Dr. A.	2
FitzGerald, Major G. J.	5
Fitzgerald, G. H.	2
FitzGerald, Capt. J. P.	2
FitzGerald, Major P., D.S.O.	1
Fitzgerald, W.	2
Fitzwilliam, Earl, D.S.O.	7
Fletcher, R.	1
Fletcher, T.	3
Flower, A. D.	4
Fordyce, Capt. R. D.	1
Follett, Capt. G., M.V.O.	2
Forwood, E. B.	4
Forwood, T. B.	5
Foster, A. W.	2
Foster, Gerald	1
Foster, J. Vere	2
Fottrel, F.	3
Franks, Major G. D.	2
Fraser, A.	1
Fraser, D.	2
Freake, F. M	9
French, M King	1
Furber, A. L.	2
Gage, Major M. F.	3
Gairdner, H A.	6
Gale, W.	3
Game, George	1
Garfit, H B. C.	2
Garland, C. T.	3
Gaselee, H. S.	2
Gaunt, Major C. R.	2
Gennys, E. C. Henn	2
Gerard, Capt. Lord	1
Gething, H. B.	1
Gill, F. A.	7
Gibbs, Capt. W.	4
Gibbs, Capt. J. E.	4
Godman, Capt. T. P.	4
Godman, Hubert	2
Goldschmidt, Sidney	1
Goldsmith, F., M P.	1
Gordon, Henry	1
Gordon, J.	2
Goulding, L.	4
Gouldsmith, J. D.	3
Graham, A.	4
Graham, C. W. N.	5
Graham, M.	6
Graham, Major C. L.	2
Graham, F.	6
Grant, John	4
Grant, J. B.	2
Grant, Captain C. J. C.	1

NAME	HANDICAP
Gray, Capt. F. W.	3
Gray, H. Wyndham	3
Green, H. J.	1
Greene, E. A.	2
Greenway, T.	2
Greenwood, Basil	1
Gregge-Hopwood, E. B. G.	4
Grenfell, F. O.	8
Grenfell, R. N.	9
Greville, Lord	3
Grimshaw, Harold	1
Grisar, A.	4
Grogan, W. E.	4
Grosvenor, Capt. Lord Hugh	6
Grosvenor, Hon. H.	4
Guthrie, J. N.	3
Gwyer, S. K.	4
Haig, John	6
Haig, Oliver	3
Hall, Capt. H. C.	2
Hamilton-Stubber, Capt. R.	3
Hamilton - Temple - Blackwood, Lord	3
Hancock, D. M.	1
Handcock, S. H.	1
Hardcastle, William	3
Hardinge, G. N.	1
Hardy, E.	2
Hardy, Capt. F.	2
Hardy, L. H.	4
Hardy, S.	2
Hargreaves, Frank	4
Hargreaves, G.	4
Hargreaves, J.	4
Harjes, H. H.	5
Harland, Capt. P. S.	2
Harman, Capt. A. E. W.	6
Harman, T. C.	2
Harrington, Earl of	1
Harrison, J. F.	7
Hartigan, H.	2
Harvey, A. Barclay	1
Harvey, Capt. C.	1
Harvey, Capt. J.	3
Hassall, A.	3
Hastings, Hon. Aubrey	7
Hastings, Hon. O.	4
Hawker, Major T.	1
Hawkins, H.	3
Hay, C. A.	3
Head, Capt. M. R.	4
Heap, J. R.	4
Heap, R. R.	2
Hearne, P. J.	2
Heath, V.	2
Heatley, A. E.	2
Heller, G.	2
Henniker, Lord	2
Herapath, D. K.	2
Herbert, Captain Lord, M.V.O.	5
Herbert, S.	2
Heseltine, Captain Godfrey	6
Heseltine, Capt. J. E. N.	3
Hickman, Capt. G. T. D.	1
Hicks, T.	2
Hill Child, Sir S., Bart.	4
Hoare, O.	2
Hoare, Col. R.	6
Hobson, Major G. W.	5
Hogg, Maj. J. G., D.S.O.	4
Holden, Major E. F.	4
Holford, J. C.	3
Holland, Capt. E. C.	2
Holland, A. H.	3
Hollingsworth, S.	1
Holmpatrick, Lord	2
Home, Capt. A. F.	2
Hope Johnston, D. P.	3
Horlick, J. N.	1
Horn, T. L.	4
Hornby, Captain C. B.	4
Hornby, Captain G. Phipps	5
Horne, Capt. G. S.	5
Horne, G.	2
Houlder, M.	2
House, M. H. N.	1
House, P. J.	2
Houston, R. B.	4
Howard-Vyse, Capt. R. G.	2
Howie, H. J.	1
Hudson, J.	2
Hudson, J. H.	2
Hudson, R. S.	4
Hulbert, H.	1
Hunter, Capt. C. F.	8
Hurndall, F. B.	7
Hutchison, Capt. R.	3
Ing, Captain G. H. A.	5
Innes-Ker, Capt. Lord Alastair	6
Innes, Capt. J. A., D.S.O.	5

NAME	HANDICAP
Jackman, W.	4
Jackson, C. B. A.	2
Jackson, C. Ward	1
Jackson, H.	2
Jackson, T.	2
James, Col. A. P.	1
Jardine, Major J. B., D.S.O.	6
Jarmay, P.	5
Jaubert, Captain J.	5
Jaucourt, Marquis de	2
Jeffreys, Capt. G. D.	2
Jenings, H. C.	2
Jenkinson, Capt. J. B.	4
Jenner, Capt. L. C. D.	7
Johnson, Capt. F. E.	2
Johnstone, G. H.	2
Jones, E. A.	4
Jones, Walter H. J.	4
Joyce, A. E.	3
Joynson, W.	3
Kearsley, Capt. R. H.	3
Keene, Foxhall P.	10
Kelburne, Com. Viscount, R.N.	1
Kelly, Dunbar	2
Kelly, E.	5
Kennard, Vivian G.	3
Kennedy, N.	1
Ker, David	2
Keyser, C. N.	2
Kidston, R. L.	1
Kincaid-Smith, Major J., D.S.O.	1
Kingscote, M. J.	1
Kinsman, Capt.	2
Kirk, Lawrence	1
Laing, N. O.	2
Lakin, E. L.	3
Lakin, H. G.	4
Lakin, Captain M. L.	8
Lakin, Richard	3
Lambart, Hon. L.	5
Lambton, Ralph E.	3
Lambton, Col. Hon. W., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.	2
Lambton, G.	1
Lamont, Major	2
Lamont, Capt. G. B.	5
Langman, A. L., C.M.G.	1
Lanyon, Capt.	5
Large, H.	3
Large, T.	1
Laurie, P.	2
Law, Major A. L.	2
Lawrence, Capt. W. E.	1
Lawson, Major A.	1
Lawson, Capt. A. B.	4
Leach, W A.	2
Leared, R.	4
Learmonth, Capt. L.	2
Learmonth, L. R. L.	1
Learmonth, Noel	2
Leatham, Hubert	2
Leche, J. H.	1
Lechmere, R. B. H.	1
Lee, Major H. Romer	8
Lee, Lt.-Colonel F.	2
Lees, J.	1
Leigh-Bennett, A.	2
Leonard, J.	4
Lett, T.	2
Leveson-Gower, Lord A.	3
Lindsay, Captain Lionel	2
Llewellyn, L.	1
Lloyd, Capt. J. Hardress	9
Loch, Major Lord, M.V.O., D.S.O.	4
Locke, J. H.	2
Lockett, G. A.	1
Lockett, G. G.	5
Lockett, R. K.	4
Lockett, V. N.	7
Lockett, Major W. J., D.S.O.	4
Loder, H. S.	4
Loder, N. W.	4
Loftus, Capt. St. J. D. T.	4
Long, Capt. Walter, D.S.O.	6
Longe, H. D.	2
Longford, Earl of	2
Longueville, Capt. E.	3
Longworth, T. J.	3
Love, Capt E. W. P.	2
Lowther, Sir Chas., Bart.	6
Lowther, J. G.	5
Lubbock, G.	1
Lucas, R.	3
Lucas-Tooth, Capt. D. K. L.	5
Lyon, W. E.	2
Lyon, Capt. E. L.	1
Macan, Colonel T. T.	3
Macarthur-Onslow, Capt. A. W.	4

NAME	HANDICAP
MacCulloch, Capt. B. D.	4
Macdougall, A. I.	3
MacEwen, Lt.-Col. M. L.	2
Macfarlane, H. E.	1
Macintosh, A.	1
Mackean, C. L.	2
Mackey, F. Jay	3
Mackley, J.	2
Mackworth, Lieut. G., R.N.	1
Macpherson, R.	2
Madre, Comte Jean de	4
Magor, P.	3
Mangles, C. G.	5
Mann-Thomson, J.	1
Manton, J. H.	1
Marsham, H.	6
Marsham, K. H.	6
Mason, James S.	5
Masters, Capt. G.	3
Mathew-Lannowe, Capt. B. H. H.	8
Mathews, Capt. D.	4
May, A.	2
Maza, Conde de la	4
McCalmont, D. H. B.	3
McCann, A.	4
McCann, J.	7
McCreery, W.	3
McKergrow, R. W.	2
McLachlan, W.	4
McMurrough-Kavanagh, D.	2
M'Grath, R. W.	6
Mellor, G.	5
Mellor, J. S.	3
Melville, Hon. A.	1
Merlin, M. Louis	4
Metcalfe, G. B. T.	2
Meyrick, G. L. T. G.	4
Meyronnet St. Marc, Baron J. de	1
Micholls, W. H. M.	1
Midwood, A. R.	3
Midwood, W. H.	3
Miguel, J. San	3
Milburn, D.	10
Miles, F.	4
Miller, Lt.-Col. A. D., D.S.O.	4
Miller, Charles D.	8
Miller, Captain E. D., D.S.O.	8
Miller, G. A.	6
Milner, Lt.-Colonel, G. F., D.S.O.	4
Milner, Capt. R. E. D.	3
Mirrielees, Donald	1
Mitchell, J. E.	1
Moberley, Captain von Essen	2
Mocatta, V. C.	1
Mockett, Captain H. B.	2
Monckton-Arundell, Hon. G. V. A.	1
Montefiore, W. Sebag.	3
Montgomerie, Hon. F. C.	2
Montgomery, H. W.	5
Montgomery, V. R.	2
Montgomerie, Lord, M.V.O.	3
Moore, T. L.	6
Morgan-Mooney, F.	5
Morrell, E. C.	4
Morris, Major Hon. G. H.	4
Mortimer, M. W.	1
Moseley, O. G.	3
Mulholland, Hon. C. H. G.	3
Mundy, G. E. Miller	5
Muntz, J. Oscar	2
Murphy, R. B.	2
Murray, J. Watson	1
Muskett, R. G. Hunter	1
Naper, Capt. W. L.	4
Neave, R.	2
Neave, S.	1
Neilson, Capt. W.	4
Nettlefold, E. J.	1
Newman, F.	4
Newry, Capt. Viscount	2
Newton, T. C.	2
Nicholas, H.	2
Nicholson, Lieut., R.N.	1
Nicholls, W. H. M.	1
Nickalls, Cecil P.	6
Nickalls, Morres	8
Nickalls, P. W.	9
North, Capt. A. K.	1
North, K. C.	2
North, J. T.	3
O'Dell, Major	2
O'Flaherty, B. J.	1
Ogilby, R. J. L.	3
O'Hara, Major C. K.	6
Oldrey, R. J. B.	5
Ollerhead, H.	1
Oppenheim, R. W.	2
O'Reilly, P. P.	8

NAME	HANDICAP
Ormrod, A. L.	3
Osborne, G.	1
Osborne, R. H.	4
Paget, T. Guy	3
Paget, Capt. A. E. S. L., M.V.O.	3
Paget, W. E.	4
Paget, Lord Victor	1
Palethorpe, H.	1
Palethorpe, J.	2
Palmes, E. W. E.	8
Palmes, G. St. Maur	2
Pankhurst, H. E. E.	2
Paravicini, C. de	4
Parsons, Capt. A. W.	2
Partridge, R. C.	2
Paton, Major	2
Paul, W.	4
Pawson, C. R.	2
Payne, J. W.	2
Pearce, J.	4
Pearson, Hon. B. C	3
Pearson, Hon. C	3
Pearson, Hon. G.	2
Pearson, Hon. W. H., M.P.	5
Pease, J. H.	2
Pease, W. E.	2
Pemberton, F. P. C.	2
Peñaranda, Duke of	7
Pender, H. P.	2
Penn, Capt. F. R.	5
Pepper, W.	1
Pepys, Capt. W.	2
Peyton, A. T.	2
Pickering, F.	2
Pickersgill, J.	3
Pigot-Moodie, G.	1
Pilkington, C. C.	3
Pilkington, M. C.	4
Pilkington, R. F.	2
Pinching, Capt. M. C. C.	5
Pitman, Major T. T.	5
Platt, H. E. A.	2
Polehampton, F. W.	2
Ponsonby, Capt. Hon. L.	3
Pooll, J. Batten	1
Portarlington, Earl of	2
Porter, H. C. M.	3
Porter, J. G.	5
Porter, Capt. M. C.	4
Powell, Major G. R.	2
Prevost, Major W.	2
Price, Aubrey	5
Price, Sir Francis Rose, Bart.	1
Price, Noel E.	5
Primrose, Hon. Neil, M.P.	2
Pritchard, W. H.	1
Puckle, P. C.	3
Pym, Capt. C. B.	2
Ramsden, E.	2
Rawle, A.	2
Rawle, A. H.	1
Rawle, W.	1
Rawlinson, A.	6
Reade, G. S.	6
Readman, J.	2
Reid, J. McC.	3
Rennie, Capt. G. A. P., D.S.O.	1
Reynolds, G. F.	4
Rhodes, G.	1
Ricardo, Major W. F.	4
Rice, H. C. Talbot	3
Rich, F.	8
Rich, Harry	6
Rich, Herbert T.	6
Richardson, E. H.	3
Richardson R. A.	2
Rickards, Major E.	1
Ritson, Colonel W. H.	2
Roark, T. I.	3
Roberts, Lieut.-Col. J. D. A.	2
Robinson, A. P.	2
Robinson, B. W.	3
Robinson, E. W.	1
Robinson, W. F.	2
Roche, C. H.	2
Rocksavage, Earl of	8
Rogers, P.	2
Rome, Capt. L.	5
Roper, Major	2
Rose, I. S. C.	2
Ross, D. J.	6
Rothschild, Evelyn de	4
Rotheram, E.	3
Rotheram, Major A. M.	5
Roxburghe, Duke of	8
Royden, T.	3
Rushton, H. L.	2
Russell, F. W.	6
Russell, Capt. Hamilton	3
Russell, R. Hamilton	2
Ruston, W.	1
Ryan, L. Morrogh	7

NAME	HANDICAP
Rycroft, A. H.	2
St. Clair, Capt. Hon. A. J. M.	1
St. John, Capt. H.	4
Sadleir-Jackson, Capt. L. W. de V., D.S.O.	8
Sanders, S. G.	2
Sandford, G. A.	4
San Miguel, J.	3
Santona, Duke of	5
Santos-Suarez, Joaquin	4
Santos-Suarez, José	4
Sassoon, P.	1
Saunders, H.	3
Savage, Lieut.-Col. Heyworth	1
Schrieber, Capt. C. S.	5
Schwabe, Clifford	2
Schwind, H.	4
Scott-Robson, E.	4
Scott-Robson, H.	6
Scott, A. J. L.	3
Scott, C. T.	4
Scott, H. S. L.	
Scott, Capt. Lord F.	3
Seymour, Capt. A. G.	2
Sewell, Capt. H. S.	2
Shackleton, J. W.	2
Shaw, F.	2
Shaw, J. F.	2
Sheppard, E. B.	6
Shirley, A. V.	3
Shirley, W. R.	2
Shrewsbury and Talbot, Earl of	4
Sidebottom, Percy	2
Siltzer, F. J.	2
Silvertop, W. A.	1
Simon, E.	1
Sloane, A. D.	3
Slocock, B.	4
Slocock, S.	3
Slocock, V.	5
Smith, C. Herbert	2
Smith, F. Riley	3
Smith, Ralph E.	1
Smith, W. Riley	1
Smithwick, A.	6
Soames, H. M.	5
Somers, Lord	4
Spain, H.M. The King of	4
Spurgeon, C. H.	3
Stafford, Marquess of	3
Stanley, Capt. Hon. A. F.	3
Stanley, Capt. Hon. O. H.	3
Stanley, H.	3
Stansfeld, Capt. T. W.	2
Starkey, J. H.	2
Stedall, C. Pemberton	1
Stedall, L. Pemberton	1
Steele, Capt. A. R.	2
Stern, F. C.	1
Stevenson, G.	1
Stewart, Capt. St. V. R.	5
Stoddard, L. E.	8
Stokes, A. V.	4
Storey, K. L.	4
Stourton, A.	4
Strickland, T. G.	1
Strutt, Capt. Hon. A. H.	4
Suart, A.	1
Sumner, G., Junr.	4
Sumner, G., Senr.	1
Summers, A. S. M.	2
Sutton, Capt. F. H.	6
Sutton, Herbert J.	6
Swetenham, Capt. F.	2
Talbot, H. E.	1
Tanner, Capt. H. O'S. F.	3
Targett, E.	5
Tate, A. Leonard	7
Taylor, Francis	3
Tempest, Edward	2
Teschemacher, C.	2
Thompson, Capt E. W.	2
Thomson, J. G. O.	3
Thornton, C. E.	1
Thynne, Ulric	5
Tollemache, E. D. H.	2
Tomkin, Major J. W. R.	3
Tomkinson, C. W.	2
Tomkinson, Capt. H. A.	8
Towers-Clark, W. T	1
Towse, Capt. H. B.	1
Trafford, Sir H. F. de, Bart.	4
Traill, J. A.	4
Tree, Arthur M.	4
Trench, J. A.	5
Trollope, C. C.	4
Turner, C. E.	2
Tweedmouth, Major Lord, M.V.O., D.S.O.	6
Tylden, J.	1
Tyrer, A.	3
Tyrer, O.	2

NAME	HANDICAP
Tyrrell, Capt. G. G. M.	3
Tyrrell, T. P.	1
Tyser, W. P.	3
Underwood, Major J. W.	2
Unthank, Capt. J. S.	3
Valentine, R.	3
Vallence, V. de V.	1
Vandeleur, Capt. H. S.	1
Van der Byl, Capt. C. F.	1
Verdon, F.	2
Vesey, Hon. T. E.	2
Viana, Marquis of	3
Villavieja, Marquis of	5
Wadams, H.	1
Wakefield, E.	3
Waldron, F. F.	1
Waller, Sir Francis, Bart	3
Wallis, W. D.	2
Wall, T. L.	1
Walton, W.	2
Waring, Capt. Holt	6
Warner, Colonel	1
Warner, C. J.	2
Warner, E. C. T.	2
Waterbury, J. M., Junr.	10
Waterbury, L.	10
Watkin, Major H. G.	2
Watson, A. C.	6
Watson, Donald	2
Watson, S. L.	5
Watt, A.	3
Watt, Capt. D. T.	1
Watt, S. A.	7
Waycott, Capt. E. W. I.	3
Weatherby, Capt. E. H	3
Weatherby, Capt. J. T.	4
Webb, Major F. D.	2
Weir, Capt. G. A.	1
Wells, Eugene	1
Welman, Major Harvey	2
Wemyss, M. J.	1
Westminster, Duke of	5
West, F.	3
Whaley, H. E.	4
White, F. G.	3
White, Capt. Holt	2
White, Hon. L. H.	2
Whitehead, R.	1
Whitworth, Harry	4
Wiart, Capt. A. C. de	2
Wiggin, C. R. H.	1
Wilkins, Capt.	2
Willes, A. S.	1
Willey, Vernon	2
Williams, V. D. S.	4
Wills, Capt.	5
Wilmot, A. M.	2
Wilmot, H. W.	2
Wilson, Bernard	1
Wilson, Capt. H. H., D.S.O.	8
Wilson, T.	1
Winans, J. W.	3
Winans, Paul	4
Winch, A. B.	1
Winterbottom, A. D.	3
Winterbottom, G.	2
Winterton, Earl	2
Winton, S. de	2
Winwood, Major	5
Withers, A.	1
Withers, Gordon	7
Withycombe, W.	4
Whitney, H. P.	10
Wodehouse, Lord	8
Wood, Capt.	1
Wood, Capt. H. F.	7
Wood, Capt. J. H.	3
Wood, Capt. Price	4
Woolcott, H. Percy	2
Wordsworth, J. L.	4
Wright, A.	1
Wyllie, Capt.	2
Wyndham, Hon. E. H.	1
Wyndham, Capt. Hon. E. S.	2
Wyndham, P. L.	4
Yardley, Lt.-Col. J. W.	3
Young, J. B.	2
Yousry Pasha	6
Yturbe, Miguel de	3

A LIST OF EIGHTY-TWO POLO-BRED PONIES NOW PLAYING POLO, OR THAT HAVE PLAYED IN THE LAST FEW YEARS

(Nine of these ponies appear on the list on pages 492–510 of the best ponies that have played in London during the last few years, viz. : Sailor, Attack, Gunshot, Nipcat, Springirl, Wildcroft, Sheen, Panama and Tubby.)

	PONY.	SIRE.	DAM.	BREEDER.	WHERE PLAYED.	REMARKS.
1	Acton	Gownboy (114)	———	J. Crowther Gwynn..	Cirencester ..	———
2	Attack	Muncaster ..	A pony..	———	London, Rugby, &c.	Sold in 1898 for 700 guineas. Played ten seasons. Played in International Matches 1902, and in four winning champion cups. Played by Messrs. Miller, Walter Jones, Sir W. Bass and others.
3	Barrister (late Quicktime)	Q.C. (G.S.B.)..	(451) Shakra .	Col. E. N. Henriques	Worcester Park ..	———
4	Bolton Abbey	North Rode Prince (Supp. 1904)	———	A. Auriol Barker ..	Worcester Park ..	———
5	Bouncing Pearl (Supp. 1906-7)	Rosewater (37) ..	(693) Bright Pearl ..	Sir Walter Gilbey .	Hurlingham, Ranelagh and Roehampton	Played in good matches by W. Balding; sold to go to France.
6	Bridegroom (Supp. 1901)	Eheu (219) ..	(84) Flirt ..	Sir H. F. de Trafford	Rugby, London ..	———
7	Bumpkin (Supp. 1902)	Mootrub (32) .	(1212) Mrs. Jack ..	Rev. D. B. Montefiore	Worcester Park ..	———
8	Camelia (Supp. 1905-6)	Eheu (219) ..	(1212) Mrs Jack .	Rev. D. B. Montefiore	Worcester Park ..	———
9	Columbine (Supp. 1903)	Eheu (219) ..	(451) Shakra ..	Col. E. N. Henriques	———	———
10	Coming Dawn (Supp. 1906)	Mark For'ard (G.S.B.)	(611) Early Dawn ..	Tresham Gilbey ..	London ..	———
11	Dokhal	Huzzor (21) ..	Beauty (10) ..	T. E Brandt ..	London, Stoke d'Abernon &c. ..	Played in winning team Country Clubs Junior Championship, 1909.
12	Earl Marco	Bold Marco ..	Early Dawn ..	Tresham Gilbey ..	Essex ..	———
13	Emerald..	Sandiway (121) ..	———	Sir John Barker ..	Market Harborough ..	———
14	Flashlight (Supp. 1901)	Edward the Confessor	(283) Lerra ..	Miss H. Tyrrell ..	West Somerset &c. ...	———

A LIST OF POLO-BRED PONIES—*continued.*

	PONY.	SIRE.	DAM.	BREEDER.	WHERE PLAYED.	REMARKS.
15	Flash Lightning	———	Summer Lightning	Sir John Barker	London	———
16	Flo (Supp. 1904)	Sandiway (121)	(1175) Florence	Sir John Barker	Rugby	———
17	Friday	Sir Robert (41)	(50) Cuddington	Sir H. F. de Trafford	Stansted	———
18	Ginger (Supp. 1902)	Turgot	(234) Polly Perkins	R. Airth Richardson	Leamington, Stratford-on-Avon	———
19	Greek	Sandiway (121)	(510) Greek Girl	Sir John Barker	London	———
20	Greek Boy	Sandiway (121)	(510) Greek Girl	Sir John Barker	Hutton	———
21	Grey Pony	Grey Friar	A polo pony belonging to W. Astor	———	Rugby	Own sister to Toyshop.
22	Gunshot	Buckshot	A pony	———	London, Rugby, &c.	Still playing. Has already played eleven seasons. Is own brother to Nipcat.
23	Harrow	Rosewater (37)	(1396) Harriet	Tresham Gilbey	London	Owned by Mr. Wilkins.
24	Hill Crest	Springhill (44)	(934) Confidential	Sir H. F. de Trafford	Hutton	———
25	Jew Boy (358)	Stowmarket (G.S.B.)	(631) Jew	Sir John Barker	Wembley	———
26	King of Diamonds (Supp. 1906)	Caliph	(1619) Rose Diamond	Hon. G. Savile	Worcester Park	———
27	Kiss-me-Quick	Rosewater (37)	(504) Serf Belle	Sir John Barker	Hutton, Moreton Morrell, London	Sold at 1905 sale of Sir John Barker as Bella Rose, subsequently renamed Sub Rosa, and afterwards Kiss-me-Quick. Played by L. Carr and C. T. Garland.
28	Laurier Rose	Rosewater (37)	(688) Bai	Hon. Mrs. Ives	India	———
29	Lottery (Supp. 1905-6)	Lucky Lad (Supp. 1902-3)	(630) Jeanie	W. Ferrier-Kerr	Devonshire	———
30	(1600) Lucky Girl	The Bey (108)	(544) Luck	G. Norris Midwood	Midilewood, West Africa	———
31	Lucky Lad	Rudheath (182)	(544) Luck	G. Norris Midwood	London	Played by Sir C. Lowther.
32	Maiden	Mark For'ard	Spinster	———	Ayr, London, &c.	———
33	Marquis	Sandiway (121)	(975) Lady Polo	Sir John Barker	International Matches, Hurlingham and at Hutton	Played by L. Carr, Capt H. Wilson, and A. Grisar.
34	Mayleaf	Bold Marco	Ivy	———	Rugby	———
35	Midsummer Night	Blakelaw (G.S.B.)	(940) Dream	Miss Imogen Collier	Plymouth; N. Devon	———
36	Nimbler	Mark For'ard	Nimble	Sir John Barker	———	———
37	Nimrod	Rosewater (37)	(220) Nimble	Sir John Barker	London, Cambridge and Worcester Park	———
38	Nipcat	Buckshot	A pony	———	London	Played ten seasons and in five winning champion cups, and in International Matches, 1902.

A LIST OF POLO-BRED PONIES—*continued.*

	PONY.	SIRE.	DAM.	BREEDER.	WHERE PLAYED.	REMARKS.
39	North Rode Fawn (Supp. 1903-4-6)	Lo Ben (223)	(950) Gilly	G. Norris Midwood ..	Catterick	——
40	Ormie (Supp. 1901-4)	Rosewater (37) ..	(1209) Miss Ormie ..	Tresham Gilbey ..	London	——
41	Otto (365)	Rosewater (37) ..	(614) Fine Fleur ..	Lord Blyth	Middlewood; India	——
42	Panama	Mootrub (32).. ..	Phyllis..	Capt. Ashton Case ..	Cirencester..	Has been played for many years by Sidney Mason.
43	Paul Pry	Sandiway (121) ..	(986) Meddlesome ..	Sir John Barker ..	London	——
44	Pickles	Y. Hermit (G.S.B.)..	(234) Polly Perkins ..	R. Airth Richardson..	Leamington	——
45	Portia (Supp. 1901) ..	Q.C. (G.S.B.).. ..	(451) Shakra	Col. E. N. Henriques	——	——
46	Q. E. D...	Schoolmaster (233) ..	——	F. R. Hill	Ludlow	——
47	Quicksilver (Supp. 1903)	Sandiway (121) ..	(1022) Silvia	Sir John Barker ..	London	——
48	Rachel (Supp. 1904-5).. ..	Mark Fo'ard (G.S.B.)	(631) Jew	Sir John Barker ..	London, India	——
49	Ranelagh (Supp. 1901-2-3) ..	Edward the Confessor (G.S.B.)	(664) Romany ..	Miss Tyrrell	London, Rugby, &c.	——
50	Red Light (Supp. 1902) ..	Edward the Confessor (G.S.B.)	(283) Lerra	Miss Tyrrell	West Somerset, &c.	——
51	(1618) Rose	Sandiway (121) ..	(665) Rosebrecon ..	Sir John Barker ..	Hutton	——
52	Rosy Dawn (Supp. 1904) ..	Rosewater (37) ..	(611) Early Dawn ..	Tresham Gilbey ..	London	Played by Capt. G. Bellville.
53	Royal Flight (370)	Birmingham Royal (127)	(615) First Flight ..	Keynsham Stud ..	Worcester Park	——
54	Rugby	Mark Fo'ard (G.S.B.)	(1447) Santa Romona	Sir John Barker ..	——	——
55	Sailor	Lurgan	A polo pony and racing pony belonging to Capt. Featherston-haugh	——	London, &c.	Foaled in 1900. Played by Captain E. D. Miller in 1894. Sold by auction for 750 guineas in 1898. Played in winning team Champion Cup, 1896 and 1899; has already played seventeen seasons, and is still playing.
56	Scandal (Supp. 1902)	Eben (219)	(934) Confidential ..	C. Howard Taylor ..	London	——
57	(1450) Schoolmistress ..	Schoolmaster (233) ..	——	E. Griffiths	Cirencester	——
58	Secret	Chancery	A pony..	Walter S. Brown ..	Rugby	——
59	Sheen	Mootrub (32).. ..	Phyllis..	J. Adamthwaite ..	London	Sold twice for £500; is now in America. Phyllis was a well-bred, active 14·1 pony.
60	Silver King	Sandiway (121) ..	(573) Silvertail ..	Sir John Barker ..	Cirencester..	——
61	(1021) Silversand	Sandiway (121) ..	(573) Silvertail ..	Sir John Barker ..	Catterick and other Yorkshire Clubs	- - -
62	Silverton (see Tubby).. ..					

A LIST OF POLO-BRED PONIES—*continued.*

PONY.	SIRE.	DAM.	BREEDER.	WHERE PLAYED.	REMARKS.
63 Sinbad	Mootrub (32)	Laili (G.S B.)	Rev. D. B. Montefiore	Worcester Park	——
64 Snapshot	Mark For'ard	Nimble	Sir John Barker	London, &c.	Played by Auriol Baker.
65 Sorcerer	Magic (28)	(248) Red Rag	G. H. Pilkington	Liverpool, London, &c.	——
66 Spinning Wheel (Supp. 1901)	Sandiway (121)	(696) Catherine Wheel	Tresham Gilbey	London	——
67 Springirl	Spring Hill	A polo pony of John Watson	Capt. Beatty	London, Rugby, &c.	Played for the last five years by the Duke of Peñaranda.
68 Spring Lightning (Supp. 1903-5)	Sandiway (121)	(726) Lightning	Sir John Barker	London	——
69 Starlight II.	The Roan (thoroughbred horse)	Starlight I.	Marquis of Villavieja	London, Rugby	Played in all the Madrid Team's matches for many years by Marquis Villavieja and E. de Escandon.
70 Sultan	Huzzor (21)	Polka (741)	F. G. Trollope	London	Played by C. C. Trollope in winning team Country Clubs' Junior Championship, 1909.
71 Summer Lightning (Supp. 1902)	Sandiway (121)	(726) Lightning	Sir John Barker	——	Played by the Comte de Madre's Team in the Tiger matches for the last three years.
72 Sword of Honour	Galahad (G.S.B.)	(1168) Diamond	Earl of Leitrim	London and Rugby	——
73 Tartlet	Mark For'ard	Eau de Rose	Sir John Barker	——	——
74 Thames	Rosewater (37)	(15) Berkshire	Sir H. de Trafford	Cirencester	Played in Madrid Team. Killed in railway accident.
75 The Judge	Hawkstone II.(G.S.B.)	(283) Lerra	Miss Tyrrell	London, Curragh and Worcester Park	——
76 Toyshop	Grey Friar	A polo pony of W. Astor	——	——	Played by Lord Lucas.
77 Tubby (late Silverton)	Sandiway (121)	(573) Silvertail	Sir John Barker	International Matches at Hurlingham, and at Hutton	——
78 Water Hen	Merry Matchmaker	Watercress	——	Moreton Morrell	Played by C. T. Garland.
79 Weatherby	Grey Dawn (18)	——	Earl of Harrington	London	——
80 Wildcroft	——	——	——	——	Bought at Spring Show, Islington, 1908, out of a class for Polo-bred ponies. Lent to F. Freake, International Matches, 1909.
81 (1645) Wild Duck	Sandiway (121)	(626) Hillduck	Sir John Barker	London	——
82 (1467) Wishes Fulfilled	Schoolmaster (233)	(615) First Flight	Keynsham Stud Co.	Worcester Park	——

LIST OF THE BEST PONIES

THAT I HAVE KNOWN IN TWENTY YEARS OF ENGLISH POLO

THIS does not profess to be a comprehensive list of all the best ponies that have played at Hurlingham from 1890-1910, but is merely a list of the best ponies that I can remember having played or seen play in that time.

Analysing the breed of these ponies, I find that there are 45 English, 112 Irish, 48 English or Irish, 1 Scotch, 13 Argentines, 5 Californians, 4 other North Americans, 2 Canadians, 2 Arabs, 2 Syrians, 1 Egyptian, and 1 Barb. Among them there are at least 50 ponies which, if not in the Stud Book, are practically thoroughbred.

There are 12 ponies known to be polo-bred; probably there are very many more, as the chances are that most of the English and Irish ponies are out of ponies by thoroughbred horses. One hundred and thirty-six of these ponies have been at one time or another our property; and I have not mentioned one pony that I have not played with or against. I have personally ridden more than 150 of them. Very probably I have left out many ponies that are just as good or better than some of those included, and perhaps there are some not worthy of a place in this distinguished company; but I do not think I have left out many that have really made names for themselves in the English Polo world during the last twenty years.

As regards the highest prices these ponies have fetched, the record was 750 gs. paid for one pony.

2	ponies realised . .	£750 each.
4	,, ,, . .	£600 ,,
26	,, ,,	between £500 and £600 each.
42	,, ,, ,,	£400 and £500 ,,

This gives a total of £34,550 for 74 ponies, or an average of £466 apiece. Other ponies may have fetched big prices without my knowledge, but as far as these figures given go they are accurate.

PONY.	COLOUR	WEIGHT.	BREED.	REMARKS.
Acetylene	br. m.	up to 14 stone	Irish..	Ridden for several years by Captain Herbert Wilson.
Ajax	bl. g.	,, 14 ,,	Irish..	Played by Captain E. D. Miller in Champion Cup, 1909, and by Lord Dalmeny since.
Antic	b. m.	,, 12 ,,	Irish..	Bought by Marquis Villavieja from Lord Harrington in 1897, and ridden by the former for three years.
Area Bell	b. m.	,, 12 ,,	Believed to be thoroughbred. Irish.	Played by the Duc de Guiche for the last five years.
Ariel	b. m.	,, 14 ,,	Irish..	Played by J. McCann for several seasons. Now the property of the Duke of Westminster.

PONY.	COLOUR	WEIGHT.	BREED.	REMARKS.
Arthur	ch. g.	up to 15 stone	By Passion Flower English. See Fig. 103.	The winner of more prizes and championships at Hurlingham, Olympia and elsewhere than any other pony from 1908 to 1910, when the property of J. Gouldsmith. Became and died in 1910 the property of Lord Dalmeny.
Athanasia	b. m.	,, 14 ,,	Irish. Bought in Kildare.	Played by Cecil Nickalls in the international matches, 1903. Subsequently the property of the Duke of Westminster.
Attack	br. m.	,, 13 ,,	By Munchausen out of a pony. English.	Sold in 1898 by auction for 700 gs. Played in Rugby team in many winning tournaments, and in the international matches of 1902, when the property of Walter Jones. Played for 11 seasons. I rode a filly of hers in 1902, but she was not much good.
Balada	b. m	,, 13 ,,	Irish. Practically thoroughbred.	Played by W. S. Buckmaster in Champion Cup of 1908, and by H. P. Whitney in international matches, 1909.
Ballerina	ch. m.	,, 14 ,,	Thoroughbred ..	Played for three years by A. de las Casas. Now in America.
Baltrasa	gr. m.	,, 13 ,,	Irish. . . .	Played for the last three years by I. Bell.
Baron	br. g.	,, 12 ,,	Argentine . . .	Played for many years by E. de Escandon, and by Lord Wodehouse in first international match, 1909.
Bayleaf	b. m.	,, 13 ,,	Nearly thoroughbred Irish.	Played for the last ten seasons by Lord Shrewsbury, and by others of the Rugby team in many champion cups. Bayleaf is still fit and well.
Bay Queen	b. m.	,, 14 ,,	Irish	Played by E. B. Sheppard for eight seasons
Beauty	br. m.	—	Bred in Exmoor.	Bought as a five year old near Colchester, in 1887, for £50, by Major K. MacLaren, who played her in the winning (Freebooters') team of Hurlingham Champion Cup, 1887, and in the 18th Hussars' team that won the Inter-Regimental at Hurlingham, 1892, 1894, 1895; the All-Ireland Open Cup, 1891, 1893, and 1896, and the All-Ireland Regimental, 1892, 1895, and 1896. In 1896 Major MacLaren took this wonderful little pony to India, and played her there two seasons.
Bell	br. m.	,, 13 ,,	—	Bought in 1891 from the Peats by the Marquis Villavieja. Played two seasons with the Peats, six with Marquis Villavieja, and three with F. de Yturbe.
Ben	br. g.	,, 15 ,,	Argentine . ..	Played for the last four years by the Duke of Arion.
Bendigo	br. g	,, 14 ,,	Canadian See Fig. 125	Played for many years from 1896 by W. S. Buckmaster and subsequently by H. P. Whitney. Still alive.
Best Wishes	b. m.	,, 13 ,,	Thoroughbred . .	The property of the Duke of Westminster. No faster pony playing now.

PONY.	COLOUR	WEIGHT.	BREED.	REMARKS.
Black Bella	bl. m.	up to 14 stone	Thoroughbred. See Fig. 50.	Said to have been bought out of a cart for £15. She first made a reputation when the property of Lord Charles Bentinck, from whom I bought her and sold her to Col. Fenwick, who rode her for many years.
Black Watch.. ..	bl. g.	,, 12 ,,	Irish..	Ridden two seasons by Lord Dalmeny. Now the property of the Duke of Peñaranda.
Blue Blood	br. g.	,, 14 ,,	Thoroughbred	A winner of pony races. Ridden by W. S. Buckmaster in 1902, and since then by Walter Jones and other members of the Rugby team. Now the property of C. D. Miller. Has played about ten seasons.
Blue Sleeve	gr. m.	,, 13 ,,	Irish, supposed to have some Arab blood. See Fig. 99.	This pony and P. W. Nickalls started polo together in 1896. She never missed a match for him till 1910, which was her last season. She shared the distinction with Charmer of playing in the international matches of 1902 and 1909. Her owner always rode her three tens in an important match.
Blue Star	b. m.	,, 12 ,,	Thoroughbred	This pony had nearly as good a record as Blue Sleeve, for she started in the same way with Cecil Nickalls in 1897, and played in all the same matches till 1909, when she was shot as she would not breed.
Bonnie Lassie ..	bl. m.	,, 13 ,,	Irish..	Played by me in 1906, and since then by Captain Jaubert.
Boreas	br. g.	,, 13 ,,	English	The property of the Marquis of Viana. One of the best and fastest ponies in Spain.
Bridesmaid	gr. m.	,, 15 ,,	Irish. See Fig 92.	Played by F. Hargreaves for three years, and then sold to America.
Buckingham.. ..	b. m.	,, 13 ,,	Thoroughbred	Played by me in Champion Cup, 1903, and for some years afterwards by Cecil Nickalls and C. T. Garland.
Buttons	ch. g.	,, 15 ,,	——	Lent by F. Bellville to P. W. Nickalls for international matches, 1909. Now the property of the Duke of Roxburghe.
Cablegram	ch. g.	,, 14 ,,	Australian	A winner of many races in Australia. Now the property of Count de Madre.
Camilla	b. m.	,, 13 ,,	——	Ridden by Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson, and subsequently by the Duke of Westminster. Played for ten seasons.
Carte de Visite ..	b. m.	,, 14 ,,	Thoroughbred	A racing pony. Sold at the Spring Hill auction in 1898 for 60 gs. Ridden for two seasons by Colonel de Lisle.
Chamberlayne ..	ch. g.	,, 14 ,,	Argentine	Ridden for the last three seasons by C. T. Garland.
Charlton..	ch. m.	,, 15 ,,	Thoroughbred. Scotch. See Fig. 45.	A racing pony bred in Scotland. Ridden for many years by the late W. J. Drybrough.

PONY.	COLOUR	WEIGHT.	BREED.	REMARKS.
Charmer..	b. m.	up to 13 stone	By Talisman ex Brandy (a winner on the flat). Irish. See Fig 31.	Bought by me in Ireland in 1896. Sold by auction at Spring Hill for 610 gs. Has never missed a match for the Rugby team when required in the last 14 years. I rode her in the Rugby tournament of 1910, and except that she has lost her pace to some extent, she is as good as ever she was. Charmer played in the international matches of 1902 and 1909. She is still the property of Walter Jones.
Chatterbox	b. m.	,, 11 ,,	Argentine	The property of E. de Rothschild.
Chello	b. g.	,, 12 ,,	Irish. Practically thoroughbred.	This is still one of the best known ponies in England or Ireland, and is the property of A. Rotheram, who has played him for about eight seasons.
Chicane	br. m.	,, 13 ,,	Irish. By Chicago, dam by Paddy.	The property of H.M. King Alfonso.
Chieftain	br. g.	,, 13 ,,	Argentine . .	Imported by A. Stourton. Sold by us to C Garland Carried C. P. Nickalls in all big matches for several seasons, and finally broke his back while playing at Hurlingham. One of the best Argentines ever imported, and perhaps the fastest.
Cinderella	br. m.	—	See Fig. 100.	Played by R. Grenfell for five years. Sold to August Belmont. Carried M. Waterbury in both international matches, 1909.
Cinders	gr. m.	,, 13 ,,	Irish. Practically thoroughbred.	Ridden by W. S. Buckmaster, 1906 and 1907. Sold to H. P. Whitney, who owns her still. Is generally ridden by D. Milburn.
Cobnut	ch. m.	,, 13 ,,	By The Cob. Practically thoroughbred. Bred in Devonshire.	Ridden by J. Gouldsmith, and sold by him to H. P. Whitney. Played by M. Waterbury in the international matches, 1909.
Cobra	ch. m.	,, 12 ,,	Argentine	The property of J. Santos Suarez.
Colonel	ch. g.	,, 14 ,,	—	Ridden for several seasons by Waldorf Astor, and subsequently by J. Pearce.
Conceit	ch. m.	,, 13 ,,	By Brag out of a thoroughbred. mare. Bred in Northamptonshire. See Fig. 54.	Ridden for many years by Lord Shrewsbury, and by other members of the Rugby team.
Conover	—	—	Texan	The property of H. P. Whitney. Played by M. Waterbury in the international matches, 1909.
Cottontail	b. g.	,, 14 ,	Irish. See Fig. 101.	The best pony H. P. Whitney has ever owned. He was his first string in the international matches. I once went to buy this pony from Lawrence McCreery, with a commission to give £600 for him, but that very morning he had fallen down and smashed his knees.
Cuervo	bl. g.	,, 14 ..	Argentine	Ridden for the last seven years by E. de Escandon.

PONY.	COLOUR	WEIGHT.	BREED.	REMARKS.
Cyclops	b. g.	up to 14 stone	By Awfully Jolly out of a polo pony.	Bred by Lord Harrington, and ridden by him for many years. This was a marvellously good one-eyed pony, but he came to grief at last on the Dublin ground in a very bad smash, owing to a collision on his blind side, which was the direct cause of the rule forbidding one-eyed ponies to play.
Dainty	b. m.	,, 15 ,,	Irish..	Ridden by Sir H. de Trafford for six seasons, and previously by W. J. Drybrough and Capt. H. Steeds
Dairy Maid	b. m.	,, 15 ,,	Irish..	Ridden for three seasons by Capt. Lloyd, then by the Duke of Roxburghe. Now the property of Lord Ashby St. Ledgers.
Dancing Girl.. ..	b. m.	,, 14 ,,	Thoroughbred	One of the few good ponies playing in the old days against the Peats. She belonged to T. Kennedy, and was difficult to ride, but a wonderful performer in his hands.
Dauntless	b. m.	,, 13 ,,	Irish..	Played by I. Bell.
Daylight	ch. m.	,, 12 ,,	Irish..	Ridden for six seasons by Cecil Nickalls. Played in the international matches of 1902.
Dazzle	ch. m.	,, 13 ,,	Irish. See Fig. 146.	Played for the last four seasons by A. Grisar, and by myself in many matches.
Dearest	ch. m.	,, 13 ,,	——	Trained by A. Rawlinson. I bought her from him and sold her to Col. Fenwick, who played her for many years.
Discretion	b. m.	,, 13 ,,	Irish..	The property of Lord Stafford.
Doreen	ch. m.	,, 12 7 ,,	Bred in Devonshire ..	A very smart light-weight pony. The property of H.M. King Alfonso.
Durris	b. m.	,, 13 ,,	Irish..	The property of the Duke of Peñaranda.
Dynamite	b. m.	,, 13 ,,	See Fig. 47.	Perhaps the most celebrated pony that lived before 1895. It was on her that J. Peat used to make his most sensational runs. She was bought for about 450 gs. at his sale by W. H. Walker, but she was never much use after the rule came in, in 1894, to the effect that periods of play were continuous for ten minutes. Before 1894 a pony might be changed whenever the ball went out of play, and all the other players had to wait, the time being taken off. In those days a match lasted nearly two hours.
Elastic	br. m.	,, 13 ,,	Irish..	Played by Gerald Hardy in the winning team of the Champion Cup, 1894, 1895 & 1896. Bought from him by us, and sold in 1898 at the first Spring Hill sale for 550 gs. to the late Lord Kensington
Elstow	br. m.	,, 13 ,,	Practically thoroughbred.	The first really tip-top pony owned by Lord Shrewsbury, who bought her from Mr. Rawlinson in 1895. He played her for many years, and then bred from her.
Energy	ch. m.	,, 13 ,,	Practically thoroughbred. Irish.	Purchased by Capt. Lloyd in 1910, for the English team. Winner of championship at Hurlingham, and several other prizes.

PONY.	COLOUR	WEIGHT.	BREED.	REMARKS.
Evy	gr. m.	up to 13 stone	Irish..	First made a reputation in the 12th Lancers, and subsequently ridden for many years by F. M. Freake.
Excellite..	ch. m.	,, 13 ,,	Practically thoroughbred. Irish.	Made her reputation when ridden by Capt. Hunter, 4th D. Gds. Bought for the English team in 1910.
Fairy Blast	ch. m.	,, 13 ,,	Thoroughbred	Bought by us from Hon. O. Hastings and sold to Lord Shrewsbury, who rode her for many years, and often lent her to other members of the Rugby team.
Fitz..	ch. g.	,, 15 ,,	Irish. Was bred for a hunter. His own brother was 16.1.	I bought him from a farmer in Ballinasloe fair and sold him to E. B. Sheppard. Bought by us from E. B. Sheppard and sold to Col. Fenwick, who rode him for many years, and through the campaign in South Africa. He won the championship at Hurlingham in 1896, and many other prizes.
Flexible	dun m.	,, 12 ,,	Irish..	Sold by us to the late Lord Ava. Subsequently the property of Capt. Holford, the late Capt. Le Gallais, and for many years of the Duke of Westminster. She played 15 seasons.
Flirt..	b. m.	,, 15 ,,	Irish..	Perhaps the best pony ever owned by Sir H. de Trafford, which is saying a good deal, as he used to ride nothing but the best that money could buy. She had formerly belonged to W. J. Drybrough and Capt. Steeds. She went to the stud.
Florence..	ch. m.	,, 12 ,,	——	Bought by Marquis Villavieja in 1891 from F. Mildmay for £250, an enormous price in those days, and played by him for 6 seasons.
Florence..	b. m.	,, 14 ,,	——	Sold at the Spring Hill sale for 400 gs., and subsequently purchased for £500 by the late Hon. R. Ward.
Follow Me	b. m.	—	Californian. See Fig. 108.	One of the very best American ponies that ever came to England, and in the very top class among the best English ponies. She carried W. McCreery for about ten seasons, and was lent to the American team for the international matches of 1902.
Fortune	br. g.	,, 13 ,,	Irish..	Ridden in all matches by Lord Shrewsbury for eight years, and often lent by him to other members of the Rugby team. This pony, now dead, I bought in 1899 from S. Watt.
Freebooter	br. g.	,, 13 ,,	——	One of four ponies bought by Marquis Villavieja in 1891 from the Peats for £1,000 the four.
Fritz	ch. g.	—	Irish..	The best pony ever owned by the late John Watson. I once saw him play Fritz for the whole of a match in the Phœnix Park, except for 15 minutes. He used to play in a snaffle. He died about 1894.

PONY.	COLOUR	WEIGHT.	BREED.	REMARKS.
Gaylad	b. g.	up to 14 stone	—	Arthur Peat's best pony; ridden by him at back for many years.
Gold..	ch. g.	,, 15 ,,	Believed to be thoroughbred. See Fig. 49.	A wonderfully handsome pony, ridden by Sir H. de Trafford for many years. A winner of many prizes in the show ring, and of many pony races.
Golden Girl	ch. m.	,, 12 ,,	Nearly thoroughbred. Argentine.	Ridden by Captain Jenner in many good matches in 1909 and 1910.
Gozo	br. g.	,, 14 ,,	Argentine	One of the fastest ponies now playing; the property of R. Grenfell, who lent him to H. Rich in the second international match, 1909.
Grey Dawn	gr. h.	,, 14 ,,	Arab..	An extraordinary weight carrying Arab, ridden by the late T. Kennedy till his death in 1893, and subsequently by Lord Harrington. He split a pastern at Rugby about 1897 and went to the stud.
Grey Lady	gr. m.	,, 15 ,,	Australian thoroughbred.	Ridden for many years by Major Neil Haig. No much better pony ever played. She could carry her owner's welter weight, and beat most of the light weights.
Greyling..	ch. g.	,, 14 ,,	By Grey Leg. Bred in Cheshire.	I bought this pony from A. Tyrer and sold him to Walter Jones; he is now the property of H. P. Whitney, and carried D. Milburn in the international matches
Greyling..	gr. g.	,, 14 ,,	Californian thoroughbred.	Lent by Capt. Hon. F. Guest to P. W. Nickalls in the international matches. Now the property of the Duke of Roxburghe.
Grouse	br. g.	,, 13 ,,	Irish..	Ridden by Capt. W. H. Lambton for the last ten seasons, and often lent to the Rugby team in their big matches.
Gunshot	br. g.	,, 12 ,,	By Buckshot out of a pony bred in Co. Sligo.	Ridden for the last eleven seasons by Capt. W. H. Lambton, and often lent to the Rugby team in their big matches. Own brother to Nipcat.
Gwendoline	gr. m.	,, 14 ,,	English	Perhaps the best pony H.M. King Alfonso has owned up to the present. When G. A. Miller played her in Spain in 1909 he thought her one of the best ponies living.
Happy Jack	b. g.	,, 12 ,,	—	Ridden by R. Emmett for many years.
Harkaway	b. g.	,, 15 ,,	Bred in Devonshire ..	I sold this pony in 1909. I thought him the best pony I played in 1910. He is only seven years old in 1911 and is the property of R. McGrath. I bid £500 for him in 1910 on commission without success.
Hill Crest	br. g.	,, 13 ,,	By Spring Hill out of Confidential. Bred by Sir H. de Trafford. Polo bred on both sides. Spring Hill was 14.1 (by Rugby, out of Octagon).	Ridden for many years by Lord Portarlington. Trained by L. Carr.
Hysterics	ch. m.	,, 14 ,,	Irish..	Played by Lord Shrewsbury for the last three seasons.

PONY.	COLOUR	WEIGHT.	BREED.	REMARKS.
In and Out	br. m.	up to 12 stone	Irish thoroughbred ..	Played for many years in the Rugby team by Walter Jones and G. A. Miller.
Jack	bl. g.	,, 14 ,,	English	This pony is still playing. He first made a name with the late Lord William Bentinck in the winning team of the Inter-Regimental Tournament in 1893. He was subsequently owned by us; by E. Ezra; for many years by F. Menzies, and latterly by the Marquis Villavieja, who sold him in 1910 at the age of 19 or 20.
Jack	b. g	,, 15 ,,	Irish..	The property of J. McCann, and lent by him to P. W. Nickalls for the International matches, 1909. He won the prize in 1908 & 1909 in Dublin for the best pony in Ireland.
Jack	b. g	,, 15 ,,	—	Ridden for the last three years by I. Bell.
Jack-in-the-Box .	b. g.	,, 14 ,,	English. See Fig. 93.	A wonderful pony. Ridden by G. A. Miller in the winning team of the Champion Cup of 1899. Sold to Colonel Fenwick, who played him for many years and then gave him to H. Drage, who played him till he was 28 years old. He is believed to have played polo for 17 or 18 seasons. He won many pony races when the property of P. Bullivant.
Johnnie	b. g.	,, 13 ,,	— —	Ridden for the last three seasons by the Duke de Vizeu, and often lent to me. Now the property of Count de la Maza.
Jolly Girl	ch. m.	,, 13 ,,	—	Ridden for the last three seasons by the Duke of Alba, and by his brother.
Jovial	b. m.	,, 14 ,,		Ridden for many years by Captain H. Wilson. The first really good pony he owned.
J. W.	br. m	—	Irish..	Played by G. A. Miller in winning team Champion Cup of 1898, and then sold to Monro Walker.
Kettle	b. m	,, 12 ,,	—	This pony was a marvel. She was one of the four bought from the Peats for £1,000 by the Marquis Villavieja, and carried him for eight seasons.
Kollulu	b. g.	,, 13 ,,	Argentine .	Played by F. de Yturbe and by other members of the Madrid team for three years.
Lady Bird	br. m	,, 15 ,,	Irish. .	Played for four seasons by Hugh Wilson in Ireland, and subsequently by Col. Fenwick, and by Walter Jones and other members of the Rugby team.
Lady Day	ch. m.	,, 14 ,,	Irish . .	She first made her name with Lord Southampton, who played her in the winning team of the Champion Cup in 1894, 1895 and 1896. Lord Waterford then bought her, and she remained for years one of the best ponies in the Blues.
Lady Day	ch. m.	,, 15 ,,	Irish. . .	We bought her in Ireland and sold her to the Duke of Westminster, who played her for years, and often lent her to me.

PONY.	COLOUR	WEIGHT.	BREED.	REMARKS.
Lady Grey	gr. m.	up to 14 stone	Irish. See Fig. 86.	Sold at our Spring Hill sale in 1898 for 400 gs. to Capt. Spender Clay, who sold her when he left the 2nd Life Guards to Sir George Prescott. I believe she is still playing. 1910 was her thirteenth season.
Lady Pat	b. m.	,, 12 ,,	Thoroughbred. Irish. By Shillelagh	Played for six seasons by Capt. Jenner.
Langosta	b. g.	,, 12 ,,	Argentine	Played in all the winning matches of the Rugby team in 1897, 1898 and 1899.
Lapwing..	gr. m.	,, 14 ,,	Irish..	Played by C. T. Garland for several years. Now in America. Bought by us in Carlow.
Larky	br. g.	,, 14 ,,	—	A winner of many championships and other prizes in the show ring The property of J. Gouldsmith.
Las Armas	dun g.	,, 14 ,,	Argentine	Played by me in Champion Cup in 1904. Played by my brother, C. D. Miller, in Champion Cup, 1905, and by P. W. Nickalls in the winning team of 1906, and ever since in all matches.
La Souris	gr. m.	,, 14 ,,	Irish..	Played for several seasons by Sir James Dale. Bought at Tattersall's by L. E. Stoddard. Played in international matches, 1909. Died on the polo ground in America, September, 1909.
La Tosca	ch. m.	,, 11 ,,	Irish..	Ridden by the Duke of Peñaranda for the last five years.
Letty Lind	ch. m.	—	Irish..	Played by Sidney Mason for the last four years.
Lilly	gr. m.	,, 14 ,,	Irish..	Sold by John Watson to Capt. Holford, 7th Hussars.
Little Lady	br. m.	,, 13 ,,	Australian	The property of Count de Madre.
Little Marv	b. m	,, 14 ,,	Irish..	Bought by us in Ireland. Sold to Walter Jones, who sold her to August Belmont. She appeared again in England in 1909, to carry M. Waterbury. She was considered, in the American team, only second to Cottontail.
Little Playmate ..	br. m.	,, 13 ,,	Irish. Practically thoroughbred.	Bought by us in North of Ireland when five years old. Played by Sir William Bass for eight seasons. Bought by Lord Alastair Innes-Ker in 1910, and played by him in the winning team of Inter-Regimental Tournament of that year.
Lolo..	b. m.	,, 12 ,,	Thoroughbred. By Clarion out of Lolotte, a grand-daughter of Hermit.	Carried the Marquis of Villavieja for ten seasons, from 1898 to 1908.
Lorna Doone.. ..	bl. m.	,, 12 ,,	Practically thoroughbred. See Fig. 88.	Played five seasons with Captain Jenner. I once bid on commission £800 for her without success.
Lucille	b. m.	,, 12 ,,	Irish. Thoroughbred..	Ridden for the last five years by the Duc de Guiche. He bought her from me in 1906.

PONY.	COLOUR	WEIGHT.	BREED.	REMARKS.
Luna	b. m.	up to 13 stone	Irish. See Fig. 41.	Trained by Colonel Wood, and sold by him to Capt. Henderson, 8th Hussars. The easiest and in some ways the best and most honest pony I ever rode. I sold her to Walter Jones in 1896. She played for the Rugby team in all their matches for nine years. In the five Champion Cups that we won I played her for three periods of ten minutes in each match. She carried my brother, G. A. Miller, in the international matches of 1902, and is now at Sir John Barker's stud.
Mademoiselle .	gr. m.	,, 15 ,,	By Loved One out of Madame Angot, by Munster Blazer, grandam by Woodpecker, by Birdcatcher Practically thorough bred	This was an instance of the finest breeding possible. This mare was thoroughbred except for a stain far back on the dam's side In appearance she was a weight carrying hunter in miniature She was bred by Fitzgerald, of Sligo, who rode her to victory in the Irish County Cup of 1894 and 1895. W. J. Drybrough gave him £400 for her in Ireland, and at the sale after his death, Count de Madre gave nearly £500 for her, and played her for many years. Mademoiselle was playing in 1909, so she must have put in at least 15 seasons at the game.
Mallard	b. g.	,, 12 ,,	Argentine	I played this pony in the Champion Cup of 1908, and thought him the best Argentine I had ever ridden. I sold him to H. P. Whitney, and he was ridden by D. Milburn in the international matches the following year. They do not consider him quite fast enough for polo in America, but at Hurlingham he was a marvel.
March Hare . .	ro. g.	,, 15 ,,	—	I should think this is about the best heavy-weight pony now playing. I sold him to Lord Tweedmouth, who lent him to J. F. Harrison for the Inter-Regimental Tournament in 1910.
Marengo.. .	ch. m.	,, 14 ,,	Thoroughbred. English. See Fig 96.	Bought by me in 1902 from W. McCreery and sold to Lord Shrewsbury, who has ridden her constantly since, and has often lent her to me. I played her in the final of the Champion Cup of 1904.
Mariano	b. g.	,, 15 ,,	Argentine. See Fig. 104.	Perhaps the best Argentine that ever appeared in England. He has carried Major Lee (20th Hussars) for the last five seasons. Major Lee took him to California for the spring of 1910, and to Lakewood.
Mars	b. g.	,, 13 ,,	Argentine	The property of Lord Portarlington.
Martingale .. .	b. m.	,, 13 ,,	Thoroughbred. English.	One of Captain Denis Daly's three first-class ponies that he played for the Freebooters when they won the Champion Cup of 1894 and 1895. Bought by Walter Jones in 1896, and killed in a railway accident the same year.

PONY.	COLOUR	WEIGHT.	BREED.	REMARKS.
Mary Anne	br. m.	up to 13 stone	—	The property of the Marquis of Villavieja.
Matchbox	ch. m.	,, 14 ,,	Irish. See Fig. 42. ..	First made her reputation with the late Capt. Renton, who trained her. She played in nearly all the Rugby matches from 1897 till about 1904. I bought her in 1899 from Capt. Renton and sold her to Col. Fenwick, who sold her to Lord Shrewsbury. Matchbox won the Championships at Hurlingham and at Ranelagh in 1899, and many other prizes at different shows. I played her in four Champion Cups.
May Boy	dun g.	,, 15 ,,	Irish. By Son of York out of May.	Sold by me to Capt. Hon. F. Guest, who sent him to America.
May Star	ch. m.	,, 14 ,,	Irish. Thoroughbred. See Fig. 48.	Has had the reputation of being very nearly, if not quite, the best pony playing in England during the last few years. The property of Walter Jones. Ridden by Capt. Lloyd in the second international match, 1909. I bought her in Ireland about 1906.
Melton	ch. g.	—	—	The property of Capt. H. Wilson, and probably his best pony now; often ridden by Capt. Lloyd. Played in first international match, 1909.
Mermaid.. .. .	ch. m.	,, 13 ,,	—	The property of the Marquis of Villavieja.
Meteor	ch. g.	-	Irish. Practically thoroughbred.	The property of Lord Stafford. Ridden by my brother in 1909.
Michael	br. g	—	By The Cob. Bred in Devonshire.	I bought this pony at Westward Ho and sold him to R. Grenfell, who rode him for five seasons. He carried his owner for four periods in the final of the Champion Cup of 1907. He was then sold for 450 gs. at auction.
Mickey Free	br. g.		Irish	Trained by Hon. O. Hastings. Bought by us from him in 1898 and sold to Hon. D. Marjoribanks, who rode him for many years. We bought him back in 1904 and sold him to go to America that year, where he played three or four more seasons. Mickey Free played polo for 12 seasons.
Midge	b. m.	—	Irish..	I bought her in Ireland and sold her to the Duke of Westminster, who has ridden her for many years, and lent her to Capt. Lloyd in the second international match, 1909.
Midnight	blk. m.	,, 13 ,,	English	One of the first ponies H.M. King Alfonso bought, and still one of his favourites.
Milkmaid	gr. m.	—	—	This mare carried P. O'Reilly for two seasons and was then sold to H. Whitworth. who has her still.
Mina	ch. m.	,, 12 ,,	Argentine. Nearly thoroughbred.	Ridden for many years by the Duke of Westminster.
Mischief..	b. m.	,, 13 ,,	Irish..	Played in most of the Madrid matches in England for the last three years by the Duke of Santoña. The property of J. San Miguel.

PONY.	COLOUR	WEIGHT.	BREED.	REMARKS.
Miss Barry	b. m.	up to 12 stone	Irish..	Bought by Capt. Barry at the first Spring Hill sale in 1898, and played by him for 12 seasons.
Miss Edge	br. m.	,, 14 ,,	Irish. By Malbrouck, dam by an Arab.	Bought by us in Car ow about 1895 and sold to Sir H. de Trafford, who rode her for many years.
Miss Hackler.. ..	br. m.	,, 12 ,,	Irish. Thoroughbred..	Trained by Col. Wood. Bought from him by us in 1907, and ridden since by the Marquis of Villavieja.
Miss Oaksey	br. m.	,, 14 ,,	English	Ridden by Capt. H. Wilson for the last eight seasons; playing still. Played in the first international match, 1909.
Mist..	b. m.	,, 13 ,,	Irish..	The property of Lord Portarlington.
Mistletoe..	b. m.	,, 13 ,,	Irish..	A brilliant pony. Played by G. A. Miller in Champion Cup, and many other matches. The property of H.M. King Alfonso.
Mohawk..	bl. g.	,, 13 ,,	N American	Mohawk was sent to us to train in November, 1908, by H. Phipps, from America. When H. P. Whitney wired to America for more ponies, this one came with some others in time to carry M. Waterbury in the second match.
Mulatto	br. g.	--	Irish	Ridden for many years by W. S. Buckmaster, and subsequently by C. T. Garland.
My Girl	br. m.	—	Nearly thoroughbred. English.	The best small pony I ever saw. She carried my brother, C. D. Miller, for many years. She played in several winning open cups at Hurlingham, Ranelagh and in Dublin, and played in the international matches of 1902. The property of Walter Jones.
My Honey	b. m.	—	English	Played for six seasons with Sir James Dale, who sold her by auction in 1909 to L. Stoddard, who has her in America now. I rode her in America in 1910.
Myra	br. m.	-	Irish. Nearly thoroughbred.	The property of A. Grisar, who has played her for the last three seasons.
Nancy Hanks ..	b. m.	,, 14 ,,	Irish..	Bought by me in Ireland. She was bought in the hunting field as an aged pony by P. O'Reilly. She was played for many years by Col. Fenwick and other officers in the Blues. Later she was bought by the Duke of Roxburghe, who rode her for a season. G. Withers got her later and has played her for the last two seasons. She must be nearly 20 years of age.
New Boy	br. g.	,, 15 ,,	—	Played for several years by F. Bellville. A winner of many prizes at Hurlingham and elsewhere.
Nimble	b. m.	,, 13 ,,	—	One of the best ponies ridden for years by J. Peat.

PONY.	COLOUR	WEIGHT.	BREED.	REMARKS.
Nipcat	br. m.	up to 12 stone	By Buckshot out of a pony. Irish. Bred in Co. Sligo. See Fig. 102.	One of the most celebrated ponies in existence. She first carried my brother, G. A. Miller, in the winning team of County Cup in 1895. He sold her twice and had her returned as unridable. Then the late Capt. Renton bought her and played her till 1898. We bought her again in 1899 and sold her to Walter Jones. For 10 years she never missed a match for the Rugby team. My brother nearly always rode her in the open cups and he played her against America in 1902. She played 14 polo seasons. She is now at Sir J. Barker's stud and has bred three foals.
Old Dutch	ch. m.	—	By Dutch Skater	Trained by Col. Wood, from whom we got her. We sold her to Waldorf Astor. Eventually she was sold for £500 to go to America. M. Nickalls rode her in the Champion Cup of 1904.
Onyx	br. m.	—	Irish..	Played for some eight seasons by Capt. W. Waring, 1st Life Guards. Now the property of A. Suart.
Oonah	ch. m.	—	Irish..	Played for many years (from 1897 till about 1902) by F. M. Freake.
Orangeman	ch. g.	—	See Fig. 51.	Trained by J. Peat. Sold in 1894 to Gerald Hardy, who passed him on a year or two later to E. Hohler. We bought him at Tattersall's about 1898 after he had been cast by every V.S. in the yard and sold him to Col. Fenwick, who played him for many years and lent him for the international matches, 1902. Eventually, about 1907, Col. Fenwick gave him to my brother, who played him a few times and then buried him at Spring Hill. Orangeman played 14 polo seasons.
Panama	ch. g.	,, 13 ,,	By Arab Mootrub out of Phyllis. Bred by Capt. Ashton Case. Phyllis was a polo pony, 14.1.	This pony has been played for many years by Sidney Mason. He is own brother to Sheen. They are the best ponies I have met that were bred by an Arab.
Patience	br. m.	,, 11 ,,	Bred in Northamptonshire.	Probably the best light-weight pony playing in England in 1909. She was then the property of S. Watt, who sent her over from Ireland to play in the international matches, in which she carried F. Freake. She was trained and ridden by my brother, C. D. Miller, in 1907 and 1908, during which years she was lent him by her owner, who was unable to play. She is now the property of F. Prince in America.
Patricia	br. m.	—	Argentine. Nearly thoroughbred.	Ridden for the last three years by the Duke of Westminster.

PONY.	COLOUR	WEIGHT.	BREED.	REMARKS.
Pearl	gr. m.	up to 13 stone	Practically thoroughbred. Irish.	Played by Walter Jones for many years in the Rugby team and subsequently by H. Whitworth. I believe she is playing in Ireland still, and as she was sold at the first Spring Hill sale in 1898, she must have already done 12 or 13 seasons.
Peter	gr. g.	,, 11 ,,	Syrian. See Fig. 123.	A very good pony in the old days. He played from 1890 till about 1898. I bought him in Cairo for £20, played him one season there. He never played better than on the first occasion he went on to a ground, but he got faster. I played him in the Inter-Regimental and Champion Cup finals for the 17th Lancers in 1892. He carried my brother, G. A. Miller, for 40 minutes in one match at Barton-under-Needwood that autumn. He was sold by auction in the Spring of 1893 for 250 gs., with some other Egyptian ponies that I brought home at the same time. I bought three ponies in Cairo for £20, £15, and £5 respectively, and sold them by auction for 250 gs., 150 gs., and 120 gs. This deal was what gave me the idea of starting a polo pony business.
Peter	br. g.	,, 14 ,,	Thoroughbred	First made his name with Lord Charles Bentinck, from whom I bought him, and sold him to Capt. H. Wilson, who rode him for many years. Probably the best pony the latter has owned so far.
Piccadilly	br. g.	,, 12 ,,	Australian	Plays in the Count de Madre's Tigers' team.
Pigeon	b. m.	,, 12 ,,	Thoroughbred	A very fast pony, the property of R. Grenfell.
Piper	ch. g.	,, 13 ,,	Own brother and sister.	Played for many years by the Peats.
Piquette	ch. m.	,, 12 ,,		
Powder Puff	b. m.	,, 13 ,,	Bred in Devonshire ..	Has carried P. W. Nickalls in all his matches for many years, including the international matches of 1909.
Pretty Boy	gr. g.	—	Irish	Made his reputation with Capt. C. F. Hunter (4th Dragoon Guards), who sold him to the America Cup Recovery Fund, to whom the pony now belongs.
Queenie	br. m.	,, 12 ,,	Irish	Ridden by my brother, C. D. Miller, in 1909. Now the property of F. Prince.
Quicksilver	br. g.	,, 11 ,,	Thoroughbred. Irish ..	The property of Lord Portarlington. He first made a reputation with T. Moore in Ireland, from whom my brother bought him.
Raspber y	ro. g.	,, 14 ,,	—	Played by me in 1894, and then by Lord Southampton till he gave up polo.
Rasper	b. g.	,, 15 ,,	Irish. See Fig. 87.	Ridden by G. A. Miller in 1897 and subsequently for many years by Sir H. de Trafford. Played for 10 seasons.

PONY.	COLOUR	WEIGHT.	BREED.	REMARKS.
Redskin	ch. g.	up to 14 stone	—	One of the first ponies played by the Peats. He is in the old Hurlingham pony book in 1879. If he was six years old then, he played for 20 years till he was 26 years old, for I saw him carrying A. Rawlinson in 1899, in which year he was shot.
Regina	b. m.	,, 11 ,,	By Arab Awfully Jolly out of a polo pony by Arab Saracen. Bred by J. Reid Walker.	This mare bred me a foal at three years old which was no good. She carried Capt. Jenner for 14 seasons.
Rex	br. g.	,, 13 ,,	Californian. See Fig. 53.	One of the best ponies ever imported by F. J. Mackey.
Rory O'More	bl. g.	,, 14 ,,	Irish	Ridden the last two seasons by Walter Jones.
Royal	b. g.	,, 13 ,,	Canadian	Imported by Cecil Grenfell. Now in America. Ridden for several years by M. Pilkington. Now the property of F. H. Prince.
Rugby	b. m.	,, 13 ,,	Nearly thoroughbred.	Played for many years by Lord Shrewsbury.
Sadie	gr. m.	,, 14 ,,	Californian	Celebrated for many years as "Mackey's Grey." Now the property of I. Bell. Played in 1910 in winning team. A.I.P.C. Open Cup, by Capt. Lloyd.
Sailor	br. g.	,, 14 ,,	By Lurgan out of a polo pony. The property of Capt. Fetherstonhaugh. See Fig. 97.	Probably the most celebrated pony that ever played in England. Foaled in 1889. Bought in 1893 by J. Reid Walker from the late John Watson. Ridden by me that summer and trained by us. Sold to Gerald Hardy in 1893. Carried Gerald Hardy in the great match of 1894, when the Peats suffered their only defeat at the hands of the Freebooters. Carried Gerald Hardy in winning team Champion Cup of 1894, 1895 and 1896. Bought by us in 1898 for £400. Sold a few days after at our sale to the late Lord Kensington for 750 gs. Played by my brother in winning team Champion Cup, 1899. Sold at Lord Kensington's sale for 450 gs. Eventually got into the 8th Hussars and then into the Scots Greys. Played several times in the Inter-Regimental Tournament. He is still, I hear, fit and well and played all 1910 down at Salisbury Plain. He is now, in 1911, 22 years of age, and has put in 18 polo seasons.
Satanita	gr. m.	,, 14 ,,	Thoroughbred. Irish. By Pepper & Salt out of Rod in Pickle.	Played for several years by M. R. Duval and by the Marquis of Villavieja. Bought by us as a green pony in Ireland in 1895.
Sceptre	b. m.	,, 14 ,,	Irish	Carried Lord Tweedmouth for many years, then bought back by us and sold to Capt. Hon. F. Guest.
Seafield	b. m.	,, 15 ,,	Irish	A wonderfully good pony, ridden from 1892 to 1899 by L. de Errazu
Sea Gull	gr. m.	,, 13 ,,	—	A celebrated pony belonging to the Peats.

PONY.	COLOUR	WEIGHT.	BREED.	REMARKS.
Sermon	ch. m.	up to 14 stone	Irish. Almost thoroughbred. By Rector out of Kitty, by Terror; g. d. by Knave of Hearts; g. g. d. by Wanderer, who won the National.	Bought by us as a green pony in Ireland. Sold to Lord Kensington, who passed her on to H. Whitworth, with whom she played for many seasons. A winner of many prizes.
Shebbah	br. g.	,, 15 ,,	—	Bought from L. de las Casas by me. Sold to Lord Tweedmouth, who played him for about five seasons and sold him back to us. I saw him carrying Gordon Withers in 1910. Shebbah must have been playing for about 12 seasons.
Sheen	ch. g.	,, 13 ,,	By Mootrub out of Phyllis. Bred by Capt Ashton Case Phyllis was a 14.1 polo pony.	The best pony I have seen bred by an Arab in England. He was played for many years by Col. Fenwick and subsequently by Capt. Hon. F. Guest. Eventually he fetched £500 to go to America.
Sheila	b. m.	,, 13 ,,	Irish. See Fig 137.	Trained by Col. Wood. Sold by the late John Watson to F. Freake and played by him for ten seasons. Probably the best pony he ever owned I know how good she was, as in the big matches from 1897 to 1905 I was always meeting her, as Freake was generally No 2 on one side and I was No. 3 on the other, and so I found there was little to choose between her and Luna, which I used always to ride against her.
Sherry	b. g.	,, 11 ,,	Barb. See Fig. 124.	The only first-class Barb I ever saw in England. Played for many years by J. Reid Walker. He only died in 1910, being then more than 25 years old.
Shooting Star ..	br. m.	—	Irish. Thoroughbred..	Ridden for many years by Lord Shrewsbury.
Shula	b. g.	—	North American .	Ridden for two years by Col. Jenner, and for many years by the Duke of Roxburghe. I saw him play with Frank Rich in 1910. He must have been playing for ten seasons I bought him first in Ireland from R. B. Houston, who imported him.
Sinbad	gr. h.	—	Arab. See Fig. 122.	A great Arab, ridden in the early nineties by J. Reid Walker, who imported him in 1888, and played him till he gave up polo in 1896. Sinbad is still alive in 1911, and is now 28 years old.
Siren	bl. m.	,, 13 ,,	Irish. Nearly thoroughbred. See Fig. 44.	I look on this as the best pony I ever rode. She was the property of Walter Jones for some 12 seasons She usually carried my brother, G. A. Miller, in the Rugby matches, and she stood out as the best pony in the international matches of 1902. My brother usually in our big matches used to ride the two black ponies, Nipcat and Siren.
Sister Sue	ch. m.	,, 13 ,,	—	A celebrated pony, ridden for many years by John Peat.
Skittles	b. m.	,, 15 ,,	—	One of the three great ponies owned by Capt. Daly for many years.

PONY.	COLOUR	WEIGHT.	BREED.	REMARKS.
Snipe	gr. m.	up to 11 stone	Irish. See Fig. 135.	I bought this pony for £21 10s. in Ireland in 1894, and rode him for several years. He was the first really first-class English pony I had ever had to ride, and he was only 14 hands.
Solitaire	br. m.	,, 13 ,,	—	Played by M. Waterbury in international matches, 1909. Bought by H. P. Whitney from C. O'Hara. Winner of prize for best pony in Ireland at Dublin, 1908.
Speed	ch. m.	,, 12 ,,	Thoroughbred. Bred in Northamptonshire.	Owned by J. Santos Suarez.
Spinning Jenny ..	gr. m.	,, 13 ,,	—	Owned by Lord Stafford.
Spring	br. g.	,, 11 ,,	Egyptian..	A wonderful pony in the old days of polo. Carried Capt. Renton in the Champion Cup of 1892. I won a couple of steeplechases on this pony in Cairo in 1891.
Spring Girl	br. m.	,, 11 ,,	By Spring Hill out of a polo pony of the late John Watson's. Bred by late Capt. Beatty at Rugby.	Has carried the Duke of Peñaranda for the last five years.
Spring Tide	b. m.	,, 12 ,,	—	The property of A. W. Forster. Plays in Royal Horse Guards regimental team.
Star	b. g.	,, 12 ,,	Syrian	Probably the best Syrian Arab ever imported. Col. B. P. Portal played him for the 17th Lancers in 1892 and for some years later.
Star One..	b. m.	,, 13 ,,	Irish..	Made her name when ridden for several seasons by Capt. Mort, 8th Hussars. Played by Capt. H. E. Brassey, Royal Horse Guards, in the winning team Regimental Tournament, 1910.
Starlight I.	bl. m.	,, 13 ,,	Thoroughbred.	One of four ponies bought by the Marquis Villavieja from the Peats in 1891 for £1,000 the four. Played by the latter for eight seasons.
Starlight II.	br. m.	,, 12 ,,	By The Roan out of Starlight I.	Bred by Marquis of Villavieja, and ridden by him and his brother for five seasons.
Substitute	b. g.	,, 12 ,,	Australian.	Played in Count de Madre's Tigers' team.
Success	br. m.	,, 12 ,,	Irish..	Played for five seasons by Marquis of Villavieja. Killed at polo in 1901.
Sugar Stick	br. m.	,, 15 ,,	Irish. Nearly thoroughbred.	Played by C. T. Garland, then sold back to me. I passed her on to Frank Hargreaves, who rode her for many years.
Summer Lightning	b. m.	,, 14 ,,	Irish. Nearly thoroughbred.	We bought this pony in Ireland and sold her to the late Capt. Gosling. After his death she was bought for 460 gs. by L. Beeckman to go to America. She came back in 1907, and carried my brother in the Champion Cup. She came back again in 1909 and carried L. Waterbury in the international matches. She died on her return to America.
Summer Shower ..	br. m.	,, 13 ,,	Irish..	Ridden by the Duke of Westminster for eight seasons. Now a brood mare in Ireland.

PONY.	COLOUR	WEIGHT.	BREED.	REMARKS.
Sunshine	gr. m.	up to 14 stone	See Fig. 43.	The first tip-top pony owned by W. S. Buckmaster. She played in the Champion Cup of 1896.
Susan	ch. m.	,, 12 ,,	Irish..	The first pony we sold R. Grenfell when he started polo. Played by him for five seasons.
Sybil	ch. m.	,, 12 ,,	By Petronel out of a hunter.	Played by H. Rich for three seasons.
Sylvia	ch. m.	,, 12 ,,	—	Played by F. Freake for the last few seasons.
Swallow	b. m.	,, 12 ,,	—	
Taffy	gr. g.	,, 15 ,,	English.	Played for more than ten years by the Count de Madre. Probably the best heavy-weight pony he ever owned. I always thought him a much better pony than Mademoiselle. He was by the same horse as the late Lord William Bentinck's Jack. They came out in the same year, viz., 1893.
Talent	ch. g.	,, 13 ,,	Irish. Nearly thoroughbred.	The property of Lord Stafford.
Texina	br. m.	,, 12 ,,	Texan. See Fig. 111.	Foxhall Keene's best pony in 1902.
The Girl..	ch. m.	,, 14 ,,	—	The best pony ever owned by Lord Harrington. Played by him for many years.
Tight Rope	b. m.	,, 14 ,,	Irish. Bred in Sligo. .	The property of Count de Madre. Bought from P. Conolly, of Sligo.
Tigre	b. g.	,, 13 ,,	Argentine.	The property of the America Cup Recovery Fund.
Tip	b. m.	,, 14 ,,	Thoroughbred.	A winner on the flat and over hurdles. I bought her from F. Freake and sold her to J. Wood, 18th Hussars; bought her back and sold her to the Duke of Westminster. He has ridden her for several years; she is the best he ever had. She carried Capt. Lloyd and Capt. Wilson in the international matches, 1909.
Treasure..	bl m.	,, 12 ,,	—	The property of Marquis of Villavieja.
Trilby	b m.	,, 14 ,,	Irish	Played by Marquis of Villavieja, 1897 to 1900.
Tubby	b. g.	,, 12 ,,	Bred by Sir John Barker	Played by F. Freake in the international matches, 1909, when our property, then sold to J. San Miguel. Killed in a railway accident in 1910.
Twitter	br. m.	,, 15 ,,	Nearly thoroughbred. Irish.	I bought her from P. O'Reilly in 1898 and sold her to W. J. Drybrough. This was very likely the best pony of her day, for she could carry his welter weight and gallop clean away from most light-weight ponies. Certainly she was the best pony of his very fine stud.
Vagrant	ch. g.	—	Australian.	Plays in the Count de Madre's Tigers' team.
Velocity	gr. m.	-	Thoroughbred. Bred in Northamptonshire.	Own sister to Speed. Ridden the last two seasons by Lord Shrewsbury. Now the property of the America Cup Recovery Fund.
Wagtail	br. m.	,, 14 ,,	Irish..	Sold by us in 1910 to the America Cup Recovery Fund.

PONY.	COLOUR.	WEIGHT.	BREED.	REMARKS.
Wall Flower	br. m.	up to 13 stone	Irish..	Bought in 1906 at Ballinasloe October Fair for £15 by Arthur Rich. Sold to H. T. Rich for £35. Bought by us in the spring of 1907 for £90. Sold by us two months later at auction for 200 gs. Bought two weeks later by F. de Yturbe for £350, and proved herself well worth the money. This is probably a record, her price changing in six months from £15 to £350. She required practically no training and played perfectly her first season. She is playing well still.
Wembley	ch. m.	,, 13 ,,	English	The property of H. M. King Alfonso. A very fast pony, that was H.M.'s favourite pony for two years.
Wig	br. g.	,, 14 ,,	Irish. See Fig. 146.	Captain Dennis Daly's most celebrated pony. He bought him from the Peats. I remember Arthur Peat riding him in 1892. Capt. Daly rode him in the winning team of the Champion Cup in 1894 and 1895.
Wildcroft	ch. g.	,, 12 ,,	Polo bred.	Played by E. de Escandon in the Madrid team and lent to F. Freake for the international matches. He was bought at the Polo Show at the Agricultural Hall, but his breeding has been lost. He was a first-class pony his first season.
Worcester	br. m.	,, 15 ,,	Nearly, if not quite, thoroughbred. By Worcester Sauce. See Fig. 52.	Nearly if not quite the best pony I ever rode in her day, but she was, though by far the most brilliant, not always reliable. She was a very difficult pony to train, and had a very funny temper. She went through many hands before we sold her to J. Wood, 18th Hussars, who rode her for two years and then sold her back to us. I rode her all one season in 1906 and then sold her to Walter Jones. She broke her leg at Rugby in 1908. Mr. Chapman, stud-groom to the Duke of Westminster, told me she was the best-looking animal he had ever seen, and he did not except Bend Or, Ormonde, or any of the great race-horses he had bred.
Yellowman	dun g.	—	Irish..	Ridden for many years by the late E. Rose of the Royal Horse Guards.

HURLINGHAM RULES AND REGULATIONS

(*These Copyright Laws and Bye-Laws of Polo for* 1911, *with Rules of Measurement, are published by special permission of the Hurlingham Committee.*)

Height. *1.—The height of ponies shall not exceed 14 hands 2 inches, and no pony shall be played, either in practice games or matches, unless it has been registered in accordance with the Rules of Measurement. Penalty 9.

Unsafe Pony. 2.—No pony showing vice or not under proper control shall be allowed in the game. Penalty 10.

Ground. 3.—The goals to be not less than 250 yards apart, and each goal to be 8 yards wide.

A full-sized ground should not exceed 300 yards in length by 200 yards in width, if unboarded; and 300 yards in length and 160 yards in width if boarded.

Size and Weight of Balls. 4.—The size of the balls shall not exceed 3¼ inches in diameter, and the weight of the ball shall not exceed 5½oz.

Umpire. 5.—Each side shall nominate an Umpire, unless it be mutually agreed to play with one instead of two: and his or their decisions shall be final. In important matches, in addition to the Umpires a Referee may be appointed, **Referee.** whose decision in the event of the Umpires disagreeing shall be final.

Whistle. 6.—The Umpire shall carry a whistle, which he shall use as required. If the Umpire blow his whistle the ball is dead, but if the other Umpire disagrees, a Referee shall **Umpire.** be called in, who, after consulting both Umpires and **Referee.** taking any necessary evidence, shall decide on the course to be pursued.

Any infringement of the Rules constitutes a foul. In case of an infringement of Rules 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29,

* Subject to local alterations, except in the United Kingdom.

30 and 31, the Umpire shall stop the game; and in the case of intringement of Rule 27 the Umpire shall stop the game on an appeal by anyone of the side which has been fouled.

Timekeeper and Scorer.

7.—An official Time-keeper and Scorer shall be employed in all games and matches.

Number of players.

8.—The number of players contending is limited to four a side in all games and matches.

How game commences.

9.—The game commences by both sides taking up their position in the middle of the ground, and the Umpire throwing the ball into the centre of the ground between the opposing ranks of players.

Duration of play.

*10.—The duration of play in a match shall be one hour, divided into 6 periods of ten minutes each, with an interval of three minutes after each period except the third (half-time), when the interval shall be five minutes.

Excess time.

The first 5 periods of play shall terminate as soon as the ball goes out of play after the expiration of the prescribed time, or on boarded grounds, when the ball strikes the boards; any excess of time in any of these periods, due to the ball remaining in play, being deducted from the succeeding periods.

On play being resumed, the ball shall be thrown in as laid down in Rule 15.

Last period.

The last period shall terminate, although the ball is still in play, at the first stroke of the final bell, wherever the ball may be.

Exception in case of TIE.

In case of a tie the last period shall be prolonged till the ball goes out of play, and if still a tie, after an interval of five minutes, the ball shall be started from where it went out of play and the game continued in periods of ten minutes, with the usual intervals, until one side obtain a goal, which shall determine the match.

11.—The bell shall be rung to signify to the players that the ten minutes has expired, and it shall be rung again when the ball next goes out of play, to indicate the time for changing ponies.

Changing ponies.

12.—(*a*) With the exception of the intervals allowed in Rule 10, play shall be continuous; any change of ponies, except according to the above provision, shall be at the risk of the player.

* Subject to local alterations, except in the United Kingdom.

(*b*) When a foul is allowed by the Umpire, the time shall be deducted from the period till the game starts again. The ball is dead till the Umpire says "Play." **Deduction of time in case of a foul.**

13.—If the ball be hit behind the back line by one of the opposite side, it shall be hit off without delay from where it crossed the line, but at least twelve feet from the goal post, after giving the opposing side reasonable time to get to the 30 yards line. None of the attacking side shall be within 30 yards of the back line when the ball is hit off. **Ball hit behind by attacking side.** Penalty 5.

N.B.—There must be no unnecessary delay. **Unnecessary delay.** Penalty 6.

14.—If the ball be hit behind the back line by one of the defending side, penalty 4 shall be exacted, provided the ball does not glance off another player or another pony. **Ball hit behind by defending side.** Penalty 4.

15.—When the ball is hit out, it must be thrown into the ground by the Umpire from the exact spot where it went out, in a direction parallel to the two goal lines, and between the opposing ranks of players, no player to stand within 5 yards of the side line. There must be no delay whatsoever on any consideration for absent players. **Ball thrown in by Umpire.** **No delay allowed.**

16.—The ball must go over and clear of the boundary line to be out. **Ball out.**

17.—A goal is gained when a ball passes between the goal posts and over the goal line. If a ball is hit above the top of the goal posts, but in the opinion of the Umpire, between those posts produced, it shall be deemed a goal. **Goals.** **Over top of goal posts.**

18.—The side that makes most goals wins the game. **To win game.**

19.—Ends shall be changed after every goal, or if no goal have been obtained, after the third period. After a goal has been scored the game shall be restarted from the centre of the ground as described in Rule 9. **Ends changed.**

20.—A player may ride out an antagonist, or interpose his pony before his antagonist, so as to prevent the latter reaching the ball, but he may not cross another player in possession of the ball, except at such a distance that the said player shall not be compelled to check his pony to avoid a collision. **Riding out an antagonist.** Penalty 1. **Crossing.**

If two players are riding from different directions to hit the ball, and a collision appears probable, then the player in possession of the ball (that is, who last hit the ball, **Definition of crossing.** Penalty 1.

or if neither have hit the ball, the player who is coming from the direction from which the ball was last hit) must be given way to.

Exact line of the ball. (i.) Any player who follows the exact line of the ball from the direction from which it has been last hit, is in possession of the ball rather than any player coming from any other direction.

Last striker. The last striker is in possession provided that no other player can, without causing the striker to check his pony to avoid a collision, get on the line of the ball in front of him. Under these circumstances the last striker may not ride into the adversary from behind, but must, if necessary, take the ball on the near side of his own pony.

No player shall be deemed to be in possession of the ball by reason of his being the last striker if he shall have deviated from pursuing the exact course of the ball.

Riding to meet the ball. (ii.) Any player who rides to meet the ball on the exact line of its course is in possession rather than any other player riding at an angle from any direction.

Riding at an angle. (iii.) Any player riding from the direction from which the ball has last been hit, at an angle to its course, has possession rather than any player riding at an angle in the opposite direction.

Riding in same direction. (iv.) If two players are riding from the same direction, that player is in possession whose course is at the smallest angle to the line of the ball.

Left-handed players. (v.) If two players are riding from opposite directions to hit the ball, one of these being a left-handed player, the latter must give way.

The line of the ball. N.B.—The line of the ball is the line of its course, or that line produced at the moment any question arises.

21.—No player shall play with his left hand, except left-handed players registered at Hurlingham during 1907.

Dangerous riding. **Penalty 1.**

22.—No player shall ride dangerously.

As for example :—

(*a*) Bumping at an angle dangerous to a player or his pony.

(*b*) Zigzagging in front of another player riding at a gallop.

(*c*) Pulling across or over a pony's forelegs in such manner as to risk tripping the pony, etc., etc.

Dangerous use of stick. **Penalty 1.**

23.—No player shall use his stick dangerously.

24.—In the case of a player being disabled by a foul, penalty 8 may be exacted by the side that has been fouled, and penalty 1 shall be exacted in any case. **Penalties 1 and 8.**

25.—No player shall seize with the hand, strike, or push with the head, hand, arm, or elbow, but a player may push with his arm, above the elbow, provided the elbow be kept close to his side. **Rough play.** Penalties 1 or 2 or 3.

N.B.—Penalty 1 shall only be exacted if the Umpire considers the play dangerous. **Dangerous rough play.**

26.—(*a*) No player shall crook an adversary's stick, unless he is on the same side of an adversary's pony as the ball, or in a direct line behind, and his stick is neither over or under the body or across the legs of an adversary's pony. The stick may not be crooked unless an adversary is in the act of striking at the ball. **Crooking sticks.** Penalty 2 or 3.

(*b*) If a player in attempting to strike the ball across the forelegs of an adversary's pony crooks the latter's stick, this constitutes a foul unless he succeeds in striking the ball.

*27.—No player who is off-side shall hit the ball, or shall in any way prevent the opposite side from reaching or hitting the ball. **Off-side.** Penalty 2 or 3.

A player is off-side when at the time of the ball being hit he has no one of the opposite side nearer the adversaries' goal line, or that line produced, or behind that line, and he is neither in possession of the ball nor behind one of his own side who is in possession of the ball. The goal line means the eight yard line between the goal posts. A player, if off-side, remains off-side, until the ball is hit or hit at again. **Definition of off-side.**

28.—A player may not carry the ball. In the event of the ball lodging upon or against a player or pony, it must be immediately dropped on the ground. **Carrying ball.** Penalty 2 or 3.

29.—No player shall intentionally strike his pony with the head of his polo stick. **Striking pony with head of polo stick.** Penalty 2 or 8.

30.—Should a player's stick be broken, he must borrow one from one of his own side, or ride to the place where sticks are kept and take one. In the event of a stick being dropped he must either pick it up himself, borrow one from one of his own side, or ride to the place where sticks are kept **Broken sticks.** **Dropped stick.** Penalty 2 or 3.

* This rule has been suspended for the year 1911.

and take one. On no account may a stick be brought on to the ground.

Dismounted player. Penalty 2 or 3.

31.—No dismounted player is allowed to hit the ball or interfere in the game.

Throwing in ball.

32.—If the ball be damaged, the Umpire shall, at his discretion, stop the game, and throw in a new ball as near as possible to where the ball is when the whistle sounds, towards the nearest side of the ground, in a direction parallel to the two goal lines and between the opposing ranks of players.

N.B.—It is desirable that the game shall be stopped and the ball changed when the damaged ball is in such a position that neither side is favoured thereby.

Absent player.

33.—If a player leaves the game in order to change a pony, or to get a fresh stick, or for any other purpose, the penalty for off-side cannot be exacted against the opposing side until the return of the player into the game.

N.B.—The definition of the word "game" is "under the Umpire's eye."

Ground kept clear.

34.—No person allowed within the arena—Players, Umpires, Referee, and Manager excepted.

Accidents.

35.—If a pony falls, or if a player or a pony be injured, the Umpire shall stop the game.

If a player falls off his pony, the Umpire shall not stop the game unless he is of opinion that the player is injured.

What constitutes a fall shall be left to the decision of the Umpire.

Where ball thrown in.

N.B.—On play being resumed, the ball shall be thrown in, where it was when the game was stopped, and in the manner provided for in Rule 32.

Spurs and blinkers.

36.—No blinkers, or spurs with rowels are allowed; no pony blind of an eye is allowed to play.

Foul at end of Match.

37.—In the case of a penalty being incurred towards the end of a match, and there not being time to exact the penalty before the final bell rings, "one minute extra shall be allowed" from the time the ball is hit or hit at in carrying out the penalty.

Substitutes in Tournaments.

38.—In Tournaments if a player having taken part in the Tournament for any reason be unable to play, he may, with the consent of the Committee of the Club where the Tournament is held, be replaced by any player who by

the Rules of the Tournament is qualified, provided the said player has not already competed in another team.

39.—The decision and injunctions of the Umpire must not be disregarded or questioned.

Disregard of Umpire. Penalty 7.

40.—In the event of a game being stopped by darkness, weather, or for any cause which prevents a finish the same day, it shall be resumed on the first convenient and agreed opportunity in the usual manner.

Unfinished Matches.

41.—Should any incident or question not provided for in these Rules arise, such incident or question shall be decided by the Umpire or Umpires. If the Umpires disagree, a Referee shall be called in whose decision shall be final.

Incidents not provided for.

PENALTIES

Penalty 1.—A free "hit at" the ball from a spot 50 yards from the goal line of the side fouling, opposite the centre of goal, or if preferred from where the foul occurred; all the side fouling to be behind their back line until the ball is hit or hit at, but not between the goal posts, nor when the ball is brought into play may any of the side ride out from between the goal posts. None of the side fouled to be nearer the goal line produced than the ball is, at the moment it is hit or hit at.

Penalty 2.—A free "hit at" the ball from where it was when the foul took place, none of the side fouling to be within 20 yards of the ball. The side fouled being free to place themselves where they choose.

Penalty 3.—The side fouling take the ball back and hit it off from behind their own goal-line, from the centre of goal, none of the side fouled to be within 30 yards of the goal line produced, the side fouling being free to place themselves where they choose.

Penalty 4.—A free "hit at" the ball, from a spot opposite where the ball was hit behind and 60 yards distant from the "goal line produced," none of the side fouling to be within 20 yards of the ball. The side fouled being free to place themselves where they choose.

	See Rule
Crossing	20
Dangerous play	22 & 23
Disabled by a foul	24
Striking an adversary	25
Crooking sticks unfairly	26
Off-side	27
Rough play	25
Carrying ball	28
Striking pony with polo stick	29
Broken or dropped stick	30
Dismounted player	31
Hit behind by defending side	14

Penalty 5.—In the case of failure to correctly carry out :—

Second free hit 13

See penalties 1, 2, 3 and 4.

(*a*) Penalties 1, 2 and 4, *by the side fouling*—a second free hit at the ball if a goal has not been scored.

(*b*) Penalty 1, *by the side fouled*—a hit out from behind by the other side from the centre of goal, the defending side being free to place themselves where they choose.

(*c*) Penalty 3, *by the side fouled*—a second hit out from behind.

(*d*) Rule 13, *by the attacking side*—a second hit out from behind.

(*e*) When Penalties 1, 2, 3 and 4 are not properly carried out, or Rule 13 is infringed by both sides simultaneously, the ball shall be hit or hit at, as the case may be, from the same spot as before.

Unnecessary delay in hitting out 13

Penalty 6.—In the event of unnecessary delay in hitting out the ball, the Umpire shall call on the offending side to hit out at once ; if the Umpire's request is not complied with he shall bowl in the ball underhand, at the spot where the ball crossed the back line at right angles to the goal line or " goal line produced " as hard as possible. In this case the penalty for an off-side shall not be claimed against the attacking side should no one of the defending side be between them and the goal line produced, or behind that line.

Disregarding Umpire 39

Penalty 7.—The offender warned off the ground for remainder of Match, no substitute allowed to take his place.

Player disabled by a foul 24

Penalty 8.—Designation of any of the players on the side fouling, who shall retire from the game. The game shall be continued with three players aside, and if the side fouling refuse to continue the game, it shall thereby lose the match.

Unmeasured ponies.

Penalty 9.—Disqualification of team offending.

Pony ordered off 2

Penalty 10.—The pony ordered off the ground.

HURLINGHAM BYE-LAWS

Officers elected to serve on Polo Committee.

1.—The composition of the Hurlingham Polo Committee, all of whom must be members of Hurlingham Club, is as follows :—Permanent Chairman, and eight members of Hurlingham Club, four members nominated by County

Polo Association, three members by Indian Polo Association, one by South African Polo Association, four by Army Polo Committee, three by All Ireland Polo Club, one by the Ranelagh Club, and one by the Roehampton Club. Four of the eight Hurlingham Club Committee members shall retire in rotation on August 1st of every year, and shall be eligible for re-election by the Polo members of the Club. Any member of the Club, if properly proposed and seconded by members of the Club, is eligible for election, which election shall take place before the 15th July.

2.—The County, Indian, and South African Polo Associations, the Army Polo Committee, the All Ireland Polo Club, and the Ranelagh and Roehampton Clubs shall nominate the members to represent them for the current year by the 1st of January of each year.

Alteration of Rules.

3.—Alterations in the Hurlingham Polo Rules shall only be made at Meetings of the Polo Committee, held in October or November, and such alterations shall take effect from 1st January of the ensuing year.

Time shortened.

4.—In order that all members may play during the afternoon, the Manager shall have power to shorten the time, and stop the Match or game at the appointed hour. If a Match is timed to commence at 4, 5.20 shall be the time at which it may be stopped.

Time.

5.—On ordinary days, in case of a Match taking place before the members' game, such Match must finish at 5, unless by special leave from the Committee. This does not apply to the tie games in Cup Competitions.

Precedence.

6.—Members arriving first on the ground ready to play, to be allowed precedence in members' games.

Time of ground being opened and closed.

7.—If, in the opinion of the Manager, either ground is in a fit state for play, it shall be opened for not less than six players, at 3 o'clock each day. Each set of players shall be allowed the use of the ground for 20 minutes. All play shall cease and the ground shall be cleared by 7.15 p.m.

Colours.

8.—The colours of the Hurlingham Club shall be light blue shirts. The second colours white and red. In members' matches every player shall wear a white shirt or jersey, the sides being distinguished by red and blue waistcoats, supplied by the Manager.

Frost Nails.

9.—Frost Nails are not allowed at Hurlingham.

HURLINGHAM RULES OF MEASUREMENT

Official Measurer. 1.—The measurement shall be made by an Official Measurer under the supervision of the Polo Committee. Such Official Measurer shall be appointed by the Committee and shall be a duly qualified Veterinary Surgeon.

Time of Measurement. 2.—The Official Measurer shall attend at Hurlingham for the purpose of measuring ponies on certain days, which shall be advertised on the front page of the *Morning Post*.

Description of pony and fee paid. 3.—The person presenting a pony for measurement at Hurlingham must give it a name, and pay to the Manager a fee of 10*s*. before the pony can be measured. (Particulars as to the measurements and fees at other places may be obtained from the Manager.)

Age of pony. 4.—Ponies aged 5 years and upwards may be measured and registered for life; ponies under 5 years can be registered for the current season only. The Official Measurer shall determine the age of the pony.

Life Certificate. 5.—No pony shall be registered for life between January 1st and March 31st (both dates inclusive) unless at least two permanent corner incisor teeth are actually through the gum; and on and after 1st April a pony must have a *complete* mouth of permanent incisors to obtain a Life Certificate.

Condition of pony. 6.—A pony shall not be measured if he appears to have been subjected to any improper treatment with a view to reduce his height, or if he is in an unfit state to be measured. If a pony is rejected under this Rule, he shall not be presented again for measurement until the following season, and the name of the owner of such pony shall be reported by the Official Measurer to the Hurlingham Polo Committee.

Standard and place of measurement. 7.—The measurement shall be made with a standard approved by the Club, and in a box with a level floor specially erected for the purpose.

Access to measuring. 8.—Neither the owner of the pony nor his servant shall on any account enter the box during the measurement, nor shall any other person be admitted unless specially authorized by the Official Measurer, but members of the Polo Committee shall have a right to attend the measurement when their own ponies are not being measured.

Position of pony and standard.

9.—The pony shall stand stripped on the level floor, and the measurement shall be made at the highest point of the withers.

Holding pony.

10.—The pony shall be held by a person deputed by the Official Measurer.

Position of head.

11.—The head shall be held in a natural position.

Legs.

12.—The forelegs from the point of the shoulder, and the hind legs from the back downwards, shall be as perpendicular to the floor and as parallel to each other as the conformation of the pony allows.

Hair and Skin.

13.—The wither may be shaved, but the mane must not be pulled down, nor the skin of the neck or wither in any way interfered with.

Shoes.

14.—Ponies may be measured with or without shoes, but no allowance shall be made if the shoes be retained.

I. P. A. and S. A. P. A. Certificates.

15.—Certificates of height issued by the Indian Polo Association and South African Polo Association will be accepted at Hurlingham provided the standard height in those countries does not exceed 14 hands 2 inches.

Certificates for India.

16.—The Official Measurer is authorized to give 14.1 certificates for India.

Appeal.

17.—Any person who is dissatisfied with the determination arrived at may by a written application, presented to the Manager within seven days from the time of measurement, apply for a re-measurement. Such re-measurement shall take place in the presence of one member of the Polo Committee, and on the first convenient day which may be appointed, and his decision shall be final. The charge for measurement on appeal shall be according to the usual scale.

Re-naming or Re-registering.

18.—No pony shall be re-named, nor re-registered at Hurlingham, without a declaration of the previous owner's name, and the pony's previously registered name. Failure to comply with this Rule shall be reported to the Hurlingham Club Polo Committee, and may render the person responsible for such re-naming or re-registration liable for disqualification from playing at Hurlingham, and shall render the pony liable to permanent exclusion from the "List of Polo Ponies registered at Hurlingham."

INDIAN POLO ASSOCIATION

RULES OF THE CLUB

Name of Club.

1. This Club shall be called the "Indian Polo Association."

Membership donation.

2. All Station, Regimental, and Battery Polo Clubs can become Members of the Indian Polo Association on payment of a donation of Rs. 5.

Annual subscription.

3. Each Member of the Indian Polo Association in India shall pay an annual subscription, payable in advance on the 1st April, of Rs. 10 to the Association. A copy of the calendar for the year will be sent to each Member free of charge.

Members failing to pay subscription and their reinstatement.

4. Members who may fail to pay their annual subscription by the 1st April, will be left out of the list of members published for the year. If, after due notice, the subscription remains unpaid on the 1st June, the name will be struck off the books of the Association; and a fresh donation will be charged before the member can be reinstated.

Native teams.

5. Native teams may be admitted as Honorary Members of the Indian Polo Association without voting powers.

Unlimited number of Members.

6. The Indian Polo Association shall consist of an unlimited number of Members.

I. P. A. *ex officio* Committee.

7. The following gentlemen shall act *ex-officio* as Honorary Stewards of the Club:—

Hon. Sec., Indian Polo Association.
" " Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament.
" " Native Cavalry Polo Tournament.
" " Infantry Polo Tournament.
" " Punjab Polo Tournament.
" " Calcutta Polo Club.
" " Bombay Polo Club.
" " Madras Polo Club (Ootacamund).
" " Quetta Polo Club.

With power to add to their number.

8. The affairs of the Club shall be managed by a Committee of the Indian Polo Association, who shall be elected annually. Executive Committee.

For the purpose of distributing Funds to Polo Clubs, the Committee shall be divided into two sections, a Northern and Southern. Distribution of Funds.

The latter to consist of Members representing the 5th, 6th, and 9th Divisions, and the civilian Member for Bombay; and the Northern to consist of the remaining Members.

The proportion in which the Funds will be distributed to the two sections to be decided by the Committee, and final distribution to Clubs to be made by a selected Committee in each section.

9. This Committee shall have control of the funds and of all the property of the Club. Control of Funds.

10. Any proposed alteration in the rules or constitution of the Indian Polo Association to be submitted to the Honorary Secretary through Divisional or Civilian Members of the Committee before 31st January in each year. Proposals received by this date will be circulated to all subscribing Clubs, who will send in their votes direct to the Honorary Secretary Indian Polo Association before 31st March. The result of the voting will be published as soon as possible after 15th April. No votes received after the last day of March can be counted. Each subscribing Club to have one vote. No member to vote for more than one Club. Alteration of Rules.

11. The Polo year shall be considered to be from the 1st April in any one year to the 31st March in the following year. Any alteration in these rules, as well as those of the game, made in accordance with Rule 10, shall have effect from the commencement of the Polo year. Polo year.

12. A Polo Calendar shall be published annually under the authority of the Indian Polo Association. Publication of Polo Calendar.

RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF TOURNAMENTS

1. When it is proposed to hold a Tournament, permission shall be obtained from the Indian Polo Association, and a prospectus submitted to them for approval. Application to hold a Tourna-

Stewards.

2. All Tournaments, played under the Rules of the Indian Polo Association, shall be under the management of three Stewards, who shall be elected locally.

Right of appeal to Stewards.

3. There shall be a right of appeal to the Stewards upon all questions which are not by these Rules declared to be subject to the final decision of some other authority, such as umpires, etc., and the decision of the Stewards in all such appeals shall be final.

Question to be referred to Stewards.

4. Any question which may arise in the course of a Tournament, and which is not provided for by these Rules, shall be referred for decision to the Stewards, who may, if they think fit, refer the matter to the Committee of the Indian Polo Association, whose decision shall be final.

Limit of time and number of ponies and players.

5. The duration of play, and the number of ponies allowed to be played by teams in a Tournament, shall be decided locally: provided that the maximum duration of play in any match does not exceed sixty minutes, all in.

Drawing of Ties.

6. In case of the number of competing teams for a Tournament not being a power of 2, as 4, 8, 16, etc., all byes to be in the first round. For instance, 13 teams competing, 3 are drawn as byes, the remainder play off, leaving 8 to play in the second round.

List of ponies and short description of Tournaments.

7. The Honorary Secretary of a Tournament will obtain from the Captain of each team, at the conclusion of Tournament, a correct list of the ponies played in Tournament by his team. Printed forms will be supplied by the Honorary Secretary, Indian Polo Association, for this purpose. The lists, together with a short description of the Tournament for record in the calendar, will be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Indian Polo Association, as soon as possible after the conclusion of the Tournament.

Ponies allowed to play in a Tournament.

8. No pony without an Indian Polo Association certificate or a certificate of measurement fourteen hands one inch, or under, from an authorized measurer of the Association or from an official measurer of the Calcutta or Western India Turf Clubs granted since 1st April, 1899, or Hurlingham of 14.1 since 1905, shall be allowed to play in a Tournament, except when a local measuring is sanctioned.

Registration fee of pony holding racing or Hurlingham certificate.

9. The Honorary Secretary of a Tournament will be responsible that a fee of Rs. 2 is collected for each pony with a C.T.C., W.I.T.C. or Hurlingham certificate, that has not been previously registered as a polo pony, before such pony is allowed to play

Application for a measuring of ponies.

10. A measuring of ponies for Indian Polo Association certificates by a selected measurer, will be arranged and sanctioned, when possible, on any date and at any place it may be desired. Applications for such measurings should be made to the Divisional or Civilian Member Indian Polo Association Committee if possible, one month before the measuring is required. In the application the number of ponies, for which the measuring is requisitioned, should be stated.

Local measuring.

11. In the case of a Tournament, where an Indian Polo Association measuring cannot be arranged, a local measurer will be appointed, whose measurements will be accepted for that Tournament only.

Disqualification of a team.

12. Any team knowingly playing a pony in a Tournament that has not been measured and passed in accordance with these rules, shall be disqualified for that Tournament.

First Class Tournaments.

13. The following are classed as first-class Tournaments :—

The Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament,
The British Infantry Polo Tournament,
The Native Cavalry Polo Tournament,
The I. P. A. Championship Tournament,

and all Tournaments in which there are no restrictions as to composition of teams.

Compulsory Membership.

14. All the players in any Tournament played under I. P. A. rules, must belong to some body which is a member of the Association. The entrance fee and annual subscription is so small that any few players combining to form a team can join the Association as a member if they do not severally already belong to some body which is a member.

INDIAN RULES AND REGULATIONS

In 1907 the Indian Polo Association adopted the Hurlingham Rules of Polo, with the following few alterations :

Rule 1.—Pony height not to exceed 14 hands 1 inch.

Rule 5.—In addition to Umpires, goal referees, " whose sole duty is to decide whether the ball has passed between the goal posts, or between these posts produced."

Rule 10.—The duration of play in a match to be one hour, " divided into 8 periods of 7½ minutes each, with an interval of three minutes after each period, except the fourth (or half-time), when the interval shall be five minutes." . . . " If the ball does not go out of play at the expiration of any period of 7½ minutes, the Umpire may, at his discretion, stop the game, and on play being resumed after the usual interval, shall throw in the ball at the place where the game was stopped towards the nearest side of the ground in a direction parallel to the two goal lines, and between the opposing ranks of players.

" N.B.—The Umpire shall not stop the game when the ball is within 30 yards of either goal unless it is unavoidable, and it is desirable that the game shall be stopped when the ball is in such a position that neither side should be favoured thereby." . . . " In the case of a tie, the last period shall be prolonged till the ball goes out of play. If still a tie, after an interval of 5 minutes, the width of the goals shall be doubled (16 yards) . . . and the game continued in periods of 7½ minutes . . . ."

Rule 11.—. . . " When a bugle is sounded in place of a bell, the ' Halt ' is sounded at the end of the last period except in the case of a tie, when one ' G ' will be sounded, the ' Halt ' in this case only being sounded when the winning goal is obtained."

RULE 19.—. . . "In the event of the Umpire inadvertently allowing the team to line up the wrong way, no goal, if made, shall be allowed to count to either side, and the game be restarted from mid-field again directly the mistake is discovered. If a whole chukker has been played, it should stand, goals scored to count."

RULE 21.—No registered left-handed players allowed in India.

RULE 40.—In place of Hurlingham rule, *re* "unfinished matches," the Indian Polo Association has the following bye-law: "When a match is unfinished owing to play being stopped by the Committee on account of weather or other causes, if the full time has not been played, the match shall be played again. If full time has been played two additional periods shall be played."

HINTS TO UMPIRES

1. Umpires should endeavour to place themselves in the most advantageous place for seeing the game and apportioning the work. One on each side of the play, level generally with the back, will be found the best place, as a rule, for attaining this end.

2. By dividing the ground in two both lengthways and breadthways, each Umpire can take one back line and one side line.

3. There is a tendency on the part of Umpires, from natural cases, to watch only the play in the immediate vicinity of the ball. For this reason much unfair riding by No. 1's when in reality off-side, escapes their attention. This may be obviated by each Umpire keeping under special observation the four players who happen to be, at any given time, nearest to his own back line.

4. The special attention of Umpires is drawn to the following:—

(*a*) As crosses frequently occur in the meeting of the ball, when hit out from the back line, the nearest Umpire should place himself on the line of the ball produced in either direction—*vide* example 5.

(*b*) When a player is pursuing an adversary with intent to hook his stick, the Umpire should see, that when he does so, he is on the same side as the ball, or immediately behind. This particular breach of rules often occurs in a scrimmage in the vicinity of goal.

(*c*) When a player, with the intention of hitting a back-hander, comes in at an angle, on the line of the ball, the Umpire should see that he is entitled to possession, under Rule 20 (i), as if he is not entitled to possession of the ball, and the player in possession of the ball has to check to avoid a collision, it is a " cross "—*vide* example 6.

(*d*) In all doubtful cases of crossing, *the pace at which both players are moving must be carefully considered*, as on this depends the question, whether the player entitled to possession has to check to avoid collision.

(*e*) The Umpire should see that none of the attacking sides are within 30 yards of the back line when the ball is hit off from behind.

(*f*) The Umpire should see that none of the players, who have been sent behind their back line, cross that line, before the ball is hit or hit at.

(*g*) Each Umpire should watch the position of the back and No. 1 under his immediate observation at the moment the ball is hit, either in front of or behind these two players, as this moment determines the question of " off-side."

STATION POLO

1. In every station where Polo is regularly played, the players shall elect a Committee from amongst the most experienced Polo players, to be called the " Station Polo Committee."

2. It is the duty of this Committee to regulate all matters in the station connected with Polo, and to see that the station games are played in accordance with the rules. Ignorance of the rules by young players tends to a great deal of the unfair and dangerous riding, often seen in station games, which it is the duty of the Committee to stop.

3. The Committee will arrange for occasional "slow periods" for unbroken ponies and beginners. No pony, which is not thoroughly broken, and no player, who is a bad horseman, or who does not know the rules of the game, should be allowed to play in a "fast game."

4. An Umpire must be appointed for matches of any sort. But for ordinary station games, as it is generally impracticable to provide an Umpire, any two members of the Polo Committee must interpret the rules and settle any disputes that may occur.

5. The Committee will see that no player plays any portion of a game without a polo helmet or lungi. But even this precaution is useless, unless players themselves see that their helmets are firmly secured under their chins with a strong strap, which will not break, or come off, in a fall.

RULES FOR HEIGHT AND MEASUREMENT OF POLO PONIES

Height.

1. The maximum height of Polo Ponies shall be fourteen hands and one inch.

Official Measurer.

2. Any member of the I. P. A. Executive Committee is empowered to measure ponies for I.P.A. certificates at any time, provided he uses an I. P. A. Regulation Standard, and no expense accrues to the I. P. A. thereby. The credit balance of measuring fees, after deducting expenses, to be remitted to the Honorary Secretary, I. P. A.

Measuring of ponies.

3. All ponies must be measured according to these rules before they can be played in a Tournament, with exceptions :—

(*a*) Those holding Indian Polo Association Life Certificates.

(*b*) Those holding season Indian Polo Association Certificates which are in force on the date of playing.

(*c*) Those holding life certificates from the Calcutta or Western India Turf Club of 13-2½ (or under) up to 31st March, 1899, or of 14.1 (or under) since that date.

(*d*) Those holding season certificates from the Calcutta or Western India Turf Club of 14.1, or under, which are still in force.

(*e*) Those holding season certificates of Hurlingham 14-1, or under, which are still in force.

(*f*) Those holding life certificates of Hurlingham 14-1, or under, since 1905.

Local measurer.

4. At Tournaments held in places or on dates at which there is no opportunity of obtaining an authorized measurer under rule (5*a*), local measurers will be appointed, with the sanction of the Indian Polo Association Committee, to measure ponies; their measurements being in force for that tournament only. Such measurements will be carried out strictly in accordance with these rules; no fee will be required for such measurements.

Measuring for I. P. A. Os.

5. (*a*) A measuring for Indian Polo Association certificates will be sanctioned by the Indian Polo Association Committee at any place and on any date, it may be required, provided the services of a measurer, selected by the Committee, can be obtained.

Number of ponies to be measured at a time.

(*b*) The Committee may refuse a measurement of less than 3 ponies, unless the owner or owners are prepared to pay Veterinary Officer's fee.

Application for measuring.

6. Applications for such a measuring should be made to the Divisional or Civilian Member I. P. A. Committee, if possible, 30 days before it is required. The probable number of ponies which will be brought up for measurement should be stated in the application.

Measurer's expenses.

7. All expenses incurred by the measurer in proceeding to a place to measure ponies, Veterinary Officer's fees and other charges in connection with the measuring, will be passed and paid by the Honorary Secretary, Indian Polo Association.

Standard and forms.

8. When a "measuring" has been arranged and sanctioned, a measuring standard and printed forms will be supplied to the measurer by the Divisional or Civilian Member I. P. A. Committee.

Application for the re-measurement of a pony.

9. No person dissatisfied with a measurement can demand, as a right, a fresh measurement; but the official measurer may, on application, re-measure a pony which has been measured by him, if the application is made at once, and if he considers that the measurement, from the fretfulness of the pony, or other cause, was not satisfactory.

When a re-measurement is allowed, the pony, if presented at the time and place directed by the measurer, shall be again measured on payment of the prescribed fee; otherwise the original measurement shall stand.

Refusal to measure a pony.

10. A measurer shall refuse to measure any pony that is known to have previously been measured and declared over 14-1, by a measurer authorized to measure by the Indian Polo Association Committee, or by an official measurer of the Calcutta or Western India Turf Clubs.

A certificate granted to a pony which has been previously measured will be cancelled.

Condition of a pony.

11. A pony shall not be measured if he appears to have been subjected to any improper treatment with a view to reduce his height, or if he is in an unfit state to be measured, and he shall not be aged or measured if he is unnamed or if all the particulars required by the measurer for filling in the forms are not furnished. If a pony is rejected on the ground that he has been subjected to improper treatment, the measurer may order that he shall not be again presented within a period of six months.

Measuring fees.

12. The following fees shall be paid in advance, and shall be remitted by the measurer to the Honorary Secretary, Indian Polo Association :—

For every pony presented for measurement, Rs. 10.

For the re-measurement of a pony, Rs. 5.

A pony measured and passed for a season certificate will be entitled to measurement, free of charge, for future measurements, the fee paid for the first measuring entitling the pony to this benefit.

Description of pony.

13. A measurer, after entering up the description and ages of the ponies before him on the form and in the columns prescribed, shall measure them and pass them as polo ponies, provided they are 14-1 (or under), certifying to the correctness of the measurements by signing the form referred to.

Access to measuring.

14. No person shall take any part in ageing or measuring his own pony, or a pony in which he has an interest.

Position of pony.

15. The following rules shall be strictly observed in measuring ponies :—

(*a*) The pony shall stand stripped on a perfectly level platform.

(*b*) The head shall be so held that a line from the poll to the wither would be parallel to the platform. The forelegs from the point of the shoulder, and the hindlegs from the back downwards shall be as perpendicular to the platform, and as parallel to each other as the conformation of the pony allows.

Hair and skin.

(*c*) The wither may be shaved, but the mane must not be pulled down, or the skin of the neck or wither in any way interfered with.

(*d*) The pony shall be held by a person deputed by the measurer, and shall not be touched by anyone else without his permission.

Standard.

(*e*) The measurement shall be made at the highest point of the wither with a measuring rod of a pattern approved of by the Indian Polo Association Committee.

Shoes.

(*f*) No allowances shall be made for shoes.

Limit of time for measuring.

16. The measurer may direct that any pony which cannot be properly measured within such time as he considers reasonable, within a limit of five minutes, shall be brought up again. In such case no additional fee shall be charged.

Veterinary Surgeon's fee.

17. In ageing ponies a Veterinary Surgeon shall be entitled to fees on the following scale :—

Rs. 16 for 12 ponies or less
Rs. 32 for 13 ponies to 24
Rs. 48 for 25 or more.

Salutrie's fee.

18. In the absence of a Veterinary Surgeon a reliable and trustworthy native Salutrie may be employed on the following fees :—

Rs. 8 for 12 ponies or less.
Rs. 16 for 13 to 24 ponies.
Rs. 24 for 25 or more.

Certificate.

19. Ponies thus measured 14-1 or under, by a selected measurer, shall be entitled to certificates. Certificates so granted shall be life certificates, except in the case of ponies under six years old, when the certificates will be available for the current season only.

Certified extract of entries.

20. Any person may, on payment of a fee of Re. 1, obtain from the Honorary Secretary, Indian Polo Association, a certified extract of any entry in the register of ponies.

POLO ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

CHAIRMAN

H. L. HERBERT, 143 Liberty Street, N. Y.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

W. A. HAZARD, 29 Broadway, N.Y.

COMMITTEE

THE CHAIRMAN (*ex officio*).
R. L. AGASSIZ.
AUGUST BELMONT.
JOHN C. GROOME.
W. A. HAZARD.
H. P. WHITNEY.
JOSHUA CRANE.
CHARLES WHEELER.
W. W. KEITH.

RULES

1. CONSTITUTION.—The Polo Association shall consist of an Association of Polo Clubs, each to be represented by one delegate, who shall elect at the Annual Meeting a Committee of nine, including the Chairman, for the term of one year, from the following localities: Four from New York and vicinity, two from Philadelphia and vicinity, two from New England and one from the West.

2. THE COMMITTEE.—To have the entire control of all matters relating to the Polo Association, and shall be the authority for enforcing the rules and deciding all questions relating thereto. They shall have the power to appoint all officials for a term not exceeding their own, and to make such changes in the rules and by-laws as they may consider necessary. The Chairman of the Association shall be a member of the Committee *ex-officio*.

Any decision of the Committee may, however, be changed by a majority vote of the Delegates at a special meeting of same,

provided that such reversal shall be made by the Delegates within thirty days after the matter in question has been acted upon by the Committee.

Special meetings of the Delegates shall be called upon the written application of any five of the Delegates, and the Secretary shall give at least five days' notice in writing of such meeting to each Delegate.

3. ELECTION TO MEMBERSHIP.—Every Club and its Delegate up for election shall be proposed and seconded in writing by two Delegates, and the election may take place at any meeting of the Committee. The election to be determined by ballot. One black ball in five to exclude. When any Club shall withdraw its Delegate, his successor shall be proposed, seconded and voted for in like manner.

4. SUBSCRIPTION.—Each Club a member of the Association shall pay an annual subscription of 75 dol. All subscriptions shall become due and payable in advance on May 1 of each year. The subscription remaining unpaid after June 1 is to be considered as in arrear and no Club whose subscription is in arrear shall enjoy any privileges of the Association nor take part in any game with members in good standing.

5. MEETINGS.—The Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held on the second Tuesday in February, at such place in New York City *as the Committee* may designate. The Committee shall meet once a month or oftener, from April to September inclusive. Three members to constitute a quorum at the Committee meetings.

6. PROXIES.—In the absence of a Club Delegate the President or Secretary of such Club may furnish a written proxy to be used at the meeting for which it is named.

7. MINUTES.—Minutes of the proceedings of every meeting shall be taken during their progress by the Secretary; or, in case of his absence, as the Chairman shall direct, and be afterwards copied into a Minute Book, to be kept for that purpose, and after being read at the next meeting, shall be signed by the Chairman of that meeting.

8. The order of business at the Annual Meetings shall be as follows:

1. The noting of the members present.
2. Reading of minutes of last Annual Meeting and subsequent special meetings.
3. Reports of Treasurer and other officers.
4. Reports of Special Committees, and consideration of any resolutions attached thereto.

5. Election of officers.
6. Deferred business.
7. New business.

The order of business may be suspended on motion, by vote of two-thirds of the members present.

9. CONDUCT OF MEMBERS.—In case the conduct of a Delegate be considered injurious to the character or interest of the Association, in the opinion of any five members, who shall certify the same in writing to the Committee, a meeting of the Committee shall be held to consider the case.

If the member whose conduct is in question shall not explain the same to the satisfaction of the Committee, or if the Committee, acting as Judges, shall be of the opinion that the member has committed a breach of the Rules of Polo, or of the By-Laws, or been guilty of conduct injurious to the interests of the Association, which ought not to be condoned, they may call upon such member to resign; or shall request the Club, whose representative he is, to withdraw him and nominate his successor for election, and in event of their neglecting to do so, the Committee shall have power to expel him, and his Club shall be erased from the list of members; provided, always, that such expulsion shall only be by a majority of two-thirds, at a Committee meeting consisting of not less than five members.

In any case where the expulsion of a Delegate is deemed necessary, the decision of the Committee shall be without appeal, and the Club so expelled shall have no remedy against the Committee.

10. A Delegate may issue free tickets of admission to members of the Club he represents, good for one week at any Club ground during Association week there.

GENERAL RULES

GROUND.

1. The ground should be about 900 feet long by 450 feet wide, with a ten-inch guard from end to end on the sides only.

GOAL POSTS.

2. The goal posts shall be 24 feet apart, at least 10 feet high, and light enough to break if collided with.

BALLS AND MALLETS.

3. The ball shall be of wood, with no other covering than white paint; 3¼ inches in diameter, and not exceeding 5 oz. in weight.

Mallets shall be such as are approved by the Committee.

PONIES.

4. The height of ponies shall not exceed 14.2.

REGISTRATION.

5. Any pony may be protested on the field (if possible before play begins) by the Field Captain of the side against which the pony is offered to be played. Unless a certificate of registry is then produced the Referee shall forthwith measure the pony and decide the protest. If sustained, the pony shall be ruled off the field for the match. Ponies aged five (5) years and upwards may be measured and registered for life; ponies under five (5) years may be registered for the current season only. Any member of the Committee may measure ponies (not his own) and issue certificates of registry. He shall determine the age of the pony. The Committee may by vote appoint one or more official measurers, who shall have powers hereby given the Committee in respect to the measurement of ponies and the issue of certificates.

6. The Referee shall exclude from the game any dangerous or vicious pony.

7. No blinkers or spurs with rowels shall be allowed except on special occasions, when sanctioned by the Committee.

PERIODS.

8. A. In match games between teams of four there shall be eight (8) periods of seven and a half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) minutes each, unless otherwise agreed.

B. In match games between teams of three there shall be six (6) periods of seven and a half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) minutes each, unless otherwise agreed.

C. In match games between pairs there shall be four (4) periods of seven and a half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) minutes each, unless otherwise agreed.

Three (3) minutes shall be allowed between all periods for change of ponies except in match games between teams of four, when seven (7) minutes shall be allowed at the end of the fourth period (half-time).

A saddling bell should be sounded three (3) minutes before the seven (7) minutes have expired.

ELIGIBILITY.

9. A member of a club which is a member of the Polo Association shall not play any match games with or against any club which is not a member of the Association, nor shall any player play on the team of any club of which he is not a member, except on written

consent of the Committee, and the approval of the captains of the teams entered.

10. A player shall be handicapped with but one club at a time.

11. A player shall not play for the same prize on more than one team or pair.

Any player in his first tournament events shall be handicapped at not less than one goal and shall so continue until changed by the Committee.

ENTRIES.

12. Entries for tournament events shall be made in writing, naming the probable players and substitutes, and be accompanied by an entrance fee of ten (10) dollars for each player, which is to be returned if the team plays, otherwise it is forfeited to the Association. Entries absolutely close on the day announced. No conditional entries shall be received.

The entrance fee for Championship events shall be one hundred (100) dollars for each team.

DRAWINGS.

13. The drawings for all tournaments shall be made under the Bagnall-Wilde system. (This consists of playing a preliminary round to reduce the number of contesting teams to two, four, eight or sixteen, thus eliminating the bye at once, and putting all contestants on the same footing.

UNIFORMS.

14. Captains shall not allow members of their teams to appear in the game otherwise than in Club uniform.

No one shall be allowed to play in tournament or match games unless he wears a safety helmet or a regulation Polo cap.

COLOURS.

15. The Polo Association colours are white and dark blue.

CHAMPIONSHIP.

16. A. There shall be a Senior and a Junior Championship tournament. The Senior Championship shall be open to teams without limit of handicap. The Junior Championship shall be open to teams whose aggregate handicap does not exceed twenty (20) goals, but this limit is simply to define the class, and all games in both classes shall be played without handicap.

No player with a higher handicap than five (5) goals on May 15 shall compete in the Junior Championship.

The handicap governing eligibility to Junior Championship teams shall be that in force May 15 of the year in which the championship events take place.

B. In both classes the Championship may be won by default, but in such case no individual trophies shall be added.

C. Any Club which may enter a team or teams for the Senior or Junior Championship of the Polo Association Clubs, shall nominate only players directly identified with such Club, and the Committee shall be notified of the names of the players composing each team not less than ten days preceding the closing of entries. The Committee shall then decide with which Club any player is eligible to compete for the Championship events.

The Senior and Junior Championships shall be distinctly separate events. The winners of the Junior Championship shall not have the privilege of an entry in the Senior Championship.

The Junior Championship shall be played without handicap. No individual player shall exceed five goals, and the team handicap shall not exceed twenty goals.

The Senior Championship is open to all, without handicap, including players who may have been entered for the Junior Championship.

The Senior Championship may precede the Junior if the Committee so decide.

FIELD RULES

(*Revised February 14th*, 1911.)

FIELD CAPTAIN.

1. There shall be a Field Captain for each team who shall have the direction of positions and plays of his men. He shall have the sole right to discuss with the Referee questions arising during the game and to enter protests with the Referee. Other players shall testify only when requested by the Referee.

REFEREE.

2. The two Captains shall agree upon a Referee, whose decision shall be final in regard to all questions of actual play, but in regard to eligibility of players, handicaps, and interpretation of the General Rules, an appeal may be made by either Captain to the Committee, whose decision shall be final.

TIMER AND SCORER.

3. The two Captains shall agree upon a Timer and a Scorer, who shall perform their duties under the direction of the Referee.

GOAL JUDGES.

4. The home Captain shall appoint two Goal Judges, acceptable to the visiting Captain, each of whom shall give testimony to the Referee, at the latter's request, in respect to goals and other plays near his goal, but the Referee shall make all decisions.

SUBSTITUTE.

5. Each team should have a substitute in readiness to play in case of accident or disqualification.

6. When a player is replaced by a substitute he cannot return to the team the same day, except to take the place of another player who is disabled or disqualified.

7. When a change of players takes place after the game has begun, the handicap of the man having the highest number of goals shall be counted.

CLEAR FIELD.

8. Only players and Referee shall be allowed upon the ground during the progress of the game.

ENDS.

9. The choice of ends shall be determined by the toss of a coin between the two Field Captains.

10. Ends shall be changed after every goal.

THROW-IN.

11. The Referee shall instruct the Timer to give the signal for the commencement of the game.

The Referee shall then throw in the ball between the contestants, who shall each be on his own side of the middle line.

12. The Referee may impose a fine, not exceeding 25 dol. each, on any members of a team, who are not on the ground ready to play at the time announced for the game to begin.

TIME-LIMIT.

13. Play shall stop immediately at the signal at the end of each period.

When play is resumed the ball shall be thrown in at the place where the ball was when the signal was given at the end of the preceding period.

When the ball is out of bounds, and the limit of time expires before it is put in play, the period ends.

TIE.

14. In the event of a tie at the end of the last period, after the usual interval, the game shall continue in periods of six (6) minutes each until a goal or a safety is made or a foul penalized, which shall determine the game.

OUT OF BOUNDS.

15. When the ball crosses a side line it is out of bounds, and shall be put in play by the Referee throwing it between the contestants (lined up as at the beginning of the game) toward the middle of the field, and parallel to the goal lines, at the point where it went over the boards. He shall throw from outside the side boards.

KNOCK-IN.

16. When the ball crosses an end line it is out of bounds, and the side defending the goal at the end is entitled to a knock-in, the ball being placed on the line at the point where it crossed, but in no case nearer to the goal posts or to the side boards than ten (10) feet.

17. A ball must be over and clear of the line to be out.

18. When a player having the knock-in causes delay, the Referee may throw a ball on the field and call play. No opponent shall come within fifty (50) feet of the ball, when placed for a knock-in, until the same has been hit by a mallet. As soon as the ball is touched by a mallet, after being placed for a knock-in, it is in play, and subject to the rules of play.

SCORE.

19. (*a*) A goal counts one.

(*b*) A safety counts minus one-quarter.

(*c*) A foul counts minus one-half; and such other penalty as the Referee may impose.

GOAL.

20. A goal is made when the ball goes over and clear of the line between the goal posts, or above the top of the goal posts between centre lines.

SAFETY.

21. Whenever a player, either accidentally or intentionally, gives the ball an impetus with his mallet which carries the ball over

the goal line he is defending, and it touches nothing except the goal posts or the ground after leaving his mallet, it shall be deemed a safety.

FOULS.

22. The Referee shall declare any violation of Rules 26, 27 and 28 a foul, when seen by him, without waiting to have it claimed; or, when not seen by him, upon evidence satisfactory to him.

23. He may suspend the player committing the foul for the match, but he shall also impose the usual penalty of one-half goal.

24. When a foul is allowed by the Referee, he may or may not stop the game, according to his judgment as to the advantage gained or lost by the foul.

25. In case of a player being disabled by a foul so that he is unable to continue, the side which has been fouled shall have the option of providing a substitute, or of designating the player on the opposite side whose handicap is nearest above that of the disabled player, and the former shall thereupon retire from the game. This penalty shall be in addition to those hereinbefore provided, and the game shall continue with each side reduced by the above withdrawals.

DANGEROUS RIDING.

26. Careless or dangerous horsemanship or a lack of consideration for the safety of others is forbidden.

The following are examples of riding prohibited under this rule:

(*a*) Bumping at an angle dangerous to a player or to his pony.

(*b*) Zigzagging in front of another player riding at a gallop.

(*c*) Pulling across or over a pony's forelegs in such a manner as to risk tripping the pony.

RIGHT OF WAY.

27. A. The right of way is given to the player who has last hit the ball or to the player who has entered safely on the line of the ball between it and the last hitter, or (as against players not in possession of the ball) to the player who is following nearer than any other player the line of direction of the ball.

CROSSING.

B. A player shall not cross the player having the right of way, except at an unquestionably safe distance; nor shall he pull up in front of the latter unless he is far enough ahead to give the latter unquestionably enough time to pull up also; nor shall he pull up *across* the latter under any consideration whatsoever.

MEETING.

28. Whenever two players are riding in opposite directions for the ball, each shall leave the ball on his off-side.

OTHER PROHIBITIONS.

29. A. A player shall not strike an adversary or his pony with the hands or mallet, nor strike the ball when dismounted.

B. A player shall not crook his adversary's mallet, unless he is on the same side of the adversary's pony as the ball, or in a direct line behind, and his mallet is neither over nor under the adversary's pony. The mallet may not be crooked unless his adversary is in the act of striking at the ball.

C. A player shall not put his mallet over or under his adversary's pony either in front or behind. This includes putting the mallet under a pony's head or neck.

D. A player shall not seize with the hand, strike nor push with the head, hand, arm, or elbow, another player, but he may push with his shoulder, provided the elbow be kept close to the side.

E. A player requiring a mallet, pony, or assistance from an outside person during the game, shall ride to the end or side lines to procure it. No person shall come on the field to assist him.

F. A player shall not hold the ball in his hand, arm, or lap, nor shall he kick or hit the ball with any part of his person. He may, however, block the ball with any part of his person or with his pony.

FINES.

30. The Referee shall also have the power to impose a fine (the amount to be determined by the Committee) on any team or member of a team failing to appear within reasonable time of the hour named for the events for which they have entered, or for any misconduct or violation of the rules during the progress of the game, and shall report the same in writing to the Committee for enforcement.

ACCIDENT.

31. In case of an accident to a player or to a pony, or to a pony's gear, which in the opinion of the Referee involves danger to a player, he may stop the game. It shall not be stopped for a broken or lost mallet, stirrup leather, curb chain, or martingale (unless liable to trip a pony).

BROKEN BALL.

32. When a ball is broken or trodden into the ground in such a manner as to render it unserviceable in the opinion of the Referee, or when it strikes the Referee or his pony so as, in his opinion, to affect the game seriously, he may stop the game, and may substitute another ball by throwing it toward the middle of the field between the players at the point where the event occurred.

REFEREE'S WHISTLE.

33. In all the above cases the play is not suspended until the Referee's whistle blows, but the game shall be considered stopped at the time the event occurred The ball, when placed again in play, shall be thrown by the Referee toward the middle of the field at the point at which the ball was when the event occasioning the suspension of the game occurred.

FAILURE TO FINISH.

34. In the event of a game being stopped by darkness, or for any cause which prevents a finish the same day, it shall be resumed at the point at which it stopped, as to score and position of the ball, at the earliest convenient time, unless settled otherwise by agreement between the captains, or it may be referred to the Referee, whose decision shall be final.

AMERICAN POLO ASSOCIATION'S HANDICAP

REVISED SEPTEMBER 27, 1910.

Teams and pairs whose handicaps aggregate less than their competitors will be allowed the number of goals between their own handicap and that of their competitors.

The handicap of any player in his first Tournament Events shall not be less than one goal, and shall so continue until changed by the Committee. Ratings of players in this class appear in blank.

POLO ASSOCIATION,
143, Liberty Street,
New York.

H. L. HERBERT,
Chairman.

AIKEN POLO CLUB.

Aiken, S. C.

Playing members handicapped in other clubs.

ARMY POLO CLUB AND ACCESSORY CLUBS.

West Point, N. Y.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

	GOALS
Major William Lassiter, I.C.	1
Capt. C. J. Bartlett, M.D....	0
Lieut. D. F. Maguire, M.D...	0
Capt. R. S. Thomas, Eng.....	0
Capt. R. C. Alexander, Eng...	1
Capt. James A. O'Connor, Eng.	1
Lieut. V. L. Peterson, Eng...	1
Lieut. C. L. Sturtevant, Eng..	0
Lieut. F. C. Harrington, Eng.	0
Lieut. W. H. Sage, Eng.....	0
Lieut. L. C. Harkness, Eng...	0
Lieut. A. K. B. Lyman, Eng..	0
Major F. B. Cheatham, Q.M. Dept.	0
Capt. C. D. V. Hunt, Q.M. Dept.	1
Capt. Wm. Mitchell, Signal C.	1
Capt. G. S. Gibbs, Signal C.	1
Lieut. A. L. Singleton, Signal C.	0
Capt. O. V. Kean, Ord. Dept.	0

1ST CAVALRY, BOISE BARRACKS, IDAHO.

Capt. W. G. Sills	0
Capt. P. A. Murphy.....	0
Capt. C. S. Babcock	1
Lieut. Clarence Lininger	0
Lieut. H. L. Watson.....	0
Lieut. W. C. McCord.....	0
Lieut. G. Kent	0
Lieut. N. B. Biscoe.....	0
Lieut. H. D. F. Munnikhuyser	0
Lieut. Lawson Moore.....	0
Lieut. C. M. Haverkamp	0
Lieut. C. K. Rheinhardt	0

2ND CAVALRY, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

	GOALS
Capt. R. S. Fitch	0
Lieut. J. F. Taulbee	0

3RD CAVALRY, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Lieut. M. C. Bristol	0
Lieut G. B. Comly	0
Lieut. W. R. Taylor	0
Lieut. A. Boone	0
Lieut. H. B. Johnson	0
Lieut. J. B. Johnson	0
Lieut. J. A. Warden	0
Lieut. C. Boyd	0
Lieut. R. C. F. Goetz	0

4TH CAVALRY, FORT MEADE, S. D.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. Sibley	0
Capt. Hamilton Hawkins	0
Lieut. W. N. Haskell	0
Lieut. C. K. Lyman	1
Lieut. J. H. Dickey	0

5TH CAVALRY, HONOLULU, H. I.

Lieut. R. M. Parker	0

6TH CAVALRY, FORT DES MOINES, IA.

Capt. R. L. Howze	0
Lieut. J. A. Baer	0
Lieut. W. V. Morris	0
Lieut. Archie Miller	0
Lieut. John P. Hassen	0
Lieut E. R. W. McCabe	0
Lieut J. S. Jones	0
Lieut. Oscar Foley	0
Lieut. Stanley Koch	1
Lieut. R. W. Holderness	1
Lieut. A. H. Wilson	1
Lieut. George Dillman	0
Lieut. John T. Kennedy	0
Lieut. Guy W. Chipman	0
Lieut. Jos. P. Aleshire	0

7TH CAVALRY, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capt. N. K. Averill	1
Capt. George Williams	1

	GOALS
Capt. E. H. Humphrey	0
Capt. James C. Rhea	0
Lieut. P. W. Corbusier	0
Lieut. Gordon Johnston	1
Lieut. George M. Lee	0
Lieut. F. P. Lahm	0
Lieut Lewis Brown, Jr.	0
Lieut. John K. Herr	1
Lieut. John V. Spring, Jr.	1
Lieut. James A. Shannon	1
Lieut. John C. Montgomery	2
Lieut. E. M. Zell	0
Lieut. W. C. F. Nicholson	0
Lieut. S M. Williams	0
Lieut. V. M. Whitside	0
Lieut. C. G. Chapman	0
Lieut. D. K. Shurtleff	0
Lieut. H. D. Chamberlain	0
Lieut. J. J. Waterman	0
Lieut. J. W. Heard	0

8TH CAVALRY, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Major Henry T. Allen	2
Capt. M. H. Barnum	0
Capt. R. E. McNally	0
Lieut. M. G. Holliday	0
Lieut. W. A. McCain	0
Lieut. F. F. Van Natta	0
Lieut. T. L. Sherburne	0
Lieut. K. B. Edmunds	0
Lieut. F. M. Andrews	1
Lieut. J. L Collins	0
Lieut. W. R Henry	0
Lieut. E. E. Farman, Jr.	0
Lieut. H. Polk	0

9TH CAVALRY, CHEYENNE, WYO.

Major James B. Erwin	0
Capt. C. E. Stodter	1
Capt. H. A. Sievert	1
Capt. W. B. Cowin	0
Lieut. S. W. Winfree	1
Lieut. Emil Engle	2
Lieut. Charles B. Amory, Jr	0
Lieut. A. W. Holderness	0
Lieut. Gibbes Lykes	0
Lieut. A. E. Melbourne	0
Lieut. W. W. Erwin	0
Lieut. C. W. McClelland	0

10TH CAVALRY, BURLINGTON, VT.

	GOALS
Capt. R. G. Paxton	0
Lieut. Bruce Palmer	2
Lieut. W. J. Scott	0
Lieut. C. H. Muller	1
Lieut. W. R. Pope	0
Lieut. J. P. Castleman	1
Lieut. E. F. Graham	2
Lieut. H. R. Adair	0
Lieut. A. T. Colley	0
Lieut. E. R. Van Deusen	0
Lieut. D. G. Richart	0

11TH CAVALRY, FORT OGLETHORPE, GA.

Col. James Parker	0
Capt. G. T. Langhorne	0
Capt. James G. Harbord	0
Capt. Frank Tompkins	0
Capt. Frank Parker	1
Capt. George Vidmer	1
Lieut. V. La S. Rockwell	0
Lieut. James E. Shelley	0
Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr.	1
Lieut. E. R. Harris	0
Lieut. Emil P. Laurson	0
Lieut. C. S. Jackson	0
Lieut. S. O. Elting	0
Lieut. C. P. Mills	0

12TH CAVALRY, FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

Capt. Guy V Henry	0
Capt. J. D. Long	0
Lieut. Charles Telford	0
Lieut. V. W. Cooper	0
Lieut. L. S. Morey	0
Lieut. F. E. Snyder	0
Lieut. R. Talbot	0

13TH CAVALRY, FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

Major G. H. Macdonald	1
Capt. W. C. Short	1
Lieut. E. V. Armstrong	1
Lieut. B. T. Merchant	0

14TH CAVALRY, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

	GOALS
Capt. Sterling P. Adams	2
Lieut. F. O. Whitlock	0
Lieut. J. K. Riggs	0
Lieut. I. S. Martin	0
Lieut. R. C. Richardson	0

15TH CAVALRY, FORT MYER, WASH., D.C.

Capt. F. C. Marshall	0
Capt. J. R. Lindsey	0
Lieut. Ben Lear	1
Lieut. R. F. Tate	0
Lieut. John Cooke	0
Lieut. Victor S. Foster	0
Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee, Jr.	1
Lieut. William L. Moose, Jr.	1
Lieut. C. St. C. McNeill	0
Lieut. T. De W. Milling	0
Lieut. C. P. Barnett	0

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY, P. I. AND HONOLULU.

Lt.-Col. David J. Rumbough	0
Major S. D. Sturgis	0
Capt. A. J. Bowley	0
Capt. C. Deems, Jr	0
Capt. J. C. Langdon	0
Lieut. Marlborough Churchill	0
Lieut. C. W. Neal	0
Lieut. D. C. Cubbison	0
Lieut. William H. Dodds, Jr.	0
Lieut. Fred T. Cruse	0
Lieut. H. S. Naylor	0
Lieut. M. G. Randall	0
Lieut. C. A. Selleck	0

2ND FIELD ARTILLERY (MOUNTAIN), P. I. AND VANCOUVER, WASH.

Capt. John. E. Stephens	1
Capt. H. C. Williams	0
Lieut. N. B. Rohkopf	0
Lieut. P. D. Glassford	0
Lieut. W. S. Sturgill	1
Lieut. Roy F. Waring	0

3RD FIELD ARTILLERY, SAN ANTONIO, WASH, D.C.

	GOALS
Lieut.-Col. E. St. J. Greble	0
Capt. T. N. Horn	0
Capt. Brooke Payne	0
Lieut. W. D. Newbill	0
Lieut. Augustine McIntyre	0
Lieut. C. N. Jones	0
Lieut. F. B. Hennessey	1
Lieut. T. W. Holliday	0
Lieut. C. C. Mortimer	0
Lieut. S. Frankenberger	0
Lieut. J. S. Hammond	2
Lieut. H. W. Huntley	0
Lieut. Sherman Miles	1
Lieut. John W. Downer	0
Lieut. William H. Shepherd	1
Lieut. E. S. Hughes	0
Lieut. Joe R. Brabson	0
Lieut. S. R. Hopkins	0
Lieut. F. W. Stewart	0
Lieut. St. J. Greble	1
Lieut. George S. Gray	0
Lieut. F. C. Wallace	0
Lieut. J. R. Lynch	0
Vet. Gerald E. Griffin	0

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY (MOUNTAIN), CHEYENNE, WYO.

Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Treat	2
Capt. LeRoy S. Lyon	0
Capt. D. F. Craig	0
Lieut. E. S. Wheeler	0
Lieut. H. D. R. Zimmerman	0
Lieut. J. G. Tyndall	0
Lieut. F. M. Barrows	0
Lieut. T. J. Smith, Jr.	0
Lieut. A. C. McBride	0
Lieut. Wilbur Rogers	0
Lieut. H. Hayden	0
Lieut. H. Erlenkatter	0
Lieut. J. L. Devers	0

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT SILL, OKLA.

Lieut. F. W. Honeycutt	0
Lieut. William Bryden	0
Lieut. A. H. Carter	0
Lieut. Frank Thorp	0

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY (HORSE), FORT RILEY, KAN.

Major J. E. McMahon	1
Capt. W. B. Carr	0
Lieut. B. F. Browne	2
Lieut. E. H. De Armond	2
Lieut. G. R. Allin	1
Lieut. Rene E. De R. Hoyle	2
Lieut. A. L. P. Sands	0
Lieut. H. D. Higley	2

9TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Lieut. J. E. Chaney	1
Lieut. S. B. Buckner, Jr.	1
Lieut. Thomas J. Johnson	1
Lieut. E. F. Smith	0

13TH INFANTRY.

Lieut. O. S. Albright	0
Lieut. E. H. Tarbutton	0

15TH INFANTRY.

Lieut. F. M. Savage	0

20TH INFANTRY.

Lieut. S. M. Parker	0

21ST INFANTRY.

Lieut. J. M. Hobson	0

22ND INFANTRY.

Capt. F. Halstead	0
Lieut. C. A. Bachr	0
Lieut. D. Halford	0
Lieut. M. Garber	0
Lieut. F. E. Test	0
Lieut. A. E. Krogstadt	0
Lieut. H. M. Hobbs	0
Lieut. J. Magruder	0

27TH INFANTRY.

Capt. P. B. Malone	0
Capt. D. W. Darrah	0
Lieut. A. R. Emery	0
Lieut. C. S. Donavin	0
Lieut. C. W. Maddox	0
Lieut. Byard Sneed	0

28TH INFANTRY.

Lieut. O. P. Robinson	0

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. F. C. Jewell	0
Lieut. A. L. Loustalot	0

BUFFALO COUNTRY CLUB.

Buffalo, N. Y.

	GOALS
Cary, Dr. Charles	2
Cary, George	1
Cary, Seward	2
Cary, Thomas	2
Curtiss, Colman	0
Evans, James Carey	2
Field, George	
Fryer, Pascall	
Glenny. W. Harry	1
Goodyear, Charles W.	
Hamlin, Chauncey J.	
Littauer, W. H.	0
Pattison, E. P.	1
Ramsdell, C. M.	0
Rumsey, Laurence	3
Scatcherd, J. Newton	2
Spaulding, S. V. R.	0
Woolev. I. S.	0

BRYN MAWR POLO CLUB.

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Brown, Alex.	4
Carter, W. E.	2
Converse, J. W.	2
Collins, A. M.	2
Devereux, A. J. Antelo	2
Harrison, G. L.	2
Harrison, H. W.	4
Harrison, T. L., Jr.	1
Kendrick, George W., 3d	5
Kennedy, A. E.	4
Mather, C. E.	0
Mather, Gilbert	0
Mather, Victor	2
McFadden, George	4
McFadden, J. Frank	2
McVitty, E. Q.	1
Rosengarten, M. G.	4
Smith, H. Harrison	0
Smith, W. Hinckle	3
Snowden, C. Randolph	4
Strawbridge, R. E.	5
Stewart, W. Plunket	1
Wheeler, Charles	4

CAMDEN POLO CLUB.

Camden, S. C.

Barstow, R. L., Jr.	2
Boykin, A. J.	
Boykin, N. C.	2
Brown, C C.	0
Bull, F. K.	
Cantey, E. B.	
Carrison, H. G., Jr.	
Corbett, John W.	
Davidson, L. I.	
Dunn, W. J.	
Edwards, D. L.	1
Gray, John P.	
Hough, W. R.	
Johnson, W. E., Jr.	
Kennedy, A. D., Jr.	2
Kerr, W. N.	
Krumbholz, T. Edmund	0
Lee, R. L.	
Little, G. T.	0
Morgan, Clarence	
Potter, Charles	
Pultz, L. B.	
Raymond, C. B.	
Salmond, William C.	1
Savage, Henry	
Schiller, W. B.	
Shannon, C. J., Jr.	
Shannon, W. M.	
Shaw, A. W.	
Smith, Sidney	2
Snider, L. H.	0
Taintor, Charles	0
Team, James	0
Ticknor, B. D.	
Trantham, S. F.	
Walker, F. K.	
Whistler, K. G.	2

COOPERSTOWN COUNTRY CLUB.

Cooperstown, N. Y.

	GOALS		GOALS
Bowers, William C.		Spaulding, W.	
Clark, F. Ambrose	2	Stokes, Walter W.	
Clark, Stephen C.		von Stade, F. S.	4
Johnston, W. C.			

CORONADO COUNTRY CLUB.

Coronado, Cal.

Belcher, Frank	1	Hubbard, C. G.	0
Burrow, G. A.	0	Johnson, Victor	0
Clark, Capt. Francis W.	0	Nave, Fritz	1
Doig, Lieut. Haldane	0	Ross, Major Colin G.	4
Dupee, Walter H.	1		

COUNTRY CLUB OF WESTCHESTER.

Westchester, N. Y.

Allen, F. H.	1	Havemeyer, H. O., Jr.	2
Blair, J. I.	4	Potter, E. C.	2
Cooley, Arthur	1	Randolph, Edmund	
Cooley, J. C.	3	Reynal, Eugene S.	4
Havemeyer, F. C.	2	Reynal, N. C.	3
Hoyt, G. S.			

DEAL POLO AND RIDING CLUB.

Deal Beach, N. J.

Cohen, E.		Meyer, Leopold	
Content, Harry		Meyer, Victor M	
Gerken, Frederick, Jr.		Ottinger, L.	1
Gerken, Frederick		Schwarz, A C.	1
Goodman, R.		Schwarz, M L.	
Guggenheimer, H. R.	1	Straus, Lewis	
Kinney, A. W.	1	Strauss, Frank V.	
Levey, William		Vogel, E.	
Meyer, Jerrold H.	1	Vogel, M	
Meyer, Joseph E.	1		

DEDHAM COUNTRY AND POLO CLUB.

Dedham, Mass.

Adams, E. Wesson	0	Fearing, G. R., Jr.	2
Amory, J. Austin	2	Forbes, Allan	4
Bird, Charles S., Jr.		Forbes, Waldo E.	3
Bowditch, John P.	2	Forbes, W. Cameron	4
Briggs, Walter M.	0	Foster, C. H. W.	2
Clark, J. Dudley	0	Foster, C. O.	1
Cochrane, J. E.	1	Foster, Reginald	
Converse, F. S.	0	Gladding, John R.	1
Crane, Joshua	6	Graham, Lieut. E. F.	1
Dabney, Charles W.	1	Hamlin, B. Nason	3

DEDHAM COUNTRY AND POLO CLUB—continued.

	GOALS		GOALS
Harding, Charles	0	Smith, A. Blakely	
Jackson, James	0	Smith, Roger D.	2
Maynard, Herbert	1	Sterling, Fred A.	1
McQuillen, R. C.	1	Warren, S. D., Jr.	1
Movius, Hallam L.	0	Watson, B. S.	2
Patten, William S.	0	Welch, F. C.	
Perkins, Charles E.		Weld, Edw. M.	4
Perkins, Robert F.	2	Weld, Rudolph	0
Rice, A. W.	1	Williams, Moses, Jr.	2
Rice, G. T.	1	Williams, R. W.	1
Rogers, W. B.	1	Wolcott, Samuel H.	2
Shaw, Louis A.	4	Wrenn, P. W.	2
Shaw, R. G., 2nd	5		

DEVON POLO CLUB.

Devon, Pa.

Biddle, Craig	2	Smith, R. Penn	
Blabon, E. L.	0	Spencer, Arthur	2
Buckley, R. Nelson		Spencer, Willing	
Hare, Horace B.	1	Stokes, E. Lowber	2
Hunter, William T.		Stokes, Thomas	1
Kuhn, C. Hartman		Valentine, John R.	
Leache, E. H.	3	Warren, Henry M.	
Mills, Paul D.	0	Wayne, William, Jr.	
Paul, A. J. Drexel	0	Yarrow, H.	0

ESSEX COUNTY COUNTRY POLO CLUB.

West Orange, N. J.

Barry, Herbert	2	Robinson, Douglas	2
Colby, Everett	1	Robinson, Theo. R. D.	3
Farr, Powers, Jr.		Robinson, Monroe	1
Goodrich, Charles C.		Sauvage, Tonzo	
Guthrie, H. B.	1	Stewart, W. E.	
Hart, James A.		Tilney, I. Sheldon	1
Hauck, Peter, Jr.		Tilney, N. Lechmere	1
Munn, Charles A.	1	Walker, John Y. G.	2

FAUQUIER COUNTY POLO CLUB.

Warrenton, Va.

Barclay, R. C.		Hordern, H.	
Davis, Warren		Hordern, R.	
Davis, Clinton		Luttrell, H. M.	
De Butts, D. F.		Maddux, J. K.	
Drake, W. W.		Okie, F. W.	1
Evans, T. L.		Skinker, William	0
Faile, M. W.		Smith, C. H.	
Gaines, J. S.		Warren, Joseph M.	
Groome, H. C.		Wilbur, W. F.	
Hall, J. D.		Wiley, C. P.	0

FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Playing members handicapped in other Clubs.

GREAT NECK POLO CLUB.

Great Neck, L. I.

	GOALS		GOALS
Grace, J P	2	Milburn, J. G., Jr	3
Grace, Morgan	3	Robbins, C. H.	3
Grace, W. R.	2	Roesler, Edward	
Holloway, W. G.	1	Smith, R. L	

KANSAS CITY COUNTRY CLUB.

Kansas City, Mo.

Guernsey, W. W.	1	Pratt, W.	
Hall, Sherman	1	Street, Dr. St. Claire	
Kirkpatrick, G. T.		Thorne, R. J.	
Low, H. M. C.		Tough, J. S.	
Magill, L. N.	3	Velie, S. H.	2
McCord, R. M		Velie, T A.	3
Mulford, Frank		Wornell, Charles	0
Mulford, Minor			

LAKEWOOD POLO CLUB.

Lakewood, N. J.

Devereaux, W. B.	3	Gould, Kingdom	5
Gould, Frank J.		Herbert, H. L.	2
Gould, George J.	3	Lyle, F. H. S.	3
Gould, Jay	4		

MEADOW BROOK CLUB.

Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.

Alexander, A. S.	4	Cameron, W. Scott	
Appleton, J. W.	3	Cushing, E. T.	1
Bacon, Elliott C		Duryea, H. B.	0
Bacon, Gaspar G.		Earle, H. M.	3
Bacon, Robert	2	Flinsch, R. E. F.	4
Bacon, Robert L.		Hadden, Hamilton	3
Beeckman, R. L.	4	Havemeyer, T. A.	4
Belmont, August	3	Hitchcock, T., Jr.	7
Belmont, August, Jr.	1	Johnson, Bradish G.	1
Belmont, Morgan	2	Keene, Foxhall P.	9
Belmont, Raymond	3	Kennedy, H. V. R.	2
Bird, O. W.	3	Loew, W. G.	3
Brooks, Reginald	4	Mackay, C. H.	2
Bull, Henry W.	2	Milburn, Devereux	9
Burden, A. S.	3	Morgan, E. D.	2
Burden, James A., Jr.	4	Morgan, E. D., Jr.	2

MEADOW BROOK CLUB—continued.

	GOALS
Mortimer, Stanley	2
Page, H. S.	3
Phipps, J. S.	4
Phipps, H. C.	5
Rawlins, J. A.	4
Roby, E. W.	2
Ruval, C. R.	2
Stevens, J. S.	4
Stevenson, Maxwell	3
Stow, W. L.	
Vingut, H. K.	3
Waterbury, J. M., Jr.	9
Waterbury, L.	9
Whitney, H. P.	9
Willets, S.	1
Winthrop, Bronson	2
Winthrop, E. L., Jr.	2

MONTREAL POLO CLUB.

Montreal, Canada.

Beaudry, O.	
Beldefroid, P. de	
Gault, A. H.	
Meighen, F. S.	2
Mignault, A.	
Morrison, F. S.	
McCuaig, D. R.	
McMillian, A.	2
Norsworthy, E. C.	
Robertson, H. F.	3
Sexsmith, M.	3
Strachan, K. G.	
Sugden, B. A.	

MYOPIA HUNT CLUB.

Hamilton, Mass.

Agassiz, R. L.	8
Ames, Adelbert, Jr.	4
Amory, George G.	2
Appleton, R. M.	3
Blake, J. A. L.	2
Cochrane, A. L.	3
Dresel, Ellis L.	0
Fay, F. B.	2
Fitch, Conover	0
Frick, Childs	1
Gardner, A. P.	3
McKean, H. P.	3
McKean, H. P., Jr.	2
McKean, Q. A.	
Meyer, G. von L.	2
Norman, Maxwell	4
Peabody, George L.	1
Perrin, C. L.	2
Prince, Frederick H.	3
Prince, F. H., Jr.	2
Prince, Norman	2
Proctor, James H.	2
Rice, C. G.	2
Rogers, Dudley P.	1
Rumsey, C. C.	4
Shaw, Q. A., 2nd	1
Stevenson, T. G.	2
Tuckerman, J. H.	1
Tweed, H.	5
Willey, F. V.	2

NEW-HAVEN COUNTRY CLUB.

New Haven, Conn.

Butterworth, F. S.	4
Drury, Hugh	6
Ely, R. F.	0
Goodwin, W. L.	2
Jones, R. L.	0
Keeney, R. G.	2
Legare, H. S.	1
Parmelee, H. F.	0
Phipps, Howard	1
Russell, S., Jr.	1
Stoddard, L. E.	8
Thomas, J. B.	3
Trowbridge, H. Q.	0
Tyler, R. P.	0
Webb, J. Watson	3

NEW ORLEANS POLO CLUB.

New Orleans, La.

	GOALS
Andrews, Carl	0
Andrews, Claiborne	
Bromwell, C. A.	
Burthe, C. A.	
Capdeville, Paul	
Cottam, H. T.	1
Franco, J. J.	
Fulton, Clinton	
Gebhardt, Jules	
Graham, James	1
Hardie, H. M.	
Harris, Norvin T.	
Hunt, Major C. D. V.	
Hyams, C. H., Jr.	
King, Dr. Gordon S.	
Mehle, Allen	0
Menge, J. H., Jr.	
Pearson, H. H., Jr.	
Perkins, Bishop C.	0
Rathbone, J. Cornelius	1
Richardson, Edmond	
Salter, J. D.	
Solari, John	
Thorn, C. B.	0
Weis, Marion	1
Werlein, Philip	0
Williams, W. H.	

ONWENTSIA CLUB.

Lake Forest, Ill.

Brewster, Walter	0
Field, Stanley	1
Fiske, W. M. L.	0
Folds, Charles W.	0
Gifford, Heman	0
Hill, Charles	0
Johnson, F. J.	1
Keith, W. W.	2
King, C. G.	2
Lord, James F.	1
McCormick, R. R.	1
McLaughlin, Frederic	2
Metcalf, Morris	0
Moore, Edward S.	0
Patterson, J. M.	1
Runnells, Clive	0
Rutter, Dudley	0
Schweppe, Charles H.	0
Strong, Gordon	0
Thorne, James W.	1

ORLANDO POLO CLUB.

Orlando, Fla.

Adams, A. E.	
Broadwater T.	
Bourne, Harold	
Cotton, Benjamin	0
Daetwyler, M. J.	0
Elwes, Walter Cary	0
Emmet, Augustus S.	0
Gwynne, Wyndham P.	1
Hiley, Charles	1
Magruder, J., Jr.	
M'Culloch, K. C.	
Pell, Duncan C.	0
Pirie, Allan	
Renwick, Hilton	0
Satterthwait, S. C., Jr.	
Spellman, James	
Starbuck, V.	
Sudlow, Edward	0
Wheelock, Charles H.	
Woodruff, Seth	0

PEAPACK VALLEY POLO CLUB.

Gladstone, N. J.

Cammann, William C.	
Cromwell, Seymour L.	
Fowler, Arthur A	
Jones, Fred, Jr.	
Pfizer, Charles	1
Pfizer, Emile	2
Schley, Kenneth	2
Squibb, Charles F.	
Stevens, Richard	2
Wilmerding, J. C.	1

PASADENA POLO CLUB.

Pasadena, Cal.

	GOALS
Boucher, Dr. W. A.	
Burke, Carlton	
Emery, Fred. R.	
Ford, Freeman	
Hogan, Frank G.	
Hogan, Col. W. J.	
Malaby, Dr. Z. T.	
McCoy, T. H., Jr.	
Pitcairn, Robert, Jr.	
Post, C. E.	
Post, J. S.	
Reid, W. P.	
Savage, Dr. Arthur H.	
Smith, Ben	
Weiss, Harry	
Weiss, Reggie	
Weiss, Tom	

PHILADELPHIA COUNTRY CLUB.

Bala, Pa.

Altemus, L. C.	2
Bodine, S. Laurence	2
Disston, Henry	2
Dougherty, T. H., Jr.	2
Downing, L. L.	2
Downing, R. W., Jr.	1
Groome, John C.	2
Hart, H.	
Huhn, W. H. Tevis	4
Lippincott, J. B., Jr.	4
Lloyd, Herbert	0
Paul, Henry S.	1
Rosengarten, Albert	0
Smith, E. M.	0
Warden, Nelson B	1
Widener, G. D., Jr.	0

PITTSBURG POLO CLUB.

Pittsburg, Pa.

Bell, A. W.	
Byers, E. M.	0
Collins, H. L.	0
Donner, P. E.	0
Hamilton, A. R.	0
Huff, J. B.	0
Jays, J. Mc	
Kearns, E. L.	
Lacock, J. S.	
Laughlin, G. M., Jr.	0
Lowry, F. M.	
McKinney, Grant	
Ricketson, John H., Jr.	
Salsbury, W. B.	
Scaife, W. B.	
Smith, W. L.	
Thompson, A. J.	
Van Voorhis, H. N.	0

POINT JUDITH POLO CLUB.

Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Playing members handicapped in other Clubs.

PORTCHESTER POLO CLUB.

Portchester, N. Y.

Clausen, E. Y.	
Crawford, E. L.	0
Downey, J. I.	0
Feitner, Q.	
Jones, A. S. H.	1
Milbank, Dunlevy	0
Milbank, J.	

RIDING AND DRIVING CLUB.

Prospect Park Plaza, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Playing members handicapped in other Clubs.

ROCKAWAY HUNTING CLUB.

Cedarhurst, Long Island, N. Y.

	GOALS		GOALS
Brokaw, H. C.	3	La Montagne, Montaigu	2
Burden, I. Townsend, Jr.	2	La Montagne, René	6
Conover, F. S.	3	McMurtry, G. G., Jr.	2
Cowdin, Elliot C.	1	Rainey, Paul J.	3
Cowdin, John Cheever	4	Rand, Curtis G.	1
Cowdin, J. E.	8	Rand, W. Blanchard	3
Dixon, C. P., 2nd	4	Rand, Erving Hascall	0
Duncan, A. Butler	2	Savage, D. Fitzhugh	3
Francke, Albert	3	Stevenson, Malcolm	6
Francke, L. J.	2	Voss, Frank B.	0
Harper, J. Henry, Jr.	0	Voss, E. S.	0
Hazard, W. A.	2	White, Thomas F.	0
Kennedy, McPherson, Jr.	1	Wickersham, Cornelius W.	0
Kip, Henry S.	1		

RUMSON COUNTRY CLUB.

Seabright, N. J.

Barrett, Hosmer	0	Lawrence, R. C.	2
Beadleston, C. Perry	3	McClure, Arthur	1
Borden, B. H.	0	McClure, Walter	3
Borden, H. S.	3	Meeker, H. E.	
Collier, R. J.	4	Rawlins, C. Foster	0
Dows, David	1	Ross, Leland H.	1
Field, T. Pearsall		Sabin, C. H.	2
Jones, W. Strother	2	Strauss, P. S.	1
Jones, W. S., Jr.	1	Schiff, M. L.	
Jones, A. R.	1	Warburg, F. M.	
Keator, Randall	1	Watson, Walter	
Kerr, Coe	0	Whitney, C. L. A.	1

SAN MATEO POLO CLUB.

San Mateo, Cal.

Breese, William L.	3	Hobart, Walter S.	6
Cameron, G.	1	Howard, E.	3
Carolan, F. J.	1	Lawson, John	5
Driscoll, Thomas J.	6	Tobin, Cyril	5
Garrett, G.	1	Tobin, Richard M.	5

ST. LOUIS COUNTRY CLUB.

St. Louis, Mo.

	GOALS
Bascom, Charles E.	
Boland, J.	1
Davis, Samuel C.	2
Davis, D. F.	1
Davis, John T.	3
Ewing, William E.	
Mallinckrodt, Edward	
Mersman, Otto L.	2
Primm, A. T., Jr.	2
Pettus, Eugene	
Simmons, G. W.	1
Simmons, E. H.	2
Tiffany, George	0
Tittmann, George	
Williams, E. F.	

SEA GIRT AND SPRING LAKE COUNTRY CLUB.

Sea Girt, N. J.

Baird, F. C.	Green, William E.
Breese, James B.	

SOUTHAMPTON HORSE ASSOCIATION.

Southampton, L. I.

Barnes, Cortlandt	1	Robbins, Harry P.	0
Breese, J. L., Jr.	2	Rogers, Edmund	1

SQUADRON "A," N. G., N. Y.

New York City.

Baylis, William, Jr.		Hunt, J. H.	2
Borden, Alfred	1	Lannon, J. D.	
Browne, Frank		LeBoutillier, Thomas, 2nd	
Boyer, Philip	2	Lee, R. C.	
Bulkley, Duncan		McGuire, W. S.	3
Childs, H. H.	1	Nichols, J. Osgood	1
Cram, H. W.	0	Nelson, Louis	3
Douglas, R. G. D.	3	Pratt, A. D. B.	1
Ely, E. C.		Peabody, G. R.	
Gilder, Rodman		Perry, A. W.	0
Goddard, H. W.		Spencer, Lorillard, Jr.	
Holt, Henry E.	0	Strong, Theron R.	0
Hunt, Leavitt J.	3		

WESTCHESTER POLO CLUB.

Newport, R. I.

Coogan, James J.	0	Vanderbilt, Alfred G.	0
Iselin, Arthur	3	Vanderbilt, R. C.	0
Mills, Ogden L.	1		

Other members handicapped in other Clubs.

WASHINGTON POLO CLUB.

Washington, D. C.

Playing members handicapped in other Clubs.

WHIPPANY RIVER CLUB,

Morristown, N. J

	GOALS
Donald, Norman	
Forbes, Gordon	
Fowler, A A	
Henderson, Norman	2
Hyde, A Fillmore	1
Hyde, A. Musgrave	
Hyde, Fillmore	
Kellogg, M W	
Kissell, Gustave E	1
Kissell, Rudolph H	2
Kinnicutt, F. H.	1
Kinnicutt, Herman G	2
Lyon, Cecil	
Maynard, Guerdon	
Nicoll, Benjamin	4
Nicoll, Courtlandt	1
Outerbridge, Frank	
Pyne, Grafton	
Schieffelin, G R D	
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INDEX

ABERGAVENNY, 324.
Abud, Lieut.-Col. H. M., 290.
Action, 142.
Adams, Major, 350.
Adams, G. C. M., 356.
Advantages of no off-side game, 96.
Advantages of polo, 12, 330.
Africa, clubs in, 392.
African polo tournaments, 451–454.
Ainsworth, Capt. W., 354.
Airlie, Lord, 352.
Alderson, Brig.-Gen., 338.
Aldridge, Major, 339.
Allhusen, Capt 342.
American International Cup, 400.
America, players in :
  Agassiz, R. L., 364.
  Ames, A., 365.
  Amory, G. C , 365.
  Balding, W., 364.
  Belmont, R., 364.
  Brown, Alex., 364.
  Burden, J. A., 364.
  Collier, R. J., 362, 365.
  Cowdin, J. C., 365.
  Cowdin, J. E., 365.
  Crane, J., 364.
  Drury, H., 364.
  Hadden, H., 365.
  Harrison, H. W., 364.
  Loew, W. G., 364.
  La Montagne, R., 365.
  Milburn, D.. 362.
  Phipps, H. C., 363.
  Phipps, J. S., 363.
  Prince, F. H., 364.
  Rawlins, J. A., 364.
  Rich, H., 364.
  Snowden, C. R., 364.
  Stoddard, L., 364.
  Strawbridge, R. E., 364.
  Thomas, J. B., 364.
  Tweed, H , 364, 365.
  Waterbury, J. M , jun., 362, 363.
  Waterbury, L., 363.
  Whitney, H. P., 362, 363.
America, Polo Association of, 533–543
America, polo in United States of, 361–366.
America, tournaments in, 441–444.
American Polo Association's handicap, 544–557.
Annesley, Capt , 352.
Ansell, Major G. K., 351.
Anson, Hon. W., 258.
Antwerp, 374.
Arabs, 268.
Argentines, 251.
Army, polo in the, 330–360.
Arthur, 246.
Ashburner, Capt. L. F., 354.
Asia, clubs in, 389.
Atherley, Mr., 4.
Atkinson, Capt., 266.
Attack, 245, 247.
Australasia, clubs in, 396–399.
Australasian ponies, 266.
Australasian tournaments, 454–456.
Ava, Lord, 346, 358.

Babington, Col., 332.
Babbington, J. M., 353.
Back, 36, 39, 42–48, 70–74, 88, 99.
"Back," 153.
Back-handers, 24–29.
Baden-Powell, Lieut.-Gen., 338.
Bailey, Major, 350.
Baird, J. G. A., 353.
Balding, W., 365.
Baldock, E., 4.
Ball, how to hit the, 18.
Balthorpe, Capt., 3.
Bandages, 201–203.
Barbs, 275.
Baring, Hon. E., 352.
Baringi, 290.
Barclay, Capt. C., 352.
Barker, Sir John, 257, 286, 288, 290.
Barnard, Mr. Walter, 82.
Barnes, Major R. W. R., 349.
Barrett, Capt., 266.
Barrett, Mr., 4.
Barry, Major, 341.
Barry, S. L., 352.
Barton, 324.
Bayleaf, 242, 245.
Beatty, Admiral D., 360.
Beatty, Charles, 338.
Beatson, Col., 356.
Bedding, 224, 301.
Belgium, clubs in, 374.
Belgium, players in :
  Andreæ, Mr., 374.
  Grisar, A., 374.
  Crockaert, Capt., 374.
  Lysen, Mr., 374.
Belgium, tournaments in, 456, 462–465.
Bell, Capt. A. D., 350.
Bell, E. W., 355.
Bell, J., 290.
Bellville, Capt. G., 354, 361.
Bellville, F., 356.
Bellville, J., 356.
Bell-Smyth, Major, 349.
Bendigo, 276.
Bentinck, Lord C., 342.
Bentinck, Lord W., 352.
Berk, 290.
Beresford, Lord M., 4.
Beresford, Lord W., 3.
Berlin, 375.
Best players, the, 474.
Best ponies, list of the, 492–510.
Bingham, Capt. Hon. J., 3.
Birdcatcher, 246.
Bits, 84, 182–200.
Blacker, F. H., 4.
Blackwood, Lord F., 341.
Blair, F. G., 353.
Blows, 82.
Blue Sleeve, 238, 245.
Blunt, Lady Anne, 290.
Boden, A. D., 355.
Bold Marco, 291.
Bold Rosewater, 291.
Bond, Bernard, 290.
Boots, 201–203.
Boscawen, Hon. H., 4.
Bowlby, Capt. G. V. S., 349.
Brand, Hon. T., 352.
Brassey, Capt. H. 349.
Brassey, H. E., 349.
Brassey, P., 345.
Breaking the pony to stick and ball, 174–181.
Breeding, 280–293.
Breeds of polo ponies, 229–279.
Bremen, 375.
Bridles, 182–200.
Brinton, Capt., 346.
Broadwood, Maj.-Gen., 338.
Brood mares, 283.
Brooke, Major, 351.
Brown, Lieut.-Col. H. Clifton, 352.
Brussels, 374.
Buckmaster, Mr. W. S., 247, 276, 361.
Bulkeley, Capt., 3.
Bulkeley-Johnson, Major, 350.
Burn, Col., 356.
Burnett, Capt., 354.

CABLEGRAM, 266.
Cabra, 328.
Californians, 255.
California, players in:
Breese, Mr., 367.
Carolan, Mr., 367.
Driscoll, Mr., 367.
Hobart Mr., 367.
Lawson, J., 367.
Tobin, Mr., 367.
California, polo in, 367.
Calley, Col., 346.
Campbell, Capt., 354.
Campbell, David, 342.
Canadians, 276.
Cannes, 373.
Cap, polo, 82.
Captaining a side, 74–75.
Carden, R. S., 346.
Care of ponies, 85.
Carew, Major, 351.
Carolan, Mr., 255.
Casa de Campo, 368.
Castlereagh, Lord, 4.
Cavendish, Capt. C, 359.
Cavendish, Capt. J. S, 346
Cawley, Capt., 354.
Central America, clubs in 395.
Changing legs, 168.
Chaplin, R., 352.
Charlton, 246.
Charlton, A. B, 286.
Charmer, 86, 242.
Charrington, Capt. S. H, 353.
Château, 291.
Cheape, Capt., 266.
Chesham, Maj.-Gen., Lord, 338
Chieftain, 252.
Chifney bit, 191.
Chisholm, Col., 358.
Choosing a polo pony, 14, 120–145, 297.
Chronology of modern polo, 381–382.
Church, J. F., 353.
Churchill, the Right Hon. W., 349.
Cinderella, 242.
Claremont, 291.
Clay, Capt. Spender, 346.
Clayton, Capt, 3.
Clothing on board ship, 316.
Clowes, Capt. E. W., 346.
Clubs, list of polo, 383–399.
Collis, Capt., 350.
Colvin, Col F., 342.
Collyer-Bristow, Mr., 292.
Combination, 35.
Committees, polo, 558–562.
Competitions, principal polo 400–471.
Compton, Lord A., 356.
Compton Lord Douglas, 345.
Conceit, 238, 245.
Conditioning ponies, 213–216.
Conformation, chief points of, 128–132
Congreve, Capt., 355.
Conolly, T, 350, 359.
Conover, 257.
Continental tournaments 456-471
Cookson, Capt., 346.
Cottontail, 242.
Cordery's Patent Dumb Jockey, 152.
Count Schomberg 290, 292.
County Dublin Club, 328.
County Polo Association, 327
Courage, Capt, 353
Cradock, R N, Rear Admiral C., 290.
Crawley, Major E., 337, 352.
Creagh, Brazier, 356.
Creed, P R, 355
Crespigny, Capt C. C. de, 346, 361.
Cricket, 12
Cripps, L. H, 350.
Crossing, 81.
Cruelty in polo playing, 83.
Cunningham, 291.
Curb-chains, 188.
Cyllene, 251.

DAINTY, 246.
Dale, Mr. T. F., 286.

Dangers of polo, 79.
Dangerous and reckless riding, 81.
Daniell, Capt., 350.
Dawnay, Hon. J., 352.
Deauville, 373.
Decies, Lord, 351.
Development of modern polo, 1.
Disadvantages of the no off-side game, 95.
Disinfectant, 225.
Drainage, 301.
Dress, polo, 118.
Duff, Lieut.-Col., 339.
Dugdale, F. B., 350.
Dunbar, Capt., 354.
Dunmore, Earl of, 354.
Duval, Mr. Raoul, 265.

Eaton, Miss J. M., 290.
Edwards, N., 345.
Egypt, clubs in, 392.
Egyptians, 275.
Egypt, polo in, 392.
Eley, Capt., 353.
Elliott, Lt.-Gen. Sir L., 337.
Ellison, G., 342.
Elstow, 245.
Elwes, Capt., 355.
England, tournaments in, 401–433.
English ground, no off-side game unsuitable for, 100.
English ponies, 235.
Evans, D. H., 290.
"Evening stables," 321.
Exercise, 216, 300.
Expense, 305, 332.
Express, 258.
"Extra expense," 96.

Fair play, 86.
Fairy Blast, 245.
Faulty ponies, 79.
Feeding, 154, 205, 209, 216, 223, 300–302, 317.
Feeding-troughs on board ship, 317.
Fenwick, Lieut.-Col., 346.
Feysul, 290.
Fielden, Capt., 351.
Fife, Mr. W. F., 3.
Figure of "8," 169.
Fincastle, Lord, 354.
First steps at polo, 1.
Firuseh, 291.
Fisher, Col., 352.
Fitzgerald, Capt., 346.
FitzGerald, Major, 352.
Fitzwilliam, Hon. F., 4.
Fletcher, A. F., 346.
Fleming, J. Willis, 291.
Follow Me, 255.
Fortune, 245.
Forward strokes, 18.
Football, 12.
Foothold on board ship, 316.
Foul riders, 79.
Fouls, 86.
Fox, The, 291.
Fox Bay, 291.
France, clubs in, 387.
France, players in:
  Capel, Mr., 374.
  Doudeauville, Duc de, 374.
  Guiche, Duc de, 373.
  Jaubert, Capt., 373.
  Harris, Mr. H., 374.
  Mallet, Mr. F., 374.
  Merlin, M. 374.
  Rothschild, Baron R. de, 373.
France, polo in, 373.
France, tournaments in 157–461 465, 466.
French, Sir John, 335, 340.
Frigate, 339.
Fryer, Capt. F. A., 351.

Gallop from the halt, to start into 163.
Garrison clubs in Europe, 389.
Garrison tournaments, 468 471.
Gascoigne, Major, 356.
Germany, clubs in, 387.
Germany, players in:
  Andreae, Herr, 375.
  Baer, Herr, 375.
  Bentinck, Lieut. E., 375.

Germany, players in:
Flinsch, Herr, 375.
Hasperg, Herr, 375.
Helft, Herr, 375.
Marvele, Herr, 375.
Soder, Dr., 375.
Tetelman, Herr, 375.
Van de Straaten, Herr, 375.
Germany, polo in, 374.
Germany, tournaments in, 461.
Ghatas, 291.
Gibbs, Capt., 352.
Gilbey, Mr. Tresham, 286.
Gilbey, Sir Walter, 291.
Gill, Mr , 362, 367.
Gilhe Flower, 291.
Goalkeeper, 5.
Goal posts, 113
Gold, 246.
Golden Sunset, 237.
Gosling, G B , 355
Gough, Col., 353.
Gough, Major, 354.
Gould, Mr. George, 361.
Gozo, 252.
Graham, J. F. N , 291.
Graham, Major, 350.
Grand Slam, 246.
Great Britain, clubs in, 383–387.
Great Britain, tournaments in, 402–441
Green, Major, E , 335.
Green, Mr. P , 3
Grenfell, Mr. C , 276.
Grentell, Mr. F , 345, 363.
Grey Dawn II., 291.
Grey Lady, 246, 266.
Greyling, 255.
Grissell, Capt., 3.
Grooming, 302.
Grosvenor, Lord Hugh, 363.
Grounds, polo, 110–113, 324.
Guest, Capt. the Hon F., 255.
Guiche, Duc de, 373.
Gunnersbury, 324.
Gunshot, 245.
Guttersnipe, 291.
Haig, Col. D., 332, 351.
Haig, Major Neil, 266.
Hambro, Capt., 353.
Hamburg, 375.
Handicap, American Polo Association's, 544–557.
Handicap List, Hurlingham, 478–487.
Hanover, 375.
Hanwell, J., 359.
Hard ground, 80.
Hardinge, Lord, 360.
Hardy, Mr. Gerald, 82.
Harness, using polo ponies in, 225.
Harris, C. E., 354.
Harrison, J. F., 349.
Harrison, Lieut -Col., 356.
Harrington, Lord, 323.
Hartopp, Mr E., 3, 4.
Height of ponies, 5, 125, 126, 288.
Henriques, Col. E. N., 291.
Henry, Col., 355.
Herbert, Mr F., 3, 324.
Heseltine, Godfrey, 356.
Hessey, Capt., 354.
Higgin, C. H., 351.
Hippesley, Lieut.-Col. W. H., 350.
Hitting out, 59, 60, 61.
Hitting, wild, 81.
Hoare, Col., 332, 349.
Hobson, Capt., 353.
Hobson, Major, 292, 362.
Holdsworth, Lieut.-Col., 351.
Holford, Capt., 351.
Holland, Capt. E. C.. 351.
Hone, Capt. T., 341.
Hornby, Phipps, 4.
Horse-boxes on board ship, 315.
Horton, 255.
How to hit the ball, 18.
Howard, H. R. L., 353.
Hungary, clubs in, 388.
Hungary, players in:
Andrassy, Count, 375.
Karolyi, Count, 375.
Pallavicini, Marquis, 375.
Rohozinski, Count, 375.

Hungary, players in:
Sigray, Count, 375.
Szechenyi, Count, 375.
Hungary, polo in, 374.
Hunt, Capt., 4.
Hunters' Improvement Society, 284.
Hurlingham, 291, 322, 323, 324.
Hurlingham Club, 477.
,, Polo Handicap List, 478-487.
,, Recent Form List, 475.
,, Rules and Regulations, 511–521.
,, tournaments at, 409–411.
Hurndall, Mr., 354, 362.
Hutchings, James, 113.
Hysterics, 245.

Increased dangers of no off-side game, 99.
Increased pace, 100.
India, clubs in, 389-391.
,, polo in, 294–314.
,, polo ponies in, 296, 297.
,, polo saddlery required for, 310–314.
,, stable management in, 299.
,, tournaments in, 445–450.
Indian Chief, 252.
Indian country-breds, 277.
,, helmet, 83.
,, Polo Association: Rules of the Club, 522–525.
,, Rules and Regulations, 526–532.
Ingestre, Lord, 4.
Innes-Ker, Capt. Lord A., 349.
Instructions, 51, 52, 74.
Irish County Polo Club Union, 328.
Ives, Hon. Mrs., 291.

Jacko, 290.
Jacobs, E. C., 291.
Jenkins, Major A. E., 355.
Jenkinson, Major, 355.
Jenner, Major Sir W. K., 342.
Jenner, Lt.-Col., A. V. 355.
Jess, 279.
Jockey, Cordery's Patent Dumb, 152.
Johnnie, 272.
Johnstone, Capt., 352.
Jones, Capt. L. H., 4, 350.
Jones, Mr. Percy, 357.
Jones, Mr. Walter, 86.

Kavanagh, Lt.-Col., 352.
Keene, Mr. Foxhall, 258.
Kenna, Col. 340.
Kennedy, Mr. T., 13, 323.
Kensington, Lord, 346, 353.
Kentigern, 290.
Keynsham Stud Co., 291.
Killarney, 266.
Kilmarnock, Lord, 4.
Kiltie, 267.
King, Major A. C., 350.
Kingfisher, 257.
Kingsbury, 324.
Kirk, Capt., 349.
"Kumry," 301.

Lagore, 245.
La Granja, 368.
Lakewood, 366.
Lakin, Capt., 352.
Lal-i-Abdar, 291.
Lambton, Brevet Col. Hon. C., 355.
Langosta, 252.
"Language," 36.
Las Armas, 252.
Lawley, Lt.-Col. the Hon. R., 332, 351.
Lawrence, Lt.-Col. the Hon. H., 340.
Leading reins, 301.
Lee, Major Romer, 246, 252, 354, 362.
Le Gallais, Lt.-Col., 272, 277, 358.

Legge, Capt., 360.
Lennard, Mr., 328.
Little, Col., 341.
Little, Major, 350.
Little Fairy, 237.
Little Lady, 266.
Lisle, Col. de, 266, 268, 296, 306, 335, 339, 354.
Livingstone-Learmonth, Capt., 353.
Lloyd, Capt. Hardress, 349.
Loins, paralysis of the, 301.
Long-rein driving, 148–152.
Longford, Lord, 346.
Loose rein in all paces, to go with, 170.
Loss of combination, 98.
Lovat, Lord, 346.
Loved One, 246.
Luard, Capt., 354.
Lucas, R. B., 291.
Luna, 242.

Mackenzie, C. G., 359.
Mackey, Mr. F. J., 255.
MacLaren, Capt., 353.
Macnamara, Sergt. F., 357.
McClintock-Bunbury, J., 4.
McCreery, Mr. W., 255.
McLachlan, A. C., 354.
Madame Angot, 246.
Madariaga, 252.
Mademoiselle, 238, 242, 246.
Madre, Count de, 266.
Madrid team, 368.
Maharajah of Jodhpur, 196.
Mahon, Maj.-Gen., 339.
Makins, Capt., 349.
Mallard, 252.
Manita, 258.
Mann-Thompson, Capt., 346.
Manuel, 255.
Marengo, 238, 245.
Mares, registered, 280.
Mares, rules for leasing, 283.
Marguerite, 277.
Marjoribanks, Hon. D., 349.
Mariano, 246, 252.
Marsham, Mr. H., 357.
Marsham, Mr. Keith, 376.
Marsham, Major, 357.
Martyr, Lt.-Col. C. G., 357.
Mary Morrison, 268.
Matchbox, 238, 242, 245.
Matthew, Capt., 355.
Mathew-Lannowe, Capt., 349.
Maxwell, Capt. F. A., 356.
Maxwell, Col., 357.
Maystar, 237, 238.
Meadow Brook, 362.
Melvill, Lt.-Col. P. J., 291.
Membership, terms of—Hurlingham Ranelagh, Roehampton, Rugby and Cannes Clubs, 562.
Menzies, Mr. F., 258.
Merj, 291.
Merry Boy, 290.
Merry Gal, 290, 292.
Merry Moment, 290, 292.
Meyrick, Col. F., 356.
Mexicans, 278.
"Mid-day stables," 320.
Middleton, Capt., 4.
Middleton, Lt.-Col., 350.
Milburn, D., 13.
Mildmay, Frank, 6, 7, 323.
Mildmay, Major F., 355.
Milne, G. B., 356.
Milner, Capt. G. F., 346.
Miss Flip, 258.
Montana ponies, 265.
Montefiore, The Rev. D. B., 286.
Montmorency, Capt., 359.
Moore, Capt. R. St. L., 4.
Moore, Mr. R., 3.
Moore, Mr. T. Levins, 328.
Moorhouse, S. H., 291.
Mootrub, 288, 291.
"Morning stables," 320.
Morris, Hon. G. H., 355.
Morrit, Lt., 345.
Mosquito, 245.
Moss litter, 224.
Mumford, Mr. S., 29.
Munich, 375.

Munster Blazer, 246.
Murray, Capt., 353.
Musket, 290.
Mustapha Kamel, 290.
My Girl, 245.

NAMOUNA, 277.
Nar, 290.
Narragansett, 363, 365.
Neilson, Capt. W., 350.
New Guinea, 277.
Nicholson, Major, 351.
Nickalls, Col., 345.
Nickalls, P. W., 252, 255, 355.
Nip Cat, 245.
"No. 1," 6, 7, 36, 37, 42–48, 50–62, 90, 105.
"No. 2," 6, 7, 36, 37, 42–46, 62–67, 90.
"No. 3," 6, 7, 36, 37, 43–49, 67–69, 89.
No off-side game, the, 88–109.
Norton, Capt., 351.
North America, clubs in, 393.
Nose-bands, 199.
Number of players, 4, 36.

OGILBY, R. J. L., 291.
O'Hara, Mr., 328.
Okeden, Capt., 3.
O'Neill, Hon. A., 346.
Onslow, Major H., 352.
Ophir, 267.
Orme, 251.
Othrae, 290.
Outbred, 290.

PADDY, 265.
Palairet, Capt., 3.
Palmer, Capt., 352.
Palmes, Capt., 266, 352.
Pañama, 289.
Paralysis of the loins, 301.
Parsons, H. C., 291.
Paterson, E., 351.
Peat, A., 4, 6, 323.
Peat, J. E., 4, 6, 323.
Pedder, Capt., 353.
Peel, Capt. R., 346.
Pelham bits, 84, 186, 189, 190, 193.
Persse, Capt., 349.
Pertab Singh, Sir, 266.
Peter, 275.
Peyton, Algernon, 4.
Phillips, Capt. Lloyd, 346.
Phipps, Mr., 257.
Piccadilly, 266.
Pilcher, Brevet Col., 355.
Pilkington, Capt., 353.
Pirie, Mr. F., 328.
Pitman, Major, 352.
Play, fair, 86.
Players, the best, 474.
Players, number of, 4, 36.
Pole-Carew, Lt.-Gen. Sir R., 338.
Polestar, 277.
Polo, a retrospect, 322–329.
,, advantages of, 12, 330.
,, and Riding Pony Society, 280.
,, and Riding Pony Stud Book, 292, 293.
,, Association of America, 533–543.
,, -bred ponies, 280, 293.
,, ,, ,, now playing polo or that have played in the last few years, a list of eighty-two, 487–491.
,, cap, 82.
,, chronology of modern, 381–382.
,, clubs, list of, 383–399.
,, committees, 558–562.
,, competitions, principal, 400–471.
,, dangers of, 79.
,, development of modern, 1.
,, dress, 118.
,, first steps at, 1.
,, grounds, 110–113, 324.
,, Handicap List, American Association, 544–557.
,, Handicap List, Hurlingham, 478–487.
,, in Belgium, 374.

Polo in California, 367.
,, in Egypt, 375.
,, in France, 373.
,, in Germany, 374.
,, in Hungary, 374.
,, in India, 294–314.
,, in Spain, 367.
,, in the Army, 330–360.
,, in United States of America, 361–366.
,, playing, cruelty in, 83.
,, pony, choosing a, 14, 120–145.
,, Pony Clubs, Indian, 305–310.
,, pony, definition of a, 144.
,, pony sires, 290.
,, Pony Stud Book Society, 125.
,, pony, training the, 146–181.
,, ponies, breeds of, 229–279.
,, ,, racing and chasing, 226.
,, ,, using in harness, 225.
,, riding at, 30.
,, saddlery required for India, 310–314.
,, theory and practice of, 35–87.
,, the first tournament, 322.
Ponies, Australian, 266.
,, Arabs, 268.
,, Argentines, 251.
,, Californian, 255.
,, Canadians, 276.
,, conditioning, 213–216.
,, Egyptians, 275.
,, English, 235.
,, faulty, 79.
,, height of, 5, 125, 126, 288 298.
,, Indian, 296.
,, list of the best, 492–510.
,, Mexican, 278.
,, Montana, 265.
,, on board ship, 315–321.
,, polo-bred, 280–293.
,, South African, 279.
,, Texan, 257.
,, the bitting of, 303.
,, Virginian, 265.
Poore, Major, 342, 351.
Portal, Col., 332.
Portal, Major, 346.
Practice on a wooden horse, 15.
Prescott, Sir G., 346.
Provincial tournaments, 419.
Pullers, 184.

Quicksilver, 277.

Racing and chasing polo ponies, 226.
Rajah, 291.
Ranelagh, 322–325, 327.
,, , tournaments at, 412–416.
Raouf, 290.
Rasbotham, Capt. D. A., 349.
Rasbotham, R. E., 355.
Ras-el-Wady, 290.
Rawlinson, Maj.-Gen. Sir H., 340.
Rawlinson, Mr., 86.
Recent Form List, Hurlingham, 475.
Red Lance, 238.
Redskin, 86.
Regimental teams with the best records, 473.
Registered mares, 280.
,, stallions, 280.
,, young ponies, 293.
Reining back, 160.
Reins, how to hold the, 31.
,, leading, 301.
Remington, Maj.-Gen., 351.
Renton, Lt.-Col., 7, 279.
Retrospect, a, 322–329.
Rex, 255.
Ricardo, 349.
Rich, Capt. H., 365.
Riders, foul, 79.
Riding at polo, 30.
,, , dangerous and reckless, 81.
Ridley, Col., 332.
Rimington, Col., 332.
Rimington, Gen., 328
Roberts, Lord, 334.
Rocksavage, Lord, 345, 363.

Roehampton, 324.
„ tournaments, 417–418.
Rome, Major, 352.
Ronald, 258.
Roper, Capt., 4.
Rose, Capt. E., 34
Rose, C. E., 359.
Rosicrucian, 291.
Ross, Major, 355.
Rothschild, Baron R. de, 373.
Roxburghe, Duke of, 265, 349.
Royal, 276.
Royston Cave, 291.
Rudolph, 255.
Rudheath, 291.
Rugby, 245.
„ tournaments, 427, 430.
Rules and Regulations, Hurlingham, 511–521.
Rules and Regulations, Indian, 526–532.
Rules for leasing mares, 28.
Russell, Lieut., 345.
Russia, clubs in, 388.
Rutherford, Capt., 356.
Ryan, Mr. Morrogh, 328.

Saddles, 200.
Sadie, 255.
Sadleir-Jackson, 345.
Saddlery, 228.
Sailor, 238, 247, 260.
Sandeman, Major, 345.
Sandiway, 290.
Santa Romona, 255.
Schreiber, Capt. B. A. P., 354.
Schofield, Major, 339.
Scott, Lord G., 352.
Segundo bit, 191.
Sheen, 245, 289.
Sheridan, Lieut., 345.
Sherry, 275.
Sherston, Major, 357.
Ship, ponies on board, 315–321.
Shoes on board ship, 315.
"Shortened periods," 96.
Shooting Star, 245.
Shrewsbury, Lord, 245.
Shulah, 265.
Shuttleworth, Capt., 4.
Side, captaining a, 74, 75.
Siren, 238.
Sires, polo pony, 290.
Smith, Capt. Hyde, 4.
Smith, Mr. Graham, 4.
Smith-Dorrien, Mr., 3.
Smith-Dorrien, Sir H. L., 335.
Snaffles, 194, 301.
Snow, 269.
Soarer, 342.
Somerset, Lord A., 4.
Sorrel, 257.
South Africans, 279.
South Africa, clubs in, 392.
South America, clubs in, 395.
Spain, clubs in, 388.
Spain, players in :—
Alba, Duke of, 368.
Arion, Duke of, 368.
Cimera, Count de la, 368.
Escandon, Señor E. de, 368.
H.M. the King, 367.
Marsham, Hubert 368.
Maza, Count, 368.
Peñaranda, Duke of, 368.
Real, Count del, 368.
San Miguel, Señor, 368.
Santona, Duke of, 368.
Santos, Suarez S., 368.
Viana, Marquis of, 368.
Villavieja, Marquis of, 368.
Spain, polo in, 367.
„ , tournaments in, 466–478.
Spanish Hero, 291.
Spectators' point of view of off-side game, 107.
Speedwell, 265.
Spurs, 201.
Stable management in India, 299.
„ routine, 216.
Stables, 225.
„ on board ship, 317.
Stallions, registered, 280.

Standing martingale, 194.
Stanstead bridle, 189, 193.
Stephen, Capt., 353.
Sticks, 114–118.
Stoddard, Mr. L. E., 258.
Stokes, A. V. W., 350.
Stop dead, to, 163.
Stourton bridle, 189, 193.
St. Quintin, Col., 356.
St. Quintin, Capt., 3.
Strokes, forward, 18.
Sutton Capt., 352.
Sykes, Capt., 349.
Symons, A., 353.
Symons, Gen. Penn, 357.
Syrians, 275.

TAYLOR, CAPT., 353.
Teams with the best records, regimental, 473.
Teams with the best records that have played in London since 1890, 472.
Teck, Duke of, 346.
Temper, 141.
Terms of membership of Hurlingham, Ranelagh, Roehampton, Rugby and Cannes Clubs, 562.
Texan ponies, 257.
Texina, 258.
Theory and practice of polo, 35–87.
Thynne, U. O., 356.
Tilney, Major W. A., 345.
Tip, 237, 246.
Tony, 255.
Tottenham, Capt., 353.
Touring, 326.
Tournaments, 324, 400–471.
Trafford, Sir H. de, 286.
Training ponies to meet other ponies, 170.
Training ponies to hustle other ponies, 170.
Treatment of ponies after landing, 321.
Treatment of ponies after play, 227.
Tullibardine, Lord, 349.
Turkey, club in, 389.
Turning, 155, 164.
Tuson, Capt., 354.
Twitch, 147.
Tyrrell, Miss K. P., 291.

UMPIRING, 75.
" simplified, 107.
United States of America, clubs in, 393–395.
United States of America, polo in, 361–366.

VAGRANT, 266.
Valentia, Viscount, 3, 356.
Vandeleur, Lt.-Col., 359.
Vaughan, Col 332, 352.
Vaughan, Major, 351.
Velocity, 245.
Vernon, Capt H E., 355.
Villiers, Capt, 346.
Vino Tinto, 290
Virginians, 265.
Vivian, Lord, 345.

WALKER, MR, 275.
Ward, Hon G, 346.
Ward, Hon R, 341, 346.
Ward Union bridle, 187.
Watering ponies, 216–223, 301, 316.
Watson, Major J. K., 357.
Watson, Mr. John, 5, 6, 7, 8, 245 323, 341.
Watt, Mr. S, 328.
Wembley, 324.
Westminster, Duke of, 252.
Whips, 201.
White Eagle, 292.
White Heather, 291.
White Wings, 291.
Whitla, Major V. G., 349.
Whitley, H., 291.
Whitley, W., 291.
" Whoa," 153.
Wicklow, Lord, 346.
Wigan, J. T., 353.
Wilberforce, Capt. 349

Wild hitting, 81.
Wilkinson, Capt., 354.
Willoughby, Capt. Hon. C., 342.
Willoughby, Hon. E., 4.
Wilson, Clarence, 356.
Wilson, Clive, 356.
Wilson, H., 356.
Wimbledon Park, 324.
Wintering ponies, 204–213.
Wise, F. H., 353.
Withers, Mr. Gordon, 16.
Withers Polo Machine, 16.
Wolseley, Sir C., 4.
Wood, Capt., 354.
Wood, Major W., 339.
Wooden horse, practice on a, 15.
Woodpecker, 246.
Woods, Mr. J., 3.
Worcester, 238, 246.
Worcester, Marquis of, 4.
Worcester Park, 324.
Wormald, Capt., 351.
Wormald, Major, 352.
Wyndham-Quin, W. H., 353.

YARDLEY, MAJOR, 351.
Younghusband, Col., 356.
Young ponies, registration of, 293.
Yturbe, Mr. F. de, 270.

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