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W. J. ANDERSON & Co.,
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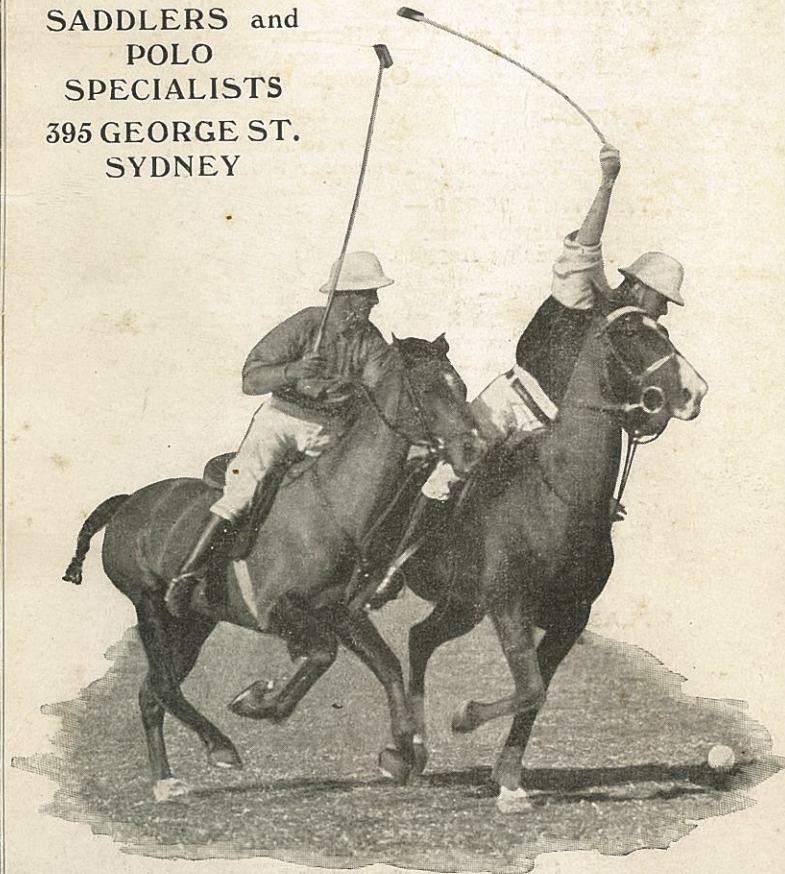
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Shewman
RULES, REGULATIONS
and EQUIPMENT of

POLO

Walther & Stevenson Ltd.

SADDLERS and
POLO
SPECIALISTS
395 GEORGE ST.
SYDNEY



WHAT WE ARE SELLING

BESIDES POLO GEAR :

HIGH-GRADE SADDLES—

The "Winton" Perfect Stock Saddle.
The "Longreach" Comfort Saddle.
The "Boulia" Big-Dip Stock Saddle.
The "Kemp" Poley to sit a buck in.
The "Texas Ranger" Cowboy Saddle.
Racing and Exercise Saddles.

HARNESS—

Show and Track Harness.
Plough and Team Harness.
The "Ballarat" Draught Collar.

WHIPS.—

"K'burra" All-Kangaroo Stock Whips.
The "Apex" Two-colour Stockwhip.

TROTTING GOODS.—

Horse Boots.
Pacing Hopples.

DOG GOODS.—

French Remedy Coy's Dog Medicines.
Beddome's Dog Remedies.
Collars, Leads, Brushes, etc.

CUTLERY.—

Remington Pocket Knives.
Joseph Rodgers Pocket Knives.
Wiss Super Quality Scissors.
Valet Razors.

ELECTRICAL GOODS.—

Ever-Ready Torches and Batteries.
Phillips' Household and Motor Lamps.

FLASKS.—

Genuine British Thermos Flasks.

META COOKERS.—

Meta Solid Fuel and Cookers.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.—

Bags, Trunks, Suitcases.
Pocket Wallets, Purses, etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—

Crepe-Rubber-Soled Footwear.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE.

WALTHER & STEVENSON, LTD., Polo Specialists, 395 George St., Sydney.

1927.

Walther & Stevenson Ltd.

395 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.

POLO EQUIPMENT

STICKS, BALLS, SADDLES, BRIDLES,
RIDING BOOTS, BREECHES, HELMETS,
AND ALL GEAR FOR THE GAME.

Also

LATEST RULES ADOPTED BY THE
N.S.W., VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA,
AND QUEENSLAND POLO ASSOCIATIONS

PRICE LIST :

Prices are printed in a separate list subject to alteration at any time without notice.

PROMPT DESPATCH.

Every effort is made to despatch orders without delay, and our large stocks of canes enable us to turn out practically every type of stick required. In urgent cases if we cannot supply just what is needed in time we will substitute the nearest to it subject of course to being returned if not suitable.

GUARANTEE.

We take particular care to see that no stick is sent out with any apparent faults in material or workmanship. We cannot guarantee to replace any short jointed or malacca stick but with fair treatment all other canes should give a reasonable amount of service.

READ THIS BEFORE ORDERING

ABOUT POLO STICKS.

CANES USED.—

STRAIGHT WHITE MOONAH CANE—Strong, with whip from centre upwards.

ROOT TAPERED CANE—Strong, with whip low down, makes a well balanced stick.

SHORT JOINTED TAPERED CANE—Not strong but makes an exceptionally well balanced stick with whip very low down. Large numbers of players prefer this cane and put up with frequent breakages.

MALACCA CANE—not particularly strong, liable to get sprung at head. Lighter than Moonah Cane of the the same size. Used by many American players.

LENGTH.—

FIFTY-TWO INCHES—is the most generally used on a 14-2 to 14-3 pony. We make any length from 48 to 57in.

THICKNESS.—

FIVE-EIGHTHS—is the weight mostly used, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. would be a heavy cane on the stiff side, and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. a light cane rather whippy.

WHIPPINESS.—

Players nowadays mostly use canes ranging from medium whippy to medium stiff. We have a device for measuring the whippiness of various canes and when a certain weight is placed on it stiff canes will bend $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1in., medium stiff $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., medium whippy $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., and whippy canes will bend 3in. and over.

HEADS.—

CIGAR SHAPE—Over 75 per cent. of the players use this shape and players who generally use square heads will change to CIGAR when playing on loose sandy ground.

SQUARE—are made in several sizes—No. 236 being mostly used but very strong players use No. 228.

LEGALLAIS—in shape like a bent cylinder with flattened sides are used by a few players but it is not very strong unless heavy.

BOW SHAPE & CYLINDER—Have only a few votaries.

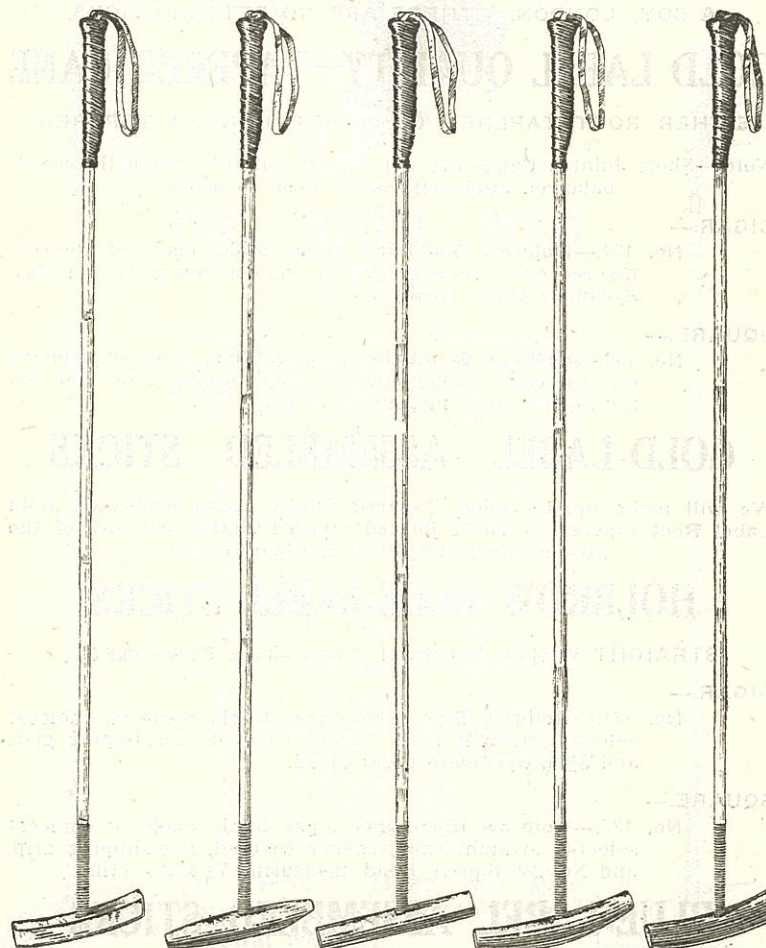
Heads are made from various woods. Sycamore is generally favoured for match play and also the "Witch" head which is a little harder and lasts longer. Ash, Bamboo, and Coachwood are also used and make satisfactory heads. We do not guarantee any head but take every care that no head is sent out with any apparent faults. A head may not last out a Chukka yet another apparently the same will last a season.

GRIPS.—

Our sticks are supplied with the Rugby Grip which has the extra piece of cane added to one side of the stick only and this style is almost universal. Other styles of grip will be made to order.

The Favourite Patterns in Polo Sticks

RUGBY STYLE GRIPS.



Square

Cigar

Cylinder

Bow

Legallais

FOUR TYPES OF CANE ARE USED, VIZ., STRAIGHT WHITE RATTAN, ROOT TAPERED, SHORT JOINTED TAPERED, AND RED MALACCA.

HOLBROW POLO STICKS

MADE BY THE FAMOUS OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM OF HOLBROW & COY., LONDON. THERE ARE NO BETTER STICKS.

GOLD LABEL QUALITY—TAPERED CANE

EITHER ROOT TAPERED OR SHORT JOINTED TAPERED.

Note.—Short Jointed Canes are not strong, but they make the nicest balanced stick with whip close to head.

CIGAR.—

No. 124.—Holbrow Gold-Label Cigar Stick, made of choicest tapered cane, rubber covered non-slipping grip, and 8½in. Sycamore Cigar Head.

SQUARE.—

No. 132.—Holbrow Gold-Label Square Stick, made of choicest tapered cane, rubber-covered, non-slipping grip, and No. 236 Square Head measuring 7½ x 2 x 1½in.

GOLD-LABEL ASSEMBLED STICKS

We will make up, to order, Tapered Sticks, using Holbrow's Gold Label Root tapered or short jointed tapered shafts and any of the various square Legallais or Cigar Heads.

HOLBROW BLUE-LABEL STICKS

STRAIGHT WHITE MOONAH CANE—THE STRONGEST.

CIGAR.—

No. 121.—Holbrow Blue-Label Cigar Stick, made of choicest selected straight cane, rubber covered non-slipping grip, and 8½in. Sycamore Cigar Head.

SQUARE.—

No. 127.—Holbrow Blue-Label Cigar Stick, made of choicest selected straight cane, rubber covered, non-slipping grip, and No. 236 Square Head, measuring 7½ x 2 x 1½in.

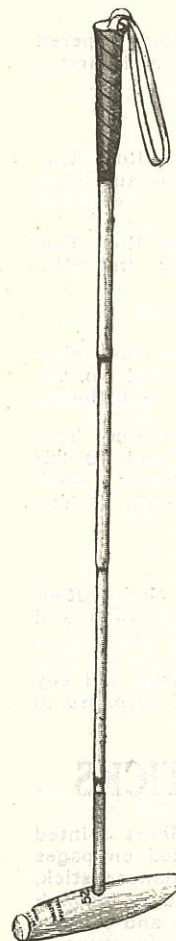
BLUE-LABEL ASSEMBLED STICKS

We will make up, to order, Blue-Label Sticks, using Holbrow's Straight Shafts and any of the various shapes of heads.

IMPORTANT.—When ordering, state full length of stick, head, and whether stiff, medium stiff, medium whippy or whippy.

"WITCH"

Reg'd
Trade Mark



No. 125
Tapered
Cane.

"WITCH"

Reg'd
Trade Mark



THE WITCH POLO STICK

Made in our own Workshop of the choicest selected cane and fitted with the "Witch" cigar head—the head that lasts longer

No. 125 TAPERED "WITCH" POLO STICK — Made of choicest root tapered cane with rubber covered non-slipping Rugby grip and 8½in. "Witch" Cigar head — the head that lasts longer.

No. 122 STRAIGHT "WITCH" POLO STICK — Made of choicest white Moonah cane, with rubber covered non-slipping Rugby grip and 8½in. "Witch" cigar head — the head that lasts longer.

The "Witch" Head will give more wear than any other Head of equal weight.

When ordering state stick number, full length of cane, and whether whippy, medium whippy, medium stiff or stiff. Most players use a 52in. stick.

No. 122
Straight
Cane.

WALTHER SPECIAL MATCH STICKS TAPERED

These Sticks are made in our own workshop, of choicest Root Tapered Cane and fitted with Rubber Non-Slipping Rugby Grip and First Quality Heads.

CIGAR.—

No. 125.—Walther Special Cigar Stick has choice Root Tapered Cane, Rubber Non-Slipping Rugby Grip and $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. "Witch" Cigar Head.

No. 140.—Walther Special Cigar Stick has choice Root Tapered Cane, Rubber Non-Slipping Rugby Grip, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. Holbrow Sycamore Cigar Head.

SQUARE.—

No. 135.—Walther Special Square Stick has choice Root Tapered Cane, Rubber Non-Slipping Rugby Grip and No. 236 Sycamore Square Head, measuring $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

No. 151 Walther Special Square Stick has choice Root Tapered Cane, Rubber Non-Slipping Rugby Grip and No. 228 Sycamore Square Head, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in. This is a stick for strong players who can wield a heavy stick. The canes are usually stiff to medium stiff.

LEGALLAIS.—

No. 136.—Walther Special Legallais Stick has choice Root tapered Cane, Rubber Non-Slipping Rugby Grip and Sycamore Legallais Head.

We will make up Sticks, using choice Root Tapered Canes and any of the various Cigar, Square, and other Heads illustrated on pages 10 and 11.

SHORT JOINTED TAPERED STICKS

We will make up Polo Sticks to order, using selected Short Jointed Tapered Canes, and any of the various Heads illustrated on pages 10 and 11. Short Jointed Cane makes a very well balanced stick, but the Cane is by no means as strong as Root Tapered or Moonah Straight. We do not advise a Head heavier than 7 oz. and Rubber Rings should always be worn near the Head.

We take every reasonable care to see that no Stick with any apparent fault is sent out. We cannot guarantee to replace any broken stick of the short jointed type.

WALTHER SPECIAL MATCH STICKS STRAIGHT CANE

THESE CANES ARE MADE IN OUR OWN WORKSHOP OF THE CHOICEST STRAIGHT WHITE MOONAH CANE, WITH RUBBER NON-SLIPPING RUGBY SHAPE GRIPS, AND FIRST QUALITY HEADS.

STRAIGHT CANE IS THE STRONGEST.

CIGAR.—

No. 122.—Walther Special Cigar Stick has choice selected white straight Moonah Cane, Rubber Non-Slipping Rugby Grip and "Witch" Cigar Head, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

No. 154.—Walther Special Cigar Stick has choice selected white straight Moonah Cane with Rubber Non-Slipping Rugby Grip and Holbrow Sycamore $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. Cigar Head.

SQUARE.—

No. 160.—Walther Special Square Stick has choice selected white straight Moonah Cane, Rubber Non-Slipping Rugby Grip, and No. 236 Sycamore Square Head, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

No. 164 Walther Special Square Stick has choice selected straight White Moonah Cane, Non-Slipping Rugby Grip, and No. 228 Square Sycamore Head, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in. This is a stick for strong players who can wield a heavy stick—the cane is usually medium stiff.

WALTHER SPECIAL STICKS WILL BE MADE TO ORDER USING ANY OF THE VARIOUS HEADS ILLUSTRATED ON PAGES 10 & 11.

MALACCA POLO STICKS

We will make to order Malacca Sticks with any shape Head selected, with Non-Slipping Rubber Rugby Grips and Bound Joints.

Malacca Cane is very extensively used by American Players, but it is not as strong as White Moonah Cane, being very liable to get sprung at the Head or split the bark at the joints. One good one out of four would be a good average, and yet players who use them are prepared to overlook the proportion of canes which do not last long.

Important.—When ordering any sticks, be sure to mention full length of cane, head, and whether stiff, medium stiff, medium whippy, or whippy.

WALTHER TAPERED STICKS

THESE STICKS ARE MADE IN OUR OWN WORKSHOP, FROM ROOT-TAPERED CANE WITH WHITE LEATHER COVERED RUGBY GRIPS AND FIRST QUALITY HEADS.

TAPERED.

No. 68.—Walther Tapered Cigar Stick has Root-Tapered Cane, White Leather Covered Rugby Grip, and 8½ in. Cigar Head.

No. 61.—Walther Tapered Square Stick, has Root-Tapered Cane, White Leather Covered Rugby Grip and No. 236 Square Head, 7½ x 2 x 1½ in.

We will make Walther Tapered Sticks using any of the Various Heads illustrated on Pages 10 and 11.

WALTHER STRAIGHT STICKS

THESE ARE MADE OF STRAIGHT WHITE MOONAH CANE WITH WHITE LEATHER-COVERED RUGBY GRIPS AND FIRST QUALITY HEADS.

STRAIGHT CANE.

No. 78.—Walther Straight Cigar Stick has straight White Moonah Cane, with Leather Rugby Grip and 8½ in. Cigar Head.

No. 71.—Walther Straight Square Stick has White Moonah Cane, White Leather Rugby Grip and No. 236 Square Head 7½ x 2 x 1½ in.

We will make Walther Straight Sticks using any of the various Heads illustrated on Pages 10 and 11.

PRACTICE STICKS

No. 81.—Walther Practice Stick, has straight Cane, White Grip and Cigar Head.

No. 80.—Walther Practice Stick has straight Cane and Square Head.

No. 123.—Indian-Made Practice Stick, with Bamboo Root Cigar Head—an inexpensive Stick for beginners.

No. 131.—Indian Practice Stick with Bamboo Square Head.

STATE LENGTH REQUIRED.

POLO SHAFTS

WITHOUT HEADS.

These Shafts are fitted with Rugby shape grip and hand loop and are long enough to make any length Polo stick. We can supply them whippy, medium whippy, medium stiff or stiff.

WORTH KNOWING.

When fitting heads to Polo shafts never pare away the strong outer skin of the cane. Make the hole in head fit cane.

No. 102 MALACCA POLO SHAFT white leather grip.

No. 103 STRAIGHT WHITE RATTAN POLO SHAFT with white leather covered grip.

No. 104 ROOT TAPERED LONG JOINTED POLO SHAFT with white leather covered grip.

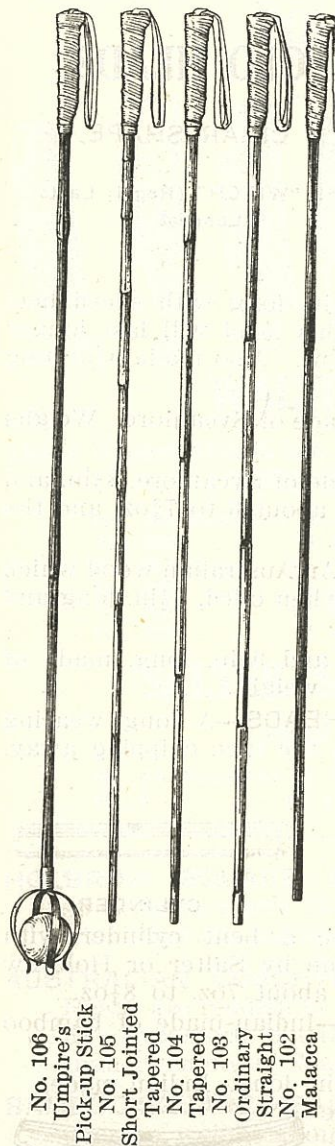
No. 105 SHORT JOINTED TAPERED POLO SHAFT with white leather covered grip.

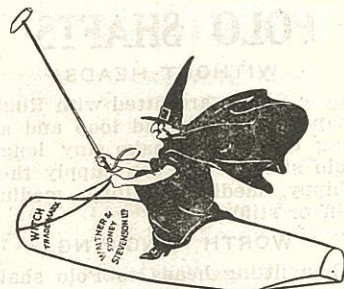
NOTE.—Any of the above can be had with Rubber Grips at an extra charge.

We have also Holbrow Blue-Label Straight Shafts and Gold-Label Tapered, both with Rubber Rugby Grips.

Umpire's Pick-Up Sticks

No. 106 PICK-UP STICK is made with spring fitting which clasps and holds the ball.





POLO HEADS

CIGAR SHAPE

THE "WITCH" (Reg'd) Lasts Longest.

THE "WITCH" Cigar Head $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long with sliced heel weighs from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}$ oz. This head will last longer than any other of equal weight. Also made $9\frac{1}{2}$ in long weighing about 8 oz.

SALTER $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. CIGAR HEAD.—Made of Sycamore. Weighs from about 6 oz. to $7\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

HOLBROW CIGAR HEADS.—Made of Sycamore, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. The $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. weigh about 6 to $7\frac{3}{4}$ oz. and the $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

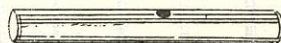
COACHWOOD CIGAR HEADS.—An Australian wood which wears well, reddish in color when oiled, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and all weights from about $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

BAMBOO CIGAR HEADS $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, made of bamboo root and variable in weight.

RAWHIDE COVERED CIGAR HEADS—A long wearing head—the Rawhide prevents the face chipping away. Average weight $7\frac{3}{4}$ oz.



LE GALLAIS



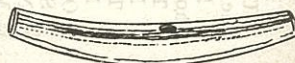
CYLINDER.

LE GALLAIS HEADS—In shape a bent cylinder with slightly flattened sides. Made by Salter or Holbrow of Sycamore. Weight from about 7 oz. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

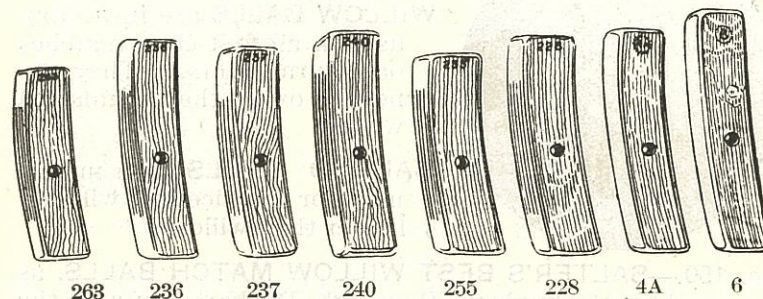
BAMBOO LE GALLAIS HEADS—Indian-made of bamboo root. Weight variable.

BAMBOO CYLINDER HEADS $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long., Indian made.

BOW SHAPE HEADS in sycamore and Australian coachwood.



POLO HEADS



WALTHER HEADS

These Square Heads are specially made for us in England of selected Sycamore wood.

No. 263	Measures	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	Average Weight	6 oz.
No. 236	"	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	"	$6\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
No. 237	"	$6\frac{3}{4} \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	"	7 oz.
No. 240	"	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	"	$7\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
No. 255	"	$6\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	"	$7\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
No. 228	"	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	"	8 oz.

SALTER SQUARE HEADS

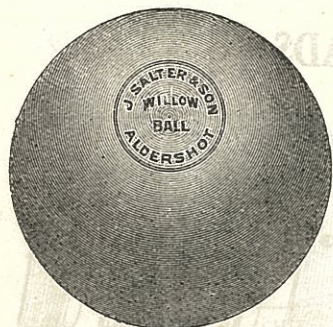
Made of Sycamore.

No. 4A	Measures	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	Average Weight	$6\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
No. 6	"	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	"	$7\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

HOLBROW SQUARE SYCAMORE HEADS—These we stock in numbers 236, 237, 240, and 228, the sizes of which are the same as Walther Heads above.

AUSTRALIAN COACHWOOD SQUARE HEADS—These Heads are reddish in colour when oiled and wear much like Sycamore, but the weight averages a little higher than Sycamore. Made any size.

BAMBOO SQUARE HEADS—Indian-made of bamboo root, average weight about 7 oz.



POLO BALLS

WILLOW BALLS are invariably used in all first-class matches or tournaments. They are never over the regulation weight.

BAMBOO BALLS are mostly used for practice and will last longer than willow.

No. 150.—SALTER'S BEST WILLOW MATCH BALLS, as used by Hurlingham, Ranelagh, Roehampton and the principal clubs throughout the United Kingdom. Specially selected and seasoned.

No. 155.—WALTHER WILLOW POLO BALLS made specially for us in England, white enamel finish, correct size and weight.

No. 160.—BAMBOO ROOT POLO BALLS, same size as the Willow match balls, and guaranteed within the regulation weight.

HANDLE GRIPS

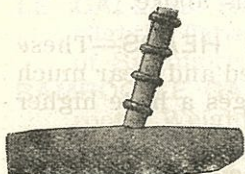
No. 110.—TUBULAR RUBBER HANDLE GRIPS. These grips are made of red rubber, with serrated surface, and are drawn over the handle.

No. 120.—BLACK RUBBER GRIP STRIPS, with rough non-slipping surface, to be wound round and tacked to handle.

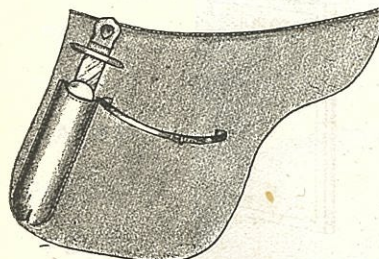
No. 125.—RED FAVOURITE RUBBER GRIP STRIPS. Used the same as No. 120, but with slightly rougher surface.

RUBBER RINGS

Protect the cane from blows by the ball. Specially suitable for short-jointed canes. To put on they are stretched over the grip with a rolling motion. If possible let us put them on when making up sticks.



No. 50 BALL NUMNAHS for UMPIRES



No. 50 BALL CARRIER.

These are made of leather and worn under the saddle and the pockets which are attached hold three balls each. This is the most satisfactory method of carrying spare balls.

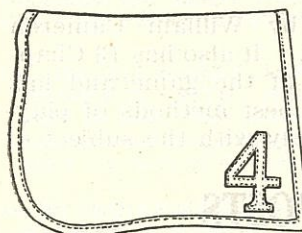
No. 40 UMPIRE'S BREAST PLATE is made to attach to front of saddle and has springs to carry six spare balls.



UMPIRE'S WHISTLE WRISTLET.

Made of Pigskin with N.P. whistle.

No. 45—UMPIRE'S WHISTLE CANE.—A Whangee riding cane with whistle on end and hand-loop.



NUMBERED POLO CLOTHS.

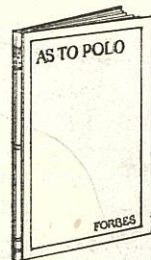
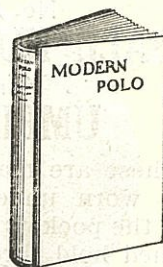
These can be made in either white felt or white kersey with binding and numbers in any of the following colours: navy blue, sky blue, maroon, dark pink, black, royal blue, yellow, red, or purple. Instead of felt or kersey, white duck may be used.

PLAYERS NUMBERS.—Red or black numbers on white sheeting to attach to players backs.

CHUKKA TIMERS

The sand in these takes 8 minutes to run through. When a foul occurs or any incident for which time off has to be allowed, the timer is placed on its side and righted when play begins again.





POLO HANDBOOKS

Every Club should possess one of these excellent Handbooks. They are of great value to beginners, and old players will pick up many useful hints from them.

"MODERN POLO"—4th Edition, Revised, is by Lieut. Colonel E. D. Miller, C.B.E., D.S.O., a foremost English player. It has 13 Chapters dealing among other things with "How to hit the ball"; Combination and duties of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and back; Umpiring; Polo Appliances, sticks, dress, etc.; Choosing a pony; training a pony, etc.

"AS TO POLO"—5th edition, is by William Cameron Forbes, a noted American player. It also has 13 Chapters dealing with every aspect of the game and has many diagrams illustrating the best methods of playing the ball. It deals very largely with the subject of combination between players.

POLO GOAL POSTS

No. 175.—REVOLVING GOAL POSTS.—These are made of light laths covered with duck and revolving on a peg, which will break if a collision occurs.



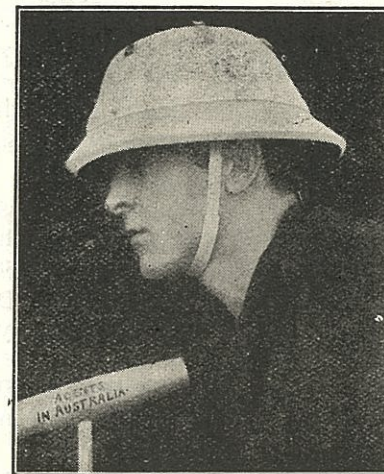
BODY BELTS.

BODY BELTS

No. 48.—WEB BODY BELT, made of white web, 5in. and 6in. wide. Largely used by players.

Please state waist measure.

No. 185
THE
BATES
PATENT
POLO
HELMET
Prevents
Concussion



No. 185
THE
BATES
PATENT
POLO
HELMET
Protects
the Ears.

We are the Sole N.S.W. Selling Agents for this exceptionally good Helmet made by Bates, the well-known Hatter of Jermyn St., London. The foundation is a combination of pith and cork compressed, ensuring the greatest strength for hard usage. It has a safety head lining which keeps the crown of the head away from the top of helmet and thus eliminates the danger from concussion. The chin strap is covered with white rubber and can be wiped clean remaining soft and pliable.

No. 190 ELLWOOD'S LONDON-MADE PITH HELMET as illus. This helmet has the head band extended down the back of the head.

No. 201 INDIAN-MADE POLO HELMET is made of pith and same style as illustration with plain folded band.

No. 300 INDIAN POLO HELMET is made of pith same shape as illustration, but with puggaree band.

WE STOCK A FEW POLO CAPS. Write for particulars.





POLO BREECHES.
Medium Fulness.

PERFECT CUT POLO RIDING BREECHES

Made in England

By Breeches Specialists.

These Breeches have medium fulness, fly front, two cross pockets, lacing down centre of shin bone, and are strapped with the same material.

No. 92. — WHITE DRILL POLO BREECHES, a fairly light weight material.

No. 95. — WHITE DRILL POLO BREECHES, medium weight material.

We have chosen the above two lines as being most suitable for Australia, and will send sample cuttings of the material on request.

When ordering, send waist measure and your height.

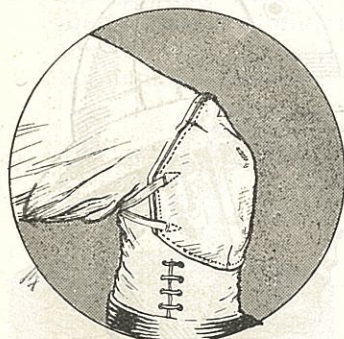
RIDERS KNEECAPS OR PROTECTORS

These are worn as a protection to the knees when riding off.

No. 1.—COVERING KNEE AND TOP OF SHIN, made of white felt covered with thin grey leather.

No. 2.—COVERING KNEE, made of thick white felt without covering.

No. 4.—SMALL SIZE, COVERING KNEE, made of white felt covered with thin grey leather.



No. 4
KNEE PROTECTOR.

ENGLISH-MADE POLO RIDING BOOTS

Knowing the difficulty Polo players experience in obtaining a satisfactory Polo boot, we have imported from England two styles which are acknowledged to be perfect in style and finish. They are made by skilled workmen trained in the West End of London, and the cut of the leg portion is such as can rarely be obtained in the locally-made long boot.

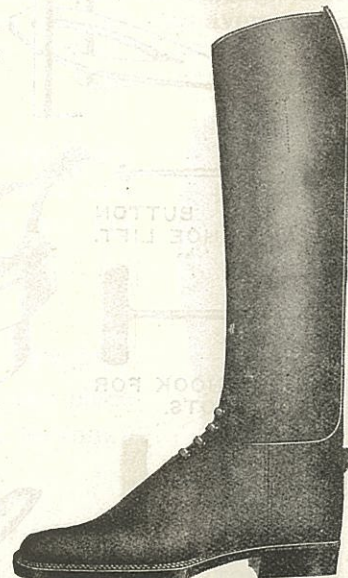
No. 41.—TAN CALF, with closed in throat. In sizes and half sizes.

When Ordering, state size and Calf Measure. Measure very Carefully over riding breeches.

ENGLISH-MADE POLO RIDING BOOTS

No. 24.—IN TAN CALF—with Laced Throat and Spur Rests.

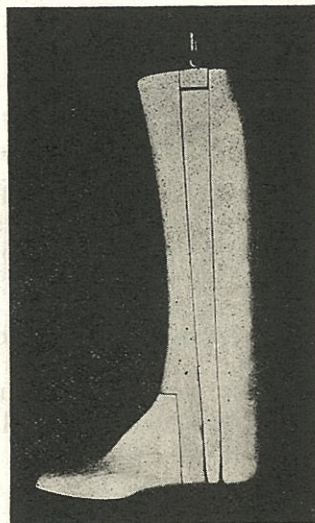
We can supply Callaghan's Australian made Polo Riding Boots without Lace in throat, in Tan Calf.



No. 57.

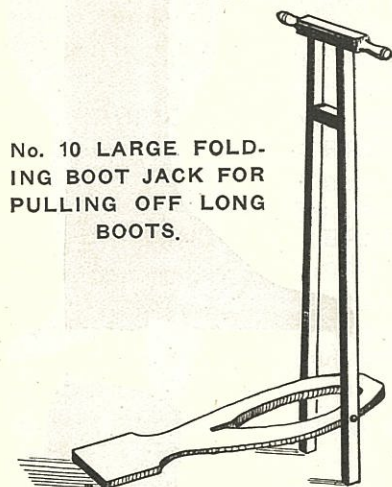
BOOT TREES FOR LONG BOOTS

These are very essential for keeping riding boots in shape. State size of boots when ordering.

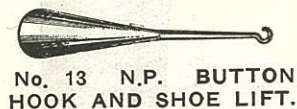


No. 57 BOOT TREE.

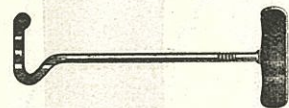
PLACE BOOT-LIFT ON TOP OF BOOT WITH THE FLANGE OUTSIDE AND TO THE FRONT, THEN PULL ON BOOT IN THE ORDINARY WAY.



No. 10 LARGE FOLDING BOOT JACK FOR PULLING OFF LONG BOOTS.



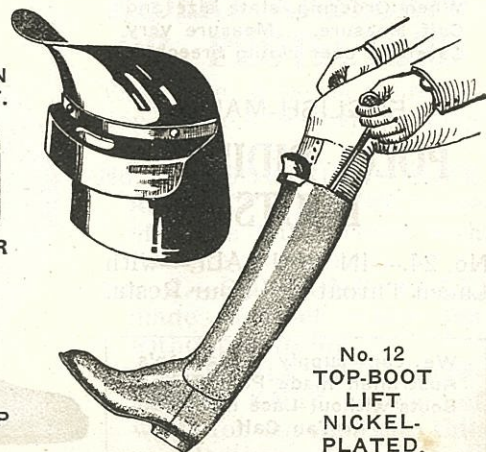
No. 13 N.P. BUTTON HOOK AND SHOE LIFT.



No. 14 BOOT HOOK FOR TOP BOOTS.

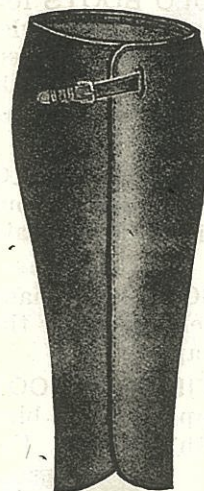


No. 15 PUSHER FOR TOP BOOTS.



No. 12 TOP-BOOT LIFT NICKEL-PLATED.

LEGGINGS FOR POLO



No. 298 SIMPLEX

No. 298 SIMPLEX LEGGINGS are the popular style for the game. They are fastened by a spring down the front, and are blocked to the shape of the leg in one piece of leather. They are made in Pigskin.

No. 299 SIMPLEX LEGGINGS are blocked in smooth Cowhide, lined at bottom and bound at top.

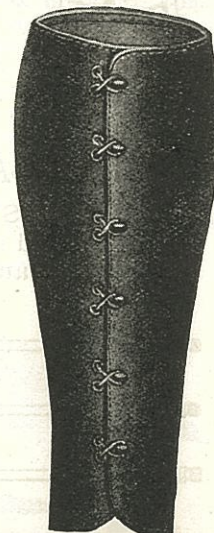
SELF MEASURE.

Measure with a tape over the Riding Breeches, round top, round calf at thickest part, round ankle over boot, and height of legging. Don't measure too high—an average man needs a legging 12 to 12½ in. high.

No. 301 LACE FRONT LEGGINGS are blocked without seam at back and look neat and smart. No. 301 are Pigskin.

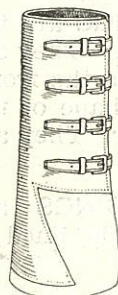
No. 302 BOX HIDE LACE FRONT LEGGINGS are blocked in one piece and bound at top, lined at bottom.

See our Big General List for other Styles in Leggings.

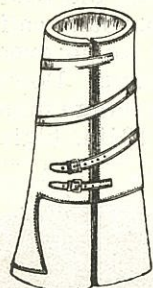


PONY BOOTS

ARE A NECESSITY FOR EVERY PONY.



No. 52.



No. 53.

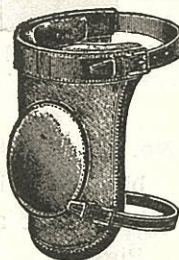
No. 52 "HURLINGHAM" POLO BOOTS for the front legs are the most popular style. Made in blue, or fawn felt and mounted with leather. These boots are worn with the straps out and pointing to the rear when buckled.

No. 62 ELASTIC "HURLINGHAM" POLO BOOTS. These are similar to No. 52, but have elastic straps thus bringing less strain on the tendons.

No. 65 HIND LEG POLO BOOTS are made "Hurlingham" pattern, well flared for the ankle and with elastic straps.

No. 53 THE "WANT" PUTTIE POLO BOOT is made with winding strap, in either blue or fawn felt, mounted with leather. For front legs only.

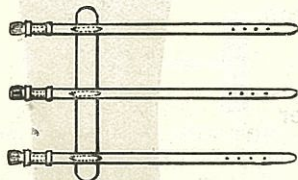
No. 54 KNEE CAPS to be worn when travelling. Made of kersey, with leather cap. A chamois pad at top.



No. 54.

BANDAGES

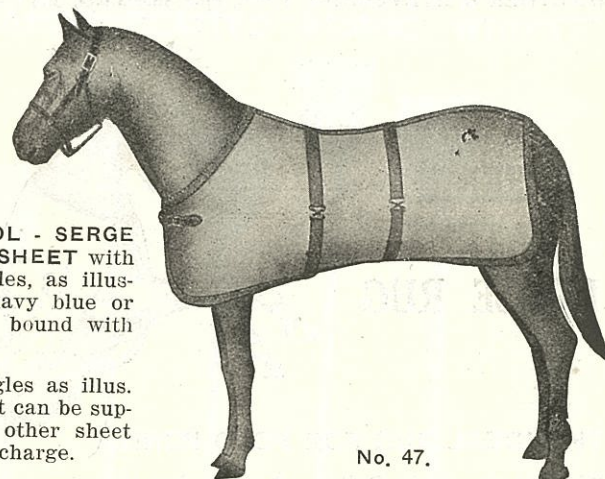
LEVESLEYS STOCKINETTE BANDAGES are the most popular and are made in two qualities. Colours, Fawn, navy blue, and white.



BANDAGE STRAPS

Very often the tape used to secure a bandage comes unfastened during play and this is likely to cause an accident, or delay the play. Bandage straps to buckle over the bandage are used to prevent this.

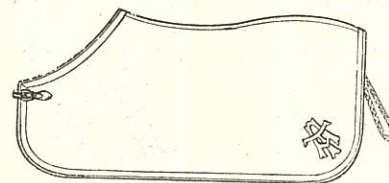
SHEETS FOR POLO PONIES.



No. 47.

No. 47 WOOL - SERGE QUARTER SHEET with two surcingles, as illustrated, in navy blue or fawn serge, bound with red braid.

Note.—Surcingles as illus. on No. 47 sheet can be supplied on any other sheet at extra charge.



QUARTER SHEET

No. 46 WOOL-SERGE QUARTER SHEETS without surcingles, made of navy blue, of fawn wool-serge, bound with red braid.

No. 45 HEAVY WOOL-SERGE QUARTER SHEETS, made of heavier serge than in No. 46, in navy blue or fawn. Bound and laid on with best braid. Can also be bound and laid on with cloth.

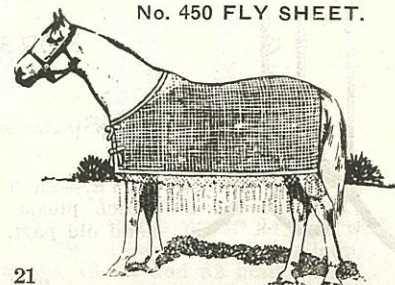
No. 44.—THE "KOALA" SHEET is a quarter sheet made of smooth texture kersey, just the right weight for the purpose. We have two patterns, navy blue with maroon check, bound with navy blue and laid on maroon braid, and the other pattern is fawn with a blue check bound dark fawn and laid on blue best braid. These sheets may also be bound with cloth of which we have the following colours: navy blue, royal blue, sky blue, red, maroon, yellow, dark pink, black, white, purple.

No. 450 FLY SHEET.

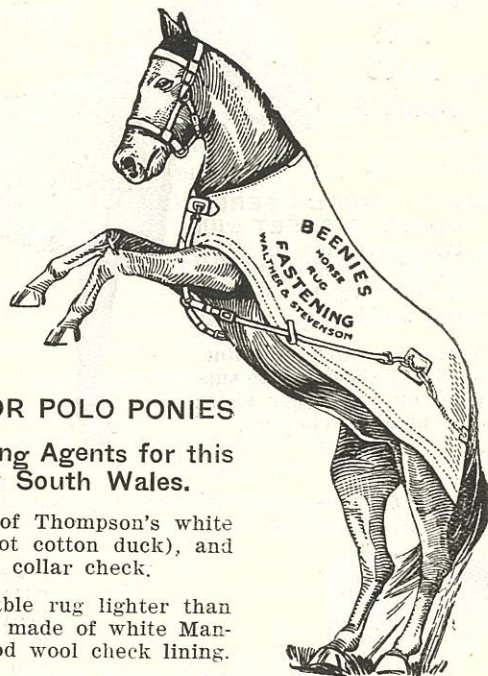
No. 210 FAWN BLANKET RUGGING QUARTER SHEETS—A warm rug.

No. 638 TWILLED COTTON CHECK SHEETS in check patterns for warm weather.

No. 450 FRINGED FLY SHEETS, in strong, light, cool, netting, in navy blue, white or cream.



THE "BEENIE" PATENT HORSE RUG



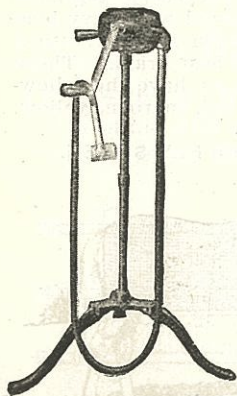
THE IDEAL RUG FOR POLO PONIES

We are the Sole Selling Agents for this Fine Rug in New South Wales.

"A" QUALITY is made of Thompson's white bleached canvas (not cotton duck), and lined with good wool collar check.

"ES" QUALITY is a stable rug lighter than the "A" quality, and is made of white Manhattan duck with good wool check lining.

The Patented Attachments are unique and are easily fastened. The Rug is there to stay. 5ft. 6in. is Polo Pony Size.



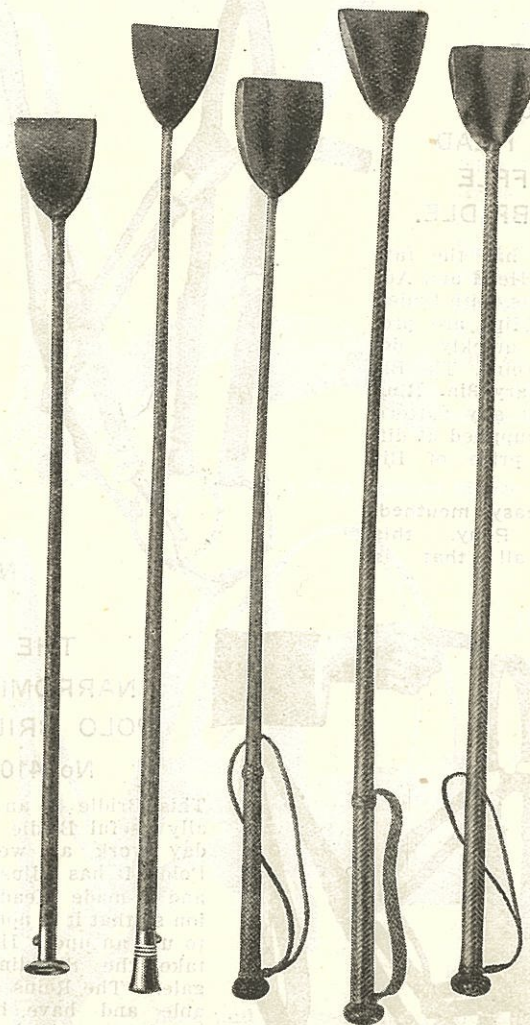
Stewart

HORSE CLIPPERS WITH FLEXIBLE SHAFT.

All Spare Parts Stocked and Blades Re-sharpened.

NOTE.—Each part is stamped with a number, which please quote when ordering spares or send old part.

KANGAROO PLAITED RIDING WHIPS



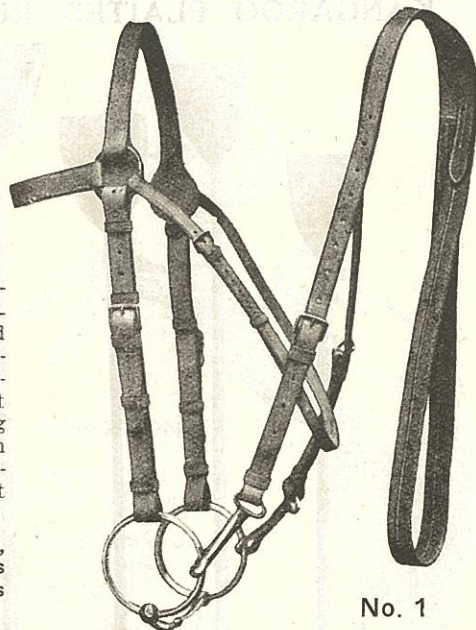
- | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| No. 39 PRESENTATION WHIP
gold or silver mounted. | No. 41 PRESENTATION WHIP
gold or silver mounted. | No. 40 THE "DUDLEY" RIDING
WHIP artistically plaited. | No. 37 POLO WHIP 24 plait with
sword loop or ordinary loop. | No. 161 PLAITED RIDING WHIPS—12, 16, 24 and 32 plait. |
|---|---|--|--|---|

POLO BRIDLES

No. 1 RING HEAD SNAFFLE POLO BRIDLE.

This bridle has the favourite Ring Head and Adjustable Reins, with folded handpart. Clips are provided for quickly detaching the reins. The Bit is the ordinary 3in. Ring Bradoon, but any pattern Bit can be supplied at difference in price of Bit extra.

For an easy-mouthed, well-trained Pony, this Bridle is all that is necessary.

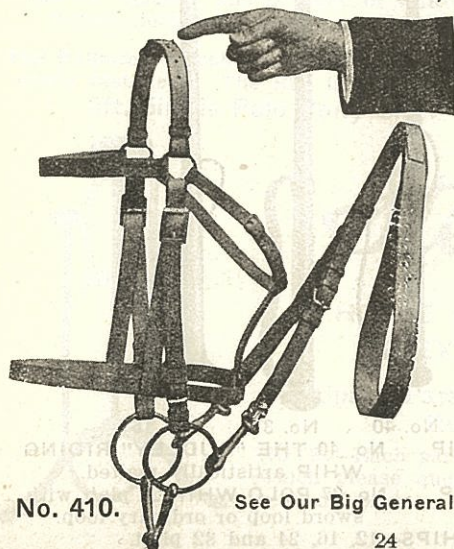


No. 1

THE NARROMINE POLO BRIDLE.

No. 410

This Bridle is an exceptionally useful Bridle for everyday work as well as for Polo. It has adjustable head and is made Headstall fashion so that it is not necessary to use an under Headstall to take the Standing Martingale. The Reins are adjustable and have broad, flat Handpart. Nickel-plated 3-in. Ring Bradoon is included.

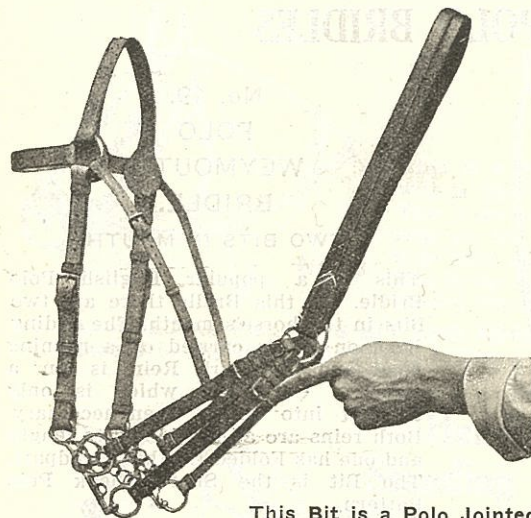


No. 410.

See Our Big General Catalogue for Station Bridles

No. 411 POLO BRIDLE.

This is a Ring Head Bridle, and a Curb Bit is used. The Rein is made with Folded Handpart and Double adjustable ends. These ends can be regulated so as to make the curb severe or otherwise.

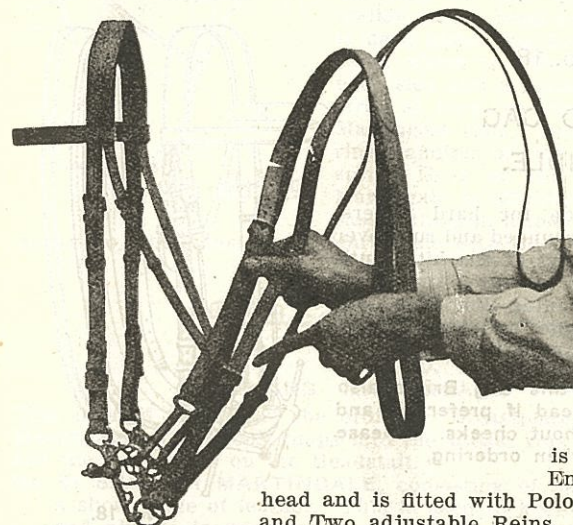


This Bit is a Polo Jointed Mouth Pelham.

No. 11 POLO PELHAM BRIDLE.

With Double
Reins.

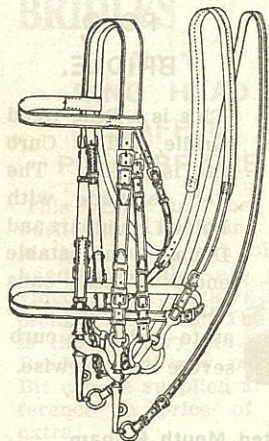
No. 11 POLO PELHAM BRIDLE



is made with the English style Split-head and is fitted with Polo Pelham Curb Bit and Two adjustable Reins. The Riding Rein has folded handpart and clips for bit. The Curb Rein has Plain handpart and is also adjustable.

There is a Large Assortment of Bridles in Our Big General Catalogue.

POLO BRIDLES



No. 19.
POLO
WEYMOUTH
BRIDLE.

(TWO BITS IN MOUTH)

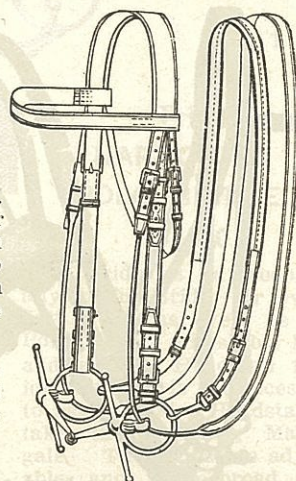
This is a popular English Polo Bridle. In this Bridle there are two Bits in the horse's mouth. The Riding Bradoon Bit is carried on a running head, and the Curb Rein is on a separate Curb Bit, which is only brought into action when necessary. Both reins are adjustable as to length and one has Folded Leather Handpart. The Bit is the Short Cheek Polo Pattern.

No. 18

POLO GAG
BRIDLE.

This Bridle is made for hard pullers. The Check Rein is rounded and runs over a roller pulley at end of the bit Mouth and brings pressure to bear between top of the head and mouth. For Polo both Reins are adjustable and the Snaffle Rein has Folded Handpart.

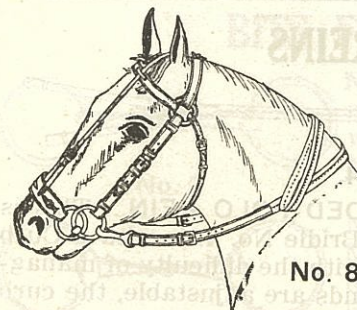
NOTE.—We make this Gag Bridle also with Ring Head if preferred and with Bit without cheeks. Please state style when ordering.



No. 18.
Polo Gag Bridle
for Hard Pullers.

Ladies' Bridles are illustrated in our big General Saddlery Catalogue.

No. 8
Puller's
Bridle

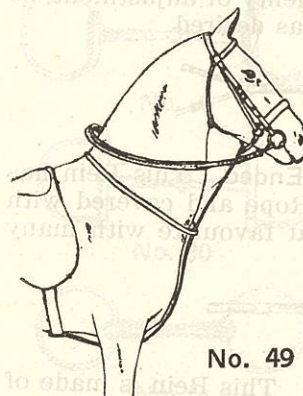


No. 8

This is a Ring Head Polo Bridle with a Special Bit and Nose-band. This Nose-band brings pressure to bear on the nose at a spot where it is very susceptible to pressure. The Reins are adjustable and have Folded Handpart.

No. 8A.—SPECIAL PULLER'S BIT AND NOSE-BAND.—This can be attached to any Bridle to convert it into a Puller's Bridle.

No. 49
Headstall and
Standing Martingale



No. 49

Order No. 49A if you prefer Martingale with Hook and Ring to attach to headstall.

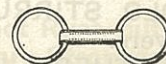
These are used to prevent the pony throwing its head up, and most Australian ponies need them. The Headstall is used under the Bridle, and the Nose-band, which is wide in front, has rings each side and a loose strap like a hame strap at back, on which the loop of the Martingale runs. Some players prefer a ring running on the Headstall and a spring Hook on the Martingale. The Martingale is attached to the Girth and passes through a loop on the neck strap.



No. 50.
STANDING MARTINGALE PART.

This is used to convert the ordinary Breastplate into a Standing Martingale. The hook snaps into the breast ring of the Breastplate and the loop slides on the Headstall.

No. 51 SPANISH MARTINGALE, consisting of two rings joined by a short piece of leather. This is used to keep the reins together and always in position.



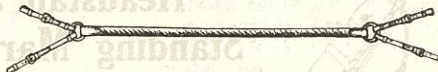
POLO REINS



No. 14.

No. 14 DOUBLE-ENDED FOLDED POLO REIN. This is the style of Rein used on Bridle No. 411, with a Curb Bit. This Rein does away with the difficulty of managing two reins, and as the ends are adjustable, the curb can be made severe or otherwise.

No. 24 FOLDED POLO REIN, Single Ended, is the same as on No. 1 Polo Bridle. There is plenty of adjustment, so that rein can be made as short as desired.



No. 15

No. 15 ROPE POLO REIN, Double Ended. This Rein has the handpart made of Cotton Rope and covered with leather or pigskin. It is a great favourite with many players.



No. 13.

No. 13 SINGLE ROPE POLO REIN. This Rein is made of Rope, with Leather Billets on Ends, but not adjustable.

STIRRUP LEATHERS



BEVELLED EDGE STIRRUP LEATHERS.

Stirrup Leathers for Polo must be of the Very Best and Strong.

No. 3 STIRRUP LEATHERS are Bevelled and Numbered along the Holes 1½ in. wide.

SPECIAL ENGLISH POLO STIRRUP LEATHERS, 1½ in. wide, for heavy players.

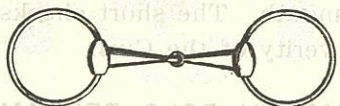
ENGLISH STIRRUP LEATHERS, 1½ in. wide.

BITS FOR POLO



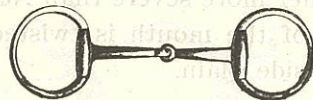
No. 2

No. 2 BRADOON BIT is the Bit most generally used for a pony well trained and without bad habits. 3 in and 3½ in. Rings.



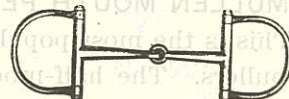
No. 3

No. 3 DEXTER or TAPER MOUTH BRADOON has an easier mouth than the ordinary Bradoon.



No. 4

No. 4 MEYER'S or TURN RING BRADOON. There is no danger of pinching the lip in this Bit.



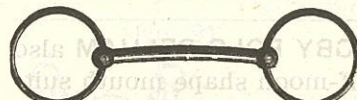
No. 80

No. 80 DEE BRADOON. The straight cheeks prevent the rings being pulled into the mouth.



No. 5

No. 5 RUBBER MOUTH BRADOON. This Bit is made either flexible or stiff. The flexible Bit has a chain embedded in the rubber.



No. 6

No. 6 MULLEN MOUTH BRADOON. This Bit has a half-moon pattern mouth and gives more control than any other pattern above.



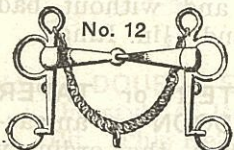
No. 85

No. 85 TOM THUMB SNAFFLE is a Bit favoured by many players. Ring does not draw into the mouth.

Solid Nickel Bits will not Rust, but N.P. Iron or Steel Bits are Strongest.

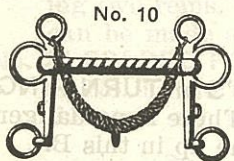
CURB BITS FOR POLO

Examine the Mouth of a Pulling Pony and make sure the vice is not caused by pain. See if the bars of the mouth are cut or bruised and if the upper grinders are rough and cutting the inside of cheek.



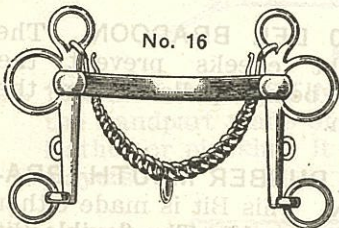
No. 12

No. 12 DEXTER OR TAPER MOUTH POLO PELHAM has short cheeks and easy jointed mouth. The short cheeks reduce the severity of the Curb.



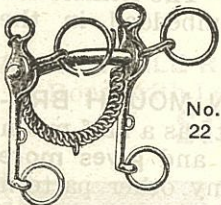
No. 10

No. 10 BARMOUTH POLO PELHAM This Bit is rather more severe than No. 12. One side of the mouth is twisted and the other side plain.



No. 16

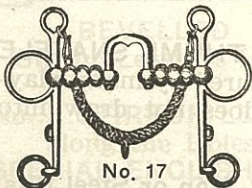
No. 16 MULLEN MOUTH PELHAM. This is the most popular Bit for pullers. The half-moon mouth is a great advantage to the rider.



No. 22

Use a Leather Curb or Leather or Rubber Guard on Curb Chain.

No. 22 RUGBY POLO PELHAM also has the half-moon shape mouth suitable for pullers.

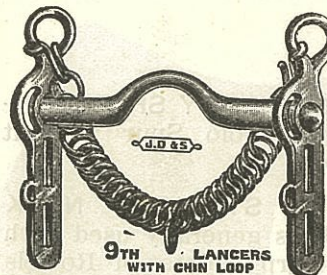


No. 17

No. 17 HANOVERIAN PELHAM.— This Bit has balls which revolve on the mouth, and high hinged port. It is used in cases where severe control is needed.

See Our General Saddlery Lists for Bits of all Descriptions.

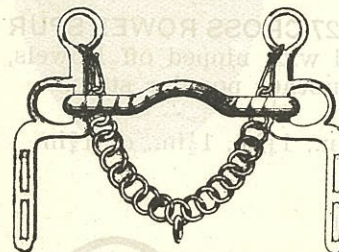
MORE POLO BITS



9TH WITH CHIN LOOP
LANCERS
No. 89.

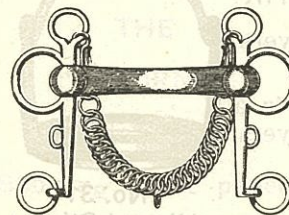
No. 89 LANCER POLO BIT. This bit can be used with two Reins if necessary.

No. 20 LANCER BIT is similar but without the Snaffle Loop.



No. 90

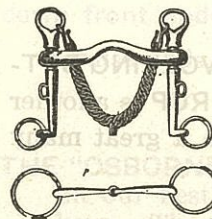
No. 90 ELBOW BIT is sometimes used for Polo, and is the Army pattern, but suitable size for Polo.



No. 91

No. 91 RUBBER PELHAM has either stiff or flexible mouth, for tender-mouthed ponies.

No. 91A CENTAUR MOUTH POLO PELHAM (made by John Dewsbury & Son) is similar to No. 91 but with hard vulcanised rubber mouth.



No. 19A

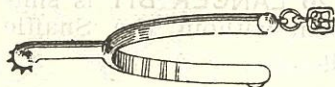
No. 19A POLO WEYMOUTH BIT AND BRADOON has short cheeks, and is perhaps the most popular English Bit.

There is a Big Range of Bits illustrated in Our General Catalogue.

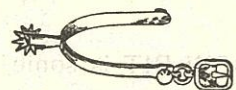
SPURS



No. 26 DUMMY SPUR is the Regular Polo Spur without Rowels.



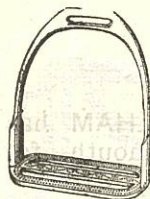
No. 28 STRAIGHT NECK SPUR is generally used with the sharp points of Rowels nipped off.



No. 27 CROSS ROWEL SPUR used with nipped off Rowels, is another popular style.

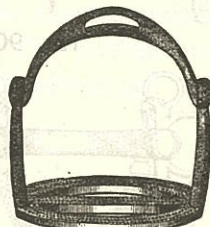
Lengths of Neck are usually 1in., 1½in., 1½in., or 1¾in.

STIRRUPS

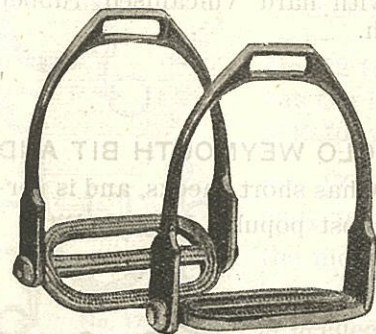


No. 30 THREE-BAR STIRRUP is used by many Players.

THE HINGED STIRRUP, No. 31, is a Stirrup used by many experienced players, and has given satisfactory service.



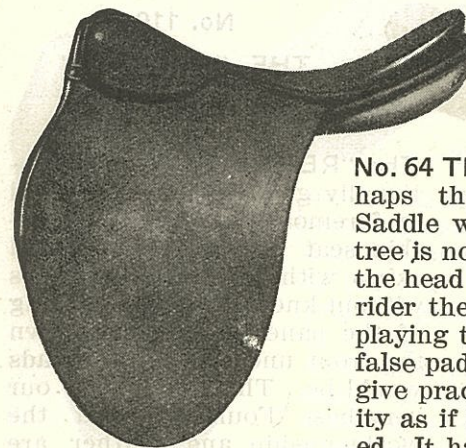
No. 31
Hinged Stirrup



No. 131 REVOLVING BOTTOM STIRRUP is another Stirrup with a great many advocates.

See Our Big General Catalogue for more Safety Stirrups.

THE "OSBORNE" POLO SADDLE

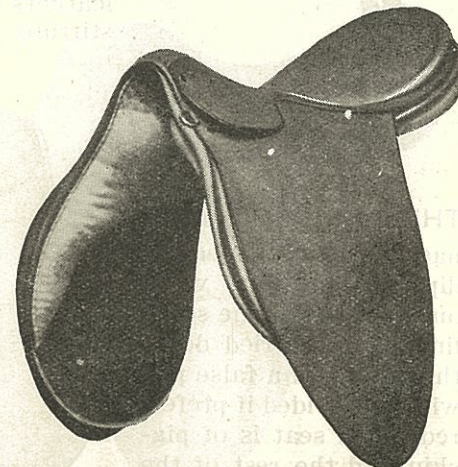


No. 64 THE "OSBORNE" is perhaps the most popular Polo Saddle we make. Note that the tree is not cut back thus making the head very low and giving the rider the utmost freedom when playing the ball. It is fitted with false pads under the flaps which give practically the same security as if knee pads were provided. It has the favourite narrow waist and long flaps.

THE "OSBORNE"

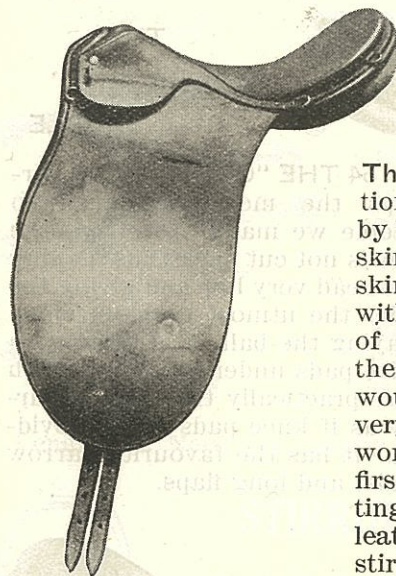
No. 64.

Showing short panel with padding extended down front under the false pads.



THE "OSBORNE" is a high-grade Saddle throughout made on our best quality "fourright" tree with steel stirrup bars. The fittings included are folded leather girth, bevelled leathers and solid nickel stirrups.

Mention your Height and Weight when ordering Saddles.



No. 110
THE "RETTFORD"
POLO SADDLE

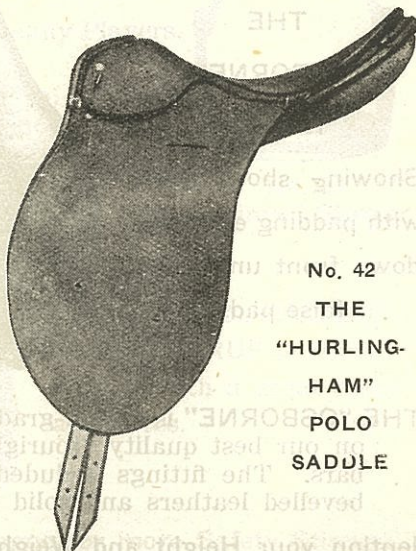
The "RETTFORD" is an exceptionally good Polo Saddle used by foremost players. It has pigskin seat and pigskin covered skirts with very long kip flaps without knee pads. The padding of the panel is extended down the front under where the pads would be. The tree in it is our very best "Fourright" and the workmanship and leather are first class throughout. The fittings are folded girth, bevelled leathers and solid nickel 3-bar stirrups.

THE
"HURLINGHAM"

No. 42

THE "HURLINGHAM"

has a seat with medium dip and long flaps without knee pads. The serge lining is carried down the front and a false pad will be provided if preferred. The seat is of pigskin and the rest of the saddle is long wearing flexible kip leather. Folded girth, bevelled leathers and solid nickel stirrups are included.

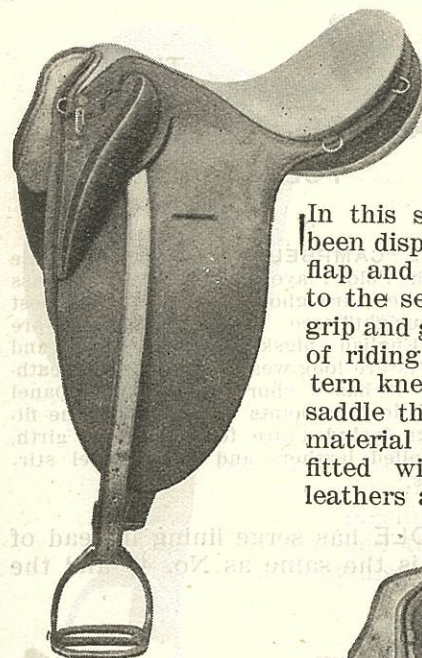


No. 42
THE
"HURLINGHAM"
POLO
SADDLE

A NEW DESIGN IN SADDLES SUITABLE FOR POLO

No. 107.

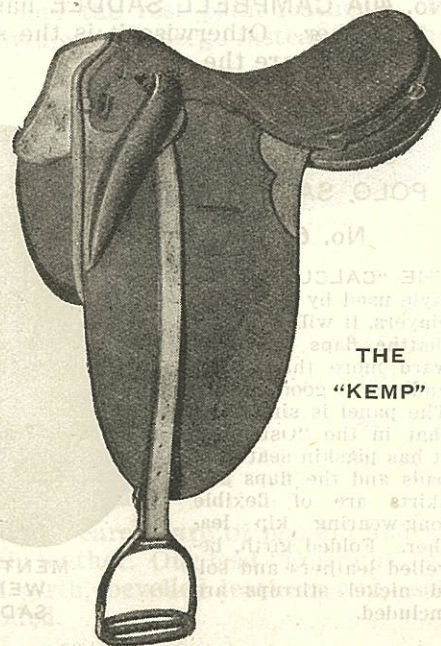
THE "CRESSBROOK"



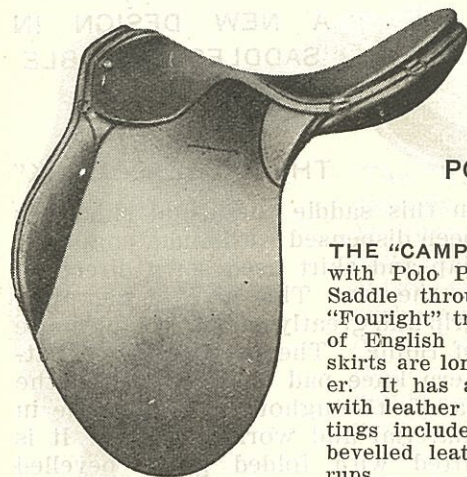
In this saddle the usual skirt has been dispensed with and a combined flap and skirt used sewn direct on to the seat. This gives a narrower grip and greatly adds to the pleasure of riding. The popular Kemp pattern knee pad is retained and the saddle throughout is high grade in material and workmanship. It is fitted with folded girth, bevelled leathers and solid nickel stirrups.

THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL "KEMP" SADDLE

There are many low quality imitations of this popular saddle but none will give the same satisfaction. Besides being suitable for polo it is a general utility saddle. The pads which are set almost level with the head of saddle give wonderful security for rough riding. It is made of flexible kip leather on our best tree and is fitted with special "Kemp" pattern girth, leathers and solid nickel stirrups.



THE
"KEMP"



THE
"CAMPBELL"

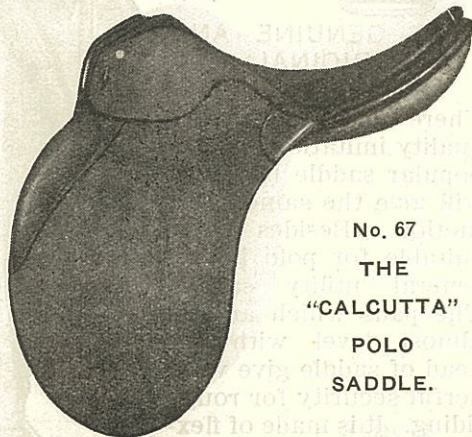
POLO SADDLE
No. 40

THE "CAMPBELL" is a favourite Saddle with Polo Players. It is a first class Saddle throughout built on our best "Fourright" tree. The seat and pads are of English pigskin and the flaps and skirts are long-wearing flexible kip leather. It has a short leather lined panel with leather points down sides. The fittings included are folded leather girth, bevelled leathers and solid nickel stirrups.

No. 40A CAMPBELL SADDLE has serge lining instead of leather. Otherwise it is the same as No. 40 and the fittings are the same.

THE
"CALCUTTA"
POLO SADDLE
No. 67

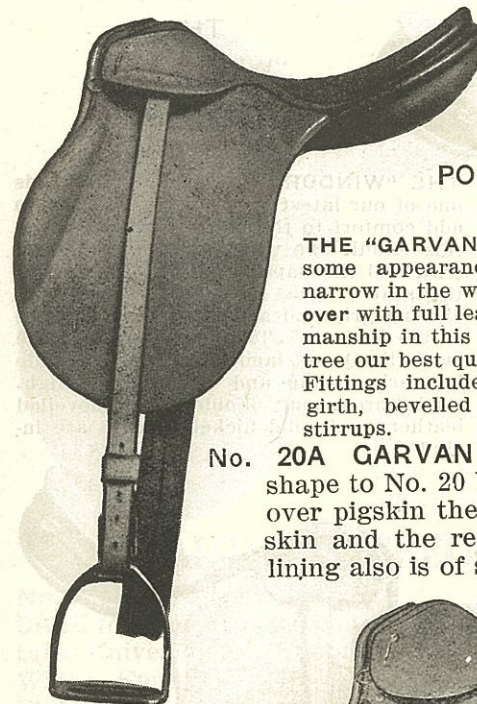
THE "CALCUTTA" is a style used by some Polo players. It will be noted that the flaps rake forward more than usual and are a good length. The panel is similar to that in the "Osborne." It has pigskin seat and pads and the flaps and skirts are of flexible long-wearing kip leather. Folded girth, bevelled leathers and solid nickel stirrups are included.



No. 67

THE
"CALCUTTA"
POLO
SADDLE.

MENTION YOUR HEIGHT AND
WEIGHT WHEN ORDERING
SADDLES.



THE
"GARVAN"

POLO SADDLE
No. 20

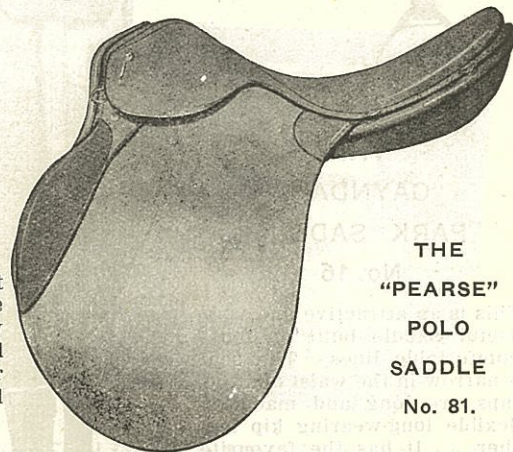
THE "GARVAN" is a Saddle of very handsome appearance with short dippy seat narrow in the waist. It is made pigskin all-over with full leather lined panel. The workmanship in this Saddle is first class and the tree our best quality with steel stirrup bars. Fittings included are long folded leather girth, bevelled leathers and solid nickel stirrups.

No. 20A GARVAN SADDLE is similar in shape to No. 20 but instead of being all-over pigskin the seat and pads are pigskin and the rest plain leather. The lining also is of serge instead of leather.

THE
"PEARSE"

No. 81.

THE "PEARSE" is built on most comfortable lines. It is narrow waisted giving good grip and has leather lined panel with solid leather points to sides.



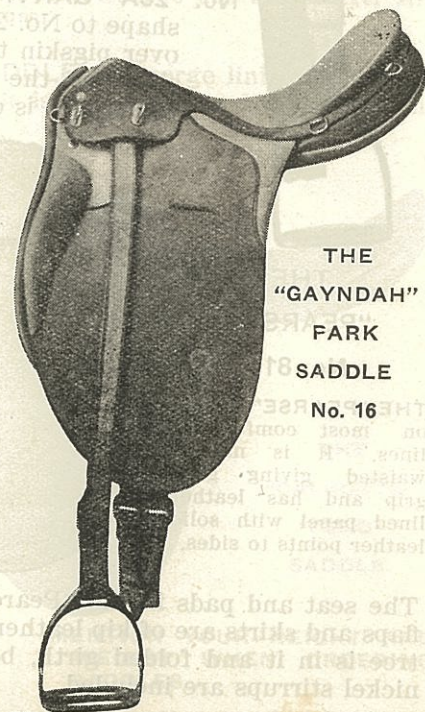
THE
"PEARSE"
POLO
SADDLE
No. 81.

The seat and pads in the "Pearse" are of pigskin and the flaps and skirts are of kip leather. Our best "Fourright" tree is in it and folded girth, bevelled leathers and solid nickel stirrups are included.



THE
"GAYNDAH"
PARK SADDLE
No. 16

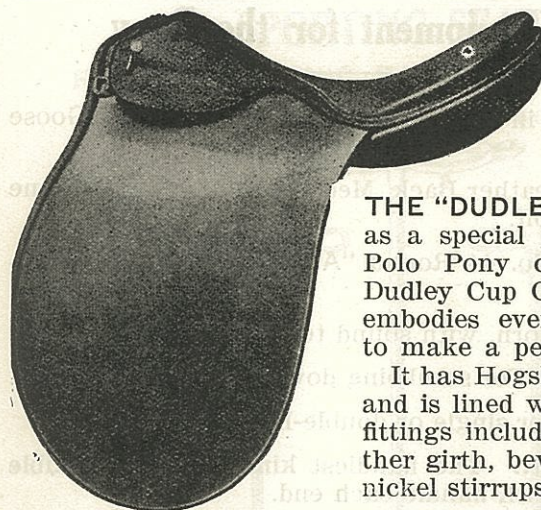
This is an attractive and very useful Saddle built on most comfortable lines. The seat is narrow in the waist and the flaps are long and made of flexible long-wearing kip leather. It has the favourite Queensland style pads and short panel with leather sides. Folded girth, leathers and solid nickel stirrups are included.



THE
"GAYNDAH"
PARK
SADDLE
No. 16

THE
"WINDORAH"
PARK SADDLE
No. 108

THE "WINDORAH" PARK SADDLE is one of our latest productions designed to add comfort to the pleasure of riding. In this Saddle the usual skirt is dispensed with and the flaps are sewn direct on to the seat. This gives a narrower non-chafing grip and adds to the appearance of the Saddle. The knee pads are the favourite Queensland style and the Saddle in workmanship and materials is high-grade throughout. Folded girth, bevelled leathers and solid nickel stirrups are included.



THE
"DUDLEY"
POLO
SADDLE
No. 114

THE "DUDLEY" was first made as a special prize for the best Polo Pony competing at the Dudley Cup Carnival, 1926 and embodies everything that goes to make a perfect Polo Saddle.

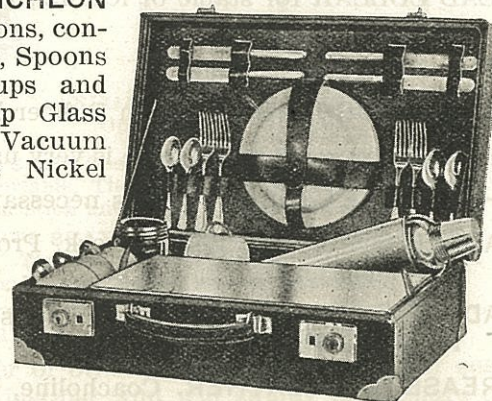
It has Hogskin seat and skirts and is lined with leather. The fittings included are folded leather girth, bevelled leathers and nickel stirrups.

AUTO-LUNCHEON CASES

No. 600 AUTO LUNCHEON CASE for four persons, contains Knives, Forks, Spoons White Enamel Cups and Plates, Screw Top Glass Jar, Quart Size Vacuum Flask, and Large Nickel Food Box.

The case is covered with Black Enamel Duck, and the Lining is washable.

Size 19½ x 12 x 6½



No. 602 AUTO LUNCHEON CASE is fitted for 6 persons and is made same style as No. 600 but with 2 vacuum flasks and 2 food boxes.

No. 604 AUTO LUNCHEON CASE fits on running board and is fitted up for 6 persons with sufficient space for Table Linen.

Stable Equipment for the Pony

DANDY BRUSH, in Whisk, Kitool, Whalebone, or Goose Quill.

BODY BRUSH, Leather Back, Medium Stiff, and a soft one for finishing off.

CURRY COMB, No. 44 Round "Albert" Comb is the favourite.

MANE COMB. Horn, with sound teeth are best.

WATER BRUSH. For scrubbing down and cleaning Heels.

CLIPPERS.—Either single or double-handed.

SWEAT SCRAPER. The handiest kind is a flat, flexible metal blade with handle each end.

ROPE HALTER is a necessity.

HEAD COLLAR for stable or leading, with brass or tinned mounts.

LEAD, in Leather or Rope.

STABLE RUBBERS. A Linen Rubber is the usual line.

SPONGE. A good big Sponge is very useful in the stable.

CHAMOIS LEATHER. This is necessary for polishing.

SADDLE SOAP. For Leatherwork. Probert's Chiswick, or Spooner's make.

SADDLE POLISHING PASTE. Wren's or Nugget, will do for Boots also.

GREASE FOR LEATHER. Coacholine, Vaseline, Neatsfoot and Castor Oil.

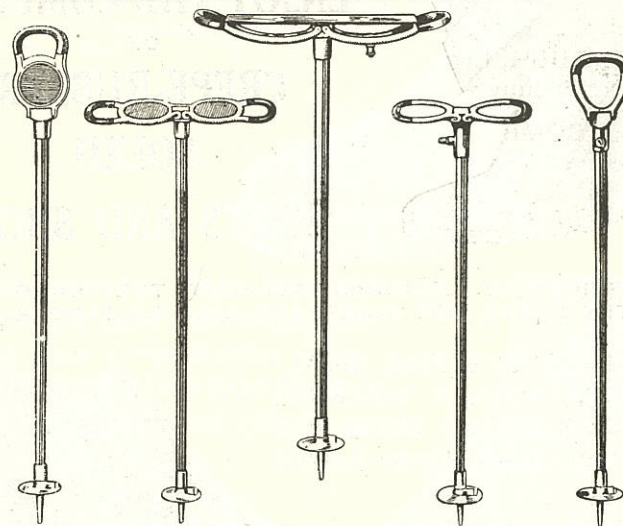
FOR HELMETS. Probert's Buckskin Cleaner, Blanco, etc.

See Our Big General Catalogue for Horse Remedies.

SPORTING SEATS

FOR POLO, PICNIC RACES, SHOOTING, &c.

When closed can be used as a walking stick.



"ELITE"
Closed

Open

"REGAL"
Open,

"TOURIST"
Open Closed

THE "ELITE" SPORTS SEAT is a seat very suitable for ladies, light to carry and comfortable. The aluminium seat has pigskin covered handle. Hardwood stick and detachable ground disc.

THE "REGAL" SPORTS SEAT has a slung seat of pigskin making it very comfortable. The handles are covered with pigskin and the stick is of hardwood. The ground disc is detachable.

THE "TOURIST" SPORTS SEAT—A light seat with pigskin covered handles, hardwood stick and detachable ground disc.

We stock a number of other styles in these popular seats, some of them adjustable, and will supply particulars on application.

HORSE MEASURING STICKS AND STANDARDS.

We stock an assortment of these suitable for horse buyers and Club Secretaries. Description and prices will be supplied on application.

JOIN THE ARMY OF SILENT WALKERS

AND

ENJOY THE COMFORT

OF

CREPE-RUBBER

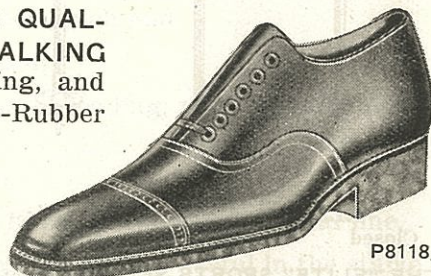
SOLED

BOOTS AND SHOES



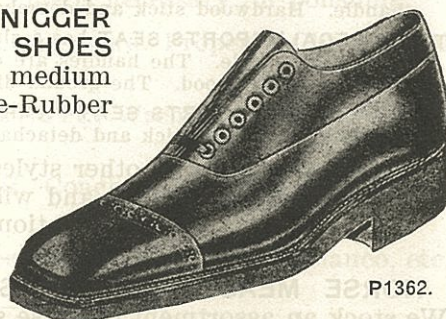
EXCEPTIONALLY LONG-WEARING—JUST THE THING FOR COUNTRY ROADS, FOR SPORT, AND EASY ON TENDER FEET.

P 8118—GENT'S FINE QUALITY TAN CALF WALKING SHOES, medium fitting, and medium thick Crepe-Rubber Soles.



P8118.

P1362 GENT'S NIGGER BROWN WALKING SHOES medium fitting and medium medium thick Crepe-Rubber Soles.



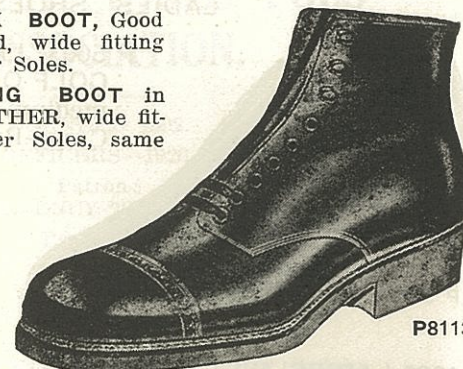
P1362.

WRITE FOR OUR FULL LIST OF CREPE-SOLED FOOTWEAR

ENJOY THE COMFORT OF CREPE-RUBBER SOLES.

P 8113—GENT'S BLACK BOOT, Good Quality, Leather Lined, wide fitting with stout Crepe-Rubber Soles.

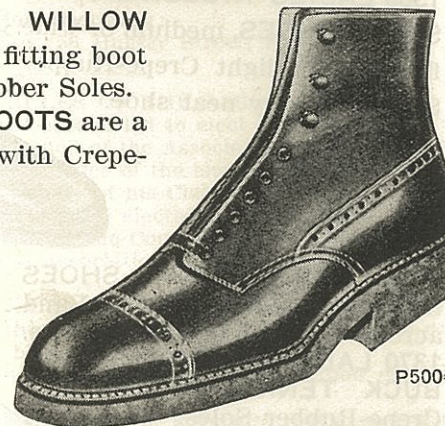
P 9120—TAN WORKING BOOT in strong TAN ELK LEATHER, wide fitting stout Crepe-Rubber Soles, same style as P 8113.



P8113

P 5004—GENTS TAN WILLOW BOOTS a good wide fitting boot with stout Crepe-Rubber Soles.

P 1290 GENTS TAN BOOTS are a medium fitting boot with Crepe-Rubber Soles.

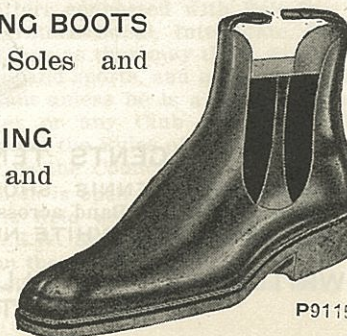


P5004

P 9115 BLACK OR TAN RIDING BOOTS with light Crepe-Rubber Soles and Elastic Sides.

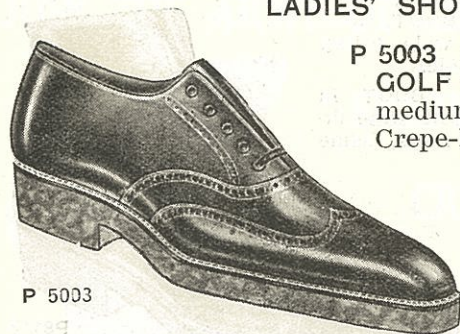
P 4823 BLACK OR TAN RIDING BOOTS with ordinary soles and Elastic Sides.

WRITE FOR OUR FULL LIST OF CREPE-SOLED FOOTWEAR.



P9115

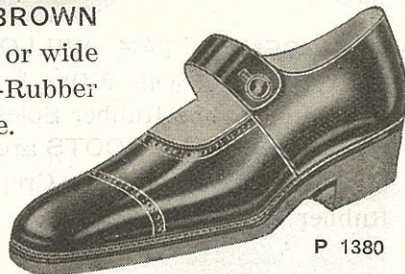
ENJOY THE COMFORT OF CREPE-SOLED SHOES
LADIES' SHOES



P 5003

P 5003 LADIES' LACED TAN
GOLF OR WALKING SHOES,
medium or wide fitting, with
Crepe-Rubber Soles.

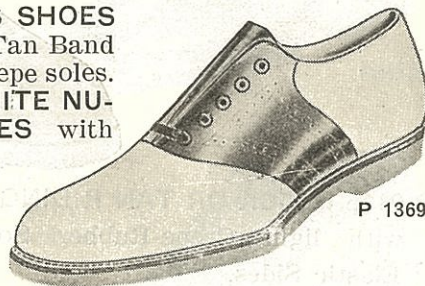
P 1380 LADIES' NIGGER BROWN
STRAP SHOES, medium or wide
fitting with light Crepe-Rubber
Soles. A very neat shoe.



P 1380

P 1369 LADIES' TENNIS SHOES
in White Nubuck with Tan Band
across the upper and Crepe soles.

P 1370 LADIES' ALL WHITE NU-
BUCK TENNIS SHOES with
Crepe-Rubber Soles.



P 1369

GENTS TENNIS SHOES.

P 1368—GENT'S TENNIS SHOES same style as P 1369 in White
Nubuck with Tan Band across upper and Crepe-Rubber Soles.

P 1367—GENT'S ALL WHITE NUBUCK SHOES with Crepe-Rubber
Soles.

WRITE FOR OUR FULL LIST OF CREPE-SOLED
FOOTWEAR.

NEW SOUTH WALES POLO
ASSOCIATION.

FOUNDED 1892.

OFFICERS—1926.

Patron:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

President:

J. C. RYRIE, Esq.

Vice-Presidents:

A. W. AUSTIN, Esq., Sir JOHN GARVAN

Hon. Treasurer:

C. C. STEPHEN, Esq., 14 O'Connell Street, Sydney.

Hon. Secretary:

K. T. AUSTIN, Esq., 56 Hunter Street, Sydney.

ABSTRACT FROM RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Rule 4.—Each Club shall be entitled to elect a representative to be a member of the Council of the Association, and such representative shall act until notice of the election of a successor is received from the Secretary of his Club.

Rule 5.—The representatives so elected with the officers of the Association shall constitute the Council of the Association, and all the business of the Association shall be transacted by the said Council.

Rule 7.—Clubs joining the Association must be duly proposed and seconded by two of the delegates of the Associated Clubs and be balloted for; one black ball in three to exclude.

Rule 8.—Each Club shall pay an annual subscription of one guinea.

Rule 14.—The Council shall be the governing body, and shall have power to decide all matters connected with Polo in the State, and shall arrange all International, Inter-State, Inter-provincial and such other matches as they may think desirable, and shall control all Polo races and sports, and no man shall be played in a representative team unless he is a member of an Associated Club. Any Player or any Club refusing to be bound by any decision or breaking the Rules of the Council may be disqualified for such term as the Council may see fit.

The Dudley Cup Tournament, which is open to all Clubs affiliated with the N.S.W. Polo Association, is held annually, every July, in Sydney during the currency of the N.S.W. Sheepbreeder's Association Show and the Sales held in connection therewith.

Clubs desiring any information with regard to conditions, etc., of the Tournament should apply to the Hon. Secretary.

Rules and Regulations of Polo.

ADOPTED BY THE NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIAN, SOUTH
AUSTRALIAN & QUEENSLAND POLO ASSOCIATIONS.

1924.

GENERAL RULES.

- Ponies.** (General) 1. Ponies of any height may be played.
- Ground.** (General) 2. (a) A full-sized ground should not exceed 300 yards in length by 200 yards in width and not less than 250 in length by 150 in width.
- Goals.** (b) The goals to be not less than 250 yards apart, and each goal to be 8 yards wide.
- (c) The goal posts to be at least 10 feet high, and light enough to break if collided with.
- Balls.** (General) 3. The size of the ball shall not exceed $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and the weight of the ball shall not exceed $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and shall be made of willow, or of some other material approved by the majority of the Associations of the States.
- Number of Players.** (General) 4. (a) The number of players is limited to four a side in all games and matches.
- Substitute Players in Tournaments** (b) In tournaments if a player, having taken part in a Tournament, for any reason be unable to play, or if a bona-fide member of a team be unable through sickness or accident to take part in the earlier parts of the Tournament, he may be replaced by any player who by the Rules of the Tournament is qualified. When a substitution takes place during a match, the handicap of the man having greater number of goals shall be counted and such Team shall be re-handicapped.
- Captain; Umpire; Referee;** (General) 5. (a) The Captain of each side shall nominate an Umpire, unless it be mutually agreed to play with one instead of two, and his or their decision shall be final. In matches where two Umpires are acting, a Referee shall be appointed, whose decision, in the event of the Umpires disagreeing, shall be final.
- (b) Captains have the sole right to discuss with the umpire questions arising during the game, and to enter protest with the Referee.
- Goal Referees.** (c) In important matches Goal Referees should be appointed each of whom shall give testimony to the Umpires at the latter's request in respect of goals or other points of the game near his goal, but the Umpires shall make all decisions.

(General) 6. An official Timekeeper and Scorer shall be employed in all games and matches.

(General) 7. (a) The duration of play in a match shall be seven periods of eight minutes each, with intervals of three minutes after each period except after the fourth period, when the interval shall be 5 minutes. No deduction shall be made for over-time. The number of periods played in a match shall be at the discretion of the local authorities concerned in cases of beaten teams competitions.

(b) In the event of matches under handicap conditions being played of shorter duration than seven periods, the net handicap of teams, after deducting one from the other, shall be worked out *pro rata* according to the number of periods played, the full handicap being based on a seven period match.

(c) With the exception of the said intervals, play shall be continuous, and no time shall be taken out for a change of ponies.

(d) Each period of play, except the last period, shall terminate as soon as the ball goes out of play after the expiration of the prescribed time except in beaten teams competitions when the local authorities may make special provisions.

(e) A bell shall be rung to signify to the players that the eight minutes' period has expired; when the ball next goes out of play the Umpire shall blow his whistle to terminate the period.

(f) If a foul is given after the first bell the Umpire's whistle terminates the period, and the penalty shall be exacted at the beginning of the next period.

(g) 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."

(h) 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, except in case of a tie.

(i) In the 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 eight minutes, with the usual intervals, until one side obtain a goal which shall determine the match.

(j) 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.

Timekeeper and Scorer.
(Maximum) Duration of Play.

Shorter Duration.
Handicap Calculation.

Play Continuous.
Changing Ponies.
Termination of Period.

Bell.

Deduction of Time in Case of a Foul.

Prolongation in Case of Tie.

Prolongation in Case of Penalty.
Unfinished

Unfinished Games. (k) 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 at the point at which it was stopped, as to score, period and position of the ball at the earliest convenient time.

Most Goals Win Game. (General) 8. The side that scores most goals wins the game.

FIELD RULES.

Ponies. (Field) 1. A pony blind of an eye may not be played; a pony showing vice, or not under proper control shall not be allowed in the game.

Spurs and Blinkers. (Field) 2. Blinkers or spurs with rowels are not allowed.

Frost Nails, Calkins, etc. (Field) 3. Frost Nails and Screws are not allowed, but a calkin fixed or movable is permissible, provided the same is placed only at the heel of the hind shoes.

Ground Kept Clear. (Field) 4. No person allowed within the playing enclosure and safety zone except Players, Umpires, Referees, Manager and Stickholders.

Infringement a Foul. (Field) 5. Any infringement of the Field Rule constitutes a foul, and the Umpire may stop the game.

Whistle. (Field) 6. The Umpire shall carry a whistle, which he shall use as required. If the Umpire blows his whistle the ball is dead.

How Game Commences. (Field) 7. 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, each side being on its own side of the centre line.

Goals. (Field) 8. A goal is gained when a ball passes between the goal posts and over and clear of 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.

Ends Changed. (Field) 9. (a) Ends shall be changed after every goal or if no goals have been obtained after half-time. In a seven or five period match, after the fourth or third period respectively, after a goal has been scored, the game shall be re-started from the centre of the ground as described in Field Rule 7. The players shall be allowed a reasonable time in which to reach the centre of the ground at a slow trot and take their positions.

Wrong Line Up. (b) If the Umpire inadvertently permits lining up the wrong way the responsibility rests with him, and there is no redress; but if at the end of the period no goal has been scored, the ends shall then be changed.

(Field) 10. If the ball be hit behind the back line by one of the attacking side it shall be hit off without delay from where it crossed the line, but at least 12 feet from the goal posts, after giving the attacking 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 in. The ball is in play after it has been hit or hit at.

N.B.—There must be no unnecessary delay.

(Field) 11. If the ball be hit behind the back line by one of the defending side, penalty 5 shall be exacted, provided the ball does not glance off another player or another pony.

(Field) 12. (a) The ball must go over and clear the boundary line to be out.

(b) When the ball is hit out it must be thrown into the ground by the Umpire or side linesmen underhand and hard from the exact spot where it went out on a line parallel to the two goal lines and between the players. No player to stand within five yards of the side line. A reasonable time must be allowed the players to get into position. Umpire to blow his whistle when the ball is to be thrown in.

(Field) 13. On play being resumed after an interval the ball shall be put in play as laid down in Field Rule 12, or as laid down in Field Rule 10, if it was hit behind at the end of the previous period. There must be no delay for players who are late in lining up.

(Field) 14. If the ball be damaged or trodden into the ground the Umpire shall, at his discretion, stop the game, and throw in a new ball as near as possible to where the ball was when the whistle sounded, towards the nearer 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.

(Field) 15. 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.

(Field) 16. 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.

Ball Hit Behind by Attacking Side.

Unnecessary Delay.

Penalty 7. Ball Hit Behind by Defending Side.

Penalty 5. Ball Out.

Ball Thrown in by Umpire

Ball Damaged etc.

Carrying Ball Penalty 3 or 4

Riding out Antagonist Crossing Penalty 2, 3 and 4.

Possessor of Ball given Way to. Penalty 2, 3 or 4. (a) If two players are riding from different directions to hit the ball, and a dangerous collision appears probable, then the player in possession of the ball must be given way to.

N.B.—There are degrees of dangerous play or unfair play as it effects the result of the match. The infliction of the penalties 2, 3, or 4, is left to the discretion of the Umpire, except as otherwise provided.

Possessor of Ball. (b) That player is in possession of the ball who is riding in the direction in which it was hit on or at the least angle to the line of the ball, except as against a player who is riding to meet the ball on the exact line of its course.

Rider to meet it. (c) 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.

(d) Any player riding in the direction in 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.

(e) As between players riding in the opposite direction in which the ball has been hit, that player is in possession whose course is at the least angle to the line of the ball.

(f) No player can get on the line of the ball in front of the player in possession if by so doing he causes the player in possession to check his pony to avoid collision. If a player enters safely on the line of the ball a player may not ride into him from behind, but must, if necessary, take the ball on the near side of his own pony.

(g) 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.

(h) No player may pull up across the line of the ball if by so doing he endangers himself or a player on the line of the ball.

(i) Possession of the ball gives a player the right to hit it on the off side of his pony. If he places himself so as to hit it on the near side of his pony he must give way to a player making a stroke that would have been without danger had the player in possession stayed on his proper side. If two players are riding from opposite directions to hit the ball each shall hit the ball on the off side of his pony.

Line of the Ball. (j) 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.

N.B.—The line of the ball is the line of its course or that line produced at the moment any question arises.

(Field) 17. 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.

(d) Using stick dangerously.

(Field) 18. 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.

(Field) 19. (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 or struck unless an adversary is in the act of striking at the ball.

(b) No player may strike at the ball or crook an adversary's stick across the forelegs of an adversary's pony, but if a player rides into a backhand from behind he does it at his own risk and under these circumstances there is no foul.

(c) No player shall intentionally strike his pony with the head of his polo stick.

(Field) 20. A player requiring a stick, 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 to the ground to assist him.

(Field) 21. No dismounted player is allowed to hit the ball or interfere in the game.

(Field) 22. (a) If a pony falls, or if a player or a pony be injured or in case of an accident to a pony's gear, which in the opinion of the Umpire involves danger to the player, the Umpire shall stop the game.

(b) If a player falls off his pony, the Umpire shall not stop the game unless he is of the opinion that the player is injured.

(c) What constitutes a fall shall be left to the decision of the Umpire.

(Field) 23. It is within the discretion of the Umpire not to stop the game for the purpose of inflicting a penalty, if the stopping of the game and the infliction of the penalty would be a disadvantage to the fouled side.

Dangerous Riding or Stick Use. Penalty 2, 3 or 4.

Rough Play. Penalty 2, 3 or 4.

Crooking Sticks. Penalty 2, 3 or 4.

Striking Across Forelegs. Penalty 2, 3 or 4.

Striking Pony With Head of Stick. Penalty 3 or 4.

No Outside Assistance on Ground. Penalty 3 or 4.

Dismounted Player. Penalty 3 or 4.

Accidents.

Ball Thrown in After. N.B.—On play being resumed the ball shall be thrown in where it was when the game was stopped towards the nearer side of the ground.

Disablement by foul
Penalty 8.
Penalty 2. (Field) 24. If a player be disabled by a foul so that he is unable to continue, Penalty 8 may be exacted, or the side which has been fouled shall have the option of providing a substitute. Penalty 2 shall be exacted in any case.

Incidents not Provided for by Rules. (Field) 25. Should any incident or question not provided for in these General or Field Rules arise, such incident or question shall be decided by the Umpire or Umpires. If the Umpires disagree the Referee's decision shall be final.

Explanation of Terms. 1. "Hit in" means "to hit the ball into the field of play."

2. "Throw in" means "to bowl the ball into the field of play underhand."

PENALTIES.

FIELD RULE.

Penalty 1. (a) If, in the opinion of the Umpire, a player commits a dangerous foul in order to save a goal, the side fouled may be allowed one goal.

(b) On play being resumed, the ball shall be thrown in from the centre of the ground as in Rule (Field) 7.

Penalty 2. (a) A free hit at the ball from a spot 40 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.

(b) In carrying out Penalty 2, if the free hit would, in the opinion of the Umpire, have resulted in a goal, but it is stopped by the side fouling coming out from between the goal posts, or crossing the back line before the ball was struck, such shot to count as a goal to the side fouled.

Penalty 3. 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 4. The side fouling take the ball back and hit it 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 5. 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.

Penalty 6. In the case of failure to correctly carry out:—

(a) Penalties 2, 3 and 5, by the side fouling, another free hit at the ball if a goal has not been scored.

Field Rule.

Crossing 16
Not Giving Way to Ball Possessor 16
Unfair Play Disablement Riding or Stick Use 17
Disablement By Foul 24
See Penalty 6.

Carrying Ball. 15
Not Giving Way to Possessor 16
Rough Play 18
Incorrect Stick Crookings Striking Pony with Stick Head 19
Assistance on Ground 20
Dismounted Player 21
See Penalty 6.
Defending Side Hitting Behind 21
See Penalty 6.
Attacking Side Hitting Behind 10

Attacking Side Within 30 yards 10
Both Sides Infringing 10

Non-carrying
Out Penalties
2, 3, 4, 5.

(b) Penalty 2 by the side fouled; a hit in from behind by the other side from the centre of goal, the defending side being free to place themselves where they choose.

(c) Penalty 4.—By the side fouled another hit in from behind.

(d) Field Rule 10, by the attacking side—another hit in from behind.

(e) When Penalties 2, 3, 4 and 5 are not properly carried out, or Field Rule 10 is infringed by both sides simultaneously, ball shall be hit or hit at, as the case may be, from the same spot as before.

Unnecessary
Delay 10

Penalty 7. In the event of unnecessary delay in hitting in the ball, the Umpire shall call on the offending side to hit in at once: if the Umpire's request is not complied with he shall bowl in the ball hard underhand, at the spot where the ball crossed the back line at right angles to the goal line or "goal line produced."

Dangerous
by Foul 24

Penalty 8. Designation of the player on the side fouling whose handicap is nearest above that of the disabled player, who shall retire from the game. The game shall be continued with three players a side, and if the side fouling refuse to continue the game, it shall thereby lose the match.

Field Rule 1.
Field Rule 3

Penalty 9. The pony ordered off the ground by the Umpire and disqualified from being played again during the game or match.

(If, for infringement of Field Rule 3, after removal of offence the pony may be allowed to play, provided the game is not delayed.)

Penalty 10. The Umpire may exclude a player from the game, in addition to any other penalty, in case of a deliberate, dangerous foul, or conduct prejudicial to the game.

APPENDIX.

EXAMPLE I.

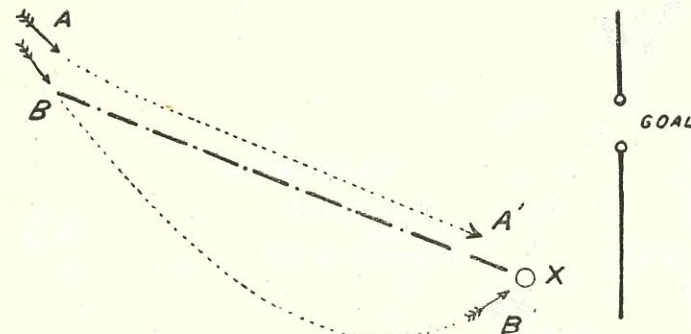
Field Rules 16 (a).—Ball in possession of line follower.

B, on the ball, hits to X, and swings around in a semi-circle. A, on a good Polo Pony, is following the line of the ball.

At A'B' a collision is imminent.

Although B hit the ball last, he loses possession, because A has ridden on a line closer and more nearly parallel to the line on which the ball has been travelling.

A is entitled to possession of the ball, and must be given way to.



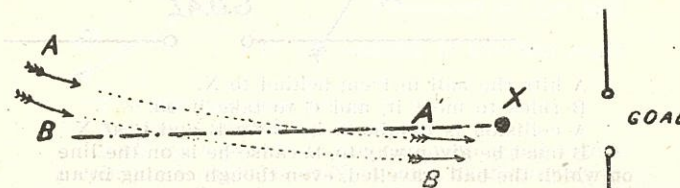
EXAMPLE II.

Field Rule 16.—Crossing.
16 (a).—Possession of ball.

B hits the ball to X.

A rides him off at A' B'.

A is entitled to possession.

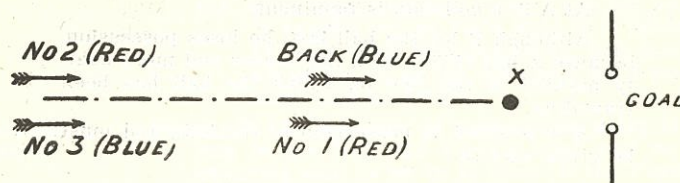


EXAMPLE III.

Field Rule 16 (a).—Possession of Ball.

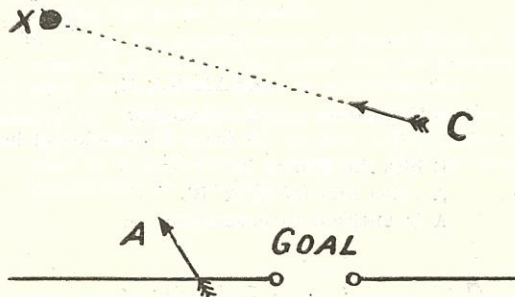
This represents the position of four players at the moment that No. 2 (red) hits to X.

No. 2 (red) loses possession of the ball, which passes to the back (blue), provided the latter places himself on a line of the ball at X without causing the original striker No. 2 (red) to check to avoid a collision.



EXAMPLE IV.

Field Rule 16
Crossing.
Possession of ball.



A hits the ball in from behind to X.
B rides to meet it, and C to take it on.
A collision is imminent between B and C at X.
B must be given way to, because he is on the line on which the ball travelled, even though coming in an opposite direction, whereas C would cross that line.

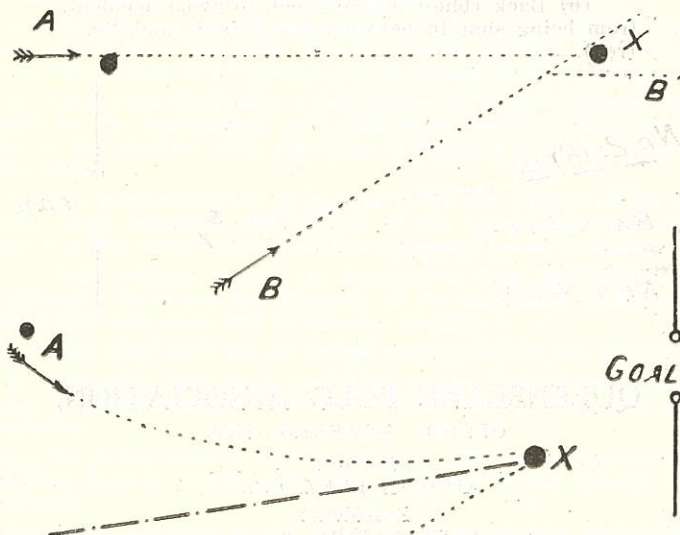
EXAMPLE V.

Field Rule 16.—Crossing.

A hits the ball to X.

If B can unquestionably reach the ball at X, without causing A to check to avoid a collision, then B is entitled to possession and can take an off-side back-hander at B'.

But if there is reasonable doubt, then it is B's duty to swerve towards B' (the line of the ball), and take a near side back-hander, and in taking that back-hander, or afterwards, his pony in the slightest degree crosses the line of the ball, a "cross" should be given against him.



EXAMPLE VI.

Rule 16
Crossing.
Possession of the ball.

16 (d).—Riding at smallest angle.

The ball has been hit to X.
Neither A nor B hit it there.
Both start to ride to the ball with equal rights.
A collision is probable at X. A must be given way to, as he has followed more closely the line on which the ball has been travelling.

EXAMPLE VII.

Field Rule 16.—Crossing.

No. 2 (red), in possession of the ball, hits to X.

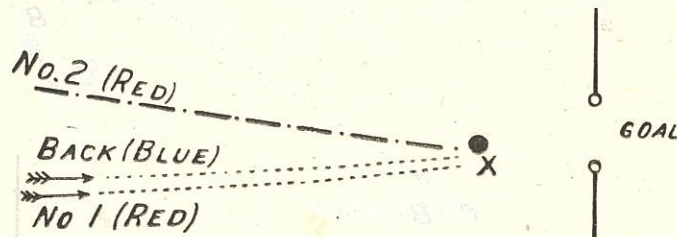
All three players ride for the ball, No. 1 (red) riding off the back (blue) all the way, and a collision between the three is imminent at X.

No. 2 (red) is entitled to possession.

A dangerous foul should be given against No. 1 (red) either if:—

(a) No. 2 has to check to avoid collision with the back (blue), caused by the latter being forced into the position shown, by the riding off of No. 1 (red); or

(b) Back (blue) has to check to avoid accident, from being shut in between No. 2 (red) and No. 1 (red).



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QUEENSLAND POLO ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE BEARERS—1926.

Patron:

ADOLPH FEEZ, Esq.

President:

ALEX McPHIE, Esq.

Vice-Presidents:

W. C. PEAK, Brig.-Gen. ROBERTSON, J. C. ALLEN, C. COOKE, Dr. McDONNELL, W. J. TOMKINS, F. G. G. COUPER, JAMES TAYLOR AND C. M. BELL.

Hon. Treasurer:

D. O. BUTLER, Esq.

Secretary:

G. Noble, Toowoomba.

Affiliated Clubs:

SPRING CREEK

TOOWOOMBA

CROMARTY

WANDERERS

Hon. Secretary:

J. R. SAAL

J. NOBLE

R. MUNRO

A. HORDERN

Rules of the Queensland Polo Association.

(FOUNDED 1895).

Hon. Secretary: G. NOBLE, Toowoomba.

1.—The Association shall be called the "Queensland Polo Association."

2.—The Association adopts the Hurlington Rules with such amendments as are adopted by the New South Wales, Victorian, and South Australian Associations.

3.—The Association shall consist of the Clubs hereinbefore named and Clubs subsequently elected under Rule 7.

4.—The officers of the Association shall consist of a Patron, a President, not less than three Vice-Presidents, an Hon. Secretary and an Hon. Treasurer, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting.

5.—Each Club shall elect a representative to be a member of the Council of the Association, and such representative shall act until notice of the election of a successor is received from the Secretary of the Club.

6.—The representatives so elected (with the officers of the Association) shall constitute the Council of the Association, and all the business of the Association shall be transacted by said Council.

7.—Clubs wishing to join the Association must be duly proposed and seconded by two of the delegates of the associated Clubs, and be balloted for; one black ball in three to exclude.

8.—Each Club shall pay an annual subscription of one guinea.

9.—Any Club may by a resolution of the Council be struck off the list if found guilty of wilfully breaking any of the rules of the Association.

10.—No player shall be allowed to play with more than one Club during one season, except by special permission of the Council of the Association.

11.—At all meetings of the Council, three (present personally or by proxy) shall form a quorum.

12.—The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held in Toowoomba not later than 31st March in each year; fourteen days' notice of such meeting to be sent to Secretaries and representatives of affiliated Clubs.

13.—Any two members of the Council may, by giving fourteen days' notice, instruct the Hon. Secretary to call a meeting of the Council, at such time and place as may be desirable.

14.—A representative shall not represent more than one Club. Any representative may appoint a proxy to attend and vote for him at any meeting of the Association, such appointment to be in writing, and to be handed to the Chairman at the commencement of the meeting.

15.—The Council shall be the governing body, and shall have power to decide all matters connected with polo in the State, and shall arrange all matches as they may think desirable, and shall control all polo races and sports, and no man shall be played in a representative team unless he is a member of an associated Club. Any player or any Club refusing to be bound by any decision, or breaking the rules of the Council, may be disqualified for such term as the Council may see fit.

16.—The Hon. Secretary shall, within a fortnight after the election of any Club, inform it by letter of its election, and send the Hon. Secretary of such Club a copy of these Rules and Laws of the game, and every new Club shall pay its subscription within a fortnight after receiving notice of election, and shall forward a list of its members and a copy of its rules whenever required by the Hon. Secretary of the Association.

17.—The dress of the representative teams of the Association shall be a white shirt or jersey, and a cardinal sash, boots, and white breeches.

18.—Clubs joining the Association shall register their colours which must be approved of by the Council, and the right to such colours shall be decided by priority of registration.

19.—All funds of the Association shall be paid into a bank to the credit of the Association, and all accounts shall be passed by the Committee, and shall be paid by cheque, signed by the Hon. Treasurer and Secretary.

20.—In the event of any outlay being required beyond the funds of the Association, each representative shall be deemed entitled to incur on behalf of his Club his proportion of the sum needed, provided that the amount payable by each Club shall in no case amount to more than two guineas per annum unless such Club specially authorise their representative to exceed that amount.

21.—At all meetings of the Council, any person who is a bona-fide member of an affiliated Club may attend and speak on any motion submitted, but only members of the Council shall vote. The Council shall have power to frame by-laws for the management of the Association, and for the interests of the game generally. All disputes between Clubs, or in connection with the game, or with polo sports, etc., shall be referred to the Council, whose decision shall be final.

22.—These Rules shall only be altered or added to by a resolution of three-fourths of the Council of the Association, and no such alteration shall take effect unless confirmed by a resolution of the majority at the next meeting of the Council. Fourteen days' notice of any proposed alteration to be given to all representatives.

23.—Where two or more Clubs are situated together they may form a sub-centre, have their own office-bearers, and arrange their own fixtures—subject to the approval of the Association.

TOURNAMENT CONDITIONS.

- 1.—Open to all affiliated Club teams.
- 2.—Entries to be made at such time and in such manner as the Council may direct.

3.—The teams to be drawn as and when the Council may direct.

4.—Unless teams from two Clubs compete, the Tournament may be cancelled.

5.—In the event of a player being injured and a substitute taking his place, such substitute shall play on ponies of the same team.

6.—No team shall play more than 16 ponies in a Tournament, except in case a pony is sick or injured, when another pony of the same Club may be substituted by permission of the Council.

RULES OF MEASUREMENT.

1.—The President and Hon. Secretary of each Club shall measure ponies belonging to members of their Club, and issue certificates of height; such certificates shall be accepted by the Association.

2.—Ponies may be measured and registered for life, provided they are four years old "off," at 1st August. Younger ponies can be registered for the current season only. The official measurer shall determine the age of the pony.

3.—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 Queensland Polo Association.

4.—The measurement shall be made with a standard approved by the Club, and on a level floor specially erected for the purpose.

5.—The pony shall stand stripped on the level floor, and the measurement shall be made at the highest point of the withers.

6.—The pony shall be held by a person deputed by the official measurer or President or Secretary of the various Clubs.

7.—The head shall be held in a natural position.

8.—The forelegs from the point of the shoulder, and the hindlegs from the back downwards, shall be as perpendicular to the floor and as parallel to each other as the conformation of the pony allows.

9.—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.

10.—Ponies may be measured with or without shoes, but no allowance shall be made if the shoes be retained.

11.—Any person who is dissatisfied with the determination arrived at may by a written application, presented to the Secretary 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 Council, and on the first convenient day which may be appointed, and his decision shall be final.

12.—No pony shall be re-named, nor re-registered with the Queensland Polo Association, 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 Queensland Polo Association, and may render the person responsible for such re-naming or re-registration liable for disqualification from playing with the Queensland Polo Association, and shall render the pony liable to permanent exclusion from the "List of Polo Ponies Registered with the Queensland Polo Association."