

THE OFFICIAL CALENDAR OF THE AUCKLAND RACING CLUB.

The Sporting Review has been appointed the Official Calendar for the publication of all programmes in the Provincial District of Auckland, in terms of Rule 17 of the Rules of Racing.

Rule 17 reads:—"The programme of each meeting in which the added money is £100 or upwards must be advertised in full once at least in the Official Calendar. The advertisement shall show that the programme has been approved by the Jockey Club, shall state the days on which the meeting is to begin and end, and the names of the stewards, judge, starter, clerk of the scales, and handicapper."

All notifications for the future published in this column are so published under the authority of the Auckland Racing Club, and are binding on country clubs and others, who must therefore duly note the same.

COLOURS.

- (Registered with the Auckland Racing Club.) Mr. Marangai ... First colours—The Hui: Black jacket, old gold collar, white armbands, black cap, white peak. Second colours—Pink jacket, black cap. Mr. J. Forth ... Blue body, white sleeves and saah, blue and white cap. Mr. J. Sutton ... Black body, cherry sleeves and cap. Mr. A. J. Wilson ... White jacket, yellow saah, and white cap, yellow tassels. Mr. J. Lowther ... Blue jacket, white sleeves and cap. Mr. J. Marshall ... All black. Mr. T. Morrill ... Black and amber stripes, black cap. Mr. W. Bobbett ... Black jacket, amber saah, white cap. Mr. E. Burke ... Black body, gold sleeves and cap. Mr. E. Auckland ... Black and white stripes. Mr. J. N. George ... Black and white hoops. Mr. E. N. Dickey ... Blue and white hoops, blue cap. Mr. L. D. Nathan ... Pale blue jacket and cap, black saah. Mr. W. Robertson ... Chocolate body, gold sleeves and cap. Mr. T. B. Bell ... Terra cotta and blue [cap]. Mr. D. McKinnon ... Maroon body, gold sleeves. Mr. H. H. Hayr ... Salmon and blue hoops. Mr. W. Walters ... Rose and white stripes. Mr. S. Cotton ... Primrose jacket, blue saah and cap. Mr. C. Weal ... First colours—Blue body, gold sleeves and blue cap. Second colours—Blue jacket, white saah and blue and white cap. Mr. A. Davis ... Old gold body, crimson sleeves and cap. Mr. A. Kidd ... White jacket, cardinal seams, and white cap. Mr. J. Rae ... First colours—Navy blue jacket, gold collar, cuffs and cap. Second colours—Navy blue jacket, gold cap. T. Cartwright ... Green body, mauve sleeves, yellow cap. D. A. McLeod ... Blue body, orange sleeves and cap. J. Cartwright ... Green body, mauve sleeves yellow cap.

ASSUMED NAMES.

C. E. Woodburn, J. Cartwright, J. Lowther, C. Sexton, R. Burke, J. Sutton, J. Forth.

The following trainers have been granted licenses by the Auckland Racing Club:—H. Harrison, J. B. Williamson, John Rae, D. Morrighan, Adam Byers, F. Steining, F. McManamin, W. McManamin, F. Dodd, James Kean, G. Wright, J. Fletcher, H. Smith, Murdoch McKenzie, Archie McMillan, H. Hickton, J. McHugh, G. Absolum, Michael Maher, Alex. Smith, Robert Smith, William Harrison, Walter Wilmott, Walter Mason, James Brown, Alex. Boyle, Alex. Parsons, P. Malone, W. F. Pearson, Harry Moore, Jas. Browns, Henry French, John Egan, Charles Guir, R. Marshall, W. E. Windsor, A. E. Barron.

The following jockeys have been licensed by the Auckland Racing Club:—Thos. Taylor, B. Ryan, Thos. Stewart, Fred Bay, A. McPherson, W. Gilly, W. Rayner, John Slater, D. Creamer, Jas. Skeats, T. Morrighan, P. Hammond, James Fyne, Kosas Heaton, Alec Williams, W. Shu, H. Priest, F. Davis, W. Smith, Harry Johnson, Joseph Duff, W. Quarterman, R. Collins, R. Wright, Y. Gallagher, J. Carey, W. M. Hatfield, E. Donovan, R. Hall, C. Parker, J. Quinton, J. Homan, W. Moberley, John Farmer, Henry Smith, Sam Cook, H. Eva, J. Pennell, E. Duggan, G. W. Banks, Nathaniel Noble, G. E. Cudd, J. Keane, F. Burns, D. McKinnon, D. Wright, G. Donovan, T. Sharp, C. Coleman, W. Ashdown, Alfred Cook, John Cook, E. Monroe, Ambrose Dixon, Thomas Greenwood, E. Williams, James Donovan, James Buchanan, W. J. Williams, Robert Marshall, James Malone, John Delaney, Arthur Heyden, Wm. Barron, Alex. Sammons, Alfred Williams, John Casey, W. Neilley, Thomas Mahon, John Wells, Wm. Powell, Thomas Atkins, H. Weal, T. Moore, A. Haydin, H. Cusdin, J. E. Parsons, Thomas Hodson, John Callaghan, Tye, W. Laing, Wm. Braybrooke, H. Berry, W. Gall, T. Ward, J. Hutton, W. Jackson, Peter Kingi.

Apprentices' licences have been granted to Ben Jones, W. Brown, E. Headley, James Mitchell, W. Oliver, John Stewart, B. Donovan, Bert Cartledge, F. Farrell, Joe Scatts, Thomas Hall, Wm. Parker, J. Munro, H. Ratford, Joseph Wren, C. Walker, George Roberts.

The following have been granted gentlemen riders' licences:—Messrs Bates, Devery, Thompson and Moody.

PROGRAMMES PASSED.

Gisborne Park Steeplechase Meeting—July 15

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

All horses, trainers, jockeys, and owners that took part in the Northern Waikato Racing Club Meeting, held on the 26th and 27th December, 1892, and the Whangarei Racing Club Meeting, held on 6th and 7th January, 1893, are disqualified.

The disqualification has been removed by the A.R.C. from ponies, owners, trainers and jockeys that have competed at meetings at Potter's Paddock prior to 1st August, 1893.

The disqualification of John Pennell, jockey, by the Thames Jockey Club, for six months, from 26th Dec., has been endorsed by the A.R.C.

William A. Martin, nominator, is disqualified for wrong description of horse at a race meeting held at Pakarua on 25th November last.

The following disqualifications have been removed:—Thomas McConnell and horse Kinross, Charles Whitley, and horses Malabar, Ingorina, and Arawa.

The disqualification was removed from the pony Bob. The following applications for the removal of disqualifications were deferred:—The horse Orura and the jockey John Pennell.

The Committee of the Auckland Racing Club meet on the first Monday in each month to pass programmes and transact general business.

Mr. F. W. Edwards was appointed starter to the A.R.C. by the Committee on December 5th.

WM. PERCIVAL, SECRETARY.

LIST OF RACING CLUBS UNDER A.R.C.'S JURISDICTION.

Table with 3 columns: Club, Secretary, No. of Votes. Lists various racing clubs and their secretaries and vote counts.

Table listing various racing clubs and their secretaries: Te Aroha Jockey Club, Turanganui Racing Club, Te Kuiti Racing Club, Te Puke Racing Club, Waikato Hunt Club, Waikato Hunt Club, Waikato Hunt Club, Wairanga-a-Hika J. Club, Whatawhata Racing Club.

SPORTING FIXTURES ETC.

COMING EVENTS. June 6, 9—Auckland Racing Club Winter June 23—Hawke's Bay J.C. Winter June 23—Hawke's Bay Hunt Club July 5—Gisborne Park Steeplechase Meeting August 9, 11—C.J.C. Grand National Meeting

AUSTRALIA. July 7—V.R.C. Grand National Hurdle Race July 14—V.R.C. Grand National Steeplechase August 11—V.A.T.C. Steeplechase Meeting

ENGLAND. June 6—Derby Stakes June 8—Oaks Stakes September 12—St. Leger Stakes

NOMINATIONS. June 1—New Zealand Cup and C.J.C. Champagne Stakes June 16—Gisborne Park Steeplechase Club

HANDICAPS. June 8—Hawke's Bay Jockey Club Winter June 23—Gisborne Park Steeplechase Club July 11—N.Z. Grand National Steeplechase

ACCEPTANCES. June 28—Gisborne Park Steeplechase Club

FINAL PAYMENTS. June 6—A.R.C. Grand National Hurdle Race June 9—Great Northern Steeplechase Aug. 6—N.Z. Grand National Steeplechase and Hurdle Race

COURSING. June 6, 7, 8—Dunedin Plumpton Meeting June 13, 16—Auckland Coursing Club July 4, 5, 6—Dunedin Plumpton Meeting July 11, 14—Auckland Coursing Club August 15, 18—Auckland Coursing Club 1894 (opening meeting)—Dunedin Coursing Club's Challenge Stakes. 1894 (June)—Auckland Coursing Club's Northern Challenge Stakes. (Nominations closed October 27.)

HUNTING. WAIRARAPA HUNT CLUB. Thursday, June 14, Masterton. Thursday, June 21, Carterton. Thursday, July 12, Featherston. Thursday, July 19, Morrison's Bush.

C. H. CLEMENS,

PHOTOGRAPHER, TUTTLE'S STUDIO, 248, QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND.

SPECIAL CARE TAKEN WITH HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, AND ALL KINDS OF ANIMALS.

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TO HORSE-OWNERS, TRAINERS, JOCKEYS, ETC. We make Jockey Colours in the latest and most approved style. Elastic Stretch Racing Breeches 3/6. Silk Warp Cashmere very fine quality Breeches, 50s.

A. WOOLLAMS & CO., TAILORS, NATIONAL BANK BUILDINGS, 147, QUEEN STREET (Next King & Sons, Chemists) NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

AS APPLICATIONS are continually being made to the proprietor of the SPORTING REVIEW to invest money on the Totalisator at local race meetings, he has decided, for the convenience of subscribers living at a distance, to accept the same, provided the amount of such investment is forwarded with instructions. Five per cent. will be charged on all winning amounts to defray expenses.

THE PROPRIETOR SPORTING REVIEW. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. WAGER.—The V.R.C. Champion races of 1899 and 1891 were won by Carbine. LEGGE.—Adamant paid the biggest price over a Dunedin Cup. That was in 1883, when he paid a dividend of £120 17s.

Sporting Review.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1894.

THE poor prices which are obtained just now for blood stock points very strongly to the advisability of breeders finding an outside market where remunerative returns may be found. The land of the stars and stripes appears to be the most likely country for a new market, and the successes which are attending the efforts

of our stock already there should be a big advertisement for us. What is wanted in the States is Stockwell blood, and Australia has it in profusion. Mr Bruce Lowe, who went to the U.S.A. with Stromboli, has been busying himself on this question of opening up a new outlet, and his idea is that the best way of making Americans partial to Australian blood is to send a few good horses over to compete with the American cracks. He suggests that a syndicate should be formed to ship a few of the best all-aged horses at present in Australia to arrive in California in October. They could then go on to Chicago in June, and to New York for the July, August, and September racing. Of course none but the best animals should be sent, and the syndicate would have to find animals of the Carbine and Commotion class to make the scheme a success. The cost of such an undertaking would necessarily be very great, and it is a question whether owners of such horses as Carnage, Loyalty, and Jeweller would accept the cost and risk without some certain return. Mr Bruce Lowe has thought of that, and his idea is that the proprietors of the tracks where the Australians raced should allow them a share of the gate. And as the same allowance is made to cricketers and boxers there is no reason in the world why horseowners should not be treated in a like manner. There's no doubt that the meeting of representative cracks would draw a big crowd and give to both Americans and Australians a good gate. If our horses won the syndicate would get good stakes, and they could then sell the animals at big prices to American buyers. If Australian racers can successfully meet the Americans, the scheme should do an immense deal of good.

THE question whether jockeys should be allowed to bet has been exercising our Australian friends of late, but there can be little doubt what answer will be made to the query. The reply will be a negative one for a multitude of reasons. Some people consider it a harsh thing to deny the privilege of betting to a jockey. The position is taken up that it is an infringement on the liberty of the subject, and that the authorities cannot suppress the practice. But it must be evident to any thinking man that in only very exceptional cases can jockeys who bet heavily be trusted to ride in a manner that will result in monetary loss to themselves, and that it is the duty of racing authorities to place them in a position which will prevent their being tempted to place their private interests before those of their employers. If a man puts £50 on a horse and rides another, it is £100 to a cherry that he will not properly ride his own mount in a finish with the animal he has backed. Of course no one would think of preventing a jockey from putting a losing mount on the horse he is riding, or wagering a few pounds on a race in which he is not engaged, but one could not expect fairness in a finish in which a man had to ride against an animal he was backing.

THE last Grand National in the old country appears to have cast certain doubts upon Ringmen in consequence of the free manner in which money was laid against Cloister. As we know, Cloister did not run, and the argument or insinuation of course is that the Ring knew he would be a non-starter, and laid against him as though he were dead, secure in the knowledge that so far as the National was concerned he was to all intents and purposes dead. But that does not argue that rascality was practised between the Ring and the stable. At the most the Ringmen can only be said to have known more than the backers, and while the latter were ready to back their opinion we think that with his knowledge, which generally costs him a lot of money, the layer was entitled to receive their money. Providing there is no collusion between bookmakers and the stable, the former are entitled to turn information which costs them money, to profitable account. The same course is open to the backer, and if he does not pursue it that is his look out. He backs his opinion and the layer backs his knowledge, and if the one is better than the other the backer cannot grumble so long as the knowledge is acquired in a fair and square fashion.

A WRITER in the New Review recently devoted himself to the subject of racing prophets, and endeavoured to expose the folly of placing any reliance upon the forecasts of those newspaper writers whose calling forces them to select winners for their readers. But he did not make out a very good case for his argu-

ment. The writer is a reverend gentleman, the Rev. S. W. Horsley, and he takes a week of English racing and tries to show that because certain writers were only correct in their tips from 11 to 13 times out of 33 attempts anyone who followed the advice tendered would have lost money. But that does not necessarily follow. A man may make a regular investment of a sovereign on each of a sporting writer's tips, and although he makes five losses to one win he may not lose. In England 10 to 1 is a common price about a winner, so even 10 winning tips out of 33 attempts is no handle to use against the racing prophet. We do not say that certain money can be made by backing newspaper tips, but it is certain that a good judge of form, who has to constantly attend race meetings, can give his readers much useful information and many good hints. It is a help to find that your own opinion about a certain race is backed up by the expression of a man who has to continually visit race-courses and whose living is gained by constant study of racehorses. A sporting tipster cannot argue infallibility for himself, but he can argue that the horse or horses he names will be handy at the finish. Of course it is a very difficult thing to place the horses 1, 2, 3, as is the custom with sporting writers, and readers must be left to gather that in trying to place the order of the finish the writer merely names the three horses that he considers to have the greatest chance of scoring. Taking them as a class, and considering their successes during the year, we think there is justification for the existence of the sporting tipsters, and the backer would, we think, be sorry to see them disappear from sporting journals.

THAT the next session of Parliament will see a strong effort made to oust the totalisator we think there is little reason to doubt, but to tip before the event we would like to prophesy the effort to exterminate will fail. The machine has many opponents as well as many supporters, and an article which appeared some little time back in the columns of the Dunedin Star shows that the Southern journal is opposed to the totalisator. In fact judging from the tenour of the article, the Star is rabidly opposed to the machine. It considers that the Gaming and Lotteries Act, ostensibly designed to suppress gambling, is little else than "a disgrace to the statute book, as it specifically authorises this vice in a most dangerous form, and by methods which especially present attraction to the very class it is essentially desirable should be removed from opportunities of temptation." This is a heavy charge against the machine, and one that requires a little more proving than is done by the Star. The statement is made that there is more inducement given to young people with limited means to bet with the totalisator than there was under the old system. But that is palpably untrue. With a bookmaker you can bet in half-crowns, but with the machine the tickets are generally £1, so there must be more inducement given to the small bettor by the old rather than the new system. And a further argument advanced for the suppression of the machine is "there is no necessity of knowing anything about horses, nor of understanding the sport in any degree." Where the argument lies in this, goodness knows. If one does not know anything of horses he stands no more show of winning on the machine than in any other way. He only knows that a certain horse is starting at an outside price, and the same knowledge is obtained under the old system by the odds declared by the Ring. The Star advances the statement that many a promising career has been blighted by the machine; but it is one thing to say that and another thing to prove it. The tax which the Government derives from the totalisator is called "blood money," but surely it is better for the country to get that money than that it should be monopolised by a few ringmen. "There is no doubt that this gaming machine will die hard," writes the Star, and it is right. With the public obtaining the true odds, the Government an appreciable revenue, and the race-courses transformed into ordinary peaceful resorts instead of babels of "10 to 1 bar one," there is every reason for believing it will die very hard. It is infinitely preferable to the old state of things, and the fact that its advantages are being seen and acted upon at the present time by our Australian brethren will not strengthen the hands of the machine's opponents. A popular accusation against the machine is that it has taught women to bet. To