

"Me and Teddy," said Mr. Kybird, turning to her with a little bob, which served him for a bow, "ave just been having a little talk about old times."

"He was just passing," said Mr. Silk.

"Just passing, and thought I'd look in," said Mr. Kybird, with a careless little laugh; "the door was open a bit."

"Wide open," corroborated Mr. Silk.

"So I just came in to say 'Ow d'ye do?'" said Mr. Kybird.

Mrs. Silk's sharp, white face turned from one to the other. "Ave you said it?" she inquired, blandly.

"I ave," said Mr. Kybird, restraining Mr. Silk's evident intention of hot speech by a warning glance; "and now I'll just toddle off home."

"I'll go a bit of the way with you," said Edward Silk. "I feel as if a bit of a walk would do me good."

Left alone, the astonished Mrs. Silk took the visitor's vacated chair and, with wrinkled brow, sat putting two and two together until the sum got beyond her powers of calculation. Mr. Kybird's affability and Teddy's cheerfulness were alike incomprehensible. She nuzzled a hole in her pocket and darned a pair of socks, and at last, anxious for advice, or at least a confidant, resolved to see Mr. Wilks.

She opened the door and looked across the alley, and saw with some satisfaction that his blind was illuminated. She closed the door behind her sharply, and then stood gasping on the doorstep. So simultaneous were the two happenings that it actually appeared as though the closing of the door had blown Mr. Wilks's lamp out. It was a night of surprises, but after a moment's hesitation she stepped over and tried his door. It was fast, and

there was no answer to her knocking. She knocked louder and listened. A door slammed violently at the back of the house, a distant clatter of what sounded like saucepans came from beyond, and above it all a tremulous but harsh voice belloved industriously through an interminable chant. By the time the third verse was reached Mr. Wilks's neighbours on both sides were beating madly upon their walls and blood-curdling threats strained through the plaster.

She stayed no longer, but regaining her own door sat down again to await the return of her son. Mr. Silk was long in coming, and she tried in vain to occupy herself with various small jobs as she speculated in vain on the meaning of the events of the night. She got up and stood by the open door, and as she waited the clock in the church-tower, which rose over the roofs hard by, slowly boomed out the hour of eleven. As the echoes of the last stroke died away the figure of Mr. Silk turned into the alley.

"You must 'ave 'ad quite a nice walk," said his mother, as she drew back into the room and noted the brightness of his eye.

"Yes," was the reply.

"I s'pose 'e's been and asked you to the wedding?" said the sarcastic Mrs. Silk.

Her son started and, turning his back on her, wound up the clock. "Yes, 'e has," he said, with a sly grin.

Mrs. Silk's eyes snatched. "Well, of all the impudence——" she said, breathlessly.

"Well, 'e has," said her son, hugging himself over the joke.

"And, what's more, I'm going."

He composed his face sufficiently to bid her "good-night," and, turning a deaf ear to her remonstrances and inquiries, took up a candle and went off whistling.

(To be concluded.)



"HE TOOK UP HIS CANDLE AND WENT OFF WHISTLING."

## Teams that have Won the Football Association Cup.

By C. B. FRY.

[We have pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with Mr. C. B. Fry, who is not only the greatest athlete alive, but also the most enterprising writer on all subjects connected with athletics, to supply articles for no other magazine than those issued by this firm. We may take this opportunity of stating that a similar arrangement exists between us and Mr. W. W. Jacobs.]



T the time when the Cup was instituted—in 1872—the famous Wanderers Club held distinction by triumphant sway in the land. In constitution it somewhat resembled the present-day Corinthians; originally its members were drawn almost exclusively from the public schools and Oxford and Cambridge, although subsequently the rules of the club were relaxed in favour of a wider scope of membership. The Wanderers Club was not only the strongest in point of play, but also exerted the greatest influence in early Association football. The nearest rivals of the Wanderers in strength and in popular estimation were the Royal Engineers; and then came Oxford University and the Old Etonians. These four were the only clubs that won their way to the finals during the first seven years of the competition. The record of the Wanderers was decidedly brilliant, for they won the Cup five times out of the first seven. Oxford University was successful in the third year and the Royal Engineers in the fourth. By their third successive win in 1878 the Wanderers won the Cup outright and were entitled to keep it, but they returned it to the Association with the proviso that a rule should be passed whereby the Cup should never, even after a triple win, become the permanent property of a club.

The final-ties in these early years were fought out with tremendous vigour. The first final of all, in 1872, between the Wanderers and the Royal Engineers, at Kennington Oval, provided an historic struggle. They were the two most powerful clubs of the day, and the meeting between them excited great interest. The Engineers, owing to the more limited extent of their resources, were favoured by popular sympathy; indeed, they were considered to have the better chance of winning, on the supposition that they were fitter and had better combination. It is curious to note that even in these early days, when the force of individual play was paramount and combined tactics had been reduced to no sort of system, the idea of the advantage of combination was present to the minds of critics. The Wanderers, however, whose forwards were rather heavier and

farther than those of the opposing club, had much the best of the play, and won by one goal to none. The smallness of the score was chiefly due to the excellent goal-keeping of Colonel Merriman, C.S.I., who, as a report says, "held the military fortress in transcendent style." Mr. C. W. Alcock, so well known as the secretary for many years of the Football Association and the present secretary of the Surrey Cricket Club, was captain of the Wanderers that year. He was a very powerful and determined forward, and his play in the match was highly praised. To indicate the spirit in which the game was fought out it may be mentioned that one of the losing side, Crosswell, was unfortunate enough to smash his collar-bone in the first ten minutes, but in spite of this continued to play vigorously throughout the game. The late Sir Francis Marindin, afterwards president of the Association and a great name in the history of the game, played for the Royal Engineers in this match.

The final next year, 1873, was played on the old athletic ground at Lillie Bridge between the Wanderers and Oxford University, and the former club won, much in the same style as on the first occasion, by two goals to none. The Varsity men were better together, but the Wanderers more brilliant individually. A feature of the match was the exceptional play of the Hon. A. F. (now Lord) Kninaid, so familiar to all followers of football as one of the strongest and the kindest influences in the development and government of Association football. A curious incident in the match was that the Oxford team, finding themselves unable to press home their attack, adopted in the second half the expedient of playing without a goal-keeper. This is very interesting as showing that in those days much more importance was attached to attack than to defence. Indeed, it is quite true to say that a large part of the defence was done by the forwards. In accounts of the game one comes repeatedly across descriptions of how the forwards came back, relieved pressure near goal, and transferred the ball to the other end. But the Oxford expedition did not succeed, for C. W. Wollaston scored a very easy goal for the Wanderers.

In the third year, 1874, the Wanderers, playing below strength, were beaten in a preliminary round by Oxford, who met the Engineers in the final and won by two goals to none. The match was played at the Oval before 5,000 spectators, a number described at the time as huge. What should we think of such a huge gate now? The dribbling of C. J. Ottaway, the celebrated Oxford cricketer, was much admired, as also was the play on the other side of the gentleman who is now Colonel P. G. von Donop, R.E., of the Board of Trade, to whose courtesy I am indebted for information about the Royal Engineers Club. Some of the terms used in describing the match are interesting. Oxford scored their first goal by lifting the ball cleverly "over a bully." There is, too, something naive in the following: "Just before call of time a well-judged shot from the corner-flag—a penalty kick—landed the ball under the tape and between the posts of the Sappers' goal; but as the claim of a goal was not advanced the incident passed off unnoticed."

The fourth final, that of 1875, ended after a tight game in a well-merited victory for the Engineers, who at length achieved a fitting reward for their plucky football and the excellent organization of their club. As a matter of fact the first attempt at this final, though an extra half-hour was played, ended in a draw. In the replay the Old Etonian team, for whom both Kinnaird and Ottaway played, was somewhat weakened. Still, the Sappers richly deserved their triumph.

The next three years, 1876, 1877, and 1878, the Cup went to the Wanderers. In 1876 the Wanderers beat the Old Etonians by three to none after a drawn game. The Wanderers had much the best of the replay, for the Etonian contingent was somewhat battered about in the first game. It is narrated that the Wanderers' forwards were better together, but that the Etonians held a decided advantage in charging. In those days players went very straight and hard; their vigour would have scandalized a modern referee; but charging was then as essential a part of the game as passing is now. The half-back play in this match of the Hon. Edward Lytton, the present head master of Haileybury, was described as brilliant, and the close and effective dribbling of the Hon. Alfred Lytton, the All-England cricketer and noted K.C., "evoked frequent applause." There are not many future head masters or K.C.'s in our present-day finals. In 1877 the Wanderers

beat Oxford after an extra half-hour by two to none. The "Varsity men were much praised for their skill in "backing up," a term which reminds us now rather of Rugby than Association, and which indicates the style of forward play then in vogue. But the Wanderers lasted the better. Lord Kinnaird kept goal for the Wanderers in this match; we read that a point was justly given against him because he stepped, half in hand, through his own goal. He usually played half-back, in which position he was a very powerful player, noted for his tough vigour and inexhaustible stamina. The Wanderers' third successive win was over the Engineers. They won somewhat easily by three to one, owing to the superior speed of their forwards. J. Kirkpatrick, the Wanderers' goal-keeper, according to a contemporary record, fractured his arm early in the game, but continued to play all through.

After this year the strength of the Wanderers was dissipated by the growth of the Old Boy clubs. When the latter clubs increased in number the Wanderers had the alternatives of facing a change in the source of their membership or of relying upon the leavings of the Old Boys' clubs; and as a result they ceased to be a power in the land—they had done fine work, but their day was passed. They were beaten in 1879 by the Old Etonians by the substantial margin of seven goals to two in the first round. Their victors contested the final of that year with the Clapham Rovers, and won a hard match by one goal to none. But the Clapham Rovers, who possessed in N. C. Bailey one of the finest half-backs who have ever played, beat Oxford University in the final of 1880.

The next year, 1881, saw a tremendous struggle between the Old Carthusians and the Old Etonians, which roused, of course, intense excitement among the past and present members of the respective schools. The Carthusians won by three goals to none; they were, it is written, "in better condition, in fact in the pink of it, and more impetuous." Captain E. G. Wynyard, the Hampshire batsman, headed the first goal. There is a present-day ring about "headed the ball beneath the cross-bar." Hitherto goals are mostly described as having been kicked beneath the tape. The second goal, too, reads quite modern. "Page and Parry passed and re-passed and Parry scored."

The season of 1882 marks an important epoch in the history of the Cup. For the first time a provincial club reached the final.

The Association game had held from early days a strong interest in Sheffield. But the Sheffielders had somewhat delayed their development by sticking to their own rules, which differed somewhat from those universally accepted in the South when the Cup was instituted. Hence it was that Lancashire, where the game spread like wild-fire when once introduced, sent the first provincial team to the Oval. This was none other than the Blackburn Rovers. The Rovers had decently expected by their supporters to knock out the Old Etonians. But after a desperate

Old Etonians in the final. Never since that day has an Old Boy club, or a club of a similar description, won its way to the final. Still on this occasion the Etonians made a great fight, and were only defeated after extra time had been played. Their weight and time had been played against their opponents' combination till condition began to tell. The beaten side were unlucky in having their best forward, A. T. B. Dunn, completely disabled fairly early in the game; the grand resistance they made was chiefly due to the back play of Paravicini and French, and the unflinching skill and stamina of Kinnaird at half-back.



BLACKBURN OLYMPIC, 1883—THE FIRST TEAM TO TRAIN FOR A MATCH AND TO ADOPT HOBBAK TACTICS. (Photo.)

Paravicini, who is well known as an old Middlesex cricketer, was a most determined back. A. T. B. Dunn, the late treasurer of the Corinthians F.C., who played back for England against Scotland in 1892, distinguished himself in this match with his speed and cleverness as a forward. There is a story that the Blackburn people were so confident of victory that they brought down with them from home a poetical effusion celebrating their triumph. In consequence they came in for a considerable amount of chaff. But, inasmuch as their team won the Cup five times during the next nine years, their local bard may be said to have justified himself, if not as a poet, at any rate as a prophet. Nowadays football poets do these things rather more discreetly. They go to big matches armed with two sets of poems, one for each side, and are careful to suppress the wrong one.

The next year the provinces made good their position. Blackburn Olympic beat the

It is said that Kinnaird was the only man on the Etonian side who lasted through the match. It seems that for the first time in a Cup final the present distribution of the side was used; for, whereas the Etonians stuck to the old arrangement of six forwards, two halves, two backs, and a goal-keeper, the Olympic seem to have reduced their forward rank by one and played a centre half-back. The following criticism is instructive: "We congratulate the Olympic Club on their splendid condition, wherein they outclassed their opponents; though we must say that going into actual training was never contemplated by those who instituted the Cup competition." Nowadays no team thinks of

playing even in the first round without a careful and special course of training. Verily times have changed.

The eight years from 1884 till 1891 may be called the era of the Blackburn Rovers, for during this time they won the Cup five times, thus equaling the record of the Wanderers. The Rovers also achieved the feat of winning in three successive years. On the third occasion the Football Association, being unable to allow the Cup to become the permanent property of the Rovers, awarded them a silver shield to commemorate their notable performance. Their first two victories were over Queen's Park, Glasgow, which is to this day the premier amateur club of Scotland. In those days Scotland was almost entirely given over to Rugby; so much so that when the idea was mooted of playing an international match between Scotland and England much indignation was expressed in Scotland; it was said that inasmuch as Scotchmen played Rugby, and Rugby was their game, the



From)

BLACKBURN ROVERS, 1884.

Photo.

match with England under Association rules was absurd. However, Queen's Park soon made many proselytes and the idea was carried out. As a matter of fact, the Cup-final between the Rovers and Queen's Park in 1884 was invested with practically the full interest of an international encounter in addition to its own. The unprecedented number of 12,000 spectators attended the match at Kennington Oval. The Scotchmen were expected to win.

Although the idea of combination and passing had already been partially exploited, Queen's Park appears to have been the first team to introduce a real system of systematic short passing such as was afterwards perfected by Preston North End, and has since become the fundamental principle of forward play. In the match in question the Scottish forwards appear to have overruled the Rovers, who, however, were very strong in defence, and succeeded in preserving their goal in spite of close pressure.

Gradually the tide turned, and the Rovers in their turn attacked with such success that they won the match by two goals to one. The secret of the Rovers' success on this and other occasions appears to have consisted partly in the power of their defence and partly in their knack of pushing home an advantage when they got one. They often won even when their opponents apparently had the better of the game.

The final of 1885, also between the Rovers and Queen's Park, was won by the former chiefly by reason of superior defence. The Rovers had an exceptionally fine goal-keeper in H. Arthur and two remarkable half-backs in J. Forest and G. Howarth. Their forwards, too, were very strong, especially Lofthouse and Fecitt. Several famous Scottish players represented Queen's Park, notably Dr. J. Smith, W. Arnott, and W. Sellar. Dr. Smith was a fine forward

and had a great reputation. Arnott is generally reckoned as the cleverest back that ever played for Scotland. With these two matches it may be said that the modern era of football had begun, for the general tenor of the play differed only slightly from that of the big professional clubs of to-day.

The Blackburn Rovers won the Cup again in 1886. The final this year was notable from the fact that it was the first time a Midland club—West Bromwich Albion—

succeeded in struggling into the last stage. After a draw at the Oval the match was replayed at Derby amid intense excitement. This, too, was the first time a final had been played in the provinces. The crowd at Derby was an extraordinary sight; even the framework on the neighbouring racecourse, whereon are posted the numbers of jockeys and starters, was occupied by clinging spectators. The Rovers' defence again prevailed and they won by two to none. In the next three years the Rovers failed to reach the final, but they appeared again in 1890 and scored an easy win of six to one over Sheffield Wednesday, and again the next

year, when they beat Notts by three to one. This victory brought their remarkable career in the Cup-ties to a close; since then they have not again survived to a final. No other club, however, has at all rivalled their success.

The two Birmingham clubs, Aston Villa and West Bromwich Albion, may be bracketed together as Cup-fighters second only to Blackburn Rovers. Indeed, considering the increase of competition, their record is almost as good. The Villa Club has won three times, in 1887, 1895, and 1897, and has figured once besides in the final unsuccessfully. West Bromwich has won twice, in 1888 and 1892, and has figured three times as runner-up. Curiously enough these two clubs have met three times in the final—two of the matches going to the Villa and one to West Bromwich. The Villa's first victory in the Cup was over its next-door neighbour. This was in the days of Archie Hunter, who led his men in wonderful style as centre forward. The second triumph of the Villa was also at the expense of West Bromwich. A memorable point about this match was a new departure made by the Association in selecting the Crystal Palace ground for the scene of the match. It was formerly one of the traditions of the final, broken only in a single instance,

that it should take place at Kennington Oval, but the Surrey Cricket Club feared for its turf. The Crystal Palace authorities, by draining and filling one of their artificial lakes, made a splendid playing-area with accommodation for over one hundred thousand spectators, and the final has been played there ever since. The game, though it went on the whole in favour of the winners, proved exceedingly close and exciting. The half-backs on both sides distinguished themselves, especially Reynolds, formerly a West Bromwich player, who had transferred his services. The forward play was voted rather disappointing, for a great deal had been



BLACKBURN ROVERS, 1891.—THE TEAM WHICH BROUGHT THEIR LONG SERIES OF VICTORIES TO A CLOSE. From a Photo. by E. Hasling &amp; Co., Brighton.

expected of the Villa front rank, which included Athersmith, Devcy, and Hodgetts. But W. J. Bassett, the West Bromwich outside right, in spite of being very closely watched, played with his usual brilliance. In 1897 the Villa had a remarkable team and beat another very strong team in Everton by three goals to two. The Villa half-back line, consisting of Reynolds, James Cowan, and Crabtree, was one of the best that has ever played for a club. Many people consider that the standard of play on this occasion was the highest that has ever been seen in a final-tie.

When the Cup was in the possession of Aston Villa after their second win it was stolen from the shop-window of a jeweller, where it had been placed for the people of Birmingham to see; the thief removed a pane of glass, and retired with the trophy into oblivion. So the Villa could not comply with the regulation whereby the Cup must be returned by February 1st in each year. The Association had another silver Cup made, an exact facsimile of the old one.



From a Photo by

WEST BROMWICH, 1892.

[L. J. B. Ball, Birmingham.

The value of the Cup is only £20. When the Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Everton in the final of 1893 the president of the club presented each of the players with a miniature model of the Cup, and it was from one of these that the second Cup was copied.

The two victories of West Bromwich Albion were in 1888 and 1892. In the first case they scored an unexpected win over the famous old North End team. The Lancashire club came to the final with a remarkable record for the year, having won thirty-seven games and drawn one out of thirty-eight played. The West Bromwich team, always game in Cup-ties, however, rose to the occasion and won by two goals to one. In their second win West

Bromwich revenged themselves upon Aston Villa. The latter team was expected to win easily, but went under by three goals to none. The success of the winners was due to the staunchness of their defence and the dash of their forwards. Their goalkeeper, J. Reader, proved a champion; and the backs and half-backs were much more lively and efficient than those of the Villa. Indeed, the Villa team appeared to be stale and over-trained. The forwards played a short-passing game, which was pretty and effective enough in mid-field, but, as is often the case with this style, fizzled out near their opponents' goal. The West Bromwich forwards crossed the ball from wing to wing and were dangerous every



ASTON VILLA, 1897—THIS TEAM PLAYED THE FINEST GAME EVER SEEN IN A FINAL TIE.  
From a Photo, by E. S. Budge & Son, Birmingham.

time they got through. W. J. Bassett was especially prominent. The crowd at the Oval for this match was so great that all gates were shut some time before kick-off. The writer was unable to get into the ground, but viewed the match from the chimney of an adjoining cottage, whither he climbed by means of a ladder made of a water-but and three kitchen chairs. A Guardsman who tried to attain the same eminence got no farther than the inside of the water-but. The portraits of this team are given on the top of the preceding page.

The remaining Cup-winners have been successful only on one occasion each. The performance of Preston North End, the winning team of 1889, constitutes a remarkable record. This team played right through the competition and won the trophy without having a single goal scored against it.

It beat the Wolverhampton Wanderers in the final by three goals to none. Although there are some who consider that the teams produced subsequently by Sunderland and Aston Villa were equal to the old Preston North End, the balance of

opinion seems to favour the Cup-winners of 1889 as the finest team that has yet been seen. Its great success was due to the perfection to which it reduced scientific combined play both in attack and in defence, coupled with the individual excellence of each one of the eleven. No amount of combination, however perfect, could have produced the results achieved by Preston North End had not each member of the team been a first-rate player. The truth is that the team was one of remarkable individual excellence, using this excellence on a system of complete co-operation. The strength of the backs and half-backs who could keep their goal intact right through the Cup-ties can be realized only by those who know what Cup-tie

football is. The North End defence gave one the idea of having been perfectly planned out beforehand with a knowledge of exactly what the other side was going to do at every turn of the match. The forwards, too, worked together like parts of a machine. The three inside men, James Ross, John Goodall, and F. Dewhurst, played the short-passing game to perfection, but, unlike many of their imitators, drove their attack home with persistent vigour. Their game got goals; it did not merely look clever in mid-field.

The victory of the Wolverhampton Wanderers over Everton in 1893 was won at Fallowfield, near Manchester. Everton had the best of the first half, but the Wanderers, who were a very heavy team, wore them down until H. Allen, their centre half-back, scored



PRESTON NORTH END, 1889—THIS TEAM HOLDS THE RECORD FOR HAVING PLAYED RIGHT THROUGH THE COMPETITION AND WON THE CUP WITHOUT HAVING A SINGLE GOAL SCORED AGAINST THEM.

From a Photo, by Bostie, Preston.

the only goal of the match with a long dropping shot. Chadwick and Milward, the Everton left wing, played very strongly, and a notable figure on the winning side was H. Wood, the present captain of Southampton.

The Cup-competition of 1894 was full of surprises. Notts County, the winning team, belonged to the second division of the League, and the Bolton Wanderers, whom they beat in the final, held only a low place in the First League. Neither club was considered of the same class as Aston Villa or Sunderland. Notts achieved a somewhat easy victory by four goals to one. The Bolton team was rather stale owing to recent hard work in the League matches, and its half-backs and backs played much below

form. The fine goal-keeping of Sutcliffe saved the losers from a much heavier defeat.

The final of 1896 was between Sheffield Wednesday and the Wolverhampton Wanderers. The former scraped home with a narrow win. The teams were about equal forward, but the Sheffield defence was the more effective; their backs, especially Earp, had a neater style and kicked cleaner than their opponents, and were the more skilful at keeping the ball in play; they had, too, in Crawshaw the best half-back engaged.

The final of 1898, between Notts Forest and Derby County, produced a somewhat disappointing game. The Derby team was reckoned on previous performances to be much the stronger, especially in forward play. The Notts men had given a very weak exhibi-

The forwards, led by Bloomer, went straight and fast, and passed accurately in a style that contrasted favourably with the more ragged attack of their opponents; but though they led by one goal at half-time their efforts in front of goal were unfruitful, and they subsequently fell away. The Sheffield men stuck to their work with undaunted energy, and displayed the same staunch and steady qualities that brought them through several tough engagements in the preceding rounds. They wore their opponents down, and in the end won easily by four goals to one. A feature of the game was the marvellous skill with which Needham from half-back managed to marshal and inspire the line of forwards in front of him.

The next two years, which bring us up to



From a Photo. by

SHEFFIELD UNITED, 1899.

[H. Jasper Bolton, Strickland.]

tion in their semi-final against Southampton, when they won in the last few minutes of the match, chiefly by aid of a heavy snowstorm which beat in their opponents' faces. However, they won the final on their merits, for their defence held good, whereas that of their opponents went all to pieces.

The Sheffield United team which beat Derby County in the final of 1899 was chiefly notable for its nerve and stamina, for the skill of its three half-backs—Johnson, Morren, and Needham—and for the consummate judgment displayed by the last-named in his capacity as captain. The Derby team was a good one, and for a considerable part of the game played the better football.

at the present day, were notable for the re-appearance for the first time since 1883 of Southern clubs in the final. This feature, however, was due not to rejuvenescence of the old-time amateur strength, but to the growth and development of powerful professional teams in the South. In 1900 Southampton, much to the surprise of those who did not know how strong the better professional teams in the South had become, won their way through to meet Bury in the final. The Southern team, however, appeared stale, failed to reproduce the fine form it had shown in the preliminary rounds, and was easily beaten by four goals to none. The Bury team was a strong one at all points, but



From a Photo. by

DERBY, 1900.

[F. M. Boscawen, Fishpool, Derby.]

especially dangerous owing to the speed and cleverness of its forward line. Its forwards played in a style which on the whole appears to be the most successful in matches played under the stress of great excitement; they relied chiefly upon long passing and energetic following up of the ball rather than on accurate exchanges of the slow order; yet their combination was good, and there was nothing

possessed a centre forward most trustworthy in shooting goals. But the success of the Tottenham men was due, in a large measure, to their level-headedness and imperturbability; they played their Cup-ties exactly as they played an ordinary game.

The pictures used were kindly lent by H. Keys, Esq., president of the famous West Bromwich Albion Club.



From a Photo. by

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR, 1901.

[F. Fettiplace, Clapton.]

crude or unskilful in their play. McCullie, the centre forward, and Plant, the outside left, put in many excellent individual runs.

The honour of Southern football was thoroughly vindicated next year, when Sheffield United was defeated in the final by Tottenham Hotspur. The first attempt at deciding the match ended in a draw. The game excited unprecedented interest;

over 114,000 people attended the game at the Crystal Palace. The replay at Bolton was somewhat of an anticlimax; but the Southern team won with some ease. The winning team well deserved its success, for it maintained a high degree of excellence throughout the Cup-ties. Its main source of strength was the admirable understanding between the half-backs and forwards, and the ability of the former to set the latter going and to back up their efforts near goal. The team also