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Official CROQUET GUIDE



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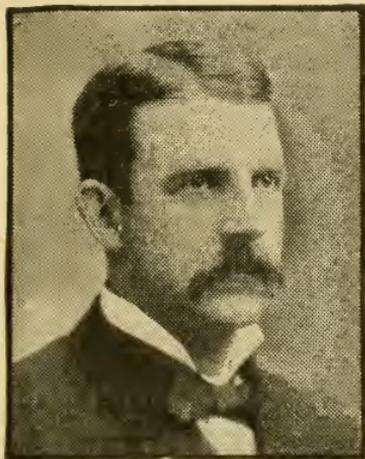


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Spalding's Athletic Library



A. G. SPALDING

Anticipating the present tendency of the American people toward a healthful method of living and enjoyment, Spalding's Athletic Library was established in 1892 for the purpose of encouraging athletics in every form, not only by publishing the official rules and records pertaining to the various pastimes, but also by instructing, until to-day Spalding's Athletic Library is unique in its own particular field and has been conceded the greatest educational series on athletic and physical training subjects that has ever been compiled.

The publication of a distinct series of books devoted to athletic sports and pastimes and designed to occupy the premier place in America in its class was an early idea of Mr. A. G. Spalding, who was one of the first in America to publish a handbook devoted to athletic sports, Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide being the initial

number, which was followed at intervals with other handbooks on the sports prominent in the '70s.

Spalding's Athletic Library has had the advice and counsel of Mr. A. G. Spalding in all of its undertakings, and particularly in all books devoted to the national game. This applies especially to Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide and Spalding's Official Base Ball Record, both of which receive the personal attention of Mr. A. G. Spalding, owing to his early connection with the game as the leading pitcher of the champion Boston and Chicago teams of 1872-76. His interest does not stop, however, with matters pertaining to base ball; there is not a sport that Mr. Spalding does not make it his business to become familiar with, and that the Library will always maintain its premier place, with Mr. Spalding's able counsel at hand, goes without saying.

The entire series since the issue of the first number has been under the direct personal supervision of Mr. James E. Sullivan, President of the American Sports Publishing Company, and the total series of consecutive numbers reach an aggregate of considerably over three hundred, included in which are many "annuals," that really constitute the history of their particular sport in America year by year, back copies of which are even now eagerly sought for, constituting as they do the really first authentic records of events and official rules that have ever been consecutively compiled.

When Spalding's Athletic Library was founded, seventeen years ago, track and field athletics were practically unknown outside the larger colleges and a few athletic clubs in the leading cities, which gave occasional meets, when an entry list of 250 competitors was a subject of comment; golf was known only by a comparatively few persons; lawn tennis had some vogue and base ball was practically the only established field

sport, and that in a professional way; basket ball had just been invented; athletics for the schoolboy—and schoolgirl—were almost unknown, and an advocate of class contests in athletics in the schools could not get a hearing. To-day we find the greatest body of athletes in the world is the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, which has had an entry list at its annual games of over two thousand, and in whose "elementary series" in base ball last year 106 schools competed for the trophy emblematic of the championship.

While Spalding's Athletic Library cannot claim that the rapid growth of athletics in this country is due to it solely, the fact cannot be denied that the books have had a great deal to do with its encouragement, by printing the official rules and instructions for playing the various games at a nominal price, within the reach of everyone, with the sole object that its series might be complete and the one place where a person could look with absolute certainty for the particular book in which he might be interested.

In selecting the editors and writers for the various books, the leading authority in his particular line has been obtained, with the result that no collection of books on athletic subjects can compare with Spalding's Athletic Library for the prominence of the various authors and their ability to present their subjects in a thorough and practical manner.

A short sketch of a few of those who have edited some of the leading numbers of Spalding's Athletic Library is given herewith:



JAMES E. SULLIVAN

President American Sports Publishing Company; entered the publishing house of Frank Leslie in 1878, and has been connected continuously with the publishing business since then and also as athletic editor of various New York papers; was a competing athlete; one of the organizers of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States; has been actively on its board of governors since its organization until the present time, and President for two successive terms; has attended every championship meeting in America since 1879 and has officiated in some capacity in connection with American amateur championships track and field games for nearly twenty-five years; assistant American director Olympic Games, Paris, 1900; director Pan-American Exposition athletic department, 1901; chief department physical culture Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904; secretary American Committee Olympic Games, at Athens, 1906; honorary director of Athletics at Jamestown Exposition, 1907; secretary American Committee Olympic Games, at London, 1908; member of the Pastime A. C., New York; honorary member Missouri A. C., St. Louis; honorary member Olympic A. C., San Francisco; ex-president Pastime A. C., New Jersey A. C., Knickerbocker A. C.; president Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. for fifteen years; president Outdoor Recreation League; with Dr. Luther H. Gulick organized the Public Schools Athletic League of New York, and is now chairman of its games committee and member executive committee; was a pioneer in playground work and one of the organizers of the Outdoor Recreation League of New York; appointed by President Roosevelt as special commissioner to the Olympic Games at Athens, 1906, and decorated by King George I. of the Hellenes (Greece) for his services in connection with the Olympic Games; appointed special commissioner by President Roosevelt to the Olympic Games at London, 1908; appointed by Mayor McClellan, 1908, as member of the Board of Education of Greater New York.



WALTER CAMP

For quarter of a century Mr. Walter Camp of Yale has occupied a leading position in college athletics. It is immaterial what organization is suggested for college athletics, or for the betterment of conditions, insofar as college athletics is concerned, Mr. Camp has always played an important part in its conferences, and the great interest in and high plane of college sport to-day, are undoubtedly due more to Mr. Camp than to any other individual. Mr. Camp has probably written more on college athletics than any other writer and the leading papers and magazines of America are always anxious to secure his expert opinion on foot ball, track and field athletics, base ball and rowing. Mr. Camp has grown up with Yale athletics and is a part of Yale's remarkable athletic system. While he has been designated as the "Father of Foot Ball," it is a well known fact that during his college career Mr. Camp was regarded as one of the best players that ever represented Yale on the base ball field, so when we hear of Walter Camp as a foot ball expert we must also remember his remarkable knowledge of the game of base ball, of which he is a great admirer. Mr. Camp has edited Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide since it was first published, and also the Spalding Athletic Library book on How to Play Foot Ball. There is certainly no man in American college life better qualified to write for Spalding's Athletic Library than Mr. Camp.



DR. LUTHER HALSEY GULICK

The leading exponent of physical training in America; one who has worked hard to impress the value of physical training in the schools; when physical training was combined with education at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 Dr. Gulick played an important part in that congress; he received several awards for his good work and had many honors conferred upon him; he is the author of a great many books on the subject; it was Dr. Gulick, who, acting on the suggestion of James E. Sullivan, organized the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, and was its first Secretary; Dr. Gulick was also for several years Director of Physical Training in the public schools of Greater New York, resigning the position to assume the Presidency of the Playground Association of America. Dr. Gulick is an authority on all subjects pertaining to physical training and the study of the child.



JOHN B. FOSTER

Successor to the late Henry Chadwick ("Father of Base Ball") as editor of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide; sporting editor of the New York Evening Telegram; has been in the newspaper business for many years and is recognized throughout America as a leading writer on the national game; a staunch supporter of organized base ball, his pen has always been used for the betterment of the game.



TIM MURNANE

Base Ball editor of the Boston Globe and President of the New England League of Base Ball Clubs; one of the best known base ball men of the country; known from coast to coast; is a keen follower of the game and prominent in all its councils; nearly half a century ago was one of America's foremost players; knows the game thoroughly and writes from the point of view both of player and an official.



HARRY PHILIP BURCHELL

Sporting editor of the New York Times; graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; editor of Spalding's Official Lawn Tennis Annual; is an authority on the game; follows the movements of the players minutely and understands not only tennis but all other subjects that can be classed as athletics; no one is better qualified to edit this book than Mr. Burchell.



GEORGE T. HEPBRON

Former Young Men's Christian Association director; for many years an official of the Athletic League of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America; was connected with Dr. Luther H. Gulick in Young Men's Christian Association work for over twelve years; became identified with basket ball when it was in its infancy and has followed it since, being recognized as the leading exponent of the official rules; succeeded Dr. Gulick as editor of the Official Basket Ball the Spalding Athletic Library book on How to

Guide and also editor of Play Basket Ball.



JAMES S. MITCHEL

Former champion weight thrower; holder of numerous records, and is the winner of more championships than any other individual in the history of sport; Mr. Mitchel is a close student of athletics and well qualified to write upon any topic connected with athletic sport; has been for years on the staff of the New York Sun.

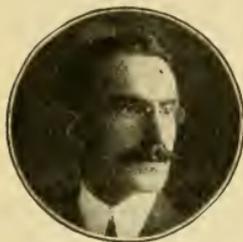
MICHAEL C MURPHY



The world's most famous athletic trainer; the champion athletes that he has developed for track and field sports, foot ball and base ball fields, would run into thousands; he became famous when at Yale University and has been particularly successful in developing what might be termed championship teams; his rare good judgment has placed him in an enviable position in the athletic world; now with the University of Pennsylvania; during his career has trained only at two colleges and one athletic club, Yale and the

University of Pennsylvania and Detroit Athletic Club; his most recent triumph was that of training the famous American team of athletes that swept the field at the Olympic Games of 1908 at London.

DR. C. WARD CRAMPTON



Succeeded Dr. Gulick as director of physical training in the schools of Greater New York; as secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League is at the head of the most remarkable organization of its kind in the world; is a practical athlete and gymnast himself, and has been for years connected with the physical training system in the schools of Greater New York, having had charge of the High School of Commerce.

DR. GEORGE J. FISHER



Has been connected with Y. M. C. A. work for many years as physical director at Cincinnati and Brooklyn, where he made such a high reputation as organizer that he was chosen to succeed Dr. Luther H. Gulick as Secretary of the Athletic League of Y. M. C. A.'s of North America, when the latter resigned to take charge of the physical training in the Public Schools of Greater New York.

DR. GEORGE ORTON



On athletics, college athletics, particularly track and field, foot ball, soccer foot ball, and training of the youth, it would be hard to find one better qualified than Dr. Orton; has had the necessary athletic experience and the ability to impart that experience intelligently to the youth of the land; for years was the American, British and Canadian champion runner.



FREDERICK R. TOOMBS

A well known authority on skating, rowing, boxing, racquets, and other athletic sports; was sporting editor of American Press Association, New York; dramatic editor; is a lawyer and has served several terms as a member of Assembly of the Legislature of the State of New York; has written several novels and historical works.



R. L. WELCH

A resident of Chicago; the popularity of indoor base ball is chiefly due to his efforts; a player himself of no mean ability; a first-class organizer; he has followed the game of indoor base ball from its inception.



DR. HENRY S. ANDERSON

Has been connected with Yale University for years and is a recognized authority on gymnastics; is admitted to be one of the leading authorities in America on gymnastic subjects; is the author of many books on physical training.



CHARLES M. DANIELS

Just the man to write an authoritative book on swimming; the fastest swimmer the world has ever known; member New York Athletic Club swimming team and an Olympic champion at Athens in 1906 and London, 1908. In his book on Swimming, Champion Daniels describes just the methods one must use to become an expert swimmer.



GUSTAVE BOJUS

Mr. Bojus is most thoroughly qualified to write intelligently on all subjects pertaining to gymnastics and athletics; in his day one of America's most famous amateur athletes; has competed successfully in gymnastics and many other sports for the New York Turn Verein; for twenty years he has been prominent in teaching gymnastics and athletics; was responsible for the famous gymnastic championship teams of Columbia University; now with the Jersey City high schools.

EDITORS OF SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY



CHARLES JACOBUS

Admitted to be the "Father of Roque;" one of America's most expert players, winning the Olympic Championship at St. Louis in 1904; an ardent supporter of the game and follows it minutely, and much of the success of roque is due to his untiring efforts; certainly there is no one better qualified to write on this subject than Mr. Jacobus.



DR. E. B. WARMAN

Well known as a physical training expert; was probably one of the first to enter the field and is the author of many books on the subject; lectures extensively each year all over the country.



W. J. CROMIE

Now with the University of Pennsylvania; was formerly a Y. M. C. A. physical director; a keen student of all gymnastic matters; the author of many books on subjects pertaining to physical training.



G. M. MARTIN

By profession a physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association; a close student of all things gymnastic, and games for the classes in the gymnasium or clubs.



PROF. SENAC

A leader in the fencing world; has maintained a fencing school in New York for years and developed a great many champions; understands the science of fencing thoroughly and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

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The official year book of the game. Contains the official rules, pictures of leading teams and players, records, review of the season, reports from different sections of the United States and Canada. Price 10 cents.

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HOCKEY AUXILIARY.

No. 256—Official Handbook of the Ontario Hockey Association.

Contains the official rules of the Association, constitution, rules of competition, list of officers, and pictures of leading players. Price 10 cents.

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Edited by George T. Hepbron. Contains the revised official rules, decisions on disputed points, records of prominent teams, reports on the game from various parts of the country. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.



No. 193—How to Play Basketball.

By G. T. Hepbron, editor of the Official Basketball Guide. Illustrated with scenes of action. Price 10 cents.

No. 318—Official Basketball Guide for Women.

Edited by Miss Senda Berenson, of Smith College. Contains the official playing rules and special articles on the game by prominent authorities. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.

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A series of plain and practical exercises with the medicine ball, suitable for boys and girls, business and professional men, in and out of gymnasium. Price 10 cents.

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Each move thoroughly explained and illustrated with numerous full-page pictures of Messrs. A. Minami and K. Koyama, two of the most famous exponents of the art of Jiu Jitsu, who posed especially for this book. Price 10 cents.

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By Robert Stoll, of the New York A. C., the American champion on the flying rings from 1885 to 1892. Any boy can easily become proficient with a little practice. Price 10 cents.

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All concede that games and recreative exercises during the adolescent period are preferable to set drills and monotonous movements. These drills, while designed primarily for boys, can be used successfully with girls and men and women. Profusely illustrated. Price 10 cents.

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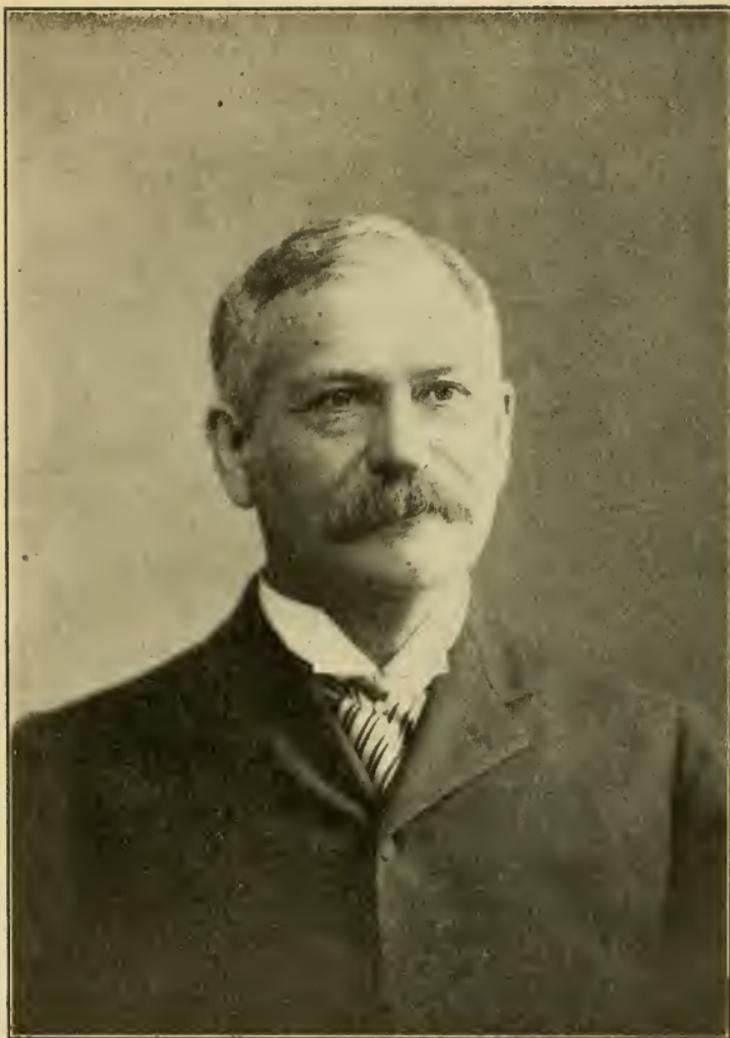


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CHARLES JACOBUS,

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY
GROUP XI., No. 138

CROQUET

AND ITS RULES



THOROUGHLY REVISED. WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS AND
EXPLANATIONS

CHARLES JACOBUS
EDITOR

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ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE PUBLISHERS

The rules published and circulated hitherto by the American Sports Publishing Company in the interests of Croquet have never had any particular attention since the game of Roque has come into such prominence and made such rapid strides for a distinct place in the catalogue of outdoor pastimes. The "National Croquet Association," with its membership of clubs, place of annual meeting, rules, etc., etc.—all without modification—merged into the National Roque Association, and has since been known as such. Croquet was thus left in the lurch. There was no one authorized to look after it and while in various places there were distinct sets of rules, there was really lack of uniformity and no tendency to concentrate forces for securing it.

It will be the object of this brochure to place the game of Croquet where it belongs, with clearer rulings and more distinctive treatment. It is, emphatically, a *lawn* game and the parent game of Roque, which is an evolution therefrom. The equipment and the phraseology of the rules are therefore closely related and some rules in each may have precisely the same language. Still there are marked distinctions between the two games, so that each has a field of its own.

CROQUET AND ITS RULES

Croquet is a comparatively modern game. It has not the weight of years on its side to increase love and regard for it.

The name seems to indicate France as its origin, and it is said to have been brought from there to Ireland, thence to England.

Public match games were played in England as long ago as 1867. As a lawn game it became exceedingly popular, and the formation of the "All England Croquet Club" was succeeded by several annual contests for championship at Wimbledon.

It has been even growing in favor of late years in England, judging from the formation of clubs and the public contests in different parts of the country, schedules of, which are carefully published at the beginning of each season, thus eliciting a widespread and increasing interest in the game.

LEADING FEATURES OF CROQUET.

One of the strong points about Croquet is the ease with which the game can be established. Almost every home in village or country has some grass plot large enough and level enough for a goodly place to set out the game. One can readily see that no elaboration is needed. Mark the boundaries by a strong white cotton cord, drive the stakes and set the arches with some little regard for precision (See cut in front) and the ground is ready. The lawn should, of course, be closely shaven and rolled, and to prevent the grass from disappearing utterly in certain places where progress is most difficult and the wear consequently the greater, each setting out of the game may be in a different place.

As a test for good temper, forbearance and fairness no other game, we believe, to be superior to Croquet. It is the little amenities of life that count largely in any system of play or business. These add a flavor and produce results along char-

acter lines. To win is sometimes the crowning ambition. But with it frequently goes a lack of modesty and an increasing regard for self that destroys the possibilities of development of finer things. It does not require the handling of immense sums of money or the entrance upon large business enterprises to find out the good qualities or the opposite of your associates. And we may be pardoned from our long experience in connection with Croquet (sometimes in closest competition for national honors, more frequently, however, with the friendly tilt, keen and close, between rival experts) if we drop this word of caution to beginners. Let every movement be one of fairness and honor. Let your adherence to the rules be observed in all cases of even the greatest interest. Let not self-interest mount so high as to warp your judgment and let the little acts of comity and courtesy be sprinkled in between even the most difficult plays, so as to realize outside of and away from what any expertness may bring, the richer fruits of pleasant, though rivaling, companionship.

We have known characters vastly improve by courteous companionship and prevailing geniality on the Croquet ground. The old-fashioned wordy strifes and contentions, cherishing and continuing ill feeling, are now unknown and aside from any beneficial physical advantages these features must also be regarded in taking stock of the benefits of Croquet.

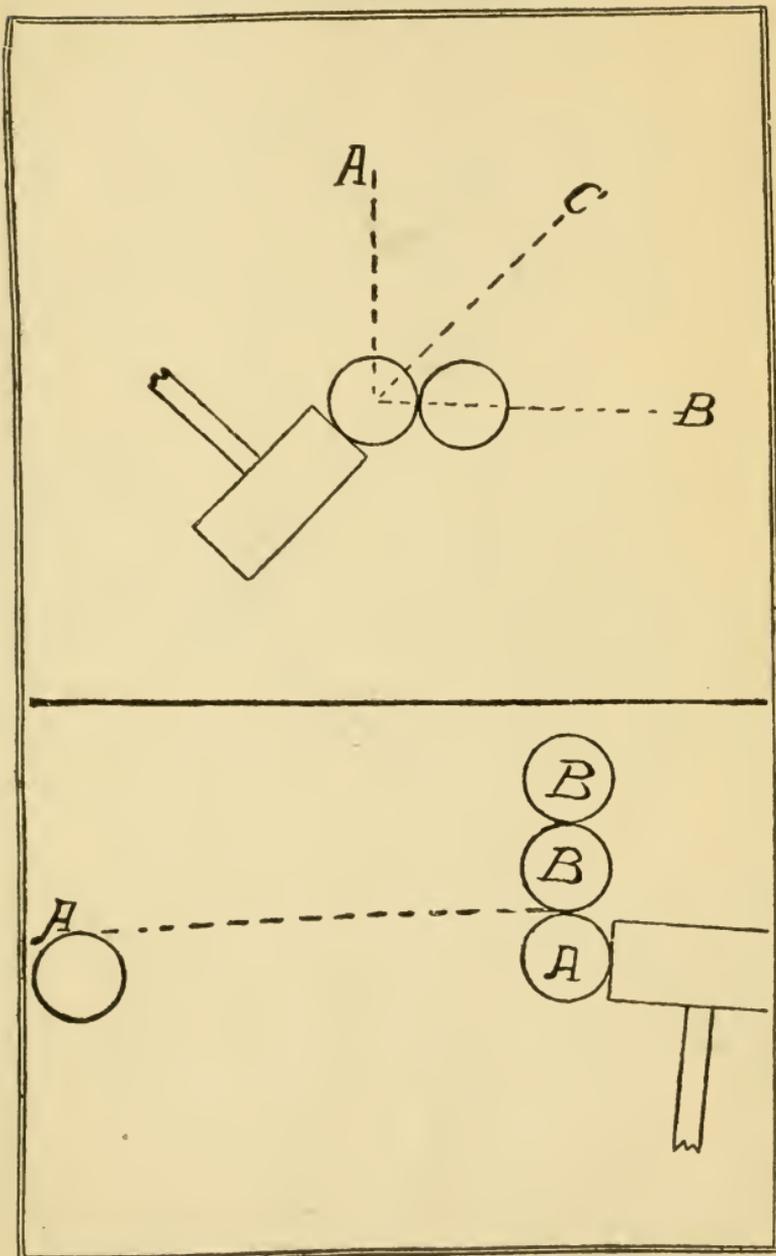
There is in the game of Croquet a great opportunity for displaying one's ability, judgment, nerve, coolness and boldness of play. A valuable discipline comes to the eye in connection with the movements of the hand. But the game of Croquet is peculiar.

In a game like base ball, or lawn tennis, mere quickness is sometimes the great desideratum. But the deliberation that can be manifested in Croquet has hardly a parallel in the entire round of athletic sports.

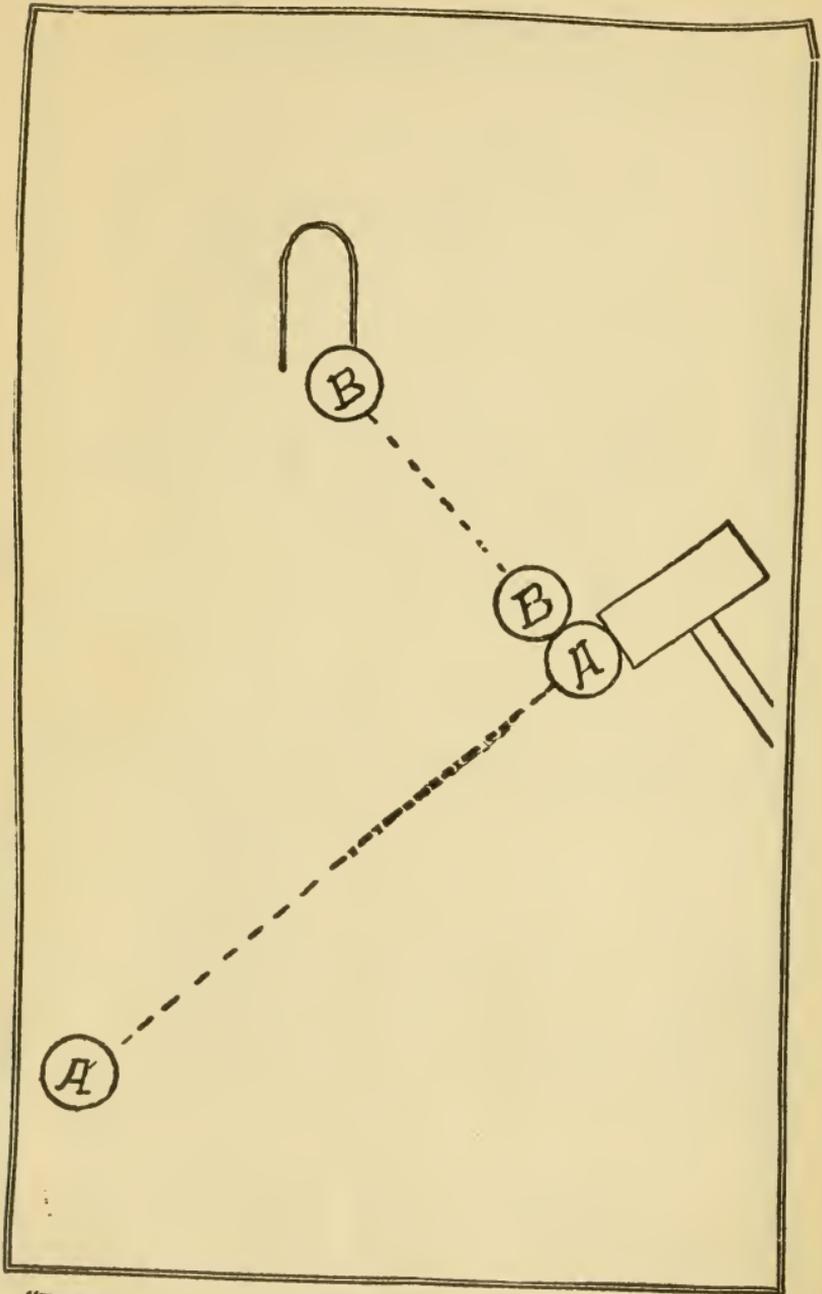
GOOD INSTRUCTION NEEDED.

At the very beginning there should be selected and secured, if possible, some good instructor and player *combined* (not every

"SPLIT" SHOT ILLUSTRATED



THIN "SLICE" SHOT—B BEING ONLY SLIGHTLY DISPLACED



"WIRING" B BY "SPLIT" OR THIN "SLICE," AT SAME TIME
SENDING A TO SOME DESIRED POSITION

good player is a good instructor) so that the tyro may start right. "*Well begun is half done.*" The correct position, the proper methods or lines of play, the nine points of the rules; all these should, if possible, *be taught by some suitable person* so that progress may be more rapid and results all along the line be more satisfactory. We would like to re-emphasize this point in the matter of instruction. It is absolutely essential. Every kindred game and every study in any branch of learning and science point to the necessity of excellent instruction at the very outset.

POSITION IN STRIKING.

Many different positions are assumed by wielders of the mallet. The so-called "pendulum stroke," made with two hands—the mallet swinging vertically between the legs well outstretched—has grown in favor much the last few years. As one commences so he is apt to continue. There is much reason in using the pendulum stroke. It is philosophical and as near being mathematically correct as possible. But its gracefulness is questioned, and ladies are practically debarred from its use. There is also a one-handed stroke—made vertically—sometimes between the legs and sometimes outside of both. But the stroke is made in each position with the eye of the player directly over and in line with the desired movement of the mallet.

PRINCIPAL POINTS IN PLAYING.

The common experience of our most expert players points to the following as the chief points of excellence in play that should be aimed at even in the beginning of one's participation in this pleasant mode of physical exercise:

First.—Striking a ball so as to make it hit another, be the distance great or small. This will be a matter of *acquisition* on the part of most people. We have known the poorest hitters to develop by patient practice and perseverance into great ones. No progress can be made in the game unless one can make one ball hit another. The eye must be accurate, but both the eye

and the hand need to be trained. The same accuracy is needed in the making of arches from any distance.

Second.—Ability to cause a ball to go a certain distance, just so far and no further, e. g.:

(a) To make it take position near to another ball.

(b) To give it a position in front of its arch.

(c) To wire it (if the danger ball) so that it can have no direct shot on a ball.

(d) To put a ball beyond the open shot of a ball already wired.

Third.— Ability to drive the object ball to any desired position. To do this successfully requires the manifestation of the greatest skill. It wins games. To hit a ball full means driving it straight ahead, when force and fullness of stroke are desired, the former depending upon distance desired. Then, to make a ball pass to the right or to the left requires it to be struck in a certain way on account of angle or direction desired.

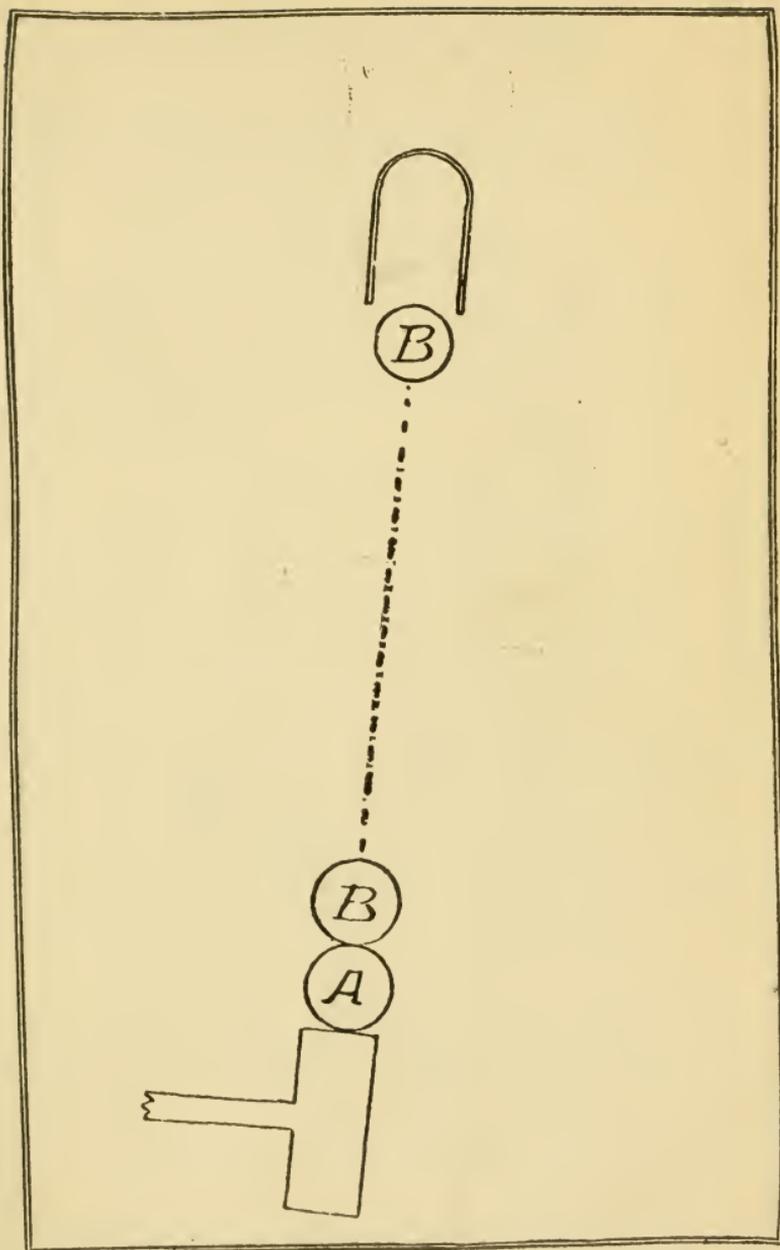
Fourth.—Closely allied is the so-called "*Jump shot*" (see last cut), i. e., making your own ball pass over another ball or over one or more arches, causing it to hit another, otherwise impossible to be "*captured.*"

THE WICKETS, OR ARCHES.

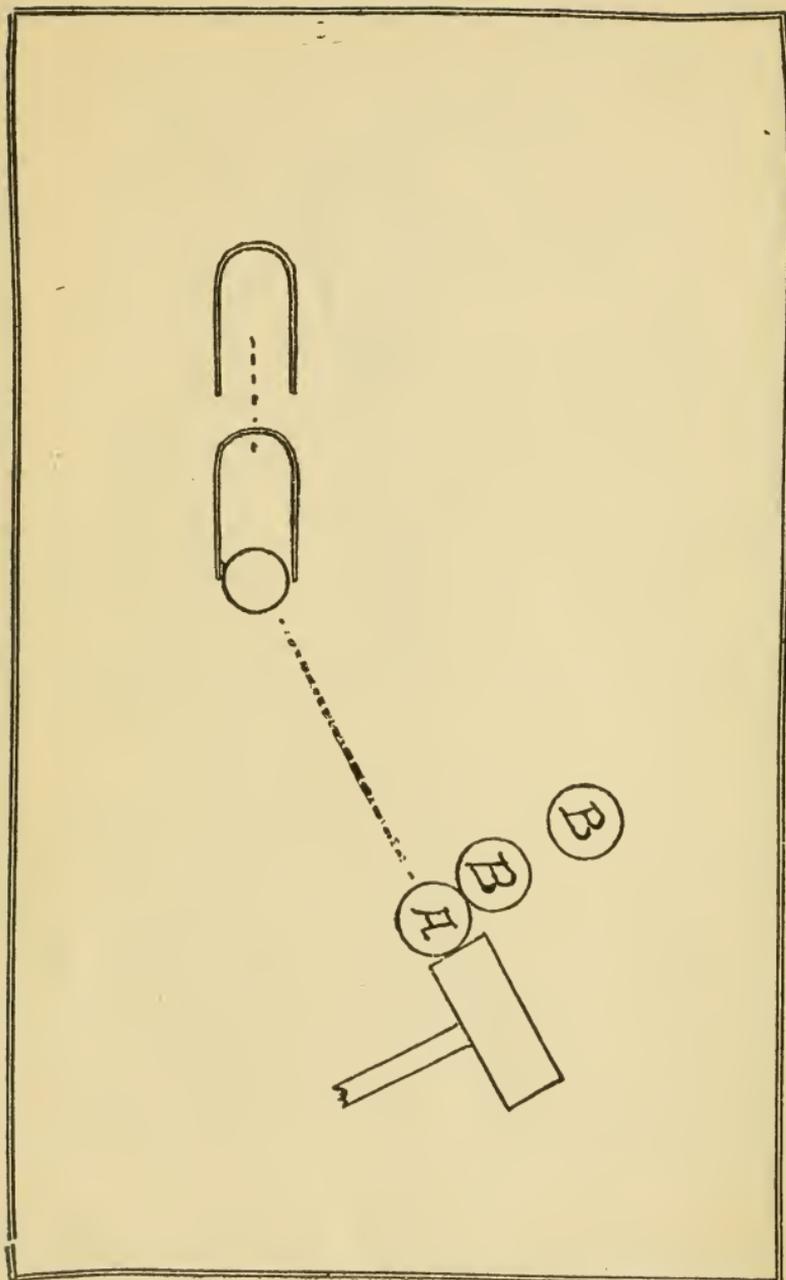
For beginners narrow arches would destroy interest and discourage effort. At the start the arches should be at least 4 inches, and these can be replaced by more difficult ones as expertness in play increases. The wire should be at least one half inch in thickness, and to secure firmness should be driven into the ground at least ten inches, leaving tops about ten inches high. If blocks should be used it would mean, of course, greater fixedness. If tops are square they can be driven more readily into the earth. If no blocks are used changes in setting out the game are easily made, as the lawn becomes worn in some places by excessive use.

THE BALLS.

The balls may be of wood, but those of hard rubber are the most satisfactory. Though costing much more at the outset.



"WIRING," OR HIDING, NEXT BALL, "B" BEHIND ARCH
(Done by usual stroke of mallet).



"A" GETTING "POSITION" IN THE "CAGE" BY "SPLIT" SHOT

they are cheapest in the end. The ordinary game for Tom, Dick and Harry will find a well-made wooden ball to be in keeping with their expertness, and later on, as general play increases in excellence, a better ball can be secured.

THE STAKES.

The stakes may be of any hard wood, about one and one-quarter inches in diameter set at the middle of the court just outside of the playing line and projecting above the court only an inch and a half, so as to allow a ball to be shot from in front of it in any direction.

THE MALLETS.

Here is opportunity for the display of taste and expenditure as well. At the beginning the mallets found in our ordinary equipment will be found to answer all purposes. The price list, however, shows varying qualities of excellence, and the expert player will always have his own mallet, his favorite, as a billiardist has his own cue, and so he takes it with him and deems it a decidedly individual asset, very rarely lending his own, and as rarely using the mallet of another player. These mallets are of great variety as to length of handle, length of head, diameter, weight, kind of wood, metal bands for protection, etc. etc.

One end should be equipped with soft rubber, as this feature allows certain well-known shots or strokes to be performed with ease, which otherwise would be quite impossible.

COLORS.

The rules are made with reference to the four colors, red, white, blue and black. The first three are easily kept in mind as to their order, as they are the order as used in speaking of our national colors—the "Red, White and Blue." If the balls have not at time of purchase these colors they can easily be kept in fine coloring with little labor and expense. This is so desirable that we give here minute directions for painting balls. First, drive three 2-inch nails into each of four pieces of inch

board, about four inches square, so that the projecting points will afford, when the blocks are upturned, a place to put the balls while being painted. Buy an ounce of Chinese vermilion, one ounce of ultramarine or Prussian blue, one ounce of lamp-black and four ounces of flake white, and one-half pint of ordinary shellac dissolved in alcohol. Take four old saucers, one for each color, and get four small varnish brushes. For white, red and black place a little of each color singly in a saucer and pour on it some of the shellac, mixing it with brush till it is thin and uniform; then paint the balls on their supports and they will dry very quickly. For a fine blue color place in a saucer some blue powder and with it some of the flake white, as the blue itself would be far too dark if not tempered with white. A little experience will give one fine colorings. Only a little powder is needed each time. The brushes must be kept in alcohol or water when not in use. If rubber balls are used no black color need be obtained, as the ball is black already.

THE CLIPS, OR MARKERS.

These will come with the equipment but will need painting occasionally in accordance with Rule 5, i. e., painted on one side *in full* and on the other *in half*. The manner and rules for affixing are also given in Rule 5.

THE COURT.

Any level lawn with grass closely cropped, which has a length of sixty feet and a breadth of thirty, will answer for a Croquet court. A court even twenty-five feet by fifty has been known to furnish great chance for pleasure and exercise. The court may be large or small, according to desire or amount of space to be had, but a court with larger dimensions than these first mentioned is not advisable.

The simplest form is the rectangular with a good strong cotton twine for boundary limitations fastened by four substantial corner staples (see Rule 40). With the rectangular form, on a court 30 x 60 feet, the arrangement of the arches or wickets and

stakes may be as in the diagram opposite page 5. The size of court is optional. Each stake is set just outside the playing line half way between the end corners, the first arch eight feet from the boundary line and the second seven feet from the first—the side arches in line across the field with the second arch, and five feet nine inches from the boundary line.

THE CENTER.

The center arch may be single or double, and may be called also the cage or the basket. If double, the arches should be placed at right angles to all other arches and 18 inches apart, so that the ball in making the center arch will move in a direction across the field, instead of in the direction of its length, as with the others.

The grounds, however, may be laid out in various ways. The Prospect Park (Brooklyn) Croquet Club, has a very peculiar form of court which any club, of course, is free to adopt.

We have known grounds also to be elliptical in form. But while each club in many respects *may be* a law to itself, there is, nevertheless, much benefit to be derived from a uniform plan of doing things.

In the placing of the arches there is also an opportunity for considerable variation. Our English cousins, who of late have given a great deal of attention to Croquet, place their arches widely different from the method employed in the United States, where uniformity generally prevails. This game is one in which we should much like to see an international uniformity, if possible, as a basis for possible international competition for honors in this attractive outdoor pastime.

[NOTE. The publishers are pleased to state that the English Rules have been constantly before our Supervising Editor, and wherever advantage could be gained in points or phraseology, he has felt free to make use of the same.]

TERMS USED IN CROQUET, WITH THEIR DEFINITIONS

Ball in hand.—A ball that has roqueted another ball.

Ball in play.—After a ball in *hand* has taken Croquet, it is a ball *in play*.

Bisque.—An extra stroke allowed at any time during a game.

Bombard.—To drive one ball by Croquet so as to displace another.

Boundary line.—The outside limits of the court.

Carom.—A rebounding of a ball from stake, arch, or another ball.

Combination.—The using of two or more balls to effect some particular play.

Croquet.—To place one ball against another and play from it or with it any way. This is imperative after a roquet.

Danger ball.—That ball of the adversary which is to be played next—"the guilty ball."

Dead ball.—A ball from which or upon which the player has taken his turn since making a point. It is then *dead* to all direct shots till he makes another point, or has another turn or play.

Direct shot.—When the ball struck with the mallet passes *directly* to another ball, or makes carom thereon from a stake or an arch.

Drive shot.—A shot made so as to send the object ball to some desired position.

Finesse.—To play a ball where it will be of least use to adversary.

Follow shot.—When the playing ball in taking Croquet is made to *follow* the object ball in nearly or quite the same direction.

Foul strike.—A false one—one at variance with the rules. See Rules 7, 11, 16, 20, 31, 33, 44.

Innocent ball.—The last played ball of adversary.

Jump shot.—Striking a ball so as to make it jump over any obstacle between it and the object aimed at. See illustration.

Limits of the cage.—See Rule 53, and illustration opposite p. 30.

Live ball.—A ball upon which the playing ball has a right to play.

Object ball.—The ball at which the player aims.

Odds.—Extra stroke or strokes allowed by superior players to equalize playing. (See Bisque.)

Playing line.—Line real or imaginary 30 inches inside of boundary line on, which balls are placed for *playing* when they have passed beyond it or outside the boundary line.

Run.—The making of a number of points in one turn of play.

Scoring.—See Rule 6.

Shot, or Stroke.—These have the same meaning.

Split shot.—Any Croquet from a ball upon which a ball has counted. (See illustrations.)

Set up.—A position of advantage secured by a player in the interests of his partner ball.

Wiring.—To wire a ball is to place it so that it will be behind a wire (or arch), thus preventing an open or direct shot. (See illustration facing p. 10.)

CROQUET RULES

[NOTE.—The following rules are adapted to the playing of *Loose Croquet*.—A few notes will be found at the end after the rules.]

INTERFERING WITH PLAYERS.

RULE 1.

No player, or other person, shall be permitted to interfere with the result of a game by any word or act calculated to embarrass the player, nor shall any one, except a partner, speak to a player while in the act of making a stroke. (See note to Rule 1, p. 33.)

ORDER OF COLORS.

RULE 2.

The order of colors shall be red, white, blue, black, but the game may be opened by playing any color.

MALLETS.

RULE 3.

There shall be no restriction as to kind or size of mallet used. One or two hands may be used in striking. For different strokes mallets may be changed as often as desired.

RULE 4.

Should a ball, or mallet, or stake, or arch break in striking, the player may demand another stroke, with another ball or another mallet, and stake or arch properly placed.

CLIPS OR MARKERS.

RULE 5.

Every player shall be provided with a clip or marker of the same color as his ball, painted in full on one side and on the

other side only the upper half, which he must affix to his arch next in order in course of play, before the *partner* ball is played, with the full painted side toward the front of the arch. Should he fail to do so his clip must be placed upon the arch upon which it was last placed and he must make the points again. Should he move his marker back of the point he is for, attention must be called to such error before the *partner* ball is played, otherwise it shall stand. Should a marker be moved beyond the proper point, it shall be replaced, provided attention is called to the error before the point upon which it rests is made. Should a player put a ball through its arch, he must move the corresponding clip to its proper arch before the next ball in order is played, otherwise the clip remains as before. No player shall lose any point or points by the misplacing of his clip by his adversary.

OPENING OF GAME—SCORING.

RULE 6.

All games shall be opened by scoring from an imaginary line running through the middle wicket across the field, each player playing two balls of *any* color toward the boundary line at the head of the court. The player, the center of whose ball rests nearest this border line, shall have choice of first play and of balls, provided that, in scoring, the ball did not strike the boundary line, any other ball, or the stake. The balls shall then be placed on the four corners of the playing court; partner balls diagonally opposite to each other, the playing ball and next in sequence to be placed on the upper corners, the choice of corners resting with the playing ball and all balls being in play.

BALLS—HOW STRUCK.

RULE 7.

The ball must be struck with the face of the mallet, the stroke being delivered whenever touching the ball it moves it. Should a stake or wire intervene the stroke is not allowed unless the

ball is struck at the same time, and if the ball is moved, without being struck by the face of the mallet, it shall remain where it rests, and should a point or roquet be made, it shall not be allowed, except by the decision of the umpire as to the fairness of the shot. All balls thus moved by a false shot may be replaced or not at the option of the opponent, but no point or part of a point made shall be allowed.

RULE 8.

A ball roquets, or counts upon, another upon which it has a right to play when it comes in contact with it by a blow from the player's mallet, or rebounds from a wicket or a stake, also when it comes in contact with it when play is taken from another ball.

RULE 9.

When one ball thus roquets, or counts upon, another play *must be taken from it*. That ball is now dead. (See Rule 31.) After taking play from a ball and moving it, the player is entitled to one more stroke.

RULE 10.

If a player in taking a Croquet from a ball, fails to move or shake it perceptibly such stroke ends his play, and his ball must be returned, or left where it stops, at the option of the opponent. He is not allowed to put his foot on playing ball.

RULE 11.

When making a direct shot (i. e., roquet), the player must not push or follow the ball with his mallet; but when taking Croquet from a ball (two balls being in contact), he may follow his ball with the mallet; but must not strike it twice, give it a second impetus, or change the direction of the stroke.

RULE 12.

If a player strikes his ball before his opponent has finished his play, the stroke shall stand, or be made over, at the option of the opponent. (See also Rule 58.)

RULE 13.

A player may lightly tap any ball on the top to jar the sand off, or to make it stay where it belongs, or may have any adhering substance removed before making his stroke.

DIRECTION THROUGH WICKETS.

RULE 14.

In making all side or corner wickets the playing ball shall pass through them *towards* the center, not *away* from it.

RULE 15.

Should a ball rest against or near a wire, and the umpire, or other person agreed on, should decide that in order to pass through the arch, an unfair or push shot would have to be made, it shall not be allowed if made.

(a) If a ball is in position or near any arch and the *arch* is hit by any ball in proper movements of play, and the ball is displaced the displacing of such ball and of any other balls must be accepted and any point or points made must stand.

FOUL STROKE.

RULE 16.

Should a player in making a stroke move with his mallet or mallet hand any other than his object ball, it shall be a foul and his play ceases, and all balls moved shall be replaced as before the stroke, or remain where they rest, at the option of the opponent.

RULE 17.

If a dead ball (see Rule 31) in contact with another ball, moves on account of the inequality of the ground while playing the other ball *away from it*, the player does not lose his shot.

(a) If a live ball is similarly situated and moves on account of the inequality of the ground when the ball in contact is played away from it, the playing ball shall not be regarded as having counted upon it.

(b) If a ball, in proper course of play, rest against another ball, and in picking up the playing ball for the purpose of continuing the play, the other ball moves on account of the inequality of the ground, no attempt shall be made to replace it. [Note p. 33.]

RULE 18.

A ball must not be touched while on the field, except when it is necessary to place it beside the ball that has been hit for the purpose of playing from it, or to replace it when it has been moved by accident—except by permission of the opponent. [Picking up wrong ball, therefore (Rule 62), ends play.] (See also Rule 13.)

RULE 19.

A player after making roquet shall not stop his ball for the purpose of preventing its hitting another. Should he do so his play ceases and all balls shall be replaced as before the stroke, or remain, at the option of the opponent.

RULE 19.

A player, in each turn of play, is at liberty to roquet any ball on the ground once only before making a point.

RULE 20.

Should a player Croquet a ball he has not roqueted, he loses his turn, and all balls moved by such play must be replaced to the satisfaction of the umpire, or adversary. Should the mistake not be discovered before the player has made another stroke, the play shall be valid, and the player continue his play.

RULE 21.

In taking Croquet from a ball, if player's ball strikes another, to which he is dead (see Rule 31), such stroke does not end his play, because it is not a direct shot. He is allowed to continue playing from the place where it stops.

RULE 22.

If a player roquets two or more balls at the same stroke, only the first can be Croqueted, or used.

MARKING OF POINTS.

RULE 23.

A point is an arch or a stake. Therefore a player makes a point in the game when his ball makes an arch or hits a stake in proper play. (For *Rovers*, see Rule 57.)

RULE 24.

If a player makes a point, and afterwards at the same stroke roquets a ball, he must take the point and use the ball, unless he is dead to such ball (see Rule 45), and such ball is beyond the *playing line*. In that case his play ceases. (See note to Rule 24, p. 33.)

RULE 25.

Should the playing ball in making an arch roquet another that lies just through the arch, even if a dead ball, and then pass through it, the arch counts as well as the roquet. (See note to Rule 25; see also Rule 33.)

(a) If any ball not dead be resting under an arch and not through it, and the playing ball being for that arch strike it and then pass through, the arch is not allowed but the roquet counts.

RULE 26.

If a ball roquets or counts upon another, and afterwards at the same stroke makes a point, it must take the ball and reject the point.

RULE 27.

A player continues to play so long as he makes a point in the game, or roquets another ball to which he is in play.

RULE 28.

A ball making two or more points at the same stroke, has only the same privilege as if it made but one.

RULE 29.

Should a ball be driven through its arch, even by adversary or against the turning stake by any carom, combination, Croquet, or concussion by a stroke not foul, it is a point made by that ball, and clip should be changed. (See Rule 5; for *Rovers* see Rule 57.)

JUMP SHOTS.

RULE 30.

Jump shots, on account of harm to the lawn, may be forbidden by local ground rules, or by mutual arrangement of players.

PLAYING ON DEAD BALL.

RULE 31

A dead ball is one on which a player has no rights or one he has taken Croquet from in that turn of play.

RULE 32.

If a player play by direct shot on a dead ball his play ceases and all balls displaced by such shot shall either be replaced in their former position, and the player's ball placed against the dead ball on the side from which it came, or, all balls shall rest where they lie, at the option of the opponent. If driven off the field they must be properly placed. (See Rule 25; also latter part of Rule 24.)

RULE 33.

Any point or part of a point or ball stuck, after striking a dead ball is not allowed. It is a foul stroke. (See latter part of Rule 24; also Rule 25.)

RULE 34.

A player may drive another ball by roquet or Croquet, or his own ball by Croquet, against a dead ball and give it a point or position, or displace it, and the dead ball shall not be replaced, nor shall any other ball moved by the stroke be replaced.

BALLS MOVED OR INTERFERED WITH BY ACCIDENT OR DESIGN.

RULE 35.

A ball accidentally displaced, otherwise than as provided for in Rule 16, must be returned to its position before play can proceed.

RULE 36.

If a ball is stopped or diverted from its course by an opponent, the player may repeat the shot or not as he chooses. Should he decline to repeat the shot, the ball must remain where it tops, and, if playing ball, must play from there.

RULE 37.

If a ball is stopped or diverted from its course by a player or his partner, the opponent may demand a repetition of the shot if he chooses. Should he decline to do so, the ball must remain where it stops, and, if playing ball, must play from there.

RULE 38.

If a ball is stopped or diverted from its course by any object inside the ground, not pertaining to the game or ground, other than provided for in Rules 36 and 37, the shot may be repeated, or allowed to remain, at the option of the player. If not repeated, the ball must remain where it stops, and, if playing ball, play from there.

BALLS IN CONTACT.

RULE 39.

Should a player, on commencing his play, find his ball in contact with another, he may hit his own as he likes, and then have subsequent privileges, the same as though the balls were separated an inch or more.

RULES CONCERNING BOUNDARY.

RULE 40.

The *boundary line* is a strong cotton or other line extending around the field. The *playing line* is a line (imaginary or other-

wise) two and one-half feet inside the boundary. This may be marked or not by chalk or by a smaller cord wired closely to the ground, to allow a free stroke with the mallet.

BALLS OVER BOUNDARY LINE.

RULE 41.

A ball shot beyond the playing line, or the boundary line, must be returned inside the playing line and in a direction at right angles to the side or end of court. It follows that a ball off the field at any point not on a right angle to the side of court or the end is placed on the corner. (See Rules 46, 47, 48.)

(For full illustration see cut opposite p. 33.)

RULE 42.

A ball is in the field and properly placed when the whole ball is within the playing line.

RULE 43.

No play is allowed from beyond the playing line, except when a ball is placed in contact with another for the purpose of Croquet.

RULE 44.

If a player strikes his ball when over the playing line, he shall lose his stroke, and all balls (displaced by shot) shall be replaced or left where they stop at the option of the opponent.

RULE 45.

If a player hit a ball beyond the playing line by a direct shot, his play ceases, and the roqueted ball is placed on the playing line from the point where it lay before being thus hit. The playing ball is brought in from its resting place to its proper place on the playing line. But if a ball off the field is hit from a *Croquet*, the hit shall not be allowed, the balls to be replaced properly in the field from where they rest, and the play shall not cease.

RULE 46.

The first ball driven over the playing line and returnable at the corner must be placed at or within the corner of *playing* lines.

RULE 47.

If a ball, having been struck over the playing line, is returnable at the corner, another ball being on, or first entitled to, the corner, it shall be placed on that side of the corner ball on which it went off.

RULE 48.

If two balls, having been shot over the playing line, should apparently require the same position, they shall be placed on the line alongside of each other in the same order in which they were played off.

BALL—WHEN THROUGH AN ARCH.

RULE 49.

A ball is through an arch when a straight edge, laid across the two wires on the side from which the ball came, does not touch the ball.

BALLS—WHEN IN POSITION.

RULE 50.

If a ball has been placed under an arch, for the purpose of Croquet, it is not in position to run that arch. (See note, Rule 50, on p. 33.)

RULE 51.

If a ball be driven under its arch from the wrong direction, and rests there, so that a straight edge laid against the wires on the side of the arch from which it came, fails to touch it, it is in position to run that arch in the right direction. If the straight edge touch the ball it cannot make the arch at the next stroke.

RULE 52.

If a ball, shot through its arch in the right direction, not having come in contact with another ball, rolls back through or

under that arch, so that a straight edge applied as in Rule 49 touches it, the point is not made, but the ball is in position if left there.

HITTING BALL WHILE MAKING WICKET.

RULE 53.

The cage wicket may be made in one, two or many turns, provided the ball stops within the limits of the cage. (See Explanation of Terms, and cut opposite p. 30.)

RULE 54.

Any playing ball within, or under a wicket, becomes dead to advancement through the wicket from that position, if it comes in contact with any other ball by a direct shot. (See Rule 25; also note to Rule 54 on p. 34.)

ROVERS.

RULE 55.

A player becomes a rover when he has made all the points in regular order to the home stake.

RULE 56.

A rover has the right of roquet and consequent Croquet on every other ball once during each turn of play, and is subject to roquet and Croquet by any ball in play, but an opponent cannot put a rover out.

RULE 57.

Only a partner rover can put a rover out, and if one makes the other to hit the stake and then itself fails to hit, neither is out. A rover having been driven against the stake and over the boundary or playing line, must be properly placed to await the hitting of the stake by its partner. It cannot be moved from this proper placement to allow the partner ball to hit the stake. They must go out in successive strokes or both remain in play.

(a) If a player become a rover by the stroke that causes a partner ball to become a rover, and possibly to hit the stake, the

partner may be regarded as out, provided the player desires to try the stake on the next stroke. If not, he may make any proper plays necessary to finish the game, as he is now alive on all balls.

PLAYING OUT OF TURN, OR WRONG BALL.

RULE 58.

If a player plays out of his proper turn, or in his proper turn plays the wrong ball, and the mistake is discovered before the next player has commenced his play, all benefit from any point or points made is lost, and his turn of play is forfeited. All balls moved by the misplay must be returned to their former position by the umpire or adversary. But if the mistake is not discovered until after the next player has made his first stroke, the error must stand. (See Rule 12.)

POINTS RE-MADE.

RULE 59.

If a player makes a point he has already made in that turn and the mistake is discovered before the proper point is made, the play ceases, with the shot by which the point was re-made, and the marker is placed at its proper point. All balls shall be left in the position they had at the time the point was re-made. If not discovered before the proper point is made, the points so made are good, and play proceeds the same as if no error had been made. (See also Rule 5.)

ERROR IN ORDER OF PLAY.

RULE 60.

If an error in order is discovered after a player has struck his ball, he shall be allowed to finish his play, provided he is playing in the regular sequence of his partner's ball last played. In that case the error would belong to the previous player, but his play and any points made must stand. In case of dispute upon any point at any time, it shall be decided by the umpire; if there is

no umpire, by lot. No recourse shall be had to lot unless each party expresses the belief that the other is wrong.

CHANGING SURFACE OF GROUND.

RULE 61.

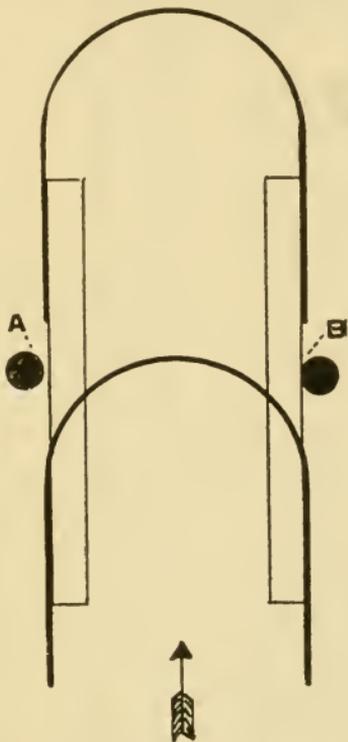
A player, before or during his play, may require either arches or grounds or anything pertaining thereto to be placed in proper condition.

PENALTY—GENERAL RULE.

RULE 62.

If a rule is violated, a penalty for which has not been provided, the player shall cease his play.

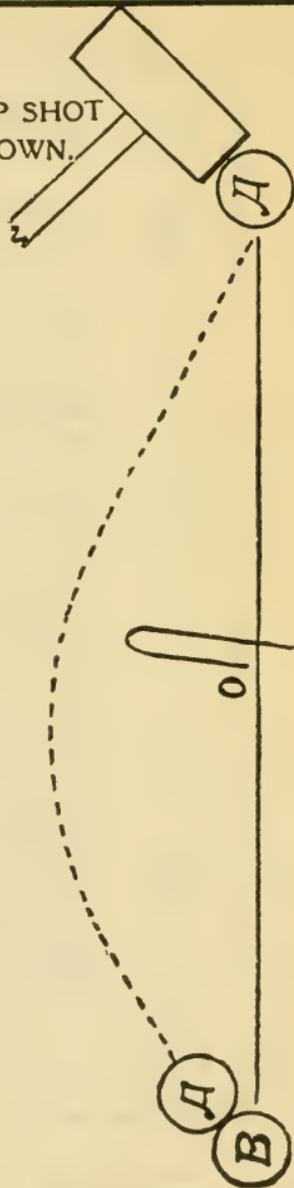
CAGE LIMITS SHOWN.

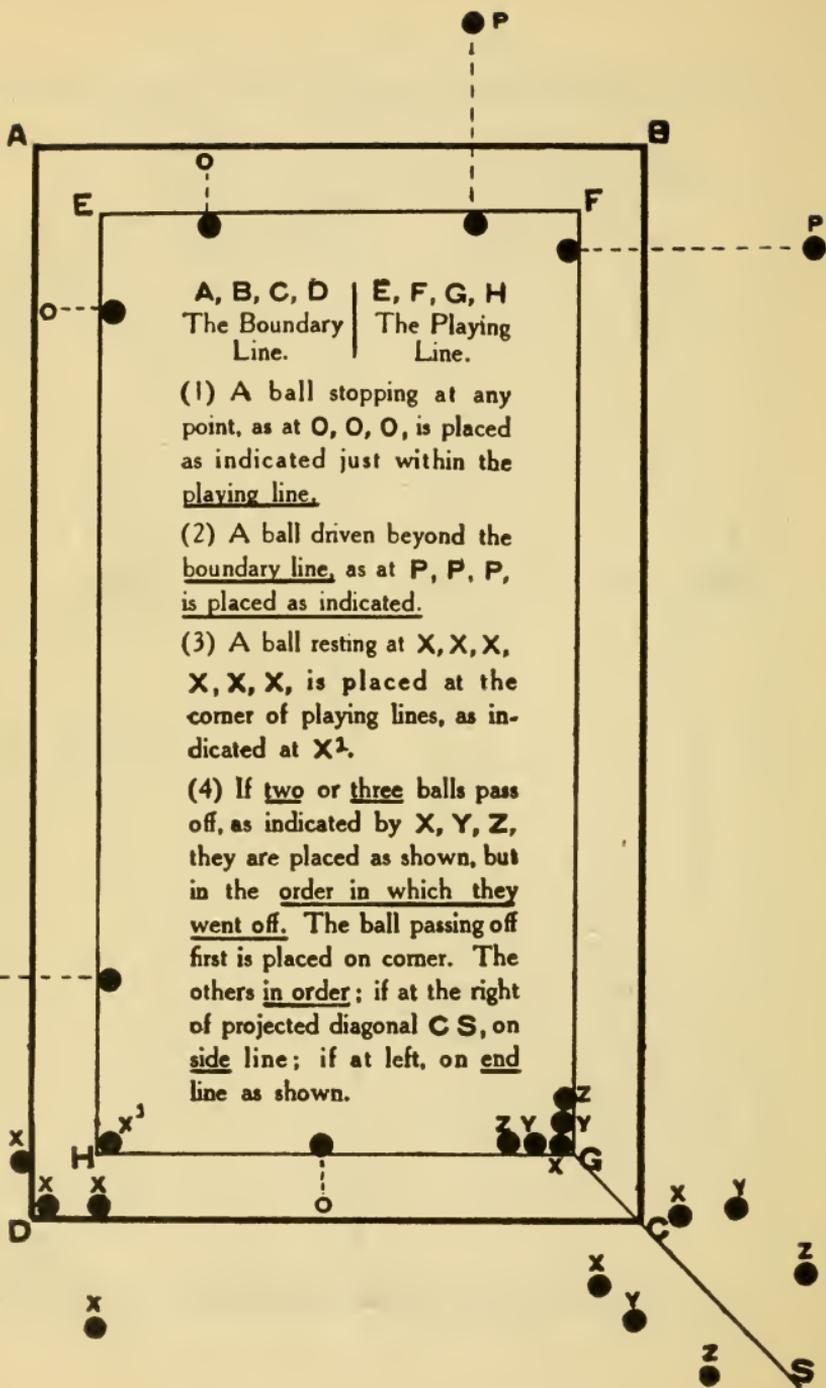


A - Straight-edge does not touch Ball. Ball is without the cage limits.

B - Straight-edge touches Ball. Ball is within the cage limits.

JUMP SHOT SHOWN.





NOTES ON RULES

Note to Rule 1.—A notice conspicuously posted comprising the substance of Rule 1 will be of much service to spectators in keeping them in line with the strictest proprieties. The players should receive no benefit or harm from the conversation of spectators, and no suggestion should ever be presented by any spectator.

Note to Rule 17.—It is evident that, if the court is perfect, *playing away from* another ball cannot possibly cause it to move. Hence the rule.

Note to Rule 17b.—Suppose a (playing) ball to be in contact with a ball that is through its arch as a straightedge would show. If playing ball be removed for further use, and the other ball comes back to a position that allows it to be touched by the straightedge from its playing side, such ball is *not through the arch*.

Note to Rule 24.—This latter part needs thought and attention. If a ball, though it passes through its arch, hits a ball beyond the *playing line* play ceases because of Rule 45.

Note to Rule 25.—While this is not mathematically correct, the rule is so made to avoid disputes and difficult measurements.

Note to Rule 50.—To place a ball "*under an arch*" (i.e., for the purpose of taking Croquet from another ball) means that if the arch should be pushed into the ground perfectly

vertically the arch would touch a segment of the ball. If the ball could not be touched it would not be *under* the arch.

Note to Rule 54.—This rule was made especially for balls at the center wicket, but is also applicable at single wickets. To illustrate: The playing ball, in passing into the double center wicket through the first part of it, hits by *direct* shot another ball. The player cannot place his ball against it and pass on through the wicket by a *Croquet*, but must re-enter the wicket. If, however, the playing ball enters the first arch from a *Croquet*, or split shot, and hits and remains in contact with a live ball, if no space is gained by placing it, it can by roquet both go through itself and also put this other ball through.

OFFICIAL RULES FOR ALL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The following list contains the Group and the Number of the book of Spalding's Athletic Library in which the rules wanted are contained. See front pages of book for complete list of Spalding's Athletic Library.

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A. A. U. Gymnastic Rules..	12	311	Obstacle Races	12	55
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TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
QUALITY

SPALDING CROQUET



Our croquet goods, while moderate in price, are thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. We describe them exactly as they are. Prices regulated according to quality of material and finish.

Four Ball Sets No. 11A. Fancy mallets, 8-in. maple head, nicely striped, and ash handle. Fancy stakes. Balls of selected rock maple. Packed in strong wooden box. Per set, **\$3.00**

No. 19C. Special mallets, 9-in. selected dogwood head, handsomely striped and polished; hand turned professional handle. Dogwood balls, solid color stained in, not painted; guaranteed not to flake or rub off; polished. Wickets of heavy twisted wire, white enameled, and fitted with candlestick so they can be used after dark; wooden sockets. Stakes fancy painted and polished. Handsome hardwood stained and polished box. Per set, **\$8.00**

No. 40. Extra quality mallets, 9-in. hardwood heads, 24-in. hickory handles threaded to heads; painted and varnished. Extra quality dogwood balls painted solid colors and varnished; wickets heavy steel wire, japanned white and furnished with wooden sockets. Complete set with book of rules in handsome box. **\$10.00**

No. 30. Special mallets, 8-in. hardwood heads, 24-in. hickory handles glued to head; hardwood and varnished. Special quality rock maple balls, painted solid red, blue, white and black; varnished. Stakes painted to match balls; wickets steel wire, japanned white, with sockets. Complete with book of rules in handsome box **\$5.00**

Eight Ball Sets

No. 4. This is an eight-ball polished set; selected handles, large fancy stakes, galvanized wicket, with mallets and balls of nice native wood. Extra value. Per set, **\$2.50**

No. 14H. Special set. 7-in. dogwood head mallets, fancy painted striping and polished maple handle. Selected dogwood balls, striped, painted and polished. Wickets of twisted wire, white enameled, wooden sockets. Stakes fancy striped and polished. Complete in polished wood box. Per set, **\$8.00**

No. 10D. Mallets with 8-in. maple head, fancy striped, painted and varnished and fancy turned handle. Maple balls striped and varnished. Wickets of heavy galvanized iron wire with sockets. Packed in strong wooden box. Per set, **\$4.00**

No. 13F. Fancy mallets, 8-in. maple head, striped, painted and gilt, handle fancy turned. Polished maple balls, with painted striping. Fancy painted stakes. Wickets, wooden sockets. Polished wood box with handles on end. Per set, **\$6.00**

Individual Croquet Mallets



All made according to latest approved models and finest quality throughout.

No. 1. Brooklyn style. Finely finished imitation boxwood head, 8 inches long. Fancy painted handle. Each, **\$1.00**

No. 2. Philadelphia style. Special selected dogwood head, 9x2 1/4 inches, with metal bands and hand turned handle. Each, **\$2.00**

No. 3. Chicago style. Extra quality persimmon head, 9x2 3/8 inches, highly polished and hand turned handle. Each, **\$1.50**

No. 1

Each, \$1.50 No. 2

Extra Croquet Balls



No. 7. Special selected dogwood, thoroughly seasoned, with solid colors dyed in instead of painted. Highly polished and color warranted not to flake or rub off. Per set of 4, **\$2.50**

No. C. Composition croquet balls, regulation size and weight, and colored red, white, blue and black in fast colors. Extremely durable and will give excellent satisfaction. Packed complete in box. Per set of 4, **\$6.00**

Extra Stakes and Wickets

No. 2S. Fancy stakes, nicely painted and polished. Pair, **75c.**

No. 1S. Heavy twisted wire square wickets, white enameled. Per set of 10, **\$1.25**

No. 3

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SPECIAL ROQUE GOODS

Genuine Hard Rubber Croquet and Roque Balls.

As necessary to a perfect game of roque or croquet as solid ivory balls are to a game of billiards.

No. AH. For Roque. Made of hard rubber and guaranteed perfect in material and workmanship. One ball finished with high polish.

Per Set of 4, \$12.00

ish, others plain black.

No. AR. For Croquet. Otherwise same as above.

15.00

We have furnished the supplies used at practically every important Roque Tournament, and at the Championship Contests at the St. Louis Exposition Spalding Goods were used exclusively.

Blocks, hardwood; regulation size.

Set of 10, \$10.00

Arches, regulation size.

4.00

The above Arches and Blocks are duplicates of those we supplied at the St. Louis Exposition.



No. 10

Excellite Croquet and Roque Balls.

These balls are made in England, of a patented material for which we have the exclusive sale. They are very durable and resilient.

No. EK. For Roque. Per set of 4, \$12.00 | No. EC. For Croquet. Per set of 4, \$12.00

Official Roque Balls.

No. R. Official Roque Ball. Made of special material and is practically unbreakable, yet retains the resiliency that is necessary in an article of this kind. The ball will not chip or break when used under ordinary conditions in actual play. Regulation size and weight, and finished in Red, White, Blue and Black. Packed complete in box.

Per set of 4, \$10.00

Individual Roque Mallets.

No. M. Expert Roque Mallet. Extra quality selected dogwood head, 9 3/8 inches long, with heavy nickel ferrules. One end soft, the other hard rubber cap. Selected ash handle 15 3/8 inches long, checkered grip, and 2 or 2 1/2 inch diameter head. Other length handles to order only.

Each, \$4.00

SPALDING LAWN BOWLS

This game is increasing in popularity very rapidly. As a lawn game it is unexcelled, and wherever introduced it has met with continued favor. The very complete line of goods listed below is carefully selected quality and the prices extremely moderate.



Lawn Bowls—Pairs.

No. 1. These have a medium bias as used by best players in England and Scotland. Finely finished ebonized bowls, ivory inlaid. Regulation size. Per pair, \$8.50

Jacks. Regulation size, nicely finished. Each, 75c.

Bowl Cases.

No. A. Made to fit one pair of bowls. Heavy sole leather, well made, with leather partition.

Each, \$2.75

Bowl Nets.

No. B. Made to fit one pair of bowls.



Each, 50c.



Heavy twine, hand knitted, with good quality leather strap.

Lawn Bowls—Sets.

Each set of 8 bowls and 2 jacks packed complete in a neat box with handles and metal catches, printed rules, etc. Bowls are all made of selected quality lignum vitæ, high polish finish and neatly inlaid.

No. 4 1/2. For ladies' use particularly.

Set complete, \$12.00

No. 5 1/2. Regulation set. Full size bowls.

15.00



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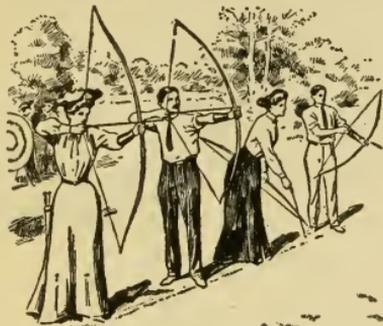
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Aldred Archery Goods



WHEN we secured the exclusive agency for the sale of the well known line of Archery Goods manufactured by Thos. Aldred, it was our idea that as headquarters for athletic goods of every description in the United States and Canada archers would find it convenient to purchase their supplies through the various branch stores of

A. G. Spalding & Bros. No manufacturer is better known in this line than Thomas Aldred, and his goods will be found eminently satisfactory. Expert archers will be able to select from our stock, Bows, Arrows, and other requisites made under his personal supervision, and possessing all the advantages which an experience of over fifty years enables a manufacturer to add to the ordinary value of a well made article.

Archery has fluctuated in popularity during the past thirty years in this country, but during all of that time the sport has held its place high in the estimation of people who have required out-of-door exercise of an invigorating nature, but not too violent. The antiquity of this form of amusement, and the general knowledge of the use of the various implements required, renders a special reference to these matters unnecessary, but a few words regarding the selection of bows and arrows may not be out of place.

Gentlemen's bows should be 6 ft. and ladies' 5 ft. to 5 ft. 6 in. Weight of your bow should be according to your strength, and particular care should be used in making selection, to avoid picking one with too strong a pull.

Gentlemen's arrows should measure 28 in.; sometimes longer ones are used. Ladies' arrows 24 and 25 in. Arrows are weighed against new English silver coin. Ladies' weigh from 2/6 to 3/6 and gentlemen's 4/- to 5/-, according to the distance—for instance, at sixty yards a heavier arrow may be used than at a hundred yards. When shooting in company, arrows should be painted or marked differently for each person, so as to be distinguishable.

Aldred Bows and Arrows, Suitable for Expert Use

Remember, we are sole agents for the United States and Canada for Thos. Aldred's World Famed Archery Goods



- No. **YM.** Men's English Yew. Extra good quality bow; weights 42 to 55 lbs.; length 6 feet. Each bow in a baize bag. Each, **\$24.00**
- No. **YW.** Ladies' English Yew. Extra good quality bow; weights 26 to 38 lbs.; length 5 feet 6 inches. Each bow in a baize bag. Each, **\$20.00**
- No. **SW.** Ladies' Spanish Yew. Special quality bow; weights 26 to 38 lbs.; length 5 feet 6 inches. Each bow in a baize bag. Each, **\$16.00**



- No. **LM.** Men's Lancewood. Special quality bow; weights 38 to 55 lbs.; 6 feet long. Each, **\$8.00**
- No. **LW.** Ladies' Lancewood. Special quality bow; weights 20 to 38 lbs.; length 5 feet 6 inches. Each, **\$6.00**

No. **PW.** Ladies' Footed Arrows.

With T. A.'s parallel points; painted between feathers and peacock feathers; size 25 inches; weights 3/3 and 3/6.

Dozen, **\$10.00**

No. **PF.** Men's Footed Arrows

With T. A.'s parallel points; painted between feathers and peacock feathers; size 28 inches; weights 4/6, 4/9 and 5/-.

Dozen, **\$10.00**

Arrows are packed one dozen each size and weight in pasteboard box, and match exactly, also in marking on arrows themselves.

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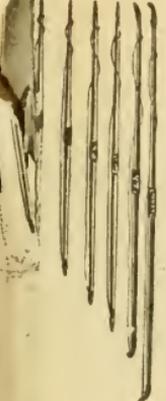


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QUALITY

SPALDING ARCHERY GOODS

Reversible Lancewood Bows

- 1. 3 ft. nicely polished, velvet handle. Each, \$.25
- 2. 3 ft. 6 in., nicely polished, velvet handle. .50
- 3. 4 ft. nicely polished, velvet handle. .75
- 4. 4 ft. 6 in., nicely polished, velvet handle. 1.00
- 5. 5 ft. nicely polished, velvet handle. 1.25



Lancewood Bows-Self-Made to Weight

These are fine quality, imported and will give the best of satisfaction.

- No. 24. Ladies', 5 ft., 20 to 38 lbs. \$2.50
- No. 25. Ladies', 5 ft. 3 in., 20 to 38 lbs. Each, \$3.00
- No. 26. Men's, 6 ft., 38 to 55 lbs. 3.50

Lemonwood Bows Special Quality

- No. A. Special Ladies, length 5 feet 3 inches, horn tipped, French polished, with best Flemish string, 20 to 38 lbs. Each, \$4.00
- No. B. Special Gentlemen's, length 6 feet, horn tipped, French polished, with best Flemish string, 38 to 55 lbs. Each, \$5.00

Bow Strings

- No. 43. Best quality Flemish strings, 5, 5½ or 6 feet. Each, 75c.
- No. 45. Cotton strings. Each, 25c.

Arrows



- No. 7. 28 inch 3 feathered arrows, nicely painted and polished, steel point. Dz., \$3.00
- No. 12. 28 inch 3 feathered arrows, extra quality, nicely painted and gilt, steel point. One dozen in box. Doz., \$5.00
- No. 21. 25 inch Ladies' best footed, with parallel points, painted and gilt and painted between feathers. One dozen, matched, in box. Doz., \$10.00
- No. 22. 28 inch Gent's best footed, with parallel points, painted and gilt and painted between feathers. One dozen, matched, in box. Doz., \$11.00

Archery Arm Guards

- No. 23. For men. Good quality heavy tan leather, nicely finished; silk elastic straps. Each, \$1.50
- No. 24. For ladies. Black leather, nicely finished, silk elastic straps. Each, \$1.50



Archery Gloves

- No. 18. For men. Good quality tan leather back; silk elastic strap; 3 leather finger tips. Each, \$1.00
- No. 2. Ladies. Good quality black leather back; silk elastic strap; 3 leather finger tips. 90c.
- No. 3. Same quality as No. 2, but laced finger tips. Each, \$1.00



Archery Bow Bags

- No. 44. Good quality heavy green baize. Two sizes, 6 ft. and 5 ft. 6 in., for ladies' and men's bows. 40c.

Archery Tassels

- No. 32. Ladies' green tassels. Each, 50c.
- No. 34. Men's green tassels. Each, 60c.

Straw Targets

Painted in bright colors. Easily distinguishable at a distance. Five circles count as follows: Gold centre, 9; Red, 7; Inner White or Blue, 5; Black, 3; Outer White, 1



A pair of targets should be in the field to save time and trouble.

- 18 inch diameter. EACH \$1.50
- 24 inch diameter. 2.00
- 27 inch diameter. 2.50
- 30 inch diameter. 3.00
- 36 inch diameter. 4.00
- 42 inch diameter. 5.00
- 48 inch diameter. 6.00
- 48 inch diameter, extra thick, official. \$10.00



Iron Target Stands

- No. 3. 6 feet. \$3.00.

Archery Quiver and Belt

- No. 26. For men. Nicely finished substantial tan leather belt with leather covered buckle. Quiver is of metal, leather covered, well made. \$2.50
- No. 13. For ladies. Dark green leather, similar to above but smaller in size. Excellent quality throughout. Each, \$2.25



Archery Arrow Points (Steel)

- No. X. For ladies' arrows. Each, 10c.
- No. Y. For men's arrows. Each, 10c.

Archery Finger Tips

- No. 5. Ladies' knuckle tips. Laced. Set of 3, \$1.25
- No. 20. Men's knuckle tips. Laced. 1.25

Horn Tips for Archery Bows

- No. O. For ladies' bows. Pair, 50c.
- No. M. For men's bows. Pair, 60c.

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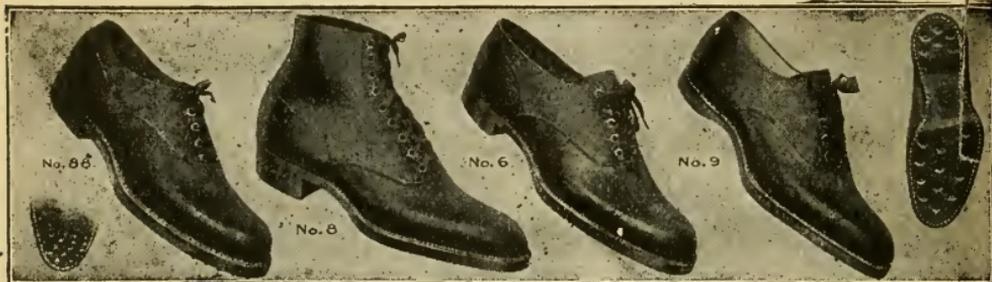
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QUALITY

Spalding Hand Made Golf Shoes



No. 86. Fine Russia calf
Golf Oxford, hand made
throughout. Spliced rubber
sole (new idea) full heel and
studded leather toe. Most
up-to-date and best golf shoe
made. Pair, \$8.00

No. 8. Fine English
tan leather Golf Bal-
moral, new shape, flat
sole last, box toe. Sole
made heavy enough to
attach hob nails or rub-
ber discs. Pair, \$6.00

No. 6. Fine Eng-
lish tan leather,
Golf Oxford or
low cut Golf shoe,
made up same as
Balmoral No. 8
Shoe Pair, \$5.00

No. 9. Low cut russet leather,
water-proof, with best red rubber
suction sole. Per pair, \$5.00

Hob Nails

No. A. Aluminum. Doz., 15c.
No. MK. Iron. " 10c.
Rubber Discs. Each, 7c.

Spalding Golf Stockings

No. GR. Made of best quality
worsted, mercerized feet, legs
heavy ribbed; fashioned. Col-
ors: Solid Black or Oxford
Gray. Cuffs at top with single
1½ inch stripe or narrow stripes
of Cardinal, Royal Blue, Green
or Orange.

Per pair, \$1.75



Golf Puttees or New- market Leggins

No. 1P. An ideal riding leggin,
suitable for golf and very popular
with autoists. Made of pigskin,
modeled to shape, and tightened
with encircling strap. Sizes, 14, 15,
16, 17, 18 inches calf measurement.
Per pair, \$8.00

No. 1. Cowhide, nicely grained.
Design like No. 1P. Sizes, 14, 15,
16, 17, 18 inches calf measurement.
Per pair, \$5.00



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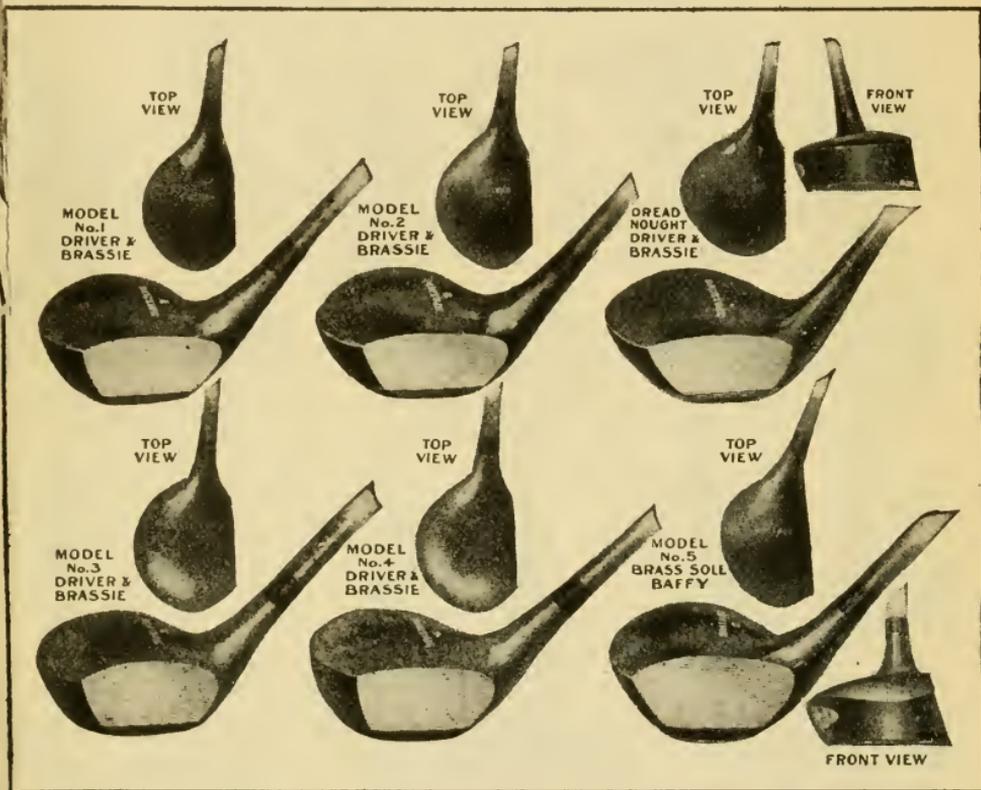


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Spalding Gold Medal Drivers and Brassies

MADE IN RIGHTS AND LEFTS



THE SPALDING GOLD MEDAL WOOD CLUBS

Are manufactured from the finest dogwood and persimmon, and are all guaranteed. The models are duplicates of those used by some of the best golfers in the world; the finish is the very best; the shafts are all second growth split hickory, and particular attention is given to the spring and balance of the club.

Models 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, shown above

No. **GMI**. Gold Medal Drivers and Brassies, and Brass Sole Baffie, best quality wax calf grips.

Each, **\$2.50**

No. **GM2**. Gold Medal Drivers and Brassies, and Brass Sole Baffie, lambskin grips. Each, **\$2.00**

Spalding "Dreadnought" Drivers and Brassies

Made with extra large bulger head. Used by some of the best players in this country and abroad. Will help a good player, temporarily off his game, to get back his usual distance.

Each, **\$2.50**

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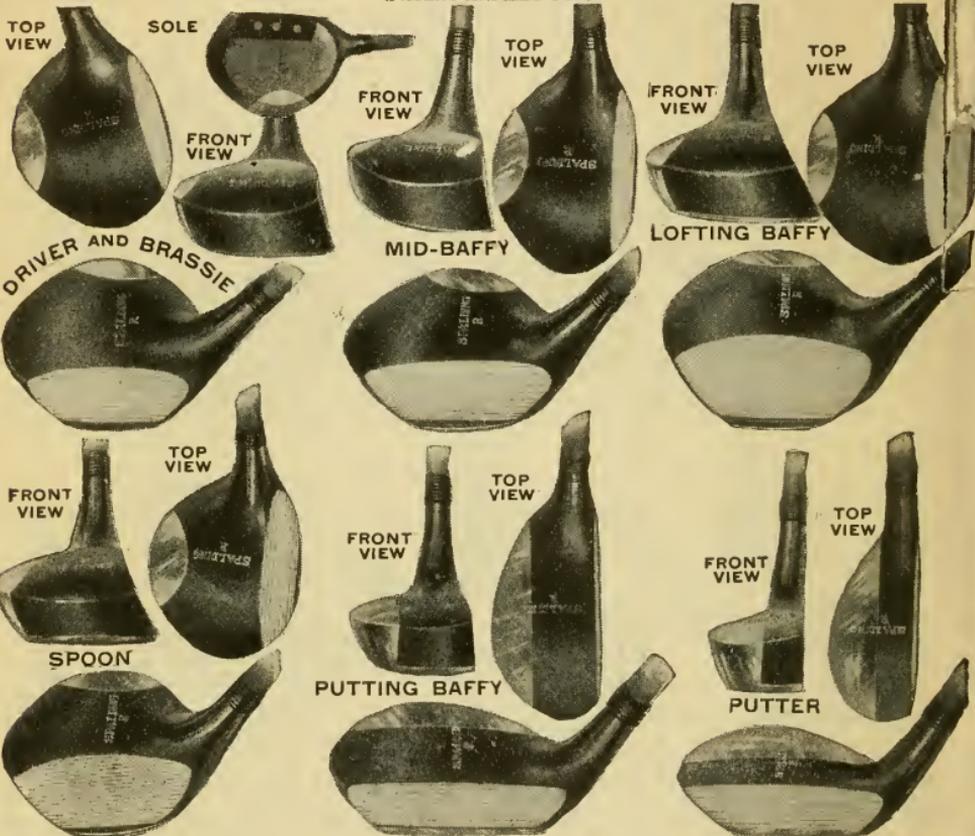


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Spalding (Model R Rigden Patent) Wood Club

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)



The above comprise the only complete and practical line of wood golf clubs manufactured. They are all made with the weighted principle of our popular (**Model R, Rigden Patent**) clubs included. The set comprises Driver, Brassie, Spoon, Mid Baffie, Lofting Baffie, Putting Baffie and Putter:

In these clubs the head is of finest dogwood and persimmon, specially weighted with brass, the weight being securely fastened exactly behind point of impact with ball. Shafts are all made of second growth split hickory. Grips of best quality wax calf. Invented by a practical club maker and golf professional of national reputation.

SPALDING (Model R, Rigden Patent) WOOD CLUBS. . . Each, \$3.00

Driver, Brassie, Spoon, Mid Baffie, Lofting Baffie, Putting Baffie, Putter

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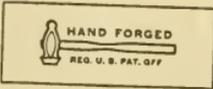
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Spalding Gold Medal Irons

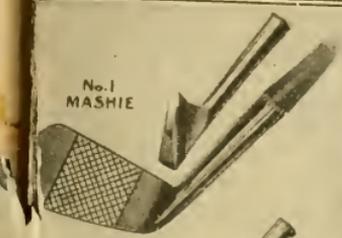
SPALDING Gold Medal Irons are hand forged from the finest mild steel. We have taken the playing clubs of some of the best golfers in the world and duplicated them, and they represent our regular stock. If, however, you prefer some other model, we will copy it exactly, and the price to you will be the same.



No. **GM1**. Spalding Gold Medal Irons, plain, diamond scored or dotted faces. Best quality wax calf leather grips.
Each, **\$2.00**

No. **GM2**. Spalding Gold Medal Irons. Lambskin grips.
Each, **\$1.50**

SPALDING IRONS ARE MADE IN RIGHTS AND LEFTS



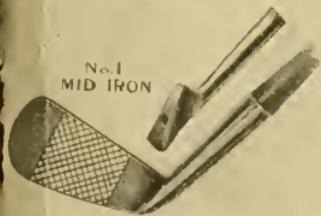
No. 1 MASHIE



No. 2 MASHIE



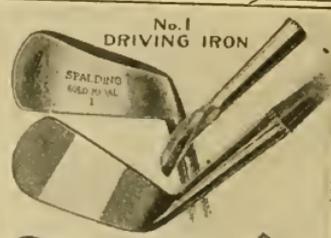
No. 1 DRIVING MASHIE



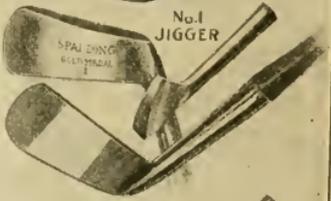
No. 1 MID IRON



No. 2 MID IRON



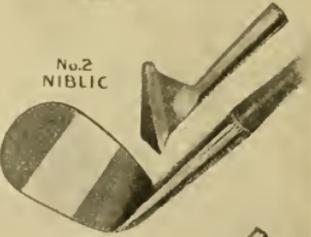
No. 1 DRIVING IRON



No. 1 JIGGER



No. 1 NIBLIC



No. 2 NIBLIC



No. 3 MASHIE NIBLIC

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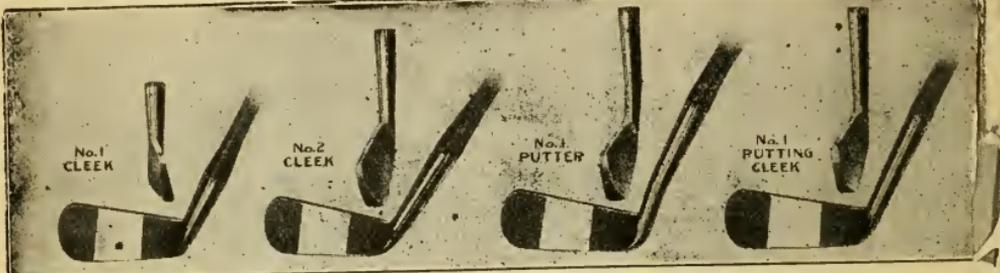
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Spalding Gold Medal Irons

MADE IN RIGHTS AND LEFTS

HAND FORGED
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



- No. GM1. Spalding Gold Medal Irons, best quality wax calf leather grips.
No. GM2. Spalding Gold Medal Irons, lambskin grips.

Each, \$2.00
" 1.50



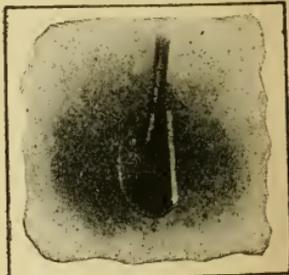
GOLD MEDAL
WOOD PUTTER

Spalding Wood and Aluminum Putters

Spalding Gold Medal Wood Putter

Made of wood, heavily weighted with lead. Attached to face of head and covering face entirely, is a scored brass plate. The shaft is placed directly behind point of impact, the balance is perfect and the club certainly feels "just right." Best quality grip.

Each, \$3.00

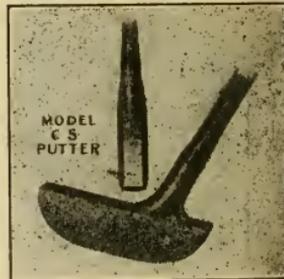


HAMMER
HEADED
PUTTER

Aluminum Putters

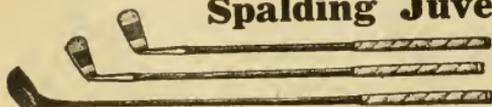
The merits and points of superiority of aluminum putters have been attested by many of the most prominent players in this country. Attention is directed particularly to our "Hammer-Headed" Putter, cut of which is shown on this page.

- "Hammer-Headed" Putter Each, \$2.50
Model CS Putter. " 2.50



MODEL
CS
PUTTER

Spalding Juvenile Golf Clubs



Drivers and Brassies.

Each, \$1.00

Every part is of proportionate size, making perfect clubs for the use of boys and girls up to fourteen years of age.

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QUALITY

SPALDING CADDY BAGS

We use in our canvas bags the heaviest and best grade of duck suitable for the purpose. In our leather bags we use solid leather and not thin strips glued together. All our handles are made to conform to a man's grip and are guaranteed not to break at the bend. All the bottoms are studded and double sewn on our own patented machines. Stiff leather bags put up in individual pasteboard boxes.

Spalding All Leather Caddy Bags

No. PG. Genuine pigskin bag, heavy brass harness buckle on shoulder strap, brass studs and trimmings, leather bottom. Each, \$10.00

No. L5H. Stiff leather, best quality, ball pocket and sling to match, brass trimmings, leather bottom. Removable hood for covering clubs while traveling, fitted with lock. This caddy bag will be accepted by railroads as baggage. Each, \$9.00

No. L4. Imported leather bag, white leather lace trimming, brass fittings, leather bottom. This is one of the most durable bags made. Each, \$6.00

No. L6. Small stiff tan leather bag, snap sling and brass trimmings throughout. Long ball pocket opening top and bottom. Each, \$5.00

No. L3½. Grain leather bag, good quality brass trimmings and leather bottom. Each, \$5.00

SHOWING SPECIAL SEWED
OFFSET LEATHER BOTTOM
ON SPALDING CADDY BAGS,
EXCEPT NOS. CL, C3 AND
L6, MORE THAN TRIPLING
ORDINARY LIFE OF BAG.

No. L5H

No. PG

No. L6



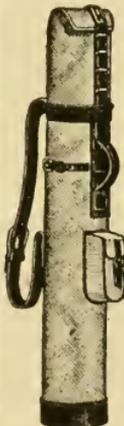
No. L3½



No. CX



No. WS



No. WB

Spalding Styles for Women

No. WL3½. Grain leather bag, good quality, brass trimmings and leather bottom. Each, \$5.00

For Children

No. 10. Brown canvas, leather trimmings, ball pocket and sling, canvas covered wood bottom. Each, \$1.00

Spalding Canvas Bags

No. WS. White or brown duck bag, either 7 or 8 inches diameter, leather trimmings and white leather lacing, reinforcing strips running lengthwise; solid leather shoulder strap and handle. Patent heavy buckle lock and special offset stitched leather bottom. Waterproof hood to fasten inside over clubs. Each, \$7.50

No. WB. Similar to No. WS, but without reinforcing strips and without the white leather lacing. Each, \$6.00

No. A2. Heavy tan or white canvas bag, 6 inches diameter, leather trimmings; reinforced strips running lengthwise; sole leather bottom, ball pocket and sling. Each, \$4.00

No. CX. Good quality canvas, either white or brown, leather bottom, large ball pocket; sling to match. Furnished in either 5 or 6 inches diameter. Studs on bottom. Each, \$3.00

No. C3. Brown or white canvas, leather trimmings, handle and sling, reinforced canvas bottom, ball pocket to match. Size 6 inches diameter. Each, \$2.00

No. C2. Brown or white canvas; canvas bottom; ball pocket and leather handle and sling. Size 5 inches diameter. Each, \$1.50

WE LETTER CADDY BAGS WITH INITIALS, ETC., ON SPECIAL ORDER

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO
ANY COMMUNICATIONS
ADDRESSED TO US

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES
SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER
OF THIS BOOK

Prices in effect January 5, 1910. Subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue.

ACCEPT NO
SUBSTITUTE

THE SPALDING

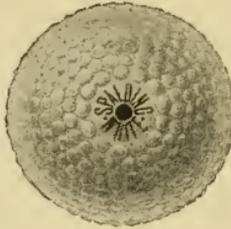


TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
QUALITY

SPALDING "RED DOT" GOLF BALL

(REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE)



COVER is of patented purified white gutta. Particularly durable and, without doubt, the most widely played ball ever made. Known and praised wherever the game of golf is played.

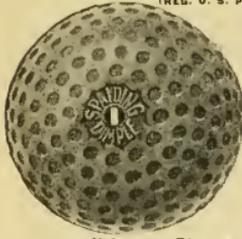
Per dozen, \$7.50

THE STANDARD GOLF BALL OF THE WORLD

SPALDING SPECIALTIES

"Dimple" marking controlled by us under patent dated Feb. 4, 1908

Spalding "Glory" Dimple Golf Ball RED, WHITE AND BLUE DOT (REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)



Spalding "Glory" Dimple
Golf Ball
(MARKING PATENT FEB. 4, 1908)

Spalding Quality. Patented purified white gutta, with the added characteristics claimed by Mr. Taylor, the inventor of the special Dimple marking, viz.:

Longer Flight—because club comes in contact with body of ball.
Straight Flight—no ducking
Flight Unimpaired by Use.
Increased Strength and Durability.

Per dozen, \$9.00

Spalding "Black and White" Dimple Golf Ball

"Dimple" marking, reversing the popular Black and White pimpling. Quality same as Glory Dimple.

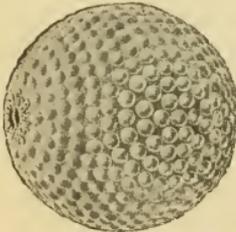


"Black and White" Dimple
Golf Ball

Per dozen, \$9.00

Spalding "Black and White" Dot Golf Ball (REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)

The sensation of the English golfing world. Used by the winners of the Amateur and Open Championships of Great Britain. Cover of patented purified white gutta.



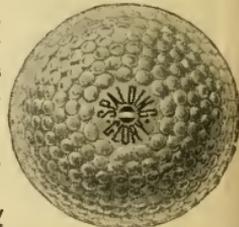
"Black and White" Dot
Golf Ball

Per dozen, \$9.00

Braid says:—"I have tried every well known brand and have proved the superiority of the Spalding Black and White Dot, whether for its driving, approaching or putting qualities."

Spalding "Glory" Golf Ball RED, WHITE AND BLUE DOT (REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)

A ball that really leads all others in every quality that goes towards making a perfect golf ball.



Spalding "Glory" Golf Ball

Per dozen, \$9.00

We can also furnish any rubber cored golf balls made under the Haskell patent.

Vardon Flyer Golf Balls for Practice

Best solid gutta golf balls ever made and excellent for practice.

Per dozen, \$2.00

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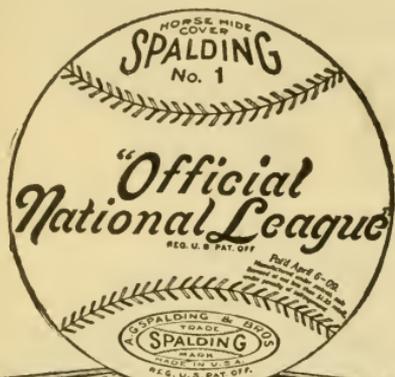
ACCEPT NO
SUBSTITUTE

THE SPALDING

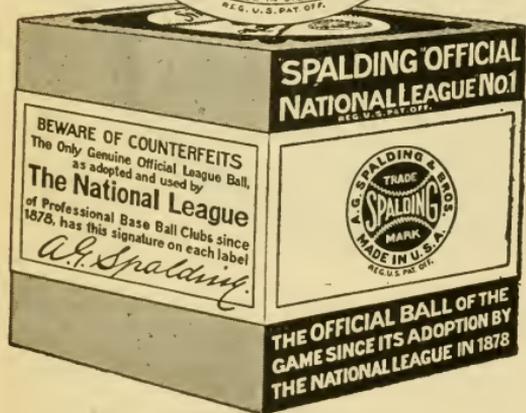


TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
QUALITY



Spalding "Official National League" Ball



Official Ball
of the Game
for over
Thirty Years



ADOPTED by the National League in 1878, and the only ball used in Championship games since that time. Each ball wrapped in tinfoil, packed in a separate box, and sealed in accordance with the latest League regulations. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

No. 1. Each, \$1.25

Per Dozen, \$15.00

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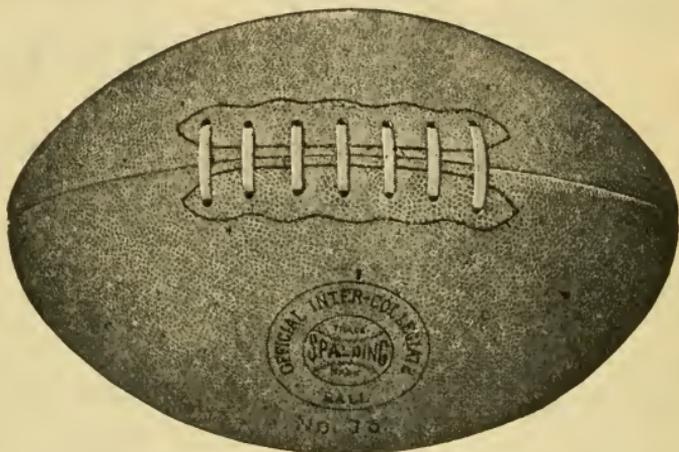
THE SPALDING



TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEE
QUALITY

The Spalding Official Intercollegiate Foot Ball



This is the ONLY OFFICIAL COLLEGE FOOT BALL, and is used in every important match played in this country. **Guaranteed absolutely if seal of box is unbroken.** We pack with leather case and guaranteed pure Para rubber bladder (no composition), an inflater, lacing needle and rawhide lace.

No. J5. - Complete, \$5.00

WE GUARANTEE every Spalding Foot Ball to be perfect in material and workmanship and correct in shape and size when inspected at our factory. If any defect is discovered during the first game in which it is used, or during the first day's practice use, and if returned at once, we will replace same under this guarantee. We do not guarantee against ordinary wear nor against defect in shape or size that is not discovered immediately after the first day's use.

Owing to the superb quality of every Spalding Foot Ball, our customers have grown to expect a season's use of one ball, and at times make unreasonable claims under our guarantee which we will not allow.

A. G. Spalding & Bros

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STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

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THE following selection of items from their latest Catalogue will give an idea of the great variety of **ATHLETIC GOODS** manufactured by **A. G. SPALDING & BROS.** SEND FOR A FREE COPY.

Archery	Gloves—	Numbers, Compet-	Shoes—
Bags—	Base Ball	Pads— [itors'	Jumping
Bat	Boxing	Chamois, Fencing	Running
Cricket	Cricket	Foot Ball	Skating
Striking	Fencing	Sliding, Base Ball	Squash
Uniform	Foot Ball	Pants—	Tennis
Balls—	Golf	Base Ball	Shot—
Base	Handball	Basket Ball	Athletic
Basket	Hockey, Ice	Foot Ball, Colledge	Indoor
Cricket	Glove Softener	Foot Ball, Rugby	Massage
Field Hockey	Goals—	Hockey, Ice	Skates—
Foot, Colledge	Basket Ball	Running	Ice
Foot, Rugby	Foot Ball	Pennants, Colledge	Roller
Foot, Soccer	Hockey, Ice	Plates—	Skis
Golf	Golf Clubs	Base Ball Shoe	Sleeve, Pitchers
Hand	Golf Counters	Home	Snow Shoes
Indoor	Golfette	Marking, Tennis	Squash Goods
Medicine	Gymnasium, Home	Pitchers' Box	Straps—
Playground	Gymnasium Board	Pitchers' Toe	Base Ball
Squash	Hammers, Athletic	Teeing, Golf	For Three-
Tennis	Hats, University	Platforms, Striking	Legged Race
Volley	Head Harness	Bag	Skate
Water Polo	Health Pull	Poles—	Stockings
Bandages, Elastic	Hockey Sticks, Ice	Vaulting	Striking Bags
Bathing Suits	Hole Cutter, Golf	Polo, Roller, Goods	Suits—
Bats—	Hole Rim, Golf	Posts—	Basket Ball
Base Ball	Horse, Vaulting	Backstop, Tennis	Gymnasium
Cricket	Hurdles, Safety	Lawn Tennis	Gymnasium,
Belts	Hurley Goods	Protectors—	Ladies'
Caps—	Indian Clubs	Abdomen	Running
Base Ball	Jackets—	Base Ball Body	Soccer
University	Fencing	Eye Glass	Swimming
Water Polo	Foot Ball	Push Ball	Union Foot
Chest Weights	Javelins	Quoits	Ball
Circle, Seven-Foot	Jerseys	Rackets, Tennis	Supporters
Coats, Base Ball	Knee Protectors	Rings—	Ankle
Collars, Swimming	Lacrosse	Exercising	Wrist
Corks, Running	Lanes for Sprints	Swinging	Suspensories
Covers, Racket	Lawn Bowls	Rowing Machines	Sweaters
Cricket Goods	Leg Guards—	Roque	Tether Tennis
Croquet Goods	Base Ball	Sacks, for Sack	Tights—
Discus, Olympic	Cricket	Racing	Full
Dumb Bells	Foot Ball	Score Board, Golf	Wrestling
Emblems	Markers, Tennis	Score Books—	Knee
Equestrian Polo	Masks—	Score Tablets, Base	Toboggans
Exerciser, Home	Base Ball	Shirts— [Ball	Trapeze
Felt Letters	Fencing	Athletic	Trunks—
Fencing Sticks	Nose [inal	Base Ball	Bathing
Field Hockey	Masseur, A b d o m-	Shoes—	Velvet
Flags—	Mattresses	Base Ball	Worsted
Colledge	Megaphones	Basket Ball	Umpire Indica-
Foul, Base Ball	Mitts—	Bowling	Uniforms [tor
Marking, Golf	Base Ball	Clog	Wands, Calis-
Foils, Fencing	Handball	Cross Country	thenic
Foot Balls—	Striking Bag	Cricket	Watches, Stop
Association	Moccasins	Fencing [ation	Water Wings
Colledge	Nets—	Foot Ball, Associ-	Weights, 56-lb.
Rugby	Cricket	Foot Ball, Colledge	Whitely Exer-
Glasses, Base Ball	Golf Driving	Foot Ball, Soccer	cisers
Sun	Tennis	Golf	Wrestling g
Automobile	Volley Ball	Gymnasium	Equipment

JUL 23 1910

Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through the jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that, ten years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures his supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer under a restricted retail price arrangement by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

FIRST—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods, and the same fixed prices to everybody

SECOND—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are required to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

Positively, nobody; not even officers, managers, salesmen or other employes of A. G. Spalding & Bros., or any of their relatives or personal friends, can buy Spalding Athletic Goods at a discount from the regular catalogue prices.

This, briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past ten years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

By

A. G. Spalding

PRESIDENT,

Standard Quality

An article that is universally given the appellation "**Standard**" is thereby conceded to be the Criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is **guaranteed** by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products—without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-three years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect, must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis for a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman.

We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality—and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.