



DR. EDWARD B. WESTON, Chicago. President National Archery Association of United States and Chairman Archery Committee, Olympic Championship Tournament, World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

SPALDING OFFICIAL ARCHERY GUIDE



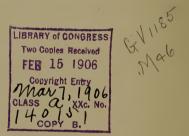
Compiled by

LOUIS W. MAXSON National A. A. Champion 1889-'90-'91-'92-'93-'94-'98



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Introduction

In writing this little work on archery, the author has not attempted to bring before his readers new facts and theories, but merely to gather in small compass a few practical suggestions helpful to beginners, adding thereto certain records of the pastime, not heretofore readily accessible.

To those who wish to delve deeply into the theory and practice of the sport, we commend the several editions of Ford's Archery; Its Theory and Practice, or The Badminton Library. Archery.

The art of shooting with the long-bow looks like a simple sport, but he who enters into it with the idea that he can excel without mastering its details is greatly in error. No trifle is unworthy of notice, whether it relates to position, manner of drawing or loosing the arrow, or even to the more prosaic keeping of one's tackle in order. He who through ignorance or lack of zeal neglects to observe the many little things, which contribute to the making of a successful bowman, fails to progress, becomes disheartened, and soon gives up what is really one of our most fascinating out-of-door pastimes.

It is not alone its witchery, but its adaptability to all classes that recommends the sport. It is not a childish game. He who for a quarter of a century has trodden the grassy range ever finds some new point worthy of his close attention, while the eyes are trained, the lungs expanded, an erect carriage developed, and the hands, arms, and body muscles in general exercised.

As Will H. Thompson well says: "That it has maintained itself through all the vicissitudes of every race is strong proof of its excellence. But it is as a modern, living, beautiful pastime, wholly free from the slightest taint of professionalism that I present it for your consideration," and if these few pages but help the novice through that slough of despond that has turned back so many would-be archers from the path to success, this guide will have accomplished its every purpose.



W. G. VALENTINE, Secretary National Archery Association.

The Art of Archery

Archery! What a field of history and romance the word brings to mind. Before history was recorded the bow existed and by its winged shaft ere saga was sung or word penned deeds worthy of song and story were written in blood. From earliest days it has been closely linked with the life of man, his pastime in peaceful hours, his stay in war, and through countless generations the provider of his sustenance.

While here and there through early writings the work of the bowman stands out prominently, but little of the actual history of the bow has been handed down. Three or four treatises on the comparative value of the long-bow and the earlier form of firearms, notably Sir John Smythe's "Certain Discoveries" and Ascham's "Toxophilus or the Schole of Shootinge," both written after the decadence of archery had begun, constitute our library of facts, but no pen bore witness whether Robin Hood and Friar Tuck, Little John and Allan a Dale really lived or were creatures of fancy, handed down by legend and folk lore of the English countryside. Real or ideal, they have become to us a living portion of the story of the bow, and in the minds of most are as real as the historic deeds of the English archers at Agincourt. Crecy, or Poitiers, where with cloth yard shaft they over mastered the chivalry of France and gave their country a vantage ground in the affairs of continental Europe.

With the development of fire arms the bow ceased to be a weapon of war, and though even by statute the state sought to encourage or enforce its use, archery soon became a mere pastime and, even as such one rarely practiced after the death of Charles II.

Following the founding of the Toxophilite Society in 1781 came a brilliant revival of the sport in England, lasting through the closing years of the eighteenth and the first portion of the



Mrs. A. M. PHILLIPS, Battle Creek, Mich. N. A. Λ. Champion, 1887-88-89.

nineteenth century. Then the practice of archery rapidly declined and no large public meetings occurred till the first Grand National at York, in 1844, gave an impetus to the game, which has continued to the present day. The enthusiasm of the last quarter of the eighteenth century was as great, but doubtless the troubled condition of Great Britain, due to the Napoleonic wars and that with the United States, caused the rapid decline of interest in the pastime. The same cause also probably delayed its introduction into our own country.

At the Grand National at York the pageantry, which marked the public meetings of earlier societies was missing, but in its place arose a more scientific style of archery. The range became more compact, more archers shot at a target, bow shooting took the place of bow showing, the entire system giving better opportunity for comparison of methods, emulation of results, and that growth of enthusiasm always engendered by close competition.

Low scores were made at the early meetings, as old methods of drawing to the ear or back of the eye were still followed, but under the new association traditional conservatism yielded, other methods were adopted, the annual meetings were held all over the country extending the interest, while with the advent of Mr. H. A. Ford, the modern and more sensible system of drawing the arrow below the eye when target shooting, quickly pushed the records to a standard hitherto unthought of. The British Grand National still holds its annual meetings with large fields of contestants.

Minor associations sprang up in the several sections of the kingdom, notably the Learnington or Midland Counties' meeting, which was organized in 1854, and is the first each year of the great public contests. The Crystal Palace meeting, due first to the efforts of Mr. T. Aldred, the well-known manufacturer of archcry tackle, followed in 1858 and continued till 1901, when, owing to lack of support by the Crystal Palace management it ceased to exist. The Grand Western (1852) and Grand Northern (1879) have also held continuous and well attended meetings. In place of the abandoned Crystal Palace meeting has sprung up an as-



W. A. CLARK, Wyoming, Ohio. N. A. A. Champion, 1886-87-97. sociation of the Southern counties, whose meeting, or a continuance of the Anglo-French contest held the past season at Le Touquet, France, will foster the sport in Southern England.

The sixty-first meeting of the Grand National Archery Society was held at Great Malvern on the College Cricket ground, August 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1904. Some rain fell on the first day but otherwise the weather was fine. The meeting was a good one, there being 163 entries, though as usual a few did not shoot, The marksmanship was excellent, Miss Legh doing well both days, her total for the Double National 143-841 being the highest ever made at a Grand National meeting. She holds a position by herself, as does Mrs. M. C. Howell among the ladies now shooting in America. The next lower scores were:—Miss Bridges, 127-643; Mrs. E. H. Day, 125-631; Mrs. Hill-Lowe, 130-628; Mrs. J. Stilwell, 129-611; Mrs. G. Marshall, 118-582; Mrs. Appleyard, 120-578; Mrs. Johnston, 126-558; Mrs. M. S. Fenton, 123-557; Miss B. M. Legh, 119-551; Miss A. M. C. Sparrow, 113.-551; Miss Landale, 112-538.

The leading records at the Double York Round, shot by the gentlemen were:--Mr. J. Penrose, 202-814; Mr. J. H. Bridges, 193-771; Mr. Elton Lee, 173-745; Lieut-Col. Dawes, 164-734; Mr. Brooks King, 158-720; Mr. A. D. Hanbury, 172-708; Mr. Eyre Hussey, 167-689.

The sixty-second meeting of the Grand National Archery Society was held at Southampton, on the County Cricket grounds, August 2, 3 and 4, 1905. Seventy ladies and fifty gentlemen contested. The weather was fair upon the first day, but rain interrupted the shooting at the longer ranges of the second York round.

Miss Legh won the championship with six of the eight points. The leading records at the double national round were:

Miss Legh, 141-807; Miss Bridges, 138-694; Mrs. F. S. Appleford, 124-620; Mrs. G. Honnywill, 123-601; Miss B. M. Legh, 115-585; Mrs. Appleyard, 119-575; Mrs. Eyre Hussey, 122-574; Miss E. Macdonald, 117-569; Miss K. G. Mudge, 120-566.

Mr. J. H. Bridges won the York championship with five of



LOUIS W. MAXSON, N. A. A. Champion, 1889-90-91-92-93-94-98.

the ten points. The leading records in this contest were: Mr. J. H. Bridges, 184-838; Mr. J. Penrose, 186-814; Mr. J. B. Keyworth, 177-759; Mr. R. Brooks King, 172-690; Mr. Eyre Hussey, 167-667; Mr. R. O. Backhouse, 144-664.

The following table, showing the records of previous winners at the English Grand National, is of interest, as it affords a ready means of comparison with the records made by American archers.

	ntle-
	nen. Hits. Scores.
1844—York (a)	65 53-221 Rev. J. Higginson
1845—York (b) 11 11	{ 48- 186 Miss Thelwall 10 {135- 537 Mr. P. Muir
1846—York 8	83 {117- 519 Mr. Hubback
1847—Derby (c) 6	<pre>{ 65- 245 Miss Wylde 58 { 153- 631 Mr. P. Muir</pre>
1848—Derby (d) 5	{ 47- 167 Miss J. Barrow 74 {135- 581 Mr. E. Maitland
1849—Derby (e) 8	{ 55- 189 M'ss Temple 46 { 176- 702 Mr. II. A. Ford
1850—Edinburgh 8 8	{ 47- 161 Mrs. Calvert 82 {193- 899 Mr. II. A. Ford
1851—Leamington 33	{108- 504 Miss Villiers 90 {193- 861 Mr. H. A. Ford
1852—Leamington 36	84- 336 Miss Brindley 8 {188- 788 Mr. H. A. Ford
1853—Leamington 50	89-365 Mrs. Horniblow 202-934 Mr. H. A. Ford
1854—Shrewsbury 66	\$109-489 Mrs. Davison 234-1074 Mr. H. A. Ford (115-401 Mr. Deging)
1855—Shrewsbury 55 8	\$115-491 Mrs. Davison 83 {179-809 Mr. H. A. Ford (109-487 Mrs. Horniblow
1856—Cheltenham 72 11	12 (213- 985 Mr. H. A. Ford
1857—Cheltenham 61	128-634 Miss H. Chetwynd 245-1251 Mr. H. A. Ford
1858—Exeter 59	{101- 457 Mrs. Horniblow 214-1076 Mr. H. A. Ford
1859—Exeter 84 8	{122- 630 Miss Turner 85 {205- 951 Mr. H. A. Ford
1860—Bath 99 10	{112-550 Mrs. E. Lester 09 {188-886 Mr. G. Edwards
1861—Liverpool 64	$\begin{cases} 113-575 \text{ Mrs. Atkinson} \\ 175-745 \text{ Mr. G. Edwards} \\ \end{cases}$
1862—Worcester 54 🦟	\$128- 660 Mrs. Horniblow 96 {194- 902 Mr. G. Edwards



W. B. ROBINSON, Eaton, Ohio. N. A. A. Champion, 1895.

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY.

	(adies.	Gentle-	Hits.	C	
Date. L	acties.	men.			Mrs. Horniblow
1863—Oxford	54	96	₹179-	845	Mr. P. Muir
1864—Alexandra Pal- ace	82	86	${129 - 180 - 189 - 180$	$\frac{693}{897}$	Miss Betham Mr. G. Edwards
					Miss Betham
1865—Clifton	93	90			Mr. E. A. Holmes
1866—Norwich	74	75		900	Miss Betham Mr. G. Edwards
1867—Brighton	72	86	${130-\ 215-1}$	$\begin{array}{c} 696 \\ 037 \end{array}$	Miss E. Lister Mr. H. A. Ford
1868—Hereford	63	69	128- 187	672 807	Miss Betham Mr. W. Rimmington
1508—Hereford	00	05			
1869—Birmingham	36	69			Mrs. Horniblow (f) Mr. W. Rimmington (f)
1870—Dath	83	79			Mrs. Horniblow Mr. E. A. Holmes
1871—Cheltenham	59	· 68	${138 - 205$	$\frac{746}{955}$	Mrs. Horniblow Capt. C. H. Fisher
1011—Cherteinam	00	00			Mrs. Hornfblow
1872—Cheltenham	55	- 58	<i>175-</i>	771	Capt. C. H. Fisher
1873—Learnington	63	76	₹1 <u>9</u> 8-	898	Mrs. Horniblow Major C. H. Fisher
1874—Winchester	82	64	132 - 193 - 100	$\frac{644}{873}$	Mrs. Pond Major C. H. Fisher
1875-Richmond (Sur-	0.4	72	<pre>\$133- 108</pre>		Miss Hollins
rey)	84	12	(198-) ∫138- ¹		Mr. G. E. S. Fryer Mrs. W. Butt
1876-Sandown Park	63	53	<i>181-</i>	773	Mr. H. H. Palairet
1877—Doncaster	44	54	{126- }163-	$\frac{676}{703}$	Mrs. W. Butt Mr. W. Rimmington
1878—Turnbridge		01			Mrs. Marshall
Wells	62	56	{132- {202-		Mr. H. H. Palairet
1879—Cheltenham	83	61	{130- }187-		Mrs. Marshall Mr. R. Walters (g)
	, ,	F 17	<pre>\$133- 10²</pre>	593	Mrs. Horniblow (h)
1880—Shrewsbury	69	57	{195- ∶ ∫139- ′		Mr. H. H. Palairet Miss Legh
1881—Sutton Coldfield	58	56	191- ∶	849	Mr. H. H. Palairet
1882—Leamington	63	55	${ 134 - \ 195 - }$	$\frac{750}{885}$	Mrs. Piers Legh Mr. H. H. Palariet
1883—Cheltenham	67	64			Miss Legh Mr. C. J. Longman
1000-Cuentennam	01		∫135-	701	Mrs. P. Legh
1884—Windsor	57	50	208-		Mr. C. E. Nesham (i)
1885—Great Malvern	64	51	{135- (211-	917	Mrs. P. Legh Mr. C. E. Nesham
1886—Bath	95	65	$\begin{cases} 136-\\ 202-1 \end{cases}$	$\begin{array}{c} 726 \\ 022 \end{array}$	Miss Legh Mr. C. E. Nesham
2000 1400 110000000		-			



D. F. McGOWAN, Washington, D.C. N. A. A. Champion, 1896.

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY.

D	Ladies.	Gentle-	Hits. Scores.
Date.	Ladies.	men,	
1887—Cheltenham .	., 50	56	{141- 773 Miss Legh {199- 849 Major C. H. Fisher
1888—York	43	54	{136- 732 Miss Legh {172- 820 Mr. C. E. Nesham
1889—Oxford	56	52	128- 690 Miss Legh 198- 832 Mr. Gregson (k)
1890—Southampton	38	44	{138- 798 Miss Legh {207- 921 Mr. C. E. Nesham
1891—Worcester	50	39	{138- 798 Miss Legh {188- 818 Mr. F. L. Govett
1892—Eastbourne	47	31	\$140- 804 Miss Legh 202- 850 Mr. G. E. S. Fryer
1893—York (Jubilee). 87	66	{139-779 Mrs. C. Bowly {172-656 Mr. Gregson (l)
1894—Cheltenham .	71	53	{133- 823 Mrs. C. Bowly {185: 787 Mr. Eyre W. Hussey
1895—Hurlingham .	63	43	138- 790 Miss Legh 184- 872 Mr. G. E. S. F'ryer
1896—Bournemouth	44	45	{123-559 Miss B. Oakeley (m) {187-815 Mr. G. E. S. Fryer
1897—Great Malver	n. 79	53	{131-711 Mrs. C. Bowly {173, 719 Mr. G. E. S. Fryer
1898—Oxford	68	64	(143-825 Miss Legh 190-868 Mr. C. J. Perry Keene
1899—Brighton	59	40	{137-767 Miss Legh {184-848 Mr. Eyre W. Hussey
1900—Edgbasten	68	55	{132- 658 Miss Legh {190- 804 Mr. R. Brooks King
1901—Cheltenham .	80	50	{123- 645 Mrs. C. Bowly (n) {158- 758 Mr. Eyre W. Hussey
1902Clifton	86	87	(137-813 Miss Legh (181-767 Mr. R. Brooks King
1903—Edinburgh	61	40	{142- 802 Miss Legh {189- 767 Mr. R. Brooks King (0)
1904—Great Malver	n 84	55	∫143- 841 Miss Legh (202- 814 Mr. J. Penrose
1905—Southampton.	70	50	{141- 807 Miss Legh {184- 838 Mr: J. H. Bridges

(a) Single York round; on all future occasions the double round was shot.

(b) Ladies shot 96 arrows at 60 yards.

(c) Ladics shot 144 arrows at 60 yards.

(d) Championship decided by score; in all subsequent years, except 1876, by points. Ladies shot 72 arrows at 60 yards and 72 arrows at 50 yards.

(e) Ladies shot double national round, also on all subsequent occasions except 1850, when they shot 72 arrows at 60 yards and 36 arrows at 50 yards.

(f) Mrs. Horniblow and Mrs. Kinahan each had three points and



GEORGE P. BRYANT, Boston, Mass. N. A. A. and Olympic Champion, 1904, N. A. A. Champion, 1905, Mr. Rimmington and Major Fisher each had four. In both cases the championship was decided by score.

(g) Mr. Rimmington made the highest score (799), but the championship was won by Mr. R. Watters on a majority of points.

(h) Mrs. Legh made the highest score (600), but Mrs. Horniblow won the championship on a majority of points.

(i) Major Fisher made the highest score (941), but Mr. Nesham won the championship on points.

 $(k)\,$ Mr. Perry Keene made the highest score (859), but Mr. Gregson won the championship on a majority of points.

 $(l)~{\rm Mr.}$ Perry Keene made the highest score (719), but Mr. Gregson won the championship on a majority of points.

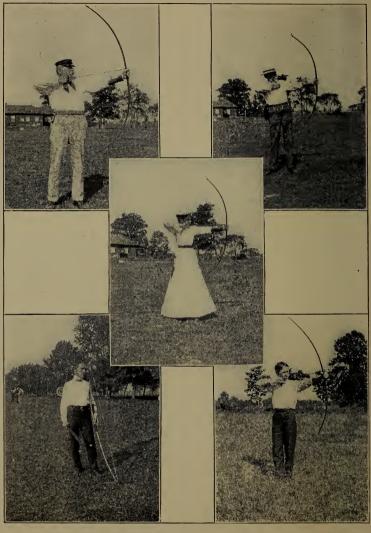
(m) Miss B. M. Legh made the highest score (587), but Miss Bagnall Oakeley won the championship on a majority of points.

(n) Tie with Miss II. Schofield in points, four each, and decided by score.

(o) Mr. G. Sharpe made the highest score (769), but the championship was won by Mr. R. Brooks King on majority of points.

We find no records of archery as a pastime in the United States till subsequent to the close of the war of 1812, but it is known that a decided interest was shown in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Many clubs existed, but only one, The United Bowmen of Philadelphia, has left a permanent record. This club was organized in 1828, and held its last meeting in 1859. It published a Manual of its own, based on Thomas Waring's Treatise on Archery. It spent several hundred dollars in the purchase of a fine silver trophy to be shot for by the members, and the many medals which hang about the margin of the old silver vase show how often its possession was contested. In 1888 the surviving members, of the society met for the last time and deposited their treasured trophy with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

In 1877 and 1878, a series of magazine articles by Mr. Maurice Thompson, published under the title of "The Witchery of Archery," fascinated those who were alert for some more active game than croquet, which had for some years held the foremost place as a lawn game, and archery quickly became a popular pastime. At Crawfordsville, Indiana, January 23, 1879, a national organization of archery clubs was formed. The first annual target meeting was held at Chicago, Illinois, in August 1879, since which date an unbroken series of tournaments has been held.



COL. ROBERT WILLIAMS, JR. Washington, D. C. N. A. A. Champion, 1883-85, 1902.

S, JR. WILL H. THOMPSON, Seattle, Wash. , 1902. N. A. A. Champion, 1879-84-88, 1901. MRS. M. C. HOWELL,

Cincinnati, Ohio. N. A. A. Champion, 1883-5-6-90-1-2-3-5-6-8-9, 1900-2-3-4-5. Olympic Champion, 1904.

A. R. CLARK, Washington, D. C. N. A. A. Champion, 1900. E. H. WESTON, Chicago. Owing to the great distance between the several centres of archery interest it has been impossible to hold these gatherings at one central place, so the association has moved its tournaments back and forth between the East and West, thus keeping alive the interest of its widely dispersed membership.

The rules of the American National Association, the rounds shot, and the style of archery practice closely approximate what is current in Great Britain. Membership in the association is now upon an individual instead of a club basis.

Several minor associations have been formed as feeders for the National. The more important of these were the Western (Mississippi Valley Archers), Ohio State, Pacific, and Eastern associations. Of these only the Eastern and Ohio organizations continue to hold annual target meetings.

The location and attendance at the various tournaments of the National Association is shown by the accompanying table—

Annual Target Meetings of the National Association have been held at the following dates and places, the actual contestants numbering:

	Ladies.	Gentlemen.
1879-Chicago, Ill.	. 20	69
1880—Buffalo, N. Y.	. 11	35
1881—Brooklyn, N. Y. 1882—Chicago, Ill.	. 19	57
1882—Chicago, Ill	. 13	31
1885-Cincinnati, Unio	. 24	42
1884—Pullman, Ill	. 1	15
1885—Eaton, Ohio	. 17	22
1886—Chautanona N V	19	11
1887—Washington, D. C.	18	28
1888—Dayton, Ohio	. 21	35
1889—Dayton, Ohio	. 24	27
1890—Norwood, Ohio	. 15	23
1891—Natural Bridge, Va.	. 12	16
1892—Fortress Monroe, Va. 1893—Dayton, Ohio 1894—Washington, D. C. 1895—Dayton, Ohio 1896—White Sulphur Springs, Va.	. 5	18
1893—Dayton, Ohio	. 8	24
1894—Washington, D. C	. 7	11
1895—Dayton, Ohio	. 4	20
1896—White Sulphur Springs, Va	. 5	6
1897—wasnington, D. C	. 5	6
1898—Wyoming, Ohio	. 6	13
1899—Norwood, Ohio	. 6	10
1900-Cincinnati, Ohio	. <u>6</u>	13
1901—Cincinnati, Ohio	. 7	14
1902-Mountain Lake Park, Md	. 5	13
1903-Niagara Falls, N. Y	. 6	15
1904—St. Louis, Mo	. <u>6</u>	22
1905—Chicago, Ill	• 7	34



H. RICHARDSON, Boston A. C.

ARDSON, A. C. Dr. E. B. WESTON, Chicago. President National Archery Ass'n. A GROUP AT THE N. A. A. MEETING

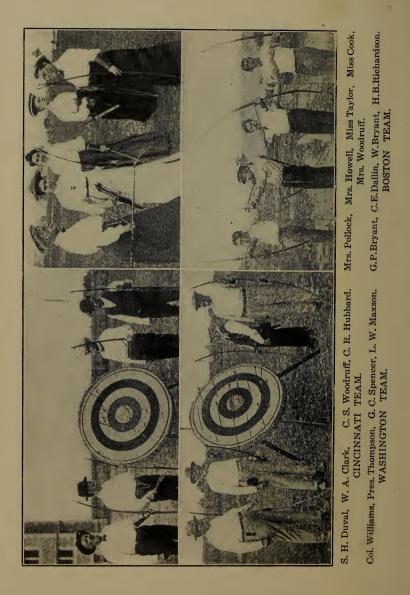
AT NIAGARA FALLS, 1903.

L. W. MAXSON, Washington, D. C. N. A. A. Champion, 1889-90-91-92-93-94-98. WALLACE BRYANT, Boston, Mass. N. A. A. Champion, 1903, The last few meetings of the National Association indicate a decided increase of interest in archery. The Olympian Games Archery Contest at St. Louis, Sept. 19, 22, 1904, held under the auspices of the Association, was well attended, several of those who competed at Chicago in 1879 being present, and brought out the strongest field of archers that had graced a National meeting in many years. The contests were very close, that for the championship (York Round) between Messrs. Bryant, Williams and Thompson being settled by the last arrow shot. The three scores: Mr. G. P. Bryant, 192 hits — 820 score; Col. R. Williams, 191 hits — 819 score, and Mr. Will H. Thompson, 190 hits — 816 score, all led the winning record at the British National Association for the year.

The records of the Joint National and Olympian tournament follow:

		yds.		yds.		yds.	Tota	
		Score	Hits			Score	Hits	S're
G. P. Bryant,	-32	132	31	113		.114	85	359
Boston, Mass	. 47	149	36	180	24	132	107	461
Totals	$\overline{79}$	281	$\overline{67}$	293	$\overline{46}$	246	$1\overline{92}$	820
R. Williams,	32	112	37	175	19	95	88	382
Washington, D. C			36	170	$\overline{21}$	105	103	437
Totals	78	274	73	345	40	200	191	819
							·	
	30	128	35	$135 \\ 125$	24	$116 \\ 100$	89	379
Seattle, Wash.	40	136	37	179	24	122	101	437
Totals	. 70	264	$\overline{72}$	318	48	238	$1\overline{90}$	816
W. Bryant,	-32	134	28	94	19	99	79	327
Boston, Mass	23	101	$\tilde{26}$	$1\tilde{3}\tilde{0}$	$\tilde{16}$	6ŏ	$\dot{65}$	291
Totals	55	235	54	224	35	159	144	618
Ben Keys,	14	40	13	$_{-51}^{-51}$	18	80	45	171
Chicago, Ill	. 31	111	37	159	19	91	87	361
Totals	. 45	151	$\overline{50}$	210	37	171	$\overline{132}$	532
E. Frentz,	19	$65 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ $	24	102	17	.91	60	-258
Boston, Mass	27	7 9	23	85	20	106	70	270
Totals	46	144	$\overline{47}$	187	37	197	$1\overline{30}$	528

DOUBLE YORK ROUND.

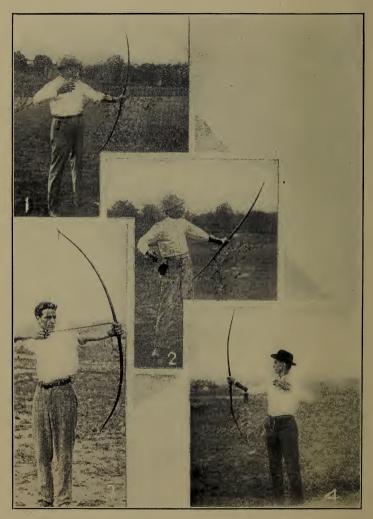


	100 Hits	yds. Score	$\frac{80}{\mathrm{Hits}}$	yds. Score	60 Hits	yds. Score	Tot Hits	tals S're
Homer S. Taylor, Chicago, Ill	15	$\frac{49}{78}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25\\ 25\end{array}$	$93\\105$	$\frac{21}{20}$	$99\\82$	$\begin{array}{c} 61\\ 69\end{array}$	$\frac{241}{265}$
Totals	39	127	$\overline{50}$	198	$\overline{40}$	181	130	506
C. S. Woodruff, Cincinnati, Ohio	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 17 \end{array}$	$\frac{58}{37}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 19 \\ 28 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 77\\124 \end{array}$	$\frac{22}{21}$	$\begin{array}{c} 118 \\ 73 \end{array}$	$57 \\ 66$	$\begin{array}{c} 253 \\ 234 \end{array}$
Totals	33	95	47	201	43	191	123	487
Harry Richardson Boston, Mass		$ \begin{array}{c} 51 \\ 37 \end{array} $	$\frac{22}{25}$	$\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ 115 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18\\18\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 78 \\ 68 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 63\\ 56\\\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 219 \\ 220 \end{array}$
Totals	26	88	47	205	36	146	119	439
D. F. McGowan, Washington, D. C	$\begin{array}{c} 17\\ 16\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 63 \\ 48 \end{array}$	$^{23}_{17}$	$\begin{array}{c} 111 \\ 61 \end{array}$	$13 \\ 9$	$\begin{array}{c} 65\\ 35\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 53 \\ 42 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 239 \\ 144 \end{array}$
Totals	33	111	40	172	22	100	95	383
T. F. Scott, Cincinnati, Ohio	$\begin{array}{c} 15\\ 18\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41 \\ 60 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16\\21\end{array}$	$\frac{58}{79}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 14 \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 71 \\ 66 \end{array}$	$\frac{36}{53}$	$\frac{170}{205}$
Totals	33	101	37	137	29	137	89	375
C. Dallen, Boston, Mass	$\begin{array}{c} 18\\20 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 52 \\ 90 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18\\ 26\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 54 \\ 96 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18\\19\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 60 \\ 53 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 54 \\ 65 \end{array}$	$\frac{116}{239}$
Totals	38	142	44	150	37	113	119	355
L. W. Maxson, Washington, D. C,	$\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 13 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 80\\ 53\end{array}$	$20 \\ 15 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 76 \\ 39 \\ \hline \end{array}$	17 17	$\frac{55}{79}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46 \\ 45 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 170 \\ 171 \end{array}$
Totals	33	135	35	115	34	134	91	341
E. J. Taylor, Cincinnati, Ohio	10	$\frac{32}{24}$	23. 22	$\begin{array}{c} 71 \\ 74 \end{array}$	$ \frac{21}{12} $	$\begin{array}{c} 77\\50\end{array}$	$ \frac{54}{40} $	$\begin{array}{c} 180 \\ 148 \end{array}$
Totals	16	$\overline{56}$	$\overline{45}$	145	33	127	$\overline{94}$	328
E. B. Weston, Chicago, Ill.		$\frac{30}{36}$	$11 \\ 12$	$\begin{array}{c} 41 \\ 40 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14\\17\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 52 \\ 69 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 33\\ 43\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 123 \\ 145 \end{array}$
Totals	. 22	66	$\overline{23}$	81	$\overline{31}$	121	$\overline{76}$	268
E. I. Bruce, Chicago, Ill	. 6	$\frac{17}{28}$	$\frac{8}{25}$	$\begin{array}{c} 36\\91 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11\\7\end{array}$	$\frac{29}{37}$	$\frac{24}{38}$	$\begin{array}{c} 82 \\ 156 \end{array}$
Totals	11	-45	33	127	18	66	$\overline{52}$	238

Championship won by G. P. Bryant, 7 points R. Williams, 2 points; Will H. Thompson, 1 point. Total, 10 points.

Olympic 1ange medals—100 yds., Col. R. Williams; 80 yds., Will H. Thompson; 60 yds., E. Frentz.

National Association range medals—100 yds., Col. R. Williams; 80 yds., Will H. Thompson.

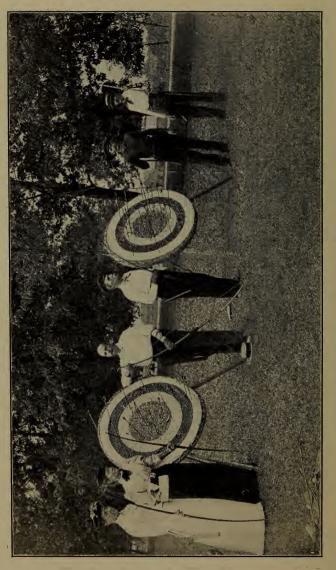


1, Col. Williama; 2, Pres. Thompson; 3, G. P. Bryant; 4, W. A. Clark. SNAPSHOTS TAKEN AT OLYMPIC TOURNAMENT, ST. LOUIS, 1904,

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DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND.

	60 Hits	yds. Score	50 y Hits		40 Hits		Tota Hits	ıls S're
G. P. Bryant	$\frac{29}{27}$	$\begin{array}{c} 127\\ 143 \end{array}$	30 30	$\begin{array}{c}172\\194\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30\\ 30\\ \end{array}$	$\frac{194}{218}$	89 87	$\begin{array}{c} 493 \\ 555 \end{array}$
Totals	$\overline{56}$	270	$\overline{60}$	366	$\overline{60}$	412	$1\overline{76}$	1048
R. Williams	$\frac{26}{26}$	$\begin{array}{c} 152 \\ 124 \end{array}$	$\frac{30}{27}$	$\begin{array}{c} 176 \\ 135 \end{array}$	$\frac{30}{30}$	$\begin{array}{c} 204 \\ 200 \end{array}$	$\frac{86}{83}$	$\begin{array}{c} 532 \\ 459 \end{array}$
Totals	$\overline{52}$	276	$\overline{57}$	311	$\overline{60}$	404	169	991
Will H. Thompson	$\frac{26}{25}$	$\begin{array}{c} 122 \\ 139 \end{array}$	$\frac{28}{28}$	$\begin{array}{c} 140 \\ 150 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30\\ 30 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 204 \\ 194 \end{array}$	$\frac{84}{83}$	$\begin{array}{c} 466 \\ 483 \end{array}$
Totals	$\overline{51}$	261	$\overline{56}$	290	60	398	$1\overline{67}$	949
C. S. Woodruff	$\frac{21}{29}$	$\begin{array}{c} 87\\131\end{array}$	$\frac{28}{29}$	$\begin{array}{c} 140 \\ 145 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30\\ 30\end{array}$	$\frac{196}{208}$	$\begin{array}{c} 79 \\ 88 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 423 \\ 484 \end{array}$
Totals	$\overline{50}$	218	$\overline{57}$	285	60	404	$1\overline{67}$	907
W. A. Clark	$\frac{28}{22}$	$\begin{array}{c} 130 \\ 112 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29\\ 26 \end{array}$	$\frac{153}{120}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30\\29 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 182 \\ 183 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 87\\77\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 465 \\ 415 \end{array}$
Totals	$\overline{50}$	242	$\overline{55}$	273	$\overline{59}$	365	$1\overline{64}$	880
Ben. Keys	$\frac{24}{25}$	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \\ 131 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 26 \\ 25 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 148 \\ 115 \end{array}$	$29 \\ 29$	$157 \\ 187$	$\begin{array}{c} 79 \\ 79 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 407\\ 433 \end{array}$
Totals	$\overline{49}$	233	$\overline{51}$	263	$\overline{58}$	344	158	840
Wallace Bryant	$\frac{24}{22}$	$\begin{array}{c} 114\\ 98 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30\\24 \end{array}$	$\frac{160}{112}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30\\ 30\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 164 \\ 170 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 34 \\ 76 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 438\\ 380 \end{array}$
Totals	46	212	54	272	60	334	160	818
Cyrus Dallen	$\frac{25}{18}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 111 \\ 92 \end{array} $	$\frac{28}{27}$	$\begin{array}{c}158\\131\end{array}$	$ \frac{28}{30} $	$\begin{array}{c} 152 \\ 172 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 421 \\ 395 \end{array}$
Totals	43	203	55	289	$\overline{58}$	324	156	816
H. Richardson	$\frac{24}{22}$	$\begin{array}{c} 144 \\ 102 \end{array}$	$\frac{30}{29}$	$\begin{array}{c} 144 \\ 141 \end{array}$	$\frac{29}{29}$	$\begin{array}{c} 137 \\ 145 \end{array}$	83 80	$\begin{array}{c} 425\\ 388\end{array}$
Totals	46	246	59	285	58	282	$1\overline{63}$	813
Homer S. Taylor	$\frac{28}{21}$	104 81	$ 28 \\ 24 $	$\begin{array}{c} 134\\ 130 \end{array}$	29 29	$\begin{array}{c} 167 \\ 195 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 85\\74\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 405 \\ 406 \end{array}$
Totals	49	185	$\overline{52}$	264	$\overline{58}$	362	$1\overline{59}$	811
C. R. Hubbard	$\frac{23}{23}$	$97 \\ 89$	$-\frac{23}{25}$	$\begin{array}{c} 117 \\ 125 \end{array}$	$\frac{29}{28}$	$\begin{array}{c} 177\\174 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 75 \\ 76 \end{array}$	$\frac{391}{388}$
Totals	46	186	48	242	$\overline{57}$	351	151	779

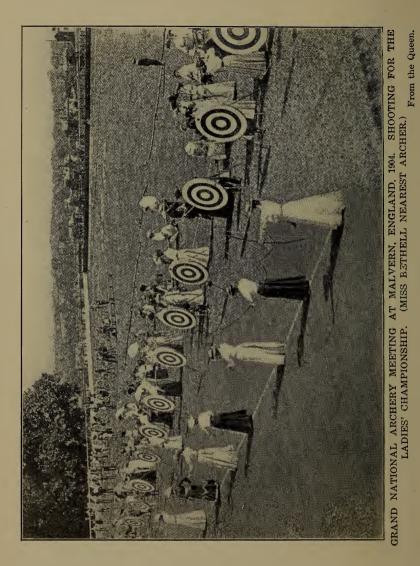


POTOMAC ARCHERY RANGE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

		yds Score		yds. s Score	40 Hits	yds. Score	Tot: Hits	als S're
L. W. Maxson		93 95	$\frac{28}{28}$	$\begin{array}{c}146\\126\end{array}$	$\frac{30}{29}$	$174 \\ 143$	79 78	$\begin{array}{c} 413\\ 364 \end{array}$
Totals	42	188	$\overline{56}$	272	$\overline{59}$	317	$1\overline{57}$	777
G. C. Spencer	$rac{23}{24}$	$\begin{array}{c} 93 \\ 128 \end{array}$	$\frac{26}{27}$	$\begin{array}{c} 106 \\ 135 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 27 \\ 26 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 103 \\ 136 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 76 \\ 77 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 302 \\ 399 \end{array}$
Totals	47	221	$\overline{53}$	241	$\overline{53}$	239	$1\overline{53}$	701
S. H. Duvall	$\frac{16}{24}$	$\begin{array}{c} 82 \\ 76 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 19 \\ 24 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 103 \\ 116 \end{array}$	$\frac{28}{30}$	$\begin{array}{c} 146 \\ 176 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 63 \\ 78 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 331\\ 368 \end{array}$
Totals	$\overline{40}$	158	$\overline{43}$	219	58	322	$1\overline{41}$	699
E. Frentz	$\begin{array}{c} 19\\12\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 73 \\ 44 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23\\ 27\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 129 \\ 111 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28 \\ 26 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 156 \\ 152 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 70 \\ 65 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 358\\ 307 \end{array}$
Totals	$\overline{31}$	117	$\overline{50}$	240	$\overline{54}$	308	$1\overline{35}$	665
A. B. Casselman	$\begin{array}{c} 18\\18\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 62 \\ 70 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 26 \\ 19 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 134\\ 93 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 27 \\ 28 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 137 \\ 132 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 71 \\ 65 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 333\\ 295 \end{array}$
Totals	$\overline{36}$	132	$\overline{45}$	227	$\overline{55}$	269	$1\overline{36}$	628
T. F. Scott	$\begin{array}{c} 18\\18\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 74 \\ 52 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ 26 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 76 \\ 116 \end{array}$	$\frac{24}{26}$	$\begin{array}{c} 126 \\ 118 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 60 \\ 70 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 276 \\ 286 \end{array}$
Totals	$\overline{36}$	126	$\overline{44}$	192	$\overline{50}$	244	$1\overline{30}$	562
R. E. Taylor	$\frac{13}{20}$	$\begin{array}{c} 49\\ 80 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 19\\24 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 97 \\ 110 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23\\22 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 87\\110\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 55\\ 66\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 233\\ 300 \end{array}$
Totals	33	129	$\overline{43}$	207	45	197	$1\overline{21}$	533
E. I. Bruce	$\begin{array}{c} 11\\ 11 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 63\\ 37\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18\\17\end{array}$	$\frac{84}{75}$	$\frac{28}{27}$	$\begin{array}{c} 130\\127\end{array}$	$57 \\ 55$	$\begin{array}{c} 277\\ 239 \end{array}$
Totals	$\overline{22}$	100	$\overline{35}$	159	55	257	112	516
E. H. Weston	$\begin{array}{c} 19\\11\end{array}$	85 61	$\begin{array}{c} 19\\17\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 79 \\ 65 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 20\\ 26\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 90 \\ 128 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 58 \\ 54 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 254 \\ 254 \end{array}$
Totals	$\overline{30}$	146	$\overline{36}$	144	46	218	$1\overline{12}$	508
E B. Weston	$ \frac{14}{12} $	$52 \\ 56$	$ \frac{19}{15} $	$\begin{array}{c} 71 \\ 61 \end{array}$	$\frac{24}{22}$	$\begin{array}{c}132\\78\end{array}$	$ \frac{57}{49} $	$\begin{array}{c} 255 \\ 195 \end{array}$
Totals	26	108	34	132	46	210	106	450
W. G. Valentine	$\frac{6}{3}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 13 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 14 \\ $		$\frac{22}{25}$	$\frac{84}{117}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41 \\ 42 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 153 \\ 192 \end{array}$
Totals	9	27 D. Davis	27	117 2 5 mair	47	201	83	345

Championship won by G. P. Bryant, 83-5 points.

Olympic range medals; also National Association-60 yds., Harry Richardson; 50 yds., Cyrus Dallm; 40 yds., C. S. Woodruff.



TEAM CONTEST.

96 8	arrows	at 60 yarus.	
Potomac Archers, Washi	ngton,	Boston A. C.: Hits	
D. C. : Hits	\mathbf{Score}	Phil Bryant 85	$\frac{443}{296}$
Will H. Thompson. 83	413	Wallace Bryant 68 C. Dallin 65	$\frac{296}{267}$
Col. R. Williams 82 L. W. Maxson 71	$\frac{386}{283}$	H. Richardson 64	$\tilde{2}\check{6}\dot{2}$
G. C. Spencer \dots 64	$\frac{263}{262}$	Totals	$\overline{1268}$
	1944	10tais202	1200
Totals	1344		
Cincinnați A. C.: Hits	Score	Chicago A. C.: Hits	Score
C. S. Woodruff 85	429	Ben Keys 71	345
W. A. Clark 79	317	H. S. Taylor 71	321
C. R. Hubbard 71	315	Dr. E. B. Weston. 45	139
S. H. Duvall 68	280	E. I. Bruce 37	137
Totals	1341	Totals	942
(1) I II I II		A T NT A A Defense	

Championship won by Potomac Archers, N. A. A. Potomac medal won by George P. Bryant.

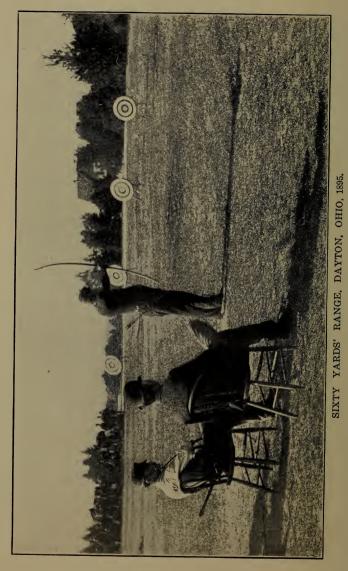
Flight championship won by L. W. Maxson. Distance, 259 yards.

DOUBLE NATIONAL ROUND.

		yds.		yds. Score	Tot Hits	als S're
Mrs. M. C. Howell		Scor 211 206	$\begin{array}{c} 22\\ 21 \end{array}$	104 99	67 63	8 re 315 305
Totals	87	417	43	203	$1\overline{30}$	620
Mrs. H. Pollock	$\begin{array}{c} 37\\31 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 161 \\ 111 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 19 \\ 16 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 89 \\ 58 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 56 \\ 47 \end{array}$	$250 \\ 169$
Totals	$\overline{68}$	272	35	147	$1\overline{03}$	419
Miss E. C. Cook	$\frac{33}{27}$	$\begin{array}{c} 125 \\ 105 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21\\22 \end{array}$	99 90	$54 \\ 49$	$\begin{array}{c} 224 \\ 195 \end{array}$
Totals	$\overline{60}$	230	$\overline{43}$	189	$1\overline{03}$	419
Mrs. C. S. Woodruff	$\frac{8}{21}$	$\begin{array}{c} 26 \\ 75 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 17 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 68 \\ 65 \end{array}$	$\frac{28}{38}$	$\begin{array}{c} 94 \\ 140 \end{array}$
Totals	$\overline{29}$	101	37	133	$\overline{66}$	234
Miss Mabel Taylor	$\begin{array}{c} 10\\14 \end{array}$	$\frac{38}{56}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 9 \end{array}$	$\frac{37}{29}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23\\ 23 \end{array}$	$75 \\ 85$
Totals	$\overline{24}$	94	22	66	$\overline{46}$	160
Miss Leonie Taylor	$\frac{13}{8}$	$\begin{array}{c} 59 \\ 26 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 34\\ 40\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 18 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 93 \\ 66 \end{array}$
Totals	$\overline{21}$	85	18	74	$\overline{39}$	159
Championship won by Mrs. M. C	. Ho	well,	7½ po	ints ;	Miss	E. C.

Cooke, 1/2 point. Total, 8 points.

Olympic and National Association range medals—60 yds., Mrs. II. Pollock; 50 yds., Miss E. C. Cooke.



		yds.		yds.	30	yds.	Tota	als
	Hits	Score	Hits	Score	Hits	Score	Hits	S're
Mrs. M. C. Howell	23	125	24	136	24	174	71	435
	22	120	24	138	24	174	$\overline{70}$	432
Totals	$\overline{45}$	245	48	274	48	348	141	867
Miss E. Cooke	17	77	22	94	24	146	63	317
	17	73	22	108	24	132	63	313
Totals	34	150	44	202	48	278	126	630
Mrs. H. Pollock	19	79	19	95	23	131	61	305
	18	62	21	109	24	154	63	325
Totals	37	141	40	204	47	285	124	630
Mrs. C. S. Woodruff		47	18	74	23	135	54	256
	14	54	21	91	24	146	59	291
Totals	27	101	39	165	47	281	113	547
Miss Mabel Taylor	$\frac{9}{5}$	27	11	45	22	98	42	$170 \\ -70$
	5		4	12	8	38	17	73
Totals	14	50	15	57	30	136	59	243
Miss L. Taylor	3	15	13	59	14	46	30	120
	2	4	4	14	17	91	23	109
Totals	5	19	17	73	31	137	53	229

DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND.

Championship won by Mrs. M. C. Howell, $9\,\frac{1}{2}$ points; Miss E. C. Cooke, $\frac{1}{2}$ point. Total, 10 points.

Olympic range medals—50 yds., Mrs. C. S. Woodruff; 40 yds., Miss Leonie Taylor; 30 yds., Miss Mabel Taylor.

National Association range medals—40 yds., Mrs. C. S. Woodruff; 30 yds., Miss L. Taylor.

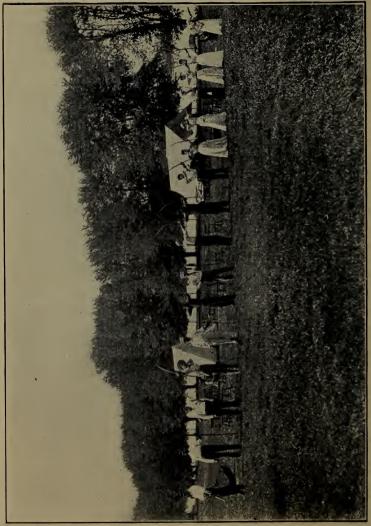
TEAM CONTEST.

96 arrows at 50 yds.

Cincinnati A. C. (no competitor) :		Score
Mrs. M. C. Howell	91	459
Mrs. H. Pollock	71	301
Mrs. C. S. Woodruff	62	254
Miss L. Taylor	36	130
Totals	260	1,144

Olympic medal to team and individual medals to the several members.

Flight championship-Miss M. Taylor, 219 yds.



The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the National Association was held on the campus at Washington Park, Chicago, Ill., August 15, 16 and 17, 1905. Cloudy weather on the first two days and a high wind across the range rendered high scoring at the longer distances impossible. The increased attendance showed that interest in archery had grown during the year since the Olympian games. The leading records follow:

DOUBLE YORK ROUND.

	100	yds.	80	yds.	60	yds.	Totals	
		Score		Score		Score		S're
G. P. Bryant	72	274	59	259	41	183	172	716
H. S. Taylor		$\bar{2}2\bar{7}$	$\tilde{62}$	$\bar{284}$	$\hat{4}\hat{4}$	198	$\overline{1}\overline{6}\overline{1}$	$\tilde{709}$
Will H. Thompson	58	242	67	265	42	188	167	695
W. Bryant	42	154	64	252	40	170	146	576
Col. R. Williams	39	155	54	248	36	160	129	563
Ben. Keys	34	140	54	224	42	178	130	542
A. R. Clark	42	146	49	197	37	183	128	526
L. W. Maxson	34	122	43	171	43	217	120	510
C. S. Woodruff	30	100	49	197	34	168	113	465
Lr. W. C. Williams		165	41	181	32	136	116	482
H. Richardson	55	213	36	132	34	108	125	453
W. G. Valentine		110	29	123	38	174	93	407
C. C. Beach		77	41	149	42	180	106	406
T. F. Scott	23	79	36	124	31	129	90	332
A. B. Casselman		105	21	79	27	117	71	301
E. I. Bruce		93	34	118	21	81	78	292
T. Hussey		61	25	101	22	86	64	248
Dr. E. B. Weston		80	17	63	18	76	55	219
Dr. A. M. Phillips		35	$\frac{24}{24}$	74	27	99	62	208
A. E. Spink	9	29	20	74	25	103	54	206
Ohennenienskin men hu	31	a n	Dave	ant C	mainta		O To	Trlon

Championship won by Mr. G. P. Bryant, 6 points; H. S. Taylor, 2 points; Will H. Thompson, 1 point; L. W. Maxson, 1 point.

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND.

		yds.		yds.		yds.		
	Hits	Score	Hits	Score	Hits	Score	Hits	S're
C. C. Beach	.56	280	58	354	60	372	174	1006
W. H. Thompson	52	262	59	339	59	367	170	968
H. S. Taylor		268	60	338	58	360	170	966
G. P. Bryant		265	57	325	60	376	164	966
C. S. Woodruff		252	57	329	60	348	171	933
A. R. Clark	49	227	55	287	59	347	163	861
W. Bryant		173	55	317	56	320	150	810
W. G. Valentine		231	54	254	58	294	161	779
W. A. Clark	42	188	52 -	276	59	297 -	153	761
Col. R. Williams	43	171	• 56 -	244	56	336	155	751
L. W. Maxson	40	158	56	256	57	337 -	153	751
Ben. Keys	36	166	47	215	58	340	141	721
C. R. Hubbard		128	56	228	59	317	145	673
T. F. Scott	-38 -	154	<u>48</u>	212	59	303 -	145	669
Dr. W. C. Williams	36	172	43	183	58	308	137	663



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	60 3	zds.	50 y	zds.	40 y	vds.	Tota	als
	Hits	Score	Hits	Score	Hits	Score	Hits	S're
D. F. McGowan	35	151	53	231	58	276	146	658
G. F. Henry	37	175	41	187	52	284	130	646
K. Y. Taylor	43	167	-47	199	52	268	142	634
A. B. Casselman		127	49	201	52	278	140	606
T. Hussey	29	129	46	192	54	284	129	605
H. Richardson	-33	129	51	165	51	253	135	547
E. I. Bruce	31	145	39	169	53	225	123	539
Dr. A. M. Phillips	29	117	45	201	47	211	121	529
A. E. Spink		67	53	175	53	275	129	517
F. A. Bruce		102	39	157	49	229	106	488
H. R. Bruce		76	39	129	48	206	105	411
Dr. E. B. Weston		76 -	30	122	45	189	97	387
			-					

Championship won by Mr. C. C. Beach, 71-3 points; G. P. Bryant, 11-3 point; H. S. Taylor, 1 point; C. S. Woodruff, 1-3 point.

DOUBLE NATIONAL ROUND.

										Totals	
						Hits	Score	Hits	Score	Hits	S're
Mrs.	М.	С.	Howell			80	366	44	204	124	570
Mrs.	А.	M.	Phillips			64	244	42	220 -	106	464
Mrs.	F.	E.	Canfield			22	80	22	70	44	150
			C. Howell point.	won th	e cha	mpior	nship,	7 poir	nts; N	Irs A	м.

DOUBLE COLUMBIAN ROUND.

				50	yds.	40	yds.	30	yds.	Totals	
				Hits	Score	Hits	Score	Hits	Score	Hits	S're
Mrs.	M.	C.	Howell	 47	253	47	305	48	352	142	910
Mrs.	Α.	Μ	. Phillips.	 34	162	45	223	48	314	127	699
			Woodruff.			38			283	97	547
			Canfield.			34			252	106	484
Mrs.	E. 1	В.	Weston	 13	47	29	109	41	231	83	387
35			O TT 11								

Mrs. M. C. Howell won the championship, 91-2 points; Mrs. A. M. Phillips, 1-2 point.

The Ladies' team contest, 96 arrows at 50 yards, was won by the Chicago Archery Club, their score being:

Mrs. E. B. Weston Mrs. F. E. Canfield Mrs. G. Bryant	$\frac{56}{48}$	Score 150 210 198
Miss Bruce	$\frac{14}{162}$	$\frac{58}{616}$

Individual scores at the same contest were:

				Hits	Score
			Howell		574
Mrs.	С.	s.	Woodruff	45	165
			~	139	739

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY.

GENTLEMEN'S TEAM CONTEST.

96 arrows at 60 yards.

50 allows at 00 yald		
Chicago Archery Club— H. S. Taylor	Hits 81	Score 403
A. W. Huston	$\bar{7}\bar{6}$	326
Ben. Keys	77	327
W. G. Valentine	75	
	309	1367
Cincinnati Archery Club-		
C. S. Woodruff	74	356
A. R. Clark W. A. Clark	$\frac{81}{72}$	$\frac{355}{324}$
C. R. Hubbard	63	281
	290	1316
Potomac Archers-		
L. W. Maxson	82	424
Will H. Thompson	85	381
Col. R. Williams	76	298
A. B. Casselman	34	132
	277	1235
Boston Archery Club-		
G. P. Bryant	90	440
W. Bryant	77	353
H. Richardson	84	330
	251	1123
Chicago A. C. Second Team-		
A. E. Spink	55	213
E. I. Bruce	$\frac{47}{38}$	$\frac{185}{152}$
H. Bruce F. Bruce	47	$132 \\ 187$
-	187	737
	101	101
Des Moines Archery Club-		
R. Fullerton	$\begin{array}{c} 47 \\ 56 \end{array}$	$\frac{171}{234}$
T. Hussey G. F. Henry	41	137^{234}
Mr. Temple	$\hat{2}\hat{6}$	94
-	170	636
Individual scores at the same contest were		
C. C. Beach	90	424
W. C. Williams	67	$\overline{247}$
D. F. McGowan	57	241

The flight championship was won by Mr. Wallace Bryant. Distance, 240 yards.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

GENTLEMEN.

DOUBLE YORK ROUND (CHAMPIONSHIP).

DOODIN 1						/ •		
	100^{-1}	yds.	80	yds.	60 -	yds.	Tota	ls
		Score		Score		Score		S're
1879-W. H. Thompson	70	236	63	233	39	155	172	624
1880-L.L.Peddinghaus	55	$\overline{2}21$	56	$\bar{2}\bar{7}4$	41	$\bar{2}11$	$\overline{1}\overline{5}\overline{2}$	708
	67	$\bar{2}\bar{6}\bar{1}$	64	$.\bar{2}6\bar{2}$	$4\overline{2}$	$\bar{2}\bar{4}\bar{0}$	173	763
	55	151	$6\overline{7}$	275	$\overline{46}$	$\tilde{2}\tilde{5}\tilde{2}$	$\overline{168}$	678a
	76	300	79	371	44	$\tilde{2}\tilde{3}\tilde{6}$	199	907
		237	68	314	$\frac{1}{43}$	$\bar{2}09$	174	760
	91	357	78	360	46	$\tilde{2}78$	$\frac{1}{215}$	99 5
1886—W. A. Clark	43	195	$\frac{10}{72}$	298	$\frac{10}{43}$	$\tilde{2}25$	158	718
1887 - W. A. Clark	42	$134 \\ 134$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{238}{244}$	43	$\tilde{2}\tilde{0}1$	149	579
1888—W. H. Thompson		244	71^{-04}	309	38	180	$175 \\ 175$	7335
	66	220	68	308	46	238	180	766
1889—L. W. Maxson	62	$\frac{220}{252}$		$\frac{308}{231}$	$\frac{40}{45}$	$\frac{230}{235}$	166	718
1890—L. W. Maxsen			59					719^{118}
1891—L. W. Maxson	53	197	66	304	44	218	$163 \\ 179$	
1892—L. W. Maxson	58	216	72	310	42	196	172	722
1893-L. W. Maxson	59	241	60	220	45	253	164	714
1894-L. W. Maxson	58	202	57	213	38	184	153	599
1895-W. R. Robinson		283	67	241	41	225	169	749
1896-D. F. McGowan	43	161	38	132	37	159	118	462
1897-W. A. Clark	59	221	59	$2 \angle 3$	41	189	159	633
1898-L. W. Maxson	61	241	63	259	35	277	159	677
1899—M. C. Howell	51	185	53	215	34	170	138	590
1900—A. R. Clark	59	213	76	342	45	205	180	758
1901-W. H. Thompson	61	237	57	229	45	215	163	681
1902-R. Williams, Jr.	56	212	56	228	38	172	150	612
1903-W. Bryant	50	212	66	240	41	201	157	653
1904G, P. Bryant	79	281	67	293	46	246	192	820
	72	274	59	259	41	183	172	716

(a) Mr. H. S. Taylor won by points, Mr. D. A. Nash making highest gross score: 167 hits, 713 score.

(b) Mr. Will H. Thompson won by points, Mr. L. W. Maxson making highest score: 171 hits, 739 score.

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND.

		60	yds.	50°	yds.	40	yds.	Tot	als
		Hits	Score	Hits	Score	Hits	Score	Hits	S're
1883—R.	Williams, Jr.	. 56	290	60	392	60	404	176	1086
1884—R.	Williams, Jr.	. 57	301	60	356	59	367	176	1024
	Williams, Jr.		295	60	356	60	404	177	1055
	A. Clark		313	60	388 -	60	396	179	1097
	A. Clark		266	60	342	60	384	174	-992
	W. Maxson		217	56	280	60	404	175	961
	T. Shawan		256	59	315	60	380	171	951
	W. Maxson.		255	59	241	60	400	170	996
	W. Maxson.		244	60	362	60	402	174	1008
1892—L.	W. Maxson.	. 57	287	60	354	60	400	177	1041
1893 - L	W. Maxson.	. 60	324	57	323	58	336	175	-983
	Benckenstein.		240	60	292	59	339	169	871
	W. Maxson		287	59	325	60	402	172	1014
1896-L.	W. Maxson	. 54	272	56	206	60	364	-170	942
1897 - W.	A. Clark	. 48	208	54	284	57	299	159	791
1898—J.	L. Taylor	. 50	246	57	315	58	324	165	885

		yds. Score		ds. Score		ds. Score	Tota Hits	als S're
1899-W. A. Clark	46	234	57	265	56	312	159	811
1900-A. R. Clark	58	312	60	338	59	375	177	1025
1901-C. S. Woodruff.	51	275	48	248	60	330	159	853
1902-R. Williams, Jr.	50	286	55	283	59	361	164	930
1903-R. Williams, Jr	53	251	58	298	59	345	170	878
1904-G. P. Bryant	56	270	60	366	60	412	176	1048
1905—C. C. Beach	56	280	58	354	60	372	174	1006

POTOMAC ROUND.

24 arrows each at 80, 70 and 60 yds.

		Score yds.		Score yds.		Score yds.		
*1887-G. C. Darlington	15	69	26	108	34	184	75	361
1888-W. A. Clark	13	51	12	32	23	119	48	202
1889-M. C. Howell	10	30	14	68	24	120	48	218
1890-L. W. Maxson	16	68.	20	86	23	125	59	279
1891-L. W. Maxson	13	51	23	127	22	114	58	292
†1892-L. W. Maxson	14	62	18	62	22	106	54	230
1893-L. W. Maxson		57	19	91	$\overline{21}$	111	55	259

*-Double Round.

†Tied by M. C. Howell. The tie was shot off with six arrows, Mr. Maxson winning by 13 points.

TEAM CONTESTS (4 A SIDE), AMERICAN ROUND.

	Hits	Score
1879—Wabash Merry Bowmen	302	1508
1880—Marietta, Ohio, Archers	314	1640
1881—College Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio	315	1611
96 arrows at 60 yds.	0.20	
•		
1882—College Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio	309	1435
1883-Highland A. C., Wyoming, Ohio	294	1332
1884—Battle Creek A. C., Battle Creek, Mich	315	1428
1885-Highland A. C., Wyoming, Ohio	327	1509
1886-Highland A. C., Wyoming, Ohio	285	1283
1887—Brooklyn A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y	301	1349
1888—Highland A. C., Wyoming, Ohio	316	1636
1889-Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio	291	1367
1890-Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio	314	1486
1891-Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio	283	1307
1892-Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio	311	1367
1893-Walnut Hills A. C. Cincinnati, Ohio	297	1383
1894-Potomac Archers, Washington D. C. (No other tea	m pre	esent.)
1895-Walrut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio	286	1294
1896—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C	252	1086
1897—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C	297	1335
1898—Highland A. C., Wyoming, Ohio	284	1314
1899-Highland A. C., Wyoming, Ohio	275	1181
1900-Highland A. C., Wvoming, Ohio	306	1334
1901—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C	296	1314
1902—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C	287	1343
1903—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C	284	1242
1904—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C	300	$1\bar{3}\bar{4}\bar{4}$
1905—Chicago A. C., Chicago, Ill		1367
		1221

FLIGHT SHOOTING.

	rarus.
1882-J. Wilkinson, Chicago, Ill	213
1885-W. P. Webb, Eaton, Ohio	234
	210
	226
	233
	266
1890-L. W. Maxson, Washington, D. C	$268\frac{1}{2}$
	290
	213
	$285\frac{1}{2}$
	253
1895-G. Benckenstein, Wyoming, Ohio	247
	250
	240
	247
	224
1900—L. W. Maxson, Washington, D. C	251
	230
	244
	246
1904-L. W. Maxson, Washington, D. C	
1905-W. Bryant, Boston, Mass	240

LADIES' DOUBLE NATIONAL ROUND (CHAMPIONSHIP).

	60	yds.	50	yds.	Tot	als
			Hits	Score	Hits	S're
1881—Mrs. A. H. Gibbs	61	233	36	160	97	393
1882-Mrs. A. H. Gibbs	63	251	38	198	101	449
1883—Mrs. M. C. Howell		413	47	277	132	690
1884—Mrs. H. Hall	46	204	42	212	88	416
1885-Mrs. M. C. Howell		353	46	252	121	605
1886—Mrs. M. C. Howell	82	386	44	238	126	624
1887—Mrs. A. M. Phillips	83	385	48	246	131	631
1888—Mrs. A. M. Phillips	82	424	42	258	124	682
1889-Mrs. A. M. Phillips	89	481	44	232	133	713
1890-Mrs. M. C. Howell	79	353	46	226	125	579
1891-Mrs. M. C. Howell		221	45	243	104	464
1892—Mrs. M. C. Howell		353	48	272	127	625
1893-Mrs. M. C. Howell		380	45	247	129	627
1894—Mrs. A. Kern		343	45	237	112	580
1895—Mrs. M. C. Howell		474	46	282	$\begin{array}{c} 132 \\ 126 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 756 \\ 610 \end{array}$
1896—Mrs. M. C. Howell 1897—Mrs. J. S. Barker	= 0	$\frac{561}{294}$	$45 \\ 42$	$\frac{249}{226}$	112	520
1000 75 75 77 13		428 428	44	$\frac{220}{210}$	$112 \\ 130$	638
1898—Mrs. M. C. Howell 1899—Mrs. M. C. Howell	0.4	426	46	$\frac{210}{242}$	130	668
1900—Mrs. M. C. Howell		387	44	$\tilde{2}\tilde{6}\tilde{8}$	125	665
1901—Mrs. C. S. Woodruff		146	33	145	67	-291
1902—Mrs. M. C. Howell		366	44	238	126	604
1903-Mrs. M. C. Howell		381	48	272	135	653
1904—Mrs. M. C. Howell	87	417	43	203	130	620
1905—Mrs. M. C. Howell	80	366	44	204	124	570

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DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND.

	Hits	Score	Hits	Score	Hits	Score	Hits	S're
	50	yds.	40	yds.	30	yds.	Tota	ıls
1879-Mrs. S. Brown	28	132	36	152	46	264	110	548
1880-Mrs. T. Davis	30	112	37	203	47	283	114	598
1883—Mrs M. C. Howell	46	272	48	316	48	352	142	940
1885-Mrs. M. C. Howell		232	48	276	48	334	142	842
1886-Mrs. M. C. Howell		283	48	284	48	326	143	893
1887—Mrs. A. M. Phillips	46	286	48	318	48	376	142	980
1888—Mrs. A. M. Phillips	45	255	48	300	48	346	141	901
1889-Mrs. A. M. Phillips	47	267	48	320	48	358	143	945
1890-Mrs. M. C. Howell	48	292	48	320	48	354	144	966
1891—Mrs. M. C. Howell	42	224	47	259	48	330	137	813
1892-Mrs. M. C. Howell	44	206	48	282	48	330	140	818
1893—Mrs. M. C. Howell	45	233	48	302	48	344	141	879
1894—Mrs. A. Kern	39	169	- 38	212	47	291	124	666
1895—Mrs. M. C. Howell	45	281	48	332	48	356	141	969
1896-Mrs. M. C. Howell		290	48	316	48	384	144	990
1897-Mrs. J. S. Barker	42	190	45	237	48	320	135	747
1898—Mrs. M. C. Howell	45	247	45	305	48	362	140	914
1899-Mrs. M. C. Howell	45	251	48	292	48	342	141	885
1900-Mrs. M. C. Howell	47	265	47	303	48	340	142	908
1901—Mrs. C.S.Woodruff	37	177	42	198	40	252	119	627
1902-Mrs. M. C. Howell	45	215	48	282	48	352	141	849
1903-Mrs. M. C. Howell	45	233	47	£03	48	276	140	862
1904-Mrs. M. C. Howell	45	245	48	274	48	348	141	867
1905-Mrs. M. C. Howell	47	253	47	305	48	352	142	910

TEAM CONTESTS (4 a side).

72 arrows at 40 yards.	Hits	Score
*1882-College Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio	182	874
1883—Highland Archers, Wyoming, Ohio		1076
	-00	20.0
96 arrows at 50 yards.		
1884—	no	
1885—Highland Archers, Wyoming, Ohio		1321
*1886-Highland Archers, Wyoming, Ohio		751
1887—Robin Hood A. C., Dayton, Ky	-279	1229
1888-Robin Hood A. C., Dayton, Ky		1169
1889—Robin Hood A. C., Dayton, Ky		876
1890Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio		
1891-Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio	-238	1070
1892	no	contest
1893-Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio no other t		
1894—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C no other to	eam j	present
1895—		
1895— 1896—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C	199	833
1895— 1896—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C 1897—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C	$\begin{array}{c}199\\218\end{array}$	833 932
1895— 1896—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C 1897—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C 1898—Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio	$ \begin{array}{r} 199 \\ 218 \\ 231 \end{array} $	$833 \\ 932 \\ 1033$
1895— 1896—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C 1897—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C 1898—Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio no other to 1899—Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio no other to	199 218 231 eam	$833 \\ 932 \\ 1033$
1895— 1896—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C 1897—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C 1898—Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio 1899—Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio no other to 1900—Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio	199 218 231 eam] 216	$833 \\ 932 \\ 1033$
1895— 1896—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C 1897—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C 1898—Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio no other to 1899—Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio no other to	199 218 231 eam] 216	833 932 1033 present
1895— 1896—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C. 1897—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C. 1898—Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio. 1899—Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio. 1900—Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio. 1901—Highland Archers, Wyoming, Ohio. 1902—	199 218 231 eam 1 216 196 no	833 932 1033 present 938 864
1895— 1896—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C 1897—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C 1898—Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio 1899—Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio no other to 1900—Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio 1901—Highland Archers, Wyoming, Ohio 1902— 1903—Cincinnati Archery Association	199 218 231 231 216 196 196 285	833 932 1033 present 938 864 contest 1307
1895— 1896—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C	199 218 231 231 216 196 196 285 260	833 932 1033 present 938 864 contest 1307 1144
1895— 1896—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C 1897—Potomac Archers, Washington, D. C 1898—Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio 1899—Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio no other to 1900—Walnut Hills A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio 1901—Highland Archers, Wyoming, Ohio 1902— 1903—Cincinnati Archery Association	199 218 231 231 216 196 196 285 260	833 932 1033 present 938 864 contest 1307 1144

*3 a side.

FLIGHT SHOOTING.

1882—Mrs.	Frye, Williamsport, Pa	162	vards
	A. M. Phillips, Battle Creek, Mich	183	vards
1887-Mrs.	A. M. Phillips, Battle Creek, Mich	175 2-3	vards
	E. C. Cook, Washington, D. C	180	vards
1889—Mrs.	A. Kern, Dayton, Ohio	210 1-3	vards
	A. Kern, Dayton, Ohio	189 1-6	yards
1891—Miss	E. C. Cooke, Washington, D. C	211 1-3	yards
1892—Mrs.	J. G. Graf, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.	151	yards
1893—Miss	M. E. Strong, Cincinnati, Ohio	187	yards
1894—Miss	E. C. Cooke, Washington, D. C	178 1-6	yards
	J. S. Barker, Washington, L. C.	197	yards
	E. C. Cooke, Washington, D. C	182	yards
1897-Miss	E. C. Cooke, Washington, D. C	172	yards
1899—Mrs.	A. Kern, Dayton, Ohio	211	yards
	M. C. Howell, Norwood, Ohio	141	yards
1901—Miss	Georgie Clark, Wyoming, Ohio	195	yards
1902—Miss	E. C. Cooke, Washington, D. C	190	yards
1903—Miss	Mabel Taylor, Cincinnati, Ohio	174	yards
1904—Miss	Mabel Taylor, Cincinnati, Ohio	219	yards

Tournaments

ANNUAL TOURNAMENT OF THE OHIO STATE ASSOCIATION.

Shot at Pleasant Ridge, Ohio, Aug. 13, 20, and 27, 1904. Owing to the difficulty of securing a fair attendance of archers at a State meeting so near the date set for the National meeting, it was decided to hold the State Association Tournament upon successive Saturday afternoons at a point near Cincinnati, from which **t**ity or its suburbs most' of the contestants come. The plan proved reasonably successful. The records made were:

SINGLE YORK ROUND.

	100 yds.		80 yds.				Totals	
	Hits	Score	Hits	Score	Hits	Score	Hits	S're
W. A. Clark	. 16	58	29	121	19	87	64	266
C. S. Woodruff	. 15	53	26	94	20	96		243
M. C. Howell	. 18	78	14	52	21	89	53	219
T. F. Scott	. 20	70	13	47	19	85	52	202
C. J. Strong	. 11	47	14	60	19	85	44	192
Dr. R. E. Taylor	. 7	19	13	45	11	39	31	103

Championship won by W. A. Clark, 6 points; M. C. Howell, 2 points; C. S. Woodruff, 1 point; T. F. Scott, 1 point. Total, 10 points.

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND.

	60	yds.	50 yds.				Tota	als
	Hits	Score	Hits	Score	Hits	Score	Hits	S're
C. S. Woodruff	53	235	56	316	58	374	167	925
W. A. Clark	. 48	218	48	264	60	354	156	836
M. C. Howell	. 41	197	50	244		315	148	756
T. F. Scott				215		247	141	647
C. J. Strong			49	201		263	131	587
C. R. Hubbard				197		275	128	586
*G. W. Pickard	. 18	84	24	114	29	157	71	355

*Shot single American only.

Championship won by C. S. Woodruff, 9 points; W. A. Clark, 1 point. Total, 10 points.

TEAM CONTEST.

96	arrows	at 60	yards.
----	--------	-------	--------

			3rd 24		
	Hits Score	Hits Score	Hits Score	Hits Score	Hits S're
C. S. Woodruff	19 79	22 110	20 104	24 128	85 421
M. C. Howell.			20 72	23 125	81 383
W. A. Clark			20 82	22 102	84 364

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	st 24 Score	2nd 24 Hits Scor		rd 24 s Score		h 24 Score	Tot Hits	tals S're
T. F. Scott 20) 78	19 87	16	70	19	71	74	306
C. R. Hubbard. 14 G. R. Pickard 14		$ \begin{array}{ccc} 12 & 42 \\ 11 & 45 \end{array} $			$ 19 \\ 10 $	$\frac{89}{46}$	$rac{66}{52}$	$\frac{288}{248}$
C. J. Strong 15	5 61	16 60) 15	73	13	51	$\overline{59}$	245
Dr. R. E. Taylor. 12		18 74			16		58	208
Team pins won by T. F. Scott.						V. A. (Clark,	and
I	OUBLE	NATIC					The to	1
			60 y Hits	yas. Score	Hits	yds. Score	Tota Hits	us S're
Mrs. M. C. Howell.			88	436	47	283	135	719
Mrs. H. W. Pollock.	• • • • • • •		$rac{44}{52}$	$\frac{154}{218}$	$\frac{40}{27}$	$\frac{190}{109}$	$\frac{84}{79}$	$\frac{344}{327}$
Mrs. M. C. Howell. Mrs. H. W. Pollock Mrs. G. W. Pickard Mrs. C. S. Woodruff			47	165	25	111	$\overline{72}$	276
Miss Georgia Clark Miss Mabel Taylor			49	$\begin{array}{c} 199 \\ 92 \end{array}$	$\frac{21}{19}$	$\begin{array}{c} 65 \\ 73 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 70 \\ 43 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 264 \\ 165 \end{array}$
Miss Mary Strong	 		11	43	4	18	$\overline{15}$	61
Championship won				11, 8 p	o ints.			
· D	OUBLE	COLUN	IBIA	ROUN				
	50 Hits	yds. Score	40 y Hits	yds. Score	30 Hits	yds. Score	Tota Hits	ıls S're
Mrs. M. C. Howell.	43	215	47	305	48	332	138	852
Mrs. H. W. Pollock. Mrs. C. S. Woodruff	$ \begin{array}{ccc} & 40 \\ & 50 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 172 \\ 132 \end{array}$		224 192	$\frac{46}{48}$	$\frac{270}{268}$	$\frac{130}{120}$	$\begin{array}{c} 666 \\ 612 \end{array}$
Mrs. G. W. Pickard. Miss Mabel Taylor.	23	95	30	106	$\tilde{42}$	$\overline{2}0\overline{6}$	-95	407
Miss Mabel Taylor. Miss L. McLaughlin	$ \dots 20 \\ \dots 13 $	$\frac{80}{35}$		$\frac{125}{105}$	$\frac{36}{39}$	$\frac{170}{193}$	$\frac{83}{79}$	$\begin{array}{c} 375\\ 333 \end{array}$
Miss Mary Strong.		47	$\tilde{25}$	117	40	166	78	330
Championship wor	-				points	š.		
		CAM CO			D			
	SINGLE	vds.					Tota	1.4
	Hits	Score	40 Hits	Score	Hits	yds. Score		S're
Mrs. M. C. Howell. Mrs. H. W. Pollock Mrs. C. S. Woodruf Mrs. G. W. Pickard	$\dots 23$	$\begin{array}{c} 127 \\ 81 \end{array}$	23	149	$\frac{24}{24}$	$\begin{array}{c} 178 \\ 136 \end{array}$	70	$\begin{array}{c} 454 \\ 331 \end{array}$
Mrs. C. S. Woodruf	19	$\frac{81}{37}$	$23 \\ 22 \\ 19 \\ 18 \\ 14$	$\frac{114}{97}$	$\frac{24}{24}$	$130 \\ 132$	$\begin{array}{c} 65 \\ 54 \end{array}$	$\frac{331}{266}$
Mrs. G. W. Pickard	13	67	18	80	21	87	52	234
Miss Mabel Taylor Miss Mary Strong.	16	$\frac{41}{50}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 16 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 64 \\ 64 \end{array}$	$\frac{19}{16}$	$\begin{array}{c} 93 \\ 82 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 40 \\ 48 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 198 \\ 196 \end{array}$
Team pins won by S. Woodruff, and Mi	y Mrs. M	I. C. Ho Pickar	well,	Mrs. E	t. w.	Polloc	k, Mr	s. C.
	NTEST							
01		rows at			DAD.		Hits	S're
Mrs. M. C. Howell							. 67	349
Mrs. H. W. Pollock Miss Mabel Taylor	••••	•••••		•••••			.58 .45	$\begin{array}{c} 286 \\ 181 \end{array}$
Miss Mabel Taylor Mrs. C. S. Woodruff							34	132
Miss L. McLaughlin Miss G. Clark							. <u>ə</u> t	$1\overline{23}$ 100
Miss Mary Strong								53
Won by Mrs. Poll	ock. Mrs	s. Howel	ll not	contes	ting.			
		_						

ANNUAL TOURNAMENT OF THE EASTERN ARCHERY ASSOCIATION.

Owing to the lateness of the season and the inability of the archers who had attended the National meeting at St. Louis to again gather from the remote sections of the East, it was decided to permit the Association members to shoot at Boston and Washington concurrently, Oct. 16 and 17, 1904. The leading records only are given:

DOUBLE YORK ROUND.									
		yds.		yds.		yds.			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Score		Score		Score	Hits	S're	
George P. Bryant	42	172	41	185	23	137	106	494	
	48	184	36	140	24	148	108	472	
Totals	••	•••	••		•••	•••	$2\overline{14}$	966	
Will H. Thompson	44	178	39	193	22	118	105	489	
	41	157	42	186	23	109	106	452	
							0.1.4		
Totals	••	•••	••	•••	••	• • •	211	941	
Wallace Bryant	35	115	35	161	22	146	92	442	
, anaco 1.1, a_1,,	34	128	44	$\tilde{2}\tilde{1}\tilde{2}$	$\overline{22}$	140	100	480	
Totals	••	• • •	••	•••	••	•••	192	922	
Mr. G. P. Bryant won	the	champ	ionshi	p by 7	out	of the	10 pc	oints.	
DOUI	BLE	AMER	ICAN	ROUN	D.				
	60	yds.	50	yds.	40	yds.	Tota	als	
	Hits	Score		Score	Hits	Score	Hits	S're	
George P. Bryant			30	198	30	222	. 88	562	
	29	191	30	206	30	210	89	607	
Totals							177	1169	
10tais	••	•••	••	•••	••	•••	111	1109	
Wallace Bryant		141	29	167	30	186	88	494	
	28	158	29	153	30	196	87	507	

Totals 175 1001

Mr. George P. Bryant won the championship by 9 out of the 10 points.

Miss E. C. Cook won the National Round championship by 5 out of 8 points, her score being:

60	yards	50	yards	То	tals
Hits	Score	Hits	Score	Hits	Score
$\frac{32}{37}$	$\begin{array}{c} 130 \\ 167 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23\\ 19\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 103 \\ 59 \end{array}$	$55\\56$	$\begin{array}{c} 233\\ 226 \end{array}$
				111	459

Mrs. Barber wor points out of 10, he	the champion er score being:	ship at the Co	lumbia Ro	ound by 7
50 yards Hots Score 19 109 19 75	40 yards Hits Score 23 125 19 113	30 yards Hits Score 23 125 24 142	$\begin{array}{c} 65\\ 62\\ \hline \end{array}$	s score 359 330 689

THANKSGIVING ARCHERY.

The following scores were made at the usual Thanksgiving Day Shoot, November 24, 1904, 96 arrows at 60 yards.

CHICAGO ARCHERS.

The wind and light were very bad.

I	Iits S	Score	Hits	Score	Hits	s S're	Hits	S're	Hits S're
E. I. Bruce	22	116	20	84	20	112	17	93	$79 \ 405$
Ben Keys	19	99		114	16	64	19	79	$74 \ 356$
Dr. W. C. Williams.				82		69	15	65	$59\ 251$
F. A. Bruce			12		13		11	49	$47 \ 199$
Dr. E. B. Weston			9	25	12	34	9	25	$43 \ 129$
H. R. Bruce			10	40	6		8	18	32 108
Mrs. A. C. Bryant.			4		6		16	56	$30 \ 102$
A. E. Spink	. 4	8	4	6	4	16	8	38	20 - 68

CINCINNATI ARCHERS.

E	Iits Score	Hits Score	Hits S're	Hits S're	Hits S're
Mrs. H. W. Pollock		18 84	$18 \ 76$	21 93	$73 \ 323$
Dr. R. E. Taylor		$11 \ 39$	$19 \ 75$	$18 \ 76$	$61 \ 235$
Chas. R. Hubbard		22 96	$23 \ 127$	$21 \ 103$	$88 \ 436$
W. A. Clark	$21 \ 105$	$22 \ 132$	$21 \ 119$	$24 \ 140$	88 496

THE MAURICE	THOMPSON	ARCHERY	CLUB, I	Forest Gro	ove, Ore.
•	Hits Score	Hits Score	Hits S're	Hits S're	Hits S're
F. S. Barnes .	19 99	$21 \ 107$	20 102	$21 \ 103$	81 411
Er. C. S. Coghill.	15 81	17 67	16 86	18 84	$66 \ 318$

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON. Weather—Rain. Hits Score Hits Score Hits S're Hits S're Hits S're Will H. Thompson.. 21 83 23 117 19 95 22 104 85 399

The Several Games

Variety gives zest in every pastime, so archery has its several forms, though target shooting is the only one often seen in this country.

ROVING.

Roving, or shooting at rovers, is probably the most ancient form of archery, since it embraces all essentials of hunting except the animated target. It consists of roving about and shooting at unmeasured marks, the winner of each flight selecting the next casual mark, a tuft of grass, a scrap of paper, or any other distinctive object. This is an excellent mode of practicing archery as the changing scene, varying distance, and healthful exercise give added interest to the sport.

FLIGHT.

•

Flight shooting, seeking to cast an arrow the greatest possible distance, is a branch of archery not much practiced at present. When the bow was a weapon of war a prime essential was to be able to hit an enemy before he could injure you. Flight shooting was then much in vogue. Now even clout shooting is restricted to the Woodmen of Arden and the Royal Company of Archers in Great Britain, though in the United States flight contests are held in connection with the meetings of the National and some of the minor associations.

Former British records have been preserved in some instances. Mr. James Rawson, of Cheetham Hill, near Manchester (died 1794) is said to have shot 360 yards. Mr. Troward (Royal Toxophilite Society) in 1798 on Moulsey Heath, in the presence of several gentlemen, shot 340 yards, using a 63-pound bow with a 29-inch arrow. More recently Mr. H. A. Ford shot 308 yards with a 68-pound bow. In 1897, Major Straker, of the Royal Toxophilite Society, scored 310 yards, I foot, using a 68-pound bow with a 31-inch, 4-9 arrow.

The American record is held by Mr. L. W. Maxson, who scored 290 yards at the National Archery Association meeting in 1891.

Far greater distances than these have been shot when the short Turkish composite horn bow was used. In 1795, Mahwona Effindi, the Secretary of the Turkish Ambassador to England, shot a 25 1/2-inch arrow 480 yards in the presence of several members of the Royal Toxophilite Society. The bow which he used is still preserved at "Archers' Hall."

In the American competitions archers are restricted to the use of the full length long bow.

CLOUT SHOOTING.

More closely approximating practice before the target is clout shooting. The clout is a small white target of pasteboard or the like, about twelve inches in diameter, fastened to an upright stick which is driven obliquely into the ground. Sometimes several clouts are set at distances varying from a hundred to a hundred and-fifty yards apart. All arrows count that hit or fall within two or three bow lengths of the clout.

TURTLE BACK.

This is another form of the pastime, imitative of the way in which the Indians of South America are wont to capture turtles when asleep upon the surface of their sluggish streams. A target is laid flat upon the ground, while the archers, standing at a distance, shoot high into the air, their shafts dropping at an angle into or about the target. The sport is made more interesting if the target is placed beyond a high tree, thus forcing a high cast of the arrows.

TARGET SHOOTING.

This is the usual form of archery practice. The target is made from straw, compactly bound into a rope, then sewed in spiral form into a flat disc a little more than four feet in diameter. Upon this is tightly stretched a canvas or oilcloth covering marked by concentric rings or bands. The center or gold is 9.6 inches in diameter, while the width of each of the rings or color bands is just half that amount. The colors beginning at the center are: gold, red, blue, black, and white, the latter being usually bounded on the outside by a narrow band of green termed the petticoat. The values of the several colors are: gold, 9; red, 7; blue, 5; black, 3; white, I. An arrow cutting or actually touching the line between two colors counts as a hit in that of higher value. Rebounds from the face of or arrows passing through the body of the target count as I hit, I point on score.

The target is mounted on a tripod or butt with its center just four feet from the ground, and should be inclined backward so as to receive the arrows as nearly perpendicular to its surface as possible.

Standing at the prescribed distance, the archer shoots at the target, seeking to make as many hits as possible and place the arrows in the gold. Three arrows are usually shot by each archer in turn, then three more, the six constituting an end. A certain number of ends complete a given range, while two or three ranges form a round. At most public meetings double rounds are shot,

ROUNDS.

The several rounds in use in the United States are:

The York Round.

72 arrows at 100 yards.
48 arrows at 80 yards.
24 arrows at 60 yards.

It is at the Double York Round that the championship is decided in the National and the several minor associations.

The American Round.

30 arrows at 60 yards. 30 arrows at 50 yards. 30 arrows at 40 yards. At the Double American Round the short range championships are contested.

The mid-range championship, also the gentlemen's inter-club team contests are decided at the Potomac Round, which consists of 96 arrows at 60 yards, divided into four 24s for purpose of scoring.

The corresponding rounds for ladies are:

The National Round.

48 arrows at 60 yards. 24 arrows at 50 yards.

At the double of this the National championship is decided.

The Columbia Round.

24 arrows at 50 yards.24 arrows at 40 yards.

24 arrows at 30 yards.

The ladies inter-club team and mid-range matches are contested with 96 arrows at 50 yards.

Scoring

In England the targets are usually set in pairs at both ends of the archery range. The bowman does not stand beside the target and shoot at that at the opposite end of the range, but takes position at a shooting peg, say five yards in front of the adjacent target, that opposite being set the required distance from the marker, with corresponding shooting peg in front. No persons are allowed in front of the line of targets except the contestants then shooting. Each one shooting his three arrows gives place to the next till all have shot six. The entire line of archers then advances to the far end of the range, where the target captain draws the shafts of each contestant, seeing that the scorer had correctly credited the same before so doing.

The scorer should be careful to cancel all spaces in the tally sheet, thus preventing any question as to the validity of the score arising, and should always foot his scores and prove them for both distances and rounds before handing his score sheet to the secretary of the meeting.

Both hits and score are counted in determining the winner in most matches, one point each being given for most hits and highest score at each distance and two points each for the greatest number of hits and the highest total score at all distances. The archer getting the greatest number of these points wins.

In case of a tie in points the match is given to the one having greatest total score.

In case of a tie in points and score the match is given to the one having greatest total hits.

In team contests the match is decided on gross score.

A handy form of score sheet is that used by the National Association, shown in the annexed diagram, partially filled in for purpose of illustration.

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Archery Equipments, Their Selections and Use

Bows are made with a flat outside called the back and a rounded inside called the belly. When made of one piece or thickness of wood the weapon is called a self bow. Backed bows are made with a belly of some quick springy wood, with a back of some tougher kind glued thereon. Self bows when used quickly follow the string; that is curve towards the inside. Backed bows are generally made reflex or bent a little backward to secure greater quickness of cast in shooting. Let the novice therefore beware how he bends a bow towards the flat side, even though it seems its natural form. All bows must be strung, with the round side inward.

While much has been written as to the comparative merits of self and backed bows, which to adopt depends largely on the individual who is to use the weapon. A self yew is the most agreeable to shoot with, most lasting when cared for, and is less liable to be injured by moisture. Yet it is expensive, requires developed skill in the user and is liable to crysal or crush at some point along its limbs. When early noticed this fault may be overcome by setting a piece into the belly, otherwise the bow is sure to break.

Backed bows are cheaper but less satisfactory to a skilled archer, yet a yew backed yew when well selected and cared for presses the self yew closely in its claims for superiority, while the fact that in order to get the full power from the bow one need not strive so closely for the exact draw causes many archers to give it the preference.

In England yew or yew backed yew bows are chiefly used by the leading archers, but in the United States, owing to the hot, dry summer and the great variations of temperature during the day, a good self-lance or lemon wood gives better satisfaction to all but the more skillful bowmen, the closer grain of the wood making it less affected by the changes in temperature and the steady increase of tension during the draw making it less difficult to secure fair results. Lance or lemon wood, which is only a better grade of the former, cut nearer the sap or outer portion of the tree, has the merit of cheapness. Do not, however, let this quality alone rule in the purchase of a bow, for it always pays to secure the best, as satisfactory results, so necessary to enhance one's interest in a pastime, cannot be attained with second rate tackle.

Choose a bow that can easily be controlled. This means several pounds less than the weight that can be drawn, for to ensure regular shooting the string must be momentarily held, then smoothly loosed. A 48-pound bow well drawn and loosed will give a lower trajectory than one of 55 pounds sluggishly handled. Beware of overbowing, for it not only turns play into work, but endangers the muscles of the drawing hand. Perhaps the worst fault engendered by too strong a bow is the habit of creeping or letting down the string before loosing, after the arrow has been fully drawn. The strain of drawing a heavy bow is also apt to pull the bow hand out of the line of sight. The beginner had better be content with a weapon well within his power, then increase the weight as he gains the mastery of his weaker weapon.

If of average strength and stature, select a good lance or lemon wood of not more than 45 or 46 pounds weight (meaning the force necessary to draw an arrow to its head on the bow), stiff near the center, free from knots or season cracks, straight in grain and of untarnished color. The bow should be strung and when the eye is cast along the string the belly should show, evenly on either side.

Test for steadiness of the bow by releasing the string when drawn but a few inches. If the result is a kick or jar, discard the bow and try another. All other points being satisfactory, draw an arrow full to see whether the weight of the weapon suits.

Always wipe your bow after using, particularly on a damp day,

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to prevent splinters rising. When these do appear, as they sometimes will notwithstanding the best of care, they should at once be glued down and carefully wrapped. Perhaps the best way of doing this is to cover the glued splinter with a bit of silk ribbon, also glued. Cover with silk thread and a coat of varnish over all. Should a bow, especially one made from soft wood like yew, be dented by accident, the fiber of the wood can be raised by pressing the injury with a cloth soaked in hot water. When dried and varnished the injury will often be all but eliminated.

Do not be misled into buying a bow by its appearance. It is often the ugly appearing weapon that does the best shooting. Choose with due regard to the above hints and your weapon will generally give complete satisfaction.

TO STRING THE BOW.

Grasping the handle of the bow firmly with the right hand, draw it near your right side, while the lower end rests against the inside of the right foot, the back of the bow being towards you. Remember that the lower limb of the bow is the shorter and the shortest horn is always at the lower end of the bow. With the left foot extended well in front so as to strongly brace the body, rest the left hand on the bow just below the loop of the upper end of the string, the tip of the thumb and knuckle of the fore finger pressing firmly on opposite edges of the bow. Draw the bow firmly to you with the right hand, while you push sharply down or away from you with the left, at the same time sliding the latter towards the upper horn or groove therein. Α little practice will give one the knack if he but remembers to keep the other fingers of the left hand extended or away from the string. When the bow is overstrong and not readily strung do not resort to other methods. Rest a moment and if the weapon be not beyond your strength for use at the target you will soon succeed in stringing it.

To unstring the bow reverse the action save that you catch the left forefinger above the upper loop of the string and as it

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becomes loose as you pull with your right and push with your left hand, quickly detach the loop from the nock with the finger. The quicker the motion the easier the operation.

POSITION.

Grace and skill both require strict observance of certain rules when drawing the bow. No part of the front of the body, except the face, must be turned towards the target. Stand with the feet at an angle to each other and to a line drawn at right angles to the direction of the target, the heels resting a few inches apart. Do not bend the head sideways, as the arrow is drawn, but draw the shaft to the neck or chin under the line of the eye. Hold the bow nearly vertical, turning the arm out and the wrist in, thus gaining fair support for the bow in the hand and avoiding striking the arm with the string when loosed.

In handling the arrow avoid touching the feathers. In nocking the arrow hold the bow towards the horizontal position, lay the arrow across it in place with the left thumb or forefinger, while the right hand draws it back and fits the nock or notch of the arrow on the string, being sure to leave the cock-feather, that at right angles to the nock, uppermost. Catch the first joint of three fingers about the string, the arrow resting between the first and second, grasp the bow handle and you are ready for the draw.

Always in the act of drawing keep the thumb and fourth finger away from the arrow and string. If the arrow is thrown away from the bow, this is due to the twisting of the string and is caused by catching it too far up on the first joint. Hold the string nearer the tips of the fingers and the arrow will fall in place. If this does not correct the fault, turn the bow a little more towards the horizontal and gravity will hold the arrow down.

Two styles of drawing are most commonly used. As the bow is lifted draw it three parts of the way, catch the aim, complete the draw and instantly loose. Another and perhaps more common method now is to raise the bow hand, drawing on the string just enough to retain the bodily pose, catch an instinctive sight, draw back to almost the full distance, catch the real aim and release as the shaft is drawn to its full extent. This ensures a clean, sharp loose and a certainty of aim seldom acquired by other methods. Many archers catch the sight at the full draw, pause an instant, then loose the string by quickly straightening the fingers as the hand is drawn back. Each style has its votaries, each has produced fine archers, but the style of draw and loose must be left largely to individual choice, as strength and temperament enter largely into the matter.

Never draw and loose a bow without an arrow upon it.

It is unnecessary to unstring a bow between ends, as any good weapon will retain its elasticity throughout a few hours of shooting.

When through shooting rub the bow well with a dry or waxed cloth to ensure its dryness and it is well to treat the arrow in like manner. Such treatement tends to preserve both the polish and life of the weapon.

To insure uniformity in the flight of the arrow it must always be nocked at the same point upon the string. It is therefore well to wrap or serve the nocking point with a contrasting color. The centre of the string, where the fingers engage it, should be smoothly served with silk thread or twist, though some prefer the more loosely twisted embroidery silk. Having determined the nocking point serve the string from two inches above to seven inches below it. Where the string has loops or eyes at both ends it is preferable to mark two nocking points, so that when one becomes worn the string can be quickly reversed and the other used.

...It is essential that the ends of the serving be firmly secured. Two simple but efficient ways are suggested. Turn back the initial end of the thread, winding over it as shown in the sketch at A. When a sufficient section of the string has been served lay a double thread upon it and continue serving over string and loop for a few turns. Draw the end of the serving thread through the protruding loop C, then by means of the ends B draw the loop end of the thread beneath the terminal coils of the serving, thus securely fastening the end. The nocking point may be served in the same manner.

Another way of finishing the serving is as follows: When nearly completed place the left thumb on the end of the served portion, bring the end of the serving over the thumb and string and take several turns around the string in the reverse direction. Lay the end of the thread straight over the end of the serving, then serve it and the string with the part A of the loop AB. This will undo the previously formed reverse serving, which having been done, the remainder of the thread can be easily pulled beneath the part of the serving last completed and the waste end cut off. Many prefer to wax together and simultaneously serve several strands of silk.



METHODS OF SECURING ENDS OF SERVING.

To form the loop in a bow string draw it about the horn till the bend of the weapon seems about right, then turn the end about the string and twist it three times about the looped portion.



BOW CORD LOOP.

It is a better plan to form a permanent eye at both ends of the, bow string, which can then be readily adjusted by giving it a few turns to alter the bend of the bow. To form the second eye or loop mark the point where the string comes against the center of the horn. Mark other points about an inch and a quarter at either side of this. Cut off the string about two inches beyond the outer mark, untwist thereto and taper the three strands by cutting out the ends of the threads. Lay one of these strands across the inner mark, so forming the loop of the desired size. Force the middle strand from right to left under the strand of the main string upon which the first strand rests, drawing it tight. Force the left hand strand under the main strand next to the left of that over which it presses. Force the remaining loose strand in the same direction beneath the main strand adjoining that under which the middle strand was thrust. Complete the splice by sequentially passing the loose ends over one and under the next of the body strands till the ends have been reached.

ARROWS.

Select your arrows carefully, fixing their weight by the strength of your bow. A heavy arrow should never be used with a weak bow, as the shock of casting it will quickly destroy the weapon. The weight of the shaft is marked in shillings and pence near the nock or feathered end. 4-9 means that the finished arrow weighs the same as 4 shillings, 9 pence in English silver money. For a bow below 48 pounds in weight a 4-6 or 4-9 arrow gives excellent results, but if those who use a heavier bow desire an even flight for their arrows they should select a 5 shilling shaft. A light arrow shot from a heavy bow is almost certain to buckle or bend, thus throwing it out of the proper course. Stiffness is secured either by making the cylindrical shaft of larger size throughout or barrelling it. This consists in enlarging the diameter towards the middle, securing the desired weight by tapering towards the ends. The majority of archers prefer the cylindrical shape, depending upon its weight for necessary stiffness.

Arrows also vary in length. For a lady's bow of five feet a 24-inch arrow should be selected. The customary length is 25 inches, as most bows used by ladies range from 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 6 inches in length. The regulation length of a gentleman's arrows is 28 inches, though they vary an inch or two more or less, according to the stature of the individual archer. The length of the arrow should be such that when the steel point rests against the side of the bow the fingers will press the chin just below the line of the eye. Do not use too short a shaft as to loose an arrow when drawn within the belly of the bow means a broken shaft and often severe personal injury.

Self arrows are made from one piece of wood, have the element of cheapness, but prove costly in the end, as they soon wear out. A footed arrow is one in which the portion next the point is made from a heavier material than the body, usually from beef wood. The portions are joined by a V splice and the strength thus secured prevents the shattering of the shaft when it strikes the ground or some harder object.

The pile or tip should be formed from steel—should be as nearly cylindrical as possible, and preferably but slightly beveled at the tip.

The nock is formed from horn or gutta percha, set into the end of the shaft and should always be fitted to the string with the greatest nicety. The shaft should hang upon the string when pressed home, but drop on the slightest jar. If the nock fits too tightly, the roll of the string at the moment of loosing will throw the arrow away from the bow.

Three feathers are used on target arrows. One of these, the cock feather, should be set at right angles to the plane through the nocking groove. The others set equally distant from this readily yield as they pass the bow, thereby preventing injury to the feathers. In placing the arrow upon the bow always be sure that the cock-feather stands away from the string. To assist in ensuring this the cock-feather is usually made of a different color from the others. Goose, turkey, or peacock feathers are used on the better grades of arrow, but the finest are fitted with the latter. Feathers are of two shapes, triangular and balloon.



ANGULAR FEATHERS.



BALLOON FEATHERS.

Each has its advocates, but the latter is more popular with veteran archers and appears to be less apt to break down in use.

Each archer should have his arrows marked by a crest or color band just below the feathers, to distinguish them from others, thus assisting in scoring. Before entering as a contestant at any public meeting each archer should also have his name placed upon each arrow.

While upon the subject of arrows a few hints as to their proper use may well be noted.

Always keep the arrows in a suitable case when not in use, so arranged that the feathers will not engage and rumple each other.

Test your arrows to see which fly the most nearly alike. Some fall more quickly than others. Those which are most nearly alike should be grouped together and so shot, thus securing greater regularity.

In drawing an arrow from either target or ground always grasp it close to the mark, give it a slight roll to loosen the embedded point, then draw it back in the same direction that it went in. Never seize the feathered end for the purpose of withdrawing the shaft if the body can be reached.

If shot into the target up to the feathers, draw it through, thrusting back the point through the same hole, where necessary to determine the score.

Always wipe your arrow clean before using and between ends; also be sure that the point has not been blunted.

Never, even in practice, shoot more than three arrows without pausing to rest, as to pass that number tends to render the aim unsteady.

Never speak to an archer when about to shoot, and always courteously insist upon your own rights in this respect, for whatever distracts the attention at the moment of loosing tends to inaccuracy.

Above all, be careful with every arrow shot in practice or in public contest. A large proportion of the little points which together make up perfect form, become intuitive after long practice and habitual attention to details when nothing is at stake, means their closer observance under the nervous tension of a public contest.

Never be in a hurry. Nothing is a greater handicap to good shooting. Be deliberate in all things, for a single arrow often means the difference between victory and defeat. In 1888 Colonel Williams and Mr. Will H. Thompson tied on score at 80 yards, dividing the point. This gave the championship to Mr. Thompson a single white by Colonel Williams would have lost Mr. Thompson the one-half point and the championship would have gone to Mr. Maxson, who led on gross score.

Mr. Frank Walworth won by a white in 1881.

Mr. William H. Thompson won by gross score in 1884, with the medal points a tie with Colonel Williams.

Colonel Williams won over Mr. Wallace Bryant by the same narrow margin in 1902, and lost to him in the same way in 1903.

At the Olympic Archery tournament at St. Louis in 1904, one more red by Colonel Williams at 100 yards would have given him the medal and wiped out four of Mr. G. P. Bryant's six points. So close was this contest that two more blacks by Mr. Thompson would have given him the championship. It took nerve for an archer shooting at his first tournament to win under these conditions. Mr. Bryant in his second York scored 107—461, and the average of the first three Yorks on the second day was 103-445, which is better than they have had on the second day of an English National since 1867.

BRACER OR ARM GUARD.

Few are able to shoot comfortably or well without a guard or bracer, which is used to protect the forearm from the blow of the string when the bow is loosed. This is made in several forms, but the most satisfactory consists of a flat body of moderately thin sole or trunk leather, with three or four sets of straps for securing it about the arm.

This gives a hard polished surface, which will not trip the string, if it chances to hit the arm, while it protects the wearer from severe bruises, which would otherwise be received. A simpler form, but one not recommended, is a shield-shaped rigid body, bound to the arm by elastic bands.

FINGER TIPS.

Gloves or finger tips must be worn to protect the fingers from injury. Many forms have been invented but few remain in favor. Nothing gives a better loose than a kid glove, but few have hard enough fingers to depend on so slight a protection. Whatever the material, it should be such as to enable the archer to feel the string in drawing, yet soft-faced leather should be avoided. Horse butt or a hard surfaced piece of calf skin have both given excellent results. The forms most commonly used are the knuckle



KNUCKLE TIP.

or parrot beak, or the screw tip which has a small adjusting bolt or screw and nut set in the upper end.



Another form much used by American archers is a simple stall made of calf skin and cut out at the point where the knuckle comes, thus providing a firm hold between the finger and tip at the moment of loosing.



COMMON TIP.

Whatever the form of tip it should fit the finger perfectly and all three should be as nearly alike in material as possible. A bit of resin or glue dusted inside greatly assists in retaining the tips in place.

Formerly grease was used upon the face of the tips to secure a sharp loose. Now it is seldom applied, talcum powder having proved a better substitute.

The tassel used to wipe the arrow is made from wool and its use is strongly recommended.

Belt and quiver have quite disappeared from the equipments of male archers, as the hip pock ϵ t has proved an excellent substitute, but to the lady they are still essential, serving both as repository for the arrows and the extra tackle which men can carry in their numerous pockets.

STANDS.

These should be formed from three pieces of wood or iron, 6 feet, 6 inches long, joined at the top by a loose pintle, so as to permit their being spread in tripod form. A hook should be placed at the top of the central and others on each of the outer legs about 3 feet 3 inches from the top. These serve to hold the target at the proper height with the center four fect from the ground. If the stand is made from metal it is well to incase it with rubber hose or other soft covering so as to protect the arrows.

And now a final word or so. Archery is a social sport and competition is essential to its full enjoyment. Get your neighbors interested, form a club, strive to excel ly honest practice and you will be surprised to find how soon you will become an average shot. Yet there is but one field where he who wishes to take high rank can properly school himself. A single public meeting, where he comes in touch with old and tried bowmen will teach more than one can elsewhere learn by months of practice. National Archery Association of the United States of America

Twenty-seventh Grand Annual Meeting

Resolution of Thanks

to

Mr. Albert G. Spalding

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand National Archery Association are hereby extended to Mr. Albert G. Spalding for the two beautiful and valuable gold medals presented by him to be subjects of Annual Competition at the meetings of this Association. No trophies more beautiful are among the treasures of the Association, and coming, as these do, from one who is not only skilled in masterhood of the long bow, but who was one of the founders of this Association, and a contestant at its first grand tournament, the gifts are peculiarly graceful and most highly appreciated.

Resolved, That a certified copy of these resolutions be sent by the Secretary to Mr. Spalding.

> (Signed) Edward B. Weston President. Attest: W. G. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., August 17, 1905.

)

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Archery has fluctuated in popularity during the past thirty years in 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 feet and ladies' 5 feet to 5 feet 6 inches. 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 inches; sometimes longer ones are used. Ladies' arrows 24 and 25 inches. 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 60 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.

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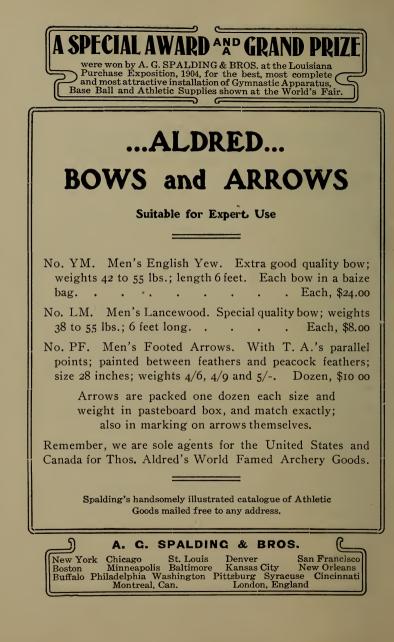
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ARROWS

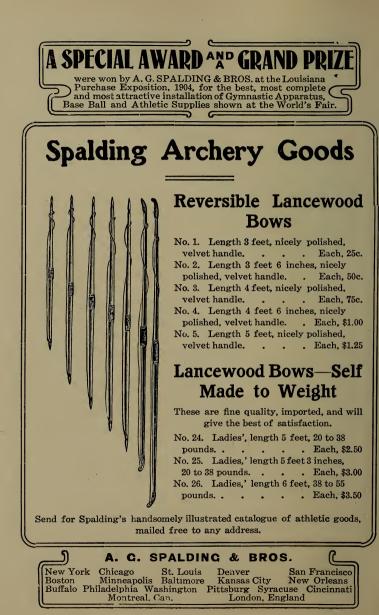
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No. 7. 28-inch 3-feathered arrows, nicely painted and polished, steel point. One dozen in box. . Doz., \$2.75 No. 12. 28-inch 3-feathered arrows, extra quality, nicely painted and gilt, steel point. One dozen in box. \$4.50 No. 21. 25-inch Ladies' best footed, with parallel points. painted and gilt and painted between feathers. One dozen, matched, in box. Doz., \$8.00 No. 22. 28-inch Gents' best footed, with parallel points. painted and gilt, and painted between feathers. One

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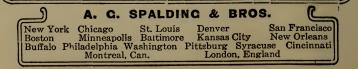
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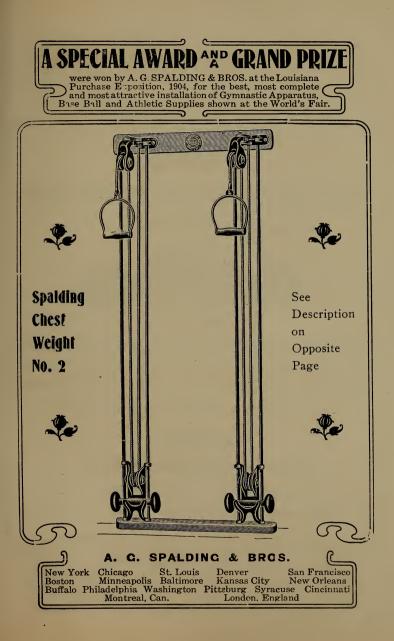
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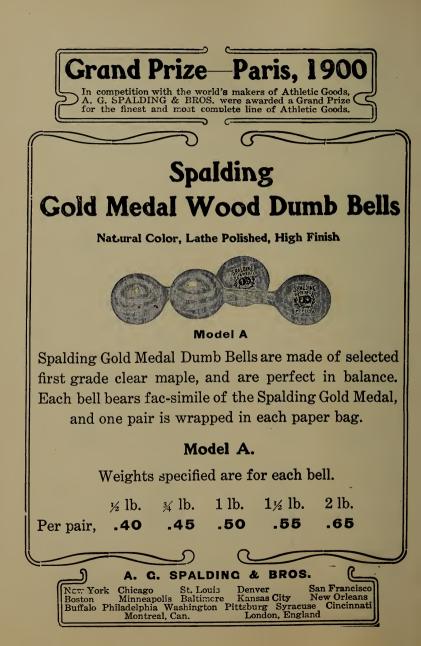
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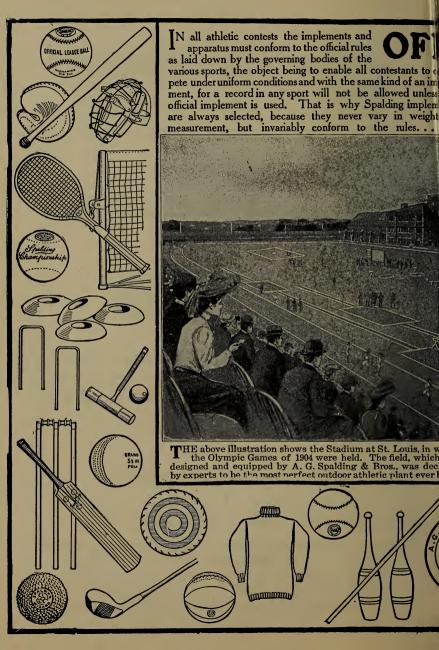
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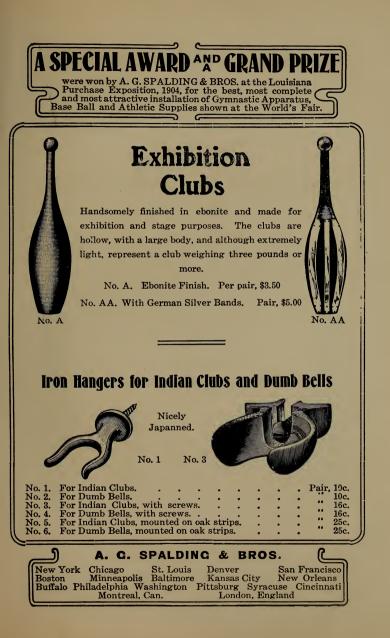




				Per Pair.
½	lb.	•	•	\$0.60
3⁄4	lb.	- •	•	.60
1	lb.	•	•	.75
11/2	lb.	•	•	.85
2	lb.	•	•	.95
3	lb.	•	•	1.10

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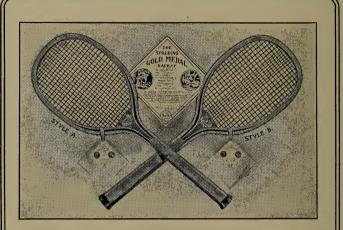




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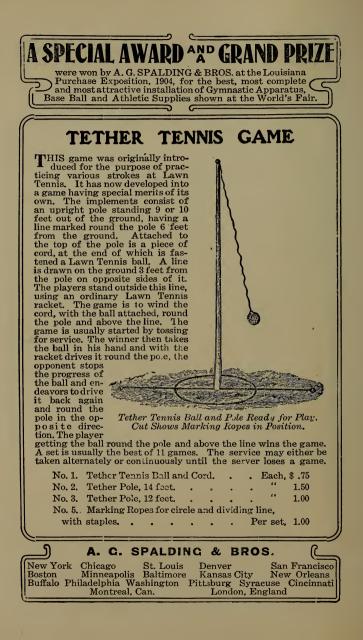
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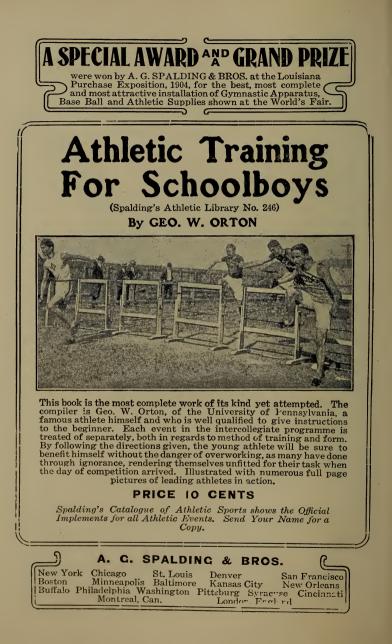
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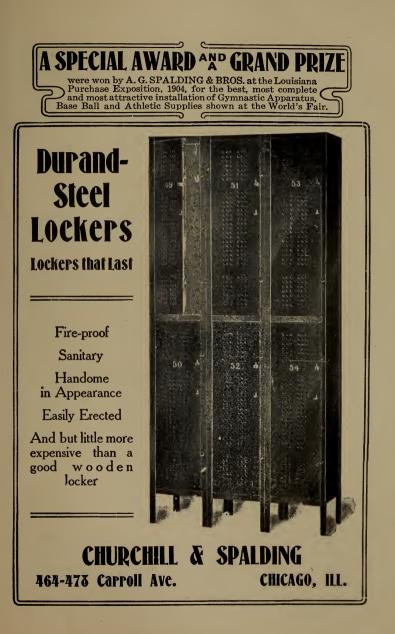
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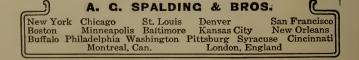
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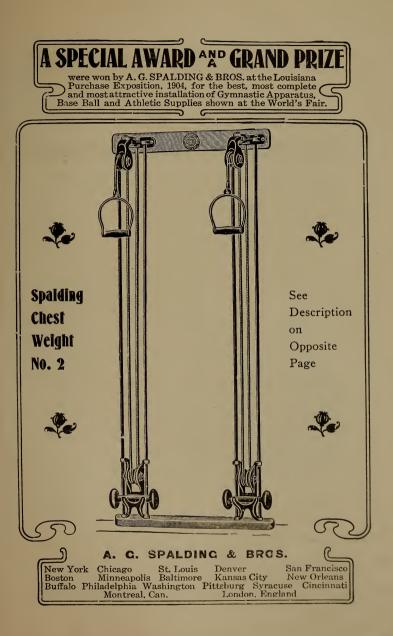
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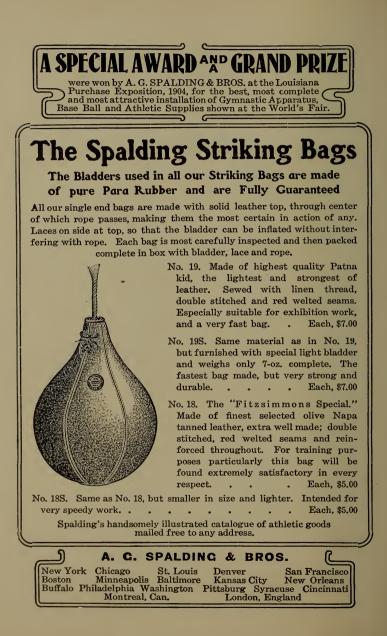
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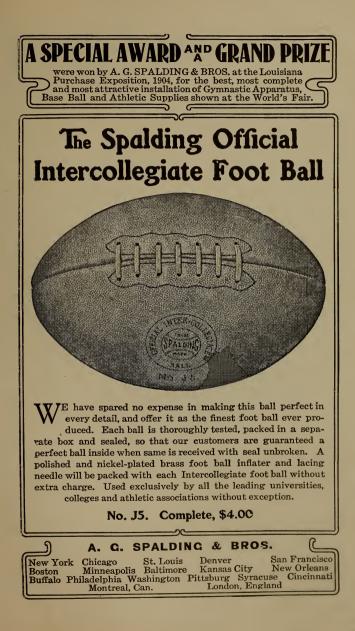
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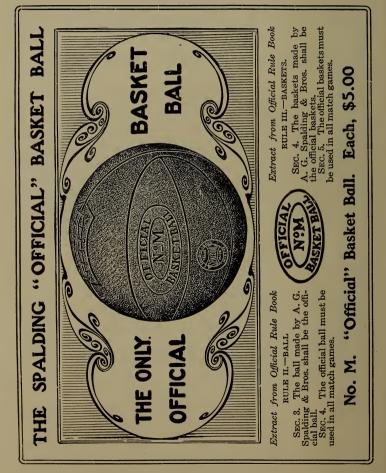
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No. 27-College Athletics

M. C. Murphy, the well-known athletic trainer, now with Pennsylvania, the author of this book, has written it especi-ally for the schoolboy and college man, but it is invaluable for the athlete who wishes to excel in any branch of athletic sport. The subjects comprise the follow-

mile and longer distances; walking; high and broad jumping; hurdling; pole vaulting; throwing the hammer. It is profusely illustrated with pictures of leading athletes, and has been revised for the season of 1906. Price 10 cents.



No. 29-Exercising With **Pulley Weights**

By Dr. Henry S. Anderson, instructor in heavy gymnastics Yale gymnasium, Anderson Normal School, Chautauqua University. In conjunction with a chest

the various movements necessary to become proficient and of welldeveloped physique. Price 10 cents.



No. 55-Official Sporting Rules

Contains rules not found in other publications for the government of many sports; rules for wrestling, cross-country running, shuffleboard, skating, snowshoeracing, pistol and revolver shooting. Price 10 cents.



No. 87–Athletic Primer

Edited by James E. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union; tells how to organize an athletic club, how to conduct an athletic meeting, and gives rules for the government of athletic meetings; contents also include directions for building a track and laying out athletic grounds, and a very instructive article on

training; fully illustrated with pictures of leading athletes in action. Price 10 cents.



No. 102–Ground Tumbling

By Prof. Henry Walter Worth, who was for years physical director of the Armour Institute of Technology. Any boy, by reading this book and following the instructions, which are drawn from life. can become a proficient tumbler; all the various tricks explained. Price 10 cents.



No. 104-The Grading of **Gymnastic Exercises**

By G. M. Martin, Physical Director of the Y. M. C. A. of Youngstown, Ohio. It is a book that should be in the hands of every physical director of the Y. M. C. A., school, club, college, etc. The contents

comprise: The place of the class in physical training; grading of exer-cises and season schedules – grading of men, grading of exercises, season schedules for various classes, elementary and advanced classes, leaders, optional exercises, examinations, college and school work; calisthenic exercises, graded apparatus exercises and general massed class exercises. Nearly 200 pages. Price 10 cents.



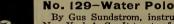
No. 124-How to Become a Gymnast

By Robert Stoll, of the New York A. C., the American champion on the flying rings from 1885 to 1892. Any boy who frequents a gymnasium can easily follow bars, the trapeze or the "horse." Price 10 cents.



No. 128-How to Row

By E. J. Giannini, of the New York A. C., one of America's most famous amateur oarsmen and champions. This book will instruct any one who is a lover of rowing how to become an expert. It is fully illustrated, showing how to hold the oars, the finish of the stroke and other information that will prove valuable to the beginner. Contains also the official laws of boat racing. Price 10 cents.



By Gus Sundstrom, instructor at the New York A. C. It treats of every detail, the individual work of the players, the practice of the team, how to throw he ball, with illustrations and many valuble hints. Price 10 cents.

No. 138-Official Croquet Cuide

Contains directions for playing, diagrams of important strokes, description of grounds, instructions for the beginner, terms used in the game, and the Price 10 cents. official playing rules.









No. 140-Wrestling

Catch as catch can style. By E. H. Hitchcock, M. D., of Cornell, and R. F. Nelligan, of Amherst College. The book contains nearly seventy illustrations of the different holds, photographed especially, and so described that anybody who desires to become expert in wrestling can, with little effort, learn every one. Price 10 cents.

No. 142–Physical Training Simplified

By Prof. E. B. Warman, the well-known physical culture expert. Is a complete, thorough and practical book where the whole man is considered—brain and body. By following the instructions no apparatus is required. The book is adapted for

both sexes. The exercises comprise directions as follows: how to stand; how to sit; how to rest; breathing; exercises for the fingers, wrists, elbows, shoulders, neck, hips, knees, ankles; a word about the muscles; the arms and thighs; shoulders and chest; waist; sides; back and abdomen; bowing; bending; twisting; the liver squeezer, etc., etc. Fully illustrated. Price 10 cents.





No. 143 – Indian Clubs and Dumb-bells

Two of the most popular forms of home or gymnasium exercise. This book is written by America's amateur champion club swinger, J. H. Dougherty. It is clearly illustrated, by which any novice can become an expert. Price 10 cents.

No.149-The Care of the Body

A book that all who value health should read and follow its instructions. By Prof. E.B. Warman, the well known lecturer and authority on physical culture. The subject is thoroughly treated, as a glance at the following small portion of the contents shows: An all-around athlete; muscular Christianity : eating: diet-various opin-

Christianity : eating; diet-various opinions; bill of fare for brain workers; bill of fare for muscle-makers: what to eat and drink; a simple diet; an opinion on brain food: why is food required? drinking water; nutrition-how food nourishes the body; a day's food, how used; constituents of a day's ration-beefsteak, potatoes bread, butter, water; germs of disease, etc. Price 10 cents.



No. 154-Field Hockey

To those in need of vigorous and healthful out-of-doors exercise, this game is recommended highly. Its healthful attributes are manifold and the interest of player and spectator alike is kept active throughout the progress of the game. The game is prominent in the sports at Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr and

other leading colleges. Price 10 cents.



No. 156-The Athlete's Cuide

How to become an athlete. It contains full instructions for the beginner, telling how to sprint, hurdle, jump and throw weights, general hints on training; in fact, this book is one of the most complete on the subject that has ever appeared. Special chapters contain valuable advice to beginners and important A. A. U. rules

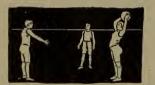
and their explanations, while the pictures comprise many scenes showing champions in action. Price 10 cents.



of leading players in action.

No. 157-How to Play Lawn Tennis

A complete description of lawn tennis; a lesson for beginners and directions telling how to make the most important strokes; styles and skill of the experts; the American twist service; how to build and keep a court. Illustrated from photographs Price 10 cents.



No. 158-Indoor and Outdoor Gymnastic Games

Without question one of the best books of its kind ever published. Com-piled by Prof. A. M. Chesley, the well-known Y. M. A.C. physical director. It is a book that will prove valuable to

schools, outings and gatherings where there are a number to be amused. The games described comprise a list of 120, divided into several groups. Price 10 cents.



No. 161-Ten Minutes' Exercise for Busy Men

By Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, Director of Physical Training in the New York public schools. Anyone who is look-

minutes' work as directed is exercise anyone can follow. It already has hada large sale and has been highly commended by all who have followed its instructions. Anyone who is look-physical education at home would do well to procure a copy of this book. Ten hada large sale and has been highly commended by all who have followed its instructions. Nearly 100 pages of illustrations and 100 of text. Price 10 cents.



No. 162-Boxing Guide

For many years books have been issued on the art of boxing, but it has remained for us to arrange a book that we think is sure to fill all demands. It contains over 70 pages of illustrations showing all the latest blows, posed especially for this book under the supervision of a well-known instructor of boxing, who makes a

specialty of teaching and knows how to impart his knowledge. They are so arranged that anyone can easily become proficient. A partial list of the contents include: The correct position; clenching the fist; gauging distance; the first principles of hitting; the elements of defence; feinting; knockout blows; chin punch; the blow under the ear; the famous solar plexus knockout; the heart blow; famous blows and their originators: Fitzsimmons' contribution; the McCoy corkscrew; the kidney punch; the liver punch; the science of boxing; proper position of hand and arm; left hook to face; hook to the jaw; how to deliver the solar plexus; correct delivery of a right uppercut; blocking a right swing and sending a right uppercut to chin; blocking a left swing and sending a left uppercut to chin: the side step, etc.; thints on training, diet and breathing; how to train; rules for boxing. Price 10 cents.



No. 165-The Art of Fencing

This is a new book by Regis and Louis Senac, of New York, famous instructors and leading authorities on the subject. Messrs. Senac give in detail how every move should be made, and tell it so clearly that anyone can follow the instructions. It is illustrated with sixty full page pic-

tures, posed especially for this book. Price 10 cents.



No. 166-How to Swing Indian Clubs

By Prof. E. B. Warman, the wellknown exponent of physical culture. By following the directions carefully anyone can become an expert. Price 10 cents.





No, 167-Quoits

By M. W. Deshong. The need of a book on this interesting game has been felt by many who wished to know the fine points and tricks used by the experts. Mr. Deshong explains them, with illustrations, so that a novice can readily understand. Price 10 cents.

No. 170-Push Ball

Played with an air-inflated ball 6 feet in diameter, weighing about 50 pounds. A side consists of eleven men. This book contains the official rules and a sketch of the grame; illustrated. Price 10 cents



No. 174–Distance and Cross Country Running

By George Orton, the famous University of Pennsylvania runner. Tells how to become proficient at the quarter, half, mile, the longer distances, and cross-country running and steeplechasing, with instructions for training and schedules to be ob-

served when preparing for a contest. Illustrated with numerous pictures of leading athletes in action, with comments by the editor on the good and bad points shown. Price 10 cents.



No. 177-How to Swim

By J. H. Sterrett, the leading authority on swimming in America. The instructions will interest the expert as well as the novice; the illustrations were made from photographs especially posed, showing the swimmer in clear water; a valuable feature is the series of "land drill" exercises for

the beginner, which is illustrated by many drawings. The contents comprise: A plea for eduction in swimming; swimming; as an exercise and for development; land drill exercises; plain swimming; best methods of l earning; the breast stroke; breathing; under-arm side stroke; scientific strokes—over-arm side stroke; double over-arm or "trudgeon" stroke; touching and turning; training for racing; ornamental swimming; floating; diving; running header; back dive; diving feet foremost; the propeller; marching on the water; swimming on the back; amateur swimming rules; amateur plunging rules. Price 10 cents.





No. 178–How to Train for Bicycling

Gives methods of the best riders when training for long or short distance races; hints on training. Revised and up-to-date in every particular. Price 10 cents.

No. 180-Ring Hockey

A new game for the gymnasium, invented by Dr. J. M. Vorhees of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, that has sprung into instant popularity; as exciting as basket ball. This book contains official rules. Price 10 cents.



No. 182–All-Around Athletics

Gives in full the method of scoring the All-Around Championship, giving percentage tables showing what each man receives for each performance in each of the ten events. It contains as well instructive articles on how to train for the All-Around Championship. Illustrated

with many pictures of champions in action and scenes at all-around meets. Price 10 cents.



No. 185-Health Hints

A series of articles by Prof. E. B. Warman, the well known lecturer and authority on physical culture. Prof. Warman treats very interestingly of health influenced by underwear; health influenced by color; exercise, who needs it? Price 10 cents.



No. 188-Lawn Hockey. Tether Tennis, Golf Croquet, Volley Ball, Hand Tennis, Carden Hockey, Parlor Hockey, Badminton

Containing the rules for each game. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.



No. 189-Rules for Games

Compiled by Jessie H. Bancroft, director of physical training, department of edu-cation, New York City. These games are intended for use at recesses, and all but the team games have been adapted to large games, bean bag games, circle games, singing and miscellaneous games.

Price 10 cents.



No. 191-How to Punch the Bag

By W. H. Rothwell ("Young Corbett"). This book is undoubtedly the best treatise on bag punching that has ever been printed. Every variety of blow used in training is shown and explained. The pictures comprise thirty-three full page

reproductions of Young Corbett as he appears while at work in his training quarters. The photographs were taken by our special artist and cannot be seen in any other publication. Fancy bag punching is treated by a well known theatrical bag puncher, who shows the latest tricks. Price 10 cents.



No. 193–How to Play Basket Ball

By G. T. Hepbron, editor of the Official Basket Ball Guide. Contains full instructions for players, both for the expert and the novice, duties of officials, and specially posed full page pictures showing the corpart and incorrect matheds of playing

The demand for a book of this character is fully satisfied in this publication, as many points are included which could not be incorporated in the annual publication of the Basket Eall Guide for want of room. Price 10 cents.



No. 194-Racquets, Squash-Racquets and Court Tennis

The need of an authoritative handbook at a popular price on these games is filled by this book. How to play each game is thoroughly explained, and all the difficult strokes shown by special photographs taken especially for this book. Contains with photographs of well known counter

the official rules for each game, with photographs of well known courts. Price 10 cents.



No.195-Official Roque Guide

The official publication of the National Roque Association of America. Edited by Prof. Charles Jacobus, ex-champion. Contains a description of the courts and their construction, diagrams of the field, illustrations, rules and valuable information concerning the rame of roque. Price 10 cents.



No. 199–Equestrian Polo Cuide

Compiled by H. L. FitzPatrick of the New York Sun. Illustrated with portraits of leading players and contains most useful information for polo players in relation to playing the game, choosing of equipment and mounts; contains the official rules and

handicaps of the National Association Price 10 cents.



No. 200-Dumb-Bells

This is undoubtedly the best work on dumb-bells that has ever been offered. The author, Mr. G. Bojus, was formerly superintendent of physical culture in the Elizabeth (N.J.) public schools, instructor at Columbia University (New York), instructor for four years at the Columbia

summer school, and is now proprietor of the Park Place Gymnasium, at 14 Park Place, New York City. The book contains 200 photographs of all the various exercises, with the instructions in large, readable type. It should be in the hands of every teacher and pupil of physical culture, and is invaluable for home exercise as well. Price 10 cents,



No. 20I - Lacrosse - From Candidate to Team

By William C. Schmeisser, captain Johns Hopkins University champion intercollegiate lacrosse team of 1902; edited by Ronald T. Abercrombie, excaptain and coach of Johns Hopkins University lacrosse team, 1900-1904.

Every position is throughly explained in a most simple and concise manner, rendering it the best manual of the game ever published. Illustrated with numerous snapshots of important plays. Price 10 cents.



No. 202-How to Play Base Ball

Edited by T. H. Murnane. New and revised edition. Contents: How to become a batter, by Napoleon Lajoie, James Collins, Hugh Jennings and Jesse Tannehill; how to run the bases, by Jack Doyle and Frank L. Chance: advice to base runners, by

to run the bases, by Jack Doyle and Frank L. Chance; advice to base runners, by y Cy Young, "Rube" Waddell and Bert Cunningham; on curve pitcher, by Cy Young, James J. Callahan, Frank Donahue, Vic Willis, William Dineen and Charley Nichols; how to become a good catcher, by Eddie Phelps, William Sullivan and M. J. Kittridge; how to play first base, by Hugh Jennings; how to play second base, by Napoleon Lajoie and William Gleason; how to play third base, by James Collins and Lave Cross; how to play shortstop, by Herman Long; how to play the infield, by Charles A. Comiskey; how to play the outfield, by Fred Clarke; the earmarks of a ball player, by John J. McGraw; good advice for players; how to organize a team; how to manage a team; how to score a game; how to umpire a game; base ball rules interpreted for boys. Price 10 cents.





No. 207-Bowling on the Green; or, Lawn Bowls

How to construct a green; necessary equipment; how to play the game, and the official rules as promulgated by the Scottish Bowling Association. Edited by Mr. James W. Greig. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.

No. 208–Physical Education and Hygiene

This is the fifth of the Physical Training series, by Prof. E. B. Warman (see Nos. 142, 149 166, 185, 213, 261), and a glance at the contents shows the variety of subjects: Chapter II-Basic principles; longevity. Chapter II-Hints on eating; food values;

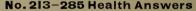
the uses of salt. Chapter III-Hints on eating; lood values; Chapter IV-The efficacy of sugar; sugar, food for muscular work; eating for strength and endurance; fish as brain food; food for the children. Chapter VI-Digestibility; bread; appendicitis due to flour. Chapter VI-Hints on drinking-Water, milk, buttermilk, tea, coffee; how to remain young. Chapter VII-Hints on bathing; cold, hot, warm, tepid, salt, sun, air, Russian, Turkish, cabinet. Chapter VIII-Hints on breathing; breathlessness, heart strain, second wind, yawning, the art of yogi. Price 10 cents.



No. 209 – How to Become a Skater

Contains advice for beginners: how to become a figure skater thoroughly explained, with many diagrams showing how to do all the different tricks of the best figure skaters, including the Mo-

hawk, with all its variations; Q's, forward and backward, inside and outside; the crosscuts, including the difficult Swedish style; inside and outside spins; the grapevine, with its numerous branches, and many other styles, which will be comparatively simple to any one who follows the directions given. Profusely illustrated with pictures of prominent skaters and numerous diagrams. Price 10 cents.



Contents: Necessity for exercise in the summer; three rules for bicycling; when going up-hill; sitting out on summer nights; ventilating a bedroom; ventilating a house; how to obtain pure air; bathing; salt water baths at home; a substitute for ice water: drinking ice water; to

tute for ice water; drinking ice water; to cure insemnia; asleep in two minutes; for those who ride wheels; summer outdoor exercise; profuse perspiration; danger of checking perspiration; dress, hot weather, etc., etc. Price 10 cents.



No.214-Graded Calisthenics and Dumb-Bell Drills

By Albert B. Wegener, Physical Director Y. M. C. A., Rochester, N. Y. Ever since graded apparatus work has been used in gymnastics, the necessity of having a mass drill that would harmonize with it has been felt. For years it has been the established

custom in most gymnasiums of memorizing a set drill, never varied from one year's end to the other; consequently the beginner was given the same kind and amount as the older member. With a view to giving uniformity the present treatise is attempted. Price 10 cents.



No. 217-Olympic Handbook

Compiled by J. E. Sullivan, Chief Department Physical Culture, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and Director Olympic Games, 1904. Contains a complete report of the Olympic Games of 1904, with list of records and pictures of hundreds of athletes; also reports of the games of 1896 and 1900. Price 10 cents.



No. 219-Base Ball Percentage Book

To supply a demand for a book which would show the percentage of clubs without recourse to the arduous work of figuring, the publishers of Spalding's Athletic Library have had Mr. John B. Foster, sporting editor of the New York Evening

Telegram, compile a book which answers every requirement, and which has met with the greatest praise for its accuracy and simplicity. No follower of the game can afford to be without it. Price 10 cents.

An Encyclopedia of Base Ball

Attention is called to the following ten numbers of Spalding's Athletic Library, embracing the greatest collection of books of instruction for playing the various positions in the game that has ever been published. These books are entirely new and up-to-date, and contain the latest methods of play. Each number is complete in itself and is profusely illustrated. Be sure and ask for Spalding's Athletic Library. For detailed description see following numbers:



No. 223-How to Bat

The most important part of ball playing nowadays, outside of pitching, is batting. The team that can bat and has some good pitchers can win base ball games; therefore, every boy and young man who has, of course, already learned to catch, should turn his attention to this department of the

game, and there is no better way of becoming proficient than by reading this book and then constantly practising the little tricks explained therein. It is full of good advice to batsmen, and many good batters will be surprised to find contained in it so many points of which they were unaware. Edited by Jesse F. Matteson of the Chicago American, and profusely illustrated. Price 10 cents.



No. 224-How to Play the Outfield

Compiled especially for the young player who would become an expert. The best book on playing the outfield that has ever been published. There are just as many tricks to be learned, before a player can be a competent fielder, as there are in any

other position on a nine, and this book explains them all. Illustrated with numerous page pictures of leading outfielders. Price 10 cents.

No. 225-How to Play First Base



No other position on a ball team has shown such a change for the better in recent years as first base. Modifications in line with the betterment of the sport in every department have been made at intervals, but in no other department have they been so radical. No boy who plays the initial sack can afford to overlook the points and hints contained in this book. Entirely

new and up to date. Illustrated with full page pictures of all the prominent first basemen. Price 10 cents.

No. 226-How to Play Second Base



There are so few men who can cover second base to perfection that their names second base to perfection that their names can easily be called off by anyone who fol-lows the game of base ball. Team owners who possess such players would not part with them for thousands of dollars. These men have been interviewed and their ideas points of play at this point of the diamond. Illustrated with full page

pictures. Edited by J. E. Wray, sporting editor St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Price 10 cents.

No. 227-How to Play Third Base



Third base is, in some respects, the most important of the infield. No major league team has ever won a pennant without a great third baseman. Collins of the Boston Americans and Leach of Pittsburg are two of the greatest third basemen the game has ever seen, and their teams owe much of the credit for pennants they have won

just how they play the position. Everything a player should know is clearly set forth and any boy will surely increase his chances of success by a careful reading of this book. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.



No. 228-How to Play Shortstop

Shortstop is one of the hardest positions on the infield to fill, and quick thought and quick action are necessary for a player who expects to make good as a shortstop. The views of every well known player who covers this position have been sought in

compiling this book, and it is offered as being the most complete book of its class ever produced. The boy who would excel at short needs to study it thoroughly. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.



No. 229-How to Catch

Undoubtedly the best book on catching that has yet been published. Every boy who has hopes of being a clever catcher should read how well known players cover their position. Among the more noted ones who describe their methods of play in

this book are Lou Criger of the Boston Americans, Johnnie Kling of the Chicago Nationals and Jack O'Connor of the St. Louis Browns. The numerous pictures in the book comprise those of all the noted catchers in the big leagues. Price 10 cents.

No. 230-How to Pitch



A new, up-to-date book. Published for the first time this year. No boy can afford to be without a copy of it. Edited by John B. Foster of the Evening Telegram (New York). The object of this book is to aid the beginners who aspire to become clever twirlers, and its contents are the practical teaching of men who have reached the top as pitchers, and who have had experience.

both as members of the best clubs playing base ball and as contenders against teams that have enjoyed national reputations. Price 10 cents.

No. 231-How to Coach; How to Captain a Team: How to Manage a Team; How to Umpire: How to Organize a League



A useful guide to all who are interested in the above subjects. Jimmy Collins. manager-captain of the Boston Americans. writes on coaching; M. J. Kelly of the St. Paul champions, on captaining; Al Buck-enberger of the Rochester team, on managing; Frank Dwyer of the American League staff, on umpiring: Fred Lake on minor leagues, and the editor of the book,

T. H. Murnane, President of the New England League, on how to organize a league. Price 10 cents.

No. 232-How to Run the Bases



The importance of base running as a scientific feature of the national game is becoming more and more recognized each year. Besides being spectacular, feats of base stealing nearly always figure in the winning of a game. Many a close contest is decided on the winning of that little strip of 90 feet which lies between cushions. When hits are few and the enemy's pitchers

steady, it becomes incumbent on the opposing team to get around the bases in some manner. Effective stealing not only increases the effectiveness of the team by advancing its runners without wasting hits, but it serves to materially disconcert the enemy and frequently has caused an entire opposing club to temporarily lose its poise and throw away the game. This book gives clear and concise directions for excelling as a base runner; tells when to run and when not to do so; how and when to slide; team work on the bases; in fact, every point of the game is thoroughly ex-plained. In addition such clever men as Harry Bay, the fleet footed Clevelander; Frank Chance, Bill Dahlen and Hans Wagner describe their methods of action. Illustrated with pictures of leading players. Price 10 cents.



No. 233–Jiu Jitsu

A complete description of this famous Japanese system of self-defence. 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. Be sure and ask for the Spalding.

No. 234-School Tactics and Maze Running

A series of drills for the use of schools, Edited by Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, Director of Physical Training in the New York public schools. Price 10 cents.



No. 236-How to Wrestle

Without question the most complete and up-to-date book on wrestling that has ever been printed. Edited by F. R. Toombs, and devoted principally to special poses and illustrations by Georges Hackenschmidt, the "Russian Lion." It shows beginners. The book also contains in addition many full pages of

poses by Tom Jenkins and other famous wrestlers. Besides showing accurately how to secure each hold and fall, the book also contains in-teresting articles on training, and the official rules for all styles of wrestling. Be sure to ask for the Spalding Athletic Library book "How to Wrestle." Price 10 cents.



No. 237 - Association Foot Ball

A complete and up-to-date guide to the "Socker" game in the United States, containing instructions for playing the game, official rules, and interesting news from all parts of the country. Illustrated with numerous pictures of leading teams. Price 10 cents.



No. 238-Muscle Building

By Dr. L. H. Gulick, Director of Physical Training in the New York public schools. A complete treatise on the correct method of acquiring muscular strength. Illus-trated with numerous full page engravings. Price 10 cents.

No. 239-Official Intercollegiate A.A.A. Handbook



Contains constitution, by-laws, laws of athletics, and rules to govern the awarding of the championship cup of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of Amateur Athletes of America, the governing body in college athletics. Contains official intercollegiate records from 1876 to 1905, with the winner's name and time

in each event, list of points won by each college, and list of officers of the association from 1889 to 1905, inclusive. To anyone interested the book is invaluable as a record. Price 10 cents.



No. 240-Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide

Edited by Walter Camp. Contains the official rules, with diagram of field; All-America teams as selected by leading authorities; reviews of the game from various sections of the country; scores of all

matches; schedules; forecast for the season, and pictures of all the prominent teams, embracing nearly 3,000 players. Price 10 cents.



No. 241-Official Handbook of the A. A. U. of the United States

The A. A. U. is the governing body of athletes in the United States of America. and all games must be held under its rules. which are exclusively published in this handbook, and a copy should be in the handbook, and a copy should be in the the bandbook and a copy should be in the the bandbook and a copy should be in the the bandbook and a copy should be in the the bandbook and a copy should be in the the bandbook and a copy should be in the the bandbook and a copy should be in the the bandbook and a copy should be in the the bandbook and a copy should be in the the bandbook and a copy should be in the the bandbook and a copy should be in the the bandbook and a copy should be in the the bandbook and a copy should be in the the bandbook and a copy should be in the bandbook and a copy should be in the the bandbook and a copy should be in the bandbook and a copy should be in the the bandbook and a copy should be in the bandbook and a copy should be in the the bandbook and a copy should be in the bandbook and a copy should be in the the bandbook and a copy should be in the bandbook and a copy should be a co

contains the official rules for running, jumping, weight throwing, hurdling, pole vaulting, swimming, boxing, wrestling, etc., and is an encyclopedia in itself. Price 10 cents.



No. 242-How to Play Foot Ball

Edited by Walter Camp. The contents embrace everything that a beginner wants to know and many points that an expert will be glad to learn. The pictures are made

and players in action, with comments by Walter Camp. Price 10 cents.



No. 243-Officia Basket Ball Cuide

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, and pictures of hundreds of players. Price 10 cents.



No. 244-Colf Cuide

Edited by Charles S. Cox. Contains records of the important American golf events since their institution, short accounts of the state of the game in various parts of America, portraits of prominent players, and revised rules of the game. Price 10 cents.



No. 245-Official Y. M. C. A. Handbook

Edited by G. T. Hepbron, the well-known athletic authority. It contains the official rules governing all sports under the juris-diction of the Y. M. C. A., a complete report of the physical directors' confer-ence, official Y. M. C. A. scoring tables,

pentathlon rules, many pictures of the leading Y. M. C. A. athletes of the country, official Y. M. C. A. athletic rules, constitution and by-laws of the Athletic League of Y. M. C. A., all around indoor test, volley ball rules; illustrated. Price 10 cents.



No. 246-Athletic Training for Schoolboys

This book is the most complete work of its kind yet attempted. The compiler is Geo. W. Orton, of the University of Pennsylvania, a famous athlete himself and who is well qualified to give instructions to the beginner. Each event in the inter-

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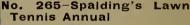
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