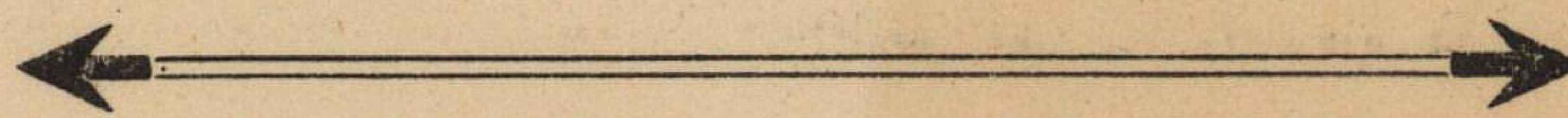


E. and G. Arrowsmiths



3347 NORTH CAPITOL AVENUE
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

HARTMAN EGGER
Fletcher

GENE GODFREY
Bowyer

September 8, 1939

Dear Madam,

The E & G Arrowsmiths are announcing production of several items of archery equipment of special interest to schools. Among them are our paper target faces and Laytex bowstrings.

Our target faces are printed in oil paint on water resistant paper. The flat paper allows frequent replacement at minimum cost; the corrugated paper faces compare favorably in lasting qualities with cloth and are much less expensive. The colors are uniform and permanent, with a thin black stripe outlining the white ring. The colors and sizes are regulation.

All targets are painted on a square sheet 2 inches larger than the face unless otherwise specified.

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

<u>Diameter</u>	<u>Plain</u>	<u>Corrugated</u>
48"	\$.50	\$.75
36"	.30	.45
24"	.20	.30

Our Laytex bowstrings are made of Barbour's linen impregnated with liquid rubber. They are weatherproof, never stretch or fray and are particularly well liked by range-owners for their wearing qualities. They are extremely light for their strength. Served for a bow of any length and in any weight, they are \$.50 each.

To schools we offer a SPECIAL DISCOUNT of 40 % on an order of 12 or more targets or strings. All goods F.O.B. Indianapolis.

Very truly yours,

E & G ARROWSMITHS

ARCHERY - *

Equipment: For outdoor shooting, targets forty-eight inches in diameter are used. The face of the target consists of a circular piece of oilcloth on which five concentric rings are painted. The diameter of the painted area is forty-eight inches. ~~Arrows~~ are usually twenty-seven inches in length for men and twenty-six inches for women. Children frequently use arrows twenty-four inches long.

Ground quivers made of wire and stuck in the ground at the shooting line are a decided convenience.

Scoring: The target has five rings, and arrows piercing these rings count nine, seven, five, three, and one. The score for each arrow is recorded on the score card and then the number of hits and the total score. That is, if six arrows were shot, two of which landed in the outer ring and one each in each of the other rings, the score would appear on the card as follows: 975311 6-26 This indicates that six hits were made which totalled to a score of twenty-six.

An arrow passing through the target, or rebounding from the scoring area of it, scores in the higher circle even though it barely touches it. An arrow which jumps off the string counts as a shot unless the archer can touch it with his bow.

#####

AERIAL DARTS

The court is twenty by fifty feet in size. Teams may consist of two or more players. Regular shuttlecocks are used and the players are equipped with paddles, tennis rackets, or badminton rackets. The rules follow those of Volleyball.

#####

VOLLEYBALL

Ball: The game is played with a regulation volleyball which is one inch less in diameter than a basketball and is much lighter, weighing between one-third and one-half as much. For

Court: The size of the regulation court for men is thirty by sixty feet, divided by the net into two areas, each thirty feet square. For girls and younger players it is wise to reduce the size of the court to twenty-five by fifty feet.

The net is thirty-two feet long and is stretched tightly across the court midway between the end lines and parallel to them, attached to posts outside the court. The height of the net for official men's play is eight feet from the ground to the top of the net, but for general school use and for young players it is recommended that the height be lowered to seven feet six inches.

Rotation: In Volleyball the players do not hold the same positions throughout the game; they rotate, shifting to each position in turn, moving forward one place every time their side gets a turn at serving.

Serving: The player occupying the right hand back corner position, standing with both feet behind his own backline, tosses the ball up and then bats it with his hand forward over the net. The hand may be either open or closed in serving. The served ball must not touch the net or any player of the serving side, must go over the top of the net and fall in the opponents' court. Otherwise the serve is lost and the ball goes to the opponents. For men, only one attempt is permitted in serving, but the rules for women permit two attempts. A player serves only so long as his side wins; when it fails to win it is out and the opposing side serves. The players serve in turn as they get successive innings, rotating as soon as they get possession of the ball for service.

Returning the Ball: When the ball is fairly served, the players of the opposing side try to keep it in the air, and to bat it back over the net. Play continues in this manner until the ball strikes the floor, strikes the person of a player below the hips, goes out-of-bounds, or until, for some reason, the ball is declared dead. Men may use any part of the body above the hips in playing the ball. Girls may give the ball momentum only with the use of the hands and arms.

VOLLEYBALL (con't)

Relaying the Ball: When two or more players of the same side hit the ball in turn before it goes over the net, it is called "relaying the ball." This adds interest to the game and makes team play possible. The ball may be relayed with the following limitations:

1. A serve may not be relayed.
2. A player may not play the ball twice in succession without its being touched by another player.
3. In the game for men and larger boys the ball may be hit only three times by the players of one side before it goes over the net. For girls the ball may be relayed any number of times, providing the team is not considered as willfully delaying the game.

Violation of any of these rules forfeits the point to the opponents.

Out-of-Bounds: The ball is out-of-bounds whenever it strikes the floor, wall, or any person or object outside the playing field. When the ball hits an object suspended from the ceiling within the field, the ball should be served again unless the opposing side, by playing the ball, tacitly agrees that play should go on.

When the ball strikes outside, the point is lost by the side that last touched it. When a player in trying to return the ball bats it out of the field on his own side of the net, it may be recovered by any player of that side before it strikes. When a ball goes in the net it may be recovered in like manner if this can be done without the player's touching the net.

- Illegal Plays:
1. Strike the ball while he is supported by an object or another player.
 2. Bat the ball twice in succession.
 3. Catch or hold the ball.
 4. Reach over the net to strike the ball.
 5. Serve out of regular order or step on or over back line in serving.
 6. Touch the net while the ball is in play.
 7. Interfere with the opponents by entering their court while play is in progress.
 8. Delay the game unnecessarily.

Any of the above illegal plays either forfeits the point, or the ball goes to the opponents.

Scoring: When the serving side wins the point, it counts one for that side. Only the serving side scores. If the serving side loses the point the service goes to the other side. The serving side scores a point whenever-----

1. A legally served ball is not returned.
2. An opponent makes an illegal play.

The serving side is out whenever-----

1. The server fails to make a legal serve
2. They fail to return a ball.
3. Any player of that side makes an illegal play.

#####

SHUFFLEBOARD

Court: The court is laid out on a floor or pavement. Both ends are alike and the distance from point to point is fifteen feet.

Disks and Cues: Eight circular disks are needed, six inches in diameter and one inch thick. Four are painted red and four blue.

The cues consist of a five-foot handle with a head three-and-one-half inches wide and curved to fit the disks. The maximum length must not exceed six feet three inches.

Players: Teams of one or two may play. In singles, both play from the same end of the court and change when all disks are shot. In doubles, the two partners play

SHUFFLEBOARD (con't)

from opposite ends of the court, one team using disks of one color and the other team the other color.

Object: The object is to shove the disks with the cue so that they come to rest in the scoring areas at the opposite ends of the court.

The Play: The first play is made from the right side of the court followed by a play from the other side. The players thus alternate. In subsequent games, the winner of the preceding game starts.

In doubles play, the two opponents at one end play all eight disks, and then the other two play from their end of the court.

The players place their disks in their half of the 10-off space and play the four disks from this area--the penalty for violation is five points off the score. Players are not allowed to step on or over the first line of the court--violation results in a penalty of five points off.

If a player's disk stops in a scoring area, it may be knocked out of the court or into the "10-off" area by his opponent.

Scoring: A disk scores in the area in which it rests after all eight disks have been played. Disks resting on a division line do not score. Disks that stop nearer to the players' end than the farthest dead line are dead and removed at once.

The game is fifty points. If both sides have fifty or more points the side having the most points wins. In case of a tie, the eighth disk is shot twice from each end and the side having the highest score wins.

#

TABLE TENNIS
(Ping-Pong)

Table: The table is nine feet long and five feet wide, painted dark green with a three-quarter inch white line around the outside edges and lengthwise down the center. It sets thirty inches above the floor. For home play tables eight feet long and four feet wide may be used.

The net is of dark green material bound with white tape and is stretched crosswise across the center of the table so that the top is six-and-three-fourths inches above the table.

Balls and Rackets: Official celluloid ping-pong balls are used. The rackets are of wood and may be surfaced with sandpaper, leather, cork, or rubber to suit the preference of the player. The blade is five-and-one-fourth inches wide, and six-and-one-half inches long, attached to a five-inch handle.

Choice of Service or Court: The right to serve or receive in the first game of each match is determined by toss. If the toss winner chooses to be server or receiver, his opponent has the choice of court, or vice versa.

The player who serves first at the beginning of the first game, receives at the beginning of the second game. At the end of each game the players change ends of the table.

Service: Throughout the game except when the score is twenty all, the server becomes the receiver and the receiver becomes the server after each five points. When the score is twenty all, the server becomes the receiver and the receiver becomes the server after each point.

The server stands behind his end of the table and strikes the ball with his racket so that it bounces from the table on his (the server's) side of the net and passes over the net and bounces upon any portion of the table on the receiver's side.

The server's racket and the ball must be behind the end line of the server's court and between the imaginary extensions of the side lines when he first strikes the ball; should he miss the ball entirely he loses the point to his opponent.

TABLE TENNIS (con't)

The Play: The server having made a good service, the receiver attempts to make a good return, and thereafter the server and receiver alternately make a good return until a point is scored. In making a good return, the player strikes the ball in one stroke upon its first bounce, so that it passes directly over or past the end of the net and touches the playing surface of his opponent's side of the table. Striking the ball more than once is prohibited.

Scoring: A player loses one point:

1. If he fails to make a good service.
2. If he fails to return a good service or good return by his opponent.
3. If he or his paddle touches the net while the ball is in play.
4. If he moves the table while the ball is in play.
5. If his free hand touches the playing surface while the ball is in play.
6. If the ball in play comes in contact with him before it has passed over the end lines or side lines of the table and has not yet touched the playing surface since being struck by his opponent.
7. If a player volleys the ball, that is, strikes or is struck by a ball within his court before it has dropped on the table.

Let--It is a let and another ball is served under the following conditions:

1. If a served ball touches the net or its supports in passing over the net, provided the serve is otherwise good.
2. If the ball is served when the receiver is not ready. If the receiver strikes the ball, he cannot be considered as being unready.
3. If either player loses the point because of an accident not under his control.

Faults: Violation of the service rules is a fault and scores one point for the receiver.

Game and Match: The player first winning twenty-one points wins the game, except that when the score is twenty all, the player wins who first makes two more points than his opponent.

A match consists of the best two out of three games.

#####

HORSESHOE PITCHING

Court: The stakes are placed in the center of a pitcher's box which consists of a wooden frame six feet square. The frame is made of two-by-four-inch material and is placed in the ground so that it extends not more than one inch above the surface. For a distance of at least eighteen inches around the stake the box should be filled with potter's clay or similar material to a depth of at least six inches. The clay should be moistened to a putty-like consistency.

The stakes should be of iron, one inch in diameter, perpendicularly inclined one inch toward the opposite stake and extending eight inches above the ground.

The regulation distance between stakes is forty feet, measured from where the stake enters the ground. For women and boys in contests and tournaments, the distance should be thirty feet.

Horseshoes: The horseshoes must not exceed seven-and-one-half inches in length, seven inches in width, and two-and-one-half pounds in weight with toe or heel calks extending out not more than three-quarters of an inch. The openings between the calks must not exceed three-and-one-half inches, inside measurements.

Game: A regulation game consists of fifty points, and the contestant first scoring this number wins. Match contests between two players consist of three games of fifty points each.

First Pitch: At the beginning of a game the contestants toss for the choice of first pitch or follow. At the beginning of the second game the loser of the preceding game has the first pitch. During the games, the contestant scoring has the lead.

HORSESHOE PITCHING (con't)

Pitching Rules: The contestants pitch both shoes, one after the other, from the pitching box into the opposite pitching box. A contestant is not permitted to walk across to the opposite stake and examine the position of his opponent's shoes before pitching.

When a contestant has the first pitch he must, after delivering both shoes, stand back of a line even with the stake and out of the pitcher's box, or forfeit the value of the shoes pitched.

The front of the pitcher's box (three feet in front of the stake) is the foul line and any pitcher stepping over this line in delivering his shoe loses the value of the pitch.

If a shoe strikes the frame of the pitcher's box or other object it is called a foul shoe and does not score.

Ringers: Any shoe to be scored as a ringer must encircle the stake far enough to permit a straight-edge to touch both heel calks and clear the stake.

Scoring: The shoes score as follows:

1. If a shoe when thrown moves another shoe both shoes are measured from their new position.

2. The closest shoe to the stake scores one point. If both shoes are closer than the opponent's they score two points.

3. A ringer scores three points.

4. A ringer and the closest shoe scores four points.

5. A double ringer scores six points and is the highest score a contestant can make.

6. In case each contestant has a ringer, the next closest shoe scores and all such ringers are credited as ringers pitched by not counted as a score.

7. If each contestant has a double ringer, both double ringers are cancelled and now points scored.

8. If a contestant has two ringers and his opponent one, the pitcher having two ringers scores three points.

9. In case of a tie of all four shoes, such as four ringers or all four shoes an equal distance from the stake, no score is recorded and the contestant who pitched last is awarded the lead.

10. A shoe leaning against the stake has no advantage over a shoe lying on the ground and against the stake; all such shoes are ties. If a contestant has a shoe leaning against the stake, it counts only as a closest shoe. (In informal play such shoes are called "leaners" or "hobbers" and score two points.)

Measurements: All measurements should be made by the use of calipers and a straight edge.

#####

DECK TENNIS

Court: The court is eighteen feet wide and forty feet long. Three feet in from each side line and parallel to it, a line is drawn, thus creating an alley on each side of the court. This alley is used only in doubles play. Midway between the side lines and parallel to them a center line is drawn. A foul line is drawn on each side of the net, parallel to it and three feet from it. The net is stretched tightly across the court, and is four feet eight inches high at the posts.

In singles play, the area inside the side alleys is used and the center length-wise line is disregarded. In doubles play, the entire court is used with the center line dividing it into right and left service courts.

Equipment: The game is played with a ring or quoit six inches in diameter. It may be made of manila rope, one-half inch thick, with the ends spliced together. or the official ring of sponge rubber or inflated rubber may be used.

Teams: One or two players may play on a side.

DECK TENNIS (con't)

Object of Game: The object is to toss the ring back and forth across the net without letting it hit the ground.

Serving: The server stands behind the rear line and tosses the ring with an underhand motion into the opposing court. Feinting is not permitted and the ring must be delivered with a minimum upward flight of six inches. The server has only one attempt to make a good service. If the served ring hits the top of the net and falls over into the "dead" area it counts as a bad service and the ring goes to the opponents for service. However, if a second ring after hitting the top of the net falls into the opposite court, it is a "let" and is served over unless the receiver chooses to play it.

In doubles play, the center line dividing the court into right and left service courts is used. The first server stands behind his right-hand court and serves diagonally into the opponents' right-hand court. If the point is won, the next service is from behind the left-hand court into the opponents' left-hand court, with the server's partner standing in the other court. When the service changes hands, the player who has been serving stands in the right-hand court and becomes the receiver. When it changes hands again, the service is delivered by the player who has been occupying the left-hand court.

The Play: After the service, the ring is tossed back and forth across the net. The players must use one hand only, the ring being caught with this hand and immediately tossed back over the net. It is permissible to catch the ring against the body but in no case may the other hand be used. The ring must always be tossed, using an underhand or horizontal movement of the arm or wrist. The elbow may not be raised above the level of the shoulder in tossing unless the ring is caught above the shoulder, in which case it may be thrown at the elevation at which it was caught, provided the wrist is turned down and the ring propelled with a tossing motion of the wrist.

The ring must be thrown immediately after it is caught and from the spot where it was caught--holding it, stepping with it, feinting, or making false motions of throwing are prohibited. The ring must be firmly caught on one attempt, not juggled, and must be tossed, not batted.

Scoring: Only the server scores and he continues serving as long as he wins. The server scores one point when the opponent fails to catch and return the ring fairly within the server's court. If the ring falls into the "dead" area, the point is lost. Rings falling on the lines are considered in. When the server fails at service or fails to return the ring fairly in play, he loses his service.

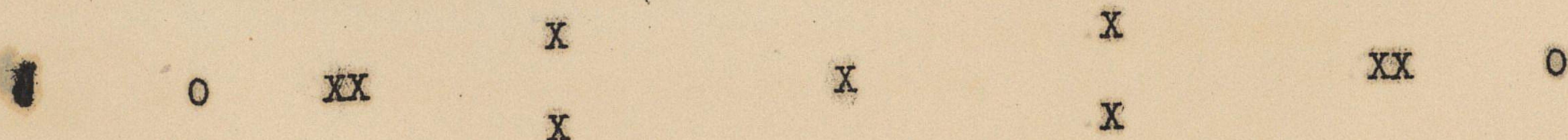
The game consists of fifteen points, unless a "long set" is agreed upon before play starts. In this case, if the game reaches fourteen all, it is necessary for a player to secure two points in succession to win.

Matches consist of the best two out of three games. The players change courts after each game. If at the start of the third game, one player scores eight points before his opponent scores any, the players change courts.

#####

CROQUET

Court: The court may be of any size depending on the space available. It should be level with the grass mowed short. Two wooden stakes are located, one at each end of the court; they are one-and-one-quarter inches in diameter and extend above the ground one-and-one-half inches. The position of the wickets is shown in the following diagram, O representing a stake and X a wicket:



CROQUET (con't)

Occasionally two wickets are placed in the center instead of one.

The wickets should extend above the ground ten inches but the width is optional.

Balls and Mallets: Wooden or hard rubber balls, three-and-three-eighths inches in diameter, are used. These are colored red, white, blue, and black.

Mallets may be of any size and style, and may be changed as often as desired in the course of the play.

The Play: The object is to drive the ball by hitting it with the face of the mallet through the series of arches, following the specified course. The stake at which the play starts is called the home stake. The ball is placed in front of the home stake, and hit through the first two arches, to the right-wing arch, to the center arch, to the lower right-wing arch, to the two lower center arches, and to the lower stake. The ball is then played back to the home stake by hitting it through the lower center arches, to the lower left-wing arch, to the center arch, to the upper left-wing arch, to the upper center arches, and to the home stake.

Each player making an arch or stake may have a trial at the next one in order, and continues until he misses. Instead of making an arch, a player may, with any stroke, hit the ball of a partner or an opponent, and then may lay his ball beside the one that was hit and strike it so as to move the other ball as well as his own; a partner's ball thus may be sent forward to a better position and an opponent's ball is driven to a place from which it will be more difficult or impossible to make an arch. The player or team first to finish a round of the arches and stakes is the winner.

#

Woodcraft
Equipment Co.;

Independence, Mo.

ARCHERY NEWS And IDEAS

Series - B

September, 1939

A Service of the L. C. WHIFFEN CO. of Milwaukee to those interested in keeping posted on means and methods of improving archery knowledge and instruction.

Dear Instructor:

There is no time like this first moment to say, "Hello again," or in case this is the first season you have received ARCHERY NEWS AND IDEAS, may I say, "Welcome".

Have you noted the extraordinary development in archery interest? National advertisers are using archery features. News reels as well as news papers and photo magazines are playing up archery right along. Well, all these things have led to a very substantial increase in the number of people, both men and women, who have taken up archery as their favorite sport activity. This publicity has been responsible for the instalation of municipal archery ranges in hundreds of cities throughout the country. In other words, archery is no longer thought of as something the Indians used to do. It is a healthy, modern sport.

All this makes it doubly important that you present archery to your groups in the most interesting and satisfactory manner possible.

Would you like to know some of the problems that have raised their ugly heads to give the legitimate manufacturers of good equipment the "heebe jeebies"?

These are problems directly affecting schools as well as individuals just getting started in archery and you should know them. The first and most serious is the matter of inferior equipment produced by some person who conceived the erroneous idea that anyone can make bows and arrows without a thorough understanding of the art, or a knowledge of the sport. The result is almost always extremely unsatisfactory. The bows supplied are not built well which results in undue breakage. Usually, they are not of the proper weight, and finally, they are not worth a fraction of what they cost. The arrows are often an improper length, poorly made and a severe hinderance to the shooting ability of even the beginners. Did you ever stop to realize that the finest archers in the world cannot shoot crooked arrows straight? How would you like to learn to bowl with lopsided bowling balls, or play golf with eggshaped golf balls and clubs all out of proportion to your height? Archery demands an enormous amount of co-ordination and skill. It is so difficult to learn to do well, that it requires carefull instruction and guidance, and should be done with the proper equipment.

That little matter of instruction is one of the most serious problems we face. How, or what can be done to make the early period of learning to shoot sufficiently interesting so that initial interest can be carried over the hump of awkwardness, over the first few discouraging days when the arrows seem to go everywhere except where they should go, over the tedious time spent in looking for arrows that have found a secure nesting spot deep in the roots of the grass? If you know how to sustain interest through these discouraging moments, then you are the exceptional instructor. It can be done, and it should be done if your efforts are to be worth while, or if the results are to be a credit to you and the institution you represent.

The letters for the next few months will dwell on subjects of this nature. I am going to assume that you have any one of the modern books on archery instruction and have probably had instruction in shooting. In other words, my purpose is to supplement the academic with applied archery psychology, to make the sport a permanently interesting, individual activity for those now about to learn it.

So, for a starting point, let us survey the vitally important consideration of interest development. Try to see it introspectively by determining the factors which would have appealed to you before you ever tried shooting. There is no doubt that an entirely different set of emotions sway boys and girls. It is unnecessary to go into a psychological analysis of the whys and wherefors, but here are a few points gained from questioning many boys and girls.

Girls like archery because--it is a sport they feel confident that they can do successfully. They appreciate the grace and poise of arching, knowing that they will appear to advantage in the eyes of others. There is a natural desire in most people, which includes girls, to want to draw back a bow and release the arrows, sending it swiftly off into space.

Boys like archery because--they conjure up a few mental pictures of Robin Hood or Indians hunting big game in the wood, and then inject themselves into the picture. This is displaced later by other motives such as excelling in the sport and the craft side of archery when they make their own equipment. There is a definite objection or resistance when boys are required to learn archery under a woman's teaching. The line of least resistance should be followed by playing on the primary urges. Suggest to girls the picture of gracefulness and poise when shooting after they have learned to do it properly. Explain that everyone feels awkward at first, but the awkward sensation is overcome by practice. Make it known to them that shooting will definitely develop their bodies for a slim waist and a well developed bust, and that any normally co-ordinated person can learn to shoot well.

Since some of these articles will not exactly co-inside with seasonal instruction work, I suggest that you keep them together for future reference.

Very truly yours,

Larry Whiffen
L. C. Whiffen

20% DISCOUNT TO SCHOOLS

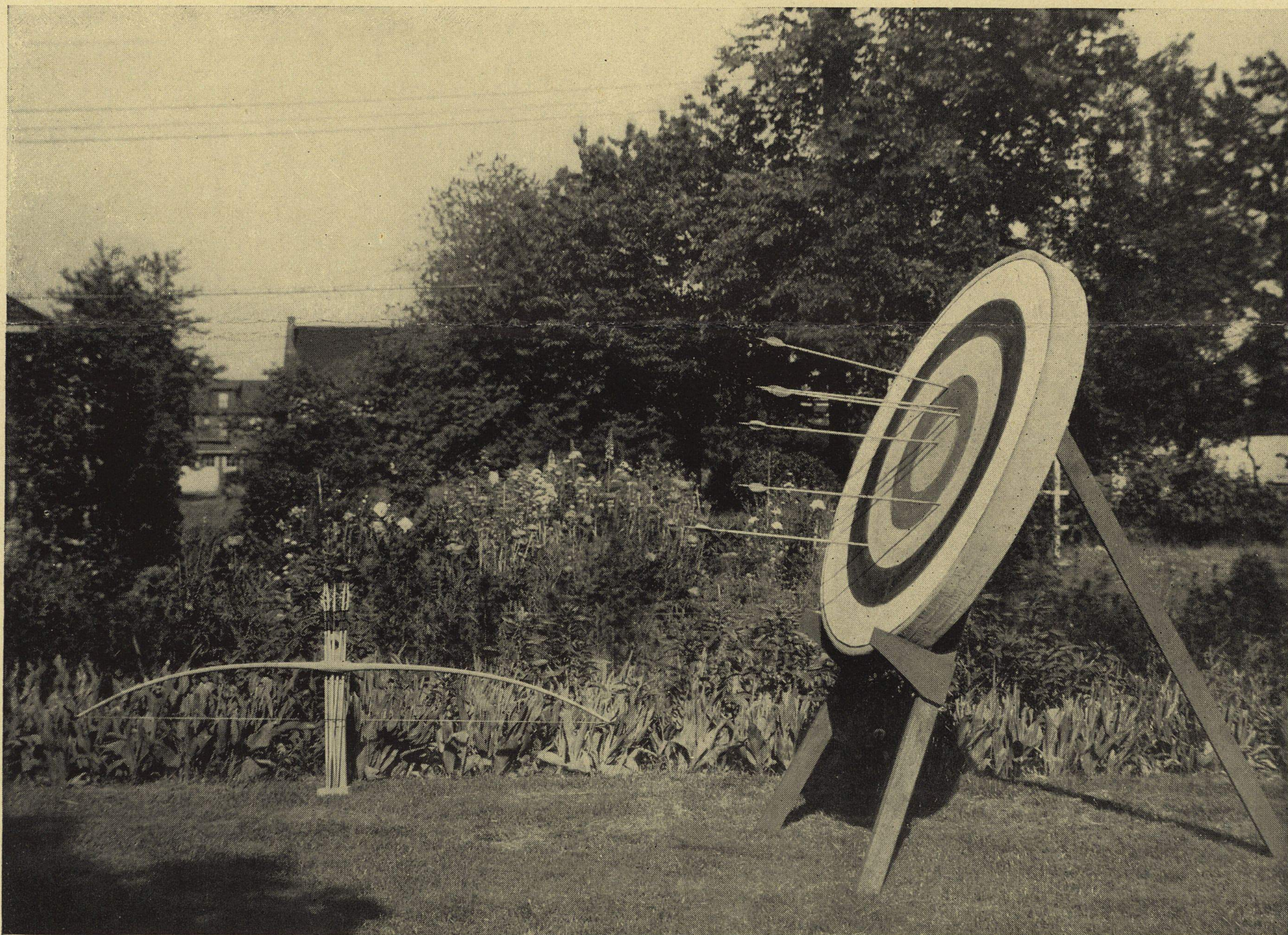
January,
1939

ARCHERY EQUIPMENT

EARL MEAD

2645 Taylor Road

Cleveland Heights, Ohio



The Type T2, Cellular Target

CELLULAR TARGETS (Patent 1837627)

These are fine oversize targets that stay round and firm for a long time and leave little litter when old. They may be rolled to the target stand. The T1 and T3 targets have removable centers.

T1.	48'' target for heavy bows.	Shipping weight about 60 lbs.	\$15.00
T2.	48'' target for light bows.	Shipping weight about 40 lbs.	12.00
T3.	36'' target for heavy bows.		10.00
T4.	36'' target for light bows.		8.00
T5.	24'' Removable center for targets T1 and T3.		4.00

Painted basswood target stand with brackets \$3.00

Target faces of paper:

For the 48'' or 36'' target, \$1.50 each. Indoor target face, 16''. \$1.00 for 12.

BOWS

Fluted, laminated bows of hickory, beech and Osage orange. Our finest bow, and one that stands up under years of hard service. They are suitable for target shooting, archery golf or hunting. Length 5' 2'' with black leather handles. The handles are cut away for the arrow and bows will be sent for right handed archers unless otherwise specified.

Weight up to 35 lbs. \$10.00

Weight over 35 lbs. \$15.00

For those who wish for an extremely high power bow for flight shooting, archery golf or hunting, we can furnish the above bow in 4' 10'' lengths.

Weight up to 35 lbs. \$12.00

Weights over 35 lbs. \$16.00

Hickory-backed Osage orange bows, 5' 6''. A very serviceable bow at a medium price. Finely made with leather handle and double loop string.

Weights up to 35 lbs. \$8.00

Weights 35 to 55 lbs. \$10.00

Hickory bows 5' 6''. Weights 20 to 35 lbs. A favorite with many in school archery. \$6.00

Hickory bows 5' 2''. Made in weights 15 to 30 lbs., and a good little bow for boys and girls. \$4.00

ARROWS

Birch target arrows either 26'' or 28''. Made of selected white birch shafts. Painted and polished arrows that stand much hard useage. Especially recommended for beginners. \$4.00 per dozen.

Birch flight arrows, 28'', with tapered front ends and small heads. \$6.00 per dozen.

Basswood school target arrows either 26'' or 28''. Have steel heads and reinforced fibre nocks. The best arrow for college classes. \$6.00 per dozen.

Footed basswood arrows. Have Osage orange footings and are made to order in any weight and length. This is an extremely accurate and sturdy arrow. \$12.00 per dozen.

Footed basswood flight arrows. Made from highly selected shafts. \$1.25 each.

All arrows can be furnished in sets of any desired number. For class work, eight or nine arrows per set works out very nicely.

WEATHERPROOF TARGET COVERS

Covers that slip over target and stand where the targets are kept out in all kinds of weather. Light, pliable covers of tan drill. \$6.00 each.

BOWSTRINGS

For bows up to 35 lbs. \$.75.

For bows over 35 lbs. \$1.00

In ordering bow strings please give distance from nock to nock of the bow, for these strings have a loop on each end and are made to fit the bow.

Metal Ground Quiver. Saves arrows and makes shooting easier. \$.60 each.

Student's wrist guard of firm russet strap leather with web straps and easily fastened buckles. \$.75 each.

Cordovan shooting tab. \$.40 each.

WOOD LETTER PINS

These pins make attractive prizes. They are made to order and may be either two or three letter monograms, given name, or school or college letters. Furnished in white, light brown, or yellowish brown wood, or in dark red mahogany stain. The letters run from about a half to an inch high. \$.75 each.

We pay transportation charges on all equipment except target and stands.



L. C. WHIFFEN Mfgs. of **ARCHERY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES**

612 East Clybourn Street Milwaukee, Wis.

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Name

Street Address

City State

All Orders Except Targets Are Shipped Parcel Post Unless Otherwise Specified.

ARTICLES WANTED	Quantity	DESCRIPTION	PRICE		AMOUNT	
BOW and ARROW KIT No. 1			\$ 15	.75		
BOW and ARROW KIT No. 2			\$ 19	.75		
<i>Terms: C. O. D. or cash with orders.</i>		<i>All Orders Filled F. O. B. Milwaukee, Wis.</i>				

Signed

L. C. WHIFFEN CO. INC.

612 E. Clybourn St.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Dear Instructor:

Who ever heard of not wanting the best; especially when it has the added features of attractive design, eye appeal, and low cost? Well, a great many schools have found where to look for archery equipment, not only because they liked the service our equipment is giving better than any they ever had before, but because they received something more valuable to them than all the equipment in the country: REAL CONSTRUCTIVE HELP. We can keep you informed of the latest developments in archery, new ideas and freshening suggestions, things that reflect in your instruction work by increasing your value to the school. We don't charge you a cent for this service, nor even obligate you to purchase our equipment. How would you like to receive

"ARCHERY NEWS AND IDEAS"

These NEWS letters will be mailed out each month to instructors without charge, starting next September. To receive this service, simply fill out the enclosed card and return it to this office, don't even put a stamp on the card, it is not necessary.

A series of nine articles will cover the following subjects:

1. Building interest. Things to tell the class about archery.
2. Suggestions for handling large classes with limited equipment.
3. Archery through the winter. How to accomplish it.
4. Who likes archery. Co-recreation and carry over value.
5. Let's avoid any injuries. Normal precautions and care.
6. Explaining the "point of aim" the easy way. Making it work.
7. Stopping those shots to the left and the jitters.
8. Interesting new archery games for the class.
9. What to do with the equipment when not in use.

With these articles will be news items from here and there, just to let you know what some other school is doing, or possibly to let the others know what you are doing.

Mail in the card now, we want to know how many copies to prepare. If you have any persons in mind who you think would like to receive these articles, send us their names. They will appreciate it and so will we.

Very truly yours,

L. C. WHIFFEN

L. C. WHIFFEN CO., INC.

ARCHERY EQUIPMENT

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

It's almost vacation time!!!

This is the time of the year when many of you will be preparing your requisitions for fall requirements. We don't believe you want to read a long, technical description about archery equipment and its construction. All we wish to say is that our bows have national recognition for smoothness, true action, attractive appearance and long life; and that we guarantee them.

Others have found it advantageous to use our equipment, so why not start now? Send this year's requisition to us. Let us show you what real service means.

Here are a few suggestions taken from the catalogue. They are items used by many of the other schools. They may help you in making up your requisition.

- *Sportster selected birch shafted arrows.....Doz. \$ 2.85
- *Collegiate Port Orford cedar, spine matched arrows finished with Pyrolyn or aluminum nocks.....Doz. \$ 4.50
- *Collegiate beefwood footed P.O. spine matched arrows, Pyrolyn or aluminum nocks.....Doz. \$ 6.00

- *Collegiate guaranteed lemonwood bows 5'6", 17 to 35 lbs pull. Combining exceptional cast with long life and attractive finish.....Each \$ 4.50

- 48" Standard compressed targets with face....Each \$ 7.50
- 48" Tie-on type standard oilcloth faces.....Each \$ 2.00
- 48" Sew-on type standard oilcloth faces.....Each \$ 1.50
- 48" Full color craft paper faces..Ea.50¢.....Doz. \$ 3.95
- Heavy wire ground quivers with bow rest.....Each \$.35

This equipment is designed and prepared for high school and college use. The matter of type of arrow to order depends upon several factors. We suggest in a general way, the birch arrows at \$2.85 a dozen for high school use, and the Port Orford arrows for advance high school groups or colleges. We will furnish any number of arrows in a set that you wish. We suggest that you specify bows pulling between 17 and 24 lbs. Of course these Collegiate lemonwood bows may be had up to 40 lbs pull, and they really are beauties.

SERVICE: Why not send in your old arrows for reconditioning. We will refletch, recrest, refinish and put on new points when necessary for 10¢ each. Just wrap them up and send them in. We will return them to you for another season's service.

L. C. Whiffen

August 10, 1938.

Mr. Frank Yaussi,
700 Fairmont St.,
Glendale, California.

Dear Mr. Yaussi:

We are planning on starting our classes in Archery this fall. We hope to be able to use you in some capacity this fall, and I am wondering when you are planning to return to school. I shall be glad to see you when you get back.

I trust you are having a very pleasant and profitable summer out in California.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH