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THE HORSESHOE WORLD

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL HORSESHOE PITCHERS' ASSOCIATION

Vol. 6—No. 5

LONDON, OHIO, MAY 1, 1927

TEN CENTS THE COPY



The Way They Pitch in the East

C. C. DAVIS and MRS. GEO. BROUILLETTE WIN
 WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS WITH
OHIO Horse Shoe Co.'s Make of Shoes



C. C. Davis
 World's Champion

OHIO SHOES REPEAT

C. C. Davis, of Columbus, Ohio, won the world's championship at St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 23rd, 1927, with our curved calk model pitching shoes.

Mrs. Geo. Brouillette, of Minneapolis, Minn., won the Ladies' National Tournament.

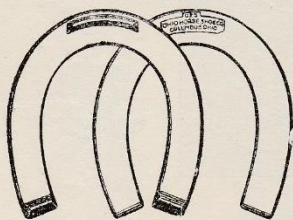
Jimmy Risk, Champion of Indiana, finished second; Blair Nunamaker, of Miami, Fla., third, and Frank Jackson, fourth, all using "Ohio" Shoes.



Mrs. Geo. Brouillette
 Lady Champion

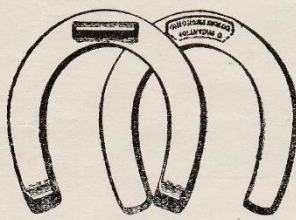
More "Ohio" Shoes Used in the Last National Tournament Than Any Other Make. This is Proof That "Ohio" Shoes are the Most Popular

Curved Toe Model

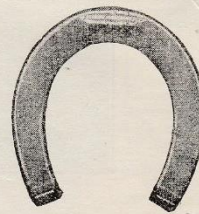


Weight of regulation shoes 2 lb. 4 oz. to 2 lb. 8 oz

Straight Toe Model



Junior Ohio



Junior Weight 1 lb. 10 oz.

Our shoes are DROP FORGED out of special steel and hardened. On the market over six years. Guaranteed for one year. Price \$2.50 per pair, postpaid, for regulation size; \$2.00 per pair for Junior Shoes. Circular with rules and instructions on pitching mailed free.

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Ohio Horse Shoe Co.

866 Parsons Ave.

Columbus, Ohio



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ON TO DULUTH

ON TO DULUTH!

Let's make that our slogan as we take up horseshoe pitching for the summer months, bearing in mind the coming national tournament in that Minnesota city.

New champions, unheralded, are somewhere in almost every city and hamlet in the United States if they only would stay with their practice and have enough confidence to "go on."

Let's send an array of new talent to Duluth. Let's encourage our best pitchers to enter the national meet. Whether they win or not it will do them a lot of good to brush elbows with men like Frank Jackson, Putt Mossman, Charley Davis and other champs and near-champs.

So, ON TO DULUTH!

HOW TO CONDUCT A HORSESHOE TOURNAMENT

By D. D. COTTRELL, Secretary The National Horseshoe Pitchers Association

I have been repeatedly asked by many persons from different parts of the United States how to conduct a horseshoe tournament. The editor of The Horseshoe World wrote me a year or more ago and asked me to write such an article for publication, but I have not been able to do so until now.

I am frank to say that all I know about the subject has come from my experience with five National and numerous state, county and other tournaments. Nearly every tournament has so many different conditions as to time for playing, number of contestants, number of courts, score keepers available, and last, but not least, weather that it is generally impossible to decide exactly what to do until about time for the tournament to begin.

There are certain principles that should apply to every tournament. The first is that it should be so planned and conducted that any player will have exactly the same chance to win as every other contestant, and skill should be the only deciding factor. Whether the winner of the tournament is to be decided on the greatest number of games won, the most points scored, the largest percentage of ringers made to the shoes pitched, the points scored by pitching a certain number of shoes, or in any other way, the skill of the player should always decide the winner after each player has had an equal chance to win.

It is always more satisfactory in a tournament when single players compete with each other instead of two players competing as a team against other teams of two players each. When two players play as a team, they, as a rule, are not evenly matched, and one player is likely to feel that the other player did not do his best every time his team lost a game.

Sometimes players are grouped by drawing to decide in which group each contestant is to be placed. Then the players in each group play a series of games and the winners in each group then play each other the final games. This is manifestly unfair, and is somewhat of a gamble, for if three or four good players happen to be drawn in the same group then in playing off the preliminaries some of these good players loose out, while poorer players in other groups with poorer players win a place in the finals. Luck should never have any place in deciding who should play in any tournament which is to select the best pitcher. Only merit should control.

Sometimes tournaments have been held where all players draw numbers and number one plays number two, and so on, each odd number playing the next even number. Then the winners drawing numbers again, and the odd numbers playing the evens and continuing in this way until only two men are left to play against each other to decide who is the best player. This is also manifestly unfair, as by chance, the two best players might be drawn to play each other to begin with and one of them must be eliminated in his first game and have no chance for the first, second, or even third place.

From this it seems necessary that some method of elimination must be used in which every player has an equal chance to show his skill.

The rules of the National Horseshoe Pitchers Association require that the Rotation Plan, sometimes called

the Round Robin Plan, in which each player pitches every other contestant one 50-point game, shall be used where there are 40 or less contestants in a National Tournament. No World's Championship National Tournament has yet had as many as 40 entries since the organization of the National Association, except in the one at Cleveland, O., in September, 1923, where the eliminations in the preliminaries were conducted on the group plan.

Where time for tournament, number of entries, limited number of courts, or limited number of score keepers and assistants, or any other limiting factor has seemed to make some kind of elimination necessary, I have used the following plan to the entire satisfaction of all players.

Explain the condition to the players, and lead them to decide on the number of shoes each player should pitch as a preliminary test. Count all points made by each contestant pitching the number of shoes decided upon, counting all shoes within six inches of the peg one point, each and all ringers three points each. Two players may pitch against each other if so decided, counting all points and ringers made by each player. This means three points for each player if each has a ringer, and one point for each player for every shoe which he has within six inches of the peg.

After each player has pitched 30, 50 or 100 shoes, or any number previously decided upon, eliminate all from the finals except the six, eight, ten or twelve, or any other number of players previously agreed upon for the finals, who have made the greatest total number of points. Then have each player in the finals play each other player one game of 25 or 50 points. The decision of who wins to be on the greatest number of games, points, percentage of ringers, or any other way, according to the conditions of the tournament.

Usually in championship tournaments it is best to have all the players agree before the games begin that they accept the courts, arrangements, etc., as satisfactory for the purpose of the tournament, and also on any other matters which will prevent disagreements and tend toward harmony. Also have them agree on the number of games that shall be played to decide the championship, should the tournament play result in tie for first place. Usually best three out of five, or four out of seven games. Have at least one judge at each end of the courts and caution the players about the National rules and especially not to touch their shoes until they agree on the points scored. If there is any question have them call a judge to decide by the use of a six inch rule and calipers. If there is any dispute of any kind it is better to have it settled immediately before the game continues even if it is necessary to call the tournament committee, whose decision shall always be final. The winning player always announces the score and ringers to the score keeper at the end of each inning.

Before the tournament begins, measure and weigh the horseshoes of each player, to see that they are according to the requirements of the National Horseshoe Pitchers Association, especially to see that the opening between the calks is not more than three and one-half inches, and that no shoe weighs more than two and one-half pounds.

Number small squares of paper 1, 2, 3, etc., up to the number of players in the tournament. Shake these all up together and have each player draw a number calling

them to draw in alphabetical order which shows no favoritism in the drawing. Have numbers made on pieces of cardboard or white table oilcloth, about four by five inches in size, and give each player the one corresponding with the number he drew, for him to pin on his back so as to identify him with his number in all his tournament games.

Schedules of play can be made for any number of players on any number of courts, but I give here a schedule for 12 players, which was used in the finals at the last National tournament in St. Petersburg, Fla., in February. By this schedule, if there are six courts, each player will be playing all the time until the schedule is completed unless it is necessary for him to wait for his opponent who has not finished a previous game. At St. Petersburg the first day the games began at the top line and played down the schedule. The second day the games began at the bottom line and played up the schedule. The third day the games began in the middle and played both ways so that no player would meet the same opponent at the same time in the day on different days.

Schedule of Play for 12 Men

Courts	1	2	3	4	5	6	Tt'l Gms
Players 1st group	1-12	2-11	3-10	4- 9	5- 8	6- 7	6
Players 2nd group	1- 2	3-11	4-10	5- 9	6- 8	7-12	12
Players 3rd group	1- 3	2-12	4-11	5-10	6- 9	7- 8	18
Players 4th group	1- 4	2- 3	5-11	6-10	7- 9	8-12	24
Players 5th group	1- 5	2- 4	3-12	6-11	7-10	8- 9	30
Players 6th group	1- 6	2- 5	3- 4	7-11	8-10	9-12	36
Players 7th group	1- 7	2- 6	3- 5	4-12	8-11	9-10	42
Players 8th group	1- 8	2- 7	3- 6	4- 5	9-11	10-12	48
Players 9th group	1- 9	2- 8	3- 7	4- 6	5-12	11-10	54
Players 10th group	1-10	2- 9	3- 8	4- 7	5- 6	11-12	50
Players 11th group	1-11	2-10	3- 9	4- 8	5- 7	6-12	66

I am also giving a schedule of play for 16 men on 8 courts, arranged on the plan of D. J. Cowden, Adair, Ia. This schedule has some advantages over others. For instance, if you had two teams of eight men each to play a series of games, give the men in one team the even numbers and the other team the odd numbers. When the men have played half way through the schedule, or 64 games, every man in the one team would have played every man on the other team one game. The first half of the schedule calls for the odd numbers to always play the even numbers.

Schedule of Play for 16 Men.

Courts Groups	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Gms
1	1-16	2-15	3-14	4-13	5-12	6-11	7-10	8- 9	8
2	1- 2	3-16	4-15	5-14	6-13	7-12	8-11	9-10	16
3	2- 3	1- 4	5-16	6-15	7-14	8-13	9-12	10-11	24
4	3- 4	2- 5	1- 6	7-16	8-15	9-14	10-13	11-12	32
5	4- 5	3- 6	2- 7	1- 8	9-16	10-15	11-14	12-13	40
6	5- 6	4- 7	3- 8	2- 9	1-10	11-16	12-15	13-14	48
7	6- 7	5- 8	4- 9	3-10	2-11	1-12	13-16	14-15	56
8	7- 8	6- 9	5-10	4-11	3-12	2-13	1-14	15-16	64
9	1- 3	2- 4	5- 7	6- 8	9-11	10-12	13-15	14-16	71
10	16- 4	1- 7	2- 8	5-11	6-12	9-15	10-14	13- 3	78
11	3- 7	16- 8	1-11	2-12	5-15	6-14	9-13	10- 4	85
12	4- 8	3-11	16-12	1-15	2-14	5-13	6-10	9- 7	92
13	7-11	4-12	3-15	16-14	1-13	2-10	5- 9	6- 8	99
14	8-12	7-15	4-14	3-13	16-10	1- 9	2- 6	5-11	106
15	11-15	8-14	7-13	4-10	3- 9	16- 6	5- 5	2-12	113
16	12-14	11-13	8-10	7- 9	4- 6	3- 5	16- 2	1-15	120

In this schedule it will be noted that the last half of the last column is set in black-faced type. These games should be omitted in playing as they are a duplicate of the games in the last half of the column under Court 4. With schedule of 16 men, two men will have to wait each time while the groups 9 to 16 inclusive are playing. This is one of the disadvantages of this kind of schedule.

If only 11 men are playing the 12-man schedule can be used by omitting all games in which number 12 is to play, and the 16-man schedule can be used for 15 men by

omitting all games that number 16 is to play. If there are less courts than one-half the number of players, call enough games to fill the courts and then call the next game in the schedule as soon as a court is empty, and so continue through the schedule.

From these schedules it is not difficult to list the games for each player in the order he is to play each game. This frequently saves the time of the tournament manager in answering questions of the player asking with whom they play next.

The score sheet used in the last National Tournament was the one published by The Horseshoe World, which I arranged in 1923 and which was first used in the National Tournament held in St. Petersburg, Fla., in February, 1923.

This was the first such tournament ever held in which a record was made of the shoes pitched so a percentage of ringers could be figured. When I first became interested in the game of horseshoes I soon found out that the secret of winning was to pitch ringers. It naturally followed that as a ringer was a perfect score, the number of ringers made, compared with the number of shoes pitched, was how near perfect the player's skill was. I then planned out a score card that would record the result of each pitch or inning, and twice the number of innings, of course, would be the number of shoes pitched.

Mr. B. G. Leighton, Hibbing, Minn., who was then secretary of the National Horseshoe Pitchers Association, in an article published in The Horseshoe World for November, 1924, on the establishment of official records said: "What is more important in the development of the game is the originating of a 'scientific' score card in 1923 by D. D. Cottrell of North Cohocton, New York. Through the use of this score card an accurate record is kept of each player's throw by innings. It shows the points scored, the ringers made, number of shoes thrown, and the percentage of ringers made. By the use of this score card not only is it possible to show when a record has been broken, but more important, each player can accurately measure the improvement being made in his playing. Also the players can be easily classified according to their ringer ability, and in the case of team competition, the use of a handicap system, as in bowling, can be easily instituted."

Before the games begin, the name and number of each player, according to the schedule is written on a score card for the game and the score cards kept in the order the games are to be played. If all the score cards are numbered consecutively in the order the games are to be played from one through to the last number, it is an added check against the loss of any score sheet, and the chance that some game is not played when it should be, and also against getting the score sheets mixed up.

The tournament manager, beginning with the first game, calls the names of the players from the score card and assigns them to the court they are to play on, giving the score card to the score keeper for that court. He continues to call the games in this way consecutively, according to the schedule and order of the score cards that have been made out, as fast as courts are empty.

For information of the crowd in National tournaments, a black board, giving the name and score of each player is kept at each court, the score being changed at the end of each inning. Score sheet men should see that these black board scores always agree with their score sheet record.

After a game is finished, the score keeper records on the score sheet, in the proper place, the total number of points, ringers, double ringers, and shoes pitched by each contest-

ant. The score sheet is then checked over by the head score keeper to see that no error has been made, and each result marked with a check mark as it is verified. If an error is found a mark is drawn through the incorrect result and the correct figures written down. Each score sheet is marked on the left end with the number of the winner, in good-sized figures, with a red lead pencil, and on the right end with the number of the loser.

The record of the game is then entered in a book under the name of both the winner and loser. The names of the players in alphabetical order having been arranged on separate pages in a book, ruled for this purpose—a loose-leaf book is somewhat handier.

In order to show exactly how this is done, I am reproducing the book records for the first day of the finals in the Women's Tournament at St. Petersburg, Fla., in February, 1927:

Brouillette, Mrs. Geo.										Player's Number		
126 Queen Ave., N., Minneapolis										3		
Minnesota										Ohio Shoe		
W	L	Pts	R	DR	SP	Opponents	Pts	R	DR			
1	0	50	32	9	52	Mrs. Cole	38	27	9			
2	0	50	19	3	32	Mrs. Hough	5	4	1			
3	0	50	38	7	72	Mrs. Farnisco	36	33	7			
-----										-----		
3	0	150	89	19	156	1—.571	79					
Cole, Mrs. Doris M.,										Player's Number		
251 Lafayette St., Grand Rapids,										1		
Michigan										Ohio Shoe		
W	L	Pts	R	DR	SP	Opponents	Pts	R	DR			
0	1	38	27	9	52	Mrs. Brouil'te	50	32	9			
0	2	30	25	5	64	Mrs. Farnisco	50	31	7			
1	0	50	28	5	62	Mrs. Hough	32	23	4			
-----										-----		
1	2	118	80	19	178	3—.449	132					
Francisco, Mrs. Mayme,										Player's Number		
425 Thompkins St., Columbus,										2		
Ohio.										Ohio Shoe		
W	L	Pts	R	DR	SP	Opponents	Pts	R	DR			
1	0	50	20	4	46	Mrs. Hough	9	9	0			
2	0	50	31	7	64	Mrs. Cole	30	25	5			
0	1	36	33	7	72	Mrs. Brouil'tte	50	38	7			
-----										-----		
2	1	136	84	18	182	2-.462	89					
Hough, Mrs. J. W.,										Player's Number		
217 Spring Avenue,										4		
Willard, Ohio.										Ohio Shoe		
W	L	Pts	R	DR	SP	Opponents	Pts	R	DR			
0	1	9	9	0	46	Mrs. Francisco	50	20	4			
0	2	5	4	1	32	Mrs. Brouil'tte	50	19	3			
0	3	32	23	4	62	Mrs. Cole	50	28	5			
-----										-----		
0	3	46	36	5	140	4—.257	150					

The record of the first day of the finals, as published in the morning paper the next day, was as follows, giving the totals of each player at the end of the day's play:

Women's Horseshoe Pitching Tournament

..... Finals—Results of First Day

	W	L	Pts	R	DR	SP	OP	Pct	
Mrs. Geo. Brouillette, Minneapolis, Minn.	3	0	150	89	19	156	79	.571	
Mrs. Mayme Francisco, Columbus, Ohio	2	1	136	34	18	182	89	.462	
Mrs. Doris M. Cole, Grand Rapids, Michigan	1	2	118	80	19	178	132	.449	
Mrs. J. W. Hough, Willard, Ohio		0	3	46	36	5	140	150	.257
Totals	6	6	450	289	61	656	450	.440	

Under the opponents' names, in the line of totals, write first the place of the player at the end of the day's play, and second the percentage of ringers averaged. Then next day the games are recorded the same way under the totals of the first day and the record of the games added to the first day's totals for the results through the second day. The records are so continued each day until the tournament closes and the grand total of all the days is the complete record of each player, as published in The Horseshoe World in the tabular statement of the last National Tournament finished in February, 1927.

In National tournaments the rules require that a \$5.00 forfeiture fee be deposited at the time of entry. This money is returned to the player after he completes all the games he is scheduled to play. If he doesn't play all his games, the \$5.00 is forfeited and the record of all games he has played is taken out of the records of each opponent with whom he played.

Enough number 12 Manila envelopes, so that each player has one for his games, are used to file the score cards of the games he wins. These have the name and number of the player on the outside, and are kept in order. After all records of each game have been made, the score card is filed for future reference, if needed, in the envelope of the winner. This makes it easy to find the score sheet of any game quickly, even though there may be a number of hundred games during the tournament. However, before filing the score cards away they are all checked back with the book record to see that no error has been made. The total of games won and lost will always be the same, and the total of points and opponents' points will also be the same if no error has been made.

If a tournament is to continue more than one day, and the partial record is to be published, try, if possible, to have the same number of games played by each player before stopping the day's play. In preparing the totals of the play for any period of an incompleting tournament for publication, arrange them according to the percentage of ringers, placing the player with the highest percentage first. The reason for this is that if arranged according to games won and lost, some players, who have happened, so far in the tournament to play less proficient contestants than themselves, might be placed ahead of others who have lost more games because of coming up against better players.

The percentage of ringers to shoes pitched in a series of games shows the proficiency of the player and is really his "batting average," which we hear so much about in baseball. A player in one or two games may show great skill in pitching ringers, but the average ringer percentage he shows in a series of games is his horseshoe pitching proficiency. He cannot increase his average much in a tournament, but only by weeks and months of consistent practice.

It is interesting to watch the number of each contestant each day in the order of his percentage of ringers and to compare the contestant's percentage of ringers for different days as the tournament continues. It will be found that rarely does the percentage vary more than one to three per cent on different days. Most players find it difficult to increase the percentage they start in with the first day of the tournament.

The games won and lost, and percentage of ringers of each player were wired throughout the United States and Canada by the Associated Press and other news agencies every night during the National Tournament at St. Petersburg, Fla.

Get all the publicity you can for the horseshoe game

(Continued from Page 10)

RULES IN WRITING

NEW SECRETARY

In writing to D. D. Cottrell, new Secretary of the National Horseshoe Pitchers' Association, always enclose stamped self-addressed envelope if reply is desired; be careful to sign your name always, and write both your name and address plainly.

Those who desire his services either in organizing clubs or conducting tournaments should write him. He will either take care of matter by correspondence or personally if the distance is not too great and his expenses, etc., are taken care of. Those who have seen him work in conducting tournaments consider him one of the best in the United States.—The Editor.

tion, for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodies in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

- 1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Raymond B. Howard, London, Ohio. Editor, Raymond B. Howard, London, Ohio. Managing Editor, Raymond B. Howard, London, Ohio. Business Manager, Raymond B. Howard, London, Ohio. 2. That the owners are (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock). Raymond B. Howard, sole owner. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None. 4. That the two paragraphs next

above, giving the names or the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

R. B. HOWARD, Manager Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of April, 1927. (Seal) EMMA J. BALLENGER (My commission expires Jan. 3, 1928)

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE HORSESHOE WORLD, PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT LONDON, OHIO, FOR APRIL 1, 1927.

State of Ohio, County of Madison, ss. Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared R. B. Howard, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of the Horseshoe World, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publica-

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP

(Clip out and mail to D. D. Cottrell, Secretary, 1021 Glen Ave., St. Petersburg, Fla., with check for same and membership card or receipt will be promptly issued.)

I hereby apply for membership in THE NATIONAL HORSESHOE PITCHERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, and attached please find a for \$..... in payment for membership in Class..... of the Association.

*Signed..... (If Association or Club sign here)

By..... (If individual sign here)

Street or R. F. D. No.....

Post Office

State

* If Association or Club, give name and address of each officer; also indicate which officer is remitting.

Explanation of Classes (as provided by Section 1, Article IV, Constitution and By-Laws): Class 1—Manufacturers, \$50 per year; Class 2—State Associations, \$25; Class 3—Clubs of 50 or more members, \$10; Class 4—Clubs of less than 50 members, \$5; Class 5—State Fair Associations, \$5; Class 6—Expositions, \$5; Class 7—County Fair Associations, \$2.50; Class 8—Individuals, \$1.

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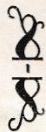
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Get your supply of Score Sheets NOW for the Summer They are \$3.25 per M., f. o. b. London

The Horseshoe World LONDON, OHIO



Davis Defeats Yocum and Todd

C. C. Davis, the world's champion, defeated William Yocum and Clifford Todd at The Zanesville Armory, in Zanesville, Ohio, April 20th. He won two straight from Yocum and 2 out of 3 games with Todd. Following are the scores of the Davis and Todd games:

	P	R	DR	SP	Pc
Davis	50	33	13	44	75
Todd	17	22	6	44	50
Davis	48	41	11	72	57
Todd	50	43	12	72	59
Davis	50	52	17	78	67
Todd	32	47	13	78	60

Davis expects to leave Columbus soon and play exhibition games in Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS NAMED

Horse Shoe Pitchers' Club Holds Annual Meeting

URBANA, May 7—Don Taylor, Urbana parcel post delivery man, was re-elected head of the Urbana Horse Shoe Pitchers' club at the annual meeting held here last night, and Ray Otto was again named secretary; James Hough, Abe Criffield, Raymond Roberts and Henry Smith were named on the membership committee. Membership fees were fixed at \$1 annually with an additional 25 cents a month for June, July, August and September. No restrictions were placed upon membership eligibility.

The Park Avenue courts used by the club will be placed in first class condition in anticipation of the opening, the date of which will be set soon.

The Ward Street tossers, another organization, has not held its annual meeting.

KENTUCKY NEWS

By E. M. Merchant

C. L. Sengel was unanimously elected head of the National club again this year at Louisville. He is also a member of the L. N. team and uses Ohio shoes.

Central Park has formed a club. Its officers are Mr. Netherton, state champion, 1923, Mr. Miller, state champion, 1925, and Mrs. Paterson.

A league has been formed at Louisville, known as the Fall Cities league. The Simpson Scales was one of the first to enter. Its members are Bell and Hess, two Class A men,

Henry Kroll, last year's champion in Class B, and Bob Mitchell, L. Bressing and M. J. LaChance, captain.

HORSESHOE CROQUET

For this very enjoyable "combination" game, seven iron pegs are arranged in the same relative positions as the arches for croquet except that the two positions near the pegs at each end are omitted. The distance between the pegs should be about the same as for a game of horseshoe. Around all the pegs circles two feet in diameter are drawn. Any number of persons can play, and each player has one horseshoe. Starting at one end peg, as in croquet, the first player throws for the stake at his right. If his shoe lands inside the circle he has a throw at the next stake. If he rings the pge he has two throws. But once his shoe lands outside the circle he must leave it there and the next player takes his turn in the same way.

If one player can hit another's shoe that is outside a circle, the player to whom the shoe belongs must go back the peg he has two throws. But once fails to put the shoe in a circle and no one hits it before it becomes his turn to play again, he goes back to the stake from which he made the previous play and pitches for the same stake as before. A player can, if he desires, pitch from the position where he happens to be for any shoe outside

a circle. If he hits it, he is entitled to return to the same position from which he made the play and pitch for the next peg. However, a shoe that has been hit by one player cannot be played on by other players until after the player to whom it belongs has made one play.—Pathfinder, Washington, D. C.

SEXTETTE SHOE LEAGUE FORMED

The following are the officers of the Sextette Horse Shoe Pitching League, recently formed: President, W. O. Johnson, Woronoco, Mass.; vice pres., Wm. Smith, Woronoco, Mass.; secretary, H. E. Steins, Russell, Mass.; treasurer, J. W. Scanlon, Westfield, Mass.

The league is composed of the following teams: Bryant Box Co., captained by H. W. Kayes, 11 Princeton St., Westfield; Kiwanis Club, L. D. Phillips, 10 Main St., Westfield; Foster Machine Co., Geo. H. Borden, 6 Sterling St., Westfield; Columbias (Westfield Mfg. Co.), J. W. Scanlon, 15 Noble St., Westfield; Strathmore Paper Co., Wm. Smith, Box 217, Woronoco; Russell Outing Club, H. E. Stines, Box 57, Russell.

A tournament will be played at Steiger Park, Westfield, starting Monday, May 1, and continuing 12 weeks.

The National Horseshoe Pitchers Association

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT	H. L. ERMATINGER
	849 Fourth St., North, St. Petersburg, Fla.
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT.....	ALEX CUMMING
	893 Twenty-second Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT.....	R. B. HOWARD
	Madison Press Co. Bldg., London, Ohio
SECRETARY.....	D. D. COTTRELL
	Summer address, North Cohocton, N. Y.
TREASURER.....	W. J. SEAS
	P. O. Box 1735, St. Petersburg, Fla.

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Men's Division

C. C. DAVIS.....COLUMBUS, OHIO

Women's Division

MRS. GEO. BROUILLETTE. .126 Queen Ave. N. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

THE HORSESHOE WORLD, LONDON, OHIO

Published Monthly

One Dollar Per Year

R. B. HOWARD, Editor and Publisher

NEWS, OFFICIAL
REPORTS, ETC.

From The
SECRETARY'S DESK

D. D. COTTRELL, Sec'y
North Cohocton, N. Y.

OFFICIAL PAGE NATIONAL HORSESHOE PITCHERS' ASSOCIATION

In a recent letter from F. C. Baker secretary and treasurer of the Keokuk (Iowa) Horseshoe Club, he tells about the activities of their club last year and outlines their plans for this coming season as follows:

"Last year our club was instrumental in the organizing of two new clubs, Hamilton and Carthage, both in Illinois. These two clubs, with West Point, Illinois club and ourselves, conducted two round robin club tourneys. Everyone had a good time.

"For three months we conducted 'open nights,' that is, we had pitchers from nearby towns to come in and meet our players. We held twelve of these meets, and believe me, they were a real boost to the game in this district.

"Personally I worked out schedules for all the clubs in our little league, and made many trips out of town to help in the running of these meets.

"In addition to this we had an Industrial league. Three double men schedules and two single men schedules. In all the writer personally conducted and scheduled over 5000 games during the season.

"We plan to repeat this year. Our drive for members is under way. We are aiming at 150 members. We officially open our courts next week." (That was about April 20.)

"Our officers have not been elected for this year, but will be Friday of this week (April 15). At that time I will forward their names to you.

"We are planning on a warming-up tourney, conducted on the principle of that used in bowling tourneys, i.e. each man throws a certain number of shoes and the highest point man wins. Our plan will be each man pitches single 100 shoes one night a week for five weeks; that makes 500 shoes for each man. We will charge 50 cents for entry and give seven prizes of 14 per cent of the entry fees each, as follows:

The man with the highest total points.

The man with the highest number of ringers thrown.

The man with the highest number of double ringers thrown.

The man with the second highest total number of points.

The man with the second highest

* * * * *

AT SUMMER HOME

Please note the change in Mr. Cottrell's address at the top of this page. He has gone back to North Cohocton, N. Y. for the summer after a very pleasant, yet a very busy, winter in St. Petersburg, Fla. Mr. Cottrell's address until further change, will be North Cohocton, N. Y.

* * * * *

number of ringers thrown.

The man with the second highest number of double ringers thrown.

The man throwing the highest number of ringers on one night and not getting part of the above money.

"Following this will be a round robin for the championship single of the club. Then the playing of the outside town teams in a four-club tourney, with a fairly good cash prize for the winner."

Mr. Baker also plans a big championship tournament on the Fourth of July, open to any player in Illinois, Iowa or Missouri.

I am giving these plans so that the readers of The Horseshoe World can see what a comprehensive program a live wire club officer like Mr. Baker can plan out. I am doing my best in helping horseshoe clubs in organizing throughout the country, and assisting them in laying out plans for tournaments, etc., which will fit in with their local conditions. Sanctions for local, county, state and other tournaments, held under national rules and requirements will be issued by the National Association on request to its secretary. In these tournaments so held sectional championship recognized by the National Association may be awarded.

Correspondence is invited from anyone needing assistance in planning these championship tournaments.

* * *

I hope that every club or person interested in the horseshoe sport will feel free at any time to write me for assistance in helping to work out plans for the club or any tournament.

Don't fail to mail me newspaper clippings of any reports published about tournaments or activities of your club.

* * *

There is now in preparation a book which will contain something of the history of the horseshoe game and the different national organizations that have now been combined into the present association; reports of all the tournaments that have been held; all the records that have been made from time to time, and what the present records are and who hold them; an article on how to pitch horseshoes by some expert; the constitution, by-laws and rules of the National association, and a mass of other information interesting and helpful to every horseshoe pitcher. It will also contain full instructions on how to organize horseshoe clubs and plans for making such an organization successful in any place where there are a number of horseshoe fans.

The price will be 25 cents, postage and mailing five cents extra. Orders will be accepted by the secretary now to be filled in the order received as soon as the book is off the press. Send in your orders at once.

* * *

All clubs and state associations who have not already paid their dues to the National association for the year 1927, should send in their dues at once to the secretary. State association, \$25.00; Class A clubs (50 or more members) \$10.00; Class B clubs (less than 50 members) \$5.00. Membership cards in the National association for 1927 will be mailed to all persons who send \$1.00 membership fee to the secretary.

Join the association and help put the horseshoe game among the major sports of the country.

.. BEG PARDON

The name of one of the men in a picture printed in last month's Horseshoe World was misspelled. It should have been Ed. Werner, Indianapolis pitcher. Sorry, Ed., but you work on a newspaper, and know they will happen.

Duluth and St. Petersburg Get Tourneys

The executive committee of the National Horseshoe Pitchers Association has awarded the 1928 winter tournament to St Petersburg, Fla. Dates for the tournament are to be announced later, according to word from Secretary D. D. Cottrell. A very flattering bid was made by the "Sunshine City."

Also it has been announced that the summer tournament will be held this year at Duluth, Minn. The tournament was awarded last winter to the Arrowhead Country, Hibbing and Duluth to decide which city would be the host to the horseshoe pitchers. According to B. G. Leighton, Recreation Director of Hibbing, Duluth will be the place of meeting.

It is expected that the Minnesota event will attract a large entry list as Duluth is nearer the reach of horseshoe pitchers, who cannot always afford to go South.

United support of all horseshoe clubs in America in making these tournaments a success is sought by those in charge.

HOW TO CONDUCT A HORSESHOE TOURNAMENT

(Continued from Page 6)

by getting your local daily and weekly papers to print the results with the story of the interesting details of all the tournaments held in your vicinity, and also of all the state and National tournaments if possible.

This article is written out of my experience in conducting tournaments, and planning and compiling records when I have found it necessary to think out what to do to get the best results as different conditions have confronted me.

There may be other and better ways but to date I have not found them. Conducting a tournament means unlimited time and unselfish work almost day and night until it is completed if it is to be a satisfactory success. Suggestive and constructive criticism will always be thankfully received. The aim of us all should be to advertise and popularize the horseshoe game which is doing so much for the health and pleasure of hundreds of thousands of men and women throughout the United States, Canada and other countries of the world.

"CLEVELAND" HORSESHOES for Pitching



DROP FORGED

from the Best Open Hearth Manganese Steel

HEAT TREATED

We can furnish these shoes if desired, of either soft or hard steel.

Hardening by heat treating gives the grain of the steel an even consistency throughout and absolutely prevents breakage. It also prevents nicking and roughing up from usage.

However, many players prefer a soft shoe, so that we carry both in stock.

The Perfect Balance of the "Cleveland Shoe makes a shoe easy to control when pitching.

Complies with the Official Regulations

Price per pair, \$2.50

Mailed post paid in U. S. A.

Manufactured by

THE CLEVELAND HARDWARE COMPANY

Lakeside and East 45th St.

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If It's
Printing
We Do It

The Horseshoe World
London, Ohio

MARTIN'S FAMOUS HORSE SHOES

Were pitched at the Mid-Winter National Tournament, Lake Worth, Florida,, 1925, and St. Petersburg, 1926, with Success

Martin's Non-Skid Interlocking Horseshoe

The Shoe That Sets the Pace That Marks the Advancement of the Game

Some of the most successful pitchers — masters of the game — testify that the "Martin Shoe" has increased their scores six to eight points per game over their score with any other make of Shoes and you can analyze the improvement over other shoes which have nothing to mention in improving the Shoe.

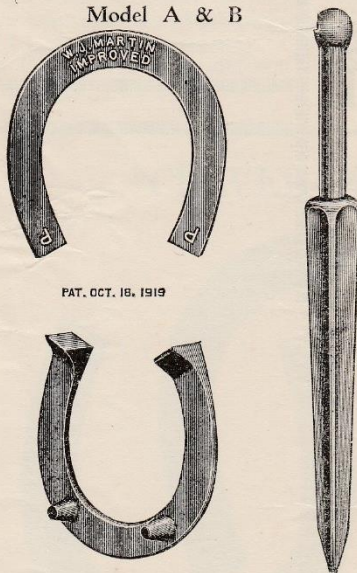
The points of superiority of Martin's Non-Skid Interlock Horseshoe are many. Some of the outstanding points of superiority are:

- First—They have four calks; this enables them to interlock with each other and prevents skidding.
- Second—The calks are large, well set apart, grip the soil; this prevents bounding.
- Third—The heel calks having more weight, balance the 3½-inch opening permitting the shoe to float without wobbling.
- Fourth—The heel calk has a rounded surface on the underside so that when it lands on another

shoe the rounding curve will facilitate its movement nearer the stake.

- Fifth—They are made of best manganese 35 carbon steel and will stand the hardest usage.
- Sixth—They have rounded edges—anyone can use them without blistering or marring the skin of their fingers.
- Seventh—They will not nick or bruise by striking the pin or other shoes.
- Eighth—The body of the shoe is shaped so that when it rings the stake it cannot be removed by another shoe, or turned off the stake.

Model A & B



W. J. Martin
1341 E. 110th Street
Cleveland, O.

Martin's New Model C & D Shoes

And Mechanical
Introductory
Remarks

No. 1—They contain all the National Requirements and many features that a Shoe can possess to be beneficial to the pitchers.

No. 2—The C & D shoes are not perfectly round and will not spin around the stake and come off like many shoes do, thereby produces a ringer.

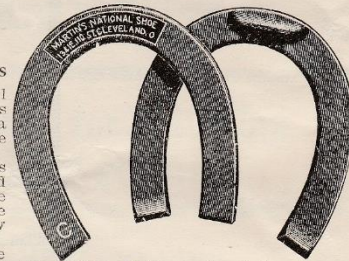
No. 3—They have a Toe Calk that is in the center of the body of the shoe, and the shoe striking the stake on the interior of the shoe or on the outer edge of the calk will not strike the stake and will not bruise or cut the shoe, and cornish is beveled in the body.

No. 4—The rolling or beveled heel calks have many advantages over any shoe made, because it is rounded; when it strikes another shoe and the force of the shoe will wedge itself and take the point.

No. 5—The heel calks being heavy, replaces the weight that has been taken out of the body of the shoe for the 3½-inch opening and the weight being enough to perfectly balance the shoe. And the weight will be of great importance to the pitcher to have his shoe point downward when it lands to the stake.

No. 6—The heel calks or the outer end of shoe are on a bevel or slanting, so that when a calk strikes the stake the force of the shoe will produce a ringer. Therefore being straight with body of the shoe the shoe would rebound backward as many shoes do.

No. 7—Many pitchers grip their shoes by the heel calk, and they will find by pitching Martin's Shoes the rounded calk will be a great advantage in lining their shoes for the stake, as the grip can govern your shoe by your forefinger and this is a very scientific grip to use.



PRICE LIST

One pair (two) Shoes, A & B, 2½ lb.	\$2.50	Set of Four Shoes, C & D, 2½ lb., including booklet	\$5.00
One pair C & D, 2½ lb.	2.50	One pair Sand Stakes	3.00
Set of Four Shoes, A & B, 2½ lb., including booklet	5.00	Booklets, dozen	2.00
Weight: A & B, 2½ lbs.; C & D, 1½ lbs.			

All orders must be accompanied by Certified Check or Money Order

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The Horseshoe World

LONDON, OHIO

THE COVER PAGE

The cover page shows the New England States Woman Champion in action. Watch next month's World for story.

————— o —————
 Scoresheets, \$3.25 per
 1000, F. O. B. London.

SEE YOUR FAIR SECRETARY

All horseshoe enthusiasts are asked to see their fair secretaries and urge them to hold horseshoe tournaments this year. The game is spread in this way and pitchers are sure to take new interest as a result of the competition. Appoint yourself a committee of one to see or write your fair secretary.

————— o —————
 Scoresheets, \$3.25 per
 1000, F. O. B. London.

BOOKINGS WANTED HORSESHOE EXHIBITIONS

for
 FAIRS, CLUBS, CELEBRATIONS, LUNCHEONS,
 FACTORIES, SCHOOLS, Y. M. C. A's., ATHLETIC
 ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

Match Games With Players

SPECIAL TERMS

As I am advertising my new shoe. See ad, page 15

PUTT MOSSMAN

WORLD'S CHAMPION HORSESHOE PITCHER, 1924-25-26

Holder of 9 World's Records
 103 Main St., West, Rochester, N. Y.

Eldora, Iowa

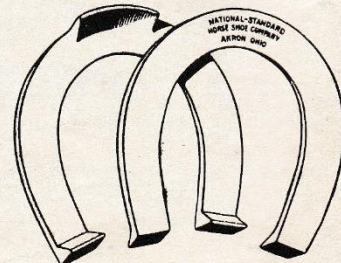
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NATIONAL STANDARD HORSESHOES

Now In Use

CORRECTLY DESIGNED DROP-FORGED GUARANTEED
 Perfectly Balanced. Nationally Known, Perfect Curved Calk
IMITATED—BUT NOT DUPLICATED
 Weights 2 lbs. 4 ozs., to 2 lbs. 8 ozs. **GEO. W. MAY DESIGN**

National Standard Horseshoes, Plain.
 National Standard Horseshoes, Nickel Plated.
 National Standard Horseshoes, Copper Finished
 National Standard Stake Holders, Complete.
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 National Standard Carrying Cases.
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 National Standard Complete Horseshoe Outfits.



Pat. April 23rd, 1923. No. 1453156

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 Catalogs — Rules — How to Pitch Horseshoes — Layout of Courts
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AKRON, OHIO, U. S. A.

Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Horseshoe Pitchers Equipment in the World

A Great Game! A Great Shoe!

The Putt Mossman Official Horseshoe

It's a great game—this horseshoe pitching—and it becomes a greater pleasure when you are using the new and improved Putt Mossman horseshoe. Improve your game by using this shoe which is receiving such a wonderful reception all over the country. Properly balanced, it's a pleasure to toss, and designed by a pitcher who was three times champion of the world. It has embodied every feature that makes for a real shoe. Made of best materials.

Prices

Putt Mossman Official Drop-Forged Horseshoe, in either hard or soft steel, weighing two pounds, eight ounces each, sell for \$2.50 per pair, and a special dead soft shoe, (same weight) sells for \$2.75; all shoes postpaid, east of the Rockies.

PUTT MOSSMAN
World's Champion
1924-1925-1926

Iowa State Champion
1924-1925-1926

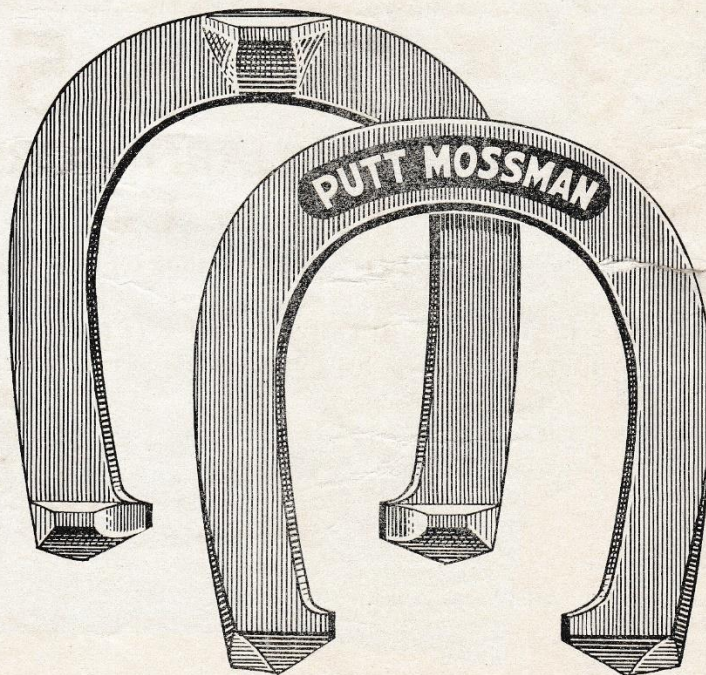
WORLD'S RECORD
made with these shoes by
"Putt," Feb. 12, 1927, at
St. Petersburg, Fla.—

85 ringers out of 100
Shoes Thrown

ACCESSORIES

Other new products offered the lovers of the game are: A black leather trim, lock, carrying case for four shoes, at \$4.75; and the NEW Putt Mossman Stakes. Stakes are hollow, 1 inch in diameter, 31 inches long, forged top and point; light to carry; \$1.50 per pair. Accessories, postpaid east of the Rockies.

Representatives Wanted
"How to Pitch Horseshoes" by Putt Mossman,
Official rules, FREE.



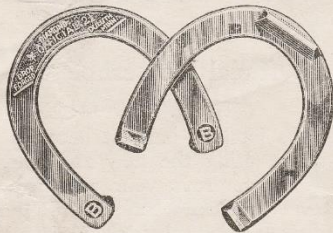
ADDRESS

PUTT MOSSMAN HORSESHOE CO., Inc.

103 MAIN ST., W., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Most Complete Line of Shoes and Accessories

**DIAMOND
PITCHING HORSESHOES**

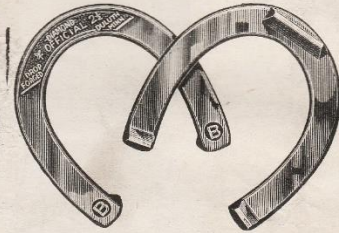


**OFFICIAL SIZE
WITH STRAIGHT TOE CALKS**

Conform exactly to regulations of National Association. Made in following weights: 2 lbs. and 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 ozs. Drop forged from tough steel and heat treated so that they will not chip or break. Painted white aluminum or gold bronze, marked A and B respectively.

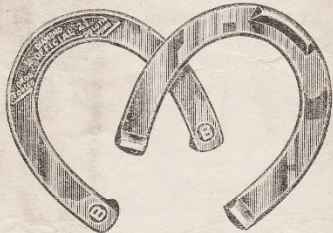


Mr. E. M. (Duke) Merchant, National Organizer, is shown above wearing a National uniform and pitching Diamond Shoes.

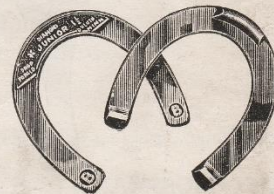


**OFFICIAL SIZE
SPECIAL DEAD FALLING TYPE**

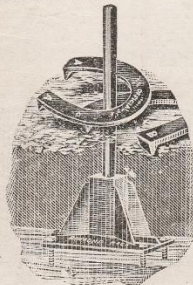
Made of a softer steel which lies absolutely flat and dead where it falls. A favorite with professional pitchers. Made with either straight or curved toe calk.



**OFFICIAL SIZE
WITH CURVED TOE CALK**
Otherwise same as Official Shoes with straight toe calk.



JUNIOR SIZE
Same shape and size as official shoe, but is lighter, weighing 1 lb., 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12 ozs. Drop forged from tough steel and heat-treated so that they will not chip or break; painted white aluminum or gold bronze, marked A and B respectively.



**DIAMOND
OFFICIAL STAKE
HOLDER & STAKE**
For outdoor as well as indoor pitching. Holder drilled at an angle to hold stake at correct angle of slope toward pitcher. Best materials; painted with rust-proof paint underground, white aluminum paint for the ten inches above ground.



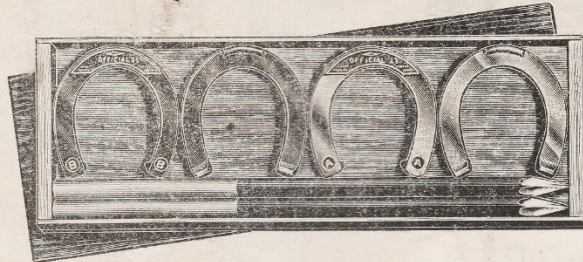
**OFFICIAL RULE
BOOKS**

Every member of your club should have a copy of "How to Play Horseshoe," giving the official rules for the game. Drop us a line telling us how many members you have.



**HOW TO ORGANIZE
A CLUB**

A very practical sixteen page booklet sent free to club officers, or recreational directors. Tells how to organize and promote a club, program of activities, duties of officers, model constitution how to lay out and maintain courts, etc. Write us for any information about the game.



DIAMOND COMPLETE OUTFITS
Composed of two pairs of Shoes and Two Stakes. Shoes may be either Official or the Junior size, any type. One pair is painted white aluminum, and the other gold bronze. Shoes of a pair marked A and B respectively. Stakes either pointed or with cast iron stake holders as illustrated below.

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