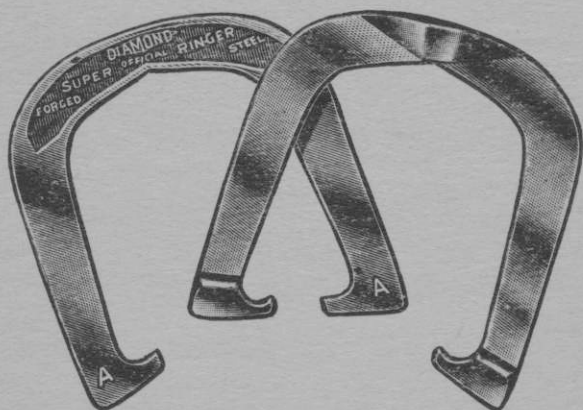


# THE HORSESHOE PITCHER

*Official Organ of*  
**The National Horseshoe Pitchers Association  
of America**



**FEBRUARY, 1955**

**Vol. 7**

**No. 6**

## EDITORIAL

Now that New York City is in the throes of the coldest weather it has experienced in yaers, it makes me smile to think of the topic I want to bring up. Spring weather will be very close by the time you read this. That is the time I would like to suggest that all you horseshoe organizations get busy with your 1955 playing schedules and forward them to me for publication under the title of "COMING EVENTS". Regarding the percentage list I published in last month's edition—I wondered whether all the time and effort I gave it was worth while, but I am thankful to say that since its publication I have received many fine comments. Thanks.

\* \* \*

## CALIFORNIA

By S. K. LANYON

By trial and error, the members of the Oakland Horseshoe Club have enjoyed pitching under a system called "Handicap Horseshoes" the past several seasons.

Through "Jake," and his wonderful magazine "The Horseshoe Pitcher," we here at Oakland Horseshoe Club would like other clubs and players to enjoy pitching under this system, so we will send on to you our rules and regulations for the 1955 season. (Jake has always given us wonderful cooperation in the past, by printing results of our tournaments.)

The Handicap System of play has helped build the membership of our club to one of the greatest on the West Coast. We highly recommend this system of play to Horseshoe Clubs, so that they may rebuild their membership far beyond expectations.

We believe that all pitchers can better their game with this system. Especially those we call beginners. Besides giving him equal chance of winning, he learns good conduct, sportsmanship and eventually becomes a fine club member.

For any further information on our "Handicap System" that you may care to have please send us a letter.

We believe that this is one way to help the game of horseshoes to rebuild itself.

Not to be misunderstood, this Handicap System can be played aside from our regular N.H.P.A. Tournaments.

In closing, the entire membership of the Oakland Horseshoe Club wishes to once again say "Thank You Jake" for your whole hearted cooperation.

\* \* \*

## TIPS FOR PUBLICITY IN 1955

By Anthony Brennan

Ted Allen has a good solution for publicity when it comes to the World Tournament, he has sent out in past years a postcard to those who had bought his shoes and on this he urged each one to phone the local newspaper and ask them to print the results in their paper. So in 1953 I phoned the New York Times on the last day of the tournament and asked them the results up to that point and, after receiving some of the facts, I said that I would like to see the results in their paper. The next day I noticed a bit in the paper. The total cost, only 10 cents, plus a nickel for the paper.

Last year several fellows phoned the same paper for the same purpose of getting publicity, but nothing came from our little trouble as you may have noticed in one of last years issues, in reply to a letter from Mr. Kelly of the New York Times. Something was wrong somewhere because I feel that the New York Times would have printed the results if it felt that there was a big enough and sincere enough effort on the part of those interested to promote the game. Outside of the World Tournament, we never tried to publicize another tournament, and we never bothered the paper again!

What solution could we have for this problem of publicity?

The best means would be to throw our weight around. One good example which comes to mind is a tournament sponsored by New York City for its employees, it has been won several times by a member of the New York housing and he receives a commendation from the Mayor's office. A short letter of thanks, worded tactfully could bring results such as having it placed in a few newspapers.

Others may use their influence on the boss who will in turn influence others. Who knows where it may lead but surely a positive action on our part should in most cases produce a positive effect.

Club secretaries play an important role in an organization and so they should be influential in getting people to notice local tournaments. What would be an innovation in horseshoes would be to have it advertised in a local paper which has a small part of a column set aside for "events of the day," "today's sports," etc. A letter by the club secretary telling some interesting information of last year's tournament might help in getting horseshoes listed in this column in the newspapers.

Anything may result from such communications with a sports editor, but some action is necessary if horseshoes is to gain nationwide acclaim.

What do we do now for the public? I have two suggestions, one which is fairly easy, the other rather hard.

W. N. Haring of New Jersey mentioned that there are few spectators who know what is going on at a horseshoe tournament. It follows, therefore, that we should, if we want them to take an interest, inform them of the game and some of its rules. Why not print pads containing some of this information and sell them to the various clubs! These clubs in turn should pass them out to the spectators.

The ideal set-up in a case like this would be to have two sheets to contain the information, the first containing some of the more important rules, and the other containing information on the tournament itself. (Sponsors, former winners of the tournament, prizes, contestants, and so forth.) This would add to the tournament and will increase the spectators who are always glad to get something for nothing.

The second of my two suggestions may seem strange. Could anyone tell me of a book written solely on horseshoes and things dealing with it? If there is, why haven't horseshoe (maybe I'm the only one) pitchers been told about it? If there is none, why not write one? This would be

one of the best, but timely, ways of getting John Q. Public interested in our sport.

One last request. Let's have more ideas from more pitchers when the dull months come up at the end of the year. Everytime I read The Horseshoe Pitcher I see the same names at the head of the articles. Opinions are formed by what you read, and if you have a good idea, let someone read about it, even if it is only one line long.

\* \* \*

## INDIANA

By BOB PENCE

Indiana horseshoe pitchers are proud of their state tournament and believe it is the biggest and best state meet in the entire country.

One year ago the February issue of The Horseshoe Pitcher contained an article by Lee Davis of New Jersey which criticized certain aspects of the 1953 Indiana State Tournament and made the prediction that the 1954 tournament would not have the same interest and turnout of players unless some changes were made.

The prediction did not come true, although no changes were made in the general setup of the tournament, for last fall 96 players competed in nine classes compared to 93 in six classes the year before. It marked the third consecutive year more than 90 players competed in the tournament.

Mr. Davis in his article discussed the relative merits of tournaments with qualifying rounds compared to those with a non-qualifying setup in which the entries are seeded into groups according to past performances. His argument relative to the Indiana tournament was that many players would lose interest because some contestants had higher ringer percentages in the tournament proper than other players who had qualified for higher classes.

Comparing ringer percentages of the bottom players in one class with the averages of the top players in the next class is deceptive. The tail end players in a class have met defeat after defeat playing against superior opposition and it is only natural their ringer production will fall off somewhat, while the top players in the next class, who probably qualified only a few points lower, should have a higher ringer percentage in their winning efforts against the weaker opposition in their class.

Success of a tournament depends upon four factors. First of all good facilities in the way of stakes, clay, and courts. Second thorough and complete pre-tournament planning. Third capable and efficient officials who treat all contestants alike. Fourth and last co-operation by everyone, players, scorekeepers and officials.

Indiana is fortunate in having available the excellent 12 court setup at Frankfort. The clay pits, stakes, walkways, and general surroundings are first class and the result of hard work and good planning on the part of the Frankfort and Clinton County Horseshoe Pitchers Association.

The 1954 Indiana State Tournament had Nelson Pickering of Frankfort as Tournament Manager. He was assisted by Morris Briney and Oris Harshman, President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively of the Indiana Horseshoe Pitchers Association and they did an outstanding job. Curt Day, Secretary of the Indiana State Team League also gave valuable assistance.

Recognition for outstanding work should also be given to Byron "Bud" Bemis and Clarence Cox for their unselfish contributions as

Recorder and Statistician. These jobs are not only important but tedious and time consuming as well in a tournament the size and scope of the Indiana meet. Nevertheless they discharged their duties efficiently and without complaint.

Larry Ferrell, the groundskeeper, also did yeoman work in keeping all 12 courts in tip top playing condition.

All these officials got excellent cooperation from players all over the state. Special mention might be made of Ray England of Crawfordville (1953 Indiana Association President), Paul Van Sickle of Indianapolis, Art Moore and Kenneth Eltzroth of Wabash, and Bill Hobbs of Muncie. Many others acting as volunteer scorekeepers and groundskeepers, helped make the tournament a success.

The Indiana tournament used a 150 shoe qualifying round to grade the players into eight classes, with all players who fail to make one of these classes being eligible to compete in a Consolation tournament. The tournament proper is held over the three day Labor Day week end. The qualifying round is held the two previous week ends.

All class champions receive trophies, including the Consolation Class. A Sportsmanship Trophy is also awarded annually. Cash prizes extend all the way down to the bottom man in Class H. This setup gives the average and mediocre player a place in the limelight instead of just contributing an entry fee, pitching a few shoes in the qualifying round and then sitting on the sidelines as scorekeepers for the top players.

Players are limited to a 100 shoe warm up prior to pitching their qualifying shoes. A player who is dissatisfied with his qualifying score may pay another entry fee for a second chance, the highest one to be official.

The qualifying round is one of the real high spots of the Indiana Tournament. Players usually sit around for several hours renewing old acquaintances and making new friends before pitching their 150 shoes. Afterwards, with the pressure off, several more hours are usually spent "chewing the fat" with other players, watching others qualify and helping out as scorekeepers, etc. Qualifying scores are posted on a huge blackboard as soon as they come in, and needless to say the minute to minute rankings on this scoreboard are followed avidly by everyone. All in all the qualifying hours are pleasant ones enjoyed by all and full of the comradeship and fellowship which is the ultimate purpose of the game of horseshoes.

What advocates of the non-qualifying setup in eastern meets fail to take into consideration are differences in conditions and the number of players involved. Players in New Jersey meets are smaller in number, come from a more compact area and have met each other in competition much oftener than Indiana pitchers.

Indiana players come from towns and cities widely scattered over an area 140 miles wide and 250 miles long. Many are newcomers to the meet and may more have not seen each other since the previous year's tournament. Very little data except that of the previous year exists on the vast majority of the entries. To attempt to pre-rate this group of approximately 100 players would be a haphazard and complicated undertaking that would probably lead to endless arguments and bickering.

I haven't heard a single Indiana player advocate doing away with the qualifying system in the past five years, and I doubt if it will ever be seriously considered by the group as a whole. The 1955 Indiana State Tournament is considering the addition of two new Classes, a Junior Class and an "Old Timer" (for players 60 years of age or more) Class. I predict the 1955 tournament will be the biggest yet and probably have more than 100 entries.

\* \* \*

## IOWA

By E. WIGES

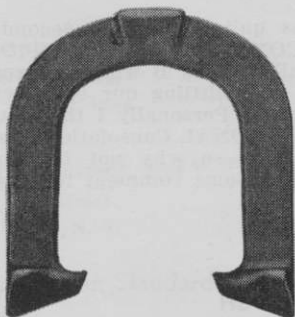
There are many things that gripe a horseshoe pitcher and one that I do not like is when someone hollers "hey Bud, what's the score?) just about the time you are ready to pitch. When they have boys tournaments why can't they pitch first and have the men keep their scores?

Is it possible for a State Champion to challenge the National Champion and can the runnerup in a State tournament challenge the State Champion? and how many games should they play? (ask the NHPA Secretary). Foul line rules should be enforced and all stakes should be the same height. As far as I can see, the game needs more and bigger prizes but I'll admit trophies are fine if you are able to win one.

I do not like to see tournament results giving only the wins and losses; without percentages it doesn't mean a thing. This is the first time I ever tried to write an article and if you see fit to print it I know it will please my one and only booster—my wife.

\* \* \*

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**DES MOINES, IOWA**

## KANSAS

By ALVIN DAHLENE

I have no gripes at this time but I am glad to see that the "Old System" will again be used at the National in 1955—plus the 4 man playoff at the finish which I think is good. No doubt the system used this year in breaking the pitchers down into brackets, had its good points, but I have always thought that every pitcher should meet every other pitcher on the courts to really establish himself as Champion. When a pitcher meets every opponent there and wins most of his games he can call himself a really great champ. I have nothing against Guy Zimmerman at all—for he is a friend of mine and really a pitcher extraordinary. Any one who can subdue Isais in the fashion as does Zimmy—can call himself a fine champion. But nevertheless I think the majority of pitchers who come to Murray want to pitch all comers should they be fortunate to qualify in the first 36 group. And after all if the tournament is to flourish the pitchers must be satisfied as well as the ones who sponsor the meet. The meet in 1954 was conspicuous by the absence of several very fine tossers—fellows such as Tamboer—Linquist—Linde-meier—and a host of others too numerous to mention. It is not for me to speak for them, but I daresay the method of play had something to do with their absence. I can't say at this time that I will be there because other commitments might make it impossible for me to do so. But this I do know—Murray and Salt Lake City is a wonderful place to visit. A pitcher who goes to Murray and is fortunate enough to qualify will have a good time—you may not qualify—and if you do you might not win a game—but there is one thing you can be sure of and that is you will be treated grand, because fellows like Archie Stokes—Pete Harmon and Ray Ohms will see to that. A fellow who goes to a National to pitch, should always bear in mind that he might stumble in the qualifying rounds and fail to get in. This has happened to me twice—but I still had a good time watching the others and I had a nice time scrapping in Class B.

Now here is a little note: Let us quit calling the second group Class B and call it the NATIONAL CONSOLATION CHAMPIONSHIP ROUND. There are men in this so called Class B who are capable of winning games in A—so let's not go on belittling our sport with the CLASS B TAG hung on the second group. Personally I think it would be quite an honor to be known as the NATIONAL Consolation Champion. This procedure is followed in Basketball—so why not in Horseshoe Pitching. What do you think? Let's hear some comment fellows.

\* \* \*

## MAINE

By C. S. GERRISH

We've had one complaint concerning our words in regard to those who "drag down" at the NHPA. We do not see that anything we said calls for sadness and apology, for it is hard to find anything of malice in what Jake passed into print. The editor has a heart and we think his contributors consider the feelings of others. The remarks were generally in good order and goodwill, being in exhortation of the Cancel game and the upkeep of the National Association. We are happy to give any credit that is due to "Doc" D. O. Chess of Cleveland, alongside (or above or below) the name of the sturdy D. J. Cowden. We know the Countall style has some good points, but simply feel that the Cancel game is



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Canton, Illinois

Mrs. Casey Jones, Treas.  
Random Lake  
Wisconsin

Archie Gregson, Secretary  
Crestline, California



much superior. The NHPA has established our game, with its rules and origins, so it surely is logical to give it recognition as our authority and give it support as our guide for the game. We do believe that any vicious or destructive berating of the NHPA is more harmful than it is helpful. Let us rather work to remedy any NHPA faults and deficiencies. Correction is always welcome in any organization in this democratic country.

What a game horseshoes is. You don't have to quit the game when young, nor begin then—like you do baseball, basketball, boxing, tennis, track and so forth. At 70 years of age Frank Jackson could do 70 per cent ringers. At 67 I can do 67 (I hope). And at 70 one can look forward to do 70 per cent. What satisfaction there is in such a sport, and how much those people are missing, those who do not take up with it. The one pitching with this pen began slinging the silver slippers at the slightly untender age of 37, and I can testify to having had a vast amount of fun, a wealth of pleasure and health out of the game. Jackson made the famed saying that, "A game a day will keep appendicitis away." Like a friend says, my wife's only husband or any ringer addict owes something to the game for having the opportunity to play it. The horseshoe pitcher can be grateful for an arm he can swing. After a fair test of natural talents he can develop a skill that will make him revel in ringers. And this game isn't just confined to men. Women and children can find fully as much enjoyment and benefit from flinging the filly's footwear. One needs not fear being hurt from it. I believe there has been only one person heard of in my long career ever to be hit in the head by a shoe. My nearest casualty in thirty years of horseshoe hurling was when my three year old son ran just in front of the peg. My shoe was in flight, and caught the tot's feet about 37 feet from his agonized dad. His pedal extremities were neatly swept from under him, but after a whimper or two the little fellow was up again and racing along the beach sand, none the worse. Pitching does not damage fingers. An organ player can be a horseshoe player without harm. (Liberace, dimpled folk and all take note of this.) It's a year round out-door game (or indoors) for anyone who wants to carry on with it. This pitcher and some of his friends are not stopped by the rigors of winter. The writer's neighbors can testify to the cheery clang of steel from his dooryard court all round the calendar. All the horseshoe game lacks to gain wide popularity is some applied energy by its devotees, and a fair amount of deserved publicity by the press, to get a much greater public attention and appreciation. The Dept. of Parks of N. Y. C. put on its sixth annual horseshoe tournament in 1954 with 2,700 entries. Thanks for those thousands of entrants are due to 383 park horseshoe pitching courts in the city and the splendid publicity cooperation of the New York Mirror. Such newspaper support can give the game a wonderful boost anywhere. Advance stories and results of meets with many competitor pictures make it go. In the city-wide championships of October in New York, four watches and four medals were given out as prizes. Let's buy watches, if they will make the game flourish. If these eight prizes had anything to do with the big entry size, they were well worth the outlay. Some say, "it's dollars that make a game," but it is evident that even a ten cent fee for each entry would away outdo the above expense for any such local endeavor, provided such a small fee would bring some hundreds of pitchers. Let's work on it, you proponents of pitching the pony's pumps.

Sidepitches—The No. 1 item of January by Mr. Port of California had an interesting slant on the bell idea for the Step Violator. When you work that out, N. C., please let us know. But for convenient every day purposes, perhaps a stick an inch or two thick and two to six feet long, simply laid along the 3-foot foul line, free to be moved if stepped

on, would serve efficiently to disqualify a shoe. Those 1954 percentages page 4 etc. make an interesting summary. In 35 states and Canada, 15 showed men pitching over 70% ringers. Only two states, California and Colorado, had men pitching an average of over 80%. Zimmerman the champ and Isais of the Golden State, Ted Allen of the Centennial State, three names with this high honor in the U. S. A. 36 men of the U. S. were listed as over 70% ringer tossers, less than one to a state to level up to this class. That makes a 70% man a pretty elect pitcher. As to a top state, Indiana seems to qualify for the oscar, as it produced 8 men of over 70% ability. Of course some states are not fully listed, indeed maybe none, but they are faithfully recorded according to statistics sent in to Jake during 1954. As an example of this lack, we definitely know two N. H. men who far surpass the 41 per cent name given. Let's not be lax in getting tournament information to Jake and he can and will give merited recognition.

Congrats to Maine for getting on the January first page, thanks to the Alphabet. But how about page 14, the first blank we've seen in the magazine. It's a mute comment on the fellows who don't send news and themes to the editors.

(Asst. Editor's Note: I'm responsible for that blank page, normally I would space the same matter out to fill 16 pages. Last months' magazine wasn't even proof read.—My wife was in the hospital for 5 weeks and that didn't leave me much time to get this magazine out in my spare time as I had to see my wife every night in the hospital, besides cooking for 3 children—very sorry Charlie, hope it never happens again.)

## THE OHIO SHOE COMES THRU

### WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

Isais, highest ringer percentage 84.5  
Casey Jones 82.7

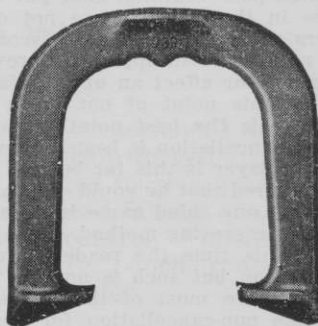
### OHIO STATE TOURNAMENT

H. Reno, New Champion, 74.5  
H. Sibert, runner-up, 72.0

### NEW YORK STATE TOURNAMENT

T. Brownell, Champion, 81.8  
J. Fulton, Pennsylvania, 73.0  
D. Carson and many others with  
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After thots. (Actually thought of earlier.): We are interested in the coming youth effort and Junior Championships as added attraction for the game in 1955 and the future. We look for our National Secretary and other workers on this project to give the ins, outs and aims of this labor, so all can boost it and give backing to it. We think such things can help horseshoes flourish. The issuance of sleeve emblems to state champs is a good idea.

\* \*

## OHIO

By S. J. MANKER

Would like to discuss in your magazine the article by Mr. C. S. Gerrish of Maine in the January issue on the two methods of scoring, namely, cancellation and non-cancellation. I notice that he lists four quick faults of the non-cancel method. I would like to answer each of these separately.

(1) I see no need to have a tie game, as an extra round of play can be used to break a tie. More than 1 round can be used if necessary. This is done in baseball, basketball, etc., why not horseshoes.

(2) As to the 50 straight ringers being the limit in a 50 shoe game I believe a perfect game is quite a nice record to shoot for and I doubt if we have very many players today with consecutive records above 50. I would be interested to know how many.

(3) I don't agree with this statement, that non-cancel lacks being a game and that players are not competing for points. Each pitcher is trying to out pitch the other on each pitch the same as he is in cancellation. In cancellation the second pitcher, facing a double is trying to hold his opponent to a no score tie on this pitch and in non-cancellation the second pitcher, in the same circumstances is trying to hold his own with a 6-6 tie. If this should be classified as competitive sport, then possibly baseball, basketball, bowling, track sports such is high jumping, pole vaulting, shot put etc. shouldn't either because individual scores in these sports are not cancelled when an opponent equals or betters a previous opponents score. For instance a basket in basketball does not tancel an opponents previous basket, and a bowler's strike does not cancel or affect an opponents strike.

(4) This point of not being able to catch up in non-cancellation, I believe is the best point in favor of cancellation, and is the reason I think cancellation is best for tournament games, but on the other hand when a player is this far behind (49-) as mentioned, there is 1 chance in a hundred that he could win in any type of scoring. A poorly matched pair or a one sided game is always dull for everyone concerned regardless of the scoring method.

By this time the readers probably think that I am 100% for non-cancellation but such is not the case, as I like cancellation for tournaments where most of the contestants are experienced players. But I still like non-cancellation for local play, especially league play, where usually there are some players that haven't played much but would like to improve their game. It is pretty discouraging to this type of player to practically get shut out game after game, which he may in cancellation. But if he can score 40-50-60 points even if his opponent should get 125 or 130 he feels that he at least has some hope of improving and I don't believe is as liable to quit altogether.

Personally I have enjoyed the game for about 30 years, and have used both scoring methods quite a bit, but truthfully I like one method equally as well as the other as far as my own competition is concerned, but I still believe each has its place.

\* \*

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## OKLAHOMA

By GUY GODDARD

Did you ever miss getting a ringer "just by a hair"? As you know it will happen several times during an evening, or even during one game. This fact seems to prove that it is important for a pitcher to always stand in exactly the same spot when he starts his swing. No doubt you have known pitcher who insisted upon always standing on the same side of the peg when swinging, but at the same time never seeming to care about placing their weight in exactly the same spot every time. One time an inch behind the stake and another time an inch ahead of it. It would seem wise to take a forty foot radius and describe an arc from the stake each way cutting a mark across each platform. If the pitcher always placed his weight exactly upon this arc his distance would always be exactly forty feet. I keep saying "exactly" because we want to avoid those misses "just by a hair."

Some fellows who insist upon always pitching from the same side of the peg have been told that if they pitched from the other side they would have to pitch several inches farther. But if they will describe the arc mentioned above they will find this theoretical difference in distance to be approximately one inch. Or, to get technical, a mathematician would call upon his knowledge of geometry and tell you that when your arm passes eighteen inches outside the peg your distance is forty feet plus one third of an inch, and when your arm passes thirty-six inches outside of the stake your distance is forty feet plus one and one third inches.

This may sound like big talk for a 35 percenter. But by golly, if drawing that arc will get rid of some of those near misses then let's draw the arc. But draw it with a steel tape, or with something that will not stretch.

It is thought by some whose words have appeared in this magazine that the sport called "horseshoes" is not progressing fast enough. From all I can learn on the subject the game as we know it is only about thirty years old. The old horseshoe with the nail holes began to disappear when the motor replaced the horse. By 1915 we find that shoes were being cast without nail holes, manufactured in pairs for the exclusive purpose of playing a game. It was found that this heavier game shoe could be better controled, then in almost no time someone discovered that the open shoe was not only a possibility but a reality. Several so called national tournaments were held but it was not until about 1923 that a score sheet was used, ringers and points recorded, rules adopted, officers elected, etc. In 1923 Harold Falor won the national tournament with a ringer percentage of 55.3%. The sport called horseshoes is really in its infancy and I believe it will have a natural growth under its own power as the years pass. No doubt a good publicity agent could boost it up onto a flimsy scaffold. But that is not to be desired. All we need to stress is the importance of electing good officers, and the importance of these officers doing their duty to the extent of putting on good tournaments, tournaments which will admit a great number of contestants, rather than putting a limit on the number of entries. If horseshoes does not grow under those conditions we should let it die a natural death. You and I know that it will live and grow.

Let's not kid ourselves, we know that there is no money in horseshoes. The game is for the players, not for spectators.

\* \*

## PENNSYLVANIA

By JOHN E. FULTON

Harold Clippinger 22 year old Farmer won the 1955 Pennsylvania Farm Show Horseshoe Title at Harrisburg on Thursday evening, January 13, after two failures, Harold came through.

Back in 1950 Harold won at the age of 17 the first time he entered the event.

At this tourney they use the bracket system, nine men entered the tourney. Here are the players names: Harold Clippinger, J. Clapper, K. Burris, Ed. Mayes, R. Hough, E. Dickey, L. Reed, S. Thurston, D. Ludwick.

R. Hough finished second; K. Burris finished fourth; and S. Thurston finished fourth.

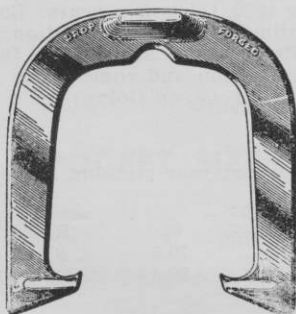
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## TEXAS

By L. W. JONES

I enjoyed very much reading the January issue of The Horseshoe Pitcher. I especially enjoyed the article from my friend in Washington State, Art Lienes, regarding "handicap" horseshoes. Years ago I participated in the Aberdeen league, and on my trips there recently I mar-

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Cincinnati 26, Ohio

veled at the interest in horseshoes in that community, which is small compared to most of those sponsoring our game to any extent.

We started a small club here in Amarillo four months ago, and we are now preparing for a real season, and I think horseshoes will go over well, now that we have made our start. Art Liedes has written me several letters, helping us in every way he could with his past experience and knowledge in operating a successful club.

Preceding his article was another from Maine, in which were aired several faults of the "50-shoe game" and the "count-all system." While the club of Art Liedes does not use the count-all system they do use the 50-shoe game for the handicap system. We tried both in experimenting with "handicaps" here, and I must admit that our reaction was about the same as that of Mr. Gerrish.

However, we have come up with a different style of handicap game, which may not stand the test of time, but in our preliminary trial it seems pretty good. It does seem to eliminate the complaints mentioned by Mr. Gerrish. Its main disadvantage is that it requires a slightly greater amount of book work. Within the next couple of weeks I intend to make some copies of our handicap rules, and in case any of the fellows desire a copy of what we have I will be glad to forward. Perhaps our combined efforts will result in something of value.

It would make a long letter to include it here, but when I get the copies made up I will forward one to the editor of The Horseshoe Pitcher. If it looks good enough to put in the magazine you are welcome to it. In the meantime, my address is 2623 Brooks, Amarillo, Texas, in case any of you would care for a copy of the results of our inexperienced efforts to improve this variation of our game.

\* \* \*

## JAKE'S JOTTINGS

I have been playing horseshoes since 1920, thirty-five years. Bowling, which I was actively playing and continuously in competition, since 1883 or seventy-one years. Have records to prove same. The Bowling Magazine rates me as the longest in the Nation and some claim in the World. I am in my ninetieth year.—Will Ott (Keep Going)

\* \* \*

Here is a series of coincidences I had last year pitching horseshoes.

At the World's Tournament at Murray, Utah:

	S.P.	%	R.	P.
Zimmerman .....	122	79.5	97	52
Standard .....	122	75.4	92	41

Illinois State, Springfield:

	S.P.	%	R.	P.
Griggs .....	122	79.5	97	50
Standard .....	122	75.4	92	32

Eastern National, Columbus, O

	S.P.	%	R.	P.
Steinfeldt .....	122	84.4	103	50
Standard .....	122	82.8	101	48

Yeah, I lost these three games; quit your grinning, Jake.

Truman Standard

\* \* \*



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## WHERE TO PLAY WHEN YOU'RE AWAY

- ARIZONA**—Peart Park, Casa Grande; Rendesvous Park, Mesa; Encanto Park, Phoenix.
- ARKANSAS**—Fair Park, Boyle Park, MacArthur Park, Little Rock.
- CALIFORNIA**—Community Center, Compton; Exposition Park, Los Angeles; Union Pacific Courts, Long Beach; Mosswood Park, Oakland; Horseshoe Grounds, Ontario, Golden Gate Courts, Candlestick Cove, Crocker-Amazon Courts, San Francisco; Memorial Park, South San Francisco; Lincoln Park, Santa Monica; McNear Park, Petaluma; Ives Memorial Park, Sebastopol.
- CANADA**—Dieppe Park, East York.
- COLORADO**—City Park and Washington Park, Denver; City Park, Greeley.
- CONNECTICUT**—Beardsley Park, Bridgeport; Pope Park, Hartford.
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**—Commerce Courts, Washington.
- FLORIDA**—South Waterfront Park, St. Petersburg; Bradenton Trailer Park, Bradenton.
- ILLINOIS**—Welles Park, Chicago; Athletic Park, Canton; Riverside Park, Moline; Mineral Springs Park, Pekin; Reservoir Park, Quincy; Long View Park, Rock Island. Big Creek Park, Canton; Laura Branley Park, Peoria; Kings Park, Pittsfield.
- INDIANA**—Brookside Park, Indianapolis; Dornier Park, Frankfort; Columbia Park, Lafayette; Forest Park, Noblesville; 3rd Street Park, Bloomington; Greendale Park, Lawrenceburg; Jackson Park, Gary; Tower Park, Valparaiso.
- IOWA**—Birdland Park, Des Moines; Riverside Park, Ottumwa; Crapo Park, Burlington; Island Park, Cedar Falls; Ellis Park, Cedar Rapids; LeClaire Park, Davenport. Byrnes Park, Waterloo.
- KANSAS**—Forest Park, Ottawa; Gage Park, Topeka; Katy Park, Chanute; Huntress Park, Clay Center; Riverside Park, Iola; Klamm Park, Kansas City; South Park, Lawrence; City Park, Manhattan; Prospect Park, Wichita.
- KENTUCKY**—Shady Shores, Covington.
- MAINE**—Auburn, Riverside Courts, Bangor; Bangor Club, Farmington; City Park, Hebron; Community Courts, Portland; Deering Oaks, Rumford; High School, So. Portland; Wilkinson Park.
- MARYLAND**—Carroll Park, Baltimore; Magruder Park, Hyattsville.
- MASSACHUSETTS**—Municipal Playgrounds, Westfield.
- MICHIGAN**—Grand Rapids, Franklin Park.
- MINNESOTA**—Como & Elfelt, St. Paul; Soldier Memorial Field, Rochester; Loring Park, Minneapolis.
- MISSOURI**—Municipal Park, Carthage; Neosho, Fair Grounds, Springfield; Grant Beach Park; St. Joseph, Noyes Blvd. at Edmond; Forest Park, St. Louis; Liberty Park, Sedalia; Memorial Park, Sweet Springs; Phelps Grove Park, Springfield.
- NEBRASKA**—Harmon Park, Kearney; Dewey Park, Omaha.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE**—South Playground, Portsmouth; Ryan H. S. Club, Dover Point; Pop Ryans, 14 Central Ave., Portsmouth; White's Courts, 942 Woodberry Ave., Portsmouth.
- NEW JERSEY**—Warinanco Park, Elizabeth; Branch Brook Park, Newark; Wessel Brook Park, Wessel Brook Playground; Nash Park, Clifton.
- NEW YORK**—Central Park, Fort George, 193 Fort George Ave., Inwood Hill Park, New York City; St. Mary's Park, Williamsbridge Oval Park, Woodlawn, Van Cortlandt Park, all in the Bronx; Parade Grounds, Fort Green Park, Brooklyn; Belmont Lake State Park, Babylon, L. I.; Johnson City, Endicott-Johnson Courts; Kirk Park, Syracuse; Recreation Park, Port Chester; Edgerton Park, Rochester; K of C Courts Hoosick Falls.
- OHIO**—Jermoin Park, Toledo; Cedar Point, Sandusky; Williams Memorial Pk., Wilmington. Community Park, Cedarville; Norwood courts, Norwood; St. Margaret Cartona, Cincinnati.
- OKLAHOMA**—Oklahoma City, Wiley Post Park; Sapulpa, City Park; Tulsa, Central Park.
- OREGON**—Laurelhurst Park, Portland; Bush Pasture Park, Salem; Atkinson Park, Oregon City; Columbia Park, Portland; East Side Park, Eugene.
- PENNSYLVANIA**—District Courts, Pittsburgh; Pt. Marion, Frank Murphy's Courts; Joe Mett's Courts, Revere; Oakhurst Courts, Johnstown; Playground Cts., New Freedom. Millsboro Hotel Courts, Millsboro.
- RHODE ISLAND**—Columbus Square, W. Warwick; Olney Courts, Washington.
- SOUTH DAKOTA**—McKenna Park, Sioux Falls.
- TEXAS**—Will Rogers Park, Amarillo; Elwood Park, Amarillo; Mason Park, Houston; Bellvue Park, Wichita Falls.
- UTAH**—County Fair Grounds, Murray; Liberty Park, Salt Lake City.
- VERMONT**—Stolte Field, Brattleboro; Memorial Park, Bennington; Ethan Allen Park, Burlington; Local Athletic Field, Springfield.
- WASHINGTON**—Zelasko Park, Aberdeen; City Park, Bremerton; Woodland Park, Seattle; Wright Park, Tacoma; Fair Grounds, Yakima; Lions Park, Hoquiam.
- WEST VIRGINIA**—Bar B-Q Courts, East Nitro; Wheeling Island, Wheeling; Midelburg Park, Logan; Winisle Coal Corp., Chapmanville.
- WISCONSIN**—Washington Park, Milwaukee; Jones Park, Fort Atkinson.
- WYOMING**—Pioneer Park, Cheyenne.

IF YOU ARE NOT LISTED HERE, GET BUSY!