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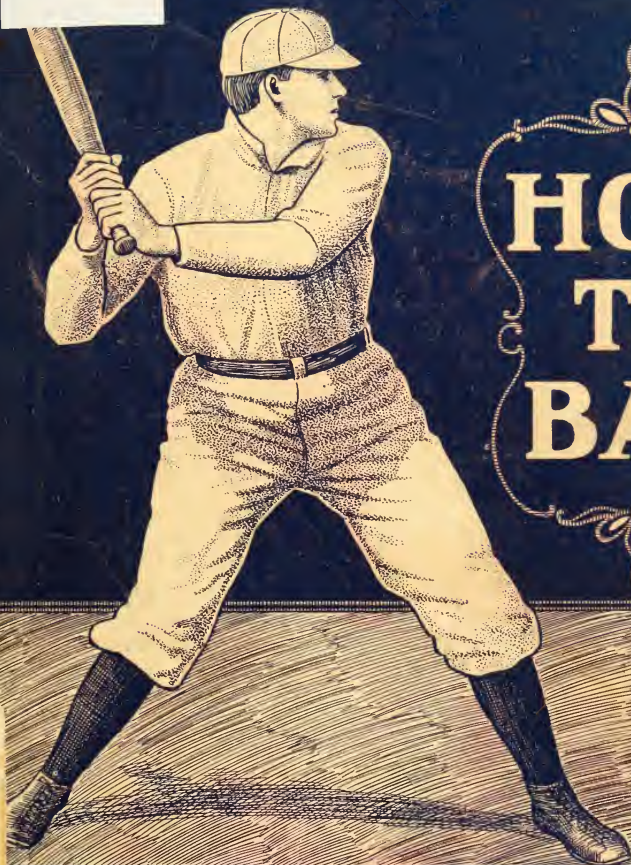
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Spalding's Athletic Library

How to Bat

Edited by

JESSE F. MATTESON

Sporting Editor Chicago American



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INTRODUCTION

To teach base ball players how best to bat effectively is the object of this book.

It is aimed especially at those boys and youths from among whom the great players of the future are to be selected.

Among you there are those who will become as great as is LaJoie, as famous as was Delehanty and a hundred others who have earned money enough to live in elegance from one end of the year to the other.

This does not mean that the book is only for those who intend to become professional base ball players. It is for every boy and youth and man who plays the great national game.

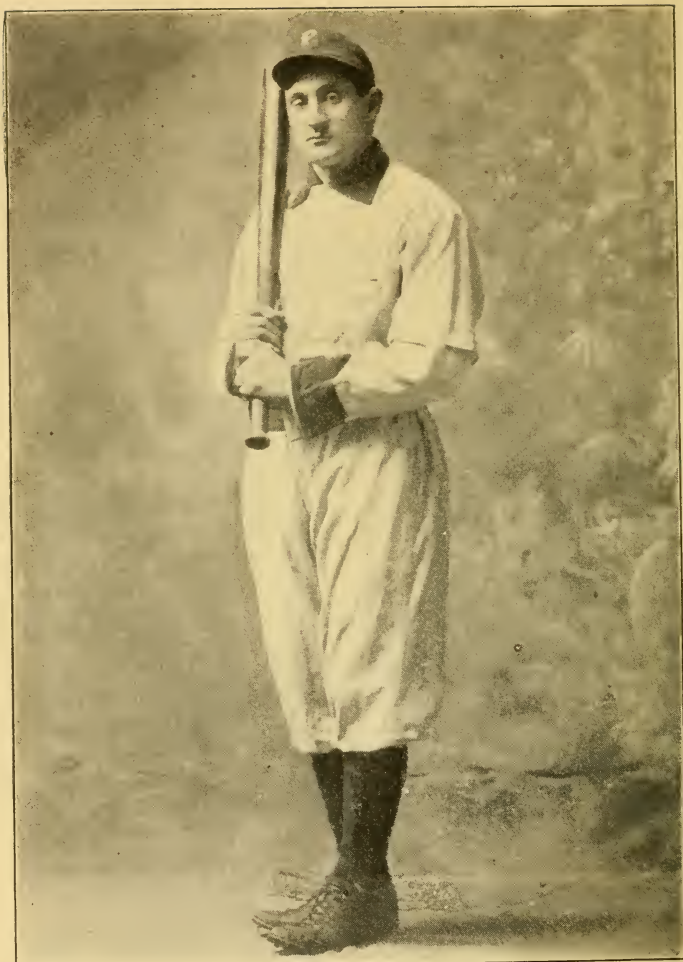
Men who have been familiar with the sport for years, youths who are just mastering it and boys who are but beginning on the prairie diamonds are sure to find in it information which they can ill afford to miss.

The most important part of ball playing nowadays, outside of pitching, is batting. The team that can bat and has some good pitchers can win base ball games.

THE TEAM THAT CANNOT BAT CANNOT WIN.

Therefore every boy and young man who has, of course, already learned to catch a ball should turn his attention to this department of the game. If you can field fairly well and are a sure batter you can find a position on almost any team. On the other hand, if you are a star fielder and are unable to hit when your side needs runs the ledge which you occupy in the base ball world, whether it be on the prairie or the professional diamond, will fall out from under you some day. If you cannot hit you are not wanted.

It is likely that every reader of this book has played the game of base ball in one way or another. He has helped his team put the other men out and then he has "gone in" to take his place at the plate. He knows how much he wanted to make a



HANS WAGNER,

Pittsburg's great shortstop vies with Lajoie in being considered the best of batters. Wagner does not make any fuss at the plate, but hits the ball very hard and straight from the shoulder.

hit, he knows how full of exuberance he felt if he did make a hit and HE KNOWS HOW MISERABLE HE FELT IF HE STRUCK OUT.

Such an important asset is the good hitter to the base ball team that he retains his position invariably even if he is unable to field so well as another man trying for the same place. In fact, he does not have to be able to field nearly so well.

THEREFORE LEARN, IF YOU CAN, HOW TO BAT EFFECTIVELY.

You have been told, perhaps, that nobody can teach you how to bat. That is not so. You can be taught. You can teach yourself. All you need is a clear eye, plenty of determination, and a body full of grit. Great muscular power is not necessary, for many good hitters have been men who were not giants. But a good eye is necessary. If you are nearsighted, if your vision is blurred, if you are incapable of following the swift course of a ball from the moment it leaves the pitcher's hand until it whizzes past you, you will never make a good batter. Practice may improve you, but you are not likely to become a star.

Many individuals have set up the cry that a batter must accept his natural position at the plate and must not attempt to copy after great batters. In answer to this it must be said that there is a right and a wrong way to bat, and the right way may be made natural just as well as the wrong way.

For this reason boys who have the opportunity should make it a point to see some of the great batters of the day, LaJoie, Wagner, Collins, Freeman, Stahl, Chance, Fielder Jones or many others. They should go to a base ball game where these men, or equally good ones, are playing; they should watch the position which they take at the plate, watch the manner in which they hold their clubs, watch what they do with their feet and how they place them, watch how they eye the pitcher while waiting for the ball, and watch how they swing, and then, if they hit the ball, how they start for first base.

A great many things are to be learned in this way. If a ball player is a great hitter study his methods, and if you have the



NAPOLEON LAJOIE.

Greatest all around batter of this generation. He is very unassuming when at the plate and the above photograph depicts plainly how he holds his bat.

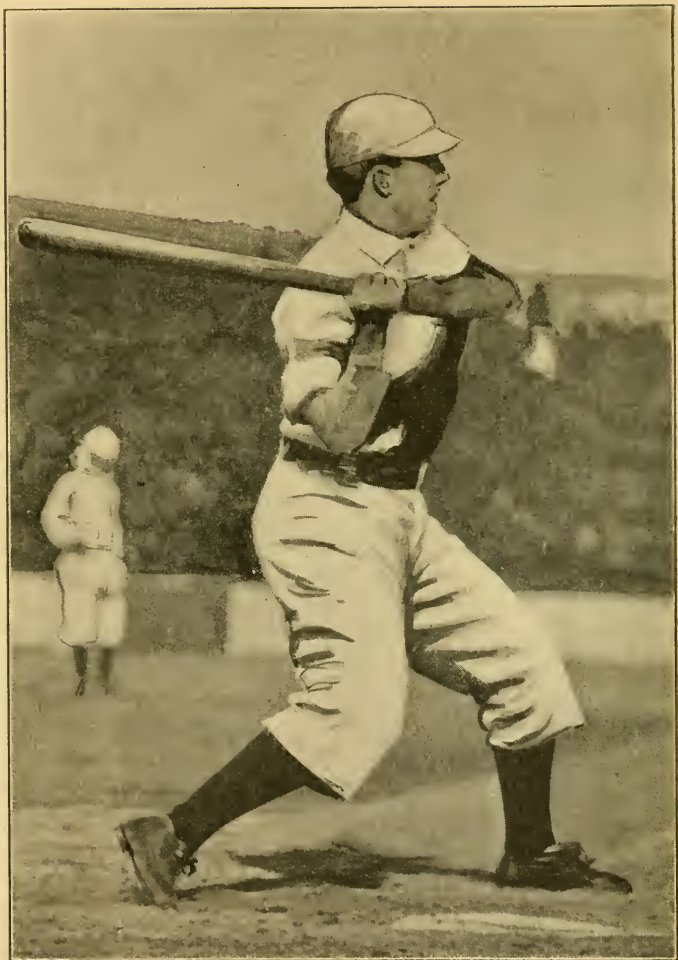
same clear eye, the same grit and the same kind of determination, there is no reason why you cannot be a great batter, too, if you will do as he does. His method must be successful or else he would not be the batter that he is.

However, this must not be taken to mean that there is only one way to stand at the plate, only one way to catch hold of the club, only one way to swing and the rest. A study of the great batters of the country will teach you differently, but the same principle is followed in each case—the determination of never being driven from the plate by a pitcher and the necessity of having the feet planted squarely and in such a position that the greatest power can be obtained from them to aid you when you swing.

Batting is very much like shooting. As you well know there are men who would never become crack shots if they were to practice from now until they are too feeble with age to hold a gun. The very same thing applies to batting. If you haven't grit and never will have grit, if you haven't determination and never will have determination, if you persist in being afraid of the pitcher, you might just as well stop practicing, for until you get rid of these things you will be of little value to your team as a hitter.

But, like the young and inexperienced hunter, you may be able to overcome all drawbacks by practice. You and you only know whether you can or not. It is most natural for any young ball player to feel nervous when he advances toward the plate for the first time. It is a bit natural, too, when he sees a swift shoot coming close to him to be driven back. It is natural for him to think: "That ball is going to be mighty hard to hit," but these are not dangerous symptoms unless they stick to you even after you have played in many games and have batted a number of times.

But in the broad and general sense constant practice at batting will make you a good batter, if you follow the right methods, just as constant practice at shooting a rifle would make you in time a good rifle shot.



FRANK CHANCE

Captain of the Chicago National League club, illustrating the position he takes at the plate. He is one of the foremost batters of the National League.

But right here another parallel may be drawn between a good rifle shot and a good batter. It is the very thing which tests the "class" of either the hunter or the batter.

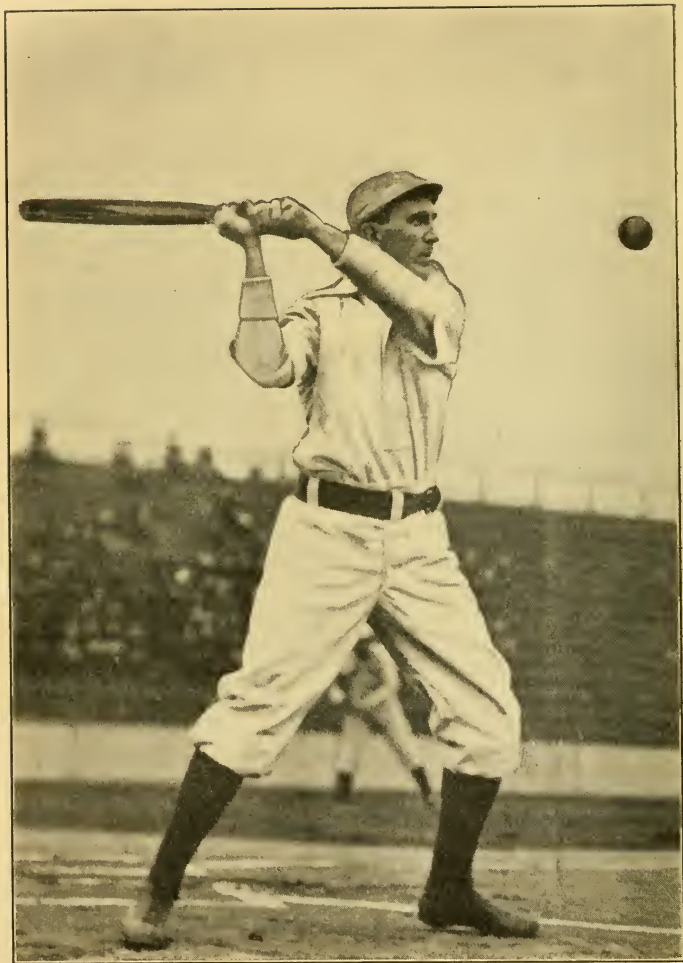
Let us suppose that a man practices with a rifle until at 30 or 50 yards he can hit a tiny bull's eye every time. That is the only mark at which he has ever shot. Thinking that he is an expert shot he marches into the woods feeling that nothing can escape him. Suddenly right before him there looms up a fine buck. He is only thirty yards away and it is looking right at him. One of the buck's eyes is bigger than the bull's eye at home. The entire front presented to the hunter is many hundred times larger.

He raises his rifle and fires. A strange, shaking sensation has taken possession of him. The fine buck tears off through the forest uninjured. The poor hunter sits down shaking and quaking in every limb. He has the "buck fever." Many men there are who never quite get over this, and the number of bucks they bag is few.

Now let us see how this applies to the ball player. In little practice games he has become a good hitter. Among his fellow players he is known as the fellow who can "line 'em out" every time. Finally a game is played with another club which is of great importance. Upon its result hinges a championship.

His team is behind. The score is 4 to 3 in the ninth inning, two men are on the bases, two are out and a hit is needed. The sure hitter comes to the plate. There is a cheer for him, for the game looks to be as good as won. But over him there creeps a feeling that he has never known before. He cannot see the ball so well. His knees shake, the hands which hold the club tremble and he strikes out.

Try not to be that kind of a batter. Try to get away from the "buck fever" in base ball. You can do it if you keep your wits about you all of the time, never get excited, always go to the plate filled with nerve and with a determination to hit the ball, and when you have begun to hit well **DO NOT GET AN EXALTED OPINION OF YOURSELF.**



KLING,
Chicago Nationals, going after his favorite ball—one on
about a line with his shoulders.

CHAPTER I.

Batting in the Broad Term—What a Good Batter Means.

A ball player's prowess as a batsman depends much upon his own individual efforts, the intensity of his desires and the determination he possesses. The hard-hitting ball player is developed only after desperate practice. He must keep at it day in and day out, he must practice swinging his club, and he must face swift pitchers that know all of the art of curving and changing pace before he can become accomplished in the ability to hit.

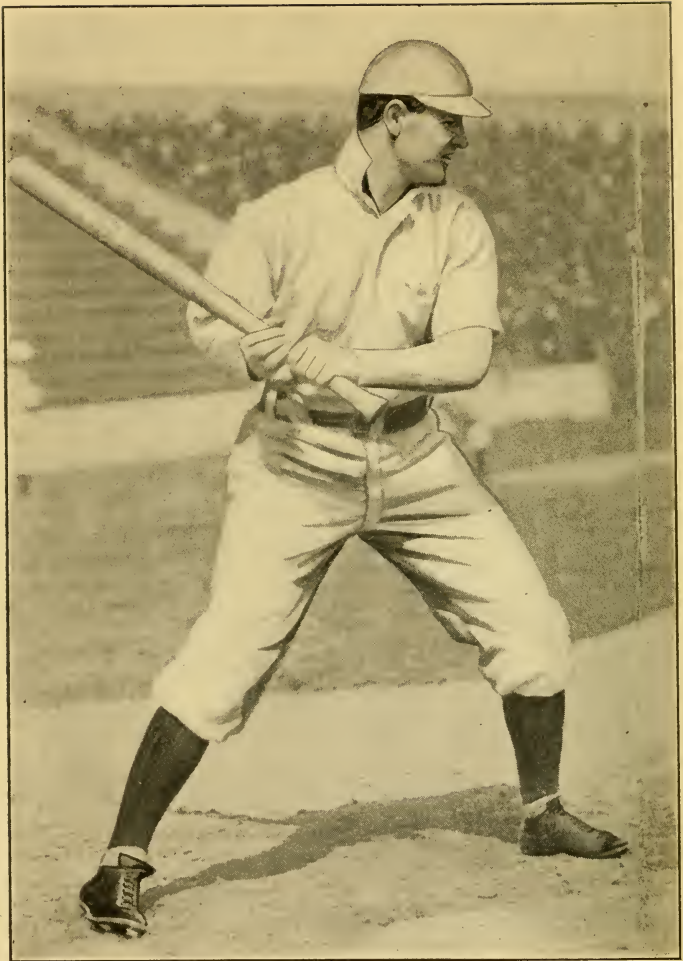
Good Batters Absolutely Essential.

Good batters are absolutely essential to a winning base ball team. Without them the club is powerless, no matter how well it fields. If the team against it can hit the ball and get it away from the fielders they can score the runs that will win. Let us go to extremes and match two teams for a game, one of which can field as well as the best club in one of the big leagues, but is utterly unable to hit. Let us suppose that the other team can do no better work in the field than one of the little prairie nines which can be seen almost any day in a vacant lot or a pasture, but can hit the ball almost whenever it pleases, and can place hits just where it wishes. Which club do you think would win?

Remember that you were told at the beginning that this was going to extremes, and you will probably never see two teams such as have been described playing against each other. But it serves as a good illustration, and shows what hitting really means to a team.

Hitting Drives the Team Along.

Hitting is the steam which drives the club along, it is the power which makes it capable of downing its antagonist, it is the only



JOE TINKER,

Chicago Nationals, about to meet a coming ball. It will be seen that he is just turning to force his weight into the short swing of the club.

food which can make any club thrive, it is the all important thing in base ball. Every fall the managers of the big league base ball clubs begin a hunt for young material, as they call it, for the next season. They go to the minor leagues from which all such material is recruited and look over all of the most likely men, the ones who have made reputations in the smaller cities.

These men are heroes where they are. In the eyes of their admirers there are no greater ball players on the face of the earth. If possible the managers watch a likely young man play in a game or two, or they send representatives to do this. Then the report on the youngster is made. There can be nothing said against his fielding. He is able to pick up the swiftest grounder or grass cutter and throw it to first so fast that the ball can hardly be seen as it skims across the diamond. No liner can be hit so hard that this youngster cannot get it; no ball can go high enough into the air. In short, he is the "phenomenon" which the manager has sought for a long time.

BUT CAN HE BAT?

He batted pretty well in the minor league or he batted very well in the minor league, or he was the finest batter in the entire league makes little difference to the manager. He wants to know whether he can bat with his team. So he hires this youngster and tells him to report for practice.

When the spring time comes the youngster joins the big club, and as he looks at the men he has been reading about ever since he was old enough to sit on his father's knee without some one to hold his back, he feels quite small, indeed, even though he had been an uncrowned king where he used to play.

But he learns to know them all after a while and then he begins to ask for a little advice. He finds that they have different ideas about batting and fielding than he has. The manager sits down among them and begins telling them some of the "fine points" or the "insides" of the game. He hears of little tricks which he never heard of before, he hears of more ways to hit, to place the ball, to bunt, to do a dozen things which he realizes he never knew how to do properly before.



PATRICK DOUGHERTY,

Left fielder for the New York Americans, and one of the best batters on the team. The photograph shows what a long reach he is possessed of.

He practices all of them. In the early games with the smaller teams he does fairly well with the bat. The manager begins to look upon him kindly and thinks that after all the boy may be a "find." He fields as cleanly as the fastest fielder in either of the big leagues; he hits the pitchers that are sent against him; he is overcoming his nervousness.

Do Not Become Conceited.

Right here let a little sound advice be given to the boy who may have a career exactly like this. Just at this stage you are in a pretty dangerous position. You are likely to be "stuck on yourself," as the saying goes in the street, or have a "swelled head." If so, try to find it out and cure yourself of that disease before you go any further. It will be an impediment which will handicap you throughout all of your days as a ball player, make you unpopular with the manager and the umpire, and probably send you back into the minor league before the opening of the championship season in the big league.

But to return to the youngster who is just starting out. The time comes for the first game and the manager tells him that he will be given a trial at third base, one of the hardest positions to play on any club. He takes his place feeling nervous and yet determined, and in the first inning makes a play which is applauded vigorously. Throughout the game he plays like a veteran and feels pretty well satisfied with himself.

But hold on. What's the matter with the manager? There is not the smile of gratification on his face that the youngster expected to find. Instead he frowns and taps the bench with his finger tips. What can be the matter? The game is won. What more does he wish?

He approaches the youngster. "Pretty work you did in the field to-day, but you were weak with the stick."

The youngster just realizes that he fanned twice and sent two easy little grounders to the pitcher. The crowd forgave him because he was a youngster and because he did such good work in the field. The next day he did the same thing again and the crowd



NAPOLEON LAJOIE.

Another view of Larry, with his eye on the ball.

was not willing to forgive. With the bases full and two out he fanned when a little hit might have won the game.

The manager tries him for a week and in that time he makes just one hit, although his fielding is well nigh perfect. The manager begins to lecture him, begins to tell him where he is weak, begins to tell him that he must bat or get off the club forever, begins to plead with him to spend his mornings in batting practice.

At this stage, if the youngster takes the advice and gets one of the pitchers to go each morning to the ball park with him and pitch while he bats, he may recover before it is too late. But the average run of the youngsters will not do this.

He keeps up his fine fielding and his poor batting, until one day the manager tells him to remain on the bench while another man is given a trial at third. He sits and watches and grinds his teeth. The other fellow makes a couple of errors, but he also makes two slashing drives during the game. Then along comes a minor league manager who wants to secure a good ball player.

The youngster is sold. Then he goes back to a little town once more feeling that he has not been given a fair show, and that he was a better ball player than the fellow who took his place. But the manager who let him go will not be convinced of this. Such is the experience of hundreds of young men who are given a trial each year.

Lack of Correct Batting Practice the Cause.

What is the cause of it?

Probably the lack of early training with the bat. If such a young man had gone about batting when he began with a thorough knowledge of how to do it he would have been prepared for the more strenuous work of the big leagues, he would have known how to adapt himself to the changed conditions; he would have had a fuller confidence in himself and a deeper feeling of determination.

Consequently the young man should remember this: Practice batting as much as you practice fielding, or more if the oppor-

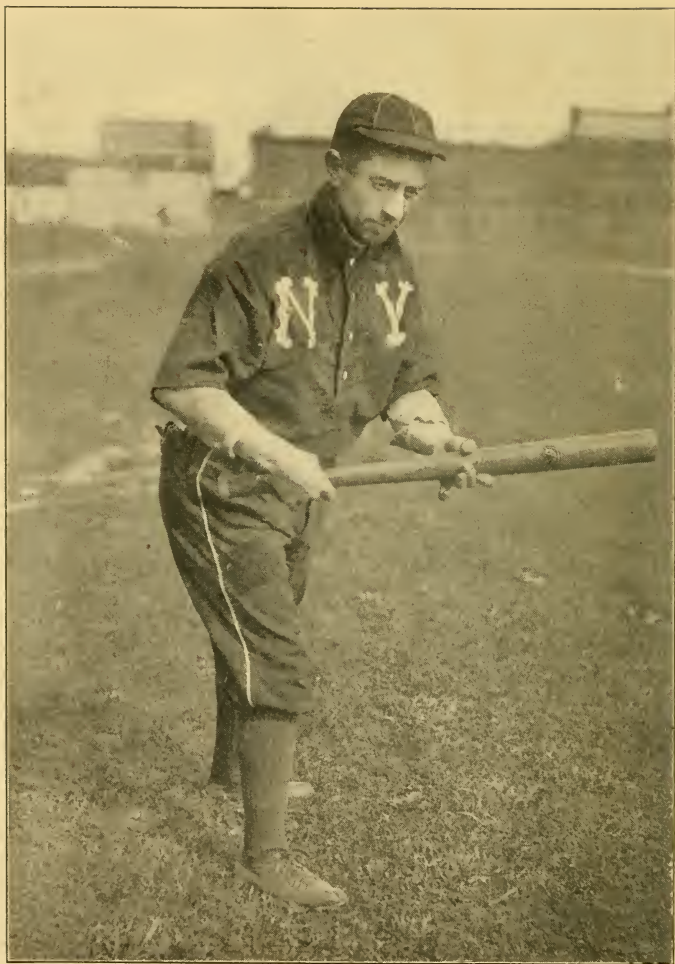


WILLIE KEELER,

Characteristic attitude of New York Americans' right fielder. By many he is considered to be the best outfielder playing base ball and in this photograph an excellent representation is given of the manner in which he steps into the ball when he bats.

tunity is given you, and before you begin the practice make yourself understand how you should do it and adhere rigidly to the determination that you will be a good batter above all other things.

These things apply not only to the professional player, but to the boy on the grammar school or the high school team, the player on a college or mercantile nine and the thousands of men and boys who belong to base ball clubs in every city.



WILLIE KEELER.

Another view of this popular little batter showing him about to bunt.

CHAPTER II.

How to Become a Good Batter—Method to Pursue—Select the Right Kind of a Bat.

The first thing that a ball player should do is to select the kind of bat which suits him best. The big, powerful man who makes his bread and butter with the stick usually selects a heavy bat. These men use such a heavy bat that the young boy could hardly swing it, and so it is out of the question for a youth who is not in possession of his full strength to try to bat with such an instrument.

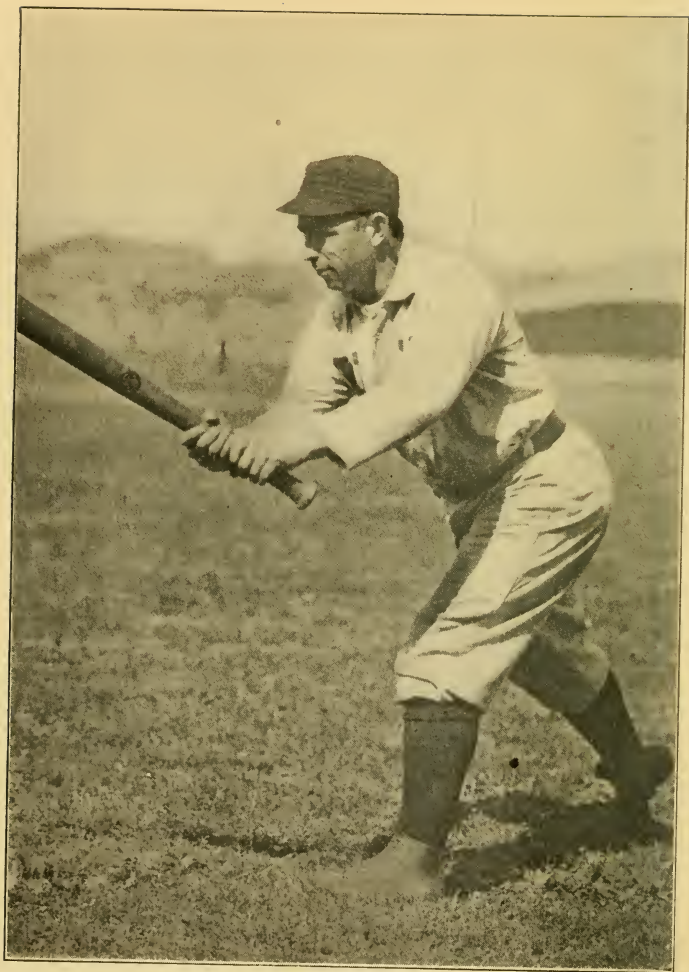
However, it is best to use a heavy bat—as heavy as you can swing easily. Select one which you can use without spending too much of an effort. You can be the best judge of the weight of the bat, and then leave the rest to the representative of a reliable house and he will give you a bat of the right quality of wood, one which is strong and firm and which, if you hold it firmly, will send the ball far out if you hit it squarely.

Determine to Hit the Ball.

When you advance to the plate ready to bat, let this be uppermost in your mind:

“I will hit the very first ball that is pitched over the plate. I am not afraid of any pitcher.”

Cling to this throughout your career and later you will learn the modifications which will come to the man who has been in the game for several seasons. For instance, if the game is close and the opposing pitcher is wild and you are quite sure of your ability to hit the ball at a single attempt, it is better to wait as long as possible before trying to hit. If he shoots the first one over the plate it may be better to let it go. If you hit the ball it is likely to be a fly or a grounder to some of the infielders, and you will be an easy out.



SAM MERTE.

A player with such tremendous shoulder development that he holds many ground records for long distance batting. He meets the ball squarely and throws all the force of his arms into the hit.

If Pitcher is Wild Then Wait.

If you show consummate coolness and make the pitcher understand that you expect to get your base on balls he is all the more likely to become wilder, especially if he has shown an inclination to be wild before. Under such conditions it is even better to wait even if he throws the second ball squarely over the plate. The next one is almost sure to be a ball. If it is not and you see that it is coming over the plate swing at it. The good batter with a sure eye does not swing often in vain. You can do just as well with that ball if you hit it at all as you could have done with either of the other two.

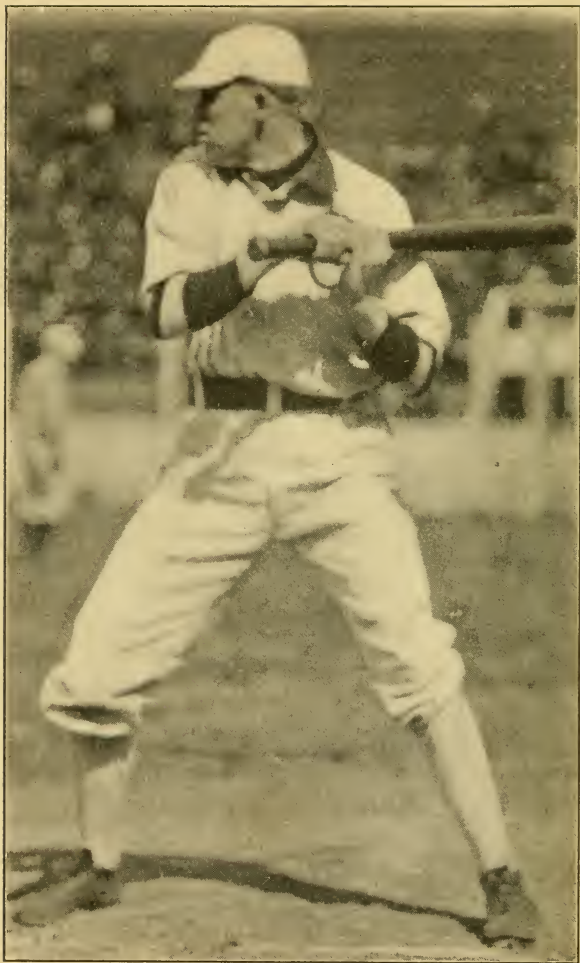
Do Not Get Excited.

Do not under any circumstances become excited. That is just what the pitcher is looking for, and he will certainly, if he be a tactician, send one high and close in, thinking you will "bite" at it. Have your wits about you or collect them at once if you feel that you have lost them and refuse to "bite." If you are not led into striking at a poor ball the pitcher will make a mental note that he has a cool one to deal with, and that very fact is likely to unsteady him to a certain degree.

Never Disagree With the Umpire.

While you are at the plate do not disagree with the umpire. That is another weakness of which the pitcher is always ready to take advantage. If the umpire calls a strike when you think it ought to have been called a ball, do not turn upon him with threatening attitude and tell him that he knows nothing about the game. There are no umpires who will reverse their decisions when once they are given, and so your protestations are useless and tend to make you all the more excited, while they give the pitcher an insight to your weakness at the same time.

There are times, of course, when the best umpires make mistakes, but even then they cannot change their decisions or else they would no longer be good umpires. It must be remembered,



FRANK ISBELL,
Chicago Americans, showing position of a left-handed batter at
plate.

of course, that occasionally an umpire calls "two strikes" when there has been but one. At such a time it is perfectly right for you to correct him, and it is necessary for him to make it right.

But remember that when the umpire is guilty of a misjudgment in calling a ball a strike he knows it just as well as you, and if you leave him alone or give him a silent meaning glance he is sure to correct it.

How to Stand at the Plate.

One of the most important things a batter must learn is a correct position at the plate.

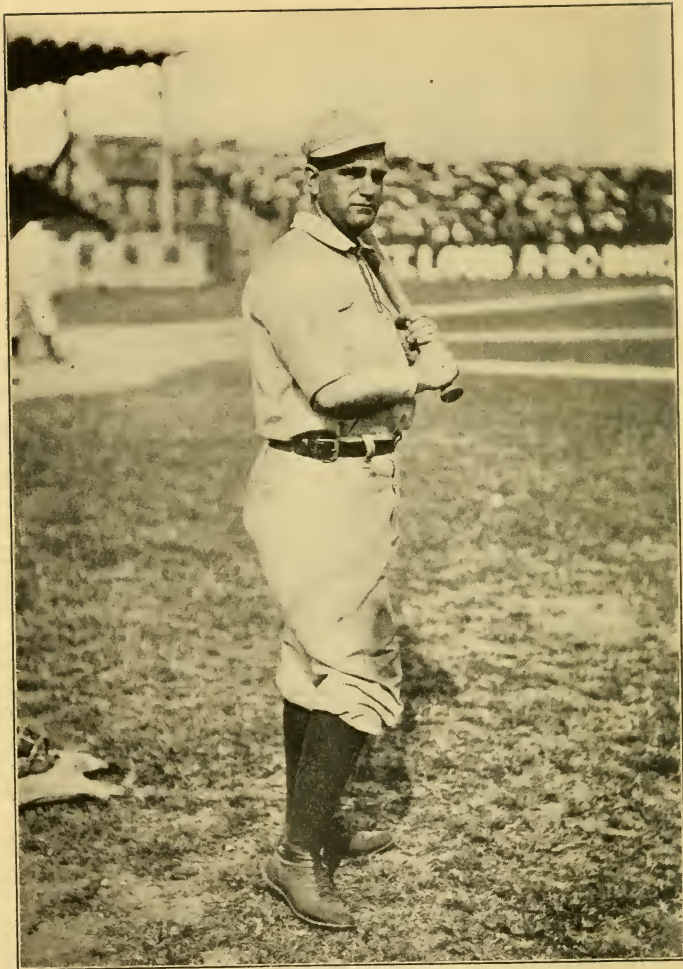
There may be a slight difference in the way in which the great batters face the pitcher, but all of them pursue the same method—that of getting the greatest force into the swing without spoiling its aim. The best way is to get as near the plate as the rules will allow. The man who stands far back from the plate brands himself as one who is afraid of being hit with a pitched ball. Then, too, if you stand far away from the plate you will not be able to hit a wide one, should you be fooled into swinging at it.

If you are close you are likely to hit it on the end of your club, and if it is not a foul it is sure to be a nice short drive over first base if you are a right handed batter, or a hit over third base if you are a left-handed batter. These are among the most effective hits that a batter can make, for whether they go to left or to right field they are pretty sure to be far enough away from the fielders to allow you to reach second base. The highest class batters have learned under certain conditions to place their hits in these spots, and more will be said later on in regard to this.

Just now, however, you are engaged in the rudiments of batting.

Now you know that you are to take a position that will give you the greatest effectiveness. How are you to do this?

I know of no better way than for you to watch one of the great batters of the present day—Wagner, LaJoie, Collins, Freeman, Chance or half a hundred others.



CHICK STAHL,

Boston champions' great outfielder, who has a very easy position at the plate and is one of the hardest hitters in the American League.

Plant Yourself Firmly at the Plate.

First, however, plant yourself firmly. If you bat right-handed your right foot should be in the rear of your left foot and most of your weight should rest on that foot. Get a firm grip on the earth with your spikes. In the meantime your left foot is out in front resting lightly on the ground and you are ready with it to move either way. The right foot acts as the pivot and you are thus ready to step either way in order to get out of the way of a ball that may be thrown too close.

If you bat left-handed (more will be said later regarding the relative merits of right and left-handed batters) the conditions are reversed and instead of having your right foot to the rear of the left foot your left foot acts as the pivot and your weight is upon it.

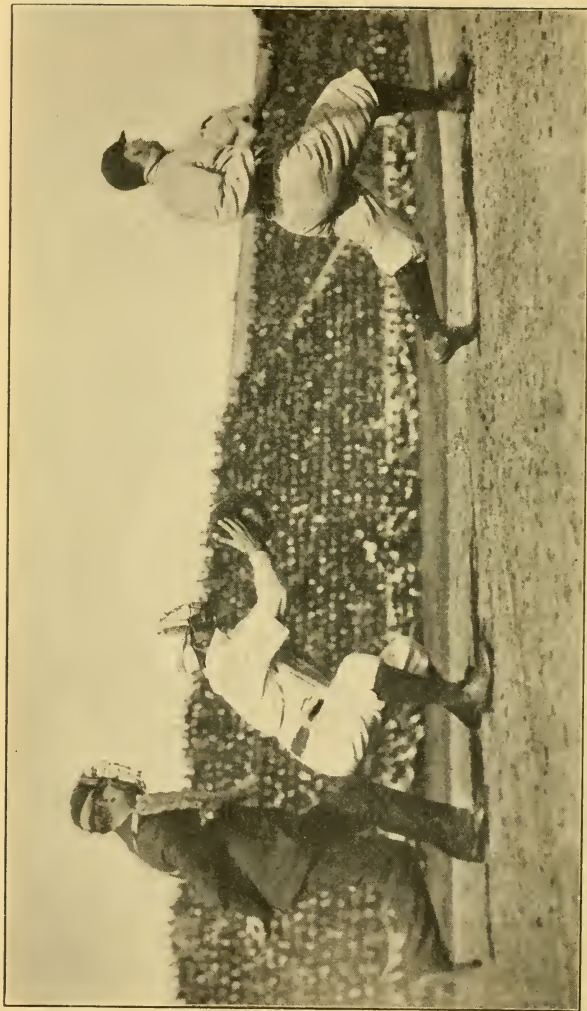
At any rate this is the position which will allow you to get the greatest effectiveness into the swing.

How the Bat Should be Held.

This is a most important part of batting. Just as some of the big batters of other days have stood far away from the plate and yet have become renowned for their hitting, so do some of the heavy hitters of to-day hold their clubs near the knob on the end. But it is generally conceded that this is not the proper way to hold the bat.

A firm grip should be taken about six or eight inches from the knob with the right hand uppermost if you bat right-handed and the left hand uppermost if you are a left-handed batter. The short grip is better than the long grip because you can be more unerring in your hitting.

Do not think when you are thus fixed that you are to "kill it," as you hear so often on the prairie diamonds. Don't try to do anything of the sort. You will do enough if you make a hit just now, and after a while you may become a home-run maker of renown. Just as sure as you swing with all of your might at the ball you will miss it. Of course, even the greenest batter



FRED CLARKE,

Pittsburg's left fielder and playing manager, has just swung at the ball. Notice his position. Clarke is a good batter. Kling of the Chicagos is catching and Carpenter is umpiring.

might be able to shut his eyes and swing with all of his strength and hit the ball, but if you swing hard and hit at the beginning you are lucky.

Watch the Ball Most Carefully and Hold the Bat Tightly.

Hold as tightly to the bat as you know how. Then watch for the ball. Here it comes. Don't forget yourself and swing hard. Watch the ball carefully. Watch every turn it takes and look out for the break. It comes as straight as an arrow. Maybe it is a straight ball and will not turn in its course. Maybe it is a curve. You don't know. Watch it. Watch it. That is the only way to determine where it will pass you.

Your bat is ready, but it is not ready to swing blindly. How then?

A Short Swing is the Best.

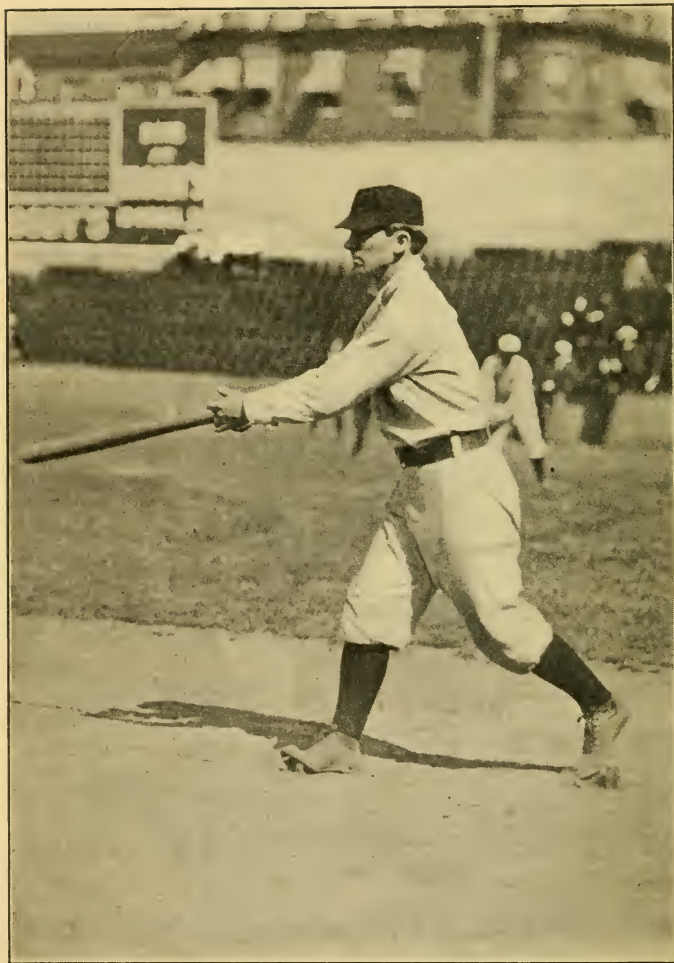
Better with a wrist movement combined with the body and arm movement than with a full length swing of the arms. It is much more effective. A short swing is better than a long one because it does not jar you so much and therefore does not impair your vision.

If you swing short with the wrists, body and arms all at the same time you can keep your eyes on the ball almost until the moment that the bat connects with it. This subject will also be treated more fully later.

But your eye must be vigilant. If you see finally that the ball is not a curve, but, instead, is coming right over the plate, then use the short swing and meet it. If it breaks, your eye, with constant practice, will learn where it is going. It is likely to go down, in toward you, or out to one side. Anyway the chances are that if it would have been a good ball had it come straight, it will be a wide one if it curves. So then quick as lightning your eye will tell you that you are to let it pass.

Never Allow the Pitcher to Drive You Back.

Remember this always—no matter how critical the game, no



JOHN J. McGRAW,

Manager of the champion Giants, who has perhaps the best eye of any professional playing base ball. Pitchers, to a man, unite in saying that McGraw is the hardest player to deceive whom they face during the playing season.

matter how close the balls whizz to your head—do not let him force you to retreat from the plate. For this is a thing that you cannot do many times without getting into the habit. And when once the habit is formed you are likely to be ruined as a batter long before you succeed in erasing it.

Perhaps you ask: "How am I to avoid being hit?"

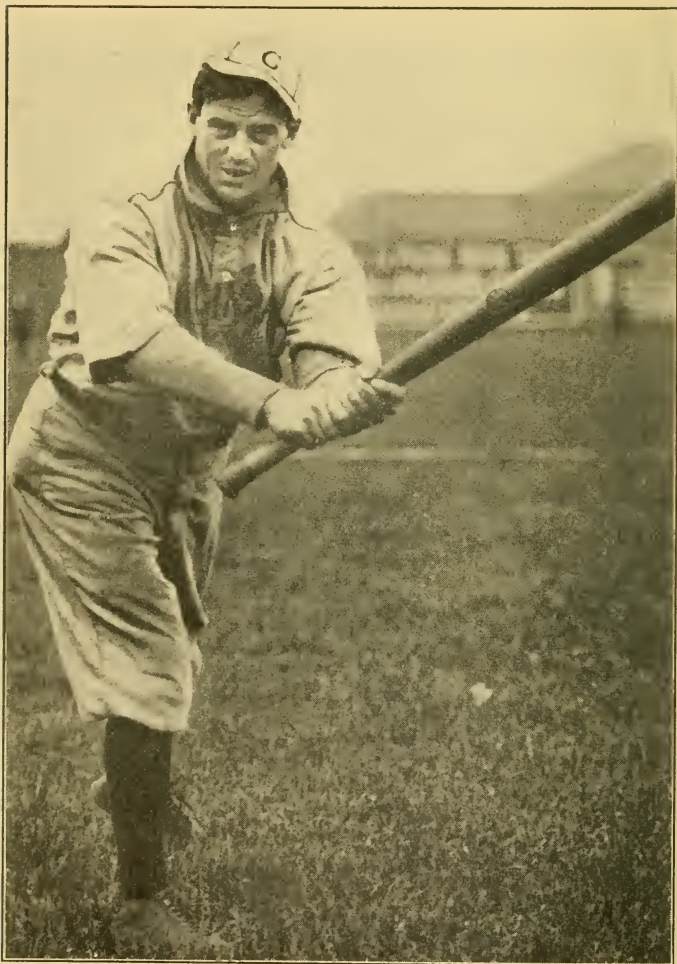
Easily enough. If a ball is coming straight for your head it is easy to duck and avoid it in that way. Your body is scarcely a foot from breast bone to back bone, and if a ball is coming straight toward your ribs, leaning backward from 6 to 8 inches is sufficient to allow it to go past. If the pitcher should be wild enough to throw the ball slightly behind you, then you may step forward across the plate, for certainly that is not driving you away. Even in such a case, however, it is better to keep your feet in position and bend the body forward instead of stepping out of the batter's box.

The pitcher is always seeking to drive you back. When once he gets you away from the plate and frightened, then he has you "where he wants you." You are easy for him then, and when he shoots one across the plate you will not be able to hit it.

Step Into the Ball.

That is the way to avoid being driven back from the plate. Clinch your teeth hard together, watch the ball, and when it passes you step into it. That does not mean literally for you to step into such a position that the ball will hit you. It means simply to step toward the ball that you may be better able to hit it squarely and to demonstrate to the opposing pitcher that you are a cool and calculating batsman and will not be frightened.

The reason that your left foot, if you are a right-handed batter, should be thrust out in front of you is that you may step forward or sideways as the case may be as the ball is about to pass you. You are ready to put the whole weight of the body into the swing of the club so that a long arm swing is not necessary.



MIKE DONLIN,

Centre fielder for the champion Giants, who is generally regarded as one of the hardest men to fool at bat in the National League. Donlin's position is a masterpiece.

There are times, of course, when a pitcher fools you completely, and, thinking that the ball is not going to pass near you, you step toward it at the same moment that it shoots toward you. Many times the batter is hit and sometimes he is pretty badly hurt if the ball happens to be a swift in-shoot. But these cases are rare. The batter can tell ninety-nine times out of a hundred which way the ball is going by watching carefully for the break.

Do Not Try to Anticipate What the Pitcher Will Throw.

Do not befuddle your brain thinking what the pitcher is going to throw. Do not anticipate anything. Simply be ready to take whatever comes along.

That is a mistake that a great many batters make. It is a grave mistake and one which should be overcome. There are pitchers, of course, even in the big leagues, who give away some of the balls that they are going to throw by the way they throw them, but they are few, and even those who have a most peculiar delivery usually have a couple of different balls which they deliver from the same attitude.

There is no ball that is swifter than the well trained eye. Put a green batsman before a swift pitcher and he will become bewildered at the marvelous curves and shoots and jumps of the ball. When three balls are thrown his way he will not know what to expect, and will likely enough be well frightened. That is because his eye has not been trained to watch the break in the ball.

All balls have a break just before they reach the plate if they be curves. Straight balls, of course, do not vary from the course they take when they leave the pitcher's hand. The break may be several feet away from the plate or it may be close to it. In the latter case the eye must be quick, indeed, to detect it and to communicate its course to the brain in time to have the brain cause the hands to wield the bat.

This seems a devious course, but it is just what every batter undergoes every time he strikes at a ball. He sees it first with



This is one of the best photographs ever taken to illustrate how a batsman should bunt. The picture is of Fielder Jones, playing manager of the Chicago White Stockings, who is one of the most successful bunters now playing in base ball. Jones is a left-handed batter. Note carefully how he holds the bat and practice his position.

the eye, then quick as lightning the eye conveys the vision to the brain and the brain causes the hands which hold the bat to push it toward the ball. All those things are done naturally, without any thought, it appears, and to the practiced batsman it seems only an involuntary action. Such, indeed, it is, since everything appears so simple to him that he imagines for the moment that the arms and hands and bat do everything.

But he has only to remember the time when, after he had seen the course the ball was taking, he could not get his hands and arms to working soon enough to hit the ball before it passed.

Right and Left Handed Batting.

This is a subject which must be treated with the utmost care, or else it will lead to misconceptions and mistakes.

At the beginning this broad statement may be made: If all right-handed batters could hit as well from a left-handed position they would gain greatly by giving up their right-handed attitude.

Why? Because they have a start of from three to six feet if they bat from the first base side of the plate, and it requires much faster fielding to catch a left-handed batter at first base than to get a right-handed batter.

The sense of this argument cannot help but appeal to all readers at once.

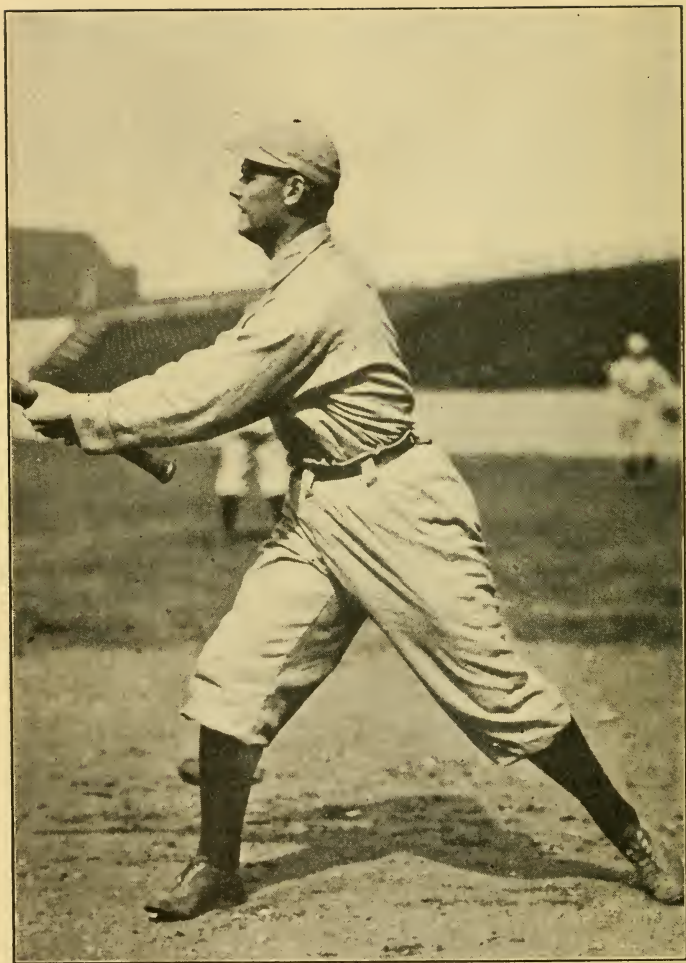
Consequently if we could all be great left-handed batters there would be no right-handed batters left. But just as long as the game is played there will be some who will bat right-handed because they will never be able to bat left-handed.

Learn to Bat Left Handed.

Since a left-handed batter has a great advantage over one who bats right-handed it would be far better for the boy who is just starting out to learn the game to learn to bat left-handed.

It is almost sure to be unnatural to him at first, but in a short time he can overcome this feeling and will find that he can hit as well left-handed as he can right-handed.

In fact there are many batters to-day who can hit both ways



SAM CRAWFORD,
Detroit outfielder, who has a tremendous swing with
the bat and hits with great force to right field.

with equal effectiveness. That is, they can hit the ball with equal effectiveness, but they are unable to reach the first base with equal effectiveness, especially if the ball is an infield drive.

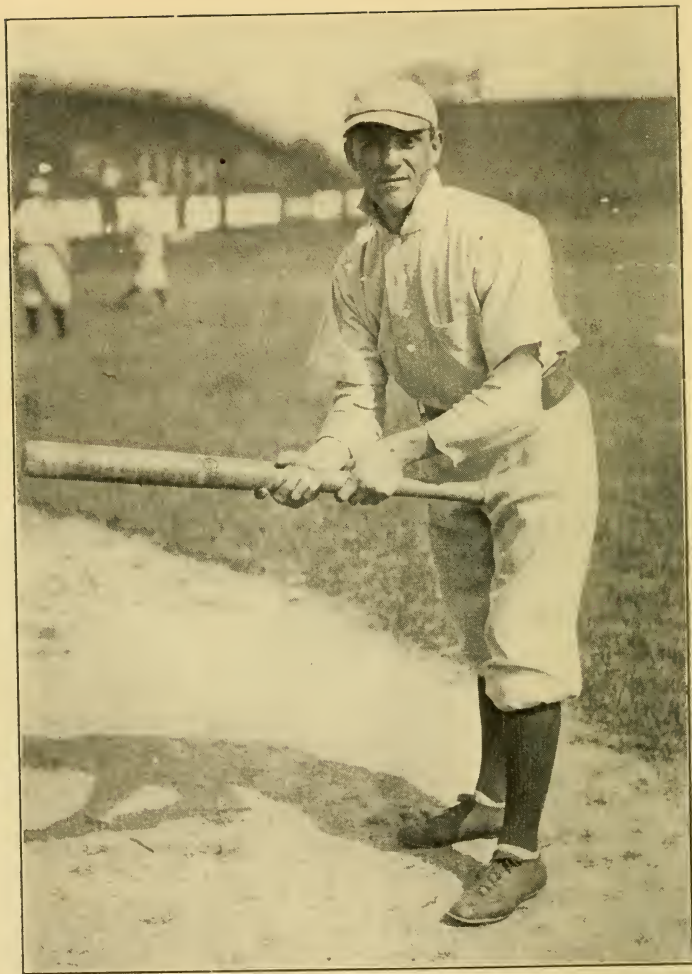
It is plain to be seen, you can demonstrate it to yourself, that the right-handed batsman when he swings at the ball throws himself entirely off his stride. He must recover himself and start again, and before he has got fairly on his way the fast fielder has thrown the ball to first base.

The exact opposite is true of the left-handed batter. When he swings, the swing throws him exactly into his stride and he is ready the moment the club comes into contact with the ball to run for first. In fact, he is already several feet toward the base at the instant the bat has connected with the ball.

There is another advantage to the left-handed batter that is often made much of—that he will not be forced to meet so many curves. After all this is not a great advantage. The straight drop and the raise ball will have to be eliminated right at the start.

The right or left-handed batter can hit these equally well. Let us consider the right-handed batter in relation to the right-handed pitcher. He has to meet the inshoot and the outshoot. The inshoot is always more speedy than the outshoot, but it does not curve so far. If he faces the left-handed pitcher the outshoot of the left-hander then becomes an inshoot to the right-handed batter—a very hard thing to hit when it is sent across the plate at exactly the correct angle. To the right-handed batter the inshoot of the left-handed pitcher is an out-shoot. Since this does not curve far and is usually very speedy he finds little difference between it and a straight ball, unless it be either a high or a low ball.

The left-handed batter when he faces a right-handed pitcher finds the outshoot of the pitcher coming in toward him and this is just as hard to hit as the so-called outshoot of the left-handed pitcher is for the right-handed batter. The inshoot of the right-handed pitcher edges away from the left-handed batter.



OTTO WILLIAMS,
Chicago Nationals, waiting for the pitcher to deliver the ball.

Of course the left-handed pitcher is the natural pitcher for the left-handed batter to hit, since they stand in the same relation to one another, as do the right-handed batter and the right-handed pitcher.

It is easy to see, consequently, that there is little difference between the left-handed and the right-handed batters as far as the ability to hit is concerned. The great advantage lies on the side of the left-handed batter, because it is so much easier for him to reach first base after hitting the ball, and he can do it so much quicker than can the right-handed batter.

Regarding curves it is, after all, just as easy for a good batsman to hit a curve as it is for him to hit a straight ball if he knows when the curve is coming and knows what it is going to be. Only constant practice in the training of the eye will tell him this.

After that *he must have confidence in himself.*

The Short vs. the Long Swing in Batting.

There are great batters who make a long swing at the ball, and there are other great batters who use only a short swing. Consequently the question has two sides. However, the surest batters are the ones who use the short swing altogether. It is not necessary to hit the ball hard to make it go far out. Many a home run has been made with the short swing.

There is no denying the fact that the harder the ball is hit the further it will go, providing that it is hit on the "nose." If, however, the ball is not hit squarely it will go to the ground or up into the air, and the hard swinger is not benefited.

When you are practicing batting try the experiment of holding out your club so that a pitched ball may hit it. You will be surprised at the frequency with which the ball and the bat will come together. Your aim will be almost unerring no matter how good is the pitcher.

He may throw it almost any place and you have only to hold out the bat and you will find the ball. You are able also to hit the ball squarely almost every time.



This photograph is an excellent one, showing how the batter should step "into" the ball. Captain Chance, of the Chicago Nationals, is batting and is just at the point of bringing his club around, Roth, of the Philadelphia, is catching and Carpenter umpiring.

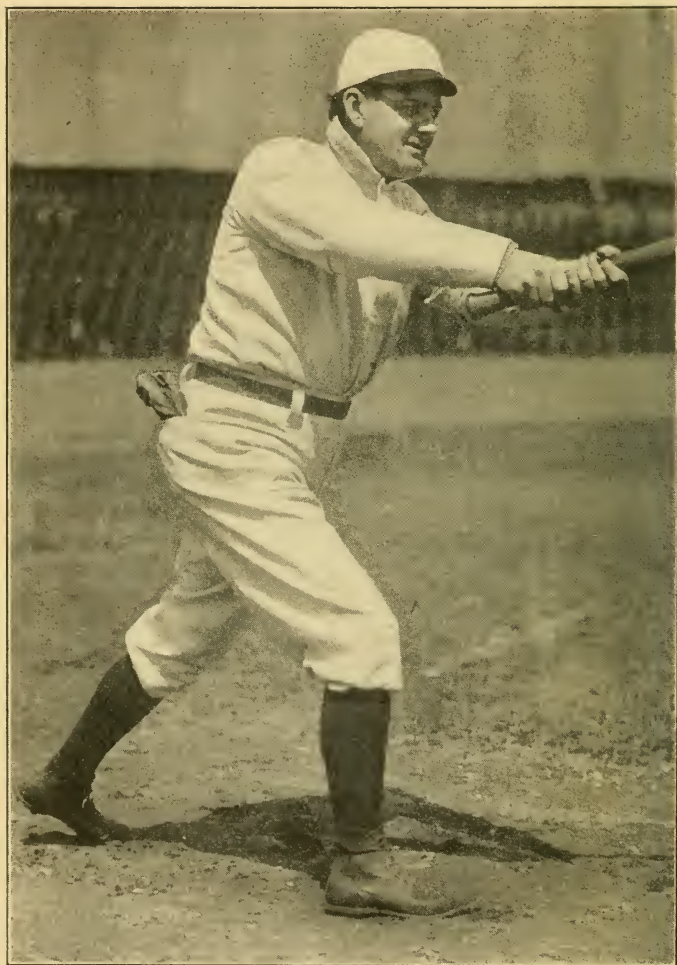
What does this prove to you?

It proves that when you do not jar the line of vision with a swing you can hit the ball more often and more frequently on the "nose."

After you have tried placing the bat against the ball for a time swing lightly at it. You will find that you are still able to hit the ball, but not so frequently. Then swing a little harder, and so on until you swing so hard that you nearly turn your self around.

Your experiment will teach you the relative value of the hard or long and the easy or short swing.

You will find that you cannot hit the ball satisfactorily when you swing at it hard, but that you have little trouble in hitting it when you make an easy swing. Therefore do not attempt to "knock the cover off the ball." You might just as well shut your eyes and swing blindly, for the chances are that you could do just as much execution.



DICK COOLEY,
Boston outfielder who has a capital eye for the ball and
is one of the good hitters of the National League.

CHAPTER III.

Scientific Batting, Bunting and Placing Hits.

Thus far nothing has been said of the scientific part of batting, if it may be called that. In base ball it is known as "inside" batting. It means merely the power to bunt effectively when a bunt is needed and at times to place hits where they will do the most good.

Do not be led into believing that you can develop this power absolutely. If you were to do so and everybody else were to follow in your footsteps there would be no base ball, for in every game the pitcher would be at the mercy of the batsmen and the side batting could remain so as long as it pleased.

There never was a batter who could hit the ball safely every time he came to the plate. There probably never will be such a batter. There never was a batter who could at any time place a hit just where he wanted it. But nearly every good batter in the big leagues can knock a ball either into left, right or centre fields by sending it out straight or turning on it slightly. The thing is, though, to get the ball out of reach of the fielder.

Since this is a hard thing to do, most batters prefer to send it as far as possible and then take a chance that it will go over the fielders' heads.

But if a batter will be contented with a short safe hit he can, after a great deal of practice, learn to place it nicely if the pitcher is not too swift. When a batter faces a speedy pitcher, though, who uses a great variety of curves the placing of hits is a hard thing.

How to Place a Hit to Right.

Let us suppose that you want to place a hit in right field.

There are two ways to get the ball in that direction. One is to shove the bat against the ball, not swing it, but just shove it



PATSY DONOVAN.

As a chop hitter Donovan has no superior playing base ball. He beats many a hit out by his ability to sprint rapidly to first after he has knocked the ball to the ground.

against the ball as if you would push it, if you could, to the place you want it to go. Make such a hit a fly ball if possible by trying not to hit it squarely, but a little underneath so that it will rise in the air. If you hit such a ball squarely it will go to the ground and you will be an easy out at first on a grounder to the second baseman.

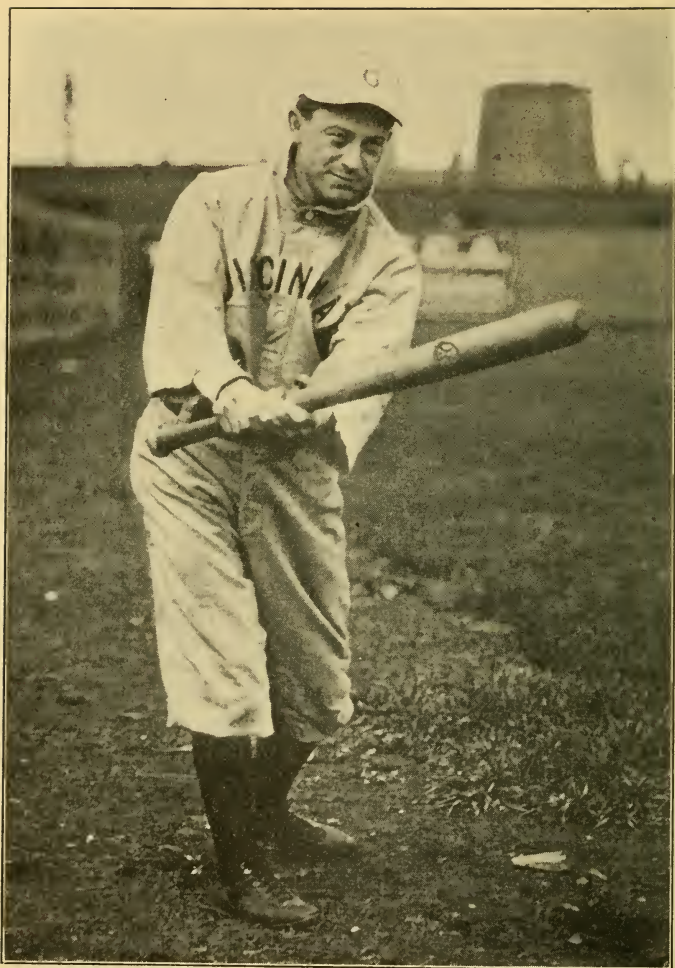
Your idea, though, should be to send it just far enough to pass over the second baseman's head and too far in for the right fielder to get it. This is a most difficult thing to do, and should not be tried in a close game by an inexperienced batter unless the pitcher is extremely easy.

When you shove your bat against the ball the bat should be held firmly. You cannot expect such a ball to go far. Indeed, it may land directly into the hands of the second baseman or the first baseman. It may, too, go far enough for the right fielder to run in and catch it. Then, as you can readily see, you would be looked upon as a weak batter by the crowd in the grand stand, which would probably not understand that you had tried to place the ball where no fielder could get it.

Such hits must be perfectly right or else they are not effective at all. If they are not just right they are all wrong. For this reason the utmost care should be used in picking out the time when they can be used to advantage. I have seen close extra inning games won by just such hits, and have known that the batters tried to do exactly what they did do.

It is not wise to try place hitting when the game is young—while the opposing pitcher has plenty of speed. In an extra inning game, though, when the pitchers have weakened and have lost their speed, watch for the chance. It will certainly come to you.

The other way for a right-handed batter to get a ball out into right field is to hit it just after it has passed over the plate. If your club swings against it squarely just as it goes over the plate it is clear to you that the hit will be to centre field. But for a right field drive over first base catch it just as it is passing over the rear end of the rubber.



MILLER HUGGINS,

Cincinnati's clever second baseman, who although not very large, manages to make many a hit, as would be indicated by his good position at the bat.

Regulating a ball so that it may be a grounder or a fly or a liner is a thing which, of course, will be impossible in every instance, but try as hard as you can to hit such a ball as has been described fairly "on the nose" so that it will be a line hit. That will give it a roll.

You ask undoubtedly how are you to hit it "on the nose." That must be left first to your eye and then to your hands, your wrists and your arms. Train your eye to see just where the ball is and then train your hands and arms and wrists to put the bat just where your eyes tell you the ball is.

Sometimes instead of letting the ball pass you it is well to step forward and catch it just at the moment it begins to get past you. That is an effective way of getting it to right field near the foul line.

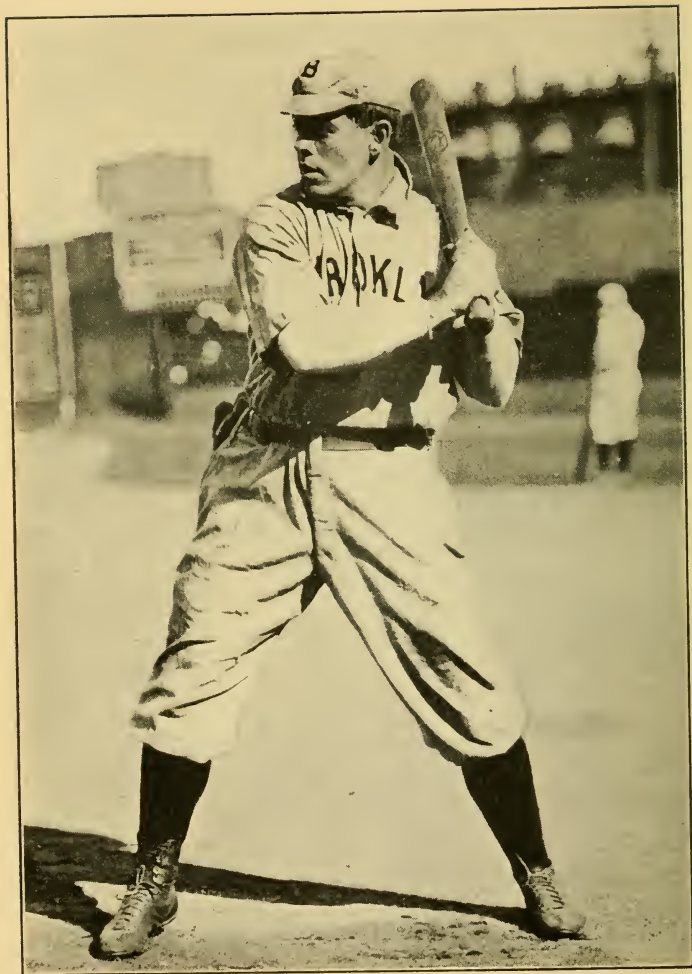
To send the ball to centre field it needs only to be smashed squarely. To left field you must turn it. Be careful not to turn too much, or else you will make a foul just, indeed, as you will make a foul if you catch the ball too late when you are trying to send the ball into right field.

A Hit Over Third Base is Most Effective.

A sharp hit past the third baseman between him and the sack or squarely over the third base bag is the most effective hit that can be made outside of a three-bagger or a home-run. It is certain, even if the ball is not hit very hard, to give the batter two bases. Hits like that are more frequent now than they ever were before for the reason that batters are trying all the time for just such drives.

When trying to hit to the outfield make it a liner if you can. Fielders are too good nowadays. They will get under the ball no matter where it drops if it is high in the air.

If it is your desire to put the ball to left field, not far out, but in just the spot where the shortstop, third baseman or left fielder cannot get it, shove your bat against it as you have been told to do when desiring to hit to right field. Only instead of



LUMLEY,

Home-run hitter of the Brooklyns. His first year in the National League surprised all who saw his work.

waiting for the ball to pass you step forward to meet it and hold your bat out in front of you as you face the third baseman.

If you aim for a short hit try again to put it up into the air and just back of the shortstop's head. It must not be too far in the air or else the shortstop will have plenty of time to run back and get it.

If you see plenty of room for the ball between the left and the centre fielder turn so that you are facing the third baseman just as you would turn and face the first baseman if you hit to right and swing at the ball.

Always have in mind the fact that you are likely to hit the ball too soon, and if you do will turn it into the left field bleachers instead of to the outfield. When you are trying to place the ball or even when you do not care where it goes fouls will certainly come. You cannot avoid them. Do not let them rattle you. You are then weakening yourself for the next balls.

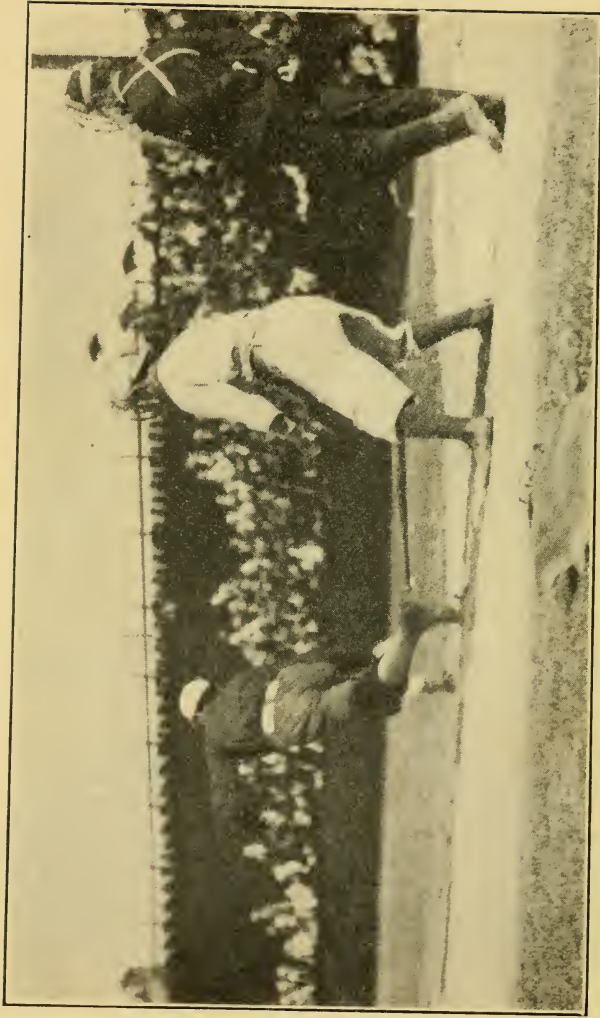
Doubtless the reader remembers many times when he has seen a right fielder, a centre fielder or a left fielder move to a certain position when a certain batter has taken his place at the plate. And that batter has lifted a fly up into the air which has fallen down right into the hands of the fielder who has moved just where he knew the ball would fall if it were a fly.

Certain it is that all would like to avoid a like experience. It is humiliating in the extreme to see an infielder or an outfielder go to the exact spot where your ball will fall.

Why does he do this?

After playing in a few games against the batter he has come to learn that the batsman has just one style of hitting and usually the balls go to the same spot. If they are fly balls they go to the right fielder. If they are ground balls they go to the second baseman. Occasionally he hits one so sharp that it is safe, but usually the batter who always hits them to the right or to the left or straight out is not good enough to make more than an occasional safe drive.

The fielder knows you just as the pitcher knows you. Every one of the seven men behind the pitcher knows just what kind



George Davis, Chicago American shortstop, making a quick start from the plate after an infield hit, Kleinow, of the New York Americans, is catching and Connelly umpiring.

of a ball you are likely to hit. And they are ready and waiting. You have nothing with which you can surprise them. So try to develop the power to place one hit this way and another one that until no fielder knows what to expect.

Until you are capable of doing this you are not an expert batter so try to develop the power to place the hits as early as possible. Do not think that this power will come to you without practice. It will not. Unconsciously you will get into the habit of swinging at about the same time at every ball. The net result is that every ball you hit goes in the same direction. It is necessary for that ball to go in the same direction about three times only for the fielder to understand that you can hit no other kind and he will be ready for you.

Then try to hit the other kind. Make them go here and there. It will not only make you a more valuable member of the team, but it will serve at the same time to make the pitcher fear you and when a pitcher fears you you have him in the "hole."

How Left Handed Batter May Place Hits.

The man who bats left-handed instead of right-handed, and it is probable that the time will come when nearly every good batter will be a left-handed batter, must remember that he is to do exactly the opposite in placing hits to left or to right field to the right-handed batter.

For instance, if the left-handed batter wants to send the ball to right field he must remember that he must swing at it just before it reaches the plate if he wishes to make a long hit, or push it in the same way if it is his desire to make what is sometimes called a "Texas leaguer," which means merely a short hit either over the second baseman's head or the short-stop's head.

If he wants to hit to the left field he should face the third baseman and push the ball out, holding the bat firmly. If he wants to make a long hit to left, swing it at the ball when it is a little behind him. If it is too far behind him it will be a foul, for then it will roll directly off the end of the bat.



FRANK ISBELL,

Second baseman for the Chicago Americans. Isbell's position at the plate is too cramped in this picture for a successful batter. It is not the best of judgment to grasp the bat so close to the end of the handle.

A good deal of care should be used in picking out balls for placing hits, just as care should be used when the batter wants to sacrifice. It is hard enough at the best to place a hit, and in order to do it successfully the batter must have a ball to his liking.

A batter who sacrifices would rather have a ball low—he does not care if it is not more than a few inches above the ground. It is not so with the batter who desires to place a hit. The ball should be at least waist high. Then his line of vision is better.

He should never attempt to do any placing when the ball is not over the base. He will fail if he tries it.

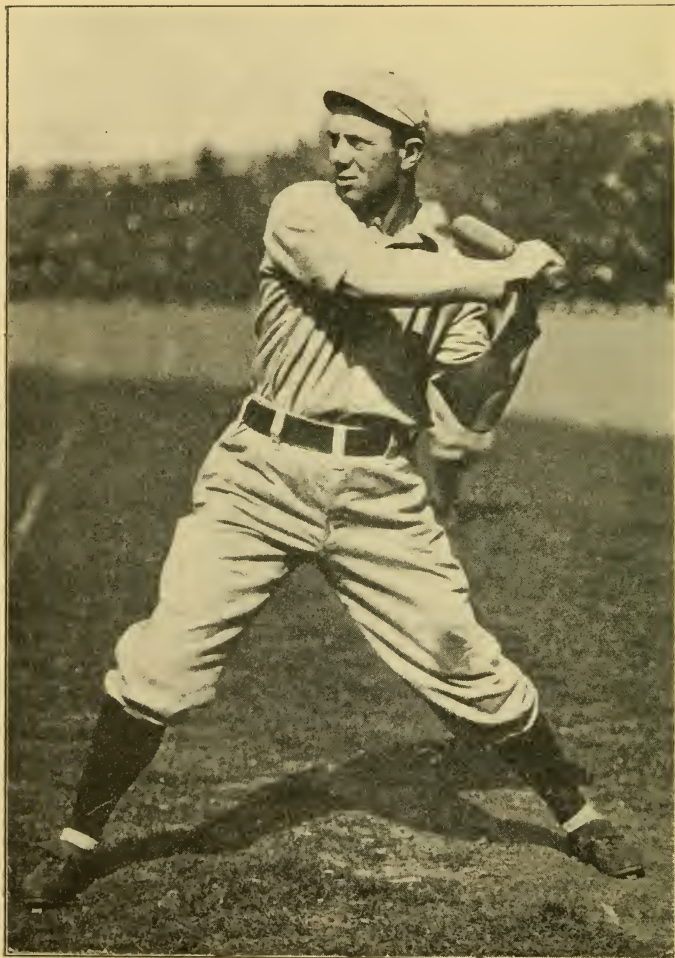
Bunting—An Important Part of the Game.

There are marvelously few good bunters even among the highest class ball players. Yet bunting is one of the most important parts of the national sport as it is played to-day. Indeed, the Brooklyn team once won the National League pennant because every man on it had been taught how to bunt effectively.

There is nothing that will “rattle” a pitcher sooner than a lot of first-class bunters. Usually the pitcher is a man who is not a good infielder and when bunts begin to start toward him and the batsmen run pell mell toward first base it soon “puts him up into the air,” as the saying is on the diamond.

Bunting is used seldom in any other way than that of sacrificing. Sometimes, it is true, an exceedingly fast left-handed batter can beat out a bunt twice out of every three times, especially when the opposing pitcher is not a good fielder or when the third baseman is not expecting a bunt.

There are times when a bunt is as good as a safe hit when there is no one to score. If, for example, the third baseman is playing far back, the pitcher is known to be a bungler when it comes to picking up ground balls and the first baseman is not suspicious of anything of the sort it is an excellent thing to lay down a bunt and the chances are that the fast runner will beat it out every time.



OLIVER PICKERING,
Former outfielder of the Athletics, who is an expert
with the bat and a hard line hitter.

I have seen many a team started down hill by this very thing. I remember many games which had progressed to the fourth or fifth inning with scarcely a hit being made. Suddenly the first batter up on one side laid down a bunt. He did it so quickly and so neatly that the other side was befuddled in an instant, the result being that the team which had been playing a perfect fielding game went to pieces and lost.

Of course the great value of the bunt is in sacrificing. It is presumed that the reader knows already what a sacrifice means but to those who might not know let it be said that a sacrifice is merely placing a ball so that the batter will be retired at first and the runner who has already reached first may go to second, or to third if he has reached second.

Sacrificing is a Necessity.

The sacrifice is to prevent double plays. Let us suppose that the first batter up reached first, it does not make any difference how—on a hit, a base on balls or by being hit by a pitched ball. The duty of the next man up is to sacrifice. He *must* sacrifice. It is the only thing left for him to do. It makes no difference how easy the ball looks to hit he must under no consideration try to "kill" it. He must not swing at it. Many a player in the big leagues has been let out because he either could not sacrifice or forgot to do so every time when he should have done so.

Well, the first man up has reached first base. A single will not score him from first so he must be sent to second at any cost. The sacrifice is the only safe way. If you swing at the ball you are more than likely to send a grounder to either the shortstop or the second baseman. In either case it is an easy double play and the inning which started out so propitiously will end without your accomplishing anything.

Base ball games without number are won or lost by a single run. Consequently that one run is likely to win for your team and you cannot afford to let the opportunity go by. The pitcher knows when a man is on first and there is no one out that the



DAVE FULTZ,

Preparing to make a bunt to advance a base runner. Fultz is one of the most clever right-hand bunters playing ball and beginners should note carefully the manner in which he holds his bat, for it is ideal.

next man will bunt. Consequently if he has the right control over the ball he will not give the batsman a ball which is easy to bunt. It is a good rule to follow not to try to bunt anything above the waist unless you are forced to do so.

If, however, the pitcher gives you a ball above the waist that would be a strike if you did not attempt to bunt it and you feel that you are not a good bunter and would be likely to miss almost any other one, go after it and do the best you can with it. Only practice can teach you how to hit the high ones. The low ones are much easier.

Never Try to Bunt a Ball that is Not Over the Plate.

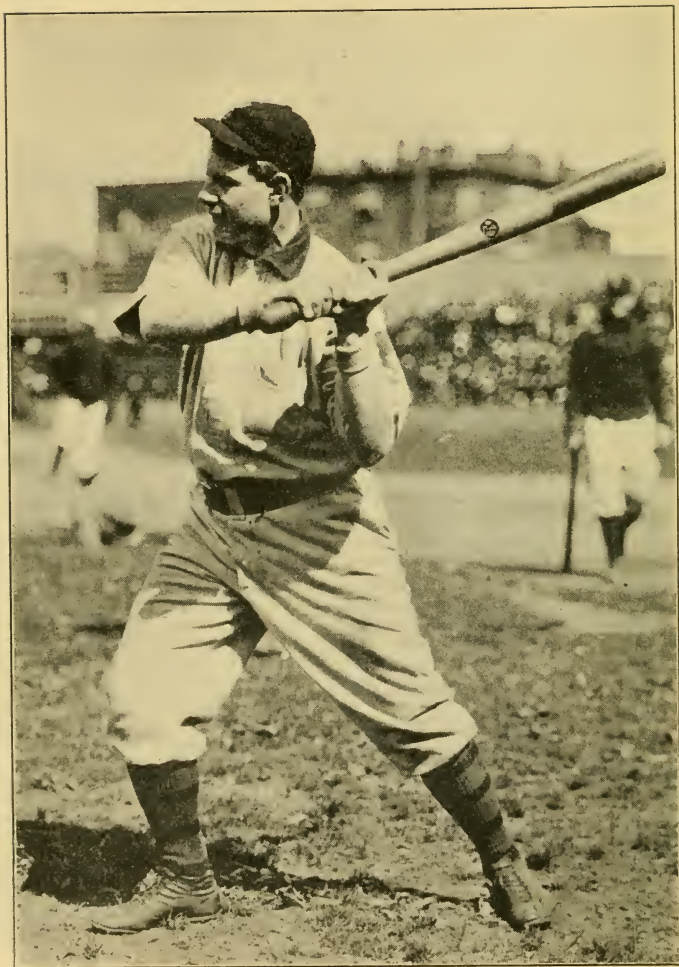
Such goes for a ball and four of them will give you your base for nothing. Reaching for bad balls is a mistake that many of the best players make day after day. The manager tells them that they are to bunt when they step to the plate. That seems to frighten them. The result is that they lose their head and go after anything.

When you begin to do that the pitcher will begin to give you bad ones every time for he knows full well that you will "bite." Do not pay any attention to the first baseman, the third baseman and the shortstop who come right on top of you almost in order to get your bunt as quickly as possible. Do not allow them to lead you into thinking that you can lift the ball over their heads.

Sacrifice. Sacrifice. Sacrifice.

That is the only thing for you. Remember that the man on first will have a good start toward second and if your bunt is a good one will be sure to make the base. What difference does it make then if you get out. That is what you are supposed to do. It will not harm your batting average, if that is what you are afraid of, for the scorer will not give you a time at bat when you sacrifice.

The good bunter looks just exactly as good to the experienced fan at a base ball game as does the man who hits the ball out as far as he can.



CLARENCE BEAUMONT,
Pittsburg's fleet outfielder, who has taken a full swing on the ball
to make a line hit if possible.

How to Make a Sacrifice Hit.

Now how are you to sacrifice? You know already that you are not to try to get the balls which are wide of the plate and that you are to pick out the low ones if you are given the opportunity. The only question that remains is the manner of holding the club.

The best way is to catch the bat half way up with the left hand if you are a right-handed batter or with the right hand if you are a left-handed batter. Then if you are a right-handed batter place the right hand on the swell of the bat, the big part near the end. If you are a left-handed batter that's where your left hand goes.

Then when the ball comes, let it strike the bat and run as fast as you can for first. The bat must be held loosely and must be ready to be knocked out of the hands by the ball. Be sure that you hold it so loosely that it is ready to fall the moment the ball strikes it.

If it is held firmly the bunted ball is likely to go too far out and it is likely to go too fast so that the fielder upon picking it up will have time to catch the runner going to second instead of yourself. That would spoil the effectiveness of the bunt for the next man up should not bunt when there is one out already. The best thing for him to do is to take the chance of hitting it out. Some managers, it is true, might advise another bunt even after the first man failed, but when they do that they merely take a chance that the man who follows will make a hit and score the man who reached second.

Let us suppose that the first batter up has made a two-bagger and is on second base with no one out. Then the manager may do as he chooses. Perhaps he wants to see the man on third base, so that he may be scored with a long fly to the outfield. If he does he may order the next man to bunt if the second batter happens to be a fast man and has a chance to beat out the bunt. In such a case, however, the bunt should be always toward first base so that the man at second will have plenty of time to reach third.



JOHN ANDERSON,

New York Americans, who is one of the best and most reliable batters on the team. Observe carefully the easy poise with which he holds his bat.

The better way, however, for the second man up, when the first has made a double, is to try to make a hit and score him.

The Right and Left Handed Batter in Bunting.

The right and left-handed batter in bunting must be considered the same as the right and left-handed batter in straight batting. Since it has been demonstrated that, all other things being equal, the left-handed batter has a considerable advantage over the right-handed batter in ordinary hitting it is not hard to see that the same applies to the left-handed bunter.

If anything he has a greater advantage than if he were to bat in the ordinary way all of the time. It is seldom, indeed, that the right-handed batter who bunts reaches first base in safety.

It is a common thing for a left-handed bunter to reach first twice out of three attempts. In the first place he is nearer the base. When he places his club against the ball the motion turns him toward the base and he is off while yet the bat is touching the ball.

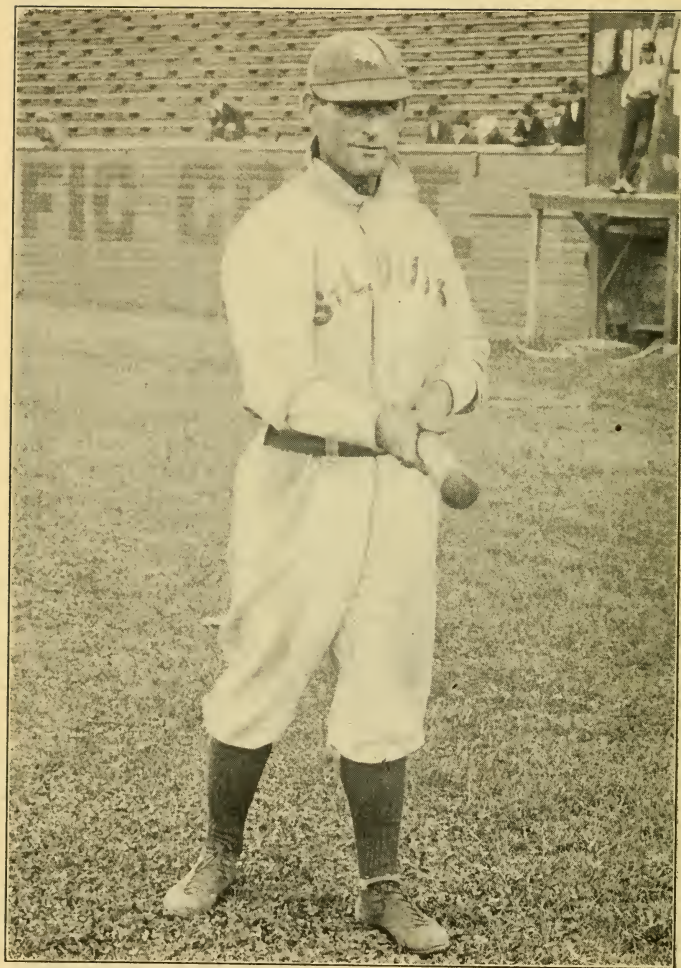
Don't Stop to Look For the Ball.

In this regard it is a good thing to remember always that the batter is supposed to reach first base no matter where he hits the ball. Consequently he makes a grave mistake when he looks around trying to find out where the ball has been hit before he starts out for the base. That should never be done. Just as soon as you feel the bat hit the ball run with all of your might.

If the ball has been a foul you can run back again.

If it has been a single you are on the base. The gravest mistake that the batter makes is in not running out his hits. That is a mistake which is common even in the National and American leagues.

You can watch hardly a game when you do not see some batter loafing on the line between the home plate and first base after he has hit the ball. It makes no difference where the ball has gone—on the ground or into the air the batter should run—run—run. There is always a chance of the fielder fumbling or



MIKE GRADY,
St. Louis catcher, who likes nothing better than to get one waist
high and send it out for a home run.

muffing. If it is a fly it may be dropped. If it is a grounder the infielder may juggle it, he may throw wild if he picks it up quickly and if he does his part of the work perfectly the baseman may drop it.

The only time when it is allowable for a runner to loaf is when the pitcher is the last batter in an inning. Then if he knocks the ball to the infield and it is almost certain that he will be thrown out at first there is no use for him to run with all of his might and thus use up so much strength. His position is trying enough and he should be saved all of the extra work that is possible.

The Hit and Run.

This is practiced by every team that has learned its value. It can be done, of course, only by the aid of signals. The signals are sometimes given from the bench, sometimes the man on the base gives the signal and at other times the batter or the coacher give it.

The hit and run is sometimes used in place of the sacrifice, but it is not so safe for there is still the possibility of the double play. It can be used either when a base runner is on first or second and it makes little difference whether there is no one out, one out or two out.

There is in it, however, a bigger element of chance than there is in sacrificing.

Let us suppose that a man is on first and there is one out. Clearly the thing to do under the circumstances is to work the hit and run. It means merely for the batter to hit the ball at the same time the runner starts for second base. There must be some signal arranged before hand. It can be arranged easily enough. When everything is ready the batter or the runner or the coacher gives it.

The pitcher throws the ball and the runner starts for second at full tilt. The batter swings at the ball. If he hits it safe the runner is almost sure of reaching third base. If he does not he may be thrown out at second. Usually the pitcher is prepared for the play. Many times he knows what the signal is or



Lajoie Bradley Flick Hickman
A GROUP OF CLEVELAND BATSMEN.

the manager from the bench has seen the signal given and communicates the fact to his pitcher. Then he pitches a ball which is away out of reach of the batsman. He is compelled to reach for it. The catcher knows what is coming and stands where he can catch the ball easily.

The result is that the runner is lucky if he reaches second base in safety.

Do Not Strike at Ball You Cannot Hit.

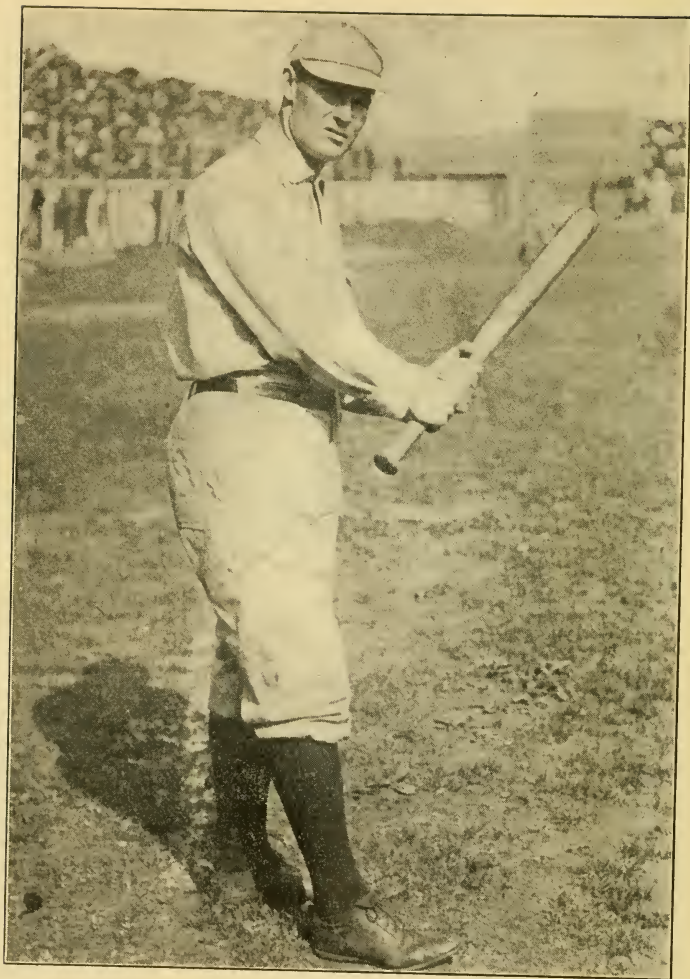
The usual plan in the big leagues is to compel the batter to strike at the ball no matter where the pitcher throws it.

I have always contended that this is wrong and should not be done. If the pitcher knows that an attempt is being made to work the hit and run game he will certainly throw a ball that the batter cannot possibly hit. He knows that the batter, having been told to hit at it, will do so and thus he will have another strike on him.

This is wrong. The good catcher is never bothered by the swinging of a club in front of his face and he can usually catch a man just as well at second even if the batter does strike at the ball.

Therefore, when the pitcher throws wild and there is no chance of the batsman hitting the ball it is the height of foolishness for him to strike at it. The manager should applaud him if he lets it go past instead of allowing another strike to be registered against him.

I have seen batsmen with two strikes on them strike at a ball away out of their reach just because the hit and run had been signaled. Of course he was called out on strikes. When such is done the hit and run is carried to extremes and the batter should not be censured if he refuses to strike at a ball he cannot reach.



SAMUEL CRAWFORD,
Detroit outfielder, who usually hits the ball hard and safe.

CHAPTER IV.

Judging a Pitcher.

The batter should remember that the high class pitcher has studied him as closely as he ever studied a lesson in his life. Otherwise he would not be the high class pitcher that he is. Why, then, should not the batter make a study of the pitcher?

The moment the batter steps to the plate the pitcher says to himself: "This man likes a ball just a little below the waist near the outside of the plate. He prefers an out drop. He cannot hit a high inshoot and is likely to bite at a wide out."

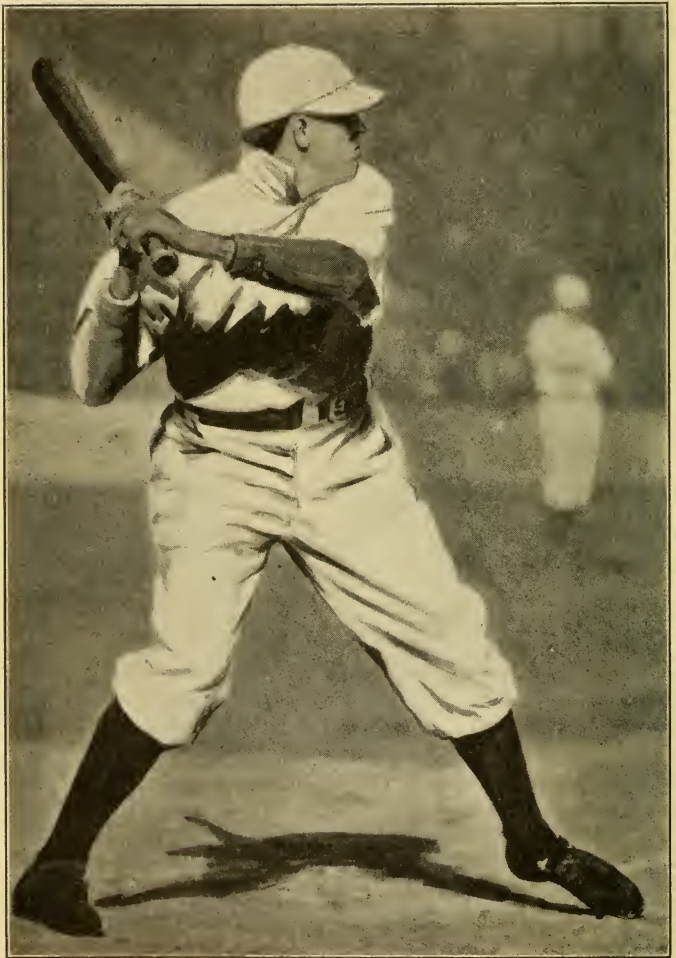
Now, what does that pitcher pitch to that man? Is it a ball a little below the waist toward the outside of the plate and is it an out drop?

No. It is a high inshoot or an out curve.

How has the pitcher come to know what the batter likes and dislikes? Because he has made a note of what the batter picked out every time he stepped to the plate. He has also made a note of what the batter was able to hit. He wrote it down first and then he came to remember it.

Consequently if you will bear in mind the fact that the pitcher is watching you and looking for your weakness you will be better able to make a little study of him. If you have never seen the pitcher before watch him closely while the others are batting. Try to detect the slightest individuality he may have in delivering the ball. If when he delivers the ball with a side motion it nearly always goes in the same place and it is nearly always the same kind of a curve make the fact known to your team mates.

There is hardly a pitcher who does not give himself away in some manner. The best of them have a certain kind of ball which they deliver in a certain kind of way. Watch out for that ball. If he delivers it while you are batting it is the very one which you can hit out for a safe drive perhaps.



OTTO WILLIAMS,
Chicago Nationals, about to swing at the ball.

The really good batter should be able to hit anything over the plate between the shoulders and the knees for when he has no particular preference the pitcher looks upon him as a dangerous batter and begins to play carefully.

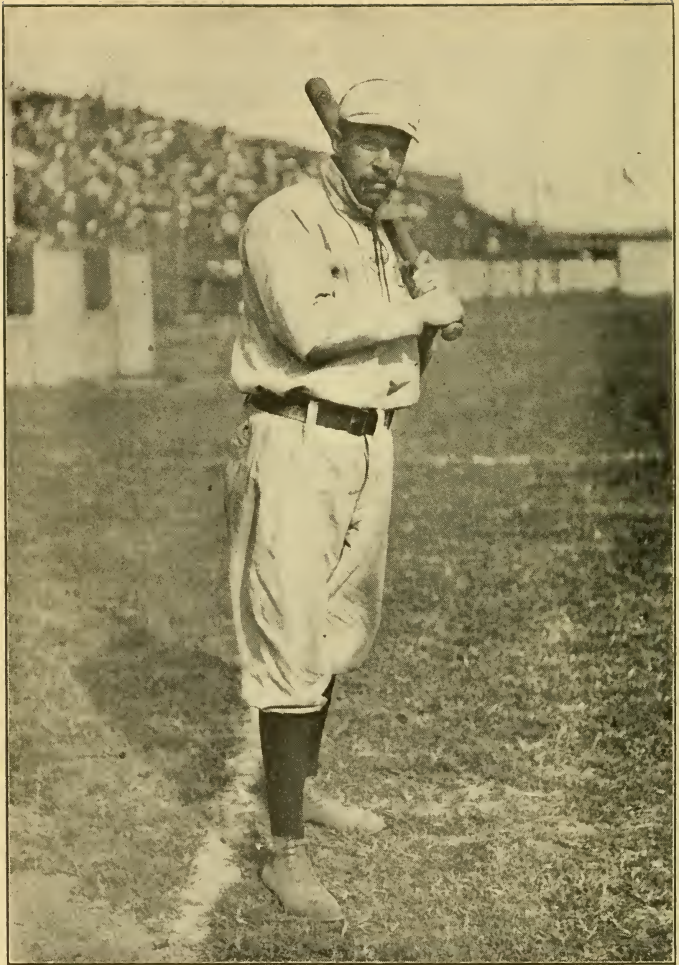
Because anything between the shoulders and the knees that is over the plate is called a strike the batter better make up his mind to make himself capable of hitting anything within that latitude.

As you have been told before, the thing to do is to advance to the plate with the intention of hitting the first ball pitched. If the pitcher is pretty sure that such is your intention he will not throw the first one over. Now is the time to separate the intention from the act. That is a great deal harder than you might think. You have gone to the plate thinking like this: "I will hit the very first ball if it is over the plate."

The predominant idea is hitting the ball. When you see the ball coming the first instinct is to try to hit it and you must think twice if it is not over the plate to realize that it is not. Then let it go by. If the pitcher throws a second ball it is well to let the third one go past even if it is over the plate. If the next one is good that is the one to try to hit.

The most important thing is:

To have confidence in yourself.



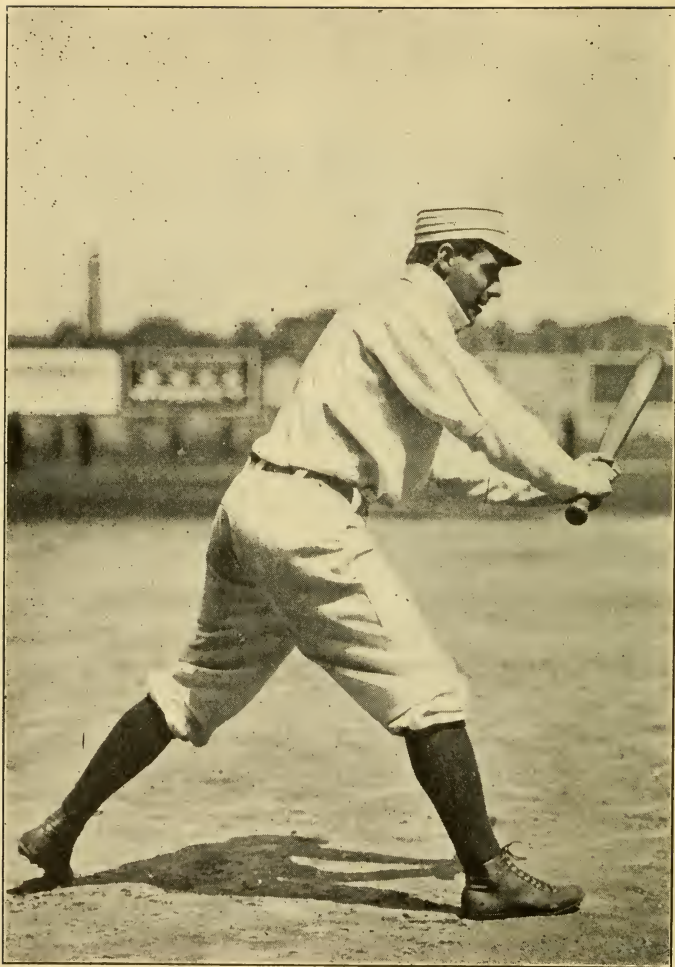
GEORGE LA CHANCE,
First baseman of the champion Boston Americans, whom pitchers
consider a dangerous batsman.

CHAPTER V.

A Resume of the Things Which Have Been Taught.

A resume of the things which have been taught follows:

1. Use a heavy bat—hold it firmly.
2. Be determined.
3. Be fearless.
4. Stand firmly at the plate.
5. Refuse to be driven back.
6. Be ready to hit the first ball pitched.
7. Never disagree with the umpire.
8. Watch the ball carefully.
9. Use a short instead of a long swing.
10. Do not anticipate what the pitcher will throw.
11. Remember your eye is swifter than the ball.
12. Left-handed is more effective than right-handed **batting**.
13. Place a hit when you can.
14. Be ready for any kind of a ball.
15. The pitcher knows your weaknesses.
16. When no one is out and a man is on first, **sacrifice**.
17. Bunting is a most important part of base ball.
18. Never try to bunt a ball that is not over the plate.
19. Never loaf between home and first.
20. Make a study of the pitcher.



O'NEILL,
Washington outfielder; an ambitious and promising hitter.

WHAT A BASE BALL PLAYER NEEDS



The first requisite of a ball player is, of course, the ball and bat. The Spalding Official League Ball has been used exclusively by the National League, minor leagues, and by all intercollegiate and other associations for over a quarter of a century, and is beyond all question the most perfect base ball that has ever been produced. It is backed up by an absolute guarantee to last through one continuous match game without ripping or losing its shape. The Spalding Official League Ball is sold by all first-class athletic goods dealers throughout the country, and the price is \$1.25 each.

For boys' use especially, there is a smaller size, called Spalding's Official Boys' League Ball, which combines all the qualities of the Official ball, and is just as carefully made. It is especially designed for junior clubs (composed of boys under sixteen years of age), and all games in which

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this ball is used will be recognized as legal games, the same as if played with the Official League Ball. The Official Boys' League Ball costs 75 cents.

Other balls which give good satisfaction are the Double Seam Ball, \$1.25; Varsity League, \$1.00; Interscholastic League—a smaller size of the Varsity—50 cents, and so on down in price. Every team, however, should practice with the official ball, thereby accustoming themselves to its use when called upon to play match games.

In selecting a base ball bat care should be used to select a properly balanced bat of only the best material and workmanship; the wood should be dried for a number of seasons out of doors in order to insure the proper resiliency and driving power, and should be of a correct model to properly balance according to the needs of the particular batter using that bat. This of course will vary according to the different styles of batting. A. G. Spalding & Bros. have facilities for producing the finest bats in the world. They have a corps of experts who devote their entire energies to this particular subject. Only second-growth ash of upland timber is selected, and after it has been carefully seasoned for at least three years, it is then worked up into bats, and any wood which shows any imperfection is thrown out.

The Spalding bat experts are familiar with every model used by any player of note in the country, and all of these models are incorporated in the line of bats turned out by this house.

In the regular line of bats, without question, the best is A. G. Spalding & Bros.' "Gold Medal" bat, each one of which is tagged with a certificate showing the weight, length, size and inspection, and is an absolute guarantee that it has passed the most rigid inspection and is perfect in every detail. The Gold Medal bat includes the models of every prominent batter in all of the leagues. The timber is thoroughly seasoned for for from three to five years and fully guaranteed. The Spalding Gold Medal Bat is made with a tape-wound handle or a plain handle, in men's sizes, for \$1.00 each. There is also a Boy's Gold Medal Bat, in plain handle only, at 50 cents each.

Another good bat is called "The Mushroom," owing to the peculiar formation of the handle, which utilizes a principle by which a bat of the same weight is made many times more effective than the ordinary style under certain conditions, and as an all-around bat many prominent professional players testify to their appreciation of the good points of its construction. They say: "Both balance and model are perfect."

The knob arrangement at the end of the bat enables a more even distribution of weight over the whole length than is possible under the old construction, and for certain kinds of play the bat is practically invaluable.

John J. McGraw, Manager of the New York club, says: "For a long time I have been trying to find a bat that would balance when choking. Not until I used the Mushroom Bat, invented by Jack Pickett, have I found a bat that was up to my idea. It is used exclusively by the New York players."

James J. Callahan, of the Chicago American League club, says: "In all my experience as a ball player I have not found a more satisfactory bat than the Spalding Mushroom Bat. The timber is the best I have seen and the balance and model are perfect."

Wm. Gleason, Captain Philadelphia National League club, says: "No



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bat has given me such good service as the Spalding Mushroom Bat. Quality and balance are perfect."

Charles A. Comiskey, President of the Chicago American League club, says: "The Spalding Mushroom Bat receives my hearty endorsement. My experience as a ball player enables me to thoroughly appreciate its good qualities."

James F. Slagle, John Evers, F. L. Chance, J. Kling, J. McCarthy, Joe Tinker, Dr. J. P. Casey, D. Jones, of the Chicago National League club, all say that they have never used a more satisfactory bat. The price of the taped or plain Mushroom is \$1.00.

Spalding's Trade Marked Bats rank next to the Mushroom Bat in point of excellence and are made with the greatest care and thoroughly seasoned. They are as follows: Wagon Tongue Ash Bat, League quality, special finish, spotted burning, 50 cents; Black End Axletree Bat, finest straight grained ash, tape-wound handle, 25 cents; Black Band Bat, extra quality ash, 25 cents; Junior League Bat, extra quality ash, spotted burning, 25 cents; Boys' Bat, selected quality ash, polished and varnished, antique finish, 10 cents; Youths' Bat, good quality, 5 cents.



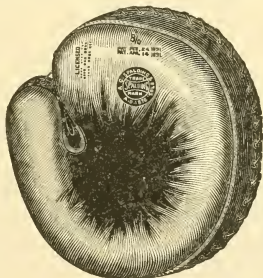
In catchers' masks, the best made is is Spalding's Sun Protecting Mask, which is made of finest steel wire, extra heavily enamelled, and which protects the eye without obstructing the view; it sells for \$4.00.

Spalding's Neck Protecting Mask is made of finest steel wire, extra heavy and black enamelled to prevent reflection of light; the patent neck extension affords absolute protection to the neck, the price is \$3.00. The Special League Mask costs \$2.50, and then there are cheaper ones, at still lower prices.

Every catcher needs a mitt and he has the greatest variety to choose from. The very best mitt made is Spalding's "Perfection" which is certainly an object of art in its line. The leather is of finest quality calfskin, padding of best hair felt obtainable and every other detail of manufacture has been carefully considered, including patent lace back with rawhide lacing. Thumb is reinforced and laced, double row of stitching on heel pad and strap-and-buckle fastening at back. It costs \$6.00.

For professional use Spalding's are now making a special professional catcher's mitt which is a duplicate of their "Perfection," but slightly smaller in size, having no heel pad, and the face of the mitt is covered with the finest quality of white buck specially selected.

The padding in this professional mitt is in accordance with the ideas of the best professional catchers in this country; price \$7.00.



Professional



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Spalding's League Mitt is made of special tanned leather, very soft and pliable, heavily padded. It costs \$4.00.

In Spalding's No. 0 Mitt the face, sides and finger-piece are made of velvet tanned boulevard and the back of selected asbestos buck, well padded. \$2.50.

Spalding's "Decker Patent" Mitt, made same as the No. 0 Mitt, with the addition of a heavy piece of sole leather on back for extra protection to the hand and fingers. \$3.00.

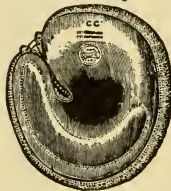
Spalding's No. OA Mitt is extra large and heavily padded, and is extremely well made of velvet tanned boulevard and special tanned leather finger-piece and back. \$2.00.

Spalding's Amateur Mitt is made of extra quality asbestos buck, perspiration proof, extremely tough and durable. This is a very popular mitt. \$1.50.

The face and finger-piece of Spalding's No. C Mitt is made of special velvet tanned brown leather, sides and back of firm tanned leather. \$1.00.

The foregoing mitts are all equipped with strap-and-buckle fastening at back, have double row of stitching on heel pad, are reinforced and laced at thumb, and with patent laced back as an additional feature constitute absolutely the highest grade line of mitts ever manufactured. All styles are made in rights and lefts.

Spalding's Youths' Mitt No. AB is made with extra quality white buck, face and finger-piece extremely tough and durable; well padded; reinforced and laced at thumb and double row of stitching on heel pad; patent lace back; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. \$1.00.



Spalding's Practice Mitt is made of specially firm tanned oak leather, easy fitting, patent lace back. None better for practice. No. B, \$1.00.

Spalding's Youths' Mitt No. CC. Face and finger-piece velvet tanned brown leather, sides and back firm tanned leather; reinforced and laced at thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad; patent lace back; strap-and-buckle fastening. 50 cents.

Spalding's Youths' Mitt No. BB is a great favorite, made of extra quality firm tanned oak leather; well padded and substantially made; double row of stitching on heel pad; reinforced and laced at

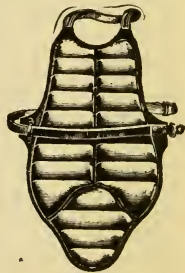
thumb; patent lace back; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. 50 cents.

Spalding's No. 4 Mitt. Men's size. Firm tanned leather; extra heavily padded; reinforced and laced at thumb joint and double row of stitching on heel pad. 50 cents.

Spalding's Junior Mitt is the most popular mitt made; the face and back are made of asbestos buck; well padded; laced thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad; patent lace back. No. CB. Each, 25 cents.

Spalding's No. 5 Mitt. Improved style; face and back made of asbestos buck; laced thumb; well padded and double row of stitching on heel pad. Each, 25 cents. Spalding's No. 7 Mitt has a face of asbestos buck and canvas back; it is a good size and well padded. Each, 10 cents.

A most necessary part of a catcher's equipment is a body protector. Spalding's Inflated Body Protectors are the only practical device for the protection of catchers and umpires. They are made of best rubber, inflated with air; light and pliable. The lower part of these protectors are hinged, so that they do not interfere with the catcher in bending over. When not in use they may be deflated and the protector rolled in a very small space; Special Quality covering of extra fine material. No. 2-0, Each, \$7.50. League Catchers' Protector No. 0, Each, \$5.00. Amateur



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Catchers' Protector No. 1, \$3.50; Boys' Catchers' Protector No. 2, \$2.00.

Umpires' Body Protectors are made to order only. A pattern showing exact size and shape required must be sent with order. They cost \$10.00.

For the first baseman there is a choice of five styles of mitts, as follows:

Spalding's No. BX Mitt, made of fine selected and specially tanned calfskin, extremely well made throughout and padded to meet the special requirements of a baseman's mitt; laced all around and strap-and-buckle fastening at back; double row of stitching on heel pad. \$4.00.

The No. BXS Mitt is composed of same quality materials and workmanship as in the No. BX First Basemen's Mitt. It has no heel pad and is made up especially for professional use. \$4.00.

No. CX Mitt, is made on same lines as No. BX; face of specially tanned drab leather, extra well padded at wrist and thumb; laced all around and strap-and-buckle fastening at back; double row of stitching on heel pad. \$2.00.

No. DX Mitt, a good article at a moderate price; made of oak tan specially selected leather, laced all around and strap-and-buckle fastening at back; a very easy fitting mitt. \$1.50.

No. EX Mitt is an excellent mitt for boys; made of good quality white leather, laced all around and strap-and-buckle fastening at back; suitably padded and will give very good service. \$1.00.

The Infielders have no less than sixteen styles to select from, ranging in price from \$3.00 to 25 cents.



Spalding's No. PX Infielders' Glove is made up on lines suggested by prominent professional players. The buckskin used in making up this glove is the finest obtainable, and all other items of manufacture have been carefully looked into. It is heavily padded around edges with fine quality felt, and padding extends well up into the little finger. Has no heel pad, but is made extra long to protect wrist. \$3.00.

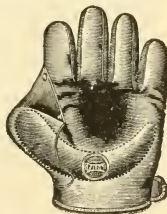
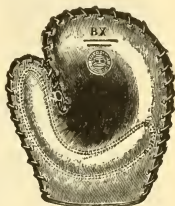
Spalding's No. 2X Infielders' Glove has retained its popularity year after year and to-day is acknowledged to be the most practical in style and get-up of any on the market. Made of selected velvet tanned buckskin, lined and padded with finest felt; has web thumb; highest quality workmanship; double row of stitching on heel pad. No better made at any price. \$2.50.

Spalding's No. 2XS Infielders' Glove is a special glove with features that will appeal to the professional player. Made extra long, of selected velvet tanned buckskin, lined and lightly padded. Has no heel pad. \$2.50.

Spalding's No. AX Infielders' Glove is a very popular style. Made throughout of specially tanned calfskin, padded with best quality felt. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad; highest quality workmanship throughout. \$2.50.

Spalding's No. XL Infielders' Glove is made in style similar to the No. PX professional glove, but of material same as in the No. X. Has no heel pad and is extra long. \$1.50.

Spalding's No. XS Infielders' Glove. Men's size glove. Made of good quality special tanned leather, well finished and exceedingly durable. Web thumb, double row of stitching on heel pad and nicely padded. \$1.50.



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Spalding's No. X is a fine all-around glove, improved style. Made of good quality horsehide, well padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad. Will give excellent service. \$1.50.

Spalding's No. 15 is a well made glove, improved style. Made of extra fine quality brown leather, well padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad. \$1.00.

Spalding's No. 15L Infielders' Glove is made in style similar to the No. PX professional glove, but of material same as in No. 15. Has no heel pad and is extra long. \$1.00.

Spalding's No. 12 Infielders' Glove is made of good quality soft suede tanned leather, nicely padded. Web thumb, double row of stitching on heel pad. 75 cents.

Spalding's No. 2XB Infielders' Glove is the best youths' glove; made throughout of selected velvet tanned buckskin. Quality of material, workmanship and style of glove same as the No. 2X men's glove. \$2.00.

Spalding's No. XB Infielders' Glove is a good youths' size glove. Made of fine quality white tanned horsehide. Similar in material, workmanship and style to the No. X men's glove. \$1.00.

Spalding's No. 16 Infielders' Glove is a good glove, full size, improved style, of good quality soft tanned leather, nicely padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad. 50 cents.

Spalding's No. 17 Infielders' Glove is a youths' glove, all leather, good quality, well made and padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad. 25 cents.

Spalding's No. 18 Infielders' Glove is youths' size. Made of asbestos buck and well padded. Double row of stitching on heel pad, web thumb. Best quarter glove on the market. 25 cents.

The outfielders' needs are as follows:



The best fielders' mitt is Spalding's No. 3X. Made of the very best and softest light tanned buckskin; the thumb and at wrist is extra well padded; laced thumb. \$2.50.

Spalding's No. 4X Fielders' Mitt is made of specially tanned drab leather, well padded with fine felt and carefully sewed and finished; laced thumb, strap-and-buckle fastening at back. \$1.50.

Spalding's No. 5X Fielders' Mitt is an exceedingly good mitt at a popular price; the face made of white tanned buckskin; brown leather back; laced thumb; constructed throughout in a most substantial manner. \$1.00.

For boys the best is No. 6X, which is made throughout of a good quality brown cape leather, well padded and laced thumb; and without doubt the best mitt of the kind ever sold at the price. 50 cents.

Spalding's No. 7X Boys' Fielders' Mitt is of asbestos buck, well padded and substantially made; laced thumb. 25 cents.

We now come to the matter of uniforms. In base ball, as in other sports, the constant desire of every player is to excel his fellows. He cannot expect to do this unless his outfit is first-class, and any disadvantage he is working under in this direction will detract just so much from ultimate results. For over a quarter of a century Spalding's have made the suits worn by the best players in this country, outfitting all the league clubs and colleges, and their experience counts for something.

The Spalding Base Ball Uniforms are cut and fitted according to the most scientific methods; are double-seamed and reinforced at the weakest points, where the greatest strain comes, and are made by experts who have spent many years in this work, and who are therefore better fitted to turn out a higher grade of workmanship than any others. There

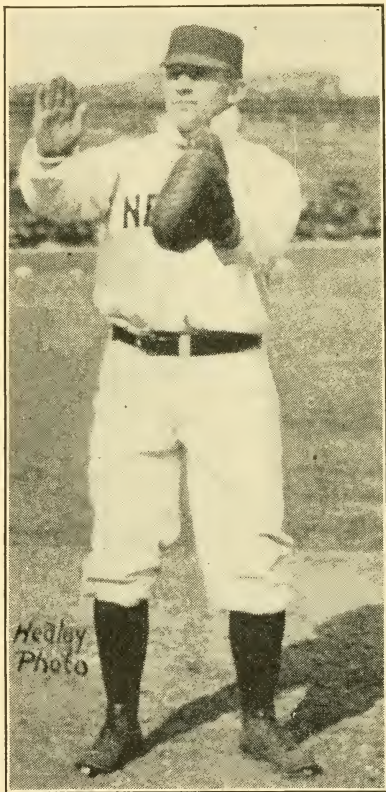
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is probably no place in athletics where quality counts for more than it does in a base ball uniform. The best is the cheapest.

We give below a list of uniforms suitable to all classes of clubs, from which it is possible to equip any team from the largest League club to the smallest on the lot.

The Spalding Uniform No. 0. Highest grade made. The workmanship and material of this outfit is of the very highest quality throughout, and special care has been taken to make this uniform superior to anything offered in this line. Used exclusively by a 11 league and professional clubs for years past is sufficient evidence of its quality and durability. Colors: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal. Consists of the Spalding Shirt, any style; the Spalding Pants, any style; the Spalding Stockings, No. 3-0; the Spalding Cap, any style; the Spalding Web Belt, leather lined. The Spalding Uniform complete, \$15.60. Net price to clubs ordering for entire team, \$12.50. No extra charge for detachable sleeves nor for lettering shirts with name of club.

The University Uniform No. 1. In workmanship and quality of material our University Uniform No. 1 is equal to our No. 0 Uniform, but slightly lighter. Colors: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal. The University Uniform comprises: the University Shirt, any style; the University Pants, any style; the University Stockings, all wool, No. 1R; the University Cap, any style; the University Web Belt, or all leather. The University Uniform, complete, \$12.50. Net price to clubs ordering for entire team,

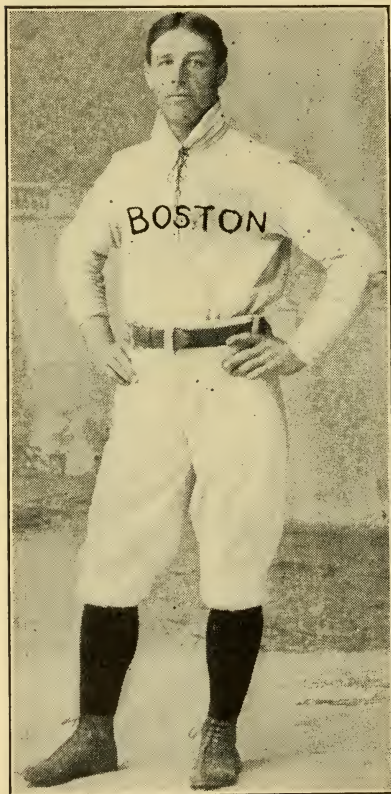


JOHN J. McGRAW,
Manager-Captain New Yorks, National League.

Spalding's Athletic Library.

per suit, \$10.00. No extra charge for detachable sleeves nor for lettering shirts with name of club.

The Interscholastic Uniform No. 2. Made of same grade of material as our higher-priced uniforms, but of lighter weight flannel. Substantially made and a most serviceable outfit. Colors: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal. This is one of our most popular suits, and will give the best of satisfaction. It can usually be worn two seasons.



JAMES COLLINS,
Manager-Captain Bostons, American League.

Interscholastic Shirt, any style; Interscholastic Pants, any style; Interscholastic Wool Stockings, No. 2R; Interscholastic Quality Cap, any style; Interscholastic Web Belt. The Interscholastic Uniform, complete, \$1.65. Net price to clubs ordering for entire team, \$8.00 per suit. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.

The Club Special Uniform No. 3 is made of good quality flannel in a variety of very desirable patterns. Well finished and a most excellent outfit for amateur clubs. Colors: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Cardinal. A most desirable young men's suit. Elegantly made, and of good, strong, handsome material. On exactly same patterns as the League suits. The Club Special Uniform No. 3 comprises the following: the Club Special Shirt, any style; the Club Special Pants, any style; the Club Special Stockings, all wool, No. 3R; the Club Special Cap, any style; the Club Special Web Belt. The price of the Club Special Uniform, complete, is \$7.00, and the net price to clubs ordering for entire team, per suit, \$5.50. There is no extra

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charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.

The Amateur Special Uniform No. 4 is made of good quality flannel and compares favorably with uniforms of other makers quoted at a much higher price. It is an excellent wearing uniform, cut and finished as well as higher-priced suits, and is very popular with the younger base ball players. Colors: White, Light Gray, Blue Gray, Maroon, Navy Blue, Green. The Amateur Special Uniform No. 4 consists of the following articles: the Amateur Special Shirt, any style; the Amateur Special Pants, padded; the Amateur Special Stockings No. 4R; the Amateur Special Cap, styles 21 and 5 only; the Amateur Special Web Belt. A single Amateur Special Uniform, complete, costs \$5.00, but the net price to clubs ordering for entire team is \$4.00 per suit. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.

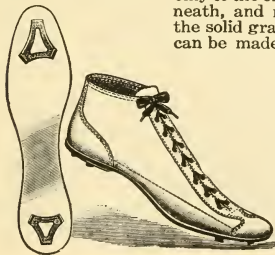
The Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5 is made expressly for clubs composed of boys and youths, and will stand the hardest kind of wear. It is made and trimmed in first-class style. Colors: Maroon, Green, Blue Gray, Brown Mix. The Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5 is made up of the articles enumerated herewith: the Spalding Junior Shirt, any style; the Spalding Junior Pants, padded; the Spalding Junior Cap, styles 21 and 5 only; the Spalding Junior Belt, the Spalding Junior Stockings. The Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5, complete, costs \$4.00. To clubs ordering nine or more uniforms, the price is \$3.00 per suit. There is no extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.

The Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6. The price at which this uniform is sold should make it extremely popular. It is very well made of good quality Gray material, and consists of the Spalding Youths' Shirt, button front, with one felt letter only; the Spalding Youths' Pants, padded; the Spalding Youths' Stockings; the Spalding Youths' Cap, style 21; the Spalding Youths' Belt. The Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6, complete, costs \$2.00, and the net price to clubs ordering nine or more uniforms is \$1.50 per suit.

The prices of Spalding's Base Ball Shirts are as follows: "The Spalding" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$6.00; "University" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$5.00; "Interscholastic" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$4.00; "Club Special" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$2.75; "Amateur Special" Shirt, any style with name of club, \$2.00; "Junior" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$1.50.

Spalding's Base Ball Pants cost: "The Spalding" Pants, any style, per pair, \$6.00; "University" Pants, any style, per pair, \$5.00; "Interscholastic" Pants, any style, per pair, \$3.75; "Club Special" Pants, any style, per pair, \$2.75; "Amateur Special" Pants, padded, per pair, \$2.00; "Junior" Pants, padded, per pair, \$1.50.

The Pittsburg club has adopted the idea of wearing a collarless jersey with striped sleeves under the flannel shirt, the sleeves of which extend only to the elbow, displaying the striped jersey underneath, and matching the striped stockings. While the solid gray body is considered most suitable, they can be made up in any combination, but to order only, and orders should be placed early. They cost \$2.50 each.



The shoe used by all the best players is The Spalding Highest Quality Base Ball Shoe, which is hand-made throughout and of specially selected kangaroo leather. Extreme care is taken in its general construction, and no pains or expense spared in making this shoe not only of the very highest in quality, but a perfect shoe in every detail. The plates, made exclusively for this shoe,

Spalding's Athletic Library

are of the finest hand-forged razor steel and firmly riveted to heel and sole. They cost \$6.00 per pair.

The Spalding Sprinting Shoe is made of same quality as our No. 20 shoe, but built on the famous Spalding running shoe last. They weigh about eighteen ounces to the pair and are made with extra care throughout. Per pair, \$6.50.

The Spalding Club Special Shoe is made of carefully selected satin calfskin, machine sewed, very substantially constructed, and a first-class shoe in every particular. Steel plates riveted to heel and sole. Per pair, \$5.00.

The Spalding Amateur Special Shoe is made of good quality calfskin, machine sewed; a serviceable and durable shoe, and one we can specially recommend. Plates riveted to heel and sole. Per pair, \$3.50.

The Spalding Junior Shoe. A leather shoe complete with plates. Made on regular base ball shoe last and an excellent shoe for junior teams. Per pair, \$2.00.



TOE



HEEL

Spalding's Beveled Edge Shoe Plates, made of razor steel, are the kind used by all League players. They cost 50 cents for a pair of toe plates and 50 cents for a pair of heel plates.

Toe and heel plates of good quality can be bought for 25 cents a pair.

Spalding's Pitchers' Toe Plate is worn on the toe and affords a thorough protection to the shoe, and at the same time a most valuable assistant in pitching. Made for right or left shoe. Made of aluminum, they cost 50 cents, and of brass, 25 cents.



Every player needs an ankle supporter and the best made is the Hackey Patent Ankle Supporter. It is



worn over or under stocking and supports the ankle admirably, while not interfering in any way with free movements. It relieves pain immediately and cures a sprain in a remarkably short time. In ordering, size of shoe worn should be given.

No. H. Made of soft tanned leather, best quality. Per pair, \$1.00.

No. SH. Good quality sheepskin, lined, bound and reinforced. Per pair, 50 cents.

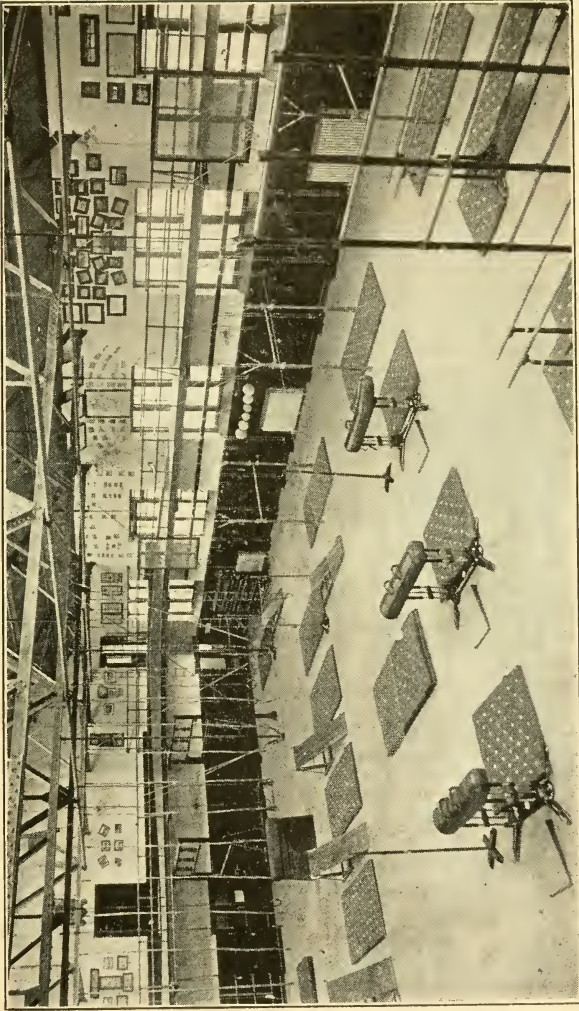
No. CH. Black duck, lined and bound, leather reinforced. Per pair, 25 cents.

In stockings, the best cost \$1.75 per pair, and range in price down to 25 cents for a cotton pair. Belts and caps also come in a great variety, both of styles and prices.

Every player should have a uniform bag to keep his outfit clean and in good shape. A canvas one costs \$2.50, and when made of fine bag leather, \$5.00.

A club should also have an official scorer and a score book. A very good score book, with board cover, to hold 22 games, can be bought for 25 cents.

A complete list of base ball goods will be found in Spalding's Base Ball catalogue which will be sent free to any address by A. G. Spalding & Bros. from their stores in any of the following cities: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, Denver, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Washington, Pittsburg, Syracuse, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Montreal, Canada.



Cut No. 6--A photograph from one end of the gymnasium showing considerable of the apparatus in place on the floor. The net in the centre of the room is for volley ball games. Owing to the character of the apparatus the floor may be quickly cleared for games of this character at short notice.

How About Your Bat?

IF YOU HAVE AN OLD BAT THAT IS JUST RIGHT, OR A
BROKEN BAT THAT YOU WISH DUPLICATED, SEND IT TO



US AND WE WILL MAKE YOU
AN EXACT DUPLICATE AT THE
REGULAR PRICE OF \$1.00 EACH.
WE WILL KEEP THE MODEL OF
YOUR BAT AT OUR FACTORY,
SO THAT YOU CAN RE-ORDER
AT ANY TIME. OUR HIGHEST
QUALITY BATS ARE MADE FROM
THE VERY BEST SELECTED
SECOND GROWTH WHITE ASH,

GROWN ON HIGH LAND AND UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES
DO WE USE SWAMP OR LOWLAND ASH IN THESE BATS.

Our bats are made under the supervision of Jack Pickett, who has
been identified with base ball for the past sixteen years, having played
with the National, Eastern and Western Leagues. Mr. Pickett is
undoubtedly one of the best judges of base ball bats in the country
and is thoroughly familiar with the players' wants.

CATALOGUE OF ATHLETIC SPORTS FREE.

A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

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were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

SPALDING BASE BALL COATS



DOUBLE BREASTED COAT

Made of base ball flannel, trimmed with different colors on collar, cuffs and pockets. Large pearl buttons on front. Best of workmanship throughout. In ordering state color of material and trimming desired.

Sample cards showing quality and colors, also special measurement blanks, furnished on application.

No. 0. Double breasted coat. Each, \$10.00

To clubs purchasing with uniforms or nine or more coats at one time. Each, \$9.00

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| No. 1. Double breasted coat. | Each, \$9.00 |
| <i>To clubs purchasing with uniforms or nine or more coats at one time.</i> | |
| | <i>Each, \$8.00</i> |
| No. 2. Double breasted coat. | Each, \$8.00 |
| <i>To clubs purchasing with uniforms or nine or more coats at one time.</i> | |
| | <i>Each, \$7.00</i> |
| No. 0S. Single breasted coat. | Each, \$9.00 |
| <i>To clubs purchasing with uniforms or nine or more coats at one time.</i> | |
| | <i>Each, \$8.00</i> |
| No. 1S. Single breasted coat. | Each, \$8.00 |
| <i>To clubs purchasing with uniforms or nine or more coats at one time.</i> | |
| | <i>Each, \$7.00</i> |
| No. 2S. Single breasted coat. | Each, \$7.00 |
| <i>To clubs purchasing with uniforms or nine or more coats at one time.</i> | |
| | <i>Each, \$6.00</i> |

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

New York	Chicago	St. Louis	Denver	San Francisco
Boston	Minneapolis	Baltimore	Kansas City	New Orleans
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Spalding Worsted Web Belts

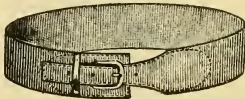
Colors: Nos. A, Red; B, Blue; C, Navy Blue; D, Brown; E, Black; F, White; J, Maroon; K, Old Gold.



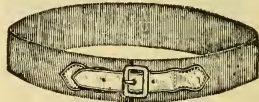
No. 3-0. Special League Belt, 2 1-2 inches wide, leather lined, large nickel-plated buckle. Each, 85c.



No. 2. 2 1-2 inches wide, double strap, leather covered buckles. . . Each, 50c.



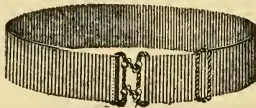
No. 2-0. 2 1-2 inches wide, large nickel-plated buckle. Each, 60c.



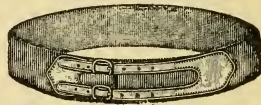
No. 47. 2 1-2 inches wide, leather covered buckle. Each, 50c.

Spalding Cotton Web Belts

Colors: Nos. L, Red; Q, White; M, Blue; T, Maroon; V, Navy Blue.



No. 4. Cotton Web Belt, 2 1-2 inches wide, metal buckle. No. 4. Each, 25c.



No. 23. Cotton Web Belt, 2 1-2 inches wide, double strap, nickel buckle. Each, 30c.
No. 5. Cotton Belt. " 10c.

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Leather Belts



No. 804. English hand made, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch bridle leather belt. Black only. Heavily nicked harness buckle. Each, 85c.



No. 803. Fine Hogskin, selected leather. Light Tan color. Heavy nicked buckle, with flap. 75c.

No. 802. Buff or Brown leather belt, lined with patent leather, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide. . . . Each, 60c.

No. 801. Fine $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch leather belt. Black or Tan. Heavy harness buckle. Each, 50c.

No. 800. Tan or Black leather belt, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide. Fine harness buckle. Each, 50c.

No. 725. $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch heavy leather, heavy nicked harness buckle. Colors: Tan, Orange or Black. Each, 40c.

No. 754. $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch nickel harness buckle. Colors: Tan or Orange. Each, 25c.

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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	Montreal, Can.		London, England	Cincinnati

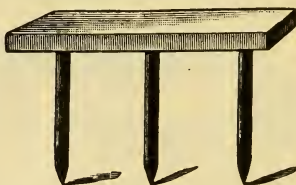
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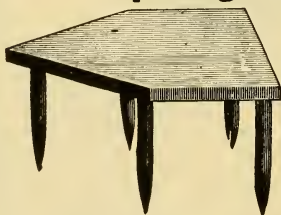
Spalding Pitchers' Box Plates

Made in accordance with National League regulations and of extra quality white rubber.

No. 3. Complete, with pins. Each, **\$6.00**



Spalding Home Plate



Rubber Home Plate, made in accordance with National League regulations, and of extra quality white rubber.

No. 1. Complete, with pins. . Each, **\$8.00**

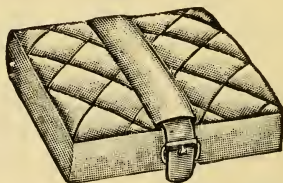
Spalding Bases

Complete with straps and Spikes. Three bases to a set.

No. 0. League Club Bases, extra quality canvas, quilted, **\$6.00**

No. 1. Canvas Bases, well made, not quilted, **\$4.50**

No. 2. Canvas Bases, ordinary quality. Set, **3.00**



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Score Books

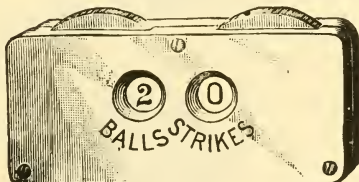
We are making all our base ball score books now according to the Morse system. For the convenience of those who have become accustomed to the old style, however, we will supply No. 2 only as made formerly.

POCKET SCORE BOOKS

No. 1. Paper, 7 games.	Each, 10c.
No. 2. Board, 22 games.	" 25c.
No. 3. Board, 46 games.	" 50c.

CLUB SCORE BOOKS

No. 4. Board, 30 games.	Each, \$.75
No. 5. Cloth, 60 games.	" 1.25
No. 6. Cloth, 90 games.	" 1.50
No. 7. Cloth, 120 games.	" 2.00
Score Cards.	Each, 5c. Per doz., .25

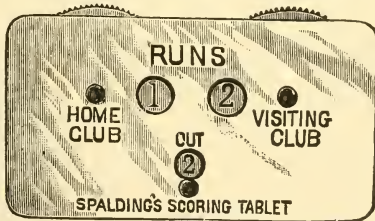


Spalding Umpire Indicator

Made of celluloid; exact size, 3 x 1 1-2 inches. Endorsed and used by all the League umpires. No. 0. Each, 50c.

Spalding Scoring Tablet

A simple, convenient and accurate device for the record of runs and outs. It is made of celluloid and can be carried in any vest pocket. No. 1. Each, 25c.



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SPALDING BASE BALL CAPS

Cuts Nos. 5, 23, 15 and 17 style caps show how we are now making these in our No. 0 and No. 1 qualities, with pliable stitched visor and ventilated crown, without lining and with a piece of perspiration proof material inserted inside sweat band. In other qualities visor is left plain, and ventilated crown and perspiration proof band is not supplied. Style No. 15 is furnished with stitched visor in all qualities specified under cut.

0 Quality—White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal, \$1.00

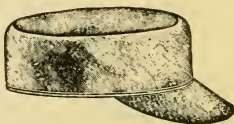
1st Quality—White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal, 90c.

2d Quality—White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal, 80c.

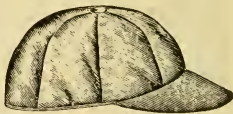
3d Quality—White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Cardinal. . . Each, 60c.

4th Quality—White, Light Gray, Blue Gray, Maroon, Navy Blue and Green. . . . Each, 50c.

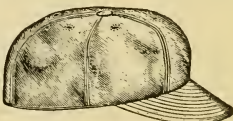
5th Quality—Maroon, Green, Blue, Gray, Brown Mix. . . Each, 25c.



No. 21—College Style. Made in all qualities.



No. 25—Boston Style. Made in 0, 1st, 2d and 3d qualities.



No. 17—Brooklyn Style. Made in 0, 1st, 2d and 3d qualities only.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

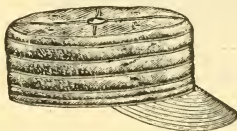
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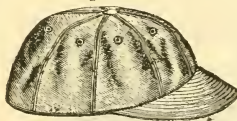
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SPALDING BASE BALL CAPS

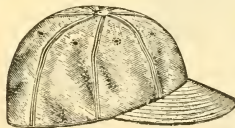
This season we introduce several improvements in the make-up of the two best grades, which we know will be welcomed by players who appreciate the really good points of a first class article. In ordering caps be sure to state style number or name, size, quality and color. Colors in each quality are the same as the corresponding quality of base ball uniform.



No. 5—Chicago Style. Made in 0, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th qualities.



No. 23—University Style. Made in 0, 1st, 2d and 3d qualities only.



No. 15—Philadelphia Style. Made in 0, 1st, 2d and 3d qualities only.

0 Quality—White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal, \$1.00

1st Quality—White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal, 90c.

2d Quality—White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal, 80c.

3d Quality—White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Cardinal. . Each, 60c.

4th Quality—White, Light Gray, Blue Gray, Maroon, Navy Blue and Green. . . Each, 50c.

5th Quality—Maroon, Green, Blue, Gray, Brown Mix. . Each, 25c.

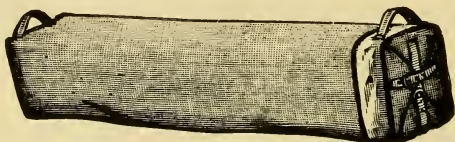
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SPALDING BAT BAGS



Heavy waterproof canvas, leather reinforced at ends; holds 12 bats.

No. 2. Each, \$3.00

No. 3. Same as above; to hold 6 bats.
Each, \$1.75

INDIVIDUAL BAT BAGS



Sole leather bat bag, for two bats; used by all League players.

No. 01. Each, \$3.00

Heavy waterproof canvas, leather cap at both ends.

No. 02. Each, 1.25

Heavy canvas, leather cap at one end.

No. 03. Each, 80c.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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Spalding Uniform Bags



Combined Uniform and Bat Bag, in style similar to our regular uniform bags, but furnished with extra compartment to carry one bat; best canvas.

No. 5. Each, \$3.00

Individual Uniform Bag. Made of best quality brown canvas, with two leather handles and strap-and-buckle fastenings. Will hold suit, shoes and other necessary articles.



No. 4. Each, \$2.00

Lettering on any of above bags extra. Prices on application.



Substantially made, very durable, and has separate compartments for shoes, etc.

No. 1. Best canvas. . . . Each, \$2.50

No. 2. Fine bag leather. . . . " 5.00

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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	Montreal, Can.		London, England	Cincinnati

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THE SPALDING "HIGHEST QUALITY" SWEATERS



Made of the very finest Australian lamb's wool, and exceedingly soft and pleasant to wear. They are full fashioned to body and arms and without seams of any kind. The various grades in our "Highest Quality" Sweaters are identical in quality and finish, the difference

in price being due entirely to variations in weight.

Our No. AA Sweaters are considerably heavier than the heaviest sweater ever knitted and cannot be furnished by any other maker, as we have exclusive control of this special weight.

- | | | |
|---------|---|--------------|
| No. AA. | Particularly suitable for foot ball and skating. Heaviest sweater made. | Each, \$7.00 |
| No. A. | "Intercollegiate" special weight. | " 6.00 |
| No. B. | Heavy weight. | " 5.00 |
| No. C. | Standard weight. | " 4.00 |

Colors: White, Navy Blue, Black, Gray, Maroon and Cardinal. Other colors to order. Prices on application. All made with 10-inch collars; sizes 28 to 44 inches.

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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Spalding Vest Sweater

Very popular with base ball players.

Made of best quality worsted, medium weight. Gilt buttons down front. Made up in Gray only.

No. VG. Each, \$5.50

Spalding Jersey Shirts

To be worn with base ball suits.

Made with solid gray bodies and striped sleeves; any color desired.

No. 16X. Each, \$2.50



The Pittsburg Club has adopted this style of collarless jersey, to be worn under the flannel shirt, the sleeves of which extend only to the elbow, displaying the striped jersey sleeves underneath and matching the striped stockings.

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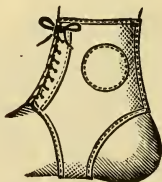
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THE HACKEY PATENT ANKLE SUPPORTER

(Patented, May 12, 1897, A. G. Spalding & Bros, Sole Licensees.)



No. H.



No. SH.



No. CH.

AN ankle support of some kind has now come to be recognized as a necessity by most athletes. The styles which we manufacture under the Hackey Patent have given universal satisfaction, and are absolutely reliable and practically perfect in construction and design. They are worn over or under stocking and support the ankle admirably, while not interfering in any way with free movements. Relieve pain immediately and cure a sprain in a remarkably short time. In ordering, give size of shoe worn.

No. H. Made of soft tanned leather, best quality.

Per pair, \$1.00

No. SH. Good quality sheepskin, lined, bound and reinforced.

Per pair, 50c.

No. CH. Black duck, lined and bound, leather reinforced.

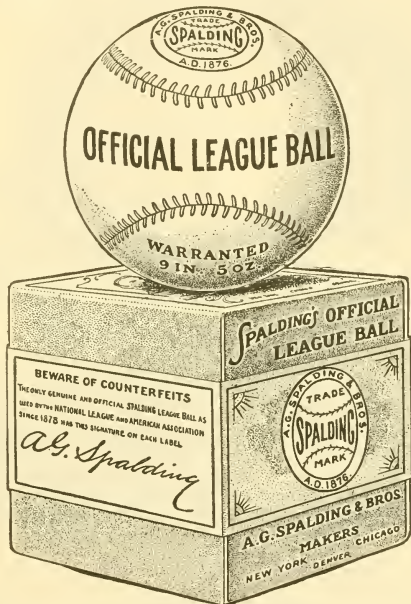
Per pair, 25c.

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THE SPALDING OFFICIAL LEAGUE BALL

Used exclusively by the National League, Minor Leagues, and by all Intercollegiate and other Associations for over a quarter of a century. Each ball wrapped in tinfoil and put in a separate box, and sealed in accordance with the regulations of the National League and American Association. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

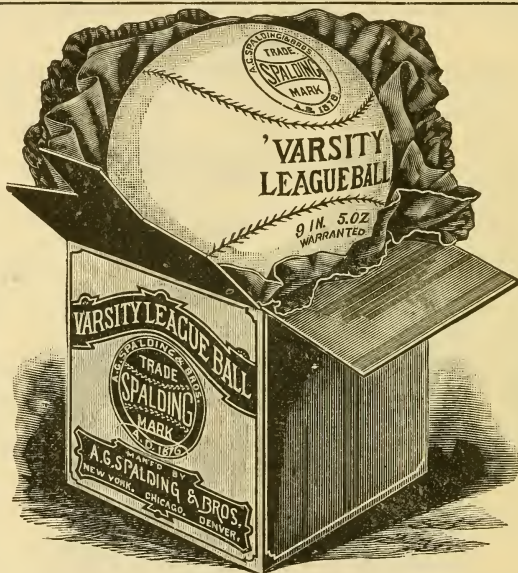
Each, \$1.25

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The Spalding 'Varsity League

No. X. Each, \$1.00

Warranted to last a full game without losing its elasticity or shape.

Spalding Interscholastic League

No. XB. Same quality as the 'Varsity League, but smaller in size. Warranted to last a full game. - - Each, 50c.

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Spalding Official Boys' League

No. 1B. Each, 75c.

Made with horsehide cover, rubber center and wound with wool yarn. Same as our Official League Ball in every respect except slightly smaller in size. It is especially designed for junior clubs (composed of boys under sixteen years of age), and all games in which this ball is used will be recognized as legal games, the same as if played with the Official League Ball.

Warranted to last a full game.

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports.

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High Flyer

No. 10. A very lively ball; the inside is all rubber, making it the liveliest ball ever offered at the price. Put up in a separate box and sealed. Each, 25c.

Boys' Favorite

No. 7. Horsehide cover and well constructed. An excellent large size ball for boys. Put up in a separate box and sealed. Each, 25c.

Boys' Amateur

No. 14. This ball is a little under regulation size, has a sheepskin cover, and is very lively. Put up in a separate box and sealed. Each, 15c.

Boys' Lively

No. 9B. A good Boys' Lively ball, juvenile size, two-piece cover. Each ball trade-marked. Each, 10c.

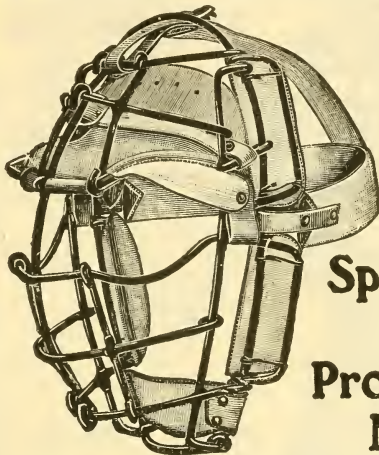
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Spalding Sun Protecting Mask

This mask is used by practically all catchers on league, college and semi-professional teams. The patent sun shade protects the eyes without obstructing the view. Mask is made throughout of finest steel wire, extra heavy black enameled. Fitted with molded leather chin strap, hair filled pads and special elastic head band.

No. 4-0. Each, \$4.00

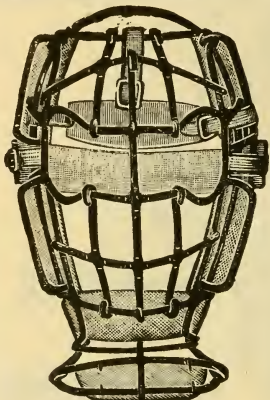
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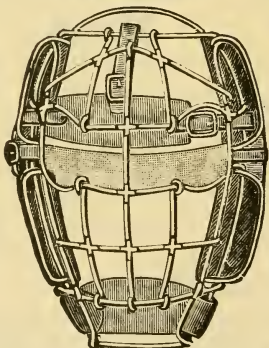
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Neck Protecting Mask

Careful players realize the value of the neck protecting attachment with which this mask is fitted. The arrangement is made so as not to interfere in the slightest with free movements and it affords absolute protection to the neck. Finest steel wire, extra heavy and black enameled to prevent reflection of light.

No. 3-0. Each, \$3.00



Regulation League Mask

Made of heavy, soft annealed steel wire. Well finished and reliable in every particular.

BLACK ENAMELED

No. OX. Each, \$2.00

BRIGHT WIRE

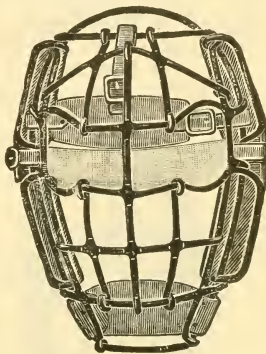
No. O. Each, \$1.50

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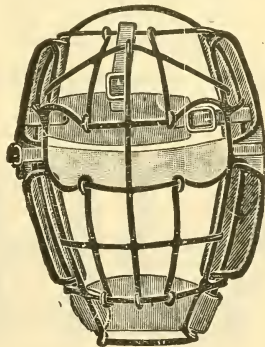
No. 2-0

Spalding Amateur Mask

BRIGHT WIRE

Same size and general style of the League mask. Substantially made and warranted perfectly safe.

No. A. Each, \$1.00



No. A

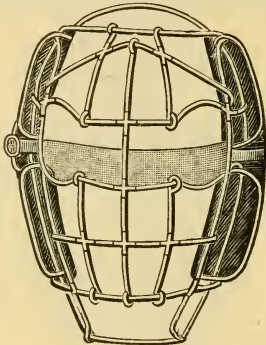
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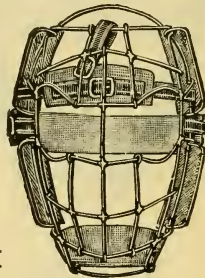
No. L

Spalding Regulation Mask

BRIGHT WIRE

Made in same style as our Amateur mask, but without head or chin piece. Warranted.

No. L. Each, 75c.



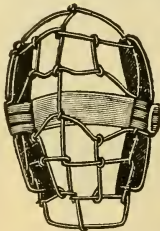
No. B

Spalding Boys' Amateur Mask

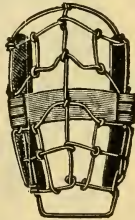
BRIGHT WIRE

Exactly same quality as our No. A mask, only smaller in size. An absolutely safe mask for boys.

No. B. Each, \$1.00



No. C



No. D

Spalding Youths' Mask

BRIGHT WIRE

Well padded. No head or chin piece.

No. C. Each, 50c.

No. D. Each, 25c.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

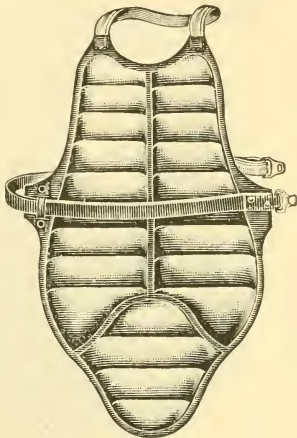
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Spalding Inflated Body Protectors

We were the first to introduce an inflated body protector, made under the Gray patent, and the method of inflation used then has been retained in the improved style, with the addition of a special break at the bottom, which makes it more pliable and convenient. Made of best rubber, inflated with air. When not in use the air may be let out and the protector rolled into a very small package.



- No. 2-0. Special quality, covering of extra fine selected material. Each, \$7.50
No. 0. League Catchers' Protector. " 5.00
No. 1. Amateur Catchers' Protector. " 3.50
No. 2. Boys' Catchers' Protector. " 2.00

Umpires' Body Protectors

Made to order only. Patterns showing exact size and shape required must be sent with order. \$10.00

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports.

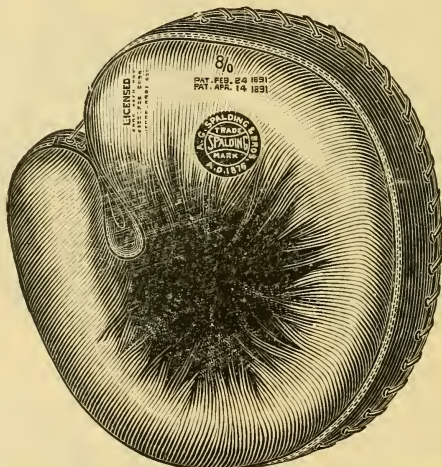
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Spalding "Professional" Catchers' Mitt



The facing of this mitt is white buck specially selected and absolutely the best quality procurable. Made without heel pad; padding in accordance with the ideas of the best professional catchers in this country. Sides and back are of the finest quality calfskin, padded with the best hair felt, rawhide lacing at the back, strap-and-buckle fastening, reinforced and laced at the thumb. This mitt is slightly smaller than our Perfection No. 7-0, and in weight is somewhat lighter.

No. 8-0. Each, \$7.00

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SPALDING "PERFECTION" CATCHERS' MITT



No. 7-0.

THIS mitt we consider about as near perfection as it is possible to come in making an article of this kind. The leather is of finest quality calfskin, padding of best hair felt obtainable and every other detail of manufacture has been carefully considered, including patent lace back with rawhide lacing. Thumb reinforced and laced, double row of stitching on heel pad, strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. 7-0. Each, \$6.00

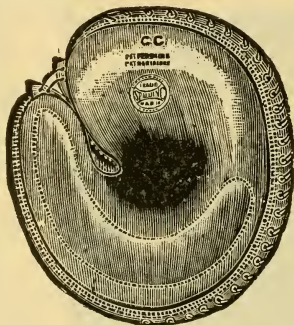
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Spalding Youths' Mitt—Patent Lace Back



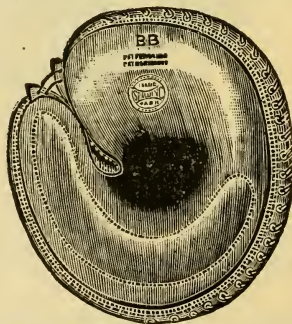
A VERY service-able youths' mitt. Face and finger piece made of velvet tanned brown leather, sides and back of firm tanned leather; reinforced and laced at thumb and double row of stitching on heel pad; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. CC.
Each, 50c.

Spalding Youths' Mitt—Patent Lace Back

A GREAT favorite; made of extra quality firm tanned oak leather; well padded and substantially made; double row of stitching on heel pad; reinforced and laced thumb, strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. BB.
Each, 50c.

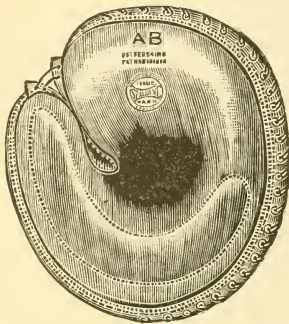


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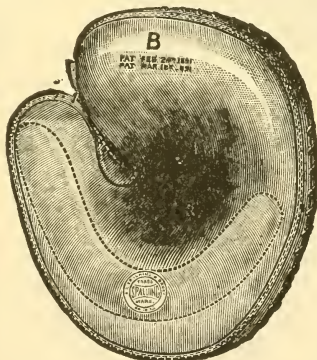
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Spalding Youths' Mitt

PATENT LACE BACK
Superior quality youths' mitt. Made with extra quality white buck, face and finger-piece extremely tough and durable; well padded; reinforced and laced at thumb and double row of stitching on heel pad; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. AB. Each, \$1.00



Spalding Practice Mitt

PATENT LACE BACK
Men's size. Face and back of asbestos buck, sides of firm tanned leather. Reinforced and laced at thumb, double row of stitching on heel pad; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

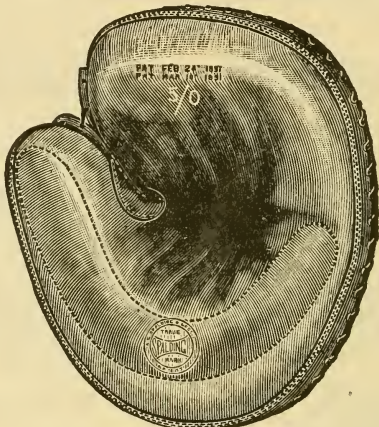
No. B. Each, \$1.00

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Spalding "League" Mitt

Made of special tanned leather, very soft and pliable, heavily padded. An old favorite.

No. 5-0. Each, \$4.00

Spalding No. OA Mitt

Extra large and heavily padded. Velvet tanned leather face and special tanned leather finger-piece and back. Extremely well made.

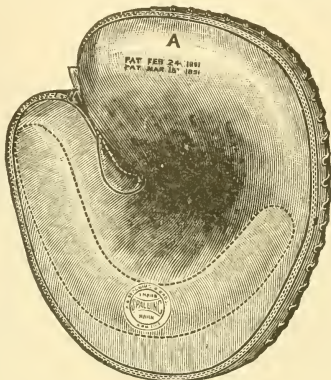
No. OA. Each, \$2.00

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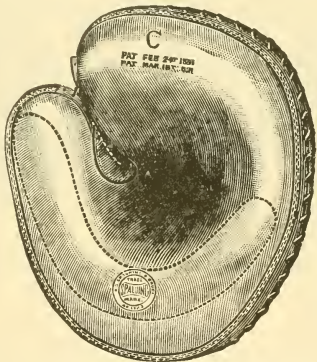


Spalding Amateur Mitt

Made of extra quality asbestos buck, perspiration proof, extremely tough and durable. A very popular mitt.

No. A.

Each, \$1.50



Spalding No. C Mitt

Face and finger-piece of special velvet tanned brown leather; sides and back of firm tanned leather. Superior quality throughout.

No. C.

Each, \$1.00

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

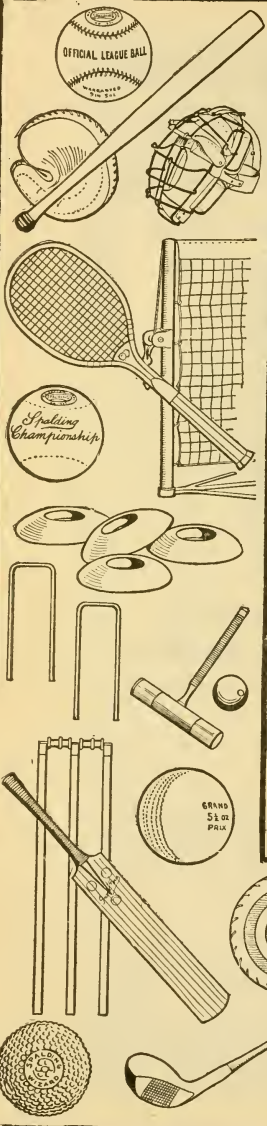
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OFF

IN all athletic contests the implements and apparatus must conform to the official rules as laid down by the governing bodies of the various sports, the object being to enable all contestants to compete under uniform conditions and with the same kind of an implement, for a record in any sport will not be allowed unless the official implement is used. That is why Spalding implements are always selected, because they never vary in weight measurement, but invariably conform to the rules.



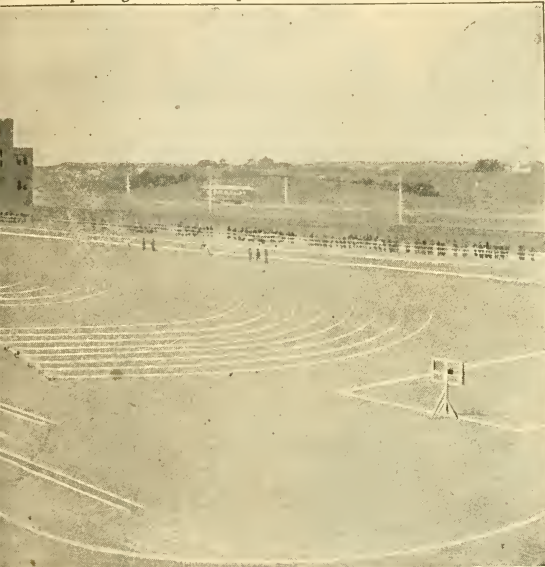
THE above illustration shows the Stadium at St. Louis, in which the Olympic Games of 1904 were held. The field, which was designed and equipped by A. G. Spalding & Bros., was declared by experts to be the most perfect outdoor athletic plant ever built.



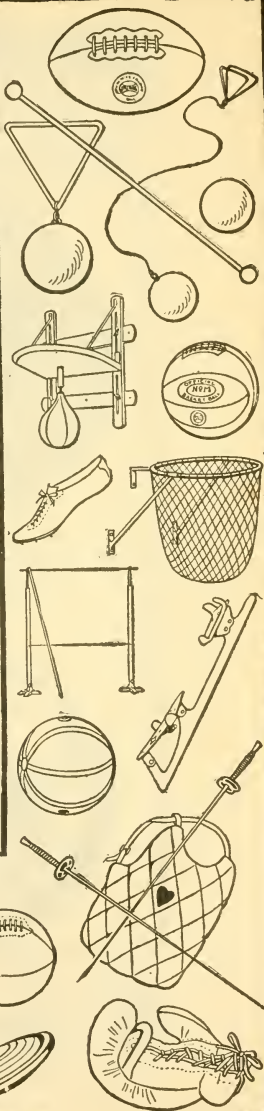
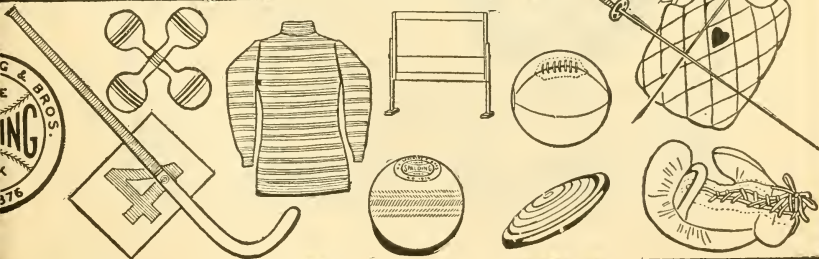
SPECIAL

THE officials of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, recognizing the importance of the OLYMPIC GAMES and the value of

establishing authentic Olympic records, selected Spalding Athletic implements for exclusive official use in connection with the Olympic Games (held in the Stadium of the Exposition, from May to November) because of their acknowledged superiority, reliability and official standing. For over a quarter of a century A. G. Spalding & Bros.' implements have been officially used.

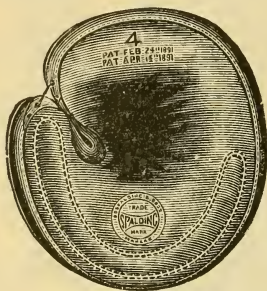


THE building in the background is the Model Gymnasium, which was entirely equipped by A. G. Spalding & Bros. with an exhibit that was pronounced a model one by American and European experts and the International Jury of the Exposition.



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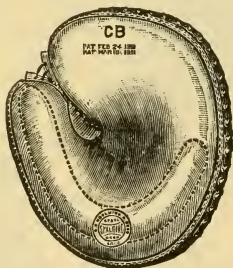


Spalding No. 4 Mitt

Men's size, improved style. Face and back of asbestos buck; extra heavily padded; reinforced and laced at thumb joint and double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 4. Each, 50c.

Send for Spalding's handsomely illustrated catalogue of athletic sports.



Spalding Junior Mitt

PATENT LACE BACK

Most popular mitt made; face and back of asbestos buck; well padded; laced thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. CB. Each, 25c.

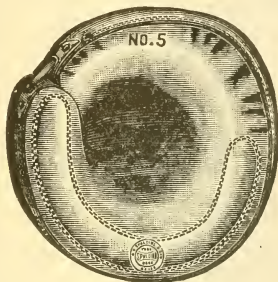
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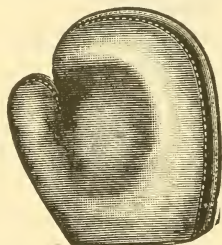
SPALDING No. 5 MITT



Improved style; face and back made of asbestos buck; lace thumb; well padded and double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 5. Each 25c.

SPALDING No. 7 MITT



Face of asbestos buck; canvas back; good size and well padded.

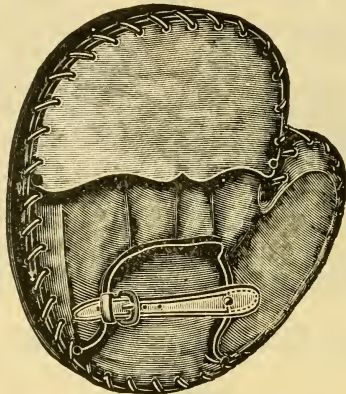
No. 7. Each, 10c.

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"DECKER PATENT"

MADE same as our No. O Mitt, with the addition of a heavy piece of sole leather on back for extra protection to the hand and fingers.

No. OX. Each, \$3.00

SPALDING No. O MITT

Face, sides and finger-piece made of velvet tanned leather and the back of selected asbestos buck, well padded. Well known for reliability.

No. O. Each, \$2.50

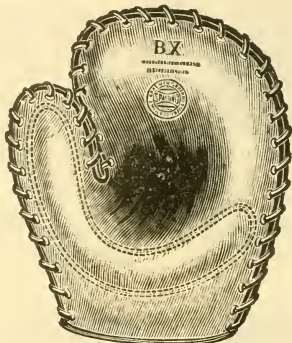
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SPALDING FIRST BASEMEN'S MITT



HIGHEST quality material and workmanship and adapts itself to the conformation of the hand without any necessity for breaking in. The only really correct first basemen's mitt. Made of fine selected and specially tanned calfskin, extremely well made throughout, leather lined and padded to meet the special requirements of a baseman's mitt; rawhide lacing all round; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. BX. Each, \$4.00

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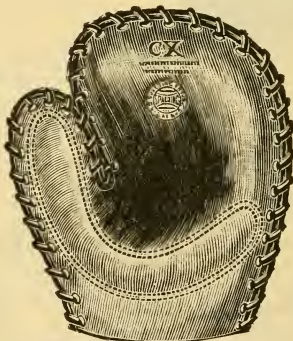
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Professional First Basemen's Mitt

Composed of same quality materials and workmanship as in our No. BX First Basemen's Mitt. It has no heel pad and is made up especially for professional use; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

Each, \$4.00



No. CX First Basemen's Mitt

Fine quality and finish; made on same lines as our No. BX Mitt; face of specially tanned drab leather; back of firm tanned brown leather; extra well padded at wrist and thumb; laced all around; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

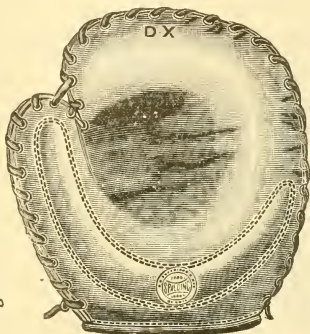
Each, \$2.00

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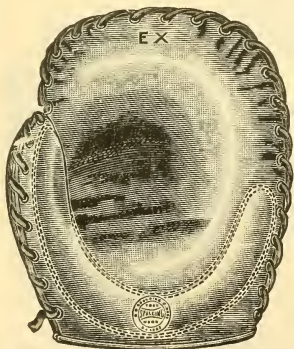
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No. DX First Basemen's Mitt

Men's size; a good article at a moderate price; made of oak tan specially selected leather, laced all around; a very easy-fitting mitt; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

Each, \$1.50



No. EX First Basemen's Mitt

An excellent mitt for boys; made of good quality white leather, laced all around; suitably padded and will give very good service; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

Each, \$1.00

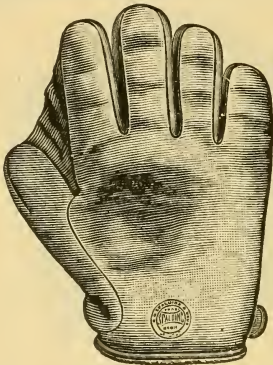
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Spalding No. 2XS Infielders' Glove

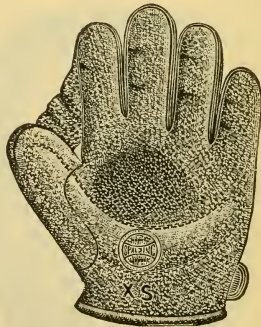
A special glove with features that will appeal to the professional player. Made extra long, of selected velvet tanned buckskin, lined and lightly padded. Has no heel pad. Made in rights and lefts.

No. 2XS. Each, \$2.50

Spalding No. XS Infielders' Glove

Mans' size glove. Made of good quality oil tanned leather, well finished and exceedingly durable; double row of stitching on heel pad, and nicely padded. Made in rights and lefts.

No. XS. Each, \$1.50



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— Spalding — Professional Infielders' Glove



OUR No. PX Infielders' Glove is made up on lines suggested by prominent professional players. Quality and workmanship cannot be surpassed. The quality of buckskin used in making up this glove is the finest we have been able to obtain, and all other items of manufacture have been carefully looked into. It is heavily padded around edges with fine quality felt, and padding extends well up into the little finger. Has no heel pad, but is made extra long to protect wrist.

No. PX. Each, \$3.00

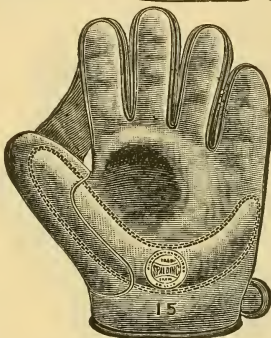
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Spalding Men's Size Infielders' Glove

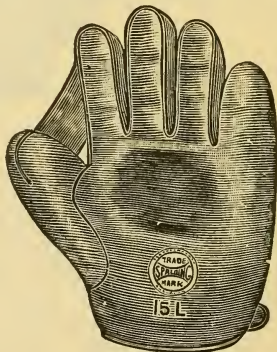
A well made glove, improved style. Made of extra fine quality brown leather, well padded; double row of stitching on heel pad. Made in rights and lefts.

No. 15. Each, \$1.00

Spalding Men's Size Infielders' Glove

Made in style similar to our No. PX professional glove, but of material same as in our No. 15. Has no heel pad and is extra long. Made in rights and lefts.

No. 15L. Each, \$1.00



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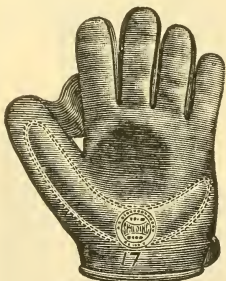
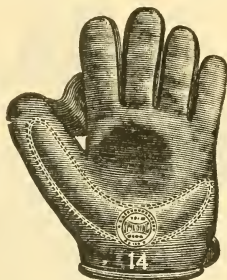
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Spalding Youths' Size Infielders' Gloves

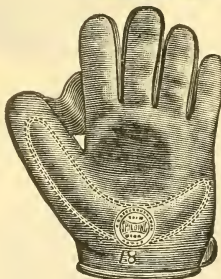
This glove is well made of soft tanned white leather, nicely padded; leather bound, and a first-class article in every way.

No. 14. Each, 50c.



A youths' glove; all leather, good quality, well made and padded; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 17. Each, 25c.



Youths' size. Made of asbestos buck and well padded; double row of stitching on heel pad. Best quarter glove on the market.

No. 18. Each, 25c.

All styles made in rights and lefts.

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Spalding No. XL Infielders' Glove

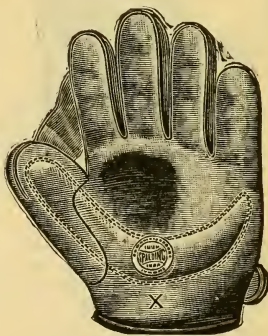
Made in style similar to our No. PX professional glove, but of white tanned horsehide. Has no heel pad and is made extra long.

No. XL. Each, \$1.50

Spalding No. X Infielders' Glove

A good all-around glove, improved style. Made of good quality white tanned horsehide, well padded and leather lined; double row of stitching on heel pad. Will give excellent service.

No. X. Each, \$1.50



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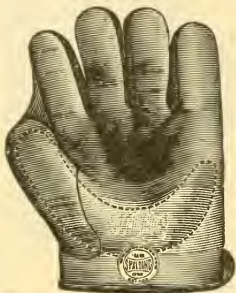
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SPALDING YOUTHS' SIZE INFIELDERS' GLOVES



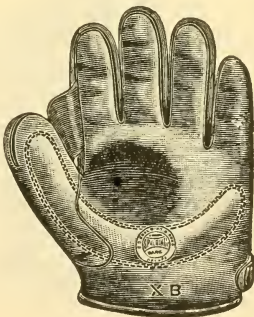
Our best youths' glove, made throughout of selected velvet tanned buckskin. Quality of material, workmanship and style same as our No. 2X men's glove; an article of particular merit. Made in rights and lefts.

No. 2XB. Each, \$2.00

A good youths' size glove. Made of fine quality white tanned horsehide. Similar in material, workmanship and style to our No. X men's glove. Made in rights and lefts.

No. XB. Each, \$1.00

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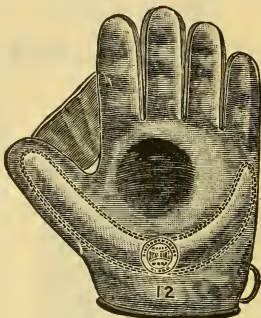
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Spalding Men's Size Infielders' Gloves

Made of good quality soft suede tanned white leather, leather lined, nicely padded; double row of stitching on heel pad.

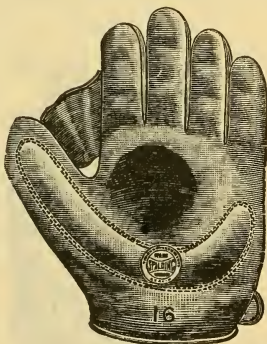
No. 12. Each, 75c.



Spalding Men's Size Infielders' Gloves

A good glove, full size, improved style. Good quality soft tanned white leather, nicely padded; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 16. Each, 50c.



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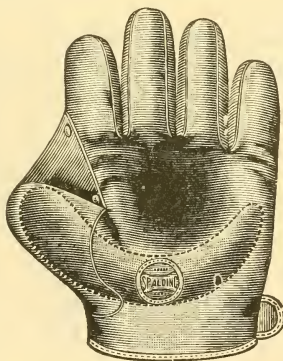
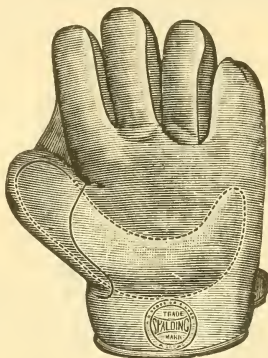
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Spalding Regulation Infielders' Glove

This glove has retained its popularity year after year, and to-day is acknowledged to be the most practical in style and get-up of any on the market. Made of selected velvet tanned buckskin, lined and correctly padded with finest felt. Highest quality workmanship throughout; double row of stitching on heel pad. No better made at any price.

No. 2X. Each, \$2.50



Spalding No. AX Infielders' Glove

A very popular style. Made throughout of specially tanned calfskin. Padded with best quality felt; double row of stitching on heel pad. Highest quality workmanship throughout.

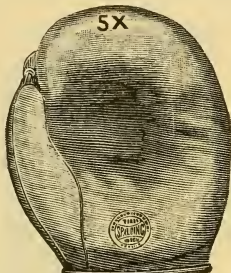
No. AX. Each, \$2.50

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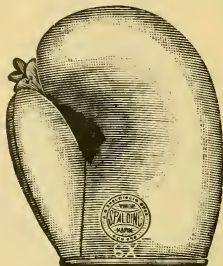
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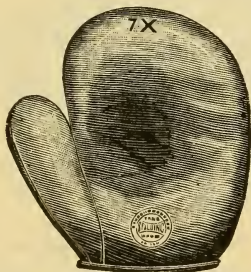
Spalding No. 5X Fielders' Mitt

An exceedingly good mitt at a popular price; the face made of white tanned buckskin, brown leather back; laced thumb; constructed throughout in a most substantial manner; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. Each, \$1.00



Spalding No. 6X Boys' Fielders' Mitt

A substantial mitt for boys; made throughout of a good quality brown cape leather, well padded and laced thumb, and without doubt the best mitt of the kind ever sold at the price. Each, 50c.



Spalding No. 7X Boys' Fielders' Mitt

Made of asbestos buck, well padded and substantially made; laced thumb.

No. 7X. Each, 25c.

Send for Spalding's handsome catalogue of all athletic sports.

Mailed free to any address.

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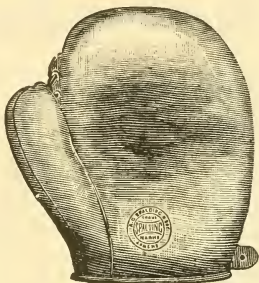
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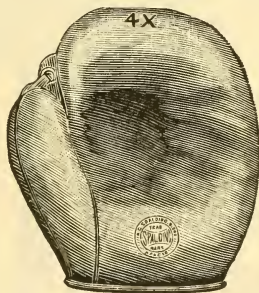
Spalding No. 3X Fielders' Mitt

Made of the very best and softest white tanned buckskin; the thumb and at wrist is extra well padded; laced thumb, leather lined. Our highest quality Fielders' Mitt, the finest procurable and of the best workmanship; none better made for the purpose; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.



No. 3X. Each, \$2.50

Spalding No. 4X Fielders' Mitt



Style much improved; made of specially tanned drab leather, well padded with fine felt, leather lined, and carefully sewed and finished; laced thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. 4X. Each, \$1.50

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— THE — Spalding Mushroom Bat

PATENTED



IN this bat a principle has been utilized which makes a bat of the same weight many times more effective than the ordinary style under certain conditions, and as an all-round bat we have received many letters from prominent professional players testifying to their appreciation of the good points of its construction. They say: "Both balance and model are perfect." Only the very best quality of air dried timber has been used and every one is carefully tested by an expert before leaving our factory. The knob arrangement at the end of the bat enables us to get a more even distribution of weight over the whole length than is possible under the old construction, and for certain kinds of play the bat is practically invaluable.

We recommend it heartily to our customers, feeling certain that they will find in the combination of good qualities which it possesses something that they have sought for in vain elsewhere—a perfect bat.

No. M. The Spalding Mushroom Plain Bat, Special Finish. Each, \$1.00
No. MT. The Spalding Mushroom Taped Bat, Taped Handle. " 1.00



NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1903.

For a long time I have been trying to find a bat that would balance when choking. Not until I used the Mushroom Bat, invented by Jack Pickett, have I found a bat that was up to my idea. This bat is used exclusively by the New York players.

Yours truly,

JOHN J. MCGRAW,
Manager New York B. B. Club.

In all my experience as a base ball player I have not found a more satisfactory base ball bat than the Spalding Mushroom Bat. The timber is the best I have seen; the balance and model of the bat is perfect.

Yours truly,

JAMES J. CALLAHAN,
Manager-Captain Chicago American League Club.

In all our experience as base ball players we have not found a bat more satisfactory than the Spalding Mushroom Bat, introduced by Jack Pickett.

JAMES F. SLAGLE
J. KLING
Dr. J. P. CASEY

JOHN EVERS
J. MCCARTHY
D. JONES

F. L. CHANCE
JOE TINKER
Of Chicago National League Club.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14, 1903.

I have played professional base ball for the last fifteen years and have tried all kinds of bats, but no bat has given me such good service as the Spalding Mushroom bat, introduced by Jack Pickett. Quality and balance are perfect.

Yours truly,

WM. GLEASON,
Captain Philadelphia National League B. B. Club.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14, 1903.

The Spalding Mushroom Bat, introduced by Jack Pickett, receives my hearty endorsement. My experience as a ball player enables me to thoroughly appreciate its good qualities.

Yours truly,
CHAS. A. COMISKEY,
President Chicago American League Club.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14, 1903.

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SPALDING GOLD MEDAL BATS

In placing the Spalding Gold Medal Bats in our line we do so to emphasize the fact that in bat making something more than mere manufacturing skill is necessary. The man who makes a base ball bat should know just what is required, not merely in a general way but in a special sense, and when he is shaping the timber there must be within him the knowledge and skill required to shape it so that the balance will be perfect and the bulk left in the correct place. This is something that comes only through experience, and we claim that a bat-making career extending over twenty-nine years, with unequalled facilities at our command, should be considered when players decide whose bats they will use.



It has endeavored to make this the best Base Ball bat ever priced on the market, and as such, give it our certificate of excellence. If this bat proves defective in any particular, return with this tag to any of our dealers or to the nearest from whom you purchased it.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.



We promise that these bats will be found perfect in balance, finish and quality of timber, and in placing our trade-mark and mark of superiority upon them we do so with perfect confidence that they will sustain the reputation of A. G. Spalding & Bros. for furnishing goods of satisfactory quality.

All Spalding Gold Medal Bats are made of most carefully selected best white ash, seasoned in open sheds for three years (not kiln dried). Each bat is passed under the critical eye of one of the best known old-time base ball players and carefully tested before being packed.



Boys'

- No. GM. Spalding Gold Medal Plain Bat, golden finish. - - - Each, \$1.00
 No. GMT. Spalding Gold Medal Taped Bat, white wax finish. - - - " 1.00
 No. GMB. Spalding Boys' Gold Medal Plain Bat, golden finish, boys' size. " .50

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SPALDING TRADE-MARKED BATS

Since 1877, when we introduced the Spalding line of trade-marked bats, they have been recognized as standard by players to whom quality is a consideration. Wherever possible, we have improved both style and quality from time to time, and the assortment as now made up comprises absolutely the most up-to-date and thoroughly trustworthy styles that can be produced. The timber used in their construction is seasoned from two to three years before using, thus ensuring not only a lighter and stronger bat, but also retaining the life quality and driving power of the natural wood.



No. 3-0



No. 0X



No. 2X

SPALDING MEN'S BATS

- | | | |
|----------|---|------------|
| No. 3-0. | Spalding Wagon Tongue Ash Bat, League quality, special finish, spotted burning. | Each, 50c. |
| No. 0X. | Spalding "Axletree" Bat, finest straight grained ash; tape wound handle. | " 25c. |
| No. 2X. | Spalding Black Band Bat, extra quality ash. | " 25c. |



No. 3X



No. 2XB



No. 10

SPALDING BOYS' BATS

- | | | |
|----------|---|------------|
| No. 3X. | Spalding Junior League Bat, extra quality ash; spotted burning. | Each, 25c. |
| No. 2XB. | Spalding Boys' Bat, selected quality ash, polished and varnished; antique finish. | Each, 10c. |
| No. 10. | Boys' Hard Wood Bat; good quality. | " 5c. |

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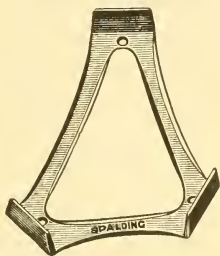
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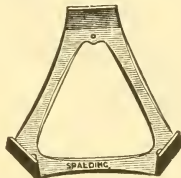
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Spalding Bevel Edge Shoe Plates

RAZOR STEEL.



No. 3-0. Toe Plates.
Per pair, 50c.



No. 4-0. Heel Plates.
Per pair, 50c.

Professional

BEST QUALITY STEEL

No. 1. Toe Plates, 10c.

No. 1H. Heel Plates, 10c.

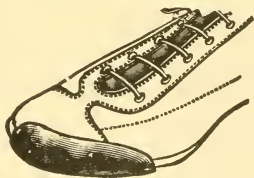
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HARDENED STEEL

No. 0. Toe Plates, 25c.

No. 2-0. Heel Plates, 25c.

Spalding Pitchers' Toe Plate



A thorough protection to the shoe and a most valuable assistant in pitching. Made for right or left shoe. Used by all professionals.

No. A. Aluminum, Each, 50c.

No. B. Brass, Each, 50c.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

Spalding Club Special Shoe



Made of carefully selected satin calfskin, machine sewed, very substantially constructed, and a first-class shoe in every particular. Steel plates riveted to heel and sole.

No. 0. Per pair, \$5.00

Spalding Amateur Special Shoe

Made of good quality calfskin, machine sewed; a serviceable and durable shoe, and one we can specially recommend. Plates riveted to heel and sole.



No. 35. Per pair, \$3.50

Spalding Junior Shoe



A leather shoe, complete with plates. Made on regular base ball shoe last and an excellent shoe for junior teams.

No. 37. Per pair, \$2.00

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports

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The Spalding Highest Quality Base Ball Shoe



No. 2-0

No. 30-S

Our "Highest Quality" Base Ball Shoe is hand-made throughout and of specially selected kangaroo leather. Extreme care is taken in its general construction, and no pains or expense spared in making this shoe not only of the very highest quality, but a perfect shoe in every detail. The plates, made exclusively for this shoe, are of the finest hand-forged razor steel and firmly riveted to heel and sole.

No. 2-0. "Highest Quality." Per pair, \$6.00

The Spalding Sprinting Shoe

Same quality as our No. 2-0 shoe, but built on our famous running shoe last. Weigh about eighteen ounces to the pair and made with extra care throughout.

No. 30-S. Sprinting Shoe. Per pair, \$6.50

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Club Special Uniform No. 3

Made of good quality flannel, in a variety of very desirable patterns. Well finished and a most excellent outfit for amateur clubs. A most desirable young men's suit. Elegantly made, and of good, strong, handsome material. On exactly same patterns as the league suits.

Club Special Uniform No. 3
Complete \$7.00

Net price to clubs ordering
for Entire Team. Suit, \$5.50

COLORS: White, Pearl Gray,
Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black,
Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy
Blue, Brown, Cardinal.

CONSISTING OF: Club Special
Shirt, any style; Club Special
Pants, any style; Club Special
Stockings, No. 3R; Club Special
Cap, any style; Club
Special Web Belt.

No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.



Amateur Special Uniform No. 4

Made of good quality flannel, and compares favorably with uniforms of other makers quoted at a much higher price. An excellent wearing uniform, cut and finished as well as our higher-priced suits. Very popular with the younger base ball players.

Amateur Special Uniform No. 4
Complete \$5.00

Net price to clubs ordering
for Entire Team. Suit, \$4.00

COLORS: White, Light Gray,
Blue Gray, Maroon, Navy
Blue, Green.

CONSISTING OF: Amateur Special
Shirt, any style; Amateur
Special Pants, padded;
Amateur Special Stockings,
No. 4R; Amateur Special
Cap, styles 21 and 5 only;
Amateur Special Web Belt.

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The Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5

This uniform is made expressly for clubs composed of boys and youths, and will stand the hardest kind of wear. Made and trimmed in first-class style.

Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5. Complete, \$4.00

Net price to clubs ordering
Nine or more Uniforms,
Per suit, \$3.00

COLORS:
Maroon, Blue Gray,
Green, Brown Mix.

No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.

CONSISTING OF: Spalding Junior Shirt, any style; Spalding Junior Pants, padded; Spalding Junior Cap, styles 21 and 5 only; Spalding Junior Belt; Spalding Junior Stockings.



The Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6

The Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6. Complete, \$2.00
Net price to clubs ordering
nine or more uniforms,
Per suit, \$1.50

Very well made of good quality Gray material.

CONSISTING OF

The Spalding Youths' Shirt, button front, with one felt letter only; The Spalding Youths' Pants, padded; The Spalding Youths' Stockings; The Spalding Youths' Cap, style 21; The Spalding Youths' Belt.

The price at which we are selling this uniform should make it extremely popular.

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The Interscholastic Uniform No. 2

Made of same grade of material as our higher priced uniforms, but of lighter weight. This is one of our most popular suits and will give the best of satisfaction. Can usually be worn two seasons.

Interscholastic Uniform No. 2. Complete, \$9.65

Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team. Suit, \$8.00

COLORS:

White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray,
Black, Green, Maroon, Royal Blue,
Navy Blue, Brown, Cardinal.

CONSISTING OF: Interscholastic Shirt, any style; Interscholastic Pants, any style; Interscholastic Stockings, No. 2R; Interscholastic Cap, any style; Interscholastic Web Belt.

No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.



We have on hand a special flannel, Royal Purple, dyed particularly for teams connected with the Order of Elks. While we do not recommend that this be made up solid color in suits, still it makes a beautiful combination as trimming on white flannel, and we are making these uniforms now in that way in our Nos. 0, 1 and 2 qualities only.



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Spalding Base Ball Shirts (Separate)



TAPE BOTTOM.

- No. 0. "The Spalding" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$6.00
- No. 1. "University" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$5.00
- No. 2. "Interscholastic" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$4.00
- No. 3. "Club Special" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$2.75
- No. 4. "Amateur Special" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$2.00
- No. 5. "Junior" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$1.50

Spalding Base Ball Pants (Separate)

- No. 0. "The Spalding" Pants, any style. Pair, \$6.00
- No. 1. "University" Pants, any style. " 5.00
- No. 2. "Interscholastic" Pants, any style. " 3.75
- No. 3. "Club Special" Pants, any style. " 2.75
- No. 4. "Amateur Special" Pants, padded. " 2.00
- No. 5. "Junior" Pants, padded. " 1.50

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports.

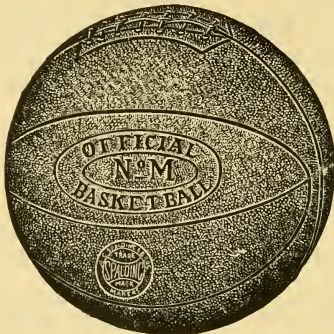
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THE SPALDING "OFFICIAL" BASKET BALL



Officially adopted and must be used in all match games. The cover is made in eight sections, with capless ends and of the finest and most carefully selected pebble grain leather. The bladder is made specially for this ball, of extra quality Para rubber. Each ball packed complete, in sealed box, and guaranteed perfect in every detail.

No. M. "Official" Basket Ball. Each, \$5.00

Extracts from Official Rule Book

RULE II.—BALL

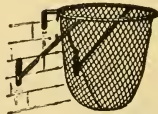
SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.



SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.

RULE III.—GOALS.

SEC. 3. The goal made by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. shall be the official goal.



SEC. 4. The official goal must be used in all match games.

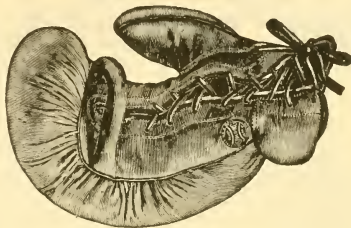
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Spalding Boxing Gloves



Above illustrates the patent palm lacing and patent palm grip with which all out "Corbett pattern" gloves are equipped. With these improvements we believe our line is absolutely the finest on the market. The patent palm lacing insuring a snug fit at all times is a very valuable feature, and the patent palm grip, we know, will be appreciated by those who want gloves that are up-to-date in every particular. Used by all the champions.

CORBETT PATTERN

Prices: \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$4.00, \$4.50 per set.

REGULAR PATTERN

Prices: \$1.00, \$1.50 per set.

For complete description of Spalding Boxing Gloves send for Spalding's complete catalogue of athletic sports; mailed free to any address.

"How to Become a Boxer." The best book of instruction ever published. Numerous full page illustrations taken from actual life. Pictures of all the prominent boxers. Price 10 cents.

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Spalding Patent Striking Bags



Are made of the best materials in their respective grades and finished carefully and substantially. The bladders used are all fully guaranteed. All bags equipped with "ball and lace" fastening.

Single End Bags

Prices: \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00,
\$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00,
\$5.50, \$7.00.

Double End Bags

Prices: \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00,
\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00,
\$5.00.

For complete description of Spalding Striking Bags send for Spalding's Catalogue of all Athletic Sports; mailed free to any address.

"How to Punch the Bag"

By Young Corbett. Illustrated from photos showing the author at his training quarters, with description of all the blows. Fancy bag punching also included. Price 10 cents.

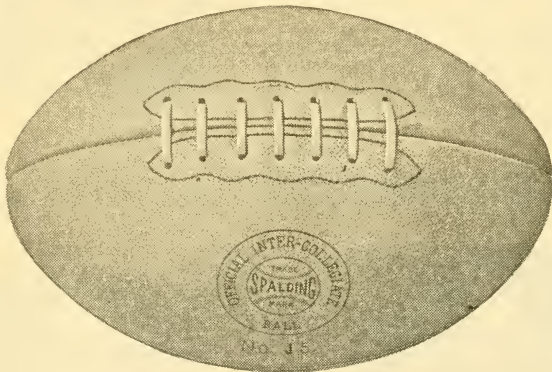
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The Spalding Official Intercollegiate Foot Ball



WE have spared no expense in making this ball perfect in every detail, and offer it as the finest foot ball ever produced. Each ball is thoroughly tested, packed in a separate box and sealed, so that our customers are guaranteed a perfect ball inside when same is received with seal unbroken. A polished and nickel-plated brass foot ball inflater and lacing needle will be packed with each Intercollegiate foot ball without extra charge. Used exclusively by all the leading universities, colleges and athletic associations without exception.

No. J5. Complete, \$4.00

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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Buffalo Philadelphia Washington Pittsburg Syracuse Cincinnati
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SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY

Spalding's Athletic Library is devoted to all athletic sports and pastimes, indoor and outdoor, and is the recognized American cyclopedia of sport. Each book is complete in itself; and those sports which are governed by National Associations always designate Spalding's Athletic Library as the official publication. This gives to each book the official authority to contain the rules. Each year the books are brought up to date, with the latest rules, new ideas, new pictures and valuable information, thus making the series the most valuable of its kind in the world. The price, 10 cents per copy, places them in the reach of all, and no one's library can be complete unless all numbers are found therein.

No. 12—Association Foot Ball

Contains valuable information, diagrams of play, and rules for both the Gaelic and Association styles of play. Price 10 cents.



No. 13—How to Play Hand Ball

By the world's champion, Michael Egan, of Jersey City. This book has been rewritten and brought up to date in every particular. Every play is thoroughly explained by text and diagram. The numerous illustrations consist of full pages made from photographs of Champion Egan, showing him in all his characteristic attitudes. Price 10 cents.

No. 14—Curling

History of the sport; diagram of curling rink; rules for curling; diagrams of play. Price 10 cents.

No. 23—Canoeing

By C. Bowyer Vaux. Paddling, sailing, cruising and racing canoes and their uses; canoeing and camping. Price 10 cents.



No. 27—College Athletics

M. C. Murphy, the well-known athletic trainer, now with Yale University, the author of this book, has written it especially for the schoolboy and college man, but it is invaluable for the athlete who wishes to excel in any branch of athletic sport. The subjects comprise the following articles: Training, starting, sprinting; how to train for the quarter, half,

mile and longer distances; walking; high and broad jumping; hurdling; pole vaulting; throwing the hammer. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.



No. 29—Exercising With Pulley Weights

By Dr. Henry S. Anderson, instructor in heavy gymnastics Yale gymnasium, Anderson Normal School, Chautauqua University. In conjunction with a chest machine anyone with this book can become perfectly developed. Contains all the various movements necessary to be-

come proficient and of well-developed physique. Price 10 cents.



No. 40—Archery

By J. S. Mitchel. An introductory chapter on the use of the bow and arrow; archery of the present day; the bow and how to use it, with practical illustrations on the right and wrong method of aiming. Price 10 cents.

No. 55—Official Sporting Rules

Contains rules not found in other publications for the government of many sports; rules for wrestling, cross-country running, shuffleboard, skating, snowshoeing, quoits, potato racing, professional racing, racquets, pigeon flying, dog racing, pistol and revolver shooting. Price 10 cents.



No. 87—Athletic Primer

Edited by James E. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union; tells how to organize an athletic club, how to conduct an athletic meeting, and gives rules for the government of athletic meetings; contents also include directions for building a track and laying out athletic grounds, and a very instructive article on training; fully illustrated with pictures of leading athletes in action. Price 10 cents.

No. 102—Ground Tumbling

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

No. 104—The Grading of Gymnastic Exercises

By G. M. Martin, Physical Director of the Y. M. C. A. of Youngstown, Ohio. It is a book that should be in the hands of every physical director of the Y. M. C. A., school, club, college, etc. The contents comprise: The place of the class in physical training; grading of exercises and season schedules—grading of men, grading of exercises, season schedules for various classes, elementary and advanced classes, leaders, optional exercises, examinations, college and school work; calisthenic exercises, graded apparatus exercises and general massed class exercises. Nearly 200 pages. Price 10 cents.



No. 124—How to Become a Gymnast

By Robert Stoll, of the New York A. C., the American champion on the flying rings from 1885 to 1892. Any boy who frequents a gymnasium can easily follow the illustrations and instructions in this book and with a little practice become proficient on the horizontal and parallel bars, the trapeze or the "horse." Price 10 cents.



No. 128—How to Row

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

laws of boat racing of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. Price 10 cents.



No. 129—Water Polo

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



No. 135 — Official Handbook of the A. A. U. of the United States

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

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

No. 136—Official Y. M. C. A. Handbook

Edited by G. T. Hepbron, the well-known athletic authority. It contains the official rules governing all sports under the jurisdiction of the Y. M. C. A., a complete report of the physical directors' conference, official Y. M. C. A. scoring tables, pentathlon rules, many pictures of the leading Y. M. C. A. athletes of the country, official Y. M. C. A. athletic rules, constitution and by-laws of the Athletic League of Y. M. C. A., all around indoor test, volley ball rules; illustrated. Price 10 cents.

No. 138—Official Croquet Guide

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

No. 140—Wrestling

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

No. 142—Physical Training Simplified

By Prof. E. B. Warman, the well-known physical culture expert. Is a complete, thorough and practical book where the whole man is considered—brain and body. By following the instructions no apparatus is required. The book is adapted for both sexes. The exercises comprise directions as follows: how to stand; how to sit; how to rest; breathing; exercises for the fingers, wrists, elbows, shoulders, neck, hips, knees, ankles; a word about the muscles; the arms and thighs; shoulders and chest; waist; sides; back and abdomen; bowing; bending; twisting; the liver squeezer, etc., etc. Fully illustrated. Price 10 cents.



No. 143—Indian Clubs and Dumb-Bells

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

No. 149—The Care of the Body

A book that all who value health should read and follow its instructions. By Prof. E. B. Warman, the well known lecturer and authority on physical culture. The subject is thoroughly treated, as a glance at the following small portion of the contents shows: An all-around athlete; muscular Christianity; eating; diet—various opinions; bill of fare for brain workers; bill of fare for muscle-makers; what to eat and drink; a simple diet; an opinion on brain food; why is food required? drinking water; nutrition—how food nourishes the body; a day's food, how used; constituents of a day's ration—beefsteak, potatoes bread, butter, water; germs of disease; etc. Price 10 cents.



No. 154—Field Hockey

To those in need of vigorous and healthful out-of-doors exercise, this game is recommended highly. Its healthful attributes are manifold and the interest of player and spectator alike is kept active throughout the progress of the game. The game is prominent in the sports at Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr and other leading colleges. Price 10 cents.



No. 156—The Athlete's Guide

How to become an athlete. It contains full instructions for the beginner, telling how to sprint, hurdle, jump and throw weights, general hints on training; in fact, this book is one of the most complete on the subject that has ever appeared. Special chapters contain valuable advice to beginners and important A. A. U. rules and their explanations, while the pictures comprise many scenes showing champions in action. Price 10 cents.



No. 174—Distance and Cross Country Running

By George Orton, the famous University of Pennsylvania runner. Tells how to become proficient at the quarter, half, mile, the longer distances, and cross-country running and steeplechasing, with instructions for training and schedules to be observed when preparing for a contest. Illustrated with numerous pictures of

leading athletes in action, with comments by the editor on the good and bad points shown. Price 10 cents.



No. 177—How to Swim

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

for education in swimming; swimming as an exercise and for development; land drill exercises; plain swimming; best methods of learning; the breast stroke; breathing; under-arm side stroke; scientific strokes—over-arm side stroke; double over-arm or "trudgeon" stroke; touching and turning; training for racing; ornamental swimming; floating; diving; running header; back dive; diving feet foremost; the propeller; marching on the water; swimming on the back; amateur swimming rules; amateur plunging rules.. Price 10 cents.



No. 178—How to Train for Bicycling

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

No. 180—Ring Hockey

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

No. 182—All-Around Athletics

Gives in full the method of scoring the All-Around Championship, giving percentage tables showing what each man receives for each performance in each of the ten events. It contains as well instructive articles on how to train for the All-Around Championship. Illustrated with many pictures of champions in action and scenes at all-around meets. Price 10 cents.

No. 185—Health Hints

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

No. 187—How to Play Roller Polo

Edited by J. C. Morse. A full description of the game; official rules; pictures of teams; other articles of interest. Price 10 cents.

No. 188—Lawn Hockey, Tether Tennis, Golf Croquet, Volley Ball, Hand Tennis, Garden Hockey, Parlor Hockey, Badminton

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

No. 189—Rules for Games

Compiled by Jessie H. Bancroft, director of physical training, department of education, New York City. These games are intended for use at recesses, and all but the team games have been adapted to large classes. Suitable for children from three to eight years, and include a great variety, divided under the general heads of ball games, bean bag games, circle games, singing and miscellaneous games. Price 10 cents.



No. 191—How to Punch the Bag

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

reproductions of Young Corbett as he appears while at work in his training quarters. The photographs were taken by our special artist and cannot be seen in any other publication than Spalding's Athletic Library No. 191. Fancy bag punching is treated by a well known theatrical bag puncher, who shows the latest tricks. Price 10 cents.



No. 193—How to Play Basket Ball

By G. T. Hepbrun, editor of the Official Basket Ball Guide. Contains full instructions for players, both for the expert and the novice, duties of officials, and specially posed full page pictures showing the correct and incorrect methods of playing. The demand for a book of this character is fully satisfied in this publication, as

many points are included which could not be incorporated in the annual publication of the Basket Ball Guide for want of room. Price 10 cents.



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

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

No. 208—Physical Education and Hygiene

This is the fifth of the Physical Training series, by Prof. E. B. Warman (see Nos. 142, 149, 166 and 185), and a glance at the contents will show the variety of subjects: Chapter I—Basic principles; longevity. Chapter II—Hints on eating; food values; the uses of salt. Chapter III—Medicinal value of certain foods. Chapter IV—The efficacy of sugar; sugar, food for muscular work; eating for strength and endurance; fish as brain food; food for the children. Chapter V—Digestibility; bread; appendicitis due to flour. Chapter VI—Hints on drinking—Water, milk, butter-milk, tea, coffee; how to remain young. Chapter VII—Hints on bathing; cold, hot, warm, tepid, salt, sun, air, Russian, Turkish, cabinet. Chapter VIII—Hints on breathing; breathlessness, heart strain, second wind, yawning, the art of yogi. Price 10 cents.

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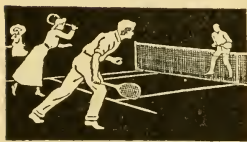
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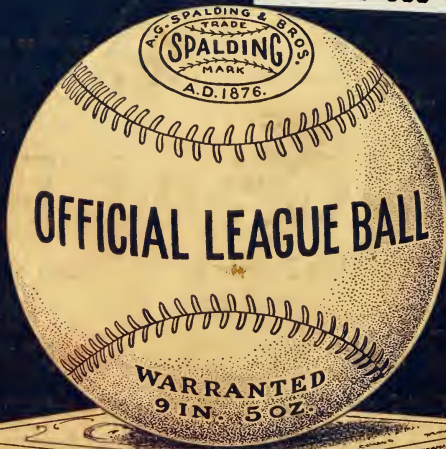
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