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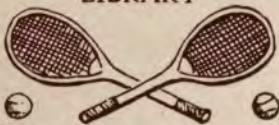
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WRIGHT & DITSON'S

LAWN TENNIS GUIDE

For 1893.

EDITED BY JOSEPH T. WHITTELSEY.

WRIGHT & DITSON, PUBLISHERS,
BOSTON, MASS.

PREFACE.

Having been duly authorized (as per certificate on opposite page) to publish the *Official Rules, Constitution, and By-laws of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association*, we have produced this Guide, using every precaution to have its contents *correct and reliable*; and to make it still more acceptable to the tennis fraternity, have added a series of interesting articles on the game, and other items of interest, written by prominent players expressly for this work.



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250 5th Ave, New York, Conn.

VALENTINE G. HALL, Treasurer,
11 West 67th Street, N. Y.

UNITED STATES
NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

HENRY W. BLOOM, Jr., President,
110 East 67th Street, N. Y.

February 23rd 1893

Messrs Wm. H. Ditson
Boston Mass
Gentlemen

You are authorized
by the Executive Committee of
the United States National Lawn
Tennis Association to print the
Constitution and By Laws of the
Association, together with the
Official Rules of the game, for the
season of 1893, under the supervision
of the Secretary

Yours truly
Joseph T. Whittiley
Secretary

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1893.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

For the Ensuing Year.

President :

H. W. SLOCUM, JR., Staten Island Cricket and Baseball
Club.

111 East 40th Street, N. Y.

Vice-President :

JAMES DWIGHT . Longwood Cricket Club, Boston.
Somerset Club, Boston, Mass.

Secretary :

J. T. WHITTELSLEY . . . New Haven Lawn Club.
P. O. Box 1672, New Haven, Conn.

Treasurer :

VALENTINE G. HALL . . . Tuxedo Club of Tuxedo.
11 West 37th Street, New York.

Executive Committee :

J. S. CLARK Germantown Cricket Club.
139 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. A. TAYLOR, Country Club of Westchester Co., N. Y.
45 William Street, New York City.

O. S. CAMPBELL, Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn.
18 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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731 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York.

VICTOR ELTING Wyandot Tennis Club.
University Club, Chicago, Ill.

The United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

A book might be written on this subject; but the reader need not be frightened, for I have no such intention. It is my purpose to give a brief sketch only of the history and purposes of the Association and the value of its existence to the tennis interests of the community.

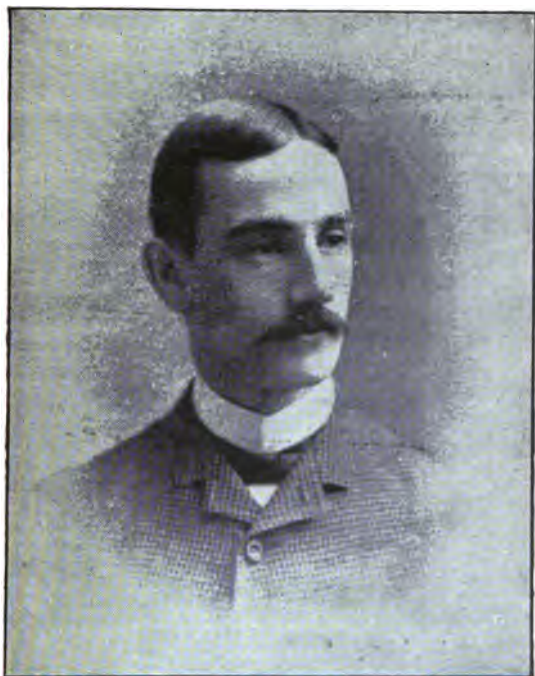
It was not until the spring of 1881 that the Association was formed. It owes its existence to the efforts of several prominent Boston, New York, and Philadelphia tennis men, among whom Dr. James Dwight played the most important part.

A call for a meeting was issued in the name of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club of New York, the Beacon Park Athletic Association of Boston, and the All Philadelphia Lawn Tennis Committee of Philadelphia. The meeting was held in New York city, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on May 21, 1881. Thirty-three clubs were represented. A Constitution and By-laws were adopted. Mr. R. S. Oliver, of the Albany Tennis Club, was elected the first president, and Mr. C. M. Clark, of the Young America Cricket Club, of Philadelphia, the first Secretary and Treasurer.

The object these gentlemen had in view in forming the Association was to organize some central representative power which would be universally recognized as

the supreme legislative, executive, and judicial authority in all tennis matters in this country. It should enact tennis laws and playing rules, and revise them at pleasure. Under its auspices, and the personal supervision of its officers, should be held the United States championship tournaments. It should be the tribunal to determine all points of tennis law, and the meaning and bearing of the rules in disputed cases. It should introduce uniformity in laws, rules, and implements.

The Association took its proper position as the representative tennis power almost immediately. The first national championship tournament was held by it, at the Newport Casino, on August 31, 1881, and following days. Mr. R. D. Sears won the single championship, and Messrs. C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor the double championship. Until 1887 the single and double championships were both held annually at the Newport Casino. In that season the single championship was held at Newport in August, as before, but the double championship was held at Orange, N. J., in September. The separation of the double and single championships was due to the excessive work which a combination tournament necessitates for the players. In 1886 it had been determined to lengthen the championship matches from the best two in three sets to the best three in five sets. This makes a better match, and has been considered a good change by the players. The change has continued in force since 1886. But in that year it became very evident that the men could not do themselves justice if they were compelled to play a double and single tournament at the same time, in which each match



HENRY W. SLOCUM, Jr.

President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.



meant the best three in five sets. Before the end of the tournament they become exhausted. They are not able to stand the strain.

The choice for 1887 was to return to matches of the best two in three sets, or to separate the two championships. The latter alternative was adopted, and the double championship in 1887 was held at Orange, N. J. In 1888 the single championship was again held at Newport, in August; but the double championship was played in Staten Island, in September.

The double championships in Orange and Staten Island in 1887 and 1888 were not eminently successful. They were held in September. The matches were played in the afternoon, and the afternoons by September begin to grow short. After the Newport Championship, which is the climax of the tennis season, the interest of both players and spectators is not so keen. It was thought in 1889 that it would be an improvement to hold the Double Championship some time in June, and Staten Island was again adopted as the place. It was necessary to hold it late enough to allow the players to get into championship form, but it must not be so late that all the people would be away from Staten Island. Also there must be no clash with the examinations of the college boys. The same time was tried in 1890 and the same place, and again in 1891, but it seemed impossible to get up enough enthusiasm to make these tournaments really successful. In 1892 another change was tried. The double championship was held at Saratoga in the first week of August. It was thought that a good audience would be secured there, and that the attractions of the place would draw a

number of players who were unwilling to stay in New York during the hot weather in order to play at Staten Island. The Saratoga tournament was fairly successful. This year every one goes to Chicago, and to ensure the success of the World's Fair the Association has determined to hold the double championship there. It will be played in the third week of July and should be a great success.

The single championships have each year been held in Newport and have been extremely successful. The tournament week is always fixed for the latter part of August, which is the height of the Newport season. No prettier sight can be seen than the lawn of the Casino, upon the occasion of an exciting match toward the end of the tournament, with the people surrounding the court on all sides, eagerly and intelligently watching the game from every point where a view can be obtained.

No history of the Association would be complete without mention of the two important questions that continued to be warmly discussed at the annual meetings, and at the meetings of the Executive Committee, from the organization of the Association down to, and including, the annual meeting of March, 1887. They were the adoption of the regulation ball, and the place where the championship tournament should be held.

In 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884, the English regulation ball (F. H. Ayres) was adopted, though strong efforts were made, from time to time, in support of several American balls. In 1885 these efforts were successful, and the Peck & Snyder ball was adopted for that season. But in 1886 the Peck & Snyder ball was

rejected and the English ball was again adopted. In 1887 the Wright & Ditson ball was adopted and has since that time continued to be the regulation ball against little or no opposition, and has given very general satisfaction. In this continuous contest over the ball question the leading players of the country were united in support of the English ball until 1887, when they almost unanimously favored Wright & Ditson, and the Boston firm has retained this support pretty regularly since that time. Their brethren, who were their inferiors in the field, were before 1887 more patriotic in councils, in their endeavors to have an American ball adopted.

The contest over the place where the championship tournament should be held enjoyed about the same life as the contest over the ball. Many players in and about New York did not like to go to Newport for the championship tournament. They wanted it held near New York City, and many efforts were made to accomplish this result, but none were successful. Boston and Philadelphia combined against New Jersey in support of Newport, and the New York contingent was divided. However, when in 1887 the single and double championships were separated, it was voted to hold the latter near New York city, as has been already mentioned.

The purposes of the Association to-day are the same as those for which it was organized eight years ago, and to which reference has already been made. It is absolutely necessary for the proper development of the game of tennis that the same laws and playing rules shall be in force in the different parts of the country.

Uniformity of laws and rules makes it possible for men from different sections to meet on common ground, and friction of this kind means increased knowledge of the game for all parties concerned. Not only should the laws and rules be uniform, but even more important is uniformity in the implements. Messrs. James Dwight and R. D. Sears came from Boston to New York, in the spring of 1880, as the representatives of the Beacon Park Club, to play a match with Messrs. Glyn and Rankin, of the Staten Island Club. The Boston men used a large ball, and the Staten Island men a little one. Neither pair could do justice to themselves with the ball they were not accustomed to, and the match could not be made a fair test. In October, 1880, Messrs. Rankin and Donald, of the Staten Island Club, came from Staten Island to Philadelphia, to play a match against Messrs. C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor, of the Young America Cricket Club. The former team brought with them balls of small size, while the latter pair had been playing with larger ones; also, one pair played with a net 3 ft. 6 in. in height at the centre, and the other pair a net 3 ft. high at that point. Under these circumstances, of course, no satisfactory match could be played.

But a central representative power removes all these difficulties. It adopts uniform laws, rules, and implements for the whole country. It also brings the tennis men together, makes them know each other, and in this way all the new ideas of the game are brought home to the men in all parts of the country.

The Association is the only organization that has

the right to hold national championship tournaments. If there were no National Association, no one club would have any more right than any other to hold the championship of the United States. Nor would any club have any authority to give judgment upon any disputed question, except so far as its own members were concerned. These matters properly belong to a central representative organization, and make such an organization a necessity.

As originally organized the National Association consisted of Clubs, each Club being a member. At the annual meeting held in New York city on February 15, 1889, the Constitution was changed so that the membership of the Association now includes not only clubs but associations of clubs as well. This move was occasioned by the organization in different sections of the country of Sectional Associations; for example, the Southern Association, the Western Association, the New Jersey Association, and also such organizations as the Intercollegiate Association. No one of these smaller associations is in any sense a rival of the National Association. The relations between them and the National Association are, and always have been, extremely cordial, and each of them presumably looks to the National Association as the highest tennis authority in this country; but before this change in the Constitution of the National Association no bond existed between them, or any of them. There was nothing to prevent them from adopting laws, rules, or implements different from those adopted by the National Association. No action or ruling of the National Association bound them in any way.

They were at liberty to follow or not as they chose. There were, therefore, the same reasons for the existence of some bond between these associations and the National Association as for some bond between the clubs in different parts of the country before the National Association was organized. There should be some tie to the National Association, with representation in its councils. All the associations should work together in unison and sympathy, but the tie should be stronger than one of sympathy. It should be membership in the central power—the National Representative Assembly or Association.

Right here we are met by a question that has been asked so many times; to wit: What is the advantage to any club or association in joining the National Association, and what benefit is derived to compensate for the payment of the regular annual assessment? The answer, condensed from the foregoing pages, is threefold:—

First, Each club should join the National Association in order that it may support an Association the existence of which is required for the proper development of the game of tennis in this country, and which is doing an extremely good work in that line. Interest in tennis causes the organization of individual clubs, and the same interest, together with a proper public spirit, should prompt the support of the National Association.

Second, Each club should join the National Association in order that it may have a representative in the councils which make the tennis laws and determine all tennis questions for the tennis interests of the country.

Third, Each club should join the National Association in order that the championship tournaments, held by the Association, may be open to its members. For only members of clubs, who are members of the Association, either directly or indirectly by being members of one of the smaller associations which are members of the National Association, are allowed to enter such championship tournament.

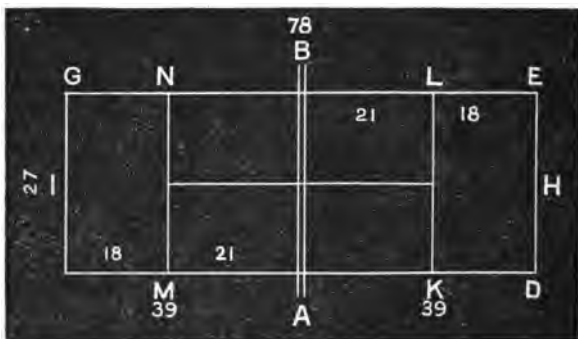
The National Association has now obtained a firm and independent footing. Its present membership is one hundred single clubs and seven sectional associations. The game was never more popular than at present, and it is played each year by increasing numbers. It is recognized and patronized by the best class of people in every community, and is one of the cleanest, most honest, and best of our outdoor sports.

J. S. C.

LAWS OF LAWN TENNIS.

THE COURT.

1. The Court is 78 feet long and 27 feet wide. It is divided across the middle by a net, the ends of which are attached to two posts, **A** and **B**, standing 3 feet outside of the court on either side.



The height of the net is 3 feet 6 inches at the posts, and 3 feet in the middle. At each end of the court, parallel with the net, and 39 feet from it, are drawn the base lines **D E** and **F G**, the ends of which are connected by the side lines **D F** and **E G**. Halfway

between the side lines, and parallel with them, is drawn the half court line I H, dividing the space on each side of the net into two equal parts, the right and left courts. On each side of the net, at a distance of 21 feet from it, and parallel with it, are drawn the service lines K L, and M N.

THE BALLS.

2. The Balls shall measure not less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, nor more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; and shall weigh not less than $1\frac{1}{8}$ ounces, nor more than 2 ounces.*

THE GAME.

3. The choice of sides, and the right to serve in the first game, shall be decided by toss; provided that, if the winner of the toss choose the right to serve, the other player shall have choice of sides, and *vice versa*, or the winner of the toss may insist upon a choice by his opponent. If one player choose the court, the other may elect not to serve.

4. The players shall stand on opposite sides of the net; the player who first delivers the ball shall be called the server, and the other the striker-out.

5. At the end of the first game the striker-out shall become server, and the server shall become striker-out; and so on alternately in all the subsequent games of the set, or series of sets.

*The Wright & Ditson "Championship" ball has been adopted by the Association, and is the only official ball to be used in all games played under these rules.

6. The Server shall serve with one foot on the ground immediately behind the base line; the other foot may be anywhere except touching the base line or the ground within the court. He shall deliver the service from the right to the left courts, alternately; beginning from the right.

7. The ball served must drop between the service line, half-court line, and side line of the court, diagonally opposite to that from which it was served.

8. It is a Fault if the server fail to strike the ball, or if the ball served drop in the net, or beyond the service line, or out of court, or in the wrong court; or if the server do not stand as directed by law 6.

9. A fault cannot be taken:

10. After a fault the server shall serve again from the same court from which he served that fault, unless it was a fault because he served from the wrong court.

11. A fault cannot be claimed after the next service is delivered.

12. The server shall not serve till the striker-out is ready. If the latter attempt to return the service, he shall be deemed ready.

13. A service or fault delivered when the striker-out is not ready counts for nothing.

14. The service shall not be volleyed, that is, taken, before it has touched the ground.

15. A ball is in play on leaving the server's racket, except as provided for in law 8.

16. It is a good return, although the ball touch the

net; but a service, otherwise good, which touches the net shall count for nothing.

17. The server wins a stroke if the striker-out volley the service, or if he fail to return the service or the ball in play; or if he return the service or the ball in play so that it drops outside of his opponent's court; or if he otherwise lose a stroke, as provided by law 20.

18. The striker-out wins a stroke if the server serve two consecutive faults; or if he fail to return the ball in play; or if he return the ball in play so that it drops outside of his opponent's court; or if he otherwise lose a stroke as provided by law 20.

19. A ball falling on a line is regarded as falling in the court bounded by that line.

20. Either player loses a stroke if the ball touch him, or anything that he wears or carries, except his racket in the act of striking; or if he touch the ball with his racket more than once; or if he touch the net or any of its supports while the ball is in play; or if he volley the ball before it has passed the net.

21. In case a player is obstructed by any accident, not within his control, the ball shall be considered a "let." But where a permanent fixture of the court is the cause of the accident, the point shall be counted. The benches and chairs placed around the court shall be considered permanent fixtures. If, however, a ball in play strike a permanent fixture of the court (other than the net or posts) before it touches the ground, the point is lost; if after it has touched the ground, the point shall be counted.

22. On either player winning his first stroke, the score is called 15 for that player; on either player winning his second stroke, the score is called 30 for that player; on either player winning his third stroke, the score is called 40 for that player; and the fourth stroke won by either player is scored game for that player, except as below: If both players have won three strokes, the score is called *deuce*; and the next stroke won by either player is scored *advantage* for that player. If the same player win the next stroke, he wins the game; if he lose the next stroke, the score returns to *deuce*, and so on until one player wins the two strokes immediately following the score of *deuce*, when game is scored for that player.

23. The player who first wins six games wins the set; except as below: If both players win five games, the score is called *games all*; and the next game won by either player is scored *advantage game* for that player. If the same player win the next game, he wins the set; if he lose the next game, the score returns to *games all*; and so on, until either player wins the two games immediately following the score of *games all*, when he wins the set. But the committee having charge of any tournament may in their discretion modify this rule by the omission of *advantage sets*.

24. The players shall change sides at the end of every set; but the umpire, on appeal from either player before the toss for choice, shall direct the players to change sides at the end of the first, third, fifth, and every succeeding alternate game of each

set; but if the appeal be made after the toss for choice, the umpire *may* only direct the players to change sides at the end of the first, third, fifth, and every succeeding alternate game of the odd, or deciding, set. If the players change courts in the alternate games throughout the match as above, they shall play in the first game of each set after the first in the courts in which they respectively did not play in the first game of the set immediately preceding.

25. When a series of sets is played, the player who served in the last game of one set shall be striker-out in the first game of the next.

26. In all contests the play shall be continuous from the first service till the match be concluded; provided, however, that between all sets after the second set either player is entitled to a rest, which shall not exceed seven minutes; and provided, further, that in case of an unavoidable accident, not within the control of the contestants, a cessation of play which shall not exceed two minutes may be allowed between points; but this proviso shall be strictly construed, and the privilege never granted for the purpose of allowing a player to recover his strength or wind. The umpire in his discretion may at any time postpone the match on account of darkness or condition of the ground or weather. In any case of postponement, the previous score shall hold good. Where the play has ceased for more than an hour, the player who at the cessation thereof was in the court first chosen shall have the choice of courts on

the recommencement of play. He shall stay in the court he chooses for the remainder of the set. The last two sentences of this rule do not apply when the players change every alternate game as provided by rule 24.

27. If a player serve out of his turn, the umpire, as soon as the mistake is discovered, shall direct the player to serve who ought to have served. But all strokes scored before such discovery shall be counted. If a game shall have been completed before such discovery, then the service in the next alternate game shall be delivered by the player who did not serve out of his turn, and so on in regular rotation.

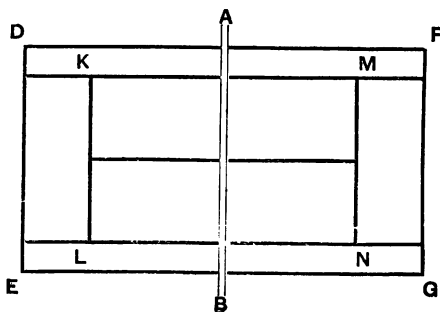
28. There shall be a referee for every tournament, whose name shall be stated in the circular announcing such tournament. He shall have general charge of the matches under the instructions and advice of the Managing Committee, with such power and authority as may be given him by these rules and by said committee. He shall notify the committee in case he intend to leave the grounds during the matches, and the committee shall appoint a substitute to act with like powers during his absence. There shall be an umpire for each match and as many linesmen as the players desire. The umpire may act as linesman also. The umpire shall have general charge of the match and shall decide upon and call lets and also decide whether the player took the ball on the first or second bounce. The umpire shall also decide any question of interpretation or construction of the rules that may arise. The decision of the umpire upon any question of fact, or

where a discretion is allowed to him under these rules, shall be final. Any player, however, may protest against any interpretation or construction of the rules by the umpire, and appeal to the referee. The decision of the referee upon such appeal should be final.

The court shall be divided between the linesmen, and it shall be their only duty to decide each for his share of the court where the ball touched the ground, except, however, the linesmen for the base line, who shall also call foot faults. The linesman's decision shall be final. If a linesman is unable to give a decision, because he did not see, or is uncertain of the fact, the umpire shall decide or direct the stroke to be played again.

29. The above laws shall apply to the three-handed and four-handed games, except as below : —

THE THREE-HANDED AND FOUR-HANDED GAMES.



30. For the three-handed and four-handed games the court shall be 36 feet in width; $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet inside the side lines, and parallel with them, are drawn the service side lines **K M** and **L N**. The service lines are not drawn beyond the point at which they meet the service side lines, as shown in the diagram

31. In the three-handed game, the single player shall serve in every alternate game.

32. In the four-handed game, the pair who have the right to serve in the first game shall decide which partner shall do so; and the opposing pair shall decide in like manner for the second game. The partner of the player who served in the first game shall serve in the third, and the partner of the player who served in the second game shall serve in the fourth, and the same order shall be maintained in all the subsequent games of the set.

33. At the beginning of the next set, either partner of the pair which struck out in the last game of the last set may serve; and the same privilege is given to their opponents in second game of the new set.

34. The players shall take the service alternately throughout the game; a player cannot receive a service delivered to his partner; and the order of service and striking out once established shall not be altered, nor shall the striker-out change courts to receive the service, till the end of the set.

35. It is a fault if the ball served do not drop between the service line, half-court line, and service





O. S. CAMPBELL,

Champions ~~in~~ Doubles



ROBERT P. HUNTINGTON, Jr.

of the ~~United~~ States.

Handwritten signature or scribble



side line of the court, diagonally opposite to that from which it was served.

36. It is a fault if the ball served do not drop as provided in law 35, or if it touch the server's partner or anything he wears or carries.

ODDS.

37. A Bisque is one point which can be taken by the receiver of the odds at any time in the set except as follows:—

(a) A bisque cannot be taken after a service is delivered.

(b) The server may not take a bisque after a fault, but the striker-out may do so.

38. One or more bisques may be given to increase or diminish other odds.

39. Half fifteen is one stroke given at the beginning of the second, fourth, and every subsequent alternate game of a set.

40. Fifteen is one stroke given at the beginning of every game of a set.

41. Half thirty is one stroke given at the beginning of the first game, two strokes given at the beginning of the second game, and so on alternately in all the subsequent games of the set.

42. Thirty is two strokes given at the beginning of every game of the set.

43. Half forty is two strokes given at the beginning of the first game, three strokes given at the beginning

of the second game, and so on alternately in all the subsequent games of the set.

44. Forty is three strokes given at the beginning of every game of a set.

45. Half Court: the players may agree into which half court, right or left, the giver of the odds shall play; and the latter loses a stroke if the ball returned by him drop outside any of the lines which bound that half court.

46. Owed odds are where the giver of the odds starts behind scratch.

47. Owe half fifteen is one stroke owed at the beginning of the first, third, and every subsequent alternate game of a set.

48. Owe fifteen is one stroke owed at the beginning of every game of a set.

49. Owe half thirty is two strokes owed at the beginning of the first game, one stroke owed at the beginning of the second game, and so on alternately in all the subsequent games of the set.

50. Owe thirty is two strokes owed at the beginning of every game of a set.

51. Owe half forty is three strokes owed at the beginning of the first game, two strokes owed at the beginning of the second game, and so on alternately in all subsequent games of the set.

52. Owe forty is three strokes owed at the beginning of every game of a set.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
OF THE
United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

ORGANIZED AND ADOPTED

*At the Lawn Tennis Convention, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel,
New York City, Saturday, May 21, 1881.*

REVISED AND AMENDED

*At the Second Annual Meeting, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel,
New York City, Saturday, March 3, 1883,*

AND

*At the Third Annual Meeting, held at the Hotel Brunswick, New
York City, Friday, March 7, 1884,*

AND

*At the Fourth Annual Meeting, held at the Hotel Brunswick, New
York City, March 14, 1885,*

AND

*At the Fifth Annual Meeting, held at the Hoffman House, New
York City, March 12, 1886,*

AND

*At the Sixth Annual Meeting, held at the Hoffman House, New
York City, March 11, 1887,*

AND

*At the Seventh Annual Meeting, held at the Hoffman House, New
York City, March 9, 1888,*

AND

*At the Eighth Annual Meeting, held at the Hoffman House, New
York City, February 15, 1889,*

AND

*At the Ninth Annual Meeting, held at the Hoffman House, New
York City, February 7, 1890,*

AND

*At the Tenth Annual Meeting, held at the Hoffman House, New
York City, February 13, 1891,*

AND

*At the Eleventh Annual Meeting, held at the Hoffman House, New
York City, February 11, 1892,*

AND

*At the Twelfth Annual Meeting, held at the Hoffman House, New
York City, February 3, 1893.*

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

This organization shall be known as the "United States National Lawn Tennis Association."

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. There shall be two classes of members:—

1. Clubs.
2. Associations of Clubs.

SECT. 2. An association of clubs shall consist of five or more individual clubs, any one of which may, or may not, be itself a member of the National Association. But no club shall otherwise be a member of more than one association.

SECT. 3. Every such association shall represent either a stated section of the country, or a stated number of schools and colleges, and in each case its stated limits shall necessarily exclude to that extent the stated limits of every other association.

SECT. 4. *Propositions for Membership.*—Propositions for membership must be made in writing to the Executive Committee, hereinafter provided for, with the name

and address of the applicant, and signed by the Secretary of the club or association making the proposal. Where the applicant is an association, the names and addresses of each of its members shall be given with the application, together with a statement of the limits that it desires to represent; and thereafter such association, if elected, shall notify the Secretary of the National Association of any changes in its membership immediately upon occurrence.

SECT. 5. The Executive Committee shall have full power to pass upon candidates for membership without a general election, except that no association shall be deemed a member whose limits shall conflict with those of other associations until its admittance be confirmed by a two-thirds' vote at the annual meeting of the National Association, or by the consent of the associations upon whose limits it encroaches. The admittance to membership of such an association necessarily decreases the limits of other associations to such an extent as shall preclude a conflict of limits.

SECT. 6. *Dues, etc.*—The annual dues to this Association, in the case of clubs, shall be seven dollars (\$7), and, in the case of associations of clubs, shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25), except that, where any association is composed of more than ten clubs, its annual dues shall, in addition, be ten dollars (\$10) for every five clubs or fraction thereof members of it so additional. No club or association shall be allowed the privileges of a member until its first annual dues have been paid. All dues for the ensuing year shall be payable at the annual meeting.

SECT. 7. *Limits of Payments, etc.*—Any club or association which shall fail to have paid its annual dues at the expiration of one month after the annual meeting may be debarred from the privileges of a member by the Executive Committee, and, at their discretion, may be dropped from the roll.

SECT. 8. *Resignations, etc.*—Any member wishing to resign must do so in writing, addressed to the Secretary; and the resignation cannot be accepted until all dues are paid.

ARTICLE III.

EXPULSIONS, ETC.

The Executive Committee of this Association, hereinafter provided for, shall have the power to suspend or expel any member which may neglect or refuse a strict and honorable compliance with this Constitution, By-Laws, etc., or which shall, by scandalous conduct, bring reproach or disgrace upon the Association; or which shall, being itself an association, retain as one of its members any club objected to by notice in writing by the Executive Committee, subject to a right of the said member to appeal to the Association, at its next annual meeting, for reinstatement.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer.

and an Executive Committee of nine members, including the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer, who shall be *ex-officio* members of the Committee. No person can be an officer who is not an active member of a club belonging either directly to this Association, or indirectly, as specified in Art. II., Sect. 2.

SECT. 2. *Time and Mode of Election.*—The election of officers shall be by ballot or roll call at the annual meeting in each year. They shall be voted for separately, and receive a majority of all votes cast to entitle them to an election; and they shall continue in office for one year, or until their successors shall be elected.

SECT. 3. *Vacancies.*—In case a vacancy should occur in any of the offices, the Executive Committee shall elect a member to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

SECT. 4. *Duties of the President.*—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings, to preserve order, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, and to see that the officers and committees perform their respective duties.

SECT. 5. *The Vice-President.*—The Vice-President shall assist the President in the performance of his duties, and shall exercise all the powers of the President in his absence.

SECT. 6. *The Secretary.*—The Secretary shall keep a roll of all the members, and from time to time amend and correct the same as circumstances may require. He shall notify new members of their election within two

weeks thereafter, and shall give notice of all meetings at least two weeks in advance. He shall conduct all the correspondence of the Association, and keep copies of all letters in a book provided for that purpose. He shall keep the minutes of the proceedings of the Association, and a record of such matters of interest as may occur.

SECT. 7. *The Treasurer.*—The Treasurer shall keep, in a suitable book provided for that purpose, an account of all moneys received and paid. He shall liquidate all bills against the Association, and shall report in writing the state of the finances when required; and, at the annual meeting, he shall present a written report showing all the receipts and expenditures for the year.

SECT. 8. *Executive Committee, etc.*—It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to see that the general provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of this Association are complied with by members of the same; to hear and decide all questions submitted by members for decision, notice of hearing being given to any other member which may be affected by the question; to construe and enforce all the rules of the Association. All decisions of the Executive Committee shall be complied with forthwith; but an appeal therefrom may be taken by any member of the Association at its next annual meeting. The Executive Committee and the Secretary shall cause official notices, and such other matters of information as they shall deem of interest, to be published in a paper to be appointed annually by the Executive Committee the official bulletin of the Association. All members are to be given notice

of said appointment, and thereafter are expected to take notice of official publications therein. The Executive Committee shall have the arrangement and management of any general tournament between the members of this Association.

Each member of the Executive Committee must represent a club of which he is an active member, said club belonging either directly to this Association, or indirectly as specified in Art. II., Sect. 2, and being, also, either a different club, or, if a member of an association, then a club of a different association from any club represented by any other member of the Committee. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE V.

MEETINGS, ETC.

SECTION 1. There shall be a stated annual meeting held, on a date to be fixed by the President, between the 1st and 15th of February in each year, at a place to be designated at the previous annual meeting, or by the President in the absence of other designation.

SECT. 2. *Proxies, etc.*—Members may be represented at meetings by delegates or proxies.

SECT. 3. *Special Meetings, etc.*—Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee at any time, and shall be called by the Executive Committee at the request of any five members of the Association.

SECT. 4. At all meetings of the Association the representatives of eleven members shall constitute a quorum.

SECT. 5. Each member of the Association shall, at all meetings, be entitled to one vote if it be a member

in Class 1, and it shall be entitled to two votes, and to one additional vote for every five clubs or fraction thereof members of it over ten if it be a member in Class 2, the vote or votes to be cast by its delegates or proxies.

Each delegate or proxy must be an active member of a club belonging either directly to this Association, or indirectly as specified in Art. II., Sect. 2, and present written credentials properly certified by the member he represents.

ARTICLE VI.

AMENDMENTS, ETC.

Amendments to this Constitution may be made at any annual meeting by a vote of at least two-thirds of all the votes cast. By-Laws may be amended at any annual or special meeting under the same provisions.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

ORDER OF BUSINESS, ETC.

SECTION 1. The order of business for this Association shall be as follows: —

1. Roll Call.
2. Reading of Minutes.
3. Secretary's Report.
4. Collection of Dues.
5. Treasurer's Report.
6. Reports of Committees.
7. Elections.
8. Miscellaneous Business.
9. Adjournment.

SECT. 2. *Time of Electing Officers, etc.* — The election of officers at the annual meeting shall take place immediately after the reading of the reports of the various officers and committees.

The officers elected shall immediately enter upon the discharge of their respective duties, and be entitled to the possession of all books, papers, moneys, and other property belonging to the Association pertaining to their respective offices, and in the possession of their predecessors.

SECT. 3. *Authority for Rules of Order.* — For the "Rules of Order," and any and all parliamentary rules not herein mentioned, those laid down in "Cushing's Manual" shall be authority.

ARTICLE II.

LAWS OF LAWN TENNIS.

SECTION 1. All clubs represented in this Association shall be governed by the laws of Lawn Tennis as laid down by this Association.

SECT. 2. *Laws of Matches, etc.*—All matches played by clubs represented in this Association shall be played under all the rules adopted by it.

SECT. 3. None but amateurs shall be allowed to enter for any match or matches played under the auspices of this Association.

SECT. 4. An amateur is one who has never violated any of the following conditions:—

1. He has never entered a competition open to professionals, nor played for a stake, public or admission money, or entrance fee.

2. He has not competed with or against a professional for a prize.

3. He has not played, instructed, pursued, or assisted in the pursuit of tennis or other athletic exercise as a means of livelihood, or for gain or any emolument.

4. His membership in any tennis or athletic club of any kind was not brought about, or does not continue, because of any mutual understanding, expressed or implied, whereby his continuing a member of any such club would be of any pecuniary benefit to him or his club.

5. If connected with any sporting-goods house, such connection was not brought about or does not

continue because of his proficiency in tennis or any other form of athletic exercise.

The Executive Committee of the Association shall be the tribunal to decide whether a player is a professional or an amateur.

SECT. 5. No player shall be allowed to enter for any match given by this Association unless he is an active member in a club belonging either directly to this Association, or indirectly as specified in article II, section 2, of the Constitution. But the Executive Committee is empowered, at their discretion, to invite any foreigners to enter for any match given by this Association.

ARTICLE III.

SUSPENSION OF BY-LAWS.

Any article or section of these By-laws may be suspended for any one meeting by a two-thirds vote of all cast.

The Championship of America for 1892.

The twelfth annual tournament of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association began Tuesday, August 23, at the courts of the Newport Casino. Seventy entries in the all-comers and the playing of the singles and doubles championship rounds necessitated seven days' play. The weather was favorable, excepting on Friday and Saturday. The slight fall of rain on the former day did not interrupt the progress of the tournament, but a postponement of Saturday's play was occasioned by the moist condition of the courts. The attendance was exceedingly large during the tournament and the convenience of the spectators was greatly increased by the erection of a grandstand which overlooked the championship court. After many exciting and close matches which distinguished this meeting the final all-comers prize was won by F. H. Hovey, who defeated W. A. Larned, the runner-up, on Tuesday, August 30, three sets to none. On the following day O. S. Campbell successfully defended the singles championship. The doubles championship was also defended with success by Campbell and Huntington, who scored three sets to one over V. G. and E. L. Hall, the latter pair having won by default from Carver and Ryerson, the Western champions. The consolation prize was taken by M. G. Chace, who defeated D. W. Candler in the final match.

On the first day of the tournament the matches of the preliminary round and six of the first round were started shortly after eleven o'clock. The principal match in the preliminary round was that between A. W. Post and H. G. Bixby. After five interesting and close sets Post won by superiority in his ground-strokes. In the first round W. P. Knapp and M. G. Chace met. The former was the favorite both on account of his longer experience as a tennis player and his superiority in skill, yet the brilliancy of Chace brought about a close match and one of intense interest. The fifth set was won by Knapp at 6-4. V. G. Hall's match with P. S. Sears was well played, the former winning three sets to one by superior volleying. The defeat of J. S. Clark by C. R. Budlong was a genuine surprise, for the latter is a young contestant in the tennis-field. A close five-set match, however, gave him the victory.

On Wednesday nearly two thousand fashionable people assembled at the Casino, where the doubles championship was decided. The court was lined with spectators and the new grandstand was well filled. V. G. Hall and E. L. Hall, who won by default of the Western champions, were the challengers to Campbell and Huntington. The champions defended their title by defeating their opponents, three sets to one. The match was well played, although not very exciting. In the first set the Hall brothers gained a lead of three love, but at this point Campbell improved in his volleying, while Huntington supported him well, and four straight games were scored by them. The eighth game went to the Hall brothers by good passing, and by Campbell's volleys out of court, but the next two decided the set

for Campbell and Huntington. The second set began by a lead of two love for the Hall brothers, but the next six games and set were won chiefly through Campbell's short cross-court volleys. The game of Huntington was steady, but by no means as brilliant as that of his partner. The third set was marked by very pretty playing by each pair. By good passing the Hall brothers gained a lead of 3-1, the first two games being love games. The score was easily tied, but in spite of the efforts of the champions the Hall brothers ran out at 6-4. With the score two sets to one for Campbell and Huntington, the next set was watched with great interest. The Hall brothers showed some unsteadiness, while the net playing by Campbell and Huntington was remarkably strong, thereby gaining for them a lead of 4-1. The Hall brothers worked hard during the rest of the set, but succeeded in scoring only two more games. Thus the set went to Campbell and Huntington, and with it the doubles championship for another year.

While this match was in progress, Knapp and Wrenn were playing one of the closest matches on record. In the first set Wrenn gained a lead of 5-1, but by swift and steady playing Knapp made it five games and finally won the set, 14-12. Wrenn played excellent tennis in the next set, winning at 6-2. Knapp drove swiftly into the corners in the third set, and in spite of Wrenn's effective volleying gained a lead of 4-2. The score was tied by Wrenn's pretty volleys across court, but the set was run out by Knapp at 6-4. Another long deuce game followed, which was taken by Wrenn at 9-7, thus making the score two sets all. During the fourth set

Knapp had shown great fatigue and seemed unable to recover in the final set, which was taken by Wrenn at 6-1.

The interesting feature of Thursday's tennis was the great contest between C. Hobart and E. L. Hall. This match was played on the championship court and was characterized by close and brilliant tennis. Hobart took the first three games, but five-all was finally reached, chiefly by Hall's passes at his opponent's left. After twice gaining his vantage Hall took the set at 8-6. The next set was better played, the volleying being sharp and decisive. Hall volleyed often into the net and was passed frequently at his forehand by Hobart, who won the set, 6-4.

The third also went to Hobart at 6-4. The special feature of this set was the playing of sixth game, which was brought to deuce thirteen times and after a fine exhibition of ground-stroke playing went to Hobart, making the score three-all. Again Hall obtained the odd game by two neat passes on the volley, but the next three were won by Hobart, who allowed his opponent only two points. In the fourth set Hall took the lead at 3-0, and retained it by beautiful net playing. Hobart's best work was done in the first game, in which he made five clean passes, but, after gaining the vantage, lost the game. During the rest of the set his playing was rather weak, and Hall easily won at 6-2. The deciding set was remarkable not so much from its good tennis as from the fact that Hobart won the first four games, after which Hall took six in succession, thereby winning the set and match. In the eighth game Hobart made a brilliant struggle to

increase his lead by passing Hall three times on the volley, once gaining his vantage. The ninth was also intensely exciting, the deciding point going to Hall by an unlucky volley by his opponent into the net. Hall took the concluding game to thirty by a quick pass at Hobart's forehand. The other important match of Thursday was the defeat of M. D. Smith by S. T. Chase.

Upon Friday the eight men left in the tournament were Wrenn, Fielding, Stevens, Hovey, E. L. Hall, Chase, Larned, and V. G. Hall. The day was unpleasant and during the playing a light rain or mist fell. Fielding gained one set from Wrenn while, to every one's surprise, Larned beat V. G. Hall three straight. Another surprise was the easy defeat of Stevens by Hovey. Stevens played his characteristic base-line, but his returns were easily slaughtered by the decisive volleying of his opponent. The match that attracted the most attention was between E. L. Hall and S. T. Chase. Five sets were required, yet the playing was not very brilliant. Thus E. L. Hall, Hovey, Wrenn, and Larned were brought into the semi-finals, but owing to the moist condition of the courts there was no playing on Saturday.

At 10.45 on Monday the match between Hovey and Wrenn began upon the championship court. In the first set Wrenn got a lead of 3-1. Hovey then began to play with more energy and by frequent passes on the volley made the score 4-3, finally securing the set, 6-4. The second set was brought to deuce by Wrenn's good lobbing and driving along the side lines. Hovey took the vantage game and set by strong service-line play.

The third set also went to Hovey, who played all around his opponent.

The most important match of the day had in the meantime begun on the court in front of the Casino Theatre, where Larned secured the greatest victory of his tennis career by defeating E. L. Hall. The first set was won with considerable ease by Hall, 6-2. The second set was a surprise, for Larned secured six successive games by swift and accurate driving. Hall lobbed frequently, but with little success, for every short lob was killed by his opponent. The third set was splendidly played. Hall drove well and volleyed skilfully, but after four-all was called showed some inaccuracy in his strokes, while Larned took every opportunity to volley across court, winning the set, 6-4. With two sets to one against him Hall improved remarkably. He lobbed less and volleyed more effectively. Three exciting deuce games made the score two to one for Hall. This lead was increased by two love games by Hall, chiefly on errors by Larned. The latter attempted to recover at this point, but after two deuce games the set went to Hall, 6-1, making the score two sets all and arousing intense excitement among the two thousand spectators. The fifth set began with a love game for Larned, but in the next he volleyed twice out of court and once into the net, losing the game to fifteen. The odd game was at deuce on even playing, when Larned gained vantage by smash from the service and game by a volley out of Hall. A game to 30, chiefly on errors of Larned, made the score two-all, and two brilliant games followed, giving Hall a lead of 4-2. The tennis from

now on was exceedingly fine, the volleying being especially brisk. When Hall was at 5-3 Larned began to play at a marvelous pace, taking two games, in which Hall got but three points. Hall then got the vantage game, passing Larned four times, but a love game followed for Larned on two outs by Hall and two ground-stroke passes. Larned gained the vantage game to 30 on errors by Hall, who knocked out three times. The deciding game was played with remarkable skill by Larned, who passed his opponent five times, taking the set, 8-6, and the match.

The all-comers match on Tuesday attracted a large number of spectators, and while Hovey was the favorite, many had strong hopes for a win by Larned. From the outset Hovey played most brilliantly, while Larned did not show as good form as in his Monday's match. The first set was won in six straight games by Hovey, Larned's best strokes going out of court. Only two games were secured by Larned in the second set, and the playing was somewhat tame. In the third set each man was at his best. Hovey won three straight, but by swift and accurate shots Larned tied the score. The games now alternated, and each stroke received hearty applause. When five-all was called it seemed possible that Larned might make it a close match. Hovey secured the next two games by the best of volleying, not, however, without a plucky resistance from his opponent even to the last point. This result gave Hovey the all-comers prize and the right to meet Campbell in the championship round.

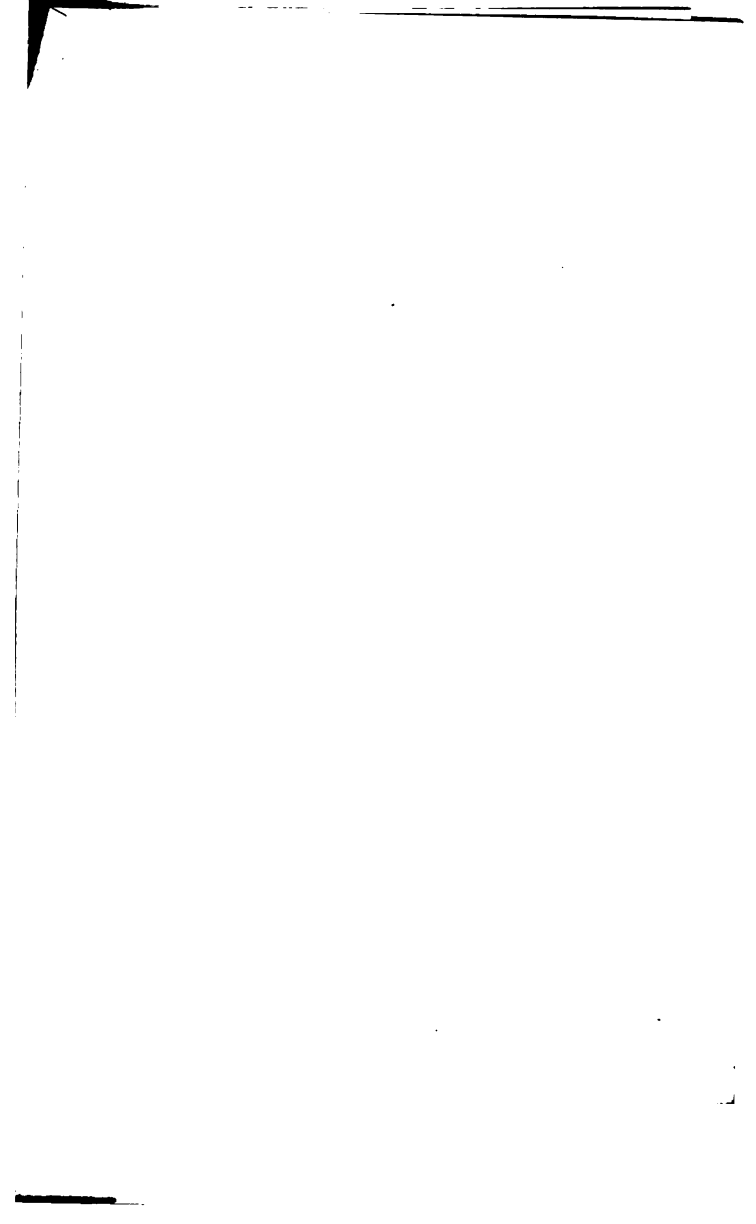
Over three thousand people visited the Casino on Wednesday to witness the match for the singles cham-

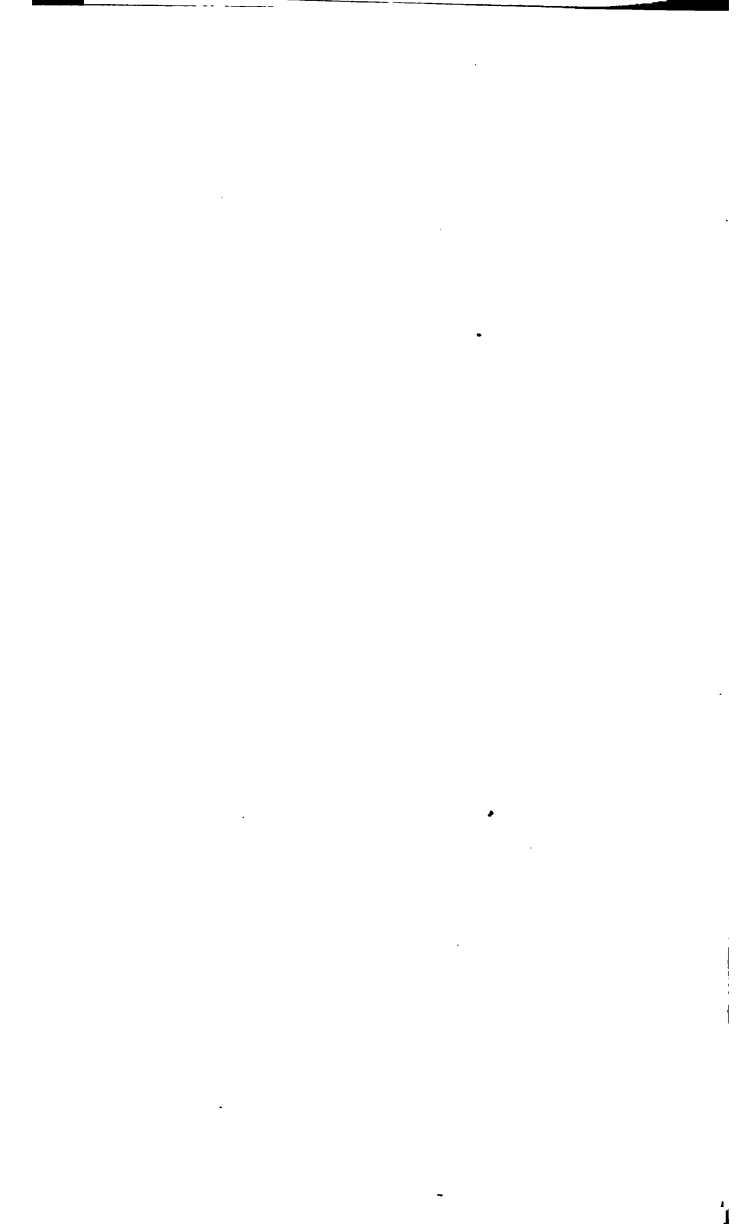
pionship of the United States. The contest proved to be one of the best ever played in this country. Two famous volleyers met, and O. S. Campbell showed again that he was the best tennis-player in the land. Campbell took the first two games, but Hovey tied the score on two games to forty. By running to the net and forcing Hovey back in the court the champion got a lead of 4-2. By passing Campbell and by lobbing over his head Hovey took the next three games. By volleys passed Hovey the score became five-all. The vantage game went to Campbell by the inaccurate drives of Hovey, and in a similar manner, aided by a double-fault of Hovey, Campbell took the twelfth game and set.

Campbell served the first game in the second set, and by running quickly to the net won. In the next Hovey passed Campbell by forehand drives, making it one-all. Hovey then drove into the net, giving Campbell the lead, which he increased to 3-1 after sharp volleying, several of Hovey's volleys striking out. Hovey won a love game on Campbell's service, and also took the next on two service aces and two outs by Campbell. From three-all Hovey pushed ahead, frequently volleying, past Campbell. The score became five-three. Hovey won. A brilliant love game followed on Campbell's service. By approaching too near the net Campbell was passed by Hovey's lobs twice, and once by a side-line drive. A volley into the net gave the fourth point to Hovey and set 6-3. In the third set Campbell took a love game of Hovey's service, but lost the next on a double fault, a smash by Hovey. The games then alternated until two-all was called, when Campbell got

another love game on Hovey's service. Forty-love is called for Campbell and, spite of three successive passes by Hovey, Campbell wins a deuce game, making his lead 4-2. Some pretty rallies followed, Campbell finally taking the set at 6-3. A long rest was then taken, during which the court was rolled by the steam-roller. As the contestants again stepped upon the court enthusiastic applause greeted them. Campbell won a deuce game by a drive into the net and a lob out by Hovey. Three long and exciting games followed for Campbell, who then took a love game on his service, quickly running up and volleying past Hovey three successive times. With five-love against him Hovey played with energy and pluck, winning the sixth game to thirty. On Campbell's service the score now became 40-30, one point only being needed to decide the championship. Luckily for Hovey, Campbell volleyed into the net, making it deuce. Hovey then took the game on two outs by Campbell. Another close deuce game for Hovey made it 5-3. By good lobbing Hovey took the next game to fifteen. A similar game followed on Hovey's service, concluded by a brilliant service ace. As five-all was called the excitement of the spectators became intense; Campbell served the vantage game, winning to thirty on four drives out by Hovey. A similar game followed in which a volley out by Hovey gave the championship to Campbell.

This victory gives Campbell possession of the magnificent trophy which was offered first in 1888. It was won in 1888 and 1889 by H. W. Slocum, Jr., and since then by Campbell.





The summary of the championship match is as follows:—

O. S. CAMPBELL BEAT F. H. HOVEY.

SET I.	7-5.	Time, 25 minutes.												Total.	Placed Balls.	Aces on Outs.	Aces on Nets.	Aces on Faults.	
Game,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							
Campbell, aces,	5	4	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	4	4	4	—	39	—	13	11	14	1
Hovey, aces,	3	1	4	4	1	2	4	4	4	2	2	1	—	32	—	11	7	11	3

SET II.	3-6.	Time, 19 minutes.												Total.	Placed Balls.	Aces on Outs.	Aces on Nets.	Aces on Faults.		
Campbell, aces,	4	0	5	4	0	2	2	1	0	—	18	—	4	8	6	
Hovey, aces,	1	4	3	2	4	4	4	4	4	—	30	—	13	11	5	1

SET III.	6-3.	Time, 32 minutes.												Total.	Placed Balls.	Aces on Outs.	Aces on Nets.	Aces on Faults.		
Campbell, aces,	4	2	2	10	4	5	4	7	4	.	.	.	.	—	42	—	14	18	9	1
Hovey, aces,	0	4	4	8	0	3	2	9	1	.	.	.	.	—	31	—	13	10	6	2

SET IV.	7-5.	Time, 33 minutes.												Total.	Placed Balls.	Aces on Outs.	Aces on Nets.	Aces on Faults.	
Campbell, aces,	5	5	7	7	4	2	3	3	1	1	4	5	—	47	—	12	19	15	1
Hovey, aces,	3	3	5	5	0	4	5	5	4	4	2	3	—	43	—	11	17	12	3

	Sets.	Games.	Aces.	Placed Balls.	Outs.	Nets.	Faults.	Total.
Campbell,	3	23	146	43	56	44	3	146
Hovey,	1	19	136	48	45	34	9	136

CONSOLATION (NEWPORT).

Preliminary Round. — H. E. Woodworth beat G. C. Thomas, 6-8, 6-2, 7-5; W. R. Roberts beat C. T. Rice, 6-1, 6-4; M. G. Chace beat W. Floyd, 7-5, 6-1; C. Tete, Jr., beat H. H. Piggott, 6-3, 6-4; H. G. Bixby beat E. Stellé, 6-1, 6-0; D. W. Candler beat T. C. Davidson, 6-4, 6-4.

First Round. — C. R. Wyckoff beat H. E. Woodworth, 6-2, 6-4; W. H. Barnes beat W. R. Roberts, 6-4, 6-2; A. E. Wright beat C. Tete, Jr., 6-2, 6-3; D. W. Candler beat H. G. Bixby, 6-4, 6-4; G. S. Bryan beat G. H. Pratt, 8-6, 6-2.

Second Round. — C. R. Wyckoff beat W. H. Barnes, 6-2, 6-1; M. G. Chace beat G. R. Fearing, Jr., 6-3, 10-8; D. W. Candler beat A. E. Wright, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4; T. P. Borden beat G. S. Bryan, 6-1, 6-3.

Third Round. — M. G. Chace beat C. R. Wyckoff, 6-0, 6-0; D. W. Candler beat T. P. Borden, 6-3, 6-4.

Final. — M. G. Chace beat D. W. Candler, 6-0, 6-1, 8-6.



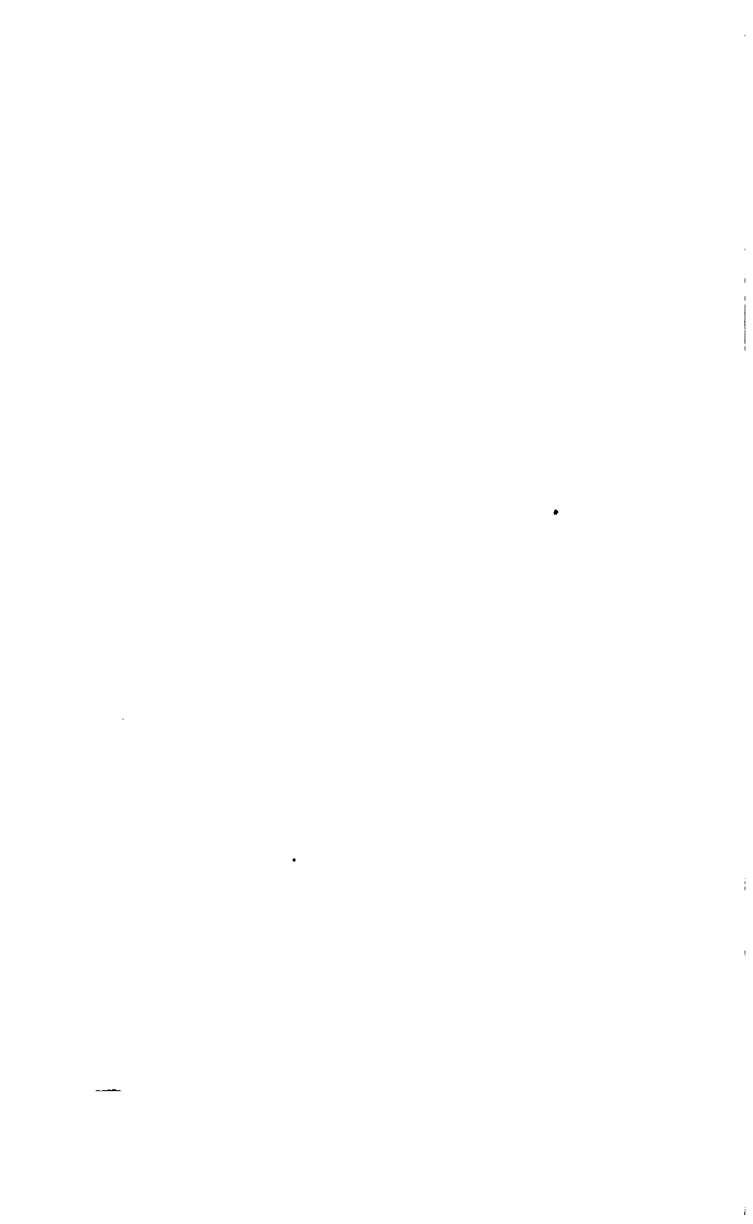
C. W. CARVER,

Champions in Doubles



J. A. RYERSON,

of the Western States.



Official program 1892
Singles won by F. G. Beach
1405 are + later
1st prize 1000

Tournaments of 1892.

MARCH.

Tournament (open) given by the Magnolia Springs Tennis Club of Florida, March 14. *Singles* won by F. G. Beach, of New Haven, beating J. W. Nichols, Jr., in the finals 6-2, 6-2, 6-4. The *doubles* were won by F. G. and R. V. Beach.

Tournament (open) for the Tropical Championship, held by the St. Augustine Tennis Club of St. Augustine, Florida, March 21. *Singles* won by C. W. Grinstead, who defeated F. G. Beach in the finals 6-4, 6-3, 6-2. *Championship Round*: C. W. Grinstead (challenger) won by default over O. S. Campbell (holder). *Doubles* won by A. E. Wright and J. W. Nichols, Jr.

Tournament (open) for the Gulf Championship, given by the Tampa Bay Tennis Club of Tampa Bay, Florida, March 28. *Singles* won by A. E. Wright, defeating C. W. Grinstead in the finals and championship round 4-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

MAY.

Tournament for the Interscholastic Championship of the United States, given by the Harvard Lawn Tennis Club, at Cambridge, Mass., May 7. The University Grammar School of Providence won the most points, Malcolm G. Chace, of that school, beating C. R.

who were invited and played were F. H. Hovey, Malcolm Chace, A. E. Wright, R. V. Beach, Hugh Tallant, and R. D. Wrenn. F. H. Hovey won the tournament, winning 5, losing 1. Chace won 4, lost 2. Wrenn won 3, lost 2. Tallant won 2, lost 3. Beach won 1, lost 4. Wright won 1, lost 4.

Tournament (open) for Championship of the Middle States, given by the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, June 29, on their grounds at Mountain Station, New Jersey. *Singles* won by R. Stevens beating S. W. B. Moorhead 3-6, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2. *Championship Round*: R. Stevens (challenger) beat C. E. Sands (holder) 6-3, 6-3, 6-1. *Men's Doubles*: Hobart and MacMullen beat Millett and Johnson 6-2, 6-4, 7-5. *Ladies' Singles* won by Miss Cahill beating Miss Schultz 6-1, 6-1. *Mixed Doubles*: Miss Cahill and Mr. W. V. Johnson beat Miss Schultz and Mr. C. Hobart 6-3, 6-2.

Tournament (open) given by the Ampersand Tennis Club, at Saranac Lake, New York, June 27. *Singles* won by Dr. W. N. Frazer defeating B. O'Conner, 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3. *Doubles* won by Sheffield and Potter defeating Hydecker and Hamlin 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. *Mixed Doubles* won by Miss Swan and Mr. O'Conner beating Dr. Frazer and Miss Guilford 8-6, 2-6, 6-4.

JULY.

Tournament (open) for the Championship of the Pacific Coast, given by the Pacific States Lawn Tennis Association at San Rafael, Cal., July 4. *Singles* won by Charles P. Hubbard defeating S. S. Sanborn 6-4, 11-9, 6-1. *Championship Round*: William H. Taylor, Jr. (holder), defeated C. P. Hubbard (challenger) 3, 6-3, 4-6, 6-8, 6-3.

Tournament (invitation) given by the Country Club of Westchester County, at Westchester, N. Y., July 4. Nine players took part as follows: R. Stevens, E. L. Hall, R. D. Wrenn, C. E. Sands, R. P. Huntington, Jr., R. V. Beach, A. E. Wright, L. R. Parker, and Deane Miller. R. Stevens defeated E. L. Hall in the finals 6-3, 6-4, 9-7, not having lost a match in the tournament.

Tournament (open) for the Championship of the Western States in *Singles* given by the Riverside Lawn Tennis Club of Chicago, also at the same place for the Western championship in *Doubles* given under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, July 11. *Singles* won by J. A. Ryerson, who defeated Cole, of Detroit, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4 in the finals. *Championship Round*: S. T. Chase beat J. A. Ryerson 6-4, 6-3, 6-2. *Doubles* won by C. W. Carver and J. A. Ryerson defeating Cole and Paddock, of Detroit, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Tournament (open) given by the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club of Seabright, New Jersey, July 14. *Singles* won by S. M. Allen defeating J. P. Paret 6-4, 8-6. *Championship Round*: R. Stevens (holder) defeated S. M. Allen (challenger) 6-2, 6-1, 6-1.

Tournament (invitation) given by the Tuxedo Tennis Club of Tuxedo Park, New York, July 11. Twenty-eight players were invited. *Singles* won by W. A. Larned, who defeated R. D. Wrenn 6-4, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4. *Championship Round*: E. L. Hall (holder) defeated W. A. Larned (challenger) 6-4, 6-4, 10-8.

Tournament (open *Singles*) given by the Longwood

Cricket Club of Boston, Mass., July 18. *Singles* won by F. H. Hovey, who defeated M. G. Chace 8-6, 3-6, 6-1, 7-5. *Championship Round*: F. H. Hovey (challenger) defeated E. L. Hall (holder) 6-3, 7-5, 1-6, 4-6, 6-2.

Tournament (open) for the Championship of Long Island, given by the Meadow Brook Club of Southampton, July 25. *Singles* won by E. L. Hall defeating W. A. Larned 2-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1. *Championship Round*: E. L. Hall (challenger) defeated V. G. Hall (holder) 4-6, 6-1, 6-1, 2-6, 8-6. *Doubles* won by V. G. and E. L. Hall defeating H. M. Billings and D. W. Candler 6-4, 2-6, 6-2, 6-3. *Mixed Doubles*: Miss Homans and M. F. Prosser defeated Miss Bacon and V. G. Hall in the finals 6-3, 6-1.

AUGUST.

Tournament (open) for the Eastern Championship in *Doubles*, given by the Saratoga Athletic Club under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association at Saratoga Springs, New York, won by V. G. and E. L. Hall, who defeated F. H. Hovey and H. G. Bixby 2-6, 7-5, 6-8, 7-5, 7-5; H. W. Slocum, Jr., and J. S. Clark, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4; H. M. Billings and H. F. McCormick 4-6, 6-2, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3, and in the finals M. A. Agelasto and A. M. Agelasto, Jr., 6-1, 6-2, 6-0. At the same time the tournament for the Championship of the State of New York: *Singles* won by W. P. Knapp, who defeated H. W. Slocum, Jr., in the finals 4-6, 6-1, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2. *Championship Round*: W. P. Knapp (challenger) beat F. H. Hovey (holder) 2-6, 4-6, 8-6, 6-4, 6-0.

Tournament (invitation) given by the Nahant Sporting Club, August 8. Eight players took part as follows: E. L. Hall, C. Hobart, M. G. Chace, F. H. Hovey, C. P. Hubbard, Q. A. Shaw, Jr., S. T. Chase, P. S. Sears. E. L. Hall won, losing but 1 match and winning 8. Hobart and Chase tie for second place, 6 won, 2 lost. Hovey, 4 won, 3 lost. C. P. Hubbard, 3 won, 4 lost. Q. A. Shaw, Jr., 1 won, 5 lost. S. T. Chase, 1 won, 5 lost. P. S. Sears, 0 won, 7 lost. Former winners at Nahant: C. Hobart, 1891; O. S. Campbell, 1890; C. A. Chase, 1889; C. A. Chase, 1888; H. W. Slocum, Jr., 1887; H. A. Taylor, 1886.

Tournament (open) given by the Bar Harbor Tennis Club, August 15. *Singles* won by R. D. Wrenn defeating S. T. Chase, of Chicago, 7-5, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2. *Championship Round* for the Mossley Hall Cup (presented by Mr. Howard, of Chicago): R. D. Wrenn (challenger) defeated E. L. Hall (holder) 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4. Former winners of the Moseley Cup: E. L. Hall, 1891; V. G. Hall, 1890; J. S. Clark, 1889 and 1888; R. L. Beeckman, 1887 and 1886.

Tournament (open) for the Championship of America in *Singles*; also *Double* Championship of America, between winners of East and West, given by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association at Newport, Rhode Island, August 22. *Singles* won by F. H. Hovey, of Boston, defeating W. A. Larned, of Orange, New Jersey, in the finals 6-0, 6-2, 7-5. *Championship Round* for Championship of America: O. S. Campbell, of Brooklyn (holder), defeated F. H. Hovey, of Boston (challenger), 7-5, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5. *Doubles*

All-comers won by V. G. and E. L. Hall, the Eastern Champions, who defeated C. W. Carver and J. A. Ryerson the Western Champions by default. *Doubles Championship Round* for the Championship of America: O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr. (holders), defeated V. G. and E. L. Hall (challengers) 6-4, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.

Tournament for the Championship of Pacific Northwest, August 20. *Singles* won by J. Fortescue Foulkes. *Doubles* won by J. Fortescue Foulkes and J. V. Cuppage, Victoria Club, beating J. Le B. Johnson and J. C. Anderson, Tacoma Club, in the finals.

SEPTEMBER.

Tournament, third annual (open), for the Championship of the Pacific States in *Doubles*, given by the Pacific States Lawn Tennis Association at San Rafael, California, September 9. Finals won by the Hardy Brothers, who beat DeLong and Stetson 6-1, 7-5, 6-1. *Championship Round*: Hardy Brothers (challengers) defeated Hubbard and Haight (holders) by default.

Tournament, third annual (open), for the Ladies' Championship of the Pacific States, given by the Pacific States Lawn Tennis Association at San Rafael, California, September 9. *Finals* won by Miss Morgan, who beat Miss Chew in straight sets. *Championship Round*: Miss Morgan (challenger) beat Miss Bertha Crouch (holder) by default.

OCTOBER.

Tournament (Intercollegiate) for the Championship of American Colleges, given by the Intercollegiate

Lawn Tennis Associations on the grounds of the New Haven Lawn Club, at New Haven, Conn., October 4. *Singles* won by W. A. Larned, of Cornell, defeating Malcolm G. Chace, of Brown, in the finals 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5. *Doubles* won by R. D. Wrenn and F. B. Winslow, of Harvard, beating A. T. Shaw and J. S. Cravens, of Yale, 8-10, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

Lawn Tennis in 1892.

A review of the season's tennis has become a work of considerable proportions. A complete record of all the matches played last summer in open, club, and interclub tournaments would make a good-sized book.

It is impossible in this article to do more than consider the most important, which were those at Washington, New Haven, Philadelphia, Newton, Orange, Westchester, Auburndale, Tuxedo, Wentworth, Longwood, Southampton, Saratoga, Nahant, Kebo Valley, Bar Harbor, and Newport, and the Intercollegiate at New Haven. Most of these are important and popular events in the tennis world, and it speaks volumes for the growth of the game in this country when the fact is recalled that three or four years ago five or six meetings were as many as could be successfully held.

The first tournament of the year was begun at Washington on the eighteenth day of May, for the championship of the South, and was uneventful up to the challenge round. A. E. Wright and R. V. Beach, the only Northern men entered, met in the finals, and Wright won in straight sets. The latter then played E. L. Hall, the holder of the cup, and after a seesaw match of five sets, was finally defeated. Lack of practice has a tendency to equalize the strength of two players, however superior one may be to the other, and it is extremely doubtful if Wright could have played Hall so close a match later in the season.

The New Haven tournament for the championship of New England, an honor won in 1891 by C. T. Lee, was hardly as interesting and important as in some of the previous years. Huntington and Slocum had each held the title, the latter for three years, and many close and exciting struggles have been witnessed in the City of Elms. This year E. L. Hall went through the tournament without the loss of a set, beating L. R. Parker in the final round, and as Lee did not appear to defend his title, became for the first time Champion of New England. With Wright he also won the doubles.

In the following week, at Philadelphia, the ladies' championships came off, the singles resulting in a victory for Miss Mabel Cahill over her youthful challenger, Miss Moore, after a hard struggle of five sets. Miss Moore is a skilful and plucky player, and her achievement at Philadelphia was most creditable; but I am of the opinion that Miss Roosevelt, of New Hamburg, or Miss Burdette, of Englewood, neither of whom was entered, would have been a little too much for her. Indeed, from the form these ladies showed in their match at Staten Island later in the season, it seems as if either of them might have been quite a match for Miss Cahill herself.

Miss Cahill and Miss McKinlay, of the New York Tennis Club, won the doubles championship, and Miss Cahill and Clarence Hobart the championship in mixed doubles. In the men's singles, held in connection with these events, came the first surprise of the season, when M. D. Smith, of Philadelphia, showing surprisingly good form, rather easily defeated Hobart, who

had won the All-comers at Newport the year before. Perhaps a yet greater upset was the victory of R. V. Beach over Smith in the final round.

Now came the first clash of dates. The Neighborhood Club of West Newton, Mass., gave their first annual invitation event, and the contest for the championship of the Middle States was held at Orange, N. J., both meetings beginning June 28. The players who accepted the invitation of the Newton Club were F. H. Hovey, Malcolm Chace, R. D. Wrenn, H. Talant, R. V. Beach, and A. E. Wright, and the system of the Nahant tournament of pitting each man against every other was adopted. The feature of this tournament was the surprising form of Hovey, who, with scarcely any preliminary practice, won somewhat easily, losing only his first match, to Wright, who strangely enough finished in last place.

The Orange tournament was won by Richard Stevens, whose only formidable opponent was W. A. Larned. Stevens then took the championship from Sands by beating him in three straight sets. The doubles were won by McMullen and Hobart and the mixed doubles by Miss Cahill and W. V. Johnson. In the ladies' singles, Miss Cahill, by defeating Miss Schultz, won the challenge cup for the third time, thus making it her personal property.

At Westchester, in the following week, Stevens won still higher honors by going through the tournament without a defeat. E. L. Hall won second place, losing twice to Stevens, and R. D. Wrenn third. The other contestants were C. E. Sands, L. R. Parker, R. P. Huntington, Jr., D. Miller, A. E. Wright, and R. V. Beach.

At the same time the Partridge Cup was played for at Auburndale, Mass. Malcolm Chace won the tournament from a large entry and played a very close match with Hovey, the holder of the cup, at one time coming within two points of winning. Hovey, however, pulled out the match and, this being his third victory, the cup became his to keep. Chace and Winslow won the doubles.

During the very next week, at the Wentworth tournament, Hovey had little difficulty in defeating Chace, and won the singles with the utmost ease, no other star player being entered. With Bixby as a partner he also won the doubles.

A far more important tournament held at the same time was the invitation event given by the Tuxedo Club, at Tuxedo Park; V. G. Hall, A. W. Post, Larned, Wrenn, Wright, Beach, Nichols, and Miller all battling for the honor of playing E. L. Hall, the holder of the Tuxedo Challenge Cup, one of the most valuable trophies ever offered for tennis in this country.

The contest narrowed down to finals between W. A. Larned and R. D. Wrenn. This match was of especial interest, as both contestants were rising young players, just making their mark in the tennis world, and because this was their first public encounter. Larned proved the victor after a fairly close four-set match, and in turn was beaten by Hall in three close sets, the last being particularly remarkable for the plucky work of Larned, Hall being many times within one point of the match before he finally succeeded in winning. The doubles were won by Wrenn and Wright after a five-set match with Post and Larned.

From Tuxedo the cracks journeyed to Longwood, E. L. Hall among them to do his best to defend another cup. An interesting feature of this tournament was the first appearance in the East of the Pacific Coast players, Hubbard and Tobin. Hubbard, who proved to be the better of the two, did remarkably well, defeating Wrenn in a close match and getting as far as the semi-finals, where he met defeat at the hands of Hovey. In the other half Malcolm Chace met S. T. Chase, the Western champion, and the "boy wonder" gained his first success over a ranked man by defeating Chase. So Hovey and Chace met for the fifth time, and for the fifth time Hovey proved the victor, after a well-played match.

Hovey then played Hall for the Longwood Cup, and the result was one of the most brilliant matches of the year. Hovey gained the first two sets, when Hall grew stronger and took the next two. When the fifth set began many of his friends thought that Hovey had gone to pieces and that Hall would be an easy winner; but these friends were destined to be agreeably disappointed, for Hovey, playing as he had never played before, took the lead from the start, and was never headed, winning the last set, 6-2. No doubles were played.

Many of the players then went to the Southampton tournament for the championship of Long Island, with the extra inducement of the certainty of a most enjoyable week socially, always made particularly pleasant by the cordial committee of the Meadow Brook Club. E. L. Hall met Larned in the finals and again succeeded in defeating him, this time by three sets to

one. As V. G. Hall was the holder of the cup, brother met brother in the challenge round, and after a hard-fought match younger blood told, and Eddie Hall became the new champion; but the title remains in the family. The doubles were not so interesting, the Halls having everything their own way.

Hovey, meanwhile, in order to take a well-earned rest, had selected the Canadian championship meeting at Toronto. He did not have to work very hard to win singles and doubles, only losing one set in the two events. Hovey's beautiful playing must have astonished and electrified the Canadians, most of whom had probably never witnessed any really first-class tennis.

Next came the important Saratoga tournament for two championships, that of New York State in singles and of the East in doubles. Here W. Percy Knapp first drew his knightly racket and by prodigious prowess overthrew the hitherto all-conquering Hovey. In other words, Knapp won the tournament after hard matches with Stevens and Slocum and took the championship from Hovey after the latter had twice been within a point of winning it in three straight sets. This remarkable match will not soon be forgotten, and will go down in the annals of American tennis as one of the most sensational ever played. Hovey was more skilful than Knapp, but lacked the other's determination, attention, and perhaps his staying power.

The doubles were far less interesting, owing partly to the unfortunate drawing which placed the four best teams in the same half. The Halls met and defeated in turn McCormick and Billings, Hovey and Bixby,

Slocum and Clark, and the Agelasto brothers in the finals, but Hovey and Bixby came very near defeating them. This victory gave the Halls the right to represent the East in the final double matches at Newport. The change of location from Staten Island for the doubles hardly resulted in the success that was expected, but there were more entries at Saratoga than there had been at Staten Island the year previous, when only five teams contested.

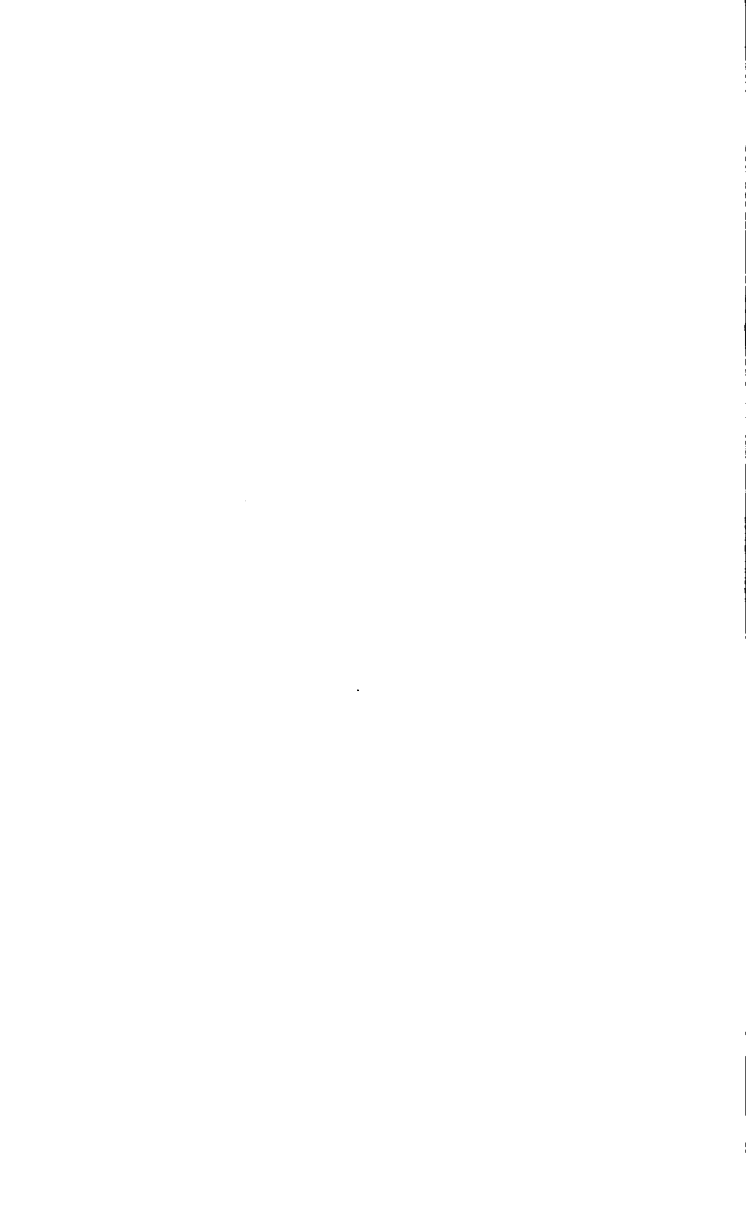
Next came the annual gathering of the cracks at Nahant, Chase, Hovey, E. L. Hall, Chace, Hubbard, Shaw, Phil Sears, and Hobart being the contestants. The first result of the distinctive method of drawing in vogue here was a tie for first place between Hall, Chace, and Hobart, each of whom had sustained but one defeat, which curiously enough had in each case been administered by one of the other two. Hobart had first beaten Hall, then Hall had defeated Chace very easily, and then Chace had overcome Hobart. The play off resulted in a decided victory for Hall over both Hobart and Chace, and the two latter divided second prize. Too much cannot be said in praise of the good form shown by Hall in this tournament. He surpassed all his previous efforts, but unfortunately for him his brace did not last, and his game at Bar Harbor showed decided retrogression.

R. D. Wrenn was not invited to play at Nahant, his game up to this time not having shown sufficient strength to warrant such an honor; and during the same week this judgment seemed to be confirmed by his defeat at the hands of Duncan Candler, at the Kebo Valley Club's tournament, in two straight sets.



CHARLES P. HUBBARD,

Winner of All-comers, Pacific States Lawn Tennis Association.



To be sure this tournament was held on clay courts, where Wrenn is not at his best; but who would have been so rash after this meeting as to suppose it possible that Wrenn would the very next week go through the large Bar Harbor tournament and defeat Hall for the Mossley Hall cup? Yet this is just what Wrenn did, winning from such men as Valentine Hall and Sam Chase in the tournament, and then lowering the proud crest of the great Nahant champion by allowing him but one set in four. Such a reversal of form is almost without precedent, even at this very uncertain game, and this and later developments point to remarkable irregularity in Wrenn's playing form.

And now the great Newport tournament, open to all comers, was at hand with its seventy entries, including most of the sectional champions and all the great players of the year. Before the tournament began, Hall, Hovey, Knapp, and Hobart were picked as most likely winners, but of these Hovey alone reached the final round. For the preliminary and first rounds more important matches than usual were scheduled, and Candler was beaten by Chase, Bixby by Post, Huntington by Smith, and Malcolm Chace by Knapp. This last match was the principal encounter of the first day, but hardly showed the tennis of which these men are capable. Knapp seemed utterly unable to put his usual pace on the balls, and Chace was not at his best and volleyed wildly. The score, however, was close and exciting, and held the interest of the crowd up to the last point.

In the second round against Wrenn, Knapp showed great improvement and would probably have won if it

had not been for the fact that his exertions of the previous day told heavily on him before the end of the fourth set. Wrenn played brilliantly and showed excellent headwork and endurance, plainly outlasting Knapp in one of the longest matches on record, over five hours being consumed in playing it.

None of the other prominent contestants met in this round, but the same day the important double match was contested between V. G. and E. L. Hall, the Eastern champions (who had won by default from Ryerson and Carver, the Western champions), and O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr., the National champions, in doubles. This was an exceedingly pretty match, although somewhat one-sided. Huntington played remarkably well, considering his lack of practice, giving efficient support to his partner, who, however, made most of the aces for his side. The Halls showed good team work, but their lack of finishing strokes was noticeable and they could only win one set in four. So Campbell and Huntington retain the double championship.

In the third round a severe struggle took place between E. L. Hall and Hobart. Each had beaten the other at Nahant, and the two were supposed to be very evenly matched. The contest showed rather uneven tennis, first one playing well and then the other. Two sets all was scored, and in the fifth Hobart led by four games to love, when Hall took a hand and by wonderfully steady and brilliant work ran the set out without allowing his opponent another game. At the same time Larned was winning from Sloçum rather easily, the ex-champion showing little

of his former skill, and S. T. Chase was playing an excellent game against M. D. Smith, whom he finally defeated. Hovey lost his only set during the tournament in this round to A. W. Post, but had little difficulty in winning the match.

The fourth round began with the match between S. T. Chase and Eddie Hall. Chase, who up to this tournament had showed indifferent form, played the game of his life in the first three sets, of which he won two. At this point, however, Hall braced and allowed his opponent but two games in the fourth and three in the fifth set. At the same time Hovey was outplaying Stevens at every point. The Hoboken man played in a most listless manner, which seemed to indicate that he had become stale from overpractice. He certainly never approached the form he showed at Westchester in the spring, and as Hovey was at his best the result was never in doubt. Larned easily beat Valentine Hall, whose trouble seemed to be the reverse of Stevens's, that is, lack of practice; and Wrenn allowed Fielding to play him closer than he should have done. So Hovey, Wrenn, Hall, and Larned were left to play in the semi-finals, and, a rainy Saturday and Sunday intervening, the players had sufficient time to recuperate from the strain of the conflict.

The first match on Monday morning was between Hovey and Wrenn and was soon over. Although each set was close, Hovey won all three, thus qualifying a second time for the final round of an All-comers tournament. Hovey played more steadily than is his wont, his worst fault being a tendency to place volleyed balls a few inches beyond the side lines, often on easy

chances. Meanwhile Hall and Larned had begun their match, which was destined to be the closest and most exciting of the tournament. Hall played more on the defensive than he had ever been known to play before. This was partly because his opponent was driving and smashing with even more than his accustomed speed, and partly by reason of his own evident nervousness. Larned, on the other hand, never seemed to realize the importance of the match, playing with an air which approached indifference. Even when the score reached two sets all and five games to three in Hall's favor, Larned preserved his composure, hitting as swiftly and recklessly as ever, and to this he owed his ultimate triumph.

If Larned could have kept his head as well on the following day, he would undoubtedly have given Hovey a hard fight for the All-comers. But either the importance of the occasion or the presence of an immense throng of spectators unnerved him, or perhaps the usual reaction after a supreme effort told on him. At any rate he failed to show any of the qualities which had helped him to defeat Hall, and his lack of confidence was plainly manifest in his strokes, which, though occasionally brilliant, were unusually slow, and found the net far too often. This unsteady game was particularly ineffective against Hovey, who cares not how brilliant his opponent may be (he is a match for any one in that respect), but who dreads an adversary who is content to wait for him to develop one of his own almost fatal streaks of bad playing, and then is able to take advantage of it. The score of this match, 6-0, 6-2, 7-5, shows how one-sided it was.

Hovey thus won the All-comers with the loss of but a single set, a feat without precedent, and one which is unlikely to be soon repeated. To be sure fortune favored him in the drawings and in the fact that he did not have to meet either Knapp, Hall, or Hobart, each of whom had previously defeated him, during the season.

When Hovey and Campbell met in the championship round, opinion was divided as to the probable winner. Since his return from playing in the English tournaments Campbell had not shown remarkable form in practice; but his habit of bracing up in a tournament was remembered and the advantage he holds as champion, of meeting, while fresh himself, a more or less exhausted opponent would surely be an important factor in his favor. The match began rather tamely, the men being somewhat overcareful, and not until the middle of the match did they get thoroughly warmed to their work. Both are net players, and it was conceded beforehand that the one who could most often reach a position at the net and drive his antagonist to the base-line would gain a material advantage. At this game Campbell came out ahead, probably volleying twice as many balls as did Hovey. Campbell took the first set, Hovey the second, and Campbell the third.

In the fourth the score was soon "five games to nothing, Campbell leads," and many people left the grounds to avoid the usual crush at the Casino exit after the games. Those who went missed a most exciting finish, for Hovey nervily took five straight games, tying the score and causing the spectators, with

whom Hovey is always a favorite, to go nearly frantic with excitement. Campbell, however, who never loses his head for a moment, won the next two games and with them the set, match, and championship. As this was Campbell's third triumph, the great cup became his own, a worthy memorial of his successful career.

A month and a half later, in the chill winds of October, the Intercollegiate Meeting came off at New Haven. It is a pity that this tournament must be played so late in the season, when many of the players have for so long given up practice and the result is not really conclusive of the merits of the contestants. Larned won the singles for Cornell, beating Chace, of Brown, in the finals, and Wrenn and Winslow the doubles for Harvard. This seems to be about the only game at which Yale does not carry off the honors.

CLARENCE HOBART.

Winners of Championships, 1892.

SINGLES.

America — O. S. Campbell, Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

New England — E. L. Hall, Edgewood Club of Tivoli-on-Hudson.

Middle States — Richard Stevens, Knickerbocker Tennis Club.

Southern States — E. L. Hall, Edgewood Club of Tivoli-on-Hudson.

Western States — S. T. Chase, Riverside Tennis Club of Chicago.

Intercollegiate — W. A. Larned, Cornell University.

Interscholastic — M. G. Chace, University Grammar School, Providence, R. I.

Pacific Coast — W. H. Taylor, Jr., California Tennis Club.

Pacific Northwest — J. Fortesque Foulkes, Victoria Tennis Club.

Tropical — C. W. Grinstead, St. Augustine Tennis Club.

Gulf — A. E. Wright, Manhattan Athletic Club.

Long Island — E. L. Hall, Edgewood Club of Tivoli-on-Hudson.

Longwood — F. H. Hovey, Harvard University.

Westchester Tourney — Richard Stevens, Knickerbocker Tennis Club.

Tuxedo Tourney — E. L. Hall, Edgewood Club of Tivoli-on-Hudson.

Neighborhood Tourney — F. H. Hovey, Harvard University.

Nahant Tourney — E. L. Hall, Edgewood Club of Tivoli-on-Hudson.

DOUBLES.

America — O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.
Eastern — V. G. and E. L. Hall.

Western — C. W. Carver and J. A. Ryerson.

New England — E. L. Hall and A. E. Wright.

Middle States — Clarence Hobart and E. P. MacMullen.

Pacific Coast — Hardy Brothers.

Pacific Northwest — J. F. Foulkes and J. V. Cuppage.

Intercollegiate — R. D. Wrenn and F. B. Winslow, Harvard University.

Long Island — V. G. and E. L. Hall.

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIPS — SINGLES.

America — Miss Mabel E. Cahill, New York.

Middle States — Miss Schultz, New York.

Pacific States — Miss Morgan, San Francisco, Cal.

Intercollegiate — (Bryn-Mawr), Miss S. S. Whitelsey, Harvard Annex.

DOUBLES.

America — Miss Mabel E. Cahill and Miss McKinley, New York.

Intercollegiate — (Bryn-Mawr), Miss Madison and Miss France, Girton, England.

MIXED DOUBLES.

America — Miss Mabel E. Cahill and Clarence Hobart.

Middle States — Miss Mabel E. Cahill and W. V. Johnson.

Long Island — Miss Sallie Homans and M. F. Prosser.

American Championships, 1881-92.

SINGLES.

1881 — R. D. Sears.	1887 — R. D. Sears.
1882 — R. D. Sears.	1888 — H. W. Slocum, Jr.
1883 — R. D. Sears.	1889 — H. W. Slocum, Jr.
1884 — R. D. Sears.	1890 — O. S. Campbell.
1885 — R. D. Sears.	1891 — O. S. Campbell.
1886 — R. D. Sears.	1892 — O. S. Campbell.

ALL-COMERS.

1881 — W. E. Glyn.	1887 — H. W. Slocum, Jr.
1882 — C. M. Clark.	1888 — H. W. Slocum, Jr.
1883 — James Dwight.	1889 — Q. A. Shaw, Jr.
1884 — H. A. Taylor.	1890 — O. S. Campbell.
1885 — G. M. Brinley.	1891 — C. Hobart.
1886 — R. L. Beckman.	1892 — F. H. Hovey.

RUNNERS-UP.

1881 — W. E. Glyn.	1887 — H. A. Taylor.
1882 — C. M. Clark.	1888 — H. A. Taylor.
1883 — James Dwight.	1889 — O. S. Campbell.
1884 — W. V. S. Thorne.	1890 — W. P. Knapp.
1885 — W. P. Knapp.	1891 — F. H. Hovey.
1886 — H. A. Taylor.	1892 — W. A. Larned.

DOUBLES.

1881 — C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor.
1882 — R. D. Sears and James Dwight.

- 1883 — R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
 1884 — R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
 1885 — R. D. Sears and J. S. Clark.
 1886 — R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
 1887 — R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
 1888 — O. S. Campbell and V. G. Hall.
 1889 — H. W. Slocum, Jr., and H. A. Taylor.
 1890 — V. G. Hall and C. Hobart.
 1891 — O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.
 1892 — O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.

RUNNERS-UP.

- 1881 — A. Van Rensselaer and A. E. Newbold.
 1882 — W. Nightingale and G. M. Smith.
 1883 — A. Van Rensselaer and A. E. Newbold.
 1884 — A. Van Rensselaer and W. V. R. Berry.
 1885 — H. W. Slocum, Jr., and W. P. Knapp.
 1886 — H. A. Taylor and G. M. Brinley.
 1887 — H. A. Taylor and H. W. Slocum, Jr.
 1888 — C. Hobart and E. P. MacMullen.
 1889 — V. G. Hall and O. S. Campbell.
 1890 — O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.
 1891 — V. G. Hall and C. Hobart.
 1892 — V. G. Hall and E. L. Hall.

EASTERN DOUBLES.

- 1890 — V. G. Hall and C. Hobart.
 1891 — O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.
 1892 — V. G. and E. L. Hall.

WESTERN DOUBLES.

- 1890 — C. W. Carver and J. A. Ryerson.
 1891 — S. T. Chase and J. A. Ryerson.
 1892 — C. W. Carver and J. A. Ryerson.

Ranking for 1892.

The ranking of the players for the season of 1892 is not so hard as at first sight it might appear. The opinion of most of the men composing the Executive Committee has been obtained, and they all agree on nine of the ten men. The man over whom there is a divided opinion is Mr. C. P. Hubbard, of San Francisco, who came East and did some very creditable playing at Longwood and at Nahant. The balance of opinion among those of the Committee who have written us is strongly in Mr. Hubbard's favor and entitles him to a position among the leading ten.

With this point settled, we have the following names:—

O. S. Campbell, M. G. Chace, E. L. Hall, C. Hobart, F. H. Hovey, C. P. Hubbard, W. P. Knapp, W. A. Larned, R. Stevens, and R. D. Wrenn.

How these men shall rank with each other, as shown by their season's play, occasions a greater diversity of opinion, more especially concerning the arrangement of the second half. Still, the order as given commands so much greater support than any other that we have adopted it as the proper one. It is as follows:—

O. S. Campbell, E. L. Hall, W. P. Knapp, C. Hobart, F. H. Hovey, W. A. Larned, Malcolm G. Chace, R. D. Wrenn, R. Stevens, C. P. Hubbard.

First and foremost, by reason of his excellent work, both at home and abroad; comes our champion, Mr. O. S. Campbell. For the third time he has proved himself to be first among the players in this country. For second place, E. L. Hall has done more than any other player to establish a claim to it. Starting out with the Southern Championship at Washington, he succeeded in winning an unusual number of important tournaments—the New England, Tuxedo, Southampton, and Nahant. He met and defeated more of the leading players than any other one of those mentioned for the first ten.

For third place W. P. Knapp seems to have earned a right by his work in the Saratoga tournament, where, after defeating Slocum, Stevens, and V. G. Hall, he met F. H. Hovey fresh from his Canadian victories and his unbroken list of tournaments won at the Neighborhood Club, Auburndale, the Wentworth, and Longwood, and obtained a most remarkable victory. With but one ace between himself and defeat he overcame the long lead of his opponent, and secured the championship of New York State. In defeating Malcom Chace, at Newport, who had beaten Hovey at Nahant, he added to his claim. For the fourth place we name Clarence Hobart. At Nahant he defeated Hovey, Hubbard, S. T. Chase, Q. A. Shaw, Jr., and P. S. Sears, and divided honors with Malcolm Chace.

F. H. Hovey comes next, in fifth place. He did some excellent work in June and July, but in the August tournaments, with the exception of Newport, he was not as successful. His record at Nahant was such that at the end of tournament three men finished

ahead of him. He met none of these at Newport, and so had no opportunity to alter the standing which had been established between them. His previous victories over Malcolm Chace give him the higher ranking of the two.

For sixth place we have W. A. Larned, who, by his wonderful work at Newport, has made a great stride in his ranking as a tennis-player. His playing through the season was creditable. He defeated Wrenn at Tuxedo, R. Stevens at Southampton, and Malcolm Chace at the Intercollegiate.

For seventh place, Malcolm G. Chace, a most promising player. Before the Intercollegiate we could have ranked him one place higher. His defeat, in a close match by Larned in that tournament exerted an adjusting influence which gives Chace seventh place. His record, however, for so young a player is admirable. Winning the Harvard Interscholastic in early May, he finished next to F. H. Hovey at the Neighborhood, and at Auburndale he won the All-comers, but was beaten by Hovey in the Cup Match. At the Wentworth he was again beaten by Hovey, and also at Longwood, but at Nahant he turned the tables on his ofttime conqueror, and again at the Neighborhood in September, so that the relative winnings of Hovey and Chace stand four for the former to two for the latter.

For eighth place R. D. Wrenn is the popular candidate. He was beaten by Richard Stevens at Westchester and by C. P. Hubbard at Longwood. Still, the success he met with in his contests with W. P. Knapp at Newport and E. L. Hall at Bar Harbor entitled

him to a place above both Stevens and Hubbard. Richard Stevens goes next in ninth place. He won at Westchester and at the Middle States, also at the Seabright, but made a poor showing with Knapp at Saratoga and with Hovey at Newport. We have kept the tenth place for C. P. Hubbard, of San Francisco; for a player who has been accustomed to the peculiar courts of the Pacific Coast to come East and win victories in tennis over the good men that he did shows excellent work. At Longwood he defeated R. D. Wrenn, and at Nahant he won over S. T. Chase, Q. A. Shaw, Jr., and P. S. Sears.

A table with the showing made by the ranked men is added:—

1. O. S. Campbell beat F. H. Hovey in the championship match at Newport, on Wednesday, August 31. This was the third time that Mr. Campbell had won the championship of America, which entitled him to the very handsome championship trophy.

2. E. L. Hall beat: Hobart at Nahant; Hobart at Newport; Hovey at Nahant; Larned at Tuxedo; Larned at Southampton; S. T. Chase at Southampton; S. T. Chase at Nahant; S. T. Chase at Newport; Malcolm Chace at Nahant; C. P. Hubbard at Nahant; Q. A. Shaw, Jr., at Nahant; P. S. Sears at Nahant; R. D. Wrenn at Westchester; R. P. Huntington, Jr., at Westchester; C. E. Sands at Westchester; F. G. Beach at New England; A. E. Wright at Washington; and is the winner of the following tournaments: Southern, New England, Tuxedo, Southampton, Nahant.

3. W. P. Knapp beat: Hovey at Saratoga; Chace

at Newport; Stevens at Saratoga; Slocum at Saratoga; V. G. Hall at Saratoga.

4. Clarence Hobart beat: Hovey at Nahant; S. T. Chase at Nahant; Q. A. Shaw, Jr., at Nahant; P. S. Sears at Nahant; C. P. Hubbard at Nahant; C. P. Hubbard at Newport; Malcolm Chace at Nahant.

5. F. H. Hovey beat: W. A. Larned at Newport; R. D. Wrenn at Newport; R. Stevens at Newport; S. T. Chase at Nahant; Q. A. Shaw, Jr., at Nahant; P. S. Sears at Nahant; C. P. Hubbard at Nahant; C. P. Hubbard at Longwood; C. P. Hubbard at Neighborhood (September); E. L. Hall at Longwood; Malcolm Chace at Neighborhood (June); Malcolm Chace at Auburndale; Malcolm Chace at Wentworth; Malcolm Chace at Longwood. Winner of the Neighborhood, Auburndale, Wentworth, Longwood, and the All-comers at Newport.

6. W. A. Larned beat: Malcolm Chace at Intercollegiate; R. D. Wrenn at Tuxedo; R. Stevens at Southampton; E. L. Hall at Newport; H. W. Slocum, Jr., at Newport; V. G. Hall at Newport.

7. Malcolm G. Chace beat: C. Hobart at Nahant; F. H. Hovey at Nahant; C. P. Hubbard at Nahant; C. P. Hubbard at Neighborhood (September); S. T. Chase at Nahant; S. T. Chase at Longwood; Q. A. Shaw, Jr., at Nahant; P. S. Sears at Nahant; R. D. Wrenn at Neighborhood (June); R. D. Wrenn at Neighborhood (September); F. H. Hovey at Neighborhood (September).

8. R. D. Wrenn beat: W. P. Knapp at Newport; E. L. Hall at Bar Harbor; V. G. Hall at Bar Harbor; S. T. Chase at Bar Harbor; Q. A. Shaw, Jr., at Longwood; A. E. Wright at Neighborhood.



F. H. HOVEY.

H. G. BIXBY.

MISS OSBORNE.

The Canadian Champions. Singles, Ladies' Singles and Doubles.



9. R. Stevens beat: E. L. Hall at Westchester; R. P. Huntington, Jr., at Westchester; R. D. Wrenn at Westchester; Q. A. Shaw, Jr., at Southampton; C. A. Sands at Orange; and won the Westchester, Middle States, and Seabright tournaments.

10. C. P. Hubbard beat: R. D. Wrenn at Longwood; R. D. Wrenn at Neighborhood (September); S. T. Chase at Nahant; Q. A. Shaw, Jr., at Nahant; P. S. Sears at Nahant.

For a second ten we might suggest H. W. Slocum, Jr., J. S. Clark, V. G. Hall, S. T. Chase, M. D. Smith, R. P. Huntington, Jr., A. E. Wright, C. R. Budlong, Q. A. Shaw, Jr., F. G. Beach.

The Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association.

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President. — JOHN HOWLAND, Yale '94, 222 Durfee, New Haven, Conn.

Vice-President. — WILLIAM A. LARNED, Cornell '94, Ithaca, New York.

Secretary and Treasurer. — RICHARD D. WRENN, Harvard '95, 5 Weld, Cambridge, Mass.

MEMBERS OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE.

Amherst, Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, Stevens, Trinity, University of Pennsylvania, Wesleyan, Williams, Yale.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

Organized and Adopted

At the Lawn Tennis Convention held at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., April 17, 1883.

Revised and Amended

At the First Annual Meeting, held at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., June 7, 1883,

At the Second Annual Meeting, held at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., October 9, 1883,

At the Third Annual Meeting, held at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., May 6, 1884,

At the Fourth Annual Meeting, held at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., October 15, 1885,

At the Fifth Annual Meeting, held at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., October 15, 1886,

At the Sixth Annual Meeting, held at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., October 7, 1887,

At the Seventh Annual Meeting, held at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., October 8, 1888,

At the Eighth Annual Meeting held at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., October 7, 1889,

At the Ninth Annual Meeting, held at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., October 8, 1890,

At the Tenth Annual Meeting, held at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., October 13, 1891,

and

At the Eleventh Annual Meeting, held at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., October 4, 1892.

HISTORY.

The Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association was formed in 1883. Delegates from Amherst, Brown, and Trinity colleges met in Hartford on April 17; the Constitution and By-laws were adopted at that time. Yale was admitted and invitations sent to Harvard and Williams. The first tournament was held in Hartford on June 7, 1883. Joseph S. Clark, of Harvard (at present a member of the U. S. N. L. T. A. Executive Committee), won the singles, and together with H. A. Taylor (also a member at the present time of the National Executive Committee) won the doubles. The representatives from Yale at this meeting were, in the singles, G. L. Sargent, who secured second place, and in the doubles Walter C. Camp and H. W. Slocum, Jr. (The last named is now President of the National Association.) In the fall of the same year another tournament was held, as it was found that this was the best time of the year for holding the event, and since this date all tournaments have been held in October of each year. The winners of this second tournament were

H. A. Taylor, of Harvard, in the singles; H. A. Taylor and P. E. Presbrey in the doubles.

In 1884 the Intercollegiate was again held in Hartford. W. P. Knapp, of Yale, won the singles, and also the doubles with W. V. S. Thorne as a partner. Knapp won the singles only after a long struggle with Brinley, of Trinity, but his greatest victory was when he defeated R. D. Sears in this tournament; it being the only defeat which the champion met with in this country from 1881 to 1887. The Asylum grounds at Hartford were not as level or as well cared for as good tennis required, so the Association voted in 1885 to accept the invitation extended by the New Haven Lawn Club which had recently opened their new grounds. As a result of the change the Association found itself at the end of the tournament with a snug little sum in the treasury. The singles in this year were won by Knapp, of Yale, who also won the doubles with H. W. Shipman for a partner. G. M. Brinley, of Trinity, won the singles in 1886, while Knapp and W. L. Thacher, of Yale, won the doubles. The tournament was held at New Haven in 1887 and has been held at this place ever since. P. S. Sears, of Harvard, won the singles, and with Q. A. Shaw, Jr., for a partner the doubles. In 1888 P. S. Sears again won the singles for Harvard, but the doubles went to Campbell and V. G. Hall, of Columbia. R. P. Huntington, Jr., of Yale, won the singles in 1889, and Campbell and Wright, of Columbia, the doubles. F. H. Hovey, representing Harvard, won the championship in 1890 and 1891. S. T. Chase and Q. A. Shaw, Jr., won the doubles for Harvard in 1890, beating F. H. Hovey and

Hugh Tallant in the finals. Hovey and R. D. Wrenn won the doubles in 1891. In 1892 W. A. Larned, of Cornell, won the singles in a five-set match with Malcolm G. Chace, of Brown, and R. D. Wrenn and F. B. Winslow, of Harvard, the doubles. At the annual meeting held October 4, 1892, it was voted that the Intercollegiate join the U. S. N. L. T. A., and in conformity with this the Executive Committee has elected it to membership in the National Association. The Intercollegiate Cup, which was won the first year it was offered by R. P. Huntington, Jr., of Yale, in 1889, is now held by W. A. Larned, of Cornell. F. H. Hovey, representing Harvard, won this trophy in 1890 and 1891. The cup eventually goes to the college which first wins seven first prizes; in case of a tie, second prizes to count. Harvard has won five, Yale one, Columbia one, Cornell one.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

This organization shall be known as the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERS.

SECTION I. The colleges being members of this Association shall be known as active.

PROPOSITIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 2. Propositions for membership must be made in writing to the Executive Committee, hereinafter provided for, with the name and address of applicant, and signed by the Secretary of the club making the proposal. The Executive Committee shall have full power to pass upon candidates for membership without a general election.

DUES.

SEC. 3. The annual dues to this Association shall be five dollars (\$5), subject to change at the discretion of the Executive Committee, as hereinafter provided for. No college shall be considered a member or be allowed the privileges of a member until its dues have been paid. All future dues shall be payable at the annual meeting.

LIMITS OF PAYMENTS.

SEC. 4. Any college which shall fail to have paid its annual dues at the expiration of one month after the annual meeting, may be debarred from the privileges of a member by the Executive Committee, and at their discretion may be dropped from the roll.

RESIGNATIONS.

SEC. 5. Any club being a member wishing to resign must do so in writing, addressed to the Secretary; and the resignation cannot be accepted until all its dues are paid.

ARTICLE III.

EXPULSIONS.

The Executive Committee of this Association, hereinafter provided for, shall have the power to expel or suspend any college which may neglect or refuse a strict and honorable compliance with this Constitution, By-laws, etc. ; or which shall, by scandalous conduct, bring reproach or disgrace upon the Association ; subject to a right of the said club to appeal to the Association, at its next annual meeting, for reinstatement.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of a representative from each college having membership in the Association. The President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer shall be *ex-officio* chairman of the Committee.

TIME AND MODE OF ELECTION.

SEC. 2. The election of officers shall be by ballot, at the annual meeting in each year. They shall be balloted for separately, and receive a majority of all votes cast to entitle them to an election ; and they shall continue in office for one year, or until their successors shall be elected.

VACANCIES.

SEC. 3. In case a vacancy should occur in any of the offices, the Executive Committee shall elect a member to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term, in the manner provided in Section 2 of this Article, except that such election may be at a meeting of the Executive Committee, and not necessarily an annual meeting, as therein stated.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings, to preserve order, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, and to see that the officers and committees perform their respective duties.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

SEC. 5. The Vice-President shall assist the President in the performance of his duties, and shall exercise all the powers of the President in his absence.

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

SEC. 6. The Secretary shall keep a roll of all the members, and from time to time amend and correct the same as circumstances may require. He shall notify new members of their election within two weeks thereafter, and shall give notice of all meetings at least three weeks in advance. He shall conduct all the correspondence of the Association. He shall keep the minutes of the proceedings of the Association, and a record of such matters of interest as may occur.

As Treasurer, he shall keep, in a suitable book pro-

vided for that purpose, an account of all moneys received and paid. He shall liquidate all bills against the Association, and shall report in writing the state of the finances when required; and at the annual meeting he shall present a written report showing all the receipts and expenditures for the year.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to see that the general provisions of the Constitution and By-laws of this Association are complied with by colleges being members of the same; to hear and decide all questions submitted by any of the Association clubs for decision, notice of hearing being given to any other club which may be affected by the question; to construe and enforce all the rules of the Association; to fix, at least one month prior to each annual meeting, such assessment upon the clubs as they may deem necessary to cover the expenses of the Association for the ensuing year. All decisions of the Executive Committee shall be complied with forthwith, but an appeal therefrom may be taken by any club to the Association at its next annual meeting, provided the club applying shall file with the Secretary notice of their intention to do so within two (2) weeks after the Committee shall have rendered its decision. The Executive Committee shall have the arrangement and management of any general tournament between the club members of this Association.

No club shall have more than one delegate on the Executive Committee. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE V.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. There shall be a stated annual meeting held on the night of the first days of the tournament at such place as may be designated by special bulletin.

PROXIES.

SEC. 2. Clubs may be represented at any meeting by delegates or proxies.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

SEC. 3. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee at any time, and shall be called by the Secretary at the request of any five colleges in the Association.

SEC. 4. At all meetings of the Association the representatives of a majority of the colleges shall constitute a quorum.

VOTES.

SEC. 5. Each college represented in the Association shall be entitled to one vote only at all meetings, to be cast by its delegate or delegates.

ARTICLE VI.

AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to this Constitution may be made at any annual meeting, by a vote of at least two thirds of the colleges represented. By-laws may be amended at any annual or special meeting under the same provisions.

BY-LAWS.**ARTICLE I.****ORDER OF BUSINESS.**

SECTION 1. The order of business for this Association shall be as follows : —

1. Roll Call.
2. Reading of Minutes.
3. Secretary's Report.
4. Collection of Dues.
5. Treasurer's Report.
6. Reports of Committees.
7. Election of Members.
8. Miscellaneous Business.
9. Adjournment.

TIME OF ELECTING OFFICERS.

SEC. 2. The election of officers at the annual meeting shall take place immediately after the reading of the reports of the various officers and committees. The officers elected shall immediately enter upon the discharge of their respective duties, and be entitled to the possession of all books, papers, moneys, and other property belonging to the Association pertaining to their respective offices, and in the possession of their predecessors.

AUTHORITY FOR RULES OF ORDER.

SEC. 3. For the "Rules of Order," and any and all parliamentary rules not herein mentioned, those laid down in Cushing's Manual shall be authority.

ARTICLE II.

LAWS OF LAWN TENNIS.

SECTION 1. All club members of this Association shall be governed by the laws of Lawn Tennis as laid down by the National Association.

LAWS OF MATCHES.

SEC. 2. All matches played by clubs represented in this Association shall be played under all the rules adopted by it.

SEC. 3. None but amateurs shall be allowed to enter for any match or matches played under the auspices of this Association.

SEC. 4. An amateur is one who never played or taught Lawn Tennis for money, and who has never played a match with a professional for a prize, or a match with a professional at which gate-money was charged.

SEC. 5. The official courts shall be clay courts.

SEC. 6. Each college may be represented by three single and two double teams.

SEC. 7. There shall be a Governing Committee of three elected two weeks before the Annual Tournament, who shall be final in all decisions regarding the Tournament, and shall be selected from non-members of the Association.

ARTICLE III.

SUSPENSION OF BY-LAWS.

Any article or section of these By-laws may be suspended for any one meeting by a two-thirds vote of clubs represented at said meeting.

Intercollegiate Singles.

October 4 1892.

Wyckoff, <i>Cornell.</i>	Wyckoff, default.	Wyckoff, 6-3, 6-3.	Chace, 6-3, 6-3.	Larned, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5.
2d Entry, <i>U. of P.</i>				
McCormick, <i>P.</i>	McCormick, default.	Chace, 6-2, 6-3.	Chace, 6-3, 6-3.	
MacMullen, <i>C.</i>				
Fowler, <i>Y.</i>	Fowler, 6-1, 6-3.	Chace, 6-2, 6-3.	Chace, 6-3, 6-3.	
Reed, <i>A.</i>	M. Chace (<i>B</i>)			
Deming, <i>Wms.</i>	Deming, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2	Howland, 6-2, 6-4.	Howland, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3.	
Herrick, <i>P.</i>				
Howland, <i>Y.</i>	Howland, default.	Wrenn, 6-2, 6-0.	Howland, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3.	
2d Entry, <i>Dart.</i>				
Bunce, <i>Wes.</i>	Wrenn, default.	Wrenn, 6-2, 6-0.	Howland, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3.	
Wrenn, <i>H.</i>	Wales (<i>A</i>)			
Shaw, <i>Y.</i>	Shaw, default.	Winslow, 6-0, 6-2.	Larned, 6-3, 6-4.	
Blakeslee, <i>Wes.</i>				
Winslow, <i>H.</i>	Winslow, default.	Larned, 6-2, 8-6.	Larned, 6-3, 6-4.	
1st Entry, <i>Dart.</i>				
Wilson, <i>U. of P.</i>	Anderson, default.	Larned, 6-2, 8-6.	Larned, 6-3, 6-4.	
Anderson, <i>Wms.</i>	Larned (<i>Cor.</i>)			
Floyd, <i>P.</i>	Floyd, 6-2, 7-5	Jones, 6-3, 7-5.	Larned, 7-5, 7-5.	
Hamlin, <i>Trinity.</i>	Jones (<i>B</i>)			
Hoppin, <i>H.</i>	Hoppin, default.	Hoppin, 6-4, 6-3.	Larned, 7-5, 7-5.	
Candler, <i>C.</i>	Brown (<i>A</i>)			

Doubles : Preliminary round — Anderson and Deming (Williams) beat Candler and Agelasto (Columbia) 4-6, 6-4, 6-2; Chace and Jones (Brown) beat McCormick and McCormick (Princeton) 6-1, 6-3; Herrick and Floyd (Princeton) beat Wilson and Crawford (University of Pennsylvania) 6-4, 7-5; Shaw and Cravens (Yale) beat Blakeslee and Bunce (Wesleyan) by default; Reed and Wales (Amherst) beat Larned and Wyckoff (Cornell) 6-4, 4-6, 6-2. First round — Wrenn and Winslow beat Howland and Fowler 6-8, 6-3, 6-4; Chace and Jones beat Anderson and Deming 1-6, 6-3, 6-3; Reed and Wales beat Herrick and Floyd 6-3, 6-2; Shaw and Cravens beat Lyman and Chace 6-3, 0-6, 6-3. Second round — Wrenn and Winslow beat Chace and Jones 6-1, 6-0; Shaw and Cravens beat Reed and Wales 6-2, 4-6, 8-6. Final — Wrenn and Winslow (Harvard) beat Shaw and Cravens (Yale) 8-10, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS.

YEAR.	PLAYED AT	SINGLES.	DOUBLES.
Spring, 1883.	Hartford.	J. S. Clark, Harvard.	J. S. Clark, { H. A. Taylor, } Harvard.
Fall, 1883.	Hartford.	H. A. Taylor, Harvard.	H. A. Taylor, { P. E. Presbrey, } Harvard.
1884.	Hartford.	W. P. Knapp, Yale.	W. P. Knapp, { W. V. S. Thorne, } Yale.
1885.	New Haven.	W. P. Knapp, Yale.	W. P. Knapp, { H. W. Shipman, } Yale.
1886.	New Haven.	G. M. Brinley, Trinity.	W. P. Knapp, { W. L. Thacher, } Yale.
1887.	New Haven.	P. S. Sears, Harvard.	P. S. Sears, { Q. A. Shaw, Jr., } Harvard.
1888.	New Haven.	P. S. Sears, Harvard.	V. G. Hall, { O. S. Campbell, } Columbia.
1889.	New Haven.	R. P. Huntington, Jr., Yale.	O. S. Campbell, { A. E. Wright, } Columbia.
1890.	New Haven.	F. H. Hovey, Harvard.	Q. A. Shaw, Jr., { S. T. Chase, } Harvard.
1891.	New Haven.	F. H. Hovey, Harvard.	F. H. Hovey, { R. D. Wrenn, } Harvard.
1892.	New Haven.	W. A. Larned, Cornell.	R. D. Wrenn, { F. B. Winslow, } Harvard.

The Interscholastic Movement.

HISTORY.

The Interscholastic idea had been applied to other branches of athletics several years previous to its application to tennis. The remarkable results shown by this movement in developing material for the college football and baseball teams, and for track athletics, suggested the idea that the possibilities of the movement as applied to tennis were far greater than in the branches of athletics already embraced. It was thus that the first steps were taken to develop Interscholastic Tennis.

The first mention of this was made before the Executive Committee of the Harvard University Lawn Tennis Club by the writer, who was at that time the Secretary of the College organization. The subject was discussed at length, and the Secretary was finally authorized to assume the entire responsibility of the undertaking. Four hundred circulars and personal letters were sent to the Secretaries of the tennis clubs in schools fitting for college, in New England and New York, and to individual players. The College authorities, and especially Professor John Williams White, were greatly interested in the movement, and did much to encourage it, allowing the tournament to be played on the College courts.

The idea was somewhat slow in gaining ground, and many objections were offered: the date was too early, and did not give the players time to get into practice; the courts were dirt, while many of the players had been used to grass, etc. In spite of all objections, however, when the entry-list closed twenty-five contestants had sent in their names, representing ten schools.

The first tournament was held May 2, 1891. This date was selected, being the first Saturday in the month, in order to provide for the possibility of one or even two stormy Saturdays. The College tournament begins the first of June, and an early date was necessary to prevent the chance of having the Interscholastic interfere with this.

Everything seemed propitious for the inauguration of the new movement. The morning of May 2 broke upon a most perfect tennis day. The matches were called at nine o'clock, and continued until six, leaving three players, — a semi-final and a final match, — which were played off the following Monday. An interesting feature in connection with the tournament was that every player was on hand for his match, and there was no default from preliminaries to finals.

The final match was between R. D. Wrenn, of the Cambridge Latin School, and G. P. Herrick, of the Berkeley School, New York. Wrenn won after a pretty match, showing to the large number of spectators that this victory was but the starting-point to a high position among the tennis-players of the country.

The appended table shows the schools represented and the points won, each victory in any round counting one point: —

	MEN.	POINTS.
Cambridge Latin	5	11
Berkeley	1	4
Newton High	2	3
Browne & Nichols	1	3
Exeter (Phillips)	1	3
Dalzell's	2	2
University (Providence)	2	2
Malden	1	1
Durfee's (Fall River)	3	1
Hopkinson's	7	0
	25	30

With the second Interscholastic tournament came the idea of forming an Interscholastic Association, and making the annual tournament a national fixture. With this in view, the following circular was sent to even more schools than the year before:—

The Harvard University Lawn Tennis Club announces an Interscholastic Tennis Tournament, to be held on the University courts (gravel) at Cambridge, on Saturday, May 7, 1892, for the Interscholastic Single Championship of the United States.

The Tournament will be given under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and will be in charge of the Harvard University Lawn Tennis Club.

Entries, accompanied by entrance fee, \$1.00, will be received any time before May 6.

In order to strengthen the event, it is necessary to form an Interscholastic Tennis Association, and no player can compete who is not a member of a school included in that Association. All schools desiring membership should send in notice at once, together with name of the secretary of the school club. No assessment will be made this year.

The Association will be finally formed, and officers elected for the ensuing year, on the day of the Tournament.

In response to this, sixty-six entries were received, representing no less than twenty-four schools.

The second tournament was played on Saturday, May 7, 1892. But for the wind, the day would have equaled that of the previous year. In spite of the large number of entries, the matches were brought down to the semi-final round on the first day, and the tournament was completed, as before, on the Monday following. For a second time the tournament went through without a default. Malcolm G. Chace, of the University Grammar School, Providence, defeated C. R. Budlong, of the Providence High School, in a five set match. As will be seen by the following table, the University Grammar School of Providence won the Interscholastic banner: —

SCHOOLS ENTERED.	MEN.	POINTS.
University Grammar, Providence	3	9
Hopkinson, Boston	10	8
Waltham High, Waltham	2	7
Providence High, Providence	1	5
Cambridge High and Latin, Cambridge	4	5
Malden High, Malden	3	4
Allen's, West Newton	3	4
Newton High, Newton	9	4
Brown's, Cambridge	1	4
Winchester High, Winchester	2	3
Noble's, Boston	5	3
Chauncy-Hall, Boston	3	3
Boston Latin	3	2
Berkeley, N. Y.	2	2
Cutler's, Newton	1	1
Nichols, Boston	1	1
Manual Training School, Cambridge	3	0
English High, Boston	2	0
Concord High	2	0
Dalzell, Worcester	2	0
Browne & Nichols, Cambridge	1	0
Roxbury Latin	1	0
Metcalf's, Boston	1	0
Browning's, N. Y.	1	0

As announced in the circular, the meeting for forming the Harvard Interscholastic Lawn Tennis Association was held at noon on the day of the tournament. J. C. Fairchild, of Hopkinson's School, Boston, was elected President; Malcolm G. Chace, of the University Grammar School, Providence, Vice-President, and the office of Secretary and Treasurer was vested in the Secretary of the Harvard Lawn Tennis Club. The Constitution adopted is given at the conclusion of this article.

The officers of the National Association have recognized in this movement a great, possibly the greatest factor in the future growth of the game. The efficient Secretary, Joseph T. Whittelsey, Esq., has become especially interested, and it is through his efforts that Yale and Princeton have been induced to form similar organizations. Circulars have been sent to other colleges, asking the secretaries of the tennis clubs to form Interscholastic associations for the schools in their immediate neighborhood, and a special prize emblematic of the Interscholastic Championship of the United States has been offered by the U. S. N. L. T. A., to be contested for at Newport by the winners of the different Interscholastic tournaments.

We may now see how possible it is for the movement to be most far-reaching. With Interscholastic associations formed by Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Dartmouth, Williams, Amherst, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, Trinity, and others, each college receiving entries from perhaps twenty schools, it will readily be understood that the possibilities are almost unlimited. Since it is necessary for a school

to have a tennis club before it can join the Association scores of new clubs will be formed, embracing hundreds of players, at the age when it is most important for the future of the game to have them interested.

Another important feature of the Interscholastic associations is their power to attract the players to college. They are thrown with the college men who have charge of the tournament, as well as with boys who are fitting for college, and thus the attention is attracted in the direction of a collegiate education. By becoming more familiar with the college itself, while playing their matches on the college courts, it is natural that the embryo champions should have their desire increased to place themselves with others of similar intents and purposes. There is no doubt in the minds of the promoters of the movement that this will tend to bring better players to college and thus raise the college standard, besides doing much to elevate the standard of the Intercollegiate tournaments.

The movement is yet in its infancy, but it is hoped that the next few years will bring it to a high state of development. When the West joins the East, and the North joins the South in forming Interscholastic associations which shall all be included in one great organization, then it will be found the most important auxiliary of the National Association, placing tennis in its proper position in the athletic world—the national game.

WILLIAM D. ORCUTT.

CONSTITUTION.**ARTICLE I.****NAME.**

This organization shall be known as the *
Interscholastic Tennis Association.

ARTICLE II.**MEMBERS.**

SECTION 1. Those schools only shall be members of this Association which contain pupils fitting for college.

SEC. 2. Pupils fitting for college under private tutors shall be eligible to compete in annual tournaments on payment of regular assessment, as hereinafter provided, and on presentation of certificate from tutor.

SEC. 3. Propositions for membership must be made in writing to the Secretary, with the name and address of the school, and signed by the Secretary of the School Tennis Association making the proposal.

SEC. 4. The Executive Committee, hereinafter provided for, shall have power to pass on schools desiring membership.

SEC. 5. The annual dues of the Association shall be five dollars (\$5) for each school. No school association shall be allowed the privileges of membership until its first annual dues have been paid.

SEC. 6. All dues for the ensuing year shall be due on or before February 1, and must be paid on or

* Insert name of college.

before March 1. Any school failing to pay will be excluded from the Association.

SEC. 7. Any school wishing to resign must do so in writing to the Secretary; and the resignation cannot be accepted until all dues have been paid.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President and a Vice-President, and a Secretary and Treasurer in one, being always the Secretary of the *.....Lawn Tennis Club, who, together with one director from each school, shall compose the Executive Committee.

TIME AND MODE OF ELECTION.

SEC. 2. The election of officers shall be by ballot, at the annual meeting in each year. The officers shall be voted for separately, and must receive a majority of all votes cast to entitle them to an election; and they shall continue in office for one year or until their successors shall be elected.

VACANCIES.

SEC. 3. In case a vacancy should occur in any of the offices, the Executive Committee shall elect a member to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

* The blank is to be filled in with name of College to which the Association belongs.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings; to preserve order; to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for; and to see that the officers and committees perform their respective duties.

DUTIES OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

SEC. 5. The Vice-President shall assist the President in the performance of his duties, and shall exercise all the powers of the President in his absence.

THE SECRETARY.

SEC. 6. The Secretary shall keep a roll of all the schools, and it shall be his duty to notify new schools of their election within two weeks thereafter. He shall conduct all the correspondence of the Association, and shall keep copies of all letters in a book provided for that purpose. He shall keep the minutes of the proceedings of the Association and a record of such matters of interest as may occur. He shall be chairman *ex-officio* of the Tournament Committee, and shall make all necessary arrangements therefor. As Treasurer, he shall keep, in a suitable book provided for that purpose, an account of all moneys received and paid. He shall liquidate all debts against the Association, and shall report in writing the state of the finances when required; and at the annual meeting he shall present a written report showing all the receipts and expenditures for the year.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to see that the general provisions of the Constitution of this Association are complied with by schools being members of the same; to hear and to decide all questions submitted by schools for decision, notice of hearing being given to any other school which may be affected by the question; to construe and enforce all the rules of the Association. A majority of schools shall constitute a quorum.

TOURNAMENT.

SEC. 8. The annual tournament shall be held on the courts of the *.....Lawn Tennis Club aton the first suitable Saturday in May. A championship medal shall be awarded to the winner of the tournament; a second prize to the runner-up in the finals; and a championship banner to the school winning the largest number of points, — a victory in each match actually played to count one point.

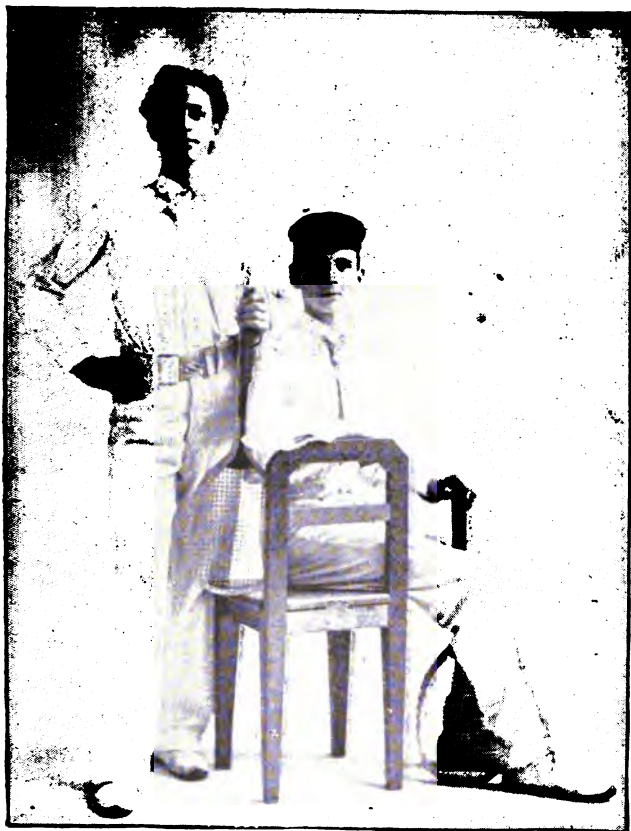
ARTICLE IV.

MEETINGS, ETC.

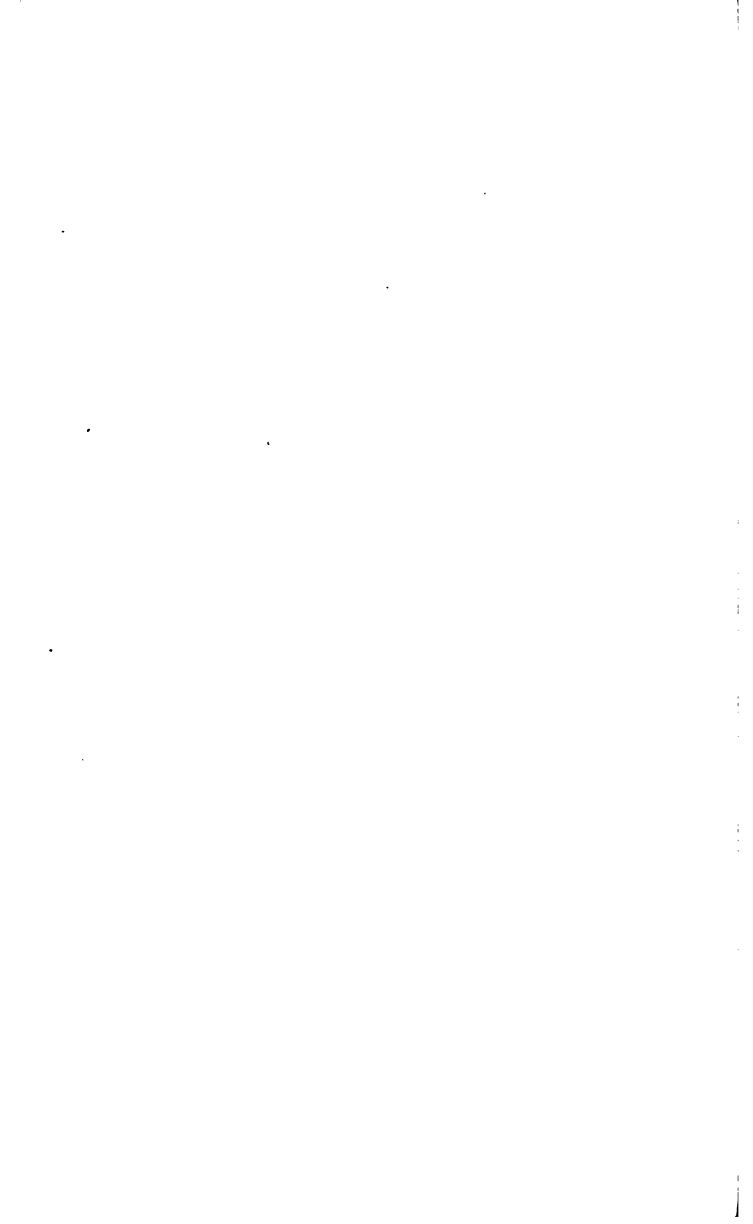
SECTION 1. There shall be an annual meeting held in *.....on the day of the tournament, in a place designated by the Secretary.

SEC. 2. Each school shall be represented at the annual meeting by one delegate, who shall be entitled to one vote.

* The blanks to be filled in with name of college and of place where the tournament is to be held.



SAMUEL and SUMNER HARDY,
Pacific Coast Champions in Doubles.



BY-LAWS.**ARTICLE I.****ORDER OF BUSINESS, ETC.**

SECTION 1. The order of business for this Association shall be as follows:—

1. Roll call.
2. Reading of minutes.
3. Secretary's report.
4. Collection of dues.
5. Treasurer's report.
6. Reports of Committees.
7. Elections.
8. Miscellaneous business.
9. Adjournment.

TIME OF ELECTING OFFICERS, ETC.

SEC. 2. The election of officers at the annual meeting shall take place immediately after the reading of the reports of the various officers and committees. The officers elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties immediately after the annual tournament.

RULES FOR UMPIRES.**ARTICLE I.**

SECTION 1. The rules governing the tournaments of this Association shall be the same as those adopted by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

How to Make a Lawn Tennis Court.

In making a Lawn Tennis Court there should be, if possible, a clear margin of at least 12 feet on each side and 21 feet at each end of the court, or, between adjacent courts, 18 feet on each side; but should the courts be placed end to end, or end to side, there should be spaces of 42 feet or 33 feet respectively, and a back-net at least 8 feet high between.

The cheapest and most easy court to make is a

CLAY COURT.

It is done by removing the sward from the lawn, taking care that the same is cut deep enough not to allow any of the grass roots to remain; rake off all the small stones and get the surface as level as possible, then cover the same with from three to five cartloads of binding gravel (free from small stones), roll well with a heavy roller, sprinkling water from a sprinkling-can over the surface during the rolling; the best time to roll the court is shortly after a rain storm.

GRASS COURTS.

These can be made in three ways: namely, first, by improving an existing stretch of turf until it is level and smooth enough; second, by leveling the ground, preparing the soil, and sowing grass seeds; and third, by laying fresh turf. Of these the former is of course

the simplest; but as the requisite piece of grass land is rarely available, particulars for preparing it are seldom required. In improving such a piece of turf care should be taken to remove all weeds or coarse grasses, and to freely use the spirit-level. To raise hollow places the turf should be cut out, lifted, and fine soil placed underneath until the proper height has been obtained, when the turf should be replaced and well beaten down with the flat side of a spade. On the other hand, small mounds should be removed by taking the soil away from under the grass, some fine mould being placed underneath the turf before it is replaced. To prepare a court for sowing seeds the same instructions may be followed as for making a turf-laid one, except that the seed will be sown instead of the turfs laid. Take care that the seed is good by purchasing from a first-class seedsman, and, when ordering, it will be well to state what sort of soil is to be sown. By far the larger number of courts are made by laying fresh turfs.

When preparing the ground for a court, it is desired to level a portion measuring 100 x 50 feet, which allows an ample margin; but for the playing portion itself only 78 x 36 feet is necessary. If economy must be strictly considered only the latter need be carefully prepared, but it is better to have the whole done if possible. In making the preliminary arrangements much depends upon the subsoil. If this is very light a little clay should be worked in with it; but if very heavy a better court may be made by excavating to the depth of three or four inches and filling in with gravel and mould. In every case a thin layer of fine mould, which has been sifted through a sieve with a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. mesh, should

be laid to the depth of an inch or so, and on this layer the turfs should be placed. Before this thin layer is put on, the ground should be rolled with a very heavy roller, so as to ensure its being thoroughly levelled. The superficial measurement of each turf is 3 ft. x 1 ft., and these can be obtained at prices varying from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per 100, according to the locality. For the court only about ten hundred are necessary; but if the margin is relaid twenty-four hundred will be used. If the selected ground is covered with good turf, but is uneven, the turfs can be cut and taken off and relaid after the ground has been prepared as directed. The cost of the turfs can easily be ascertained, or can be estimated from the particulars given above. The amount of labor required varies according to the nature of the soil; but, roughly speaking, it would take three men four or five days to prepare the ground and cut and relay the turfs. If, however, there is some excavating to be done, the cost will be increased by the value of another four days' labor. Therefore, under favorable circumstances, with the turf already provided, the cost of a good grass court, with full sized margin, would be from sixty-five (65) to seventy-five (75) dollars. If the turfs have to be purchased the cost would be about one hundred and twenty-five (125) dollars, and if in addition it is necessary to excavate and relay the soil, a further amount of twenty (20) dollars must be expended.

HARD COURTS.

For winter or wet weather play, it is necessary to find a substitute for grass courts, and many materials have been tried with the object of ascertaining which is the

best. The variety of these is great. There are gravel, cinder, rubble, concrete, cement, tar-paving and asphalt. Of these the latter is the best; but it is also much the most expensive, and, therefore, less likely to be used. Concrete and cement courts rarely withstand the effects of a severe frost. Tar-paving is cheap and useful. Cinders are dry but dirty. Gravel is the best for ordinary wear and tear, but only if the proper sort of gravel is used. A good gravel court can be played on immediately after a heavy rain, for it dries quickly. It is pleasant in color, and does not discolor the balls so rapidly as most of the other materials used for hard courts. The only occasion on which it cannot be used is when a thaw succeeds a sharp frost, and then it must be untrodden or the gravel will come away in patches.

GRAVEL COURTS.

The ground for a space of 80 x 36 feet should be excavated to a depth of seven inches. This completed, put in a layer of brick rubbish in pieces about one and a half inch cubes to the depth of four inches. This must be thoroughly well beaten down, levelled, and rolled with a heavy roller before the gravel is put on. The drainage will be improved by laying four-inch drain pipes about 12 feet apart in this layer of brick rubbish. Immediately before laying the gravel, the lower level should be thoroughly soaked with water, and then the coarser gravel, to the depth of about two inches, be placed on it. The finer stuff should be laid on the top, and the whole well watered and rolled during the whole time it is being laid. Water, from a watering-pot or other contrivance, should be poured on the roller while it is being

used. It does not matter if the gravel gets "squashy," it will be firm and well bound when it has dried. The surface should be slightly inclined (a fall of two or three inches will do) from the ends to the centre, and an open drain should be laid underneath where the net will be placed to carry off the water after a heavy rain. This may be covered with open tiles or light iron gratings to keep the balls from rolling in. After the top surface has been laid and well watered and rolled, it should not be trodden on until the whole is thoroughly dry. During hot or dry weather, these courts should be watered and rolled every morning or evening — the latter for choice. The costs of gravel courts naturally varies considerably, according to the accessibility of the gravel pits. Croydon gravel is considered the best for the purpose; but there are many places where a good, hard, close binding material can be obtained. The price of the gravel depends greatly upon the cartage required; but to enable an estimate to be made it will be sufficient to state that in the State of New York Croydon gravel can be obtained for about one dollar and fifty cents per square yard. If only the court itself — *i. e.*, a space 78 x 36 feet — be laid, twenty-six loads will be necessary, but if the margin be similarly laid (as it should be), the area will be 99 x 48 feet, and sixty-seven loads of gravel will be required. For the smaller space thirty-five, and for the larger ninety loads of brick rubbish would be wanted. The labor required (exclusive of carrying or cartage) would not be very expensive. Five men would do the excavation, levelling, and filling in, in six days for the smaller space, and in eight or nine days for the larger area. Approximately, the total cost for the court only should

not exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$125), and for the court and margin two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

CINDER COURTS.

Cinder or ash courts are easily made, and cause little trouble to keep in order. To make them a space of 100 x 50 feet in extent should be excavated to a depth of eight and a half inches. A main drain, with three-inch pipes should be laid, with a fall of two feet in the whole length, and into this should run five branches of two-inch pipes. Agricultural drain pipes, and not the glazed and jointed, must be used. About five inches of brick rubbish should form the bottom layer, and this must be watered, rolled, and levelled. Next lay about three inches of clinkers, or the rough scouring of ashes, which must be well watered and rolled, and then add the finishing layer of the finest screened household ashes. This must be put on in very thin layers, each layer being well watered and rolled, for if it is put on thickly it will not bind. The court when finished will soon dry, and afterwards a daily watering and rolling is all that is required. The fine cinders should cost about one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) a load, and the brick rubbish and clinkers not more than fifty cents, and the cost, including labor would be about two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) to three hundred (\$300).

TAR-PAVING COURTS.

These are frequently spoken of as concrete or asphalt, but the material being the same as is frequently

used for paving the pathways of streets, it is technically known as "Tar-paving." When properly laid and made these are very useful courts. They require very little attention. They dry quickly, and can be played on in any weather.

ASPHALT COURTS.

None but skilled workmen can make a proper asphalt court, and it is not, therefore, necessary to give details of its construction. The cost may be roughly stated at from five hundred (\$500) to six hundred and fifty dollars (\$650). Concrete or cement courts are expensive, although they do not cost so much as asphalt, but they give nothing like the satisfaction which the latter affords. Rubble courts are made very much in the same way as gravel. They are less expensive and less durable, and are not generally satisfactory.

COVERED COURTS.

So few of these have so far been erected that it is impossible, with any degree of confidence, to recommend any particular system. The cost of a full sized covered court would, in no case, be less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and, properly built and finished, one would hardly be obtained for less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). Those desiring to build or see excellent models should visit the stockholders' building in West Forty-First Street, New York City, and the newly erected club in Boston.

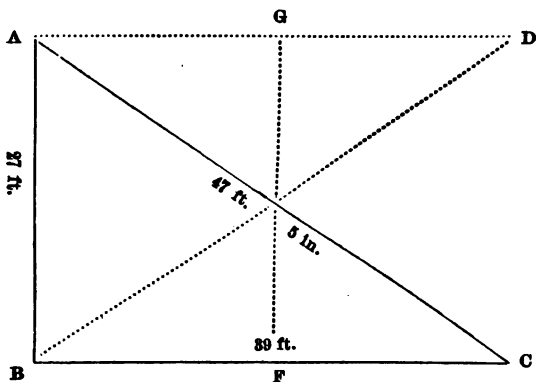


A. F. FULLER,

Winner of Hamilton, Ont., Canada Tournament.



How to Mark Out a Court.



As a double court practically includes every line to be found in a single court, it is best to take first the measure for the latter. Having determined the position of your net, plant in the ground, in the line chosen, two pegs, 27 feet apart (at the points A and B in the diagram). Then take two measures and attach their respective ends to the pegs A and B. On the first, which will measure the diagonal of the court, take a length of 47 ft. 5 in.; on the other 39 ft.; pull both taut in such directions that at these distances they meet in a point C. This will give one corner of the court. At that point F, 21 feet from B, put in a

peg to mark the end of the service-line. The other corner, D, and the other end of the service-line G, may be found by interchanging the measures and repeating the process. The same measurements on the other side of the net will complete the exterior boundaries of the court. By prolonging the base-line 4 ft. 6 in. in each direction, and joining the four new points thus obtained, we can make the side-lines of a double court. It only remains to mark the central line. This is done by joining the middle points of the service-lines. If a double court alone be required, the interior side-lines need not be prolonged to meet the base-lines. Remember that in all cases the net-posts must stand at a distance of three feet from the side-lines.

Rules for Handicapping.

In handicap matches the competitors shall be handicapped by the Committee or by a Handicapper appointed by the Committee.

The handicap shall be by classes as below : —

CLASS 0 (SCRATCH).

<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">Class 1</td> <td style="width: 10%;">receives</td> <td style="width: 30%;">1 quarter of 15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ 2</td> <td>„</td> <td>2 quarters of 15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ 3</td> <td>„</td> <td>3 quarters of 15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ 4</td> <td>„</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ 5</td> <td>„</td> <td>15 and 1 quarter</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ 6</td> <td>„</td> <td>15 and 2 quarters</td> </tr> </table>	Class 1	receives	1 quarter of 15	„ 2	„	2 quarters of 15	„ 3	„	3 quarters of 15	„ 4	„	15	„ 5	„	15 and 1 quarter	„ 6	„	15 and 2 quarters		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">Class 7</td> <td style="width: 10%;">receives</td> <td style="width: 30%;">15 and 3 quarters</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ 8</td> <td>„</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ 9</td> <td>„</td> <td>30 and 1 quarter</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ 10</td> <td>„</td> <td>30 and 2 quarters</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ 11</td> <td>„</td> <td>30 and 3 quarters</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ 12</td> <td>„</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </table>	Class 7	receives	15 and 3 quarters	„ 8	„	30	„ 9	„	30 and 1 quarter	„ 10	„	30 and 2 quarters	„ 11	„	30 and 3 quarters	„ 12	„	40
Class 1	receives	1 quarter of 15																																				
„ 2	„	2 quarters of 15																																				
„ 3	„	3 quarters of 15																																				
„ 4	„	15																																				
„ 5	„	15 and 1 quarter																																				
„ 6	„	15 and 2 quarters																																				
Class 7	receives	15 and 3 quarters																																				
„ 8	„	30																																				
„ 9	„	30 and 1 quarter																																				
„ 10	„	30 and 2 quarters																																				
„ 11	„	30 and 3 quarters																																				
„ 12	„	40																																				

When two players in different classes below scratch meet, the superior player shall start from scratch, and the odds received by the inferior player are as shown by the annexed table, No. 1.

To use the table, find in the diagonal line of figures the number representing the class of the superior player, then travel along the corresponding horizontal column until the vertical column is reached which bears at the top the number of the class of the inferior player. The odds specified at the intersection of the two columns are the odds required.

Example. If class 3 has to meet class 9, start from the figure 3 in the diagonal line of figures, and look horizontally until the vertical column is reached headed by the figure 9. The odds given at the point of intersection of the two columns (namely, 15 and 3 quarters) are the odds required.

OWED ODDS.

When the difference between the best and the worst players entered is great (say more than 30), it is desirable to handicap the best players at *owed odds*. The players above scratch (that is, owing odds) should be classified as follows : —

Class 1	owes	1 quarter of 15	Class 7	owes	15 and 3 quarters
" 2	"	2 quarters of 15	" 8	"	30
" 3	"	3 quarters of 15	" 9	"	30 and 1 quarter
" 4	"	15	" 10	"	30 and 2 quarters
" 5	"	15 and 1 quarter	" 11	"	30 and 3 quarters
" 6	"	15 and 2 quarters	" 12	"	40

When two players in different classes above scratch meet, the inferior player shall start from scratch, and the odds owed by the superior player are as shown by the annexed table, No. 2. The class of the superior player is to be looked for in the horizontal line of figures at the top and the class of the inferior player in the diagonal line at the left.

Example. If class 12 (owe 40) meet class 6 (owe 15 and 2 quarters), the former must give the latter the odds of owe 15 and 1 quarter.

A difficult point arises if two players in a handicap fail to learn from the Referee, or, having so learnt, forget the odds at which they should play and play at wrong odds.

The general practice has hitherto been to order the match to stand, but the best authorities consider that the match is legally void. The loser may, therefore, claim to have the match replayed, and it rests with the Referee or Committee either to allow the claim or if the time allowed for the round has expired to scratch both the competitors. If the loser does not imme-

diately appeal, the match stands. If the players are wrongly instructed by the Referee, the loser may always claim to have the match replayed. Of course the loser cannot appeal if the mistake in the odds has been in his favor.

Odds.

ON THE ONE-QUARTER-FIFTEEN SYSTEM.

In the case of *received* odds.

(a) One quarter of fifteen is one stroke, given at the beginning of the second and every subsequent fourth game of a set.

(b) Two quarters of fifteen is one stroke, given at the beginning of the second and every subsequent alternate game of a set.

(c) Three quarters of fifteen is one stroke, given at the beginning of the second, third, fourth, and the three last of every subsequent four games of a set.

(d) One, two, or three quarters of fifteen may be given in augmentation of other odds.

(e) Fifteen is one stroke, given at the beginning of every game of a set.

(f) Thirty is two strokes, given at the beginning of every game of a set.

(g) Forty is three strokes, given at the beginning of every game of a set.

In the case of *owed* odds.

(a) One quarter of fifteen is one stroke, owed at the beginning of the first and every subsequent fourth game of a set.

(b) Two quarters of fifteen is one stroke, owed at the beginning of the first and every subsequent alternate game of a set.

(c) Three quarters of fifteen is one stroke, owed at the beginning of the first, third, and fourth of the first four and every subsequent four games of a set.

(d) Fifteen is one stroke, owed at the beginning of every game of a set.

(e) Thirty is two strokes, owed at the beginning of every game of a set.

(f) Forty is three strokes, owed at the beginning of every game of a set.

TABLE No. 2 (OWED ODDS).

When two players meet who are handicapped to *ows* odds, the player owing the lesser odds is placed at scratch. This table shows the odds the other will still owe.

1 One quarter of fifteen	2 Two quarters of fifteen	3 Three quarters of fifteen	4 15.	5 15.1	6 15.2	7 15.3	8 30.	9 30.1	10 30.2	11 30.3	12 40.
1	One quarter of fifteen	Two quarters of fifteen	Three quarters of fifteen	15.	15.1	15.2	15.3	30.	30.1	30.1	30.2
2	One quarter of fifteen	One quarter of fifteen	Two quarters of fifteen	Three quarters of fifteen	15.	15.1	15.2	15.3	30.1	30.	30.1
3	3	3	One quarter of fifteen	Two quarters of fifteen	Three quarters of fifteen	15.	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.3	30.
4	4	4	4	One quarter of fifteen	Two quarters of fifteen	Three quarters of fifteen	Three quarters of fifteen	15.	15.1	15.2	15.3
5	5	5	5	5	One quarter of fifteen	Two quarters of fifteen	Two quarters of fifteen	Three quarters of fifteen	15.	15.1	15.3
6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	10
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	9	10
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	10
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

In using this table supply throughout the word "owe" before the odds specified.

“100”-up Scoring.

The common method of scoring, by sets and games, is derived from the ancient game of tennis. Although it has been universally adopted, it has some disadvantages; for instance, it may easily happen that a player may score in a match more strokes or even more games than his antagonist and yet be beaten. For handicaps in which more than two players are competing, the complex and unsatisfactory system of adjusting the odds required by tennis scoring is a serious drawback. The method of scoring by points, known as the “Pastime” System, has been devised to meet these defects, and has, during the past few seasons, attained a considerable amount of popularity. Its rules are as follows:—

RULES FOR THE “PASTIME” SYSTEM OF HANDICAPS BY POINTS.

1. The player first serving shall serve six successive times, and then his opponent shall serve six successive times, and so on alternately, the service always changing after any one player has served six times consecutively. One good service, or one fault, and one good service, or two faults, to count as one service.

2. Players shall change courts, after the first, third, fifth, and every alternate series of services shall have been completed. Each six successive services shall be one series of services.

3. When players both receiving odds are drawn together they shall start at their respective odds, and the player giving points shall not start from scratch.

4. The player first obtaining 100 * (one hundred) points shall be declared the winner of the game, unless the score shall have been called "99 all," in which case the game shall proceed until one of the players shall have a majority of two points, when the player having that majority shall be declared the winner. No game shall be won by a less majority than two points:

5. With the above exceptions the laws of lawn tennis adopted by the Lawn Tennis Association shall apply.

TABLE OF EQUIVALENT ODDS.

1 quarter of 15=	5 points per 100	15.3	. .	=38 points per 100
2 quarters of 15=	11 " " "	30	. .	=43 " " "
3 quarters of 15=	16 " " "	30.1	. .	=49 " " "
15	. . =22 " " "	30.2	. .	=54 " " "
15.1	. . =27 " " "	30.3	. .	=59 " " "
15.2	. . =32 " " "	40	. .	=65 " " "

* The number of points may be altered as the committees of clubs or tournaments may deem desirable.

The Bagnall-Wild System of Drawing.

The object of this method of drawing is to eliminate all the byes in the first round, both for convenience and still more because a bye is of less value in the first round than later in the tournament.

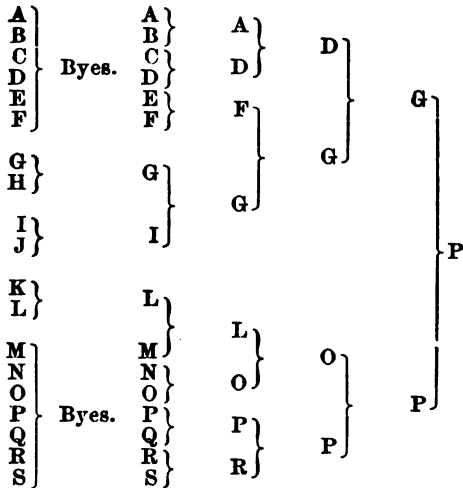
If the number of entries is a power of 2, for example, 4, 8, 16, 32, or 64, there need be no byes. In other cases a preliminary round must be played, in which there shall be as many matches as the number of entries exceeds the power of 2 next below, all the other contestants having byes.

For example, suppose that there are 37 entries. The power of 2 next below is 32, therefore there must be 5 matches and 27 byes.

In this way the five losers go out and the number of contestants is reduced to 32, which will always divide by 2 (16, 8, 4, 2, 1).

The names should be written on slips of paper and the slips carefully folded and put in a hat. They are then drawn one by one and written one below the other, the pairs that are to play together being bracketed. One half the byes should come first, next the matches, last the remaining byes. Should there be an uneven number of byes, the odd one goes at the bottom. One example will suffice. There are 19 entries; three matches must be played to reduce the number to 16; that will leave 13 byes, 6 at the top of the list and 7 at the bottom, as follows:—

SECOND ROUND.



P takes first prize ; G second ; D and O equal thirds.

JAMES DWIGHT.

Cases and Decisions.

The following Cases and Decisions are intended to meet questions often asked at tournaments, and also to cover points apparently not provided for in the laws. They have been prepared with the advice and assistance of Messrs. W. and E. Renshaw, B. C. Eveleigh, N. L. Jackson, and R. D. Sears, to whom the author returns his thanks.

I. A player standing outside the court volleys the ball or catches it in his hand, and claims the stroke because the ball was certainly going out of court.

Decision. — He loses the stroke. It makes no difference where he was standing. The return is presumed good until it strikes the ground outside of the court.

II. A player is struck by the ball served before it has touched the ground, he being outside of the service court. How does it count?

Decision. — The player struck loses the stroke. The service is presumably good until it strikes in the wrong court. A player cannot take the decision upon himself by stopping the ball. If it is going to be a fault, he has only to get out of the way.

III. The service is delivered before the striker-out is ready. He tries to return it and fails. Is he entitled to have it played over again?

Decision. — No. If he attempt to return the service, he is deemed ready.

IV. The striker-out calls "Not ready" for a second service. The ball strikes beyond the service line, and the striker-out claims that the fact that he was not ready makes no difference, since a fault cannot be returned, and therefore that two faults have been served.

Decision.—The second service goes for nothing. A player cannot call "Not ready," and then have the service count, or not, as suits his interests.

V. A ball having been played over the net bounds back into the court from which it came. The player reaches over the net and plays it before it falls. Has he a right to do so?

Decision.—Yes, provided he does not touch the net. He has a right to play the ball at any time from the moment it crosses the net into his court until it touches the ground a second time.

VI. A ball is played into the net; the player on the other side, thinking that the ball is coming over, strikes at it and hits the net. Who loses the stroke?

Decision.—It is simply a question of fact for the umpire to decide. If the player touched the net while the ball was still in play, he loses the stroke.

VII. Can a player follow a ball over the net with his racket, provided that he hit the ball on his own side of the net?

Decision.—Yes. The only restrictions are that he shall not volley the ball until it has crossed the net and that he shall not touch the net or any of its supports.

VIII. A player's racket slips out of his hand and flies into the net. Does he lose the stroke for hitting the net?

Decision. — Yes, if the ball be still in play. It does not matter if the racket be in a player's hand or not.

IX. A player's racket leaves his hand, but meets the ball and returns it over the net. Is it a good return?

Decision. — Yes. There is no law requiring a racket to be in a player's hand when the ball is returned. It would unquestionably be a good return if the racket were held against the ground by a player's feet, and the ball bounded back off of it.

X. A single match is played with a double net and inside posts. A player touches the net beyond the inside posts, and claims that he does not lose the stroke because there should be no net more than three feet outside of the court.

Decision. — He loses the stroke. The net where he touched it is part of the supports of the net. He might perhaps have objected to the arrangement of the net before the match.

XI. A player returns the ball, and, finding that he cannot stop himself before reaching the net, jumps over it. Is it a good return?

Decision. — Law 4 requires that "the players shall stand on opposite sides of the net," and therefore the player invading his opponent's court loses the stroke.

XII. A ball passes outside the post of the net and strikes in court. Is it a good return?

Decision. — Yes.

XIII. A ball going out of court hits the top of the post of the net and bounds into the opposite court.

Decision. — It is a good return. See Law 21.

XIV. The service or the ball in play strikes a ball lying in the court. Can it be returned?

Decision. — Yes, if it be clear to the umpire that the right ball is returned.

XV. The server claims that the striker-out must stand in the court. Is this necessary?

Decision. — No. The striker-out can stand wherever he pleases on his own side of the net.

XVI. A bystander gets in the way of a player who fails to return the ball. May he then claim a let?

Decision. — Yes, if, in the umpire's opinion, he were prevented by an accident beyond his control. For instance, if the ropes or the seats are allowed to be so near to the court that a player is interfered with by them, the stroke should not be played again, because the ropes and seats form part of the arrangements of the ground. If, however, a spectator pass in front of those seats, or place a chair nearer than the original line, and so interferes with a player, the stroke should be played again.

XVII. A player is interfered with as above, and the umpire directs the stroke to be played again. The server had previously served a fault. He claims the right to two services.

Decision. — The fault stands. A let does not annul a previous fault.

XVIII. A return hits the umpire or his chair or stand; the player claims that the ball was going into court.

Decision. — Stroke is lost.

XIX. A player receiving fifteen serves from the left court; his opponent claims a fault.

Decision. — It is a fault. The service starts from the right court under all circumstances.

XX. At fifteen-all the server by mistake serves from the left court; he wins the stroke and serves again (a fault). The mistake is then discovered. Is he entitled to the previous stroke? From which court should he serve next?

Decision.—The previous stroke stands. A fault cannot be claimed after the next service, good or not, is delivered. The next service should be from the left court, the score being thirty-fifteen, and the server has served one fault.

XXI. A player serves from the wrong court, he loses the stroke, and then claims that it was a fault.

Decision.—If the stroke were played in his first service, it is simply a fault; but if he serve twice into the wrong court, he has served two faults, and lost the stroke.

XXII. With the score at thirty-forty the server takes a bisque, and then serves from the right court. His opponent claims a fault.

Decision.—It is a fault. The service must come alternately from the right and left courts.

XXIII. A player takes a bisque after the server has served a fault. Which court does the server next serve from?

Decision.—From the same court.

XXIV. The score is five games all, and the umpire directs the players to play an advantage set. The advantage game has been won, when it is discovered that no advantage sets are to be played. What is to be done?

Decision.—The set is won at the eleventh game. It is no part of the umpire's duty to decide on the conditions of the matches.

XXV. A player serves. He hears the umpire call, but cannot hear what he says. He knows that the only two things that the umpire should call are "fault" and "let," and that in neither case can the ball be in play. He therefore does not return it, only to find that the umpire has called "play." Has he any redress?

Decision. — No.

XXVI. The umpire calls "Fault" and then instantly changes and says "Play." The striker-out fails to return the ball, and he claims that he was prevented by the umpire, and also that the umpire cannot change his decision.

Decision. — The umpire should call a let and the service be taken again.

XXVII. A ball drops near a line, the player appeals, and the umpire calls "Play." The player misunderstands the call, and lets the ball fall. He then claims to have the stroke played again.

Decision. — The stroke stands.

XXVIII. A ball strikes the ground close to a line, the scorer scores the stroke against the striker. On appeal to the linesman, the latter decided that the ball was not out. Which decision stands?

Decision. — The scorer has no right to consider a ball out until the linesman has called to that effect; therefore the decision of the latter must be accepted. The decision of a linesman affecting his own line is final.

XXIX. A return strikes the cord running along the bottom of the net and bounds over. Is it a good return?

Decision. — Yes.

XXX. During play a ball is thrown into the court and the ball in play strikes it or a player steps on it. May a let be claimed?

Decision. — Yes.

XXXI. In a four-handed competition one player does not appear in time to play, and his partner claims to be allowed to play single-handed against the opposing pair. May he do so?

Decision. — No.

JAMES DWIGHT.

All-comers' Tournament for Championship of Pacific States.

HELD AT

HOTEL RAFAEL, JUNE 30, JULY 1, 2, AND 4, 1892.

The opening day of the tournament at the courts of the Hotel Rafael was one of those days that tennis-players look forward to; warm and balmy enough to bring out the light costumes of the audience but not hot enough to cause languid playing.

Previous years, complaint had been made that the tournament was rushed through without sufficient time between matches; but this year three days were devoted to the all-comers and a day of rest was given the winner before calling upon him to play the champion.

One of the most interesting matches of the first day was between Bates and Allen. Allen is the younger of the two and has been playing but a short time. The match was a hard-hitting one from the start, both playing a swift chop stroke from the back court. Killing short balls was the special feature of Allen's playing, but at times he would be unsteady and lose opportunities to score. Bates, by steadiness, finally captured the match, 6-3, 7-5.

A peculiar coincidence was the fact that Haight and Phillips drew against each other as they did last year. Phillips's play showed great improvement, and it was by the closest margin that Haight won score 5-7, 6-3, 8-6.

Sanborn and Driscoll, known as the left-handed "cyclones," played an interesting match, but Sanborn's swift chop and "cyclone" service told against his opponent and he won, 7-5, 6-0.

By far the best contest of the tournament was between Bates and Carr Neel. Both seemed to be in the pink of condition and determined to win. Neel was at the net most of the time and by a peculiar chop volley would cut off every ball that he reached. Bates, however, played his favorite side-line stroke with unerring accuracy. This match was the last finished on the first day, and those who remained were rewarded by seeing elegant tennis. Set-all had been called and after a short rest they came on the courts for the deciding set. By a series of fine rallies which Neel generally won, he brought the score up to 4-1. The set was virtually his, but Bates by plucky work managed to win the next five games, which gave him the match, 5-7, 8-6, 6-4.

In the match between De Long and Stetson, Stetson twisted his ankle before the match was finished, but by accurate lobbing managed to win; score, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

In the beginning, Hubbard was picked as the probable winner, but the close rub that Bates gave him showed that it was no certainty. In this match the score was set-all and the deciding set in Bates's favor 5-4 and 40-30. Hubbard put in a short lob and Bates prepared to smash, but by a miscalculation he did not strike it squarely and the ball landed about a foot outside of the base-line. Hubbard recovered himself and eventually took the set and match, 6-4, 3-6, 8-6.

Tobin succumbed to Sanborn, 6-2, 11-9.

This left in the semi-finals, Sanborn, Neel, Stetson, and Hubbard.

Sanborn completely demolished S. Neel, the latter

scoring but two games. In justice to Neel, however, it must be said that a sore wrist handicapped him severely.

Thus far Sanborn had indeed proven the dark horse of the tournament, and his friends were confident that he would defeat Hubbard in the finals.

The match took place in the afternoon, but the form that Sanborn had been playing in seemed to desert him and Hubbard took three straight sets, 6-4, 9-7, 6-1, thereby winning the all-comers' tournament.

The following is a complete record of the tournament:—

Preliminary Rounds.

	F. DeLong } G. DeLong, } G. DeLong } by default. }				
Stetson } Stetson, } Code } 6-4, 6-3. }	Stetson, } 6-4, 8-6. }	Stetson, } 4-6, 6-4, 6-3. }	Hubbard, } by default. }		
Hoffman } Hoffman, } Allison } 6-2, 6-3. }					
Hubbard } Hubbard, } Wilber } 6-4, 6-0. }	Hubbard, } 6-4, 6-3. }	Hubbard, } 6-4, 9-7, 6-1. }			
Alexander } Alexander } Haslett } 8-6, 6-4. }					
Bates } Bates, } Allen } 6-3, 7-5. }	Hubbard, } 6-4, 3-6, 8-6. }				
C. Neel } C. Neel, } A. Carrigan } by default. }				Bates, } 5-7, 8-6, 6-4. }	
Haight } Haight, } Phillips } 5-7, 6-3, 7-5. }	Tobin, } 6-3, 3-6, 6-3. }			Sanborn, } 6-2, 11-9. }	
Tobin } Tobin, } Dutel } by default. }					
Stewart } Stewart, } McAllister } 6-2, 6-3. }	Sanborn, } 6-3, 6-4. }				Sanborn, } 6-2, 6-0. }
Sanborn } Sanborn, } Driscoil } 7-5, 6-0. }					
S. Neel } S. Neel, } Wheaton } 6-4, 6-1. } English. }	S. Neel, } 6-2, 7-5. }		S. Neel, } 6-2, 11-9. }		
Collier } Collier, } Krug } 6-1, 6-2. }					

Mr. Hubbard rested the next day in preparation for the struggle against Mr. Taylor.

The beautiful silver cup to be played for by the winner of the all-comers and the champion had twice been won by Taylor, and it was a matter of great interest whether he would again successfully defend it, for, if he did, it would become his absolute property.

The fashionable audience that witnessed this match numbered between 2,500 and 3,000.

At a few minutes after two o'clock the contestants came on the courts and were loudly applauded.

Taylor took the net on his own service and by accurate volleying usually placed out of reach the returned service. In Hubbard's anxiety to keep the ball away from his opponent he continually put them out the side lines. Finding this disastrous he then tried lobbing, but by Taylor's well-placed smashes he (Taylor) was enabled to reach the net and usually won by a cross-court volley. Throughout the set Hubbard suffered from excessive nervousness. His principal stroke is the chop, which he undoubtedly uses better than any player on the coast, with the exception of Professor Daily, of the California Tennis Club; but time and again during the set he made wild plays. Taylor won the first set, 6-3.

The second set was a repetition of the first. On Hubbard's service Taylor as a general rule would place the ball well back by an easy underhand stroke, almost a lob, and go to the net. Taylor again won, 6-3.

Hubbard certainly looked a defeated man, as thus far it had been a one-sided affair; but borne up by the energy of despair he now redeemed himself and



REGINALD MORETON,

Winner of All-comers, Hamilton, Ont., Tournament.



played an elegant game. He repeatedly scored on a short chop to Taylor's backhand and although the champion made some wonderful backhand half-volleys, the repeated hammering at this weak spot told. This set went to Hubbard, 6-4.

The fourth set probably brought out the best playing of the day. Hubbard was encouraged by the previous set and his nervousness seemed entirely gone. The running-up game was beginning to tell severely on Taylor and the fever heat of excitement was reached when Hubbard won this set, 8-6, making the score two sets all.

Various speculations were made as to the probable result while the men were being rubbed down for the final set. Hubbard's friends were confident, now that his nervousness had passed away, that he was a certain winner; while Taylor's friends were sure that their favorite's nerve and grit would carry the day. They finally made their appearance, both looking remarkably fresh after the severe strain they had already been through.

Taylor never for a moment relinquished his aggressive game, but took the net immediately, and generally stayed there until the point was won or lost; three all was called, and then by cool and careful tactics Taylor took the next three games, thereby winning the set and tournament, and for the fifth consecutive time the championship of the Pacific States. Score: 6-3; 6-3·4-6; 6-8; 6-3.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

For championship of Pacific States; held at grounds of Oakland Tennis Club, September 9 and 10, 1892.

Sixteen teams entered for this event. Owing to the absence of Mr. Hubbard it was generally understood that the holders, Hubbard and Haight, would not defend and that therefore the winners of the all-comers would be declared the champions.

The teams which were considered as likely to make a pull for first place were Bates and Haight, Hardy and Hardy, De Long and Stetson, Sanborn and Driscoll; and indeed the above teams came out in the semi-finals, and these matches were the most interesting in the tournament.

Between Bates and Haight and Hardy and Hardy a most remarkable thing happened. Bates and Haight seemed to have everything their own way and won the first two sets with comparative ease. In the next set which would have given them the match, they had the score 5-2 and 40 love; but at this point the tide seemed to turn. The Hardy brothers won that game and the next and finally the set, but yet nobody felt interested, as the score was still two sets to one; but when they won the next set, making it two sets all, the interest grew intense, and much to the surprise of all they took the deciding set, 6-1.

The match between Sanborn and Driscoll and De Long and Stetson was watched with much interest. The latter team played a lobbing game while the former players are considered particularly strong at smashing. The match was a hotly contested one and finally went to Stetson and De Long.

This left Hardy and Hardy and De Long and Stetson in the finals.

The players came on the courts at 2.30 P.M. A

large audience was present to witness the match. The Hardy brothers are but fifteen and seventeen years of age respectively, and from the form displayed on this occasion it is very probable that they will be heard of in the single championship event next July. They play every style of game : drive, chop, smash, lob, and volley.

The first set went to the Hardys, 6-1. In the second set De Long and Stetson ran the score up to 5-2, but by a series of good plays the Hardys pulled out the set, 7-5. De Long and Stetson seemed discouraged and fell an easy prey the next set, 6-1.

Owing to the default of Haight and Hubbard the Hardy Brothers were declared the double champions.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT

For championship of Pacific States. Same date as above.

The principal candidates for first honors in this tournament were Miss Mira Lord, Miss Alice Roberts, Miss Susie Morgan, Miss Ethel Bates, and Miss Chew.

Miss Bates was considered by most Oakland people a sure winner, but unfortunately she had had no tournament practice and she did not play near her usual game, Miss Chew defeating her rather easily.

In the match between Miss Morgan and Miss Roberts the difference between the back-line and net games as played by ladies was ably illustrated. Miss Morgan played a hard-hitting game when her opponent was in the back court, but as soon as she came to the net, by the most accurate lobbing she would drive Miss Roberts back again and generally win the point.

Miss Morgan and Miss Chew contested in the finals, and although the latter player put up a very strong game she was not to be compared with Miss Morgan for steadiness.

Miss Morgan won as she pleased in straight sets, and as Miss Bertha Crouch, holder of the championship, was not present to defend the title, Miss Morgan was declared lady champion of the Pacific States.

HARRY N. STETSON.

Canadian Lawn Tennis Association Tournament.

The third annual open tournament of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association took place on the grounds of the Toronto Lawn Tennis Club, July 26 and following days.

The glorious weather during the tournament was greatly enjoyed by both players and spectators; the grounds were in the best of condition and highly spoken of by the visiting players.

Each year seems to bring with it greater interest among the clubs and players of the Dominion, and one can readily notice the improvement in the home players as year after year rolls on. We find our visitors from across the border still the superior players; but are not at all discouraged, and hope to have the pleasure of continuing to meet such strong players as Messrs. Hovey and Bixby, who were with us last year and carried off the championship honors in singles and doubles by their fine play.

The finals in the ladies' championship of Canada, between Miss Osborne and Mrs. Smith, proved quite spirited and interesting, and were not won until four hard and clever sets were played, when Miss Osborne proved the victor. The lady champion has an easy, swinging stroke and places her ball across the court with excellent judgment, and has every promise of improving in her game.

first set, 6-2, then the next, 6-0, and delighted the enthusiastic crowd again and again by his all-round brilliant play. In the third set they slackened a little, and Bixby, who was playing a most determined, steady game, won 6-1. Hovey then rushed away with the fourth set, 6-1, thus winning the All-comers' prize, and the Championship of Canada Challenge Cup, as Mansfield did not appear to defend his title.

The prizes were then presented: to Hovey, Championship in Men's Singles; Miss Osborne, Championship in Ladies' Singles; and Hovey and Bixby, Championship in Doubles.

THE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Association was held at Queen's Hotel on the evening of July 26, 1892, and the following officers were elected: President, C. S. Hyman, London; Vice-President, R. Matthews, Toronto; Committee: Hellmuth and H. Gates, London; E. G. Rykert, St. Catharine's; A. A. Macdonald, Toronto Park Club; G. T. Brown, London; H. Pringle, Toronto Victoria; H. D. Warner, Toronto Granite; T. R. Davies, McGill College; W. Moreton, Hamilton.

It was decided to offer London the privilege of holding the association tournament in 1893.

At a special meeting held Monday, March 13, A. A. Macdonald was reelected Secretary-Treasurer, and it was decided to hold tournament in Toronto.

Messrs. WRIGHT & DITSON.

Dear Sirs,— We have decided to hold our tournament on July 25, 26, 27, 28, at Toronto.

CANADIAN LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION,

A. A. MACDONALD, *Secretary.*



W. H. TAYLOR,
Pacific Coast Champion.



Tennis in Canada.

ONTARIO LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Until last year there had not been held at any time a tournament to decide the championship of the Province of Ontario. The championship of Canada has been played for for several years and local tournaments have fostered a love for tennis in many Canadian towns. It was felt that the time had arrived when a series of matches to decide the championship of Ontario, but open to all comers, could be instituted and carried to a successful termination. The idea originated with the members of the Hamilton Lawn Tennis Club, of Hamilton, Ont., and, considered as a venture, was realized in a degree that was highly gratifying to the members of that club and their friends. The number of entries for the four events was sixty-five, including players from various parts of Canada and from distant points in the United States. This was encouraging, being a larger number than for the 1892 meeting of the Canadian Championship, which is an institution of some years' standing. With the exception of an afternoon's rain, the weather was suitable for good play. Each day's play was witnessed by a number of spectators who were keenly interested in the really excellent exhibitions of the game — particularly those given by the winners of the finals and semi-finals. The ladies at Hamilton turned out in large

numbers, making the scene on the ground an animated one. Naturally the chief interest centered in the result of the men's singles, for which a chased, solid silver cup was offered to the winner. This is now held by a visitor from "across the line." Mr. Fuller will be absolute owner should he win for three consecutive seasons or for four seasons in all. Suitable prizes (including valuable contributions from Messieurs Wright & Ditson) were awarded the winners and runners-up of the other events. It is the intention to continue this tournament each year under the auspices of the Hamilton Lawn Tennis Club upon their grounds, which consist of five grass courts. It is not yet decided upon what dates the tournament will be played during the coming season, but it will likely be in the latter part of August, when the tennis-players of Hamilton hope to see all their friends of last year and many new faces. Ample accommodation will be found for all visitors, as was done last year, many of the players from a distance being entertained by the patrons of tennis in Hamilton, who number not a few. Any information regarding future meetings will be furnished by E. S. Glassco, Secretary, Hamilton Club, or Mr. Reginald Moreton, Hamilton, Ont., who will on application forward circulars on the near approach of the tournament, stating the date and all particulars. Hamilton is within easy reach of Buffalo and Niagara Falls on the east and Detroit on the west.

Last year's play began on Tuesday, August 23.

FIRST DAY — TUESDAY.

All the preliminary and first rounds were finished on this day, with few matches closely contested. In the

first round, men's singles, Mr. R. Davies, of Montreal, was unfortunate enough to meet and suffer defeat at the hands of the Bostonian, Mr. A. F. Fuller, by a score of 6-2, 6-2. This score, however, by no means indicates the play, for it was a very closely contested match, the play being of no mean order. The first rounds also of the men's doubles and the mixed doubles were gone through, bringing out several sharp contests. With a number of the unsuccessful players thinned out, Wednesday's play held promise of more interest.

SECOND DAY — WEDNESDAY.

Wednesday morning opened up with the second rounds of the men's singles and doubles, also second rounds of ladies' singles and the mixed doubles. In the afternoon a very good exhibition of play was given the spectators in the single between Mr. Avery, of Detroit, and Mr. Matthews, of Toronto, in which after a hot struggle the latter won by two sets to one. Another was that between Mrs. Sydney Smith, of Ottawa, and Mr. Fuller *versus* Miss Osborne and Mr. Moreton; the latter won by a narrow margin. Mr. Matthews and Miss Gillespie, both of Toronto, had worked their way into the finals and thus were billed to meet Miss Osborne and Mr. Moreton on Saturday.

THIRD DAY — THURSDAY.

There were now left Matthews, Moreton, Fuller, of Boston, and A. M. Pope, of Toronto, to fight for first and second places in the singles. In the afternoon Matthews and Moreton commenced to play off their tie in the semi-finals, but were unable to finish on

account of the dark, while the score stood at one set all and six games all. In another court Fuller defeated Pope two straight sets. This afternoon saw some very interesting games. Mrs. Smith, of Ottawa, met Miss Osborne (Canadian lady champion) for the first time since suffering defeat at the latter's hands in the Canadian Championship but a week or so before. But this time Mrs. Smith turned the tables in the semi-finals, beating Miss Osborne two sets to one. It is all the more creditable when the class of players Mrs. Smith fought her way through is noticed, amongst them being such exponents of the game as Miss MacLaren (Maritime Provinces Champion), Miss Osborne (Canadian Champion), Miss Nay, Miss Gillespie, and Miss Whiteaves. Miss Faulkner, of Hamilton, had won her way up the weaker side into the finals, where she met defeat at Mrs. Smith's hands. The latter thus holds the first contested championship of the province. In the gentleman's doubles, Mr. H. E. Avery, Detroit, and Mr. Fuller had a somewhat easy march over Messrs. Davies and Glassco, as also did Messrs. Moreton and Matthews over the Toronto cracks, the Pope brothers. These two matches gone through left Moreton and Matthews and Avery and Fuller to fight out the finals.

FOURTH DAY — FRIDAY.

Friday forenoon opened with heavy rain which seriously interfered with play and it was postponed till the afternoon. About midday the sky cleared and Moreton and Matthews went into court to finish off their unfinished single. The spectators had expected a long

contest but were doomed to disappointment, for Moreton took two straight games and with them the deciding set at 8-6, thus reversing his defeat by Matthews in the semi-finals of the Canadian Championship of 1891. With one or two other matches played off this afternoon, nothing was left but finals for the morrow.

FIFTH AND CLOSING DAY — SATURDAY.

Saturday's weather favored the players and spectators, of whom there was a large gathering. In Court No. 1, at 11 o'clock, Matthews and Moreton played Fuller and Avery, and at the end of set No. 1, which fell to the former, everything looked in their favor; but in the second and following sets they seemed to go to pieces and the American pair came out winners by three sets to one. Almost directly this match was finished Miss Osborne and Moreton went into court to play Miss Gillespie and Matthews in the finals of the ladies' and gentlemen's doubles — the latter taking the two first sets and with them the match and first prize.

The match of the tournament — the finals of the men's singles — was billed for 3 o'clock and at that hour A. F. Fuller and R. Moreton went into Court No. 1 to fight it out. It was very palpable that the latter was suffering from nervousness and thus did not make as good a fight as was expected of him. The first and second sets went to Mr. Fuller at 6-1 and 6-2, and it seemed that Mr. Moreton did not get properly down to work till the third set, which was very warmly contested, eventually falling to Mr. Fuller by 7-5, he thus obtaining the match and championship cup.

After all the contests were over the prizes were given

away by Mrs. R. T. Steele, the wife of the President of the Hamilton Lawn Tennis Club, thus bringing to an end one of the most successful meetings ever held in Canada and which it is trusted is the forerunner of many others.

The following is a short résumé of the results of the four events : —

A. F. Fuller (Boston), (Championship) singles cup.

R. Moreton (Hamilton), All-comers' prize.

A. F. Fuller (Boston) and H. E. Avery (Detroit), Men's doubles, First prize.

R. Moreton and R. Matthews (Toronto), Men's doubles, Second prize.

Mrs. Sydney Smith (Ottawa), Ladies' singles (Championship).

Miss Faulkner (Hamilton), Ladies' singles, All-comers.

Miss Gillespie and Mr. R. Matthews (Toronto), Mixed doubles, First prize.

Miss Osborne (Sutton), and Mr. R. Moreton, Mixed doubles, Second prize.

Tournament of the Maritime Provinces Lawn Tennis Association.

A large entry list, good grounds, and fine weather all contributed in making the third annual tournament of the Maritime Provinces Lawn Tennis Association very successful. It was held on the grounds of the Wanderers Amateur Athletic Club, Halifax, N. S., on the ninth of August, 1892. The absence of almost all the winners of 1891 was much regretted, especially Miss McLaren, of St. John, the winner of the ladies' singles, who at the time was in Toronto playing in the Canadian Tournament, where she was only defeated in the final round by the lady champion.

In the principal court, ladies' and gentlemen's singles, there were twenty-six entries. In the preliminary round Mr. L. W. Reed, of the Wanderers, was matched against Captain Alexander, of the South End (Halifax) Club, which game created much interest; but, contrary to our expectations, it proved an easy victory for Captain Alexander, he winning in two straight sets. The final round was played the following week, owing to rain the last day of the tournament. It was between Captain Gausson, of the South End Club, and Mr. W. B. Ferrie, of the Wanderers. After a very exciting game Captain Gausson defeated Ferrie, thereby winning the championship medal.

In the gentlemen's doubles Mr. Blackadar and Mr. Drew, of the Garrison Club, defeated Mr. Reed and Mr. Ferrie, of the Wanderers, in the final round.

Miss Fergie, of the Pictou Club, won the ladies' singles, defeating Mrs. Reader, of the Garrison Club, in the finals. The ladies' doubles was won by Mrs. Reader and Miss Voules, of the Garrison Club, and the mixed doubles by Miss Fergie and Dr. Wylde, of the Pictou Club.

Besides these regular events there were special prizes.

The President's prize, a handsome gold bangle, won by Miss Voules.

The General's prize, a consolation for ladies' doubles, won by Misses Wier and Chipman.

The Lieutenant-Governor's prize, a consolation for ladies' singles, won by Miss Lyde.

Mr. M. B. Morrow's prize, a Sears Special Racket for the player who was defeated in the finals in gentlemen's singles, won by Mr. W. B. Ferrie.

The prizes were presented on the grounds by General Sir John Ross, in the presence of a large number of players and spectators.



F. R. GOODWIN,

Winner of the Manitoba and Northwestern Territories Champi

Invitation Tournament of the Neighborhood Club.

Among the many forms of entertainment provided by the Neighborhood Club for its members and friends, no little space must be accorded to the Invitation Tennis Tournament, one of the most notable events held under its auspices.

At one of the earliest business meetings of the Club, the following gentlemen were appointed as a Tennis Committee: C. I. Travelli, H. L. Ayer, and H. E. Day, with power to arrange and carry out an Invitation Tennis Tournament; and it was also decided to apply for a date to the United States National Tennis Association. This being granted, the Committee invited a number of famous players.

Mr. F. H. Hovey, of Newton, the crack shortstop of Harvard 'Varsity Baseball Nine and Intercollegiate champion in singles and doubles;* F. S. Mansfield, the veteran player of Boston and champion of Canada; Hugh Tallant, of Boston, at one time champion of Harvard; Malcolm Chace, of Providence, the Inter-scholastic champion and holder of the Silver Cup in the East Side Tournament of that city; R. D. Wrenn, the holder of the Intercollegiate Championship in doubles with F. H. Hovey, of Harvard,† winner of last year's Horace Partridge Tournament; A. E. Wright, of New York, the winner of the recent‡ Tampa Bay

* 1891. † 1892. ‡ 1892.

(Fla.) Tournament; and R. V. Beach, well known in Washington and the South as winner in many tournaments and fresh from victory in the finals at the Wissahickon Heights Tournament at Philadelphia.

Over 5,000 invitations were sent out; the courts were in fine condition, a grandstand was erected, and the twenty-seventh of June, 1892, inaugurated what was to be one of the most brilliant tennis tournaments on record. At the beginning of the week the weather was unpropitious, but in spite of the threatening clouds every match was numerously attended.

The first day's play commenced at 11 A.M., Tallant and R. V. Beach leading off sets, 8-6, 6-3; in the Mansfield and R. V. Beach match the game was forfeited to the latter by illness of Mr. Mansfield. The next match was between Wrenn and Wright, 6-2, 6-3. The principal feature of the day's play was the wonderful showing of Malcolm Chace against A. E. Wright, of New York. The second day Beach met Wright 8-6, 6-2. Chace beat Tallant, 6-4, 6-2. Wrenn beat Beach, 6-4, 6-1. Tallant's fine net playing and placing won him the match against Wright, score 6-2, 6-3.

Third day's play Chace beat Beach, 9-7, 6-0; Mr. Hovey, who had just returned from playing baseball at New Haven, Conn., found himself out of condition and was beaten by A. E. Wright, 6-8, 8-6, 6-2; Hovey beat Beach, 6-3, 7-5.

Fourth day: Fred Hovey realized the anticipations of his friends by winning everything before him. Chace had been playing fine tennis all the week and the general impression among the less knowing ones was that he would defeat Hovey; but the Newton boy

eclipsed himself in his brilliant play, and his famous smashes at the net gained him point after point. Score, 6-3, 6-3. Final Summary:—

PLAYERS.	Hovey.	Chace.	Wrenn.	Tallant.	Beach.	Wright.	Matches Won.
F. H. Hovey . . .		2	1	1	1	0	5
Malcolm Chace . .			1	1	1	1	4
R. D. Wrenn . . .				1	1	1	3
Hugh Tallant . . .					1	1	2
R. V. Beach . . .						1	1
A. E. Wright . . .	1						1
Matches Lost . . .	1	2	2	3	4	4	

Messrs. Hovey and Chace acknowledged in a few well-chosen words the very handsome prizes, for which \$150 were expended. The first was a solid silver loving cup of the urn pattern, fluted at the base and richly chased; the second, a similar cup of smaller design.

The referees were Messrs. J. T. Whittelsey, Secretary of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, F. S. Mansfield, of Boston, and H. L. Ayer, Neighborhood Club, West Newton, Mass.

A very interesting contest was the match between Miss Carpenter, of Yonkers, N. Y., and Hugh Tallant, against Miss Howland, of West Newton, and Malcolm Chace—the lady players making an unusually large number of brilliant plays.

A summer fête wound up the festivities; the club house and grounds were beautifully illuminated and decorated with Chinese lanterns and electric lights. The Germania Orchestra discoursed sweet music while the gayly dressed throng made up a picture long to be remembered.

The tennis season was virtually closed when, on the nineteenth of September, the Club gave an exhibition tourney complimentary to C. P. Hubbard, the California crack player, to meet F. H. Hovey, of Newton, Malcolm Chace, of Providence, and R. D. Wrenn, of Cambridge. It proved to be Chace's tournament, as he won from both Hovey and Wrenn, the latter also being beaten by Hubbard, who was downed in his turn by Hovey.

A novel feature of this tournament was the method of scoring recommended by Dr. James Dwight. The matches, instead of being for the best three vantage sets out of five, were for the best two sets out of three—eight games won being necessary for a set with but the last a vantage set.

H. L. A.

Inter-Hotel Lawn Tennis Tournament, White Mountains, N. H.

The first Inter-Hotel Tennis Tournament in the White Mountains was held at Maplewood, N. H., August 16 and 17, 1892.

Many individual hotel tournaments have taken place in the White Mountains, but the above is the first of a series to be held annually, and to be known as the Inter-Hotel Tennis Association of the White Mountains. Prizes were to be awarded for Gentlemen's Singles, Ladies' Singles, and Mixed Doubles. The gentlemen's singles prize is to be known as the Maplewood Trophy, it being a handsome silver cup, costing \$108, and only becoming the property of the winner of three tournaments. The ladies' single and mixed double prizes were to become the individual property of the winners.

Those eligible to the tournament were limited to such guests as had sojourned at least one week at any hotel or cottage during this season, previous to the tournament, and in all cases to amateurs; and each hotel or cottage was entitled to only one representative in each class. The object and restrictions were so obvious that it increased the entries, as many guests would have hesitated to enter if it had been open to all comers.

August 16 opened up beautifully, in fact, a perfect mountain day, and at 10.30 A.M., in the presence of 600 people surrounding the Maplewood Cottage court, Miss Mary Colahan, of Philadelphia, and Miss E. Farrington, of Lowell, opened the tennis tournament by playing off the finals of the ladies' singles (as they were the only two who entered). Miss Colahan gave strong indication in the first set that the ladies' single prize would be awarded her; but in the second set Miss Farrington placed her ball very carefully, and won. In the third set Miss Farrington won easily. Miss Colahan serves overhand and strong, and her returns are usually low; but in the above match she did not show good judgment. Miss Farrington plays easily, and the good training she has had assisted her in winning the match. The summary was as follows:—

Miss Farrington beat Miss Colahan, 3-6, 8-6, 6-1.

In the mixed doubles, of which there were four pairs entered, Miss E. Farrington and Mr. Willis Farrington, representing Wentworth Hall, beat Miss Dow and Mr. C. L. Babcock, Jr., representing the Crawford House, 6-2, 6-1; and Miss Carrie Humphrey and Mr. Howland Twombly, from the Goodnow House, beat Miss Mary Colahan and Mr. L. H. Rogers, of Maplewood Cottage, 6-0, 6-1. The game was very interesting, but not close.

In the finals on the 17th between the winners of above, Miss Farrington and her father won as follows: 4-6, 7-5, 6-3. This match was exceedingly close and many brilliant plays were made.

The Farringtons played very steadily and easily, but

their opponents played a more brilliant and dashing game. Both ladies placed their balls well, calling forth at times great applause.

In the gentlemen's singles nineteen entered from different hotels and cottages, as follows: Maplewood Cottage, Maplewood Hotel, Sinclair, Bellevue, Uplands of Bethlehem, Goodnow & Phillips's, Sugar Hill, Crawford House, Waumbeck, Jefferson, Wentworth Hall, Jackson, Wonalancet Farm, Tamworth, Twin Mountain House, Poplar Cottage, Echo Farm, Oak Hill House, Ranlet's, Sunset Hill, Elm Farm.

The summary on the evening of the 16th stood as follows:—

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

Preliminary Round.—W. S. Dexter beat Lynch, 6-0 and default; James Terry beat W. S. Mangan, 6-1, 6-0; Neil Sullivan beat Cleveland, by default.

First Round.—H. L. Van Praag beat Farrington, by default; Gunnison beat P. W. Simpson, 6-0, 6-2; Dexter beat Babcock, 6-2, 6-2; James Ferry beat Sullivan, 6-1, 6-2; B. W. Lord beat W. E. Milne, 6-2, 6-3; P. W. Sprague beat Paige, by default; Twombly beat Wright, by default; L. H. Rogers beat P. H. Hill, 6-4, 6-2.

Second Round.—Twombly beat Van Praag, 6-3, 6-3; Dexter beat Sprague, 6-3, 6-4.

The seventeenth of August opened as auspiciously as the day before, and great interest was shown by the large number of spectators present, and as one prominent guest remarked, "Those two days here have been the pleasantest ever spent in the mountains," and another, "It was a howling success."

The first match was W. T. Garrison, of the Waumbeck, against L. H. Rogers, of Maplewood Cottage. This match was a great treat; both men fought hard to win, but it was finally won by Garrison's superior play, careful placing, and swift, low net returns. In the second round James Ferry beat B. W. Low, 3-6, 6-3, 6-0. These men were both middle weight and played great tennis, and this match was about the best of the series.

In the finals Mr. Garrison beat Mr. Ferry. It was a one-sided match, as Mr. Garrison was too strong for his opponent, who was very tired. Many brilliant plays were made, but the low drives and well-placed balls of Mr. Garrison won him the match and trophy. The summary is as follows: —

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

Second Round (continued) — Ferry beat Lord, 3-6, 6-3, 6-0; Garrison beat Rogers, 1-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Semi-finals. — Ferry beat Twombly, 6-3, 6-3; Garrison beat Dexter, 6-3, 6-3.

Finals. — Garrison beat Ferry, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2.

Mr. William Towne Garrison, the winner of the Maplewood Trophy, represented the Waumbeck Hotel of Jefferson. This trophy is the gift of General George T. Croft, and the great success of the tournament for 1892 means an even more successful one for 1893, which will last three or four days.

JAMES E. DAVIS.

LAWN TENNIS COURTS, Magnolia Springs Hotel, Florida.



1892

Wm. A. ...
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Lawn Tennis in Florida.

The season of 1893 was to have opened at St. Augustine, March 14, with a tournament, but for some reason it did not take place.

TAMPA BAY TOURNAMENT.

The following week, March 21, the second annual tournament of Tampa Bay Lawn Tennis Club for the Gulf Coast championship was played, and after a well-contested match the honors fell to Wrenn, of Harvard University.

Mr. James Dwight was referee, and everything passed off pleasantly to spectators and players.

THE MAGNOLIA TOURNAMENT.

Following the tournament at Tampa Bay came the Magnolia, March 28 and following days, which took place on the nicely kept cemented courts on the grounds of the Magnolia Springs Hotel. The tournament was a success in every particular, and the fine tennis shown during the week was greatly enjoyed by the guests of the hotel. Hobart, who won in singles, played a very strong game; Talmage, a promising young player, made some very good strokes, and the terrific smashes of Avery proved effective.

The ladies showed by their strong service and returns of hard hit balls that they were very expert with the racket.

Following is the score: —

Hobart and Talmage beat Wrenn and Wright in the final of the doubles, 6-8, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3. The match was much closer than the score shows. Wrenn and Wright played a strong game, especially in the first set.

In the final of the handicap Talmage beat Avery, 6-8, 6-2, 6-3.

In the singles Hobart took the first prize and Avery the second.

In the doubles Hobart and Talmage took the first and Wrenn and Wright the second.

In the handicap Talmage won the first and Avery the second.

In the ladies' and gentlemen's doubles Wrenn and Miss Schultz won the first prizes. No seconds were given.

The prizes for this tournament were very fine and well worth contesting for.

During the week the players and their friends were well cared for by manager Mr. Wm. F. Ingold, of the Magnolia Springs Hotel.

The Wentworth Tournament.

The eleventh annual tournament of the Wentworth Hotel, Newcastle, N. H., took place July 12 and following days. It proved a grand success and was greatly enjoyed by the guests of the hotel and visitors from other hotels for miles around.

As has been the case for the past three years, Fred Hovey, of Harvard College, proved the victor in singles, and Bixby and Hovey in doubles. The prizes were rich and useful and well worth competing for. Mr. Willis Farrington was referee, and his decisions were very satisfactory to player and spectator.

The two weeks following the regular tournament the guests of the hotel, also the Juniors, held a tournament which proved interesting. The first prize was won by Walter Cotton and second by G. F. Revel. For the Junior matches there were entries from St. Louis, Chicago, Trenton, and Boston. The games were close and well contested. Irving Wright, Boston, won the first prize, and Edwin Euston, St. Louis, second prize. Beals Wright allowed each player fifteen.

SUGGESTIONS.

HOW TO SELECT A RACKET AND TENNIS UNIFORM.

RACKET.

A beginner to select a good racket should consult a player who knows. Belonging to a good club will save him much anxiety and trouble on that score, and five minutes' talk with a good player will solve the difficulty. He will tell him that there are three very important points to be considered: the weight, to have the handle fit the hand, and the balance. Be careful about these; go to a good maker, and give a good price.

Many players buy extremely light-weight rackets, say from $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

This is entirely wrong, as rackets under 13 ounces in weight are necessarily made of very light, dry stock to keep the weight down, and frequently break and fail to give satisfaction, especially when used by men; they are only fit for children and ladies of moderate strength. None of our prominent players, either ladies or gentlemen, use light-weight rackets.

Rackets from 13 to 14½ ounces can be made of tough, springy wood as the limit of weight allows, and consequently are far more durable and satisfactory to play with than extremely light weights, which have not the spring, driving powers, and durability of medium and heavy weights. In selecting a racket more attention should be paid to how it feels in the hand than to actual weight; it should balance well and swing around easily and rightly, without a tendency to be topheavy and to tire and strain the wrist, and should be of sufficient weight to ensure being made of good, springy material.

For ladies' use I would recommend from 13 to 13½, and gentlemen's 13½ to 14½ ounces. The majority of gentlemen players of note use 14 and 14½ ounce rackets. Champion Campbell uses 14½-ounce.

First-class rackets are strung up to the utmost tension. This makes them very susceptible to atmospheric changes and dampness; hence great care should be taken not to expose rackets to same by keeping them in damp places, laying them on the grass, or leaving them out-of-doors overnight. A racket, to be kept in good condition, should be placed, when not in use, in a cool, dry place, enclosed in a flannel or waterproof case.

SHOES.

Shoes with plain heavy rubber soles are most in use, and when the weather is fine and the court dry they serve every purpose; but if the courts are heavy and wet, then steel points are indispensable. Rubber soles may grip for a game or two in the wet; but as soon as they get greasy you will have a difficulty in starting, especially if you are a heavy-weight. Everything depends on a good footing and being able to start quickly. So, if you improve sufficiently to be able to play in matches or tournaments, never consider your outfit complete without a pair of shoes with steel points.

Get them made easy and comfortable everywhere, especially in the front part of the foot; and have the uppers of buckskin or flexible leather. You need not worry about elaborate toecaps or fancy sewing; no one pays you the compliment of looking at your feet, not even the ladies. And get into the habit of using them, or you will find they will grip a little too much when you want to start quickly.

FLANNELS.

Get your trowsers of the best quality, and do not trust any one but a good outfitter to make them; and be sure to tell him that you want them to play in, and not for a garden-party exhibition. Those made of serge have not the comfortable feeling of flannel, nor do they give so nicely to the movements of the body. A belt is better than a scarf to go around the waist, and a buckle and strap will

also help. Never go to a match or tournament without at least two flannel suits in your bag. You may have to play a round of singles, and if you get very hot, a change is necessary before you play in the doubles that usually follow. They must be heavy enough to feel warm in, or your play will be feeble and fitful. Many a good man has been knocked out of an important contest for want of warm and comfortable flannels on a cold day. A sweater or a flannel jacket is necessary when setting out.

In glaring sunshine, a cap with a broadish peak is very useful against a good lobber.

You cannot be too particular in your attention to the small things that make up a player's outfit: for upon that depends, to a great extent, your success and enjoyment of the game.

W. M. BROWNLEE.

A Championship Match.

Some time ago a well-known tennis friend of ours crossed over to England, and under the assumed name of Dick Arkell played for all the challenge cups that came in his way. What is more, he won them all too, going through from the first week in April to the last one in June, a series of such brilliant victories as to persuade connoisseurs that there would be no one more likely than he to capture the "All Nations" that season. The first week in July — that fixed upon for the great national event — found our friend still in the most perfect training, his health of the best, his condition and form not to be improved upon, therefore (thought the wise ones), there could be little doubt of an entirely satisfactory result wherever he was concerned. When the semi-finals and finals had been played, with the victory scored to our friend, expectation and enthusiasm had reached its climax. Indeed, there was a hubbub all over England. "Could it be possible that the national challenge cup [and they spoke of it with reverence] was about to fall into the hands of a foreigner? Impossible!" All England was willing to stand to arms to refute with crushing arguments such an absurd idea; but for all that, hidden carefully away, there was much doubt felt as to the result of to-morrow's great match. The most important question was, however, "Would it rain or would it be very warm?" Should it rain, of course Dick

Arkll would have little or no chance; but should it prove an extremely warm afternoon, it was deemed he might possibly prove a winner. However, the sun sinking beneath a crimson-streaked sea that evening precluded the possibility of a drop of rain falling on the morrow; a fierce heat threatened, and all signs pointed favorably for Dick Arkell; moreover, the attendance, usually large, promised to be enormous, which would make him put forth his best efforts.

Dick Arkell was stopping at a quiet little town within an hour's ride from the great "common," and this particular evening, as he repaired to his hotel, he found a very large party of friends from city, country, and foreign lands awaiting him to proffer their eager congratulations as well as their hopes for the morrow. They had turned up from all parts purposely to witness what they firmly believed would be their friend's victory. Indeed, their conversation foreshadowed the amount of rejoicing they intended to indulge in in their friend's honor on the following evening.

In the meantime, however, it being excessively hot, they all thought how pleasant it would be to go for a row up the big placid river, there to enjoy whatever breeze was about. In Dick Arkell's boat were a number of stalwart fellows who each took his turn at the oars, Dick not being permitted to touch these for fear of the stiffness which might possibly result. Out on the shimmering water they encountered many familiar faces, for it seemed as though all had shared their ideas about the reviving freshness of the water breezes, besides the entire desirability of enjoying life thoroughly whilst they had the chance. Gliding by a miniature

waterfall which thundered over the fierce-looking rocks beyond, they passed a small boat whose crew consisted of two or three ladies and a boy of about fourteen.

“Druie L’Estrange!” cried some one of their party in a half-tone, which, whilst meant not to be overheard, had all the more powerful effect in attracting the attention of the lady so named. She, a young person with eyes as soft and dark as the blue ether above them, glanced quickly in the direction from where the sound had come and met the eyes of Dick Arkell in the very act of stealing a furtive look at her.

Perhaps we have forgotten to say something about Dick: this young man had had a little love affair; a tender feeling was his which might be described as a pent-up adoration held carefully beneath his vest for a young lady whom he had persevered in admiring from afar and with whom he had never yet held converse. However, we have no reason to presume that our friend’s temporary affliction was ever of the sickly kind, for he had played glorious tennis right through its most trying period.

Druie L’Estrange had been the enchantress of his dreams, and when later on this particular evening there rang out over the clear, dark water a cry of “Girl overboard!” Dick was the first to take a header after her. Before anybody could remonstrate he had plunged into the cold black water, and it was quite some time after that he came up again with his precious captive.

The dripping Druie he consigned to her grateful friends, whilst he hurried home to change his attire, and I think he drank something hot. That night he

slept perhaps all the better for his cold bath, the following morning seeing him looking his brightest and, as he declared, feeling his best.

That challenge match for the All Nations championship I shall not attempt to describe any way minutely, but it was a great contest, decided only by five sets. Everybody well acquainted with Dick Arkell, who watched through the first set of this match, knew that their friend and hero was playing in his best form, with his most dashing style, and once Dick began well he did not easily tire.

However, toward the last game of this first set, which he won by deuce and vantage, there was chronicled for Dick Arkell one sneeze. Before the completion of the second set there was a record for him of three sneezes, and just as the third set was about to be accredited to him the number reached to twelve. The games now stood at two sets to one in favor of Dick, but cramp was looming in the near distance. A B. & S., with plenty of Pond's extract, went no way in reviving the strained muscles of our friend, who had simply caught severe cold in the water the previous night, but as he continued to play a plucky match every one concluded that it was part of the young man's winning form to sneeze. It was even chronicled as such in *The Times*, and *Field*. The fourth set went to England's champion, and when the fifth was started the anxiety of the multitude was too deep to find vent in words, much less in applause for their favorites. It was a set of deuce and vantage games all through, alternating with an occasional sneeze from Dick, and at last, when tortured with the pain of his

cramped muscles, Dick Arkell threw himself on the turf, a loser of this the match of his life, he regretted faintly his impromptu cold bath of the previous evening.

Regrets are nowhere, the young man told himself; and now he will never have another chance of challenging England's champion, as he has settled down into a married man with little Druie as his wife.

Little Druie is an Englishwoman through and through, as her husband has found out.

"Do you know, dear," she said to him once, "that I threw myself overboard on purpose, with a view to drowning?"

Dick had found to his surprise that his wife was a proficient swimmer, so he answered laconically, if a little solicitously:—

"Impossible! Why?"

"Why, Dick, dear, to save an English championship, of course."

Whereafter Dick and Druie did not speak for quite an entire day.

MABEL ESMONDE CAHILL.

“Rests.”

The Latin *lucus*, a grove, is said to have been derived from *luceo*, to shine, because groves are dark. This freak in etymology has a counterpart quite as paradoxical in lawn tennis vernacular. No more striking instance of *lucus a non lucendo* can be found than the term “rest” used to denote the intervals of actual conflict at the net. Rays of light may penetrate the densely wooded grove, but to the period of play known as the “rest,” repose is foreign. Logical minds have more than once declaimed against the use of this term, but custom, if not classic precedent, binds us firmly to its support.

There is one sort of “rest,” and not an uncommon class, that depends for length on the skill of the players at the battledore, and varies in interest inversely with the tennis knowledge of the spectators. This kind needs no discussion. Long “rests” do not necessarily indicate good tennis. “Rests” are the molecules of the game, of which strokes form the atomic parts. Each player is trying his utmost to terminate the “rest,” as well as avert unfavorable ending. It is therefore unlikely that a good player will allow many successive passages of the ball, unless the man across the net is about his equal. Spectators are apt to be deceived by long “rests” into the idea that great tennis is transpiring. Some count the times the ball crosses the net, and, by the way, I never knew an

instance where the count of two persons coincided. But, while in the majority of cases skill is unduly magnified by protracted rallies, an extended "rest" between first-class players means far more than the general observer appreciates. It means a drive for a drive, a volley for a volley, the quick application of force, skill, tact, and endurance, perhaps unequalled in any other athletic sport. He or she that delights in witnessing long rallies of the better class should be present at a match between our best base-line players. Naturally this style of tennis admits of much longer "rests" than occur when volleyers meet, yet when a base-line player is pitted against a volleyer, the "rests" may be quite as long. Between quick and accurate volleyers the scoring of a point occupies little time, yet the occasional rallies are the more indicative of clever tennis. Among our expert volleyers the one most likely to prolong the rallies is Knapp, and the quickest to conclude them is Campbell. Of the base-line players, Hobart is the least likely to allow repeated passages of the ball, unless a strong volleyer is against him. It would seem probable that a match between Hobart and Knapp would be productive of "rests" long enough to suit the most enthusiastic spectator, though probably not averaging as long as is usual in a match between second-class players. An example of short "rests" can usually be seen when the best volleyers meet. The number of successive passages of the ball in last year's championship match might usually have been counted on the fingers, and should a match be played between R. D. Sears and Campbell, a one-armed man could do the counting

most of the time. What has been said relates especially to singles. In doubles there is more defence in proportion to territory, so that the ball is kept in play longer, especially by good doubles players. After all, it is not the "rest," be it long or short, but the strokes that tell. To execute these most effectively should be the study of every player, and let him not, during the hottest "rest," be diverted by those bright visions of cool, shady groves wherein is the much-needed repose.

F. A. KELLOGG,

Editor of Outing Weekly Tennis Record.

Tennis Players' Directory.

A

- Anderson, J. A., Tacoma, Wash. (Tacoma).
Allen, Rev. Alex., Sedalia, Mo. (Pastime).
Anderson, James H., Springfield, Mass. (Williams).
Angel, Lawrence, Rochester, N. Y. (Secretary, Cornell).

B

- Beach, Francis G., New Haven, Conn. (New Haven).
Beach, R. V., New Haven, Conn. (New Haven).
Biddle, L., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia (Phil. C. C.).
Bostwick, O. M., 44 East 106th Street, New York
City (Lenox).
Bradley, S. R., Jr., Nyack, N. Y. (Nyack).
Bradley, W. C., Nyack, N. Y. (Nyack).
Brinley, G. M., St. Paul's, Concord, N. H.
Bristol, W. T. G., 2102 Tioga Street, Philadelphia
(Tioga).
Budlong, C. R., 189 Governor Street, Providence
(Harvard Interscholastic).
Bull, W. A., Washington Block, Tacoma, Wash.
Burchard, Ross, South Norwalk, Conn. (Norwalk).
Billings, H. M., 55 West 33d Street, New York City
(N. Y. A. C.).
Bixby, H. G., Nashua, N. H. (Longwood).

C

- Cady, Clarence W., 252 North Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
(Buffalo).

- Campbell, O. S., 18 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
(Cres. A. C.).
- Carver, C. W., Chicago, Ill. (Riverside).
- Chace, M. G., 40 Angel Street, Providence, R. I.
(Brown).
- Chase, J. Henry, 31 College House, Cambridge, Mass.
(Harvard).
- Chase, S. T., University Club, Chicago (Riverside).
- Childs, F. T., New England Building, Kansas City,
Mo. (Hyde Park).
- Clark, Joseph S., Bullitt Building, Philadelphia (Ger.
C. C.)
- Cluett, E. Harold, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. (S. A. A.).
- Cluett, W. H., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. (S. A. A.).
- Codd, Geo. P., 26 Adelaide Street, Detroit, Mich.
(D. A. C.).
- Cole, Harry T., 15 Macomb Street, Detroit, Mich.
(D. A. C.).
- Cummins, B. F., 4928 Washington Avenue, Chicago
(Kenwood).
- Candler, Duncan W., 11 Monroe Place, Brooklyn,
N. Y. (Columbia).

D

- Davidson, John C., 1338 F Street, Washington, D. C.
(Southern L. T. A.).
- De Long, G. B., Hotel Stewart, Pine and Jones Streets,
San Francisco, Cal. (Cal. T. C.).
- Dodge, H. P., 1130 Huron Street, Toledo, O. (Outing
T. C.).
- Dunning, R. B., 6 East 58th Street, New York City
(N. Y. A. C.).
- Dwight, James, Somerset Club, Boston (Longwood
C. C.).

- Deming, S. C., Williamstown, Mass. (Williams).
 Douglas, Archibald, Tarrytown, N. Y. (Secretary,
 Columbia).

E

- Ewing, Thomas, Pittsburgh, Pa. (West Pennsylvania
 L. T. A.).

F

- Fielding, Mantel, West Walnut Lane, Germantown,
 Penn. (Ger. C. C.).
 Floyd, William, 102 William Street, N. Y. (Princeton).

G

- Gillett, William K., Pelham Manor, N. Y. (N. Y.
 A. C.).
 Gosline, William A., 1541 Summit Street, Toledo, O.
 (Outing).
 Grant, Charles F., 56 Broadway, New York City
 (Crescent A. C.).

H

- Hall, E. L., 11 West 37th Street, New York City
 (Edgewood).
 Hall, V. G., 11 West 37th Street, New York City
 (Tuxedo).
 Hobart, Clarence, 731 St. Nicholas Avenue, New
 York City (N. Y. T. C.).
 Hobart, John F., 731 St. Nicholas Avenue, New
 York City (Ariel).
 Hood, J. Parke, 715 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
 (Phil. C. C.).
 Hoppin, Tracy, 99 Power Street, Providence, R. I.
 (Harvard).
 Hoppin, F. H., Newton Centre, Mass. (Harvard).

Howland, John, 222 Durfee Hall, New Haven, Conn.
(Yale).

Hubbard, C. P., San Francisco, Cal. (Cal. T. C.).

Huntington, R. P., Jr., Drexel, Morgan & Co., New
York City.

Herrick, G. P., 5 East 56th Street, N. Y. (Princeton).

J

Jewitt, H. E., National Bank of Kansas City, Kansas
City, Mo. (Hyde Park).

Johnson, L. C., Ridgewood, N. J.

Johnson, W. V., Orange, N. J. (Princeton).

Jones, J. D. E., 104 Providence Street, Worcester,
Mass. (Brown).

K

Knapp, W. P., 170 Broadway, New York City (S. I. C.
& B. B. C.).

Knickerbocker, Charles, 377 Superior Street, Chicago
(Osceola).

L

Larned, W. A., Summit, N. J. (Cornell).

Lockwood, Fred'k A., Norwalk, Ct. (Norwalk T. C.).

Lowrie, F. H., 56 Worth Street, New York City (Ariel).

Ludlow, Wm. O., East Orange, N. J. (E. Orange
T. C.).

Lyman, Willis, 24 Felton Hall, Cambridge, Mass.
(Secretary, Harvard).

M

Mason, L. J., Brattleboro, Vt. (Sec., Dartmouth).

McClelland, E. W., 4928 Washington Avenue, Chicago
(Kenwood).

McCormick, Harold F., 16 Middle Dod Hall, Princeton,
N. J. (Sec., Princeton T. C.).

McCormick, Stanley R., 16 Middle Dod Hall, Princeton,
N. J. (Princeton T. C.).

MacMullen, E. P., 521 West 161st Street, New York
(Columbia).

Merrill, J. M., East Orange, N. J. (E. Orange T. C.).

Moorhead, S. W. B., Pittsburgh, Pa. (W. Penn. Asso.).

N

Nichols, John W., Jr., New Haven, Ct. (New Haven
L. C.).

O

Orcutt, Wm. Dana, Cambridge, Mass.

P

Paddock, Lewis H., Psi U House, Ann Arbor,
Mich. (D. A. C.).

Palmer, Richard H., Ridgewood, N. J. (Hohokus).

Perine, W. A., American National Bank, Kansas City,
Mo. (Hyde Park).

Pierpont, George W., 411 Superior Street, Chicago,
(Osceola).

Post, Carroll J., Jr., 140 Nassau Street, New York
City (Cres. A. C.).

Price, E. T., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia (Phil. C. C.).

R

Reed, Silas D., Taunton, Mass. (Amherst).

Reed, Robert R., Pittsburgh, Pa. (West Penn. Asso.).

Rice, W. A., 112½ South 10th Street, Tacoma, Wash.
(T. T. C.).

Runyon, A., 25 Fifth Avenue, New York City (H. R.
L. T. A.).

Runyon, Carman R., 25 Fifth Avenue, New York City (H. R. L. T. A.).

Roberts, W. R., 1200 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia (Tioga).

Ryerson, J. A., Chicago, Ill. (Riverside).

S

Sanford, L. J., New Haven, Conn. (N. H. L. C.).

Sears, P. S., Boston Athletic Association, Boston, Mass. (Longwood).

Schwarte, J. A., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. (S. A. A.).

Scudder, W. M., 106 Pine Street, Chicago (Osceola).

Shaw, Q. A., Jr., Jamaica Plain, Boston (Longwood).

Slocum, H. W., Jr., 111 W. 41st Street, New York City (S. I. C. & B. B. C.).

Smith, M. D., 813 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia (Bel. C. C.).

Stelman, Jonas, 2101 Tioga Street, Philadelphia (Tioga).

Stetson, Henry N., 1801 Van Ness Street, San Francisco, Cal. (Cal. T. C.).

Stevens, Richard, Hoboken, N. J.

Stearns, Alfred E., Amherst, Mass. (Sec., Amherst).

T

Tanner, Edward E., 418 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (B. T. C.).

Taylor, Howard A., 45 William Street, New York City (Westchester).

Taylor, Wm. H., Jr., Buchannon & California Streets, San Francisco, Cal. (Cal. T. C.).

Thomson, E. A., Univ. Club, New York.

Thorne, W. V. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

Thurber, Ray D., 49 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
(Lenox).

Thurber, Howard F., 49 Sidney Place, Brooklyn,
N. Y. (Lenox).

Travelli, C. I., West Newton, Mass. (Neighborhood).

Thayer, J. E. R., Hanover, N. H. (Dartmouth).

W

Wales, G. F., Newton Centre, Mass. (Amherst).

Walton, Walter, Ridgewood, N. J. (Hohokus).

Willis, G. A., Union Trust Company, New York City
(S. I. C. & B. B. C.).

Wilson, Robert U., Jr., 2226 Spruce Street, Philadel-
phia, Pa. (Univ. of Penn.).

Winslow, F. B., 264 Newbury Street, Boston
(Harvard).

White, Ernest I., Syracuse, N. Y. (Cornell).

Wrenn, R. D., 85 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
(Harvard).

Wright, A. E., Manhattan Athletic Club, New York
City (M. A. C.).

Woods, E. F., West Newton, Mass. (Neighborhood).

Woodward, Oscar, U. S. Post Office, Washington,
D. C. (Southern L. T. Asso.).

Wyckoff, C. R., Elmira, N. Y. (Cornell).

Y

Yeates, S. C. E., Sedalia, Mo. (Pastime).

U. S. National Lawn Tennis Association.

FIXTURES FOR 1893.

*Schedule of Tournaments to be held under the auspices of the
U. S. N. L. T. A.*

- March 14. St. Augustine L. T. C.,
Tropical Championship.
- March 21. Tampa Bay L. T. C., Gulf Championship.
- March 28. Magnolia Springs L. T. C., Florida,
Open Tournament.
- May 6. Harvard Univ., Cambridge,
Harvard Interscholastic Championship.
- May 6. Yale Univ., New Haven, Ct.,
Yale Interscholastic Championship.
- May 13. Princeton Univ., Princeton, N. J.,
Princeton Interscholastic Championship.
- May 29. Southern L. T. A., Mt. Washington,
Baltimore, Southern Championship.
- June 5. New Haven Lawn Club, New Haven,
New England Championship.
- June 5. Ariel L. T. C.,
New York, { $\left(\frac{1}{4} - 15 \right)$ Handicap Tourna-
ment. Ladies' and Gentle-
men's Singles, Gentle-
men's and Mixed Doubles.

- June 12. New York, L. T. C., New York,
Open Tournament.
- June 20. Phila. C. C., Wissahickon Heights, Phila.,
Ladies' Single Championship.
Ladies' Double Championship.
Mixed Double Championship.
- June 20. Hudson River L. T. A., Yonkers, N. Y.,
Ass'n Tournament.
- June 20. Jersey City L. T. C., Jersey City,
Open Tournament.
- June 26. Neighborhood Club, West Newton, Mass.,
Invitation Tournament.
- June 26. Rochester L. T. C., Rochester, N. Y.,
Open Tournament.
- June 27. Ampersand L. T. C., Saranac Lake, N. Y.,
Open Tournament.
- June 27. Tioga Ath. Ass'n, Philadelphia,
Open Tournament.
- June 28. Orange L. T. C., Orange, N. J.,
Middle States Championship.
- July 1. Hyde Park Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.,
Open Tournament.
- July 3. Knickerbocker L. T. C., New York,
Open Tournament.
Scratch and Handicap.
- July 3. Pacific States L. T. A., San Rafael, Cal.,
Pacific Coast Championship.
Singles (6th Annual).
- July 3. Tuxedo L. T. C., Tuxedo, N. J.,
Invitation Tournament.
- July 3. Riverside L. T. C., Chicago, Ill.,
Western Championship. Open Singles.

- July 10. Country Club of Westchester Co., N. Y.
 Invitation Tournament.
- July 10. Seabright L. T. C., Seabright, N. J.,
 Open Tournament (Cup).
- July 10. Western Pennsylvania L. T. A., Pittsburgh,
 Pa., Asso. Single Championship.
- July 11. Buffalo L. T. C., Buffalo, N. Y.,
 Open Tournament.
- July 11. Saratoga Ath. Club, N. Y.,
 N. Y. State Championship.
- July 17. Elmira L. T. C., Elmira, N. Y.,
 Open Tournament.
- July 17. Detroit Ath. C., Detroit, Mich.,
 Open Tournament.
- July 17. Longwood C. C., Boston, Mass.,
 Open Tournament. Singles (Cup).
- July 24. U. S. N. L. T. A., Chicago,
 Championship Doubles.
- July 25. Newcastle Outing & Tennis Club. Hotel
 Wentworth, Open Tournament.
- July 31. Meadow Club of Southampton, L. I.,
 Long Island Championship.
- Aug. 7. Nyack Country Club, N. Y.,
 Open Tournament.
- Aug. 7. Essex County Club, Mass.,
 Invitation Tournament.
- Aug. 7. Kebo Valley L. T. C., Bar Harbor,
 Open Tournament.
- Aug. 7. Morris Park L. T. C., of Westchester,
 N. Y., Open Tournament.
- Aug. 7. Sorrento L. T. C., Sorrento, Me.,
 Open Tournament.

- Aug. 14. Bar Harbor L. T. C., Bar Harbor,
Open Tournament (Mossley Cup.)
- Aug. 14. Narragansett Casino, Narragansett Pier,
R. I., Open Tournament.
- Aug. 16. The Tacoma L. T. C.,
Championship Pacific Northwest (3d
Annual).
- Aug. 22. U. S. N. L. T. A., Newport,
Championship Singles.
Interscholastic Championship (provisional).
- Aug. 22. West Penn. L. T. A., Altoona, Pa.,
Asso. Double Championship.
- Aug. 28. Dykington T. C., Kansas City, Mo.,
Missouri and Kansas Championship.
- Sept. 8. Pacific States L. T. A., San Rafael, Cal.,
Double Championship Pacific Coast (4th
Annual).
Ladies' Single Championship Pacific Coast
(4th Annual).
- Oct. 3. Intercollegiate, New Haven,
Championship.

OTHER TOURNAMENTS.

- July 25, 26, 27, 28. Canadian Lawn Tennis Association,
Toronto.
- Aug. 7. Maritime Provinces L. T. A., Halifax, N. S.

LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
U. S. National Lawn Tennis Association,
APRIL, 1893.

*Please notify the Secretary of any change in the name or address
of the Secretary of your Club.*

CLASS I.

- Alleghany Athletic Association* — BENJAMIN PAGE,
Secretary, 325 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Ampersand Lawn Tennis Club* — GEORGE E. SHEP-
ARD, Secretary, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
- Ariel Tennis Club* — O. I. PILAT, Secretary, 608 East
140th Street, N. Y.
- Bar Harbor Lawn Tennis Club* — V. G. HALL, Sec-
retary, 11 West 37th Street, New York.
- Belmont Cricket Club* — MILTON C. WORK, Secretary,
Girard Building, Philadelphia.
- Bergen Point Lawn Tennis Club* — FRANCIS N. LAW-
TON, Secretary, Bergen Point, N. J.
- Berkeley Athletic Club* — CHARLES A. REED, Secretary,
19 West 44th Street, New York.
- Bridgeport Lawn Tennis Club* — FRANK SLAWSON,
Secretary, 354 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
- Buffalo Tennis Club* — EDMUND P. COTTLE, Secretary,
424 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

- Brooklyn Tennis Club*—W. A. GRIFFITH, M.D.,
Secretary, 669 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn,
N. Y.
- Bachelors' Lawn Tennis Club*—THOMAS P. BORDEN,
Secretary, 1725 Q Street, N. W., Washington,
D. C.
- Boston Athletic Association*—LAWRENCE TUCKER,
Secretary, Boston.
- California Lawn Tennis Club*—HARRY N. STETSON,
Secretary, 1801 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco,
Cal.
- Cambridge Casino*—R. H. DANA, Secretary, Cam-
bridge, Mass.
- Central Athletic Club of Dorchester*—HENRY B. CAL-
LENDER, President, 53 State Street, Boston.
- Chestnut Hill Lawn Tennis Club*—RUTH COIT, Sec-
retary, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Chicago Tennis Club*—E. M. SKINNER, Secretary,
care of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago.
- Clifton Lawn Tennis Club*—HARCOURT BULL, Secre-
tary, 16 Exchange Place, New York.
- Columbia College Lawn Tennis Association*—ARCHI-
BALD DOUGLAS, Secretary, Tarrytown, N. Y.
- Colorado Springs Lawn Tennis Club*—J. ARTHUR
CONNELL, Secretary, Colorado Springs, Colo.
- Cooperstown Athletic Association*—L. P. WARRIN,
Secretary, Cooperstown, N. Y.
- Country Club of Westchester County*—EDWARD
HAIGHT, Secretary, 26 Broad Street, New York.
- Country Club of Maryland*—F. P. MCLEAN, Secre-
tary, 1519 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington,
D. C.

Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn—WILLIAM B. HILL, Secretary, 71 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dayton Lawn Tennis Club—E. W. POND, Secretary, 229 North Jefferson Street, Dayton, Ohio.

Delaware Field Club—JOHN P. NIELDS, Secretary, 826 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

Detroit Athletic Club—JOHN S. SWEENEY, Secretary, Detroit, Mich.

Dykington Tennis Club—L. W. SHOUSE, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

East Orange Lawn Tennis Club—S. VAN BUREN BREWSTER, 107 Walnut Street, East Orange, N. J.

East Side Tennis Club—WILLIAM H. WING, Secretary, 10 South Water Street, Providence R. I.

Edgewood Club of Tivoli-on-Hudson—CLERMONT L. CLARKSON, Secretary, 55 Liberty Street, New York.

Elmira Tennis Club—M. C. ARNOT, Secretary, Elmira, N. Y.

Elmwood Lawn Tennis Club—J. A. FOWLER, Secretary, P. O. Box 566, Providence, R. I.

Englewood Field Club—JAMES H. COE, Secretary, Englewood, N. J.

Essex County Club—T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr., Secretary, 60 State Street, Boston.

Germantown Cricket Club—S. V. MERRICK, Secretary, Mannheim, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Harvard University Lawn Tennis Club—WILLIS LYMAN, '95, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

Hillside T. C. of Plainfield, N. J.—JAMES P. MURRAY, Secretary, Plainfield, N. J.

- Hohokus Valley Tennis Club*—G. E. MOORE, Secretary, Room C, Cotton Exchange, New York.
- Hyde Park Country Club*—J. H. EMMERT, Secretary, 203 Thayer Building, Kansas City, Mo.
- Jersey City Lawn Tennis Club*—F. EDWARD FERRIS, Secretary, 820 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.
- Kebo Valley Tennis Club, Mount Desert, Me.*—OGDEN CODMAN, Secretary, Somerset Club, Boston.
- Kenwood Lawn Tennis Club*—JAMES P. GARDNER, 312 First National Bank Building, Chicago.
- Kings County Tennis Club of Brooklyn, N. Y.*—GEORGE W. TUNISTON, Secretary, 193 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Knickerbocker Tennis Club*—H. G. FRIEDMAN, Secretary, 922 East 138th Street, New York.
- Lenox Tennis Club of New York City*—T. IRVING HADDEN, Secretary, 43 West 127th Street, New York.
- Litchfield Lawn Tennis Club*—FREDERICK S. WOODRUFF, Secretary, Litchfield, Conn.
- Longwood Cricket Club*—PALMER E. PRESBRY, Secretary, Nat'l Bank of Redemption, Boston.
- Luzerne Lawn Tennis Club*—WILLIAM HENRY WARREN, Secretary, care of Fuller-Warren Co., Troy, N. Y.
- Magnolia Lawn Tennis Club*—WILLIAM T. INGOLD, Secretary, 22 Pemberton Square, Boston.
- Meadow Club of Southampton*—CHARLES R. HENDERSON, Secretary, Southampton, N. Y.
- Merion Cricket Club*—EDWARD S. SAYRES, Secretary, 217 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Montclair Lawn Tennis Association — J. G. UNDERHILL, Secretary, Montclair, N. J.

Morristown Lawn Tennis Club — RIDLEY WATTS, Secretary, 48 Hill Street, Morristown, N. J.

Morris Park Tennis Club of Westchester, N. Y. — W. L. SAVAGE, M.D., Secretary, 308 West 59th Street, New York.

Murray Hill Tennis Club — L. W. LIENAN, Secretary, P. O. Box 197, New York.

Manhattan Athletic Club — FREDERICK A. WARE, Secretary, Madison Ave. and 45th St., New York.

Narragansett Lawn Tennis Club — HENRY B. KANE, Secretary, 253 West 76th Street, New York.

Neighborhood Club of West Newton, Mass. — HENRY B. DAY, Secretary, 7 Exchange Place, Boston.

Newcastle Outing and Tennis Club — W. H. MARSHALL, Secretary, care of W. R. Hill, Portsmouth, N. H.

New Haven Lawn Club — JOHN W. BRISTOL, Secretary, New Haven, Conn.

New Hamburg Lawn Tennis Club — C. E. SANDS, Secretary, 385 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Newport Tennis Club — W. WATTS SHERMAN, Secretary, Newport, R. I.

New York Tennis Club — CLARENCE HOBART, Secretary, 731 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York.

New York Athletic Club — FRANK D. STURGES, Secretary, 104 West 55th Street, New York.

North End Tennis Club — L. V. LEMOYNE, Secretary, 121 La Salle Street, Chicago.

North Shore Tennis Club — ROBERT GORDON BUTLER, Secretary, 168 Nassau Street, New York.

- Norwalk Lawn Tennis Club* — SAMUEL L. WEED, Secretary, 65 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.
- Nutley Field Club* — W. M. GIFFORD, Secretary, Nutley, N. J.
- Nyack Country Club* — EDWARD E. LOOMIS, Secretary, 21 Cortlandt Street, New York.
- Orange Lawn Tennis Club* — R. A. GRIFFIN, Secretary, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.
- Orange Athletic Club* — LEROY C. FAIRCHILD, Secretary, East Orange, N. J.
- Oritani Field Club* — H. L. BASTOW, Secretary, Hackensack, N. J.
- Osceola Tennis Club of Chicago* — W. M. SCUDDER, Secretary, 106 Pine Street, Chicago.
- Outing Lawn Tennis Club* — HENRY P. DODGE, Secretary, Toledo, Ohio.
- Park Lawn Tennis Club* — K. R. SMOOT, Secretary, Highland Park, Ill.
- Passaic Lawn Tennis Club* — C. H. KENASTON, Secretary, Passaic, N. J.
- Pastime Tennis Club* — WILLIAM B. MACKEY, Secretary, 122 East Second Street, Sedalia, Mo.
- Pawtucket Cricket Club* — JOHN W. MEIKLEJOHN, Secretary, P. O. Box 64, Pawtucket, R. I.
- Philadelphia Cricket Club* — JOHN H. WHITTAKER, Secretary, 16 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
- Pittsburgh Cricket Club* — CHARLES S. CLARK, Secretary, Pennsylvania and Dallas Avenues, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Portland Lawn Tennis Club* — S. C. FOX, Secretary, 121 Emery Street, Portland, Me.

- Princeton University Lawn Tennis Association* — HAROLD McCORMICK, Secretary, Princeton, N. J.
- Ridgefield Athletic Club* — WILLIAM BRUCE, Secretary, Albany, N. Y.
- Riverside Lawn Tennis Club* — R. W. DAY, Secretary, Riverside, Ill.
- Rochester Lawn Tennis Club* — W. J. CURTIS, Secretary, 22 Exchange Street, Rochester, N. Y.
- Rockaway Hunting Club* — MIDDLETON S. BURRILL, Secretary, 21 Broad Street, Mills Building, New York.
- Santa Monica Lawn Tennis Club* — W. E. LESTER, Secretary, Santa Monica, Cal.
- Saratoga Athletic Association* — J. ARTHUR SEAVEY, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, New York.
- Scarsdale Lawn Tennis Club* — C. C. FLEMING, Secretary, Scarsdale, N. Y.
- Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club* — B. F. ROMAIN, Jr., Secretary, 20 Nassau St., New York.
- Sorrento L. T. C. of Sorrento, Me.* — I. S. ADAMS, Secretary, 20 Holyoke Street, Cambridge.
- South Orange Field Club* — F. STALLKNIGHT, Secretary, 543 Scotland Rd., Orange, N. J.
- Springfield Tennis Company* — H. G. CHAPIN, Secretary, Springfield, Mass.
- St. Augustine Tennis Club* — J. ARTHUR SEAVEY, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
- Staten Island Athletic Club* — E. W. GOULD, Secretary, West New Brighton, S. I.
- Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club* — R. ST. GEORGE WALKER, Secretary, 53 Beaver Street, New York.

- Staten Island Ladies' Club* — L. C. MERCER, Secretary, New Brighton, S. I.
- Tacoma Lawn Tennis Club* — W. IRVING LANDELL, Secretary, Tacoma, Wash.
- Tampa Bay Lawn Tennis Club* — M. F. PLANT, Secretary, 12 West 23d Street, New York.
- Tioga Athletic Association* — OSCAR LESER, Secretary, 229 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Trinity College Lawn Tennis Association* — ROLAND MALLORY, Secretary, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.
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- Wyandot Lawn Tennis Club* — HARRIET R. KING, Secretary, 159 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

CLASS II.

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- Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association* — R. D. WRENN, Secretary, 5 Weld Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Pacific States Lawn Tennis Association — HARRY N. STETSON, Secretary, 1801 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

Princeton Interscholastic Association — HAROLD McCORMICK, Secretary, Princeton, N. J.

Southern Lawn Tennis Association — S. B. SHEIBLEY, Secretary, Dep't Justice, Washington, D. C.

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It will be devoted to the Game of Lawn Tennis, and as it is written by an expert, it should be of valuable interest to players and beginners as well. The book will be written in such a style that a novice can readily become an expert by following instructions minutely.

It will contain eleven chapters, as follows:—

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The publication will be fully illustrated, showing just what position should be taken with each stroke, how the Racket should be held, and others too numerous to mention.

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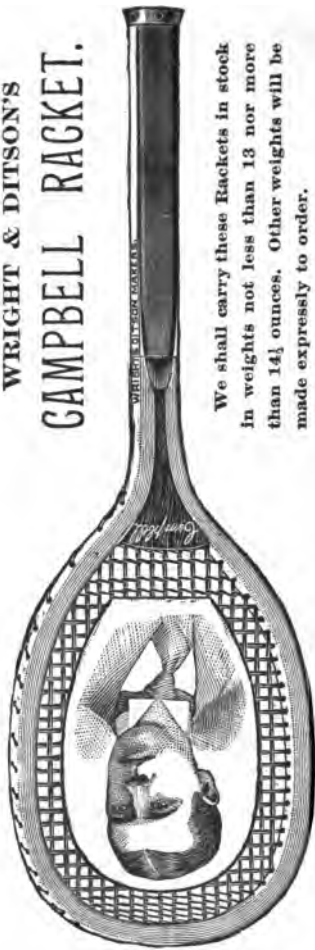
Official Ball of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association, Southern Lawn Tennis Association, Canadian Lawn Tennis Association, and other Associations of the United States and Canada.

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We shall carry these Rackets in stock in weights not less than 13 nor more than 14½ ounces. Other weights will be made expressly to order.

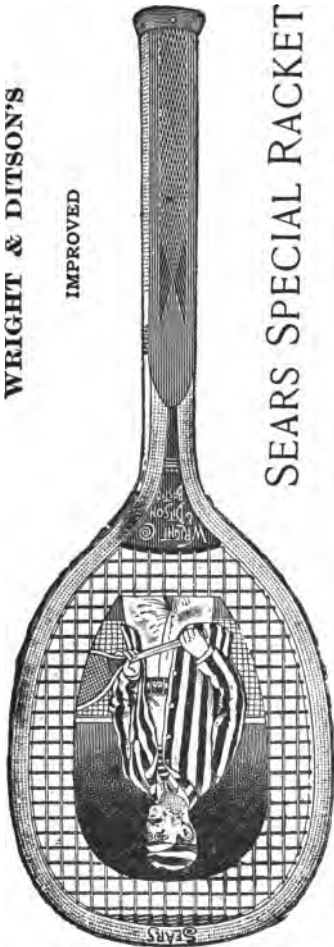
This Racket is modeled after plans submitted to us by Mr. O. S. Campbell, and is a duplicate in design of the one with which he was so successful in the championship games at Newport last summer. The Racket is handmade, and constructed with the greatest care in all its details. The frame is made from the best selected seasoned ash, and has an improvement in the way of a reinforced throat, which not only adds to its strength, but gives the strings additional firmness.

The stringing, which is of the best white English gut (rough and smooth top and bottom), is done by experts under our own supervision, and every Racket is examined with great care before leaving us.

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WRIGHT & DITSON'S

IMPROVED



SEARS SPECIAL RACKET

Is the most popular Racket ever introduced, and more of them are used at the National Tournament held at Newport than all other makes combined.

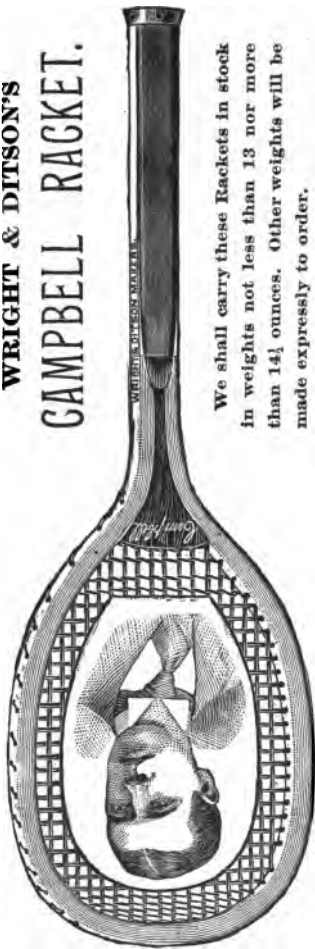
The wood from which the frame is made is thoroughly seasoned, carefully selected, straight-grained, second-growth white ash, with mahogany throat handsomely finished in gold.

The stringing is the very highest grade of genuine English red and white gut, and is done only by the most expert stringers. The handle is handsomely checkered after the manner of a fine gunstock, which ensures a firm grasp and perfect control of the Racket. More of these Rackets are sold and used in the United States and Canada than all other so-called first-class rackets combined.

PRICE \$7.00

With Cork Handle \$7.50

WRIGHT & DITSON'S CAMPBELL RACKET.



We shall carry these Rackets in stock in weights not less than 13 nor more than 14½ ounces. Other weights will be made expressly to order.

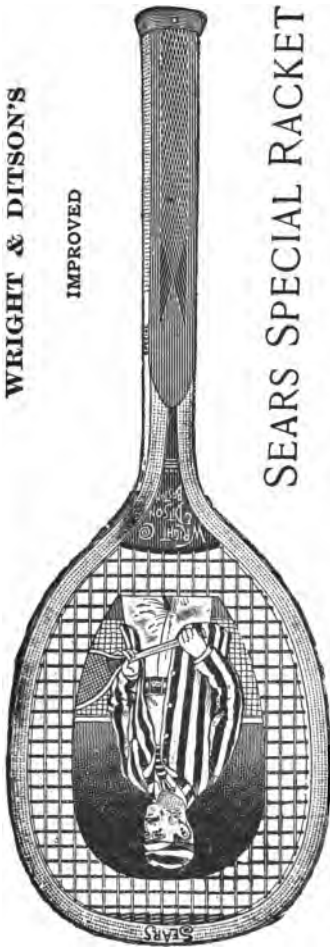
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The stringing, which is of the best white English gut (rough and smooth top and bottom), is done by experts under our own supervision, and every Racket is examined with great care before leaving us.

PRICE \$8.00

WRIGHT & DITSON'S

IMPROVED



SEARS SPECIAL RACKET

Is the most popular Racket ever introduced, and more of them are used at the National Tournament held at Newport than all other makes combined.

The wood from which the frame is made is thoroughly seasoned, carefully selected, straight-grained, second-growth white ash, with mahogany throat handsomely finished in gold.

The stringing is the very highest grade of genuine English red and white gut, and is done only by the most expert stringers. The handle is handsomely checkered after the manner of a fine gunstock which ensures a firm grasp and perfect control of the Racket. More of these Rackets are sold and used in the United States and Canada than all other so-called first-class rackets combined.

PRICE \$7.00

With Cork Handle \$7.50

WRIGHT & DITSON'S

COUNTRY CLUB RACKET

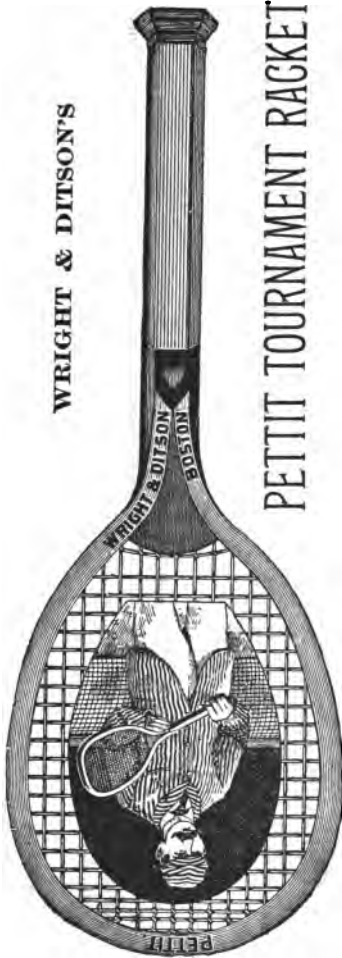
Is a new addition to our racket family, gotten up to supply a demand for a first-class racket at a popular price.

The frame is made from the best selected second-growth ash, with ebonized throat handsomely lettered in gold.

The stringing is of the best all white English gut and done only by our most skilled stringers. Both quality and finish are excellent, which, combined with its fine, checkered handle, makes one of the best rackets on the market.

PRICE \$6.00 With Cork Handle \$6.50

WRIGHT & DITSON'S



PETTIT TOURNAMENT RACKET

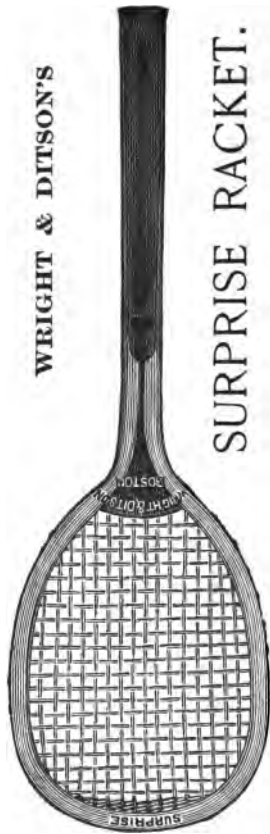
Has taken the place of last season's Pettit, and is superior to it in every respect.

The frame is made of best quality ash, and the stringing used is of red and white imported gut.

We have not only improved the quality, but have placed it on the market at a popular price, guaranteeing it equal to the best Racket of other makers.

PRICE \$5.00
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SURPRISE RACKET.

This is an old standby with us, and one that has met with an extraordinary sale. It is a youth's racket, well made and finished, stringing good, and calculated to stand.

PRICE \$1.75

THE STAR RACKET.

This is the cheapest racket we make, and is as low as it is consistent to make anything of the name, and expect any service from it. Designed especially for children's use, and for playing Battledore and Shuttlecock as well.

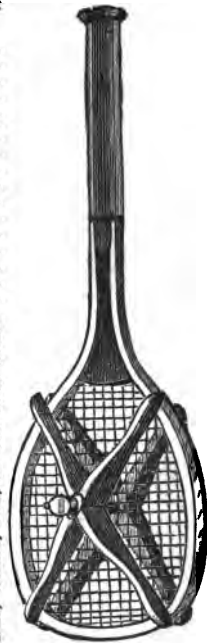
PRICE \$1.25

RE-STRINGING RACKETS.

We make a SPECIALTY of this branch of our business, and are constantly in receipt of Rackets to be re-strung, of every known make, and from all parts of the United States and Canada.

This work is done by our most scientific stringers, and none but first quality gut is used.

Good American Gut, white only	Price, each, \$1.25
Best American Gut, white, red, or red and white	1.75
Best English Gut, white, red, or red and white	2.75



WRIGHT & DITSON'S "STAR" RACKET PRESS.

This press is cheap, simple, and durable. Every player should keep his Racket in one of them, when not in use, to prevent warping, especially when it has been exposed to moisture or used at the seashore.

PRICE \$1.00

RUBBERS FOR RACKET HANDLES.

Black Rubber, by mail, each \$0.25

Red " " " "50

RACKET CASES.

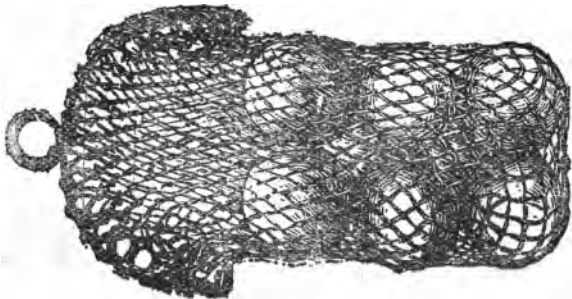


TO FIT ANY RACKET.

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| No. 0. | Fine Felt, in navy-blue, black, brown, bottle-green, royal blue, old gold, crimson, etc. | \$0.50 |
| No. 1. | Fine Carriage Cloth, in navy-blue | .50 |
| No. 2. | Brown English Canvas, Leather trimmed | 1.00 |
| No. 3. | English Para, in several shades of brown russet, fine leather trimmed, warranted water-proof | 1.25 |
| No. 4. | Brown Mackintosh, imported, trimmed with leather, waterproof | 1.50 |
| No. 5. | Soft Pebbled Russet Grain Leather, nicely bound with calfskin | 2.00 |
| No. 6. | Fine Pebbled Russet Bag Leather | 2.50 |
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IMPROVED TENNIS BALL CARRIER AND HOLDER.

Fine Linen Netting, Folding Frame \$0.75
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LAWN TENNIS MEASURES.

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RACKET CASES.

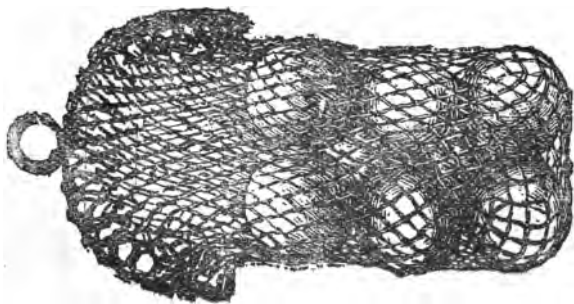


TO FIT ANY RACKET.

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| No. 1. | Fine Carriage Cloth, in navy-blue | .50 |
| No. 2. | Brown English Canvas, Leather trimmed | 1.00 |
| No. 3j. | English Para, in several shades of brown russet, fine leather trimmed, warranted water-proof | 1.25 |
| No. 4. | Brown Mackintosh, imported, trimmed with leather, waterproof | 1.50 |
| No. 5. | Soft Pebbled Russet Grain Leather, nicely bound with calfskin | 2.00 |
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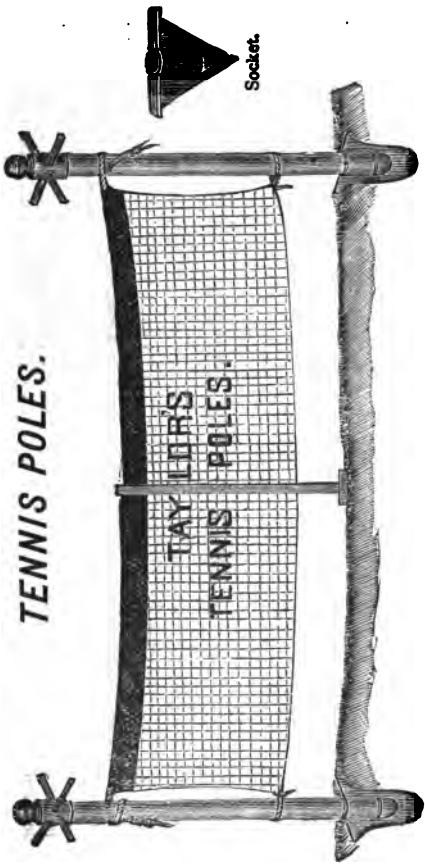
WRIGHT & DITSON'S IMPROVED TENNIS POLES.

These poles do away with guy ropes, are easily and quickly adjusted, and are strong and durable, being made of solid ash and iron, finely finished. The net is adjusted by the small crank illustrated in cut.



PRICE OF POLES COMPLETE, \$6.00

TENNIS POLES.



- No. 0. Made of hard wood, highly polished and oil finished, including sockets. Price, per pair \$6.00
- No. 1. Same as No. 0, only with one pole shod with iron, especially adapted for driving the socket into the ground. Price, per pair, including sockets . 7.50

SECTIONAL NET POLES.



	Per pair.
No. 9. Hard wood, jointed	\$0.50
No. 10. Hard wood, polished, with brass ferrules, 1½ in. diameter	1.00
No. 11. White ash, polished and painted, brass ferrules, fancy turned tops, 1½ in. diameter	2.00
No. 12. White ash, polished, painted, and gilded, brass ferrules, fancy turned tops, 1½ in. diameter, 3.00	3.00
No. 12½. White ash, polished, painted, and gilded, nickel ferrules, fancy turned tops, with flags, 2 in. diameter	5.00

SOLID NET POLES.

	Per pair.
No. 18. "The Longwood," rock maple, polished, 1½ in. diameter, with cross-bar at bottom and screw-eye at top to keep net at regulation height	\$1.25
No. 13½. Same as No. 18, without cross-bar and screw-eye	1.00
No. 14. Small Poles, to transform a double court game into a single . . . . .	.75
No. 14½. Rock maple, polished, with brass ferrule and steel spike at bottom, and screw-eyes for attaching net. Especially adapted to board courts	1.50
No. 16. White ash, fancy painted tops, 1½ in. diameter	1.75
No. 20. Back net poles, 8 feet long	1.75

GUY ROPES, RUNNERS, AND PEGS.



	Per set.
No. 0. Fine Hemp Rope, 4 Plain Pegs, 4 Runners	\$0.25
No. 1. Medium-sized Cotton Ropes, 4 Plain Pegs, 4 Runners . . . . .	.50
No. 2. Large Cotton Ropes, 4 Large Polished Maple Pegs, 4 Runners . . . . .	.80
No. 3. Large Braided Ropes, 4 Extra Large Polished Ash Pegs, 4 Runners	1.25

MALLETS FOR DRIVING PEGS.

	Each.
No. 1. Plain Ash	\$0.10
No. 2. Polished Maple . . . . .	.25
No. 3. Polished Lignumvitæ or Boxwood . . . . .	.50

REGULATION TENNIS NETS.

HERCULES BRAND.

100.	27-12 Single Court	\$1.00
103.	83-15 " "	1.50
106.	86-15 Double	2.00
107.	86-21 " "	2.75
109.	42-15 " "	2.25
110.	42-21 " "	3.00

REGULATION TENNIS NETS.

BOUND.

108B.	36-15 Double Court	\$2.50
107B.	86-21 " "	3.25
109B.	42-15 " "	3.00
110B.	42-21 " "	3.75

HAND-MADE NETS.

TANNED AND BOUND.

156A.	36-15 Double Court	\$3.50
157A.	86-21 " "	4.00
159A.	42-15 " "	3.75
160A.	42-21 " "	4.50

HAND-MADE NETS.

TARRED AND BOUND.

156X.	36-15 Double Court	\$3.50
157X.	86-21 " "	4.00
159X.	42-15 " "	3.75
160X.	42-21 " "	4.50

INTERCOLLEGIATE NETS.

CANVAS BOUND (White).

2E. 38-21	\$5.00
3E. 42-21	6.00

INTERCOLLEGIATE NETS.

TANNED AND BOUND.

2E. 38-21	\$5.50
3E. 42-21	6.50

TAYLOR'S PATENT DOUBLE-CENTRE NETS.

BOUND.

201. 27-15 Single Court	\$4.00
203. 33-15 " "	4.50
206. 36-15 Double Court	5.00
207. 36-21 " "	6.00
208. 42-15 " "	6.00
210. 42-21 " "	7.00

BACK NETS.

119A. 50x7-9	\$3.50
120A. 50x7-12 :	4.50

THE DRY TENNIS COURT MARKER.



This Marker requires no mixing of material with water to get ready for use. Put in any powdered material, such as marble dust, air-slacked lime, plaster of Paris, or ground plaster, such as is used for fertilizing purposes. By sprinkling immediately after marking, or by marking at evening before the dew falls, the lime is rendered more permanent. Fill the wheel about two thirds full, which is sufficient for once marking the court.

PRICE \$2.00

PRICE \$6.00.



COLUMBIA TENNIS AND LAWN MARKER.

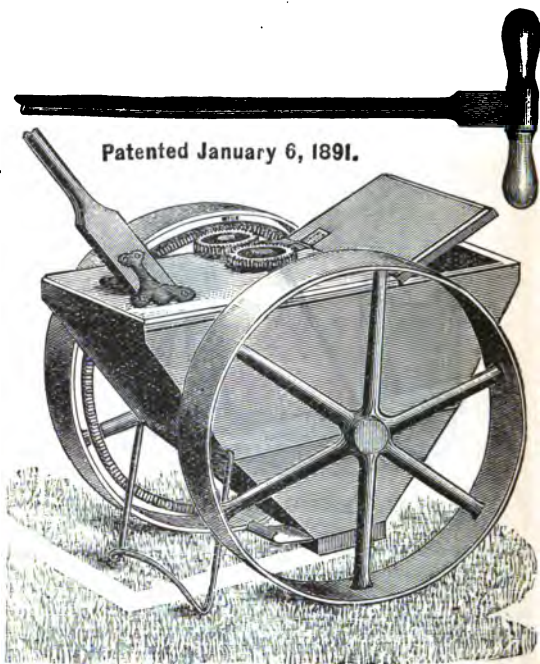
This is a neat, light, compact, and durable Marker, made of tin and iron, nicely painted, and is simple and easy to operate. Contact in full view. It makes a clean, even ribbon line, and will mark or not as desired, as it delivers only while running. Has no valves or cocks to adjust or get out of order, and is warranted to give satisfaction.

NOTE.-- In marking out a court, whitening should be used in preference to lime. Mix the whitening in a pail about three-fourths full of water, to about the consistency of paint, before placing in the marker. This will be sufficient for marking one court.

WRIGHT & DITSON,

Sole Manufacturers. - - - - BOSTON, MASS.

Acme Lawn Tennis Marker.



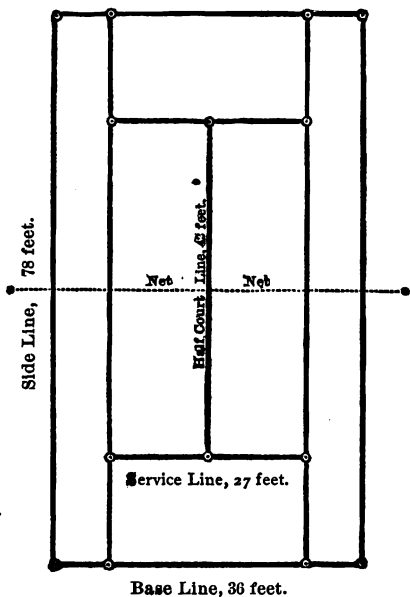
Patented January 6, 1891.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED for DIRT or CINDER COURTS.

PRICE \$5.00.

WRIGHT & DITSON

Sole Manufacturers.

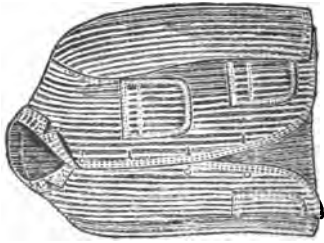


WRIGHT & DITSON'S PORTABLE TENNIS COURT TAPES.

These Tapes are *especially adapted* for clay, cinder, and grass courts. Being light and compact, they can be easily carried and set out almost anywhere in a very short time. They are made up into sets consisting of a sufficient number of strong pieces of webbing (mounted with brass at each intersecting point) for marking out a court correctly. The Tapes are fastened to the ground by means of pins and staples which accompany each set.

Double Court, per set, \$5.00 | Single Court, per set, \$4.00 | Extra Galvanized Staples, per hundred, \$0.75

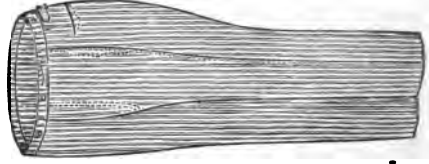
FANCY TENNIS SUITS



MADE TO - -



- - MEASURE



SEND FOR SAMPLES AND FULL PARTICULARS.

TENNIS AND GOLF CLOTHING

IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER.

White, Navy, and Gray Pants.

Made from fine Flannel thoroughly shrunk.

No. X, good quality flannel	\$3.50
No. XX, fine quality flannel	4.50
No. XXX, extra heavy flannel	5.50

White Duck Pants.

Best bleached white cotton duck	\$2.50
Best bleached white linen	3.50

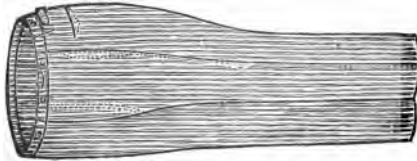
White, Navy, and Gray Knee Pants.

Made from fine Flannel thoroughly shrunk.

No. X, good quality flannel	\$2.50
No. XX, fine quality flannel	3.75
No. XXX, extra heavy flannel	4.50

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

WRIGHT & DITSON, Boston.



No 47. Domestic Madras Shirt.

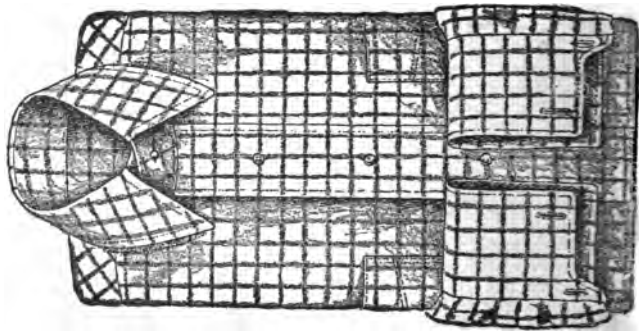
This is a light-weight shirt, made in all the latest colors, with the Niantic collar. The shirts are laundered and are packed separately in a neat and pretty box. The colors are guaranteed fast.

Price	\$2.50
By mail	2.65

No. 49. Imported Madras Shirt.

This is also a light-weight shirt, but of finer texture than the Domestic Madras. It is made with the Niantic collar, laundered, and packed separately in a neat and pretty box. The colors are guaranteed fast and will not shrink.

Price	\$3.50
By mail	3.65



No. 23. FINEST IMPORTED CHEVIOT SHIRTS.

These shirts are carefully made from fine imported cheviot, and come in a large variety of stripes and checks. Our line of these goods is the most complete in this country, and consists of patterns to suit all tastes.

Price, \$1.50; by mail, \$1.65.

No. 24. SILK STRIPED MADRAS SHIRTS.

These shirts are among the very cream of the shirt line, and we cannot say too much in their favor. The fabric itself is white cotton, very light and fine, with pure silk stripes in many fine colors woven in.

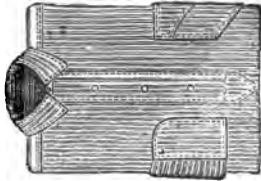
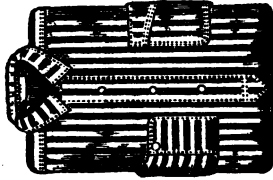
In making, every care is used to have them right; and should any customer not be satisfied, he would oblige us by returning shirts to us at once.

Price, \$2.00; by mail, \$2.15.

No. 25. SILK STRIPED CHEVIOT SHIRTS.

We had a few desirable patterns of this popular goods which we have made up into fine outing shirts, which we are able to offer at a remarkably low price. The shirts are first-class in every respect, and equal to any \$3.00 shirt in the market.

Price, \$2.00; by mail, \$2.15.

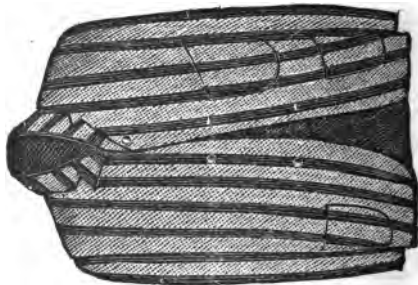


KNIT BLAZERS.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND MEASUREMENT BLANKS.

We have an entirely new thing to offer our patrons in the shape of Blazers. The fabric is made from worsted in a peculiar way, by which the stripes are the same on both sides. The jackets are slightly elastic, so that they fit the wearer perfectly, no matter in what position he stands. We have these in all the desirable combinations. Colors all warranted fast.

PRICE \$1.50; formerly \$5.00



ENGLISH BLAZERS.

We have a large line of English Blazers, imported direct from the largest manufacturer in London, consisting of all the popular combinations and colors now in use. Both cloth and workmanship are first-class, so that good fits can be assured.

PRICE \$1.50; formerly \$3.50

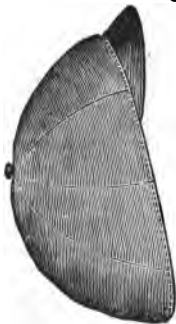
HAND-KNIT SWEATERS.



We have the finest line of Sweaters in this country, all hand-knit from the best yarn, in all colors and stripes. In recommending our Sweaters we wish to call particular attention to their weight, as each one contains more wool than any other like garment on the market. All-wool goods go by weight, and as our Sweaters weigh from 2 to 10 ounces more than any other manufactured, it is easy to see which contains the most value.

	Each.
No. XX. Extra heavy, solid colors	\$5.50
No. XX. Extra heavy, alternate striped	5.75
No. X. Solid colors	4.50
No. X. Alternate striped	4.75
No. 3. Same as No. X, except a little lighter	3.50
No. 3. Alternate striped	3.75
No. 4. The best cheap Sweater, made in white, black, and navy-blue	2.50
Laced Sweaters extra . . . . .	.50

TENNIS CAPS.



SOLID COLORED CAPS.

Come in black, white, crimson, red, royal blue, navy-blue, brown, etc. etc. Flannel caps come also in gray.

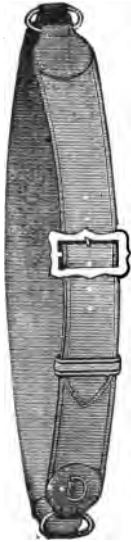
ETON STYLE.	
No. 10. Flannel, satine lined	By Mail. \$0.75
No. 12. Cashmere, satin lined	1.00
No. 14. Silk, satin lined	1.50

STRIPED CAPS.

Come in all the desirable combinations.

By Mail.	
No. 20. Flannel, cotton lined	\$0.50
No. 21. Flannel, satine lined . . . . .	.75
No. 22. Flannel, satin lined	1.00
No. 23. Knit Worsted, satin lined	1.00
No. 24. Cashmere, satn lined	1.25
No. 25. Twist Twill, subdued colors, satin lined	1.25
No. 26. Tennis Flannel, fine stripes and checks, satine lined . . . . .	.75
No. 27. English Cricket Flannel, fine stripes, satin lined	1.00
No. 28. English Worsted, fine stripes and checks, satin lined	1.25
No. 29. English Mohair, fine stripes and checks, satin lined	1.50

ENGLISH RING BELTS.



We have imported this season a fine line of English ring belts, in both russet and black. These are now the most popular of all leather belts, and can be worn by many who heretofore were obliged to go without. The rings permit perfect freedom of the movements, which cannot be obtained in any other way.

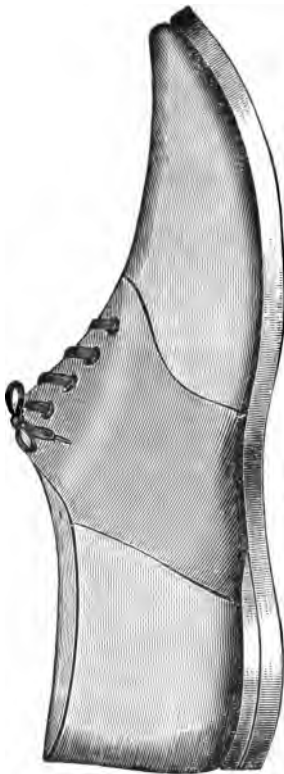
- | | | |
|--|------------------|--------|
| No. 100, Russet or black, nickel buckle | By mail. | \$.75 |
| No. 200, Russet or black, leather covered buckle | | 1.00 |

YACHT STYLE TENNIS CAPS.



- | | | |
|---|------------------|--------|
| No. 111. Flannel, solid colors | By mail. | \$1.75 |
| No. 114. Silk, solid colors | | 2.50 |
| No. 126. Tennis flannel, fine stripes and checks | | 1.75 |
| No. 128. English Worsted, fine stripes and checks | | 2.00 |
| No. 129. English Mohair, fine stripes and checks | | 2.25 |

TENNIS SHOES.



THE "PETTIT" MATCH SHOE.

With the famous Wright & Ditson Thick Red Rubber Sole, equally adapted to all kinds of courts. Every pair warranted.

	Per Pair.
No. 5. Fine Drab, genuine Buckskin	\$8.00
No. 6. Fine White, genuine Buckskin	8.00
No. 6½. Fine White, genuine Buckskin, high lace	9.00
No. 7. Imported French Russet Calf	7.00
No. 7½. Imported French Russet Calf, high lace	7.50
No. 8. Brown English Canvas, Calf trimmed	5.50



No. 10.

No. 10. Spiked Sole Tournament Shoe, made from the finest imported French Calf, hand sewed.

Oak tanned leather sole, thickly studded with small tempered steel spikes. Used by all the leading players in their championship contests \$8.00

No. 11. Fine Russet Calf, with heavy red rubber sole 4.00

No. 11A. Fine Russet Calf, with heavy red rubber sole, high cut, lace to toe 4.50

No. 12. Brown Russet Goat, pyramid sole 8.00

No. 13. Brown Canvas, Calf trimmed, fancy pyramid sole 2.00



No. 13.

Per Pair.

RESOLING TENNIS SHOES.

Per Pair.

W. & D. Thick Red Rubber, cemented \$2.50

W. & D. Thick Red Rubber, cemented and sewn 3.00

Heavy Red Rubber, cemented 1.75

Heavy Red Rubber, cemented and sewn 2.25

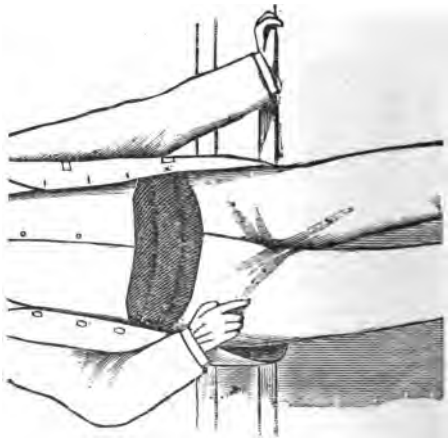
Pyramid, cemented 1.50

Pyramid, cemented and sewn 2.00

THE
NEW COLUMBIA SASH.

PATENTED.

Made from pure silk, in black, navy, cardinal, and cream. Perfect adjustment to fit any size. Send waist measurement.



OF ALL MADE-UP SASHES THIS
IS THE BEST.

Price, by mail \$1.25.

TENNIS BELTS.



FINE SILK SNAKE BELTS.

We have a large assortment of the best silk belts on this market, embracing the following colors and combinations:—

Black,	White,	Navy,	
Crimson,	Maroon,	Cardinal,	
Royal Blue,	Light Blue,	Bottle-Green,	
Black and White,	Navy and White,	Cardinal and White,	
Maroon and White,	Light Blue and White,	Blue and Gold,	
Cardinal and Black,	Blue and Black,	Orange and Black.	
		By Mail.	
No. 405, 1½ inches, Best Silk Web, silver-plated trimmings			\$0.50
No. 505, 2 " " " " " " " "			0.75
No. 605, 2½ " " " " " " " "			1.00
No. 601, 2 " " " Crystal " "			0.50
No. 601, 2½ " " " " " " " "			0.75

TENNIS AND CRICKET CLOTHING.



SHIRTS.

No. X. White, grays, and navy blue, \$5.25
XX. " " " " 4.00

KNEE PANTS.

No. X. White, grays, and navy blue, \$2.50
XX. " " " " 3.75

LONG PANTS.

No. X. White, grays, and navy blue, \$3.00
XX. " " " " 4.50

COATS.

No. XX. White, grays, and navy blue, \$6.00

