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STEER BROS.

The "Bulldog" Contest

closes

August 31st, 1922

All persons saving "Bulldog" Crown Stoppers from Ward's genuine fresh fruit "Crushes," are requested to read, and be governed by the following regulations:

10 Cash Prizes

1st Prize	\$20.00
2nd "	10.00
3rd "	5.00
4th "	4.00
5th "	3.00
6th "	2.50
7th "	2.00
8th "	1.50
9th "	1.00
10th "	.99

20 Cases of "Crushes"

All stoppers must be parcelled up into lots of 500. Each parcel must have the full name and address of the sender on both inside and outside of wrapper. All entries must be sent to our office in the Smallwood Building, before 6 p.m. on Thursday, August 31st.

The names of the Prize Winners will be announced during the first week of September.

British Aerated Water Co.,
LIMITED.
Duckworth Street.



Story Without a Moral

downward trend of European nations and the effect upon the habits of the people involved in the cataclysm is well illustrated by the tale of two young Austrians, some years ago left by their father the sum of 20,000 kronen each. One was a thrifty, saving young fellow, and he added to his fortune until in 1919 he owned 50,000 kronen. The brother was a waster, a bon vivant, and invested his funds in a wine cellar, which he proceeded, aided by his friends, to drink dry. However, he kept the bottles, probably being so indifferent a business man that it did not occur to him that they had any value. Then came the drop in the kronen, until now the fellow who wasted his money on wine and kept the bottles, is far better off as regards purchasing power than the brother who behaved himself and

added to his store of Austrian currency. All of which reminds one of Mark Twain's story of the good little boy who ran into all sorts of hard luck and the bad little boy to whom nothing ever happened. — Saturday Night, Toronto.

A frock of blue serge is embroidered in white and trimmed in lapis-colored buttons. It shows a smart blouse-cut coat.

A gray crepe dress of simple line is trimmed elaborately with orchid flowers. The flowers form a fringe for the skirt hanging in rows from the waist.

How to Play Lawn Tennis.

FOREHAND and BACKHAND DRIVING.

By S. POWELL BLACKMORE

(Author of "Lawn Tennis Up-to-date" in Cassell's Magazine.)

Many suits are the same both for the forehand and backhand drives. In both remember the following points:

1. Keep your eye on the ball always.
2. Stand sideways to the net.
3. Full swing from far back to full extension of arm with racket point to net.
4. Transfer weight from back to front foot simultaneously with actual hit.
5. Never hurry the swing, therefore commence swing in plenty of time.
6. Don't press; speed of stroke comes from correct timing of the racket reinforced by body swing into the stroke.

Yet again, there are several features in the background stroke of the ground altogether different from the forehand work. Never attempt to play the backhand stroke without changing your grip. Thumb disengage the handle, that is the best of all backhand grips for general purposes. Keep the head of the racket above the waist and keep the elbow well into the side throughout the swing; this will ensure that the handle of the racket makes an angle with the forearm. In the forehand drive the handle of the racket and the forearm should at the moment of hitting make practically a continuous straight line.

In learning I strongly recommend shortening the grip one-half to an inch on the backhand by pushing the hand just clear of the leather button. Mr. F. Gordon Lowe, who has the best backhand drive of any Englishman, always does this. He agrees that this slightly foreshortened grip gives added control of the ball. At the same time in one respect I think he sacrifices speed of stroke. He does not believe in the full swing back of the racket. I do emphatically. Other things, such as correct body swing, proper stance, being equal, it cannot be too strongly insisted that speed of stroke is governed by the rate at which the player swings the racket on to the ball. Therefore to acquire first-class hitting speed a full swing on to the ball must be acquired. In all other respects Lowe is an altogether admirable model. In the backhand ground stroke I recommend all closely studying the stroke execution of B. I. C. Norton. He has a perfect swing, and his footwork is, on his best days, faultless. Every ambitious player after studying the best available advice should supplement the ideas he has acquired by watching the best players. Here is a brief list to remember for the next Wimbledon or other opportunity of witnessing strokes.

Forehand Drives:—Manuel Alonso, W. T. Tilden, W. Johnston, R. I. C. Norton, Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, Randolph Lycett, F. T. Hunter, P. M. Davson.

Backhand Drive:—Andre Gobert, W. T. Tilden, R. I. C. Norton, F. Gordon Lowe, A. R. F. Kingscote, P. M. Davson, Mlle. S. Lenglen.

Service:—W. T. Tilden, Andre Gobert, R. Lycett, Mlle. S. Lenglen, F. T. Hunter, F. M. B. Fisher, and A. W. Asthalter for reverse American service.

Smashings:—W. M. Johnson, A. Gobert, R. Lycett, M. Alonso, F. M. B. Fisher, Mlle. S. Lenglen.

Low Volleys:—W. M. Johnson, W. T. Tilden, Mlle. S. Lenglen, R. Lycett, A. Gobert, M. Alonso, F. M. B. Fisher.

Among the emphatic don'ts I should warn the player against copying Norton's nervous service delivery; he is a sound model only in his ground strokes.

"Variety is the spice, essence and cardinal principle of tennis success." So says W. T. Tilden, the world's grass and hard court champion. I other because the volleys are generally played with some amount of downward cut. Therefore when playing against two volleys in a double don't chop unless against an opponent who takes the ball off the ground.

Every emphasis has already been placed upon the general need for cultivating hard drive of modern speed, such, for instance, as the forehand return of Randolph Lycett or B. I. C. Norton. Here, therefore, we may remark that some shots, such as the short diagonal returns, cannot possibly carry this maximum pace.

Remember this, and it is of first-class importance: the full-length drive to the base line against the volleyer who has reached a spot inside the service line—may frequently be a bad shot, simply because by intercepting the ball half-way he will have a safe volleying trajectory somewhere between the waist and the knees. This fellow you want to catch at his feet, or to put the ball clear past him. Study the angles of the court and you will see that the passing stroke must frequently be a short ball, therefore a slow one.

A similar principle applies in the

know or play too many tennis strokes. The fundamental weakness of the English game is lack of variety. We have ridiculed the efficacy of spin, almost, indeed, have we regarded it as bad form. We have been satisfied that the plain drives were best, that cuts and chops spoiled a fellow's game.

Here, therefore, it is needful to emphasize that there are other ground shots except the drives already explained, and shots, too, of superlative winning value. For example, there is the "lifted" drive. This is invaluable on a slow turf court when the ball hangs and fails to bound to waist length. In making this drive the forward sweep of the racket, instead of being horizontal, is an upward swing. The racket starts forward from a point below and behind the right knee (when in the sideways position) and finishes above and to the right of the head. In place of the practically straight punch the blow is an upward glancing one, and the ball is struck just below its equator. A. H. Lowe is an excellent model for this stroke. To many this "lifted" drive comes more naturally than the horizontal swing; in these cases I say cultivate it for all you are worth. The spin on the ball makes it a most difficult one to volley; moreover, this drive can be made with tremendous power and yet the ball, because of the spin, will keep in court. Except by the very few like Nicolas Pietrangeli, the Russian player, and Zengo Shimidzu, the Japanese, the lifted drive is not played on the backhand. This shot is a scoring one in a men's foursome.

Having acquired some degree of proficiency in the drives every keen player should cultivate the chop or cut stroke. This shot is of immense value, especially against the baseline driver. Don't listen to people who tell you it is bad form, or that it spoils the game. That is what the early English footballers at tennis tea-parties said of the adventurous explorers who discussed and exploited the smash. Nevertheless, we are so stupidly conservative, so insular, that despite W. T. Tilden's successes of recent years eight out of ten tournament players will still dogmatize about the uselessness of the chop stroke. Supposing it does spoil the game—the other fellow's game! Isn't that what every fellow player tries to do with his opponent?

The chop stroke is a downward glancing blow. It should be played from the sideways stance, and the ball should be hit just before it gets opposite the middle of the body. The racket travels from just above shoulder height to near the front knee, and the line of flight of the racket makes an angle of somewhere about 85 to 90 degrees with the ground. This ball can be hit very hard, and thus a tremendous amount of rotation can be put on the ball. The spin makes the ball skid along the ground on the bounce and keeps it low. It is a difficult ball to negotiate off the ground, especially on the backhand.

Efficiently played the chop stroke will break up any orthodox driving game. Maybe that is why our experts have been so unanimous in discouraging the shot. Anyway, its acquisition is worth a little time and patience, for the chop will yield any player very high dividends. If you are opposed to a man who can make this stroke and you find you cannot handle it from the back of the court, then get up to the net after every return. You will, at any rate, have a more sporting chance of victory by volleying his chops.

Chop strokes are relatively easy to volley, because for one thing the trajectory is a straight one, and for another because the volleys are generally played with some amount of downward cut. Therefore when playing against two volleys in a double don't chop unless against an opponent who takes the ball off the ground.

Every emphasis has already been placed upon the general need for cultivating hard drive of modern speed, such, for instance, as the forehand return of Randolph Lycett or B. I. C. Norton. Here, therefore, we may remark that some shots, such as the short diagonal returns, cannot possibly carry this maximum pace.

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A similar principle applies in the

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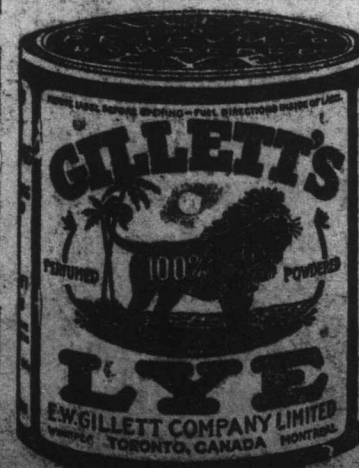
BRIGHTON, Eng.—"Money is a curse and the root of all evil. I will never touch another penny so long as I live." This was the extraordinary resolution made by a Brighton man, who, of his own free will, has become penniless and is determined to live without money. He is Henry Mitchell, who until recently was a commercial traveller employed by a well-known firm, and was earning £600, or about \$2,700 a year, and commission. When Mitchell came to his decision he gave up his job, drew £200 commission due to him and gave it to his wife. He had £28 10s. left. This he gave to the local poor, and with his last penny he bought a newspaper. Referring to his action, Mitchell, who is a middle-aged man, said: "I have come to the conclusion that money is the cause of all the unhappiness in the world. Three weeks ago I decided. I would never touch it again. In future I shall endeavor to lead the life of Christ on modern lines. I believe I possess gifts that the ordinary man does not, and

as the result of my experience I shall be able to give advice to people with business or personal worries. In return for my services I shall be willing to accept only food, drink and lodging. All I ask for is bread and water."

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