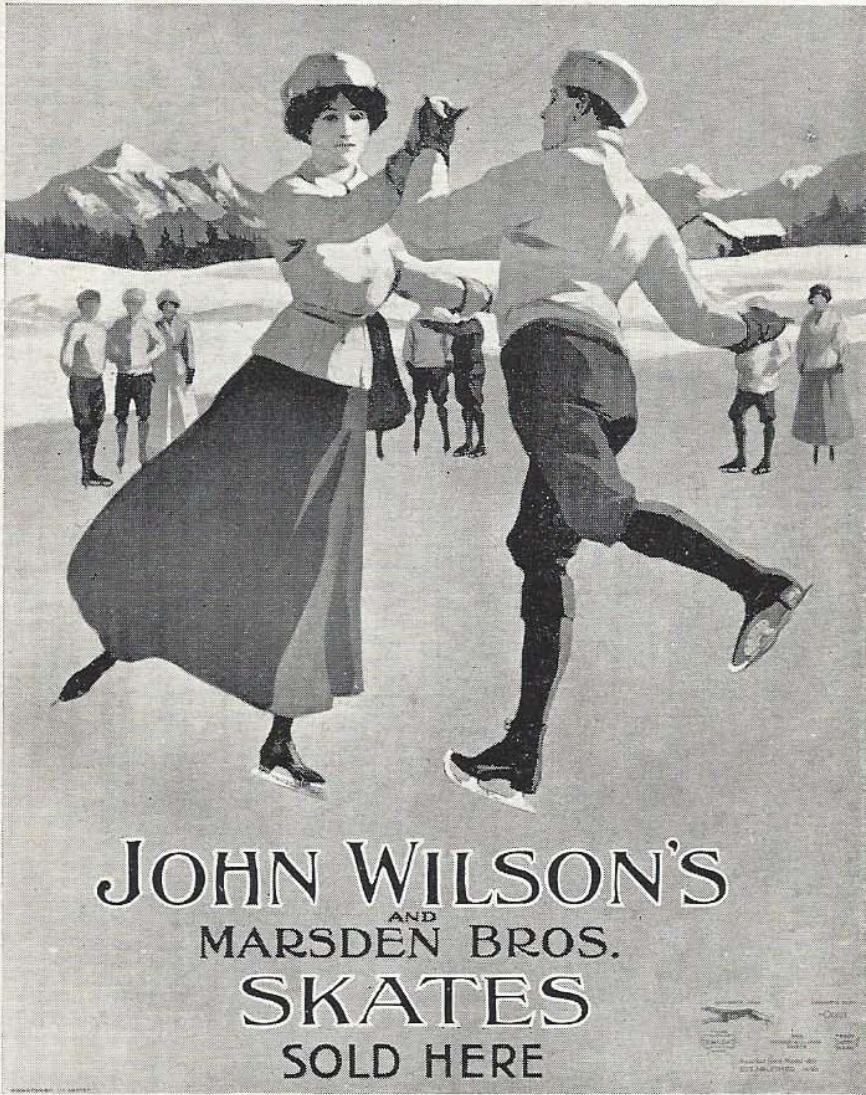


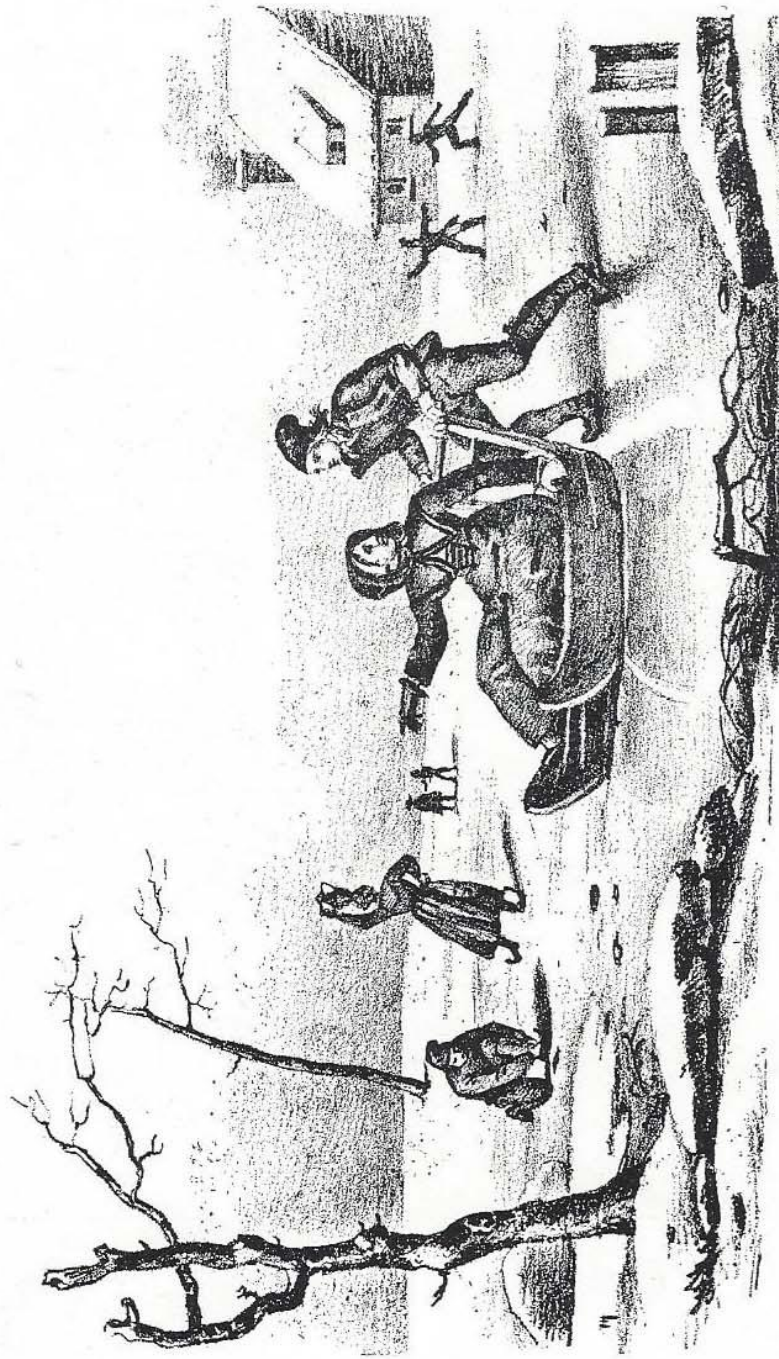


ESTABLISHED 1696



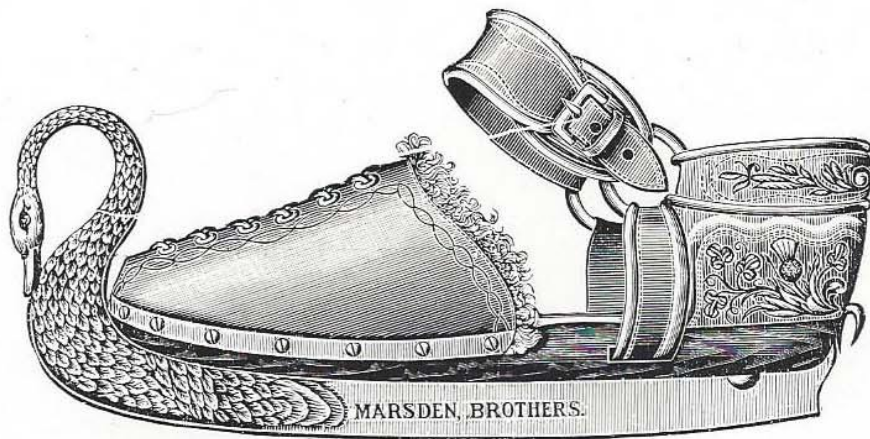
Portland Works, Trafalgar St.
:: :: SHEFFIELD :: ::

NEAREST AGENT :—



By permission.

OLD DUTCH SKATING SCENE.

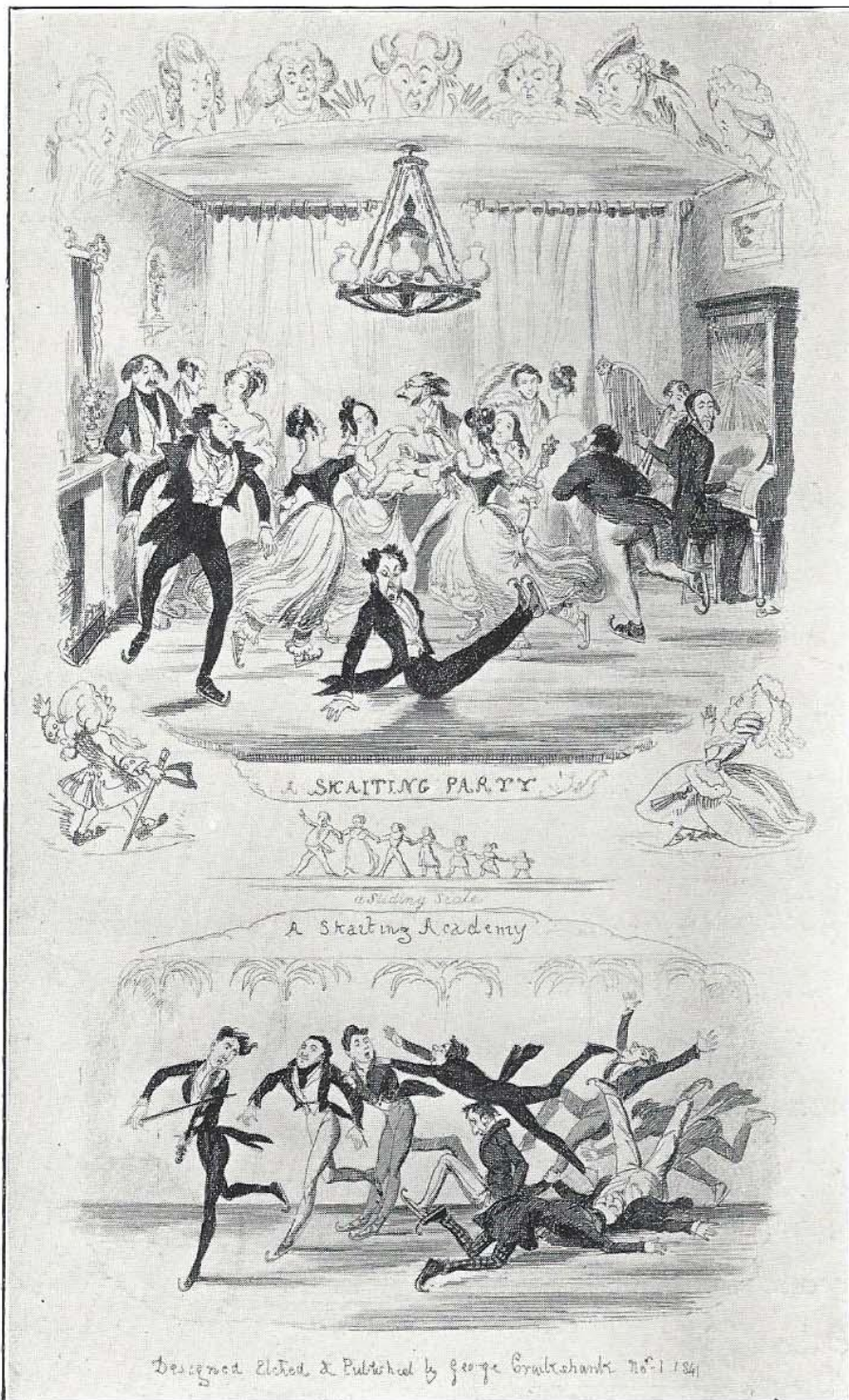


Skate manufactured by Marsden Bros. for
Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

A few Remarks on **SKATING**

WITH all the facilities that are available nowadays for skating, viz., the opening of artificial rinks and the easy accessibility of Swiss winter resorts, there is no reason why anyone with a little time and money should not become proficient in this delightful form of sport. Given a good pair of skates and a good sheet of ice, what more exhilarating form of exercise could anyone have, more especially if the sun be shining on that ice?

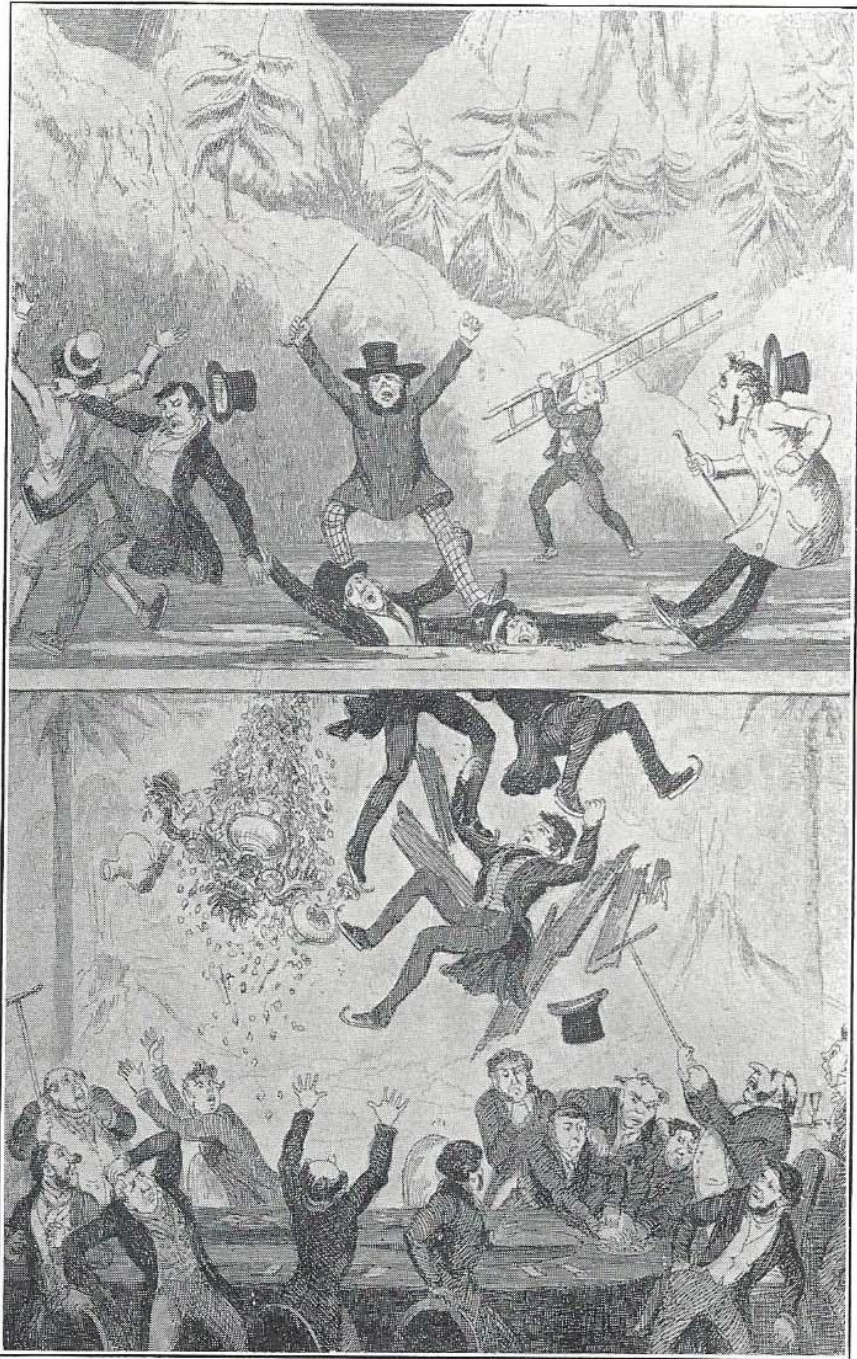
Skating is one of the few sports which can be enjoyed by young and old, beginner and expert



alike, for once a balance has been acquired on the skates, the pleasure commences. It sometimes happens that the pleasure is rudely interrupted by the temporary loss of the balance. However, this is only sufficient to give zest to the skater, and make him strive for perfection—the old saying, “Spare the rod and spoil the child,” must be read by the would-be skater, “Fear the falls and spoil the skater.”

Figure skating has been practised in England for many years now. The earliest English book which mentions figure skating is “The Art of Skating,” by Lieut. R. Jones, in which he describes how to cut a heart on one foot. Cruikshank drew some cartoons of skating, caricaturing society skating on artificial ice rinks and suggesting possible results should the craze become popular. It is difficult to know what inspired him, as the first artificial ice rink—the Southport Glaciarium—did not open until 1878. There are several ice rinks open at present—Princes Skating Club in London, the Ice Palace in Manchester, the Crossmyloof Rink in Glasgow, and there are now rinks opened in Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

The National Skating Association of Great Britain watches the interests of skaters in the British



Isles, and has made rules and regulations for the holding of competitions. Furthermore, the N.S.A. is a member of the International Skating Union, which controls international skating competitions all over the world.

There are two styles of skating practised in England, the English style and the International style. The English is practised exclusively by Britishers, and the International style is the one adopted by the International Skating Union for competitions in all parts of the world. We are not concerned as to the merits of the two styles; they both have their good points and their own devotees.

The International style is comparatively young in England, but the skaters who practise it are increasing in numbers by leaps and bounds. This may be due in part to the fact that, to practise figures in this style, one requires a very much smaller ice-space than is needed for figures in the English school.

Should anyone be undecided which style to adopt, he should make a thorough study of both English and International by watching good skaters of both schools. It is quite certain that no one can



Pub. by J. B. Aldrey May 27. 1859

Symptoms of a Thaw.

Old print showing correct position for International style.

B. N. Co. del.

be proficient in both styles at once, as they are diametrically opposed.

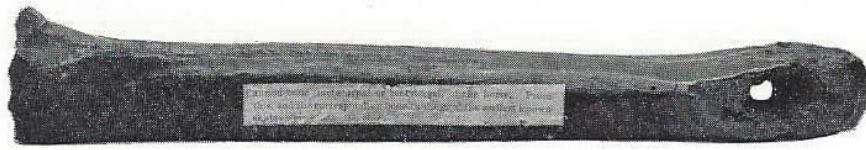
In the English style the carriage of the limbs is stiff and rigid, while the aim of the International style is to eradicate all apparent stiffness from every movement.

There have been cases of first-class English skaters becoming first-class in the other school, but only after years of strenuous training and practice.

Figure skating is by no means the only form of enjoyment on the ice; for instance, speed skating is a most delightful sport if one has a long stretch of ice and a pair of skates specially made for speed and not for curves and turns, as are the skates made for figure skating.

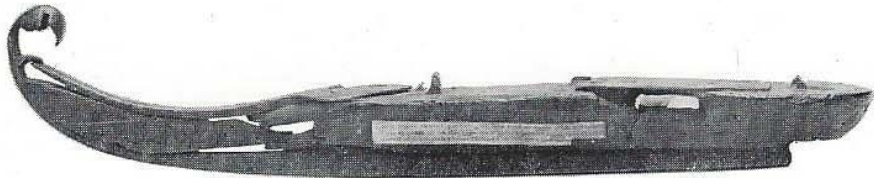
Then, again, we have games such as ice hockey and bandy—both these games are played a great deal by Englishmen both at home and abroad. Ice hockey is a Canadian game, and can be played on a very much smaller rink than bandy, which is very nearly allied to hockey as played on land.

Waltzing on the ice is only to be seen and indulged in to give the skater a determination to be proficient—it is in reality the poetry of motion.



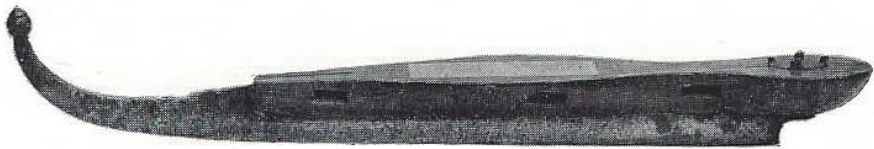
Bone Skate dug up in Moorfields, London.

By permission.



Early Blade Skate, XVII. Century.

By permission.

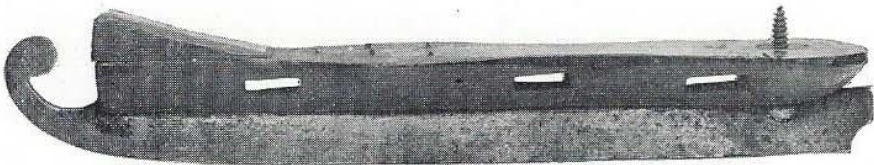


German Skate, 1800.

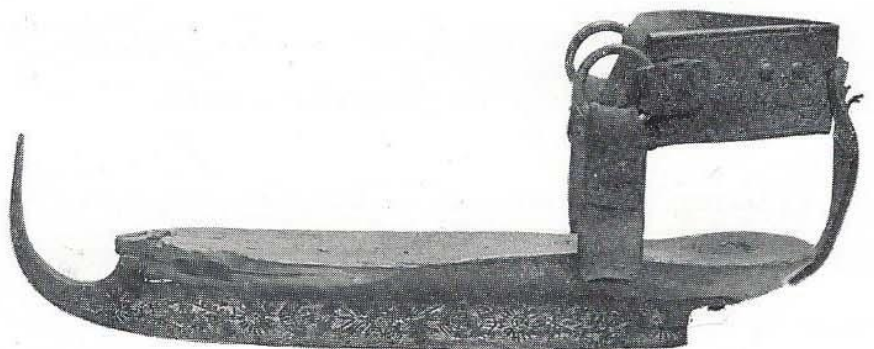
By permission.



By permission.



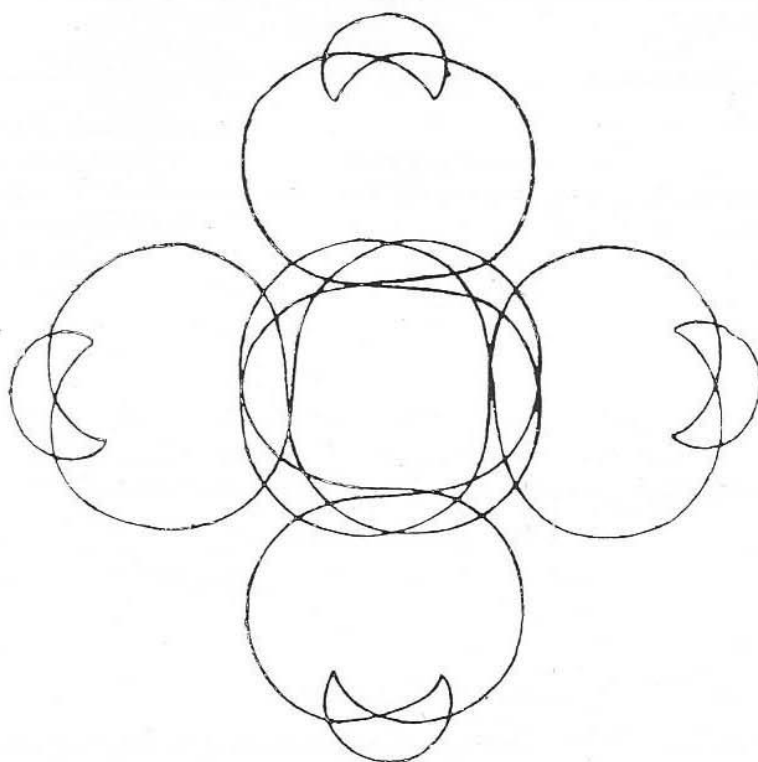
By permission.



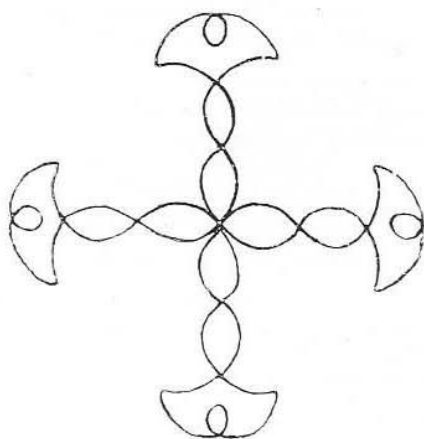
Old German Skate, about 1825.

By permission.

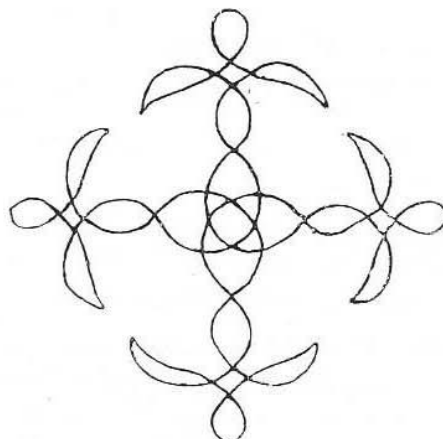
It is interesting to trace the evolution of the skate. In its earliest form a cannon bone of a horse was fastened to each foot and a spiked pole was used to punt the skater along; then came the iron runner, fitted into a wooden sole-piece, and eventually through the different forms shown in the illustrations (page 10) to the present models which are used for figure skating in the English and International styles, speed skating and ice hockey.



Beaks and Changes—Winzer.



Salchow Star.



Hugel Star.

CERTIFICATE OF THE THIRD CLASS ICE FIGURE SKATING TEST

(International Style)

Two judges must be present at the examination of a candidate. A candidate who has failed cannot compete again for a week, without the written permission of the previous judges. The test must all be passed on the same day.

The test must be skated in good form, directions for which are:—

Carriage upright but not stiff; the body not bent towards or sideways at the waist; all raising or lowering of the body being effected by bending the knee of the tracing leg with upright back; the body and limbs generally held sideways to the direction of progress. The head always upright. Tracing leg flexible with bent knee. The eyes looking downwards as little as possible. The knee and toe of the free leg turned outwards as far as possible, the toe always downwards; the knee only slightly bent. The free leg swinging freely from the hip and assisting the movement. The arms held easily, and assisting the movement; the hands neither spread nor clenched. All action of the body and limbs must be easy and swinging, with the direct object of assisting the movement of the moment; violent or stiff motions are to be avoided, the figure should seem to be executed without difficulty.

The figures must be begun from rest, that is, by a single stroke with the other foot; and at the intersecting point of two circles. Every figure must be repeated three times consecutively. Every stroke should be taken from the edge of the blade, not from the point.

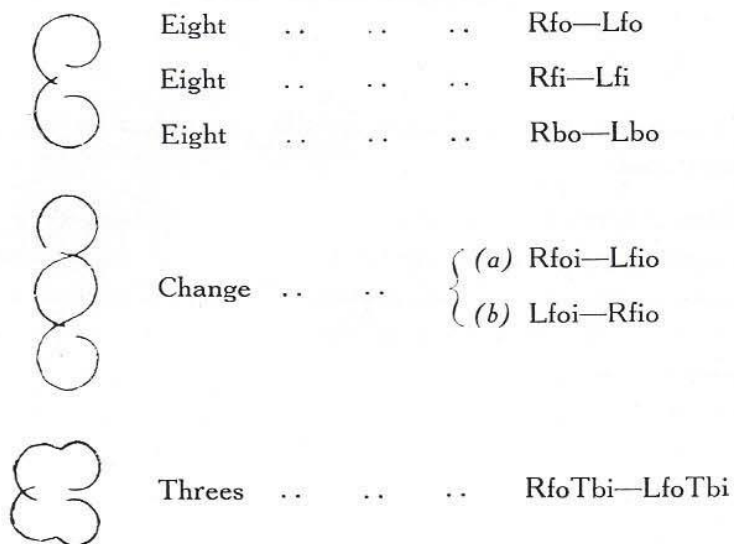
The essentials of correct tracing are:—

Maintenance of the long and transverse axes (as the long axis of the figure a line is to be conceived which divides each circle into two equal parts; a transverse axis cuts the long axis at right angles between two circles); approximately equal size of all circles, and of all curves before and after all turns; symmetrical grouping of the individual parts of the figure about the axes; curves without wobbles, skated out, that is, returning nearly to the starting point. Threes with the turns lying in the long axis; changes of edge with an easy transition, the change falling in the long axis.

Each figure may be marked up to a maximum of six points. In marking, there shall be considered, firstly, correct tracing on the ice; secondly, carriage and action; thirdly, approximately accurate covering of the previous traces in repeating the figure; fourthly, size of the figure.

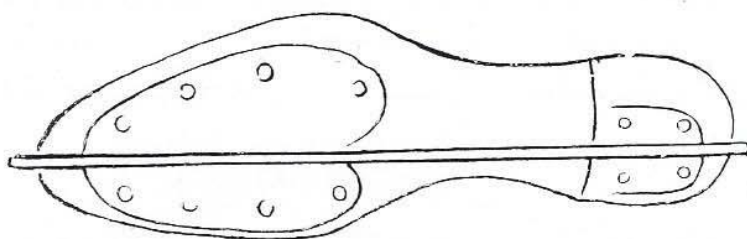
In order to pass, a candidate must obtain a minimum of two marks in each figure and an aggregate of 20 out of the maximum of 36 marks. These marks must be obtained from each judge. Judges may use half marks.

FIGURES.



R = RIGHT.
 L = LEFT.
 T = THREE.

f = Forwards.
 b = Backwards.
 o = Outside.
 i = Inside.



CORRECT METHOD OF FIXING SKATE TO BOOT.

CERTIFICATE OF THE SECOND CLASS

ICE FIGURE SKATING TEST

(International Style)

No candidate shall be judged for this test unless he has passed the Third Class test.

Three judges must be present at the examination of a candidate. A candidate who has failed cannot compete again for a week, without the written permission of the previous judges. The test must all be passed on the same day, or, with the permission of the judges, on two consecutive days.

COMPULSORY FIGURES.

Each figure may be marked up to a maximum of 6 points. The marks given for each figure are multiplied by the factor of value for that figure. In order to pass a candidate must obtain a minimum of 2 marks out of 6 in each figure, and an aggregate of 130 out of the maximum of 234 marks.

FREE SKATING.

The candidate will be required to skate a free programme, of three minutes' duration.

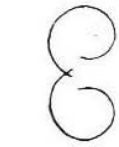
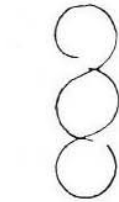
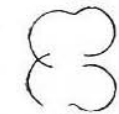

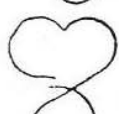
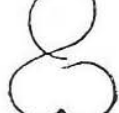




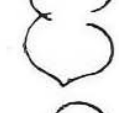
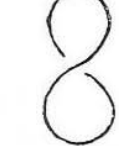
This will be marked—

- (a) For the contents of the programme (difficulty and variety) up to a maximum of 6 marks.
- (b) For the manner of performance up to a maximum of 6 marks.

In order to pass a candidate must obtain 7 marks for (a) and (b) together.

The marks for the Compulsory Figures and the Free Skating must be obtained from each judge. Judges may use half marks and quarter marks.

COMPULSORY FIGURES.

	Figure.						I.S.U. Factor.
	Eight		Rbi—Lbi				2
	Change ..	{	(a) Rboi—Lbio				2
		}	(b) Lboi—Rbio				2
	Three ..	{	(a) RfoTbi—LbiTfo				2
		}	(b) LfoTbi—RbiTfo				2
	Double Three		RboTfiT—LboTfiT				1
	Change Three	{	(a) RfoiT—LboiT				2
		}	(b) LfoiT—RboiT				2
	Change Three	{	(a) RfioT—LbioT				3
		}	(b) LfioT—RbioT				3
	Loop		RfoLP—LfoLP				2
	Loop		RfiLP—LfiLP				2
	Loop		RboLP—LboLP				2
	Loop		RbiLP—LbiLP				2
	Bracket ..	{	(a) RfoB—LbiB				3
		}	(b) LfoB—RbiB				3
	One-foot Eight	{	(a) Rfoi—Lfio				2
		}	(b) Lfoi—Rfio				2

R = RIGHT.
 L = LEFT.
 T = THREE.
 LP = LOOP.
 B = BRACKET.

f = Forwards.
 b = Backwards.
 o = Outside.
 i = Inside.

CERTIFICATE OF THE FIRST CLASS
ICE FIGURE SKATING TEST
(International Style)

No candidate shall be judged for this test unless he has passed the Second Class test.

Three judges must be present at the examination of a candidate. A candidate who has failed cannot compete again for a week, without the written permission of the previous judges. The test must all be passed on the same day, or, with the permission of the judges, on two consecutive days.

COMPULSORY FIGURES.

Each figure may be marked up to a maximum of 6 points. The marks given for each figure are multiplied by the factor of value for that figure. In order to pass a candidate must obtain a minimum of 2 marks out of 6 in each figure, and an aggregate of 203 out of the maximum of 360 marks.

FREE SKATING.

The candidate will be required to skate a free programme, of four minutes' duration.





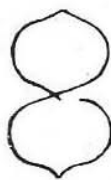
This will be marked—

- (a) For the contents of the programme (difficulty and variety) up to a maximum of 6 marks.
- (b) For the manner of performance up to a maximum of 6 marks.

In order to pass a candidate must obtain 7 marks for (a) and (b) together.

The marks for the Compulsory Figures and the Free Skating must be obtained from each judge. Judges may use half marks and quarter marks.

COMPULSORY FIGURES.

	Figure.		I.S.U. Factor.
	Rockers ..	(a) RfoRK—LboRK	4
		(b) LfoRK—RboRK	4
		(a) RfiRK—LbiRK	4
		(b) LfiRK—RbiRK	4
	Counters	(a) RfoC—LboC	3
		(b) LfoC—RboC	3
		(a) RfiC—LbiC	3
		(b) LfiC—RbiC	3
	Three Change Three	(a) RboTfioT—LbiTfoiT	3
		(b) LboTfioT—RbiTfoiT	3
	Loop Change Loop	(a) RfoLPfoiLP—LfiLPfioLP	4
		(b) LfoLPfoiLP—RfiLPfioLP	4
		(a) RboLPboiLP—LbiLPbioLP	5
		(b) LboLPboiLP—RbiLPbioLP	5
	Bracket Change Bracket	(a) RfoBbioB—LfiBboiB	4
		(b) LfoBbioB—RfiBboiB	4

R = RIGHT.
 L = LEFT.
 RK = ROCKER.
 C = COUNTER.
 LP = LOOP.
 B = BRACKET.

f = Forwards.
 b = Backwards.
 o = Outside.
 i = Inside.

National Skating Association of Great Britain

CERTIFICATE OF THE THIRD CLASS FIGURE SKATING TEST

(English Style)

The judges will require the test to be skated in good form, of which the essentials are (1) upright carriage, (2) the head erect, facing towards the direction of progress, (3) the body held sideways, (4) the employed leg straight, (5) the unemployed foot held close to and not in front of the employed foot, (6) the elbows kept near to the body, (7) the stroke taken from the side of the blade of the skate, and not from the toe, (8) the candidate must be able to hold the edge when skating the edges after the turn, without rotating the body.

In every case two of the appointed judges must be present at the examination of a candidate, and the candidate must satisfy both judges.

TEST

- (a) A forward outside three on each foot, the length of each curve being 15 feet at least. The figure need not be skated to a centre.
- (b) The four outside forward, inside forward, outside back, inside back on each foot alternately for as long as the judges shall require, the length of each curve being 15 feet at least on the forward edges, and 10 feet at least on the back edges.
- (c) A forward outside 8, the diameter of each circle being eight feet at least, to be skated three times without pause.

National Skating Association of Great Britain

CERTIFICATE OF THE SECOND CLASS ICE FIGURE SKATING TEST (English Style)

No candidate can be judged for this test unless he has passed the Third Class test.

No candidate who has failed to pass a Second Class test is allowed to compete again within a week, except with the written permission of the judges on the occasion of the former failure.

The whole of the above test must be skated on the same occasion and before two of the appointed judges, and the candidate must satisfy both judges.

The judges will require all turns to be clean.

When a stroke is taken in a combined figure from outside back to outside back, the feet must be crossed.

In the following list of figures, the word "three" means a 3 turn.

TEST

- (a) A set of combined figures skated with another skater, who will be selected by the judges, introducing the following calls in such order and with such repetitions as the judges may direct:—
1. Forward three meet.
 2. Once back—and forward meet.
 3. Once back—and forward three meet.
 4. Twice back off meet—and forward three meet.
 5. Twice back meet—and back—and forward three meet.
- (b) The judges shall call three "unseen" figures of quite simple character, in order to test the candidate's knowledge of calls, and power of placing figures upon the ice. These shall be skated alone.
- (c) The following edges on each foot alternately for as long as the judges shall require, namely:—
1. Inside back, each curve being 20 feet at least.
 2. Cross outside back, each curve being 12 feet at least.

(d) The following figures skated on each foot, namely:—

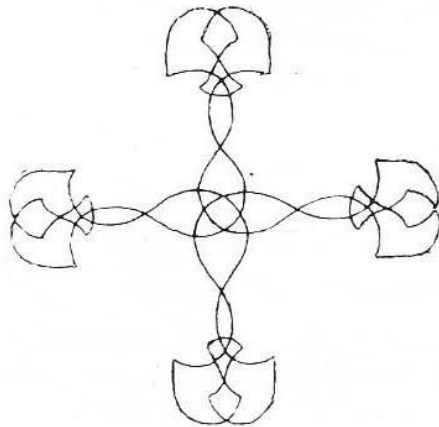
1. Forward inside three, the length of each curve being 40 ft. at least $\left. \begin{matrix} R \\ L \end{matrix} \right\}$
2. Forward outside three, " " " 50 ft. " $\left. \begin{matrix} R \\ L \end{matrix} \right\}$

The following figures skated to a centre on alternate feet without pause, three times on each foot, namely:—

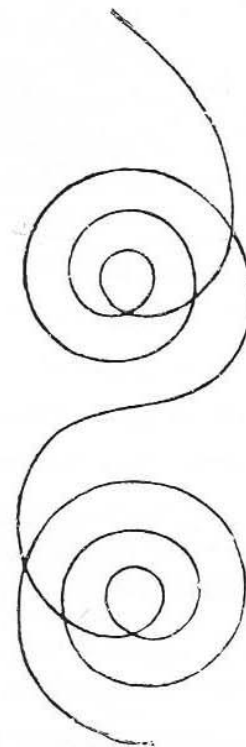
1. Forward inside three, the length of each curve being 15 ft. at least.
2. Forward outside three, " " " 15 ft. "
3. Forward inside two threes, " " " 10 ft. "
4. Forward outside two threes, " " " 10 ft. "
5. Back outside two threes, " " " 10 ft. "

(f) The following figures skated on each foot, namely:—

1. Forward inside 'Q,' the length of each curve being 30 ft. at least $\left. \begin{matrix} R \\ L \end{matrix} \right\}$
2. Forward outside 'Q,' " " " 30 ft. " $\left. \begin{matrix} R \\ L \end{matrix} \right\}$
3. Back outside 'Q,' " " " 25 ft. " $\left. \begin{matrix} R \\ L \end{matrix} \right\}$
4. Back outside 'Q,' " " " 20 ft. " $\left. \begin{matrix} R \\ L \end{matrix} \right\}$



Panin Star.



Spiral and Loop Combination.
Dr. Winzer.

CERTIFICATE OF THE FIRST CLASS

ICE FIGURE SKATING TEST

(English Style)

No candidate can be judged for this test unless he has passed the Second Class test.

The test is divided into two sections, A and B.

The candidate shall be required to skate this test before not less than two, or more than three, judges. The whole test must be passed before the same judges and on the same day, or, with their consent, on two consecutive days.

The judges shall not judge a candidate in Section B unless he has passed in Section A.

No candidate who has failed to pass a First Class test is allowed to compete again within a fortnight, except with the written permission of the judges on the occasion of the former failure.

In the following list of figures the word "three" means a 3 turn.

SECTION A.

This section consists of the combined figures in Parts I. and II.; the judges may also give such simple calls as they think fit, to enable the candidate to recover his position, to alternate the feet, etc.

The figures shall be skated with another skater to be selected by the judges, but if there are only two judges, neither of them shall skate.

Each call must be skated at least twice, beginning once with the right foot and once with the left.

Subject to these conditions, the calls shall be skated in such order and with such repetitions as the judges may, while the set is in progress, direct.

In calls introducing "twice back" the candidate must recede at least 35 feet from the centre.

To pass this section the candidate must satisfy all the judges in the manner in which he skates each set considered as a whole, and also in the manner in which he skates each individual call.

The judges may pass a candidate in Part I. notwithstanding a reasonable number of errors on his part in the course of the set, providing that he ultimately skates all the calls to their satisfaction, and in Part II. notwithstanding errors, provided that the candidate has shown competent skill in skating unseen calls.

PART I.

1. Twice back—and forward three—and forward inside three, off meet.
2. Twice back—and forward three threes—and back meet—and back two threes—and forward two threes, meet.
3. Twice back—and forward three, about, change, meet.
4. Twice back, about—and back off meet.
5. Twice back—and back inside centre three, change—and forward, meet.
6. Twice back three, centre three, off meet.
7. Twice back centre change, three, meet.
8. Once back—and forward—and forward inside two threes, centre change, meet.
9. Twice back—and forward two threes, pass, meet.
10. Twice back two threes, off pass, meet.
11. Inside twice back—and forward inside two threes, meet.
12. Forward change, three, change, three, circle—and forward three, change, circle—and forward about change, three, off meet.

PART II.

In addition to the above, the judges shall call a further set of not more than six or less than four "unseen" figures of moderate difficulty in order to test the candidate's knowledge of calls and power of correct placing. This unseen set must include rockers, counters, brackets, and shall be skated by one candidate alone.

SECTION B.

No candidate shall be judged in Part II. of this section until he has passed in Part I.

The judges may allow a candidate any number of attempts at a given figure which they consider reasonable.

PART I.

The turns, mohawks and choctaws of this part must be placed close to and on the near side of an orange or other fixed point on the ice. They must all be skated on each foot to the satisfaction of the judges.

The curve before and after the turn or change of foot must be 30 feet at least.

Threes	{	Outside back Inside back
Rockers	}	Outside forward
Brackets		Inside forward
Counters		Outside back Inside back
Mohawks	}	Outside forward
Choctaws		Inside forward

For the use of the Judges.

Three.	ROB. LOB. RIB. LIB.
Rocker.	ROF. LOF. RIF. LIF.
	ROB. LOB. RIB. LIB.
Counter.	ROF. LOF. RIF. LIF.
	ROB. LOB. RIB. LIB.
Bracket.	ROF. LOF. RIF. LIF.
	ROB. LOB. RIB. LIB.
Mohawk.	ROF. LOF. RIF. LIF.
Choctaw.	ROF. LOF. RIF. LIF.

PART II.

To pass in this part a candidate may select one figure in each group, and score 45 marks at least. A selection once made by a candidate cannot be altered.

No marks shall be scored in respect of any one-footed figure unless it is skated on each foot, and the number set against each figure represents the maximum that can be scored for that figure.

A candidate shall not score for any figure on which he shall not have obtained at least half marks.

EIGHTS.

In marking these figures the judges will take into consideration the general symmetry of the figure, and the approximate equality of corresponding curves.

In each figure the complete eight is to be skated three times without pause.

The figures need not be commenced from rest.

In groups D and E the turns and choctaws respectively are to be made on the near side of the centre.

The following turns are to be skated to a centre on alternate feet.

GROUP A.	Max.
Outside back two threes	4
Inside back two threes	13
Outside forward bracket	6
Inside forward bracket	4
GROUP B.	
Outside forward two brackets	6
Inside forward two brackets	10
Outside forward bracket, three	9
Inside forward bracket, three	5
Outside forward three, bracket	4
Inside forward three, bracket	12
GROUP C.	
Outside back two brackets	14
Inside back two brackets	11
Outside back bracket, three	16
Inside back bracket, three	8
Outside back three, bracket	5
Inside back three, bracket	14
GROUP D (Figure 1).	
Outside forward rocker	8
Inside forward rocker	4
Outside forward counter	8
Inside forward counter	4

	Max.
Outside forward centre choctaw and inside forward centre choctaw (Figure 2), beginning on each foot	4
Outside forward mohawk and inside forward mohawk to a centre (Figure 3), beginning on each foot	4

REVERSE Q's.

The turns and changes are to be made on the near side of fixed points determined by the candidate; the distance between these, and the lengths of the first and last curves, are to be each not less than 50 feet beginning on forward edges, 35 feet beginning on back edges.

GROUP E.

Outside forward three, change	2
Inside forward three, change	3
Outside forward rocker, change	3
Inside forward rocker, change	3
Outside forward bracket, change	5
Inside forward bracket, change	4
Outside forward counter, change	5
Inside forward counter, change	3

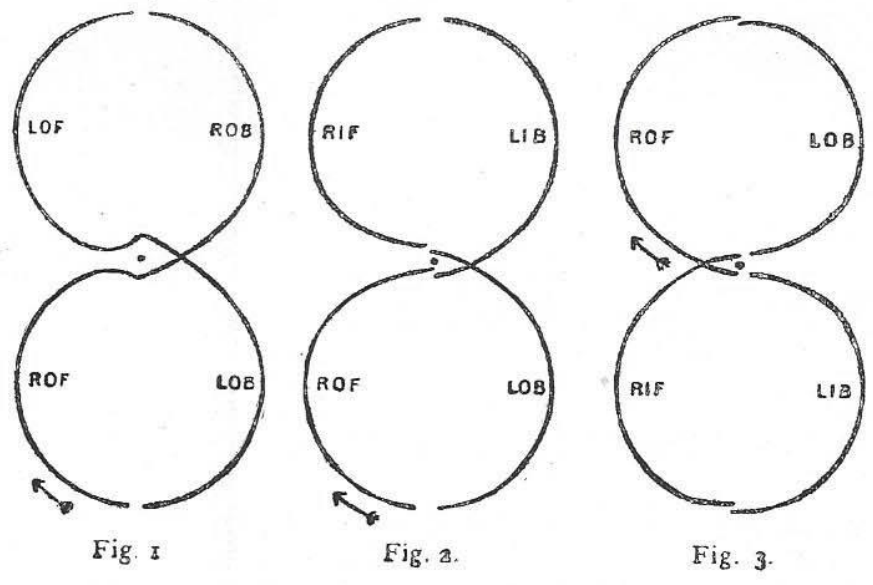
GROUP F.

Outside back three, change	5
Inside back three, change	8
Outside back rocker, change	6
Inside back rocker, change	8

GROUP G.

Outside back bracket, change	16
Inside back bracket, change.. .. .	8
Outside back counter, change	16
Inside back counter, change.. .. .	8

GRAPE VINES.	GROUP H.							Max.
Single, each foot leading	2
Double forward	3
Double backward	3
Pennsylvania	5
Philadelphia	6



Extract from *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, October 19th, 1893:—

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House coal is in good demand.

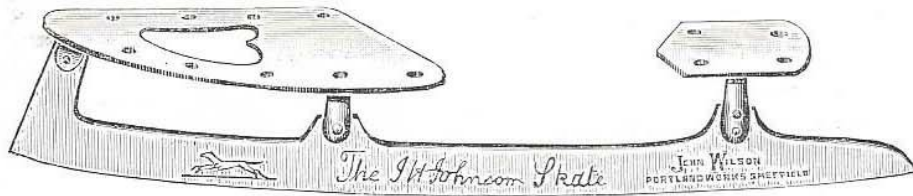
The most beautiful skates ever seen in Sheffield, or probably anywhere else, were exhibited in the windows of our publishing office this week. They were manufactured by Mr. John Wilson, of Portland Works, for the National Skating Association, and are a gift to the Duke and Duchess of York. Of iron and steel, and heavily plated, with solid silver tops, they are exquisitely finished, and a distinct credit to any firm.

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The J. H. Johnson Skate

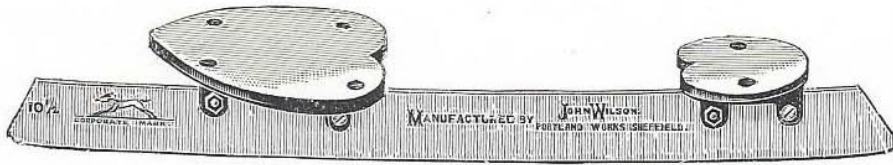


Special High-class Figure Skate.

Steel Fittings, Nickel-plated all over. Specially High-class Grinding. Grooved Toe. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. radius.

As used by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Johnson, who have kindly given permission to name the skate after them.

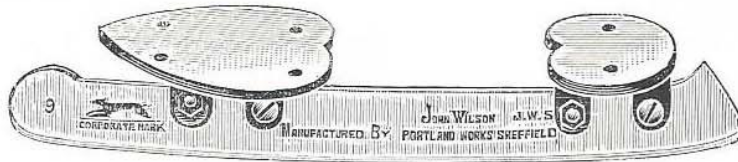
THE "MOUNT CHARLES."



No. 38. Aluminium fittings, polished nickel-plated blades.
Usually 7 feet radius, but can be supplied 6 feet.

Fr.
30.-

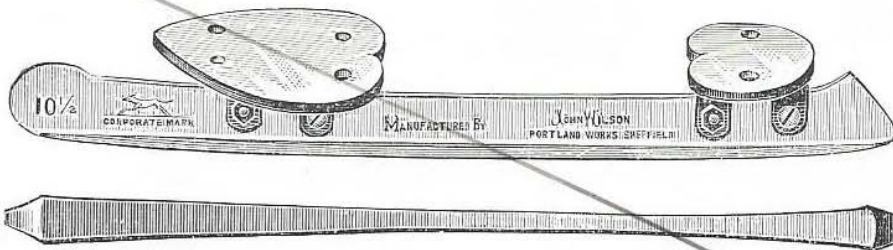
THE "MOUNT CHARLES."



No. 38½. Aluminium fittings, polished nickel-plated blades, 7 feet radius.

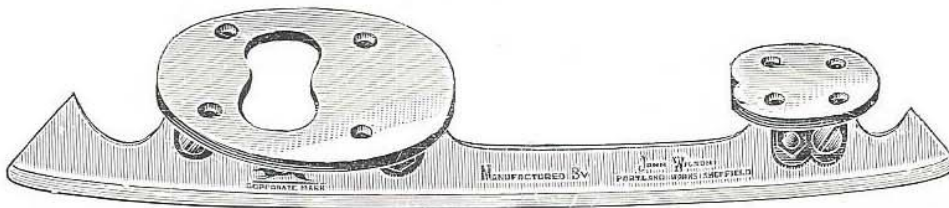
30.-

THE "MOUNT CHARLES DOWLER."



No. 42. Aluminium fittings, polished nickel-plated blades, 7 feet radius.

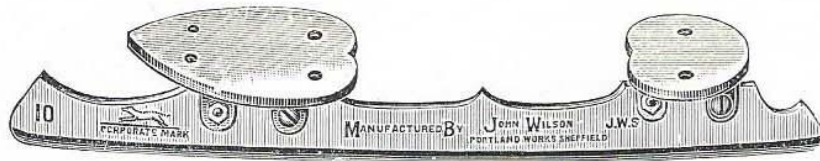
THE "MONIER-WILLIAMS."



No. 43. Polished nickel-plated blades and aluminium fittings, 7 feet radius.

35.-

THE "VICTOR."



No. 46. Aluminium fittings, polished nickel-plated blades, 7 feet radius.

THE "MOUNT CHARLES PATTERN."

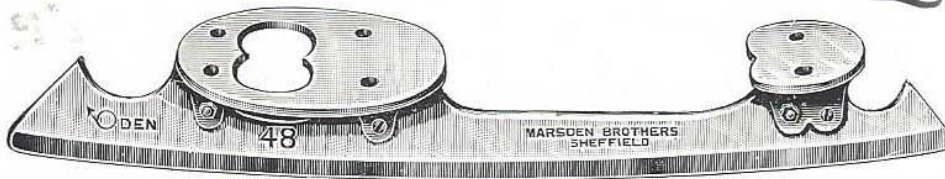
Fr. 27.-



No. 47. Polished nickel-plated blades, aluminium fittings, 7 feet radius.
A cheaper grade than No. 38.

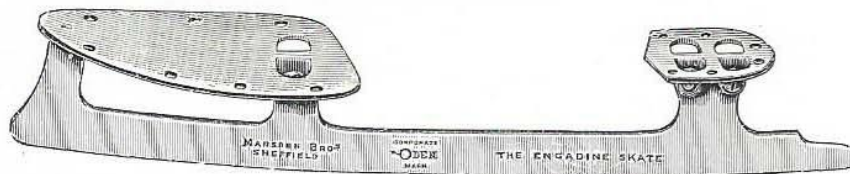
THE "OBTUSE-ANGLED SKATE."

30



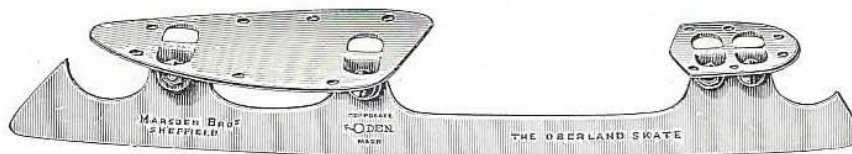
No. 48. Polished nickel-plated blades, aluminium fittings, 7 feet radius.
A cheaper grade than No. 43.

THE "ENGADINE."



No. 50. Registered solid steel fittings, nickel-plated, dull finish, polished nickel-plated blades, 6 feet radius.

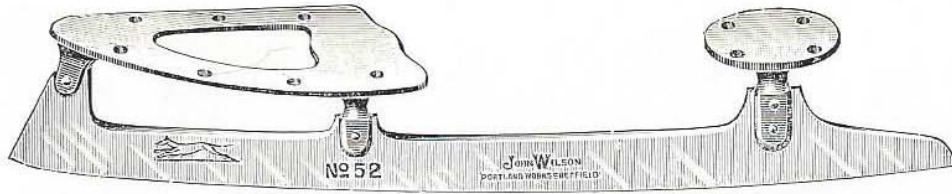
THE "OBERLAND."



No. 51. Registered solid steel fittings, nickel-plated, dull finish, polished nickel-plated blades, 7 feet radius.

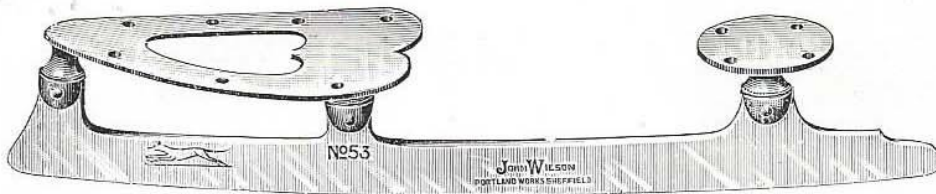
Jackson Haynes Pr. 15.- 18.-
22.-

GRENANDER STYLE.



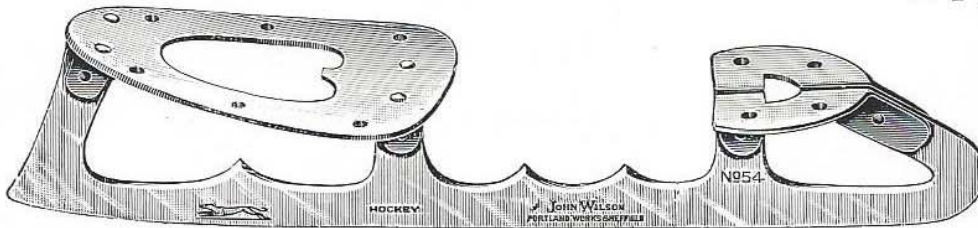
No. 52. "New Figure Skate," nickel-plated blades and fittings, 5½ feet radius.

THE "PORTLAND."



No. 53. Figure Skate, nickel-plated blades and mounts, 6 feet radius.
A strong skate for hard work.
Can also be supplied flattish blades for Hockey.

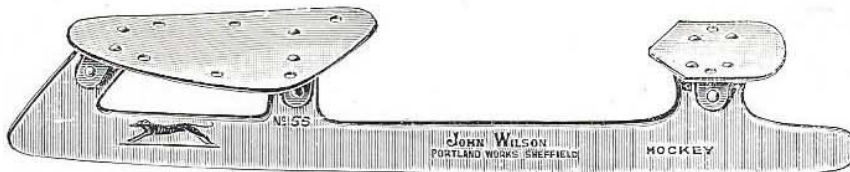
HOCKEY SKATE.



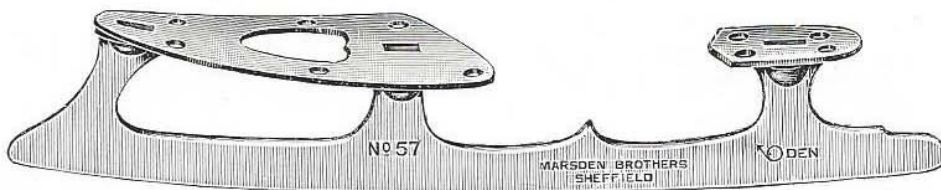
Pr. 12.-
15.-
28.-

No. 54. Polished steel fittings, nickel-plated flattish blades.

HOCKEY SKATE.



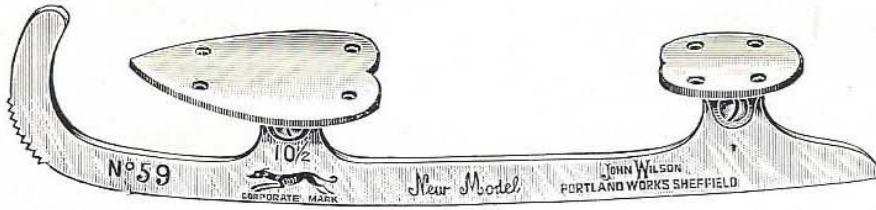
No. 55. Nickel-plated blades and fittings. Very strong, for Hockey.



No. 57. Dull plated steel mounts, polished nickel-plated blades, 7 feet radius.
A strong skate at a low price.

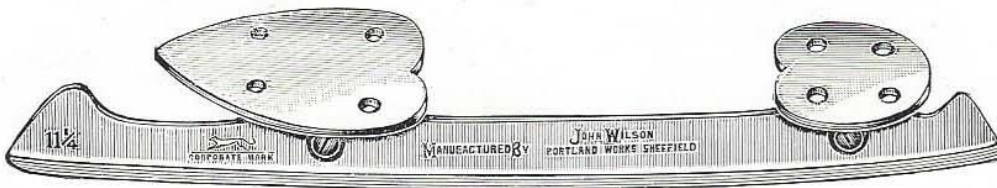
NEW MODEL.

Fr. 45.-



No. 59. Polished nickel-plated blades, aluminium fittings, $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 feet radius.

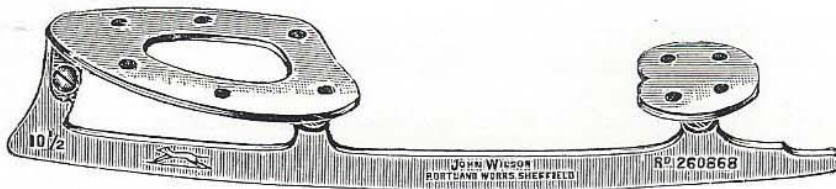
THE "NEW PATTERN MONIER-WILLIAMS."



No. 72. Aluminium mounts, polished nickel-plated swelled blades, 7 feet radius.

49.-

THE "SPECIAL PRINCE'S."

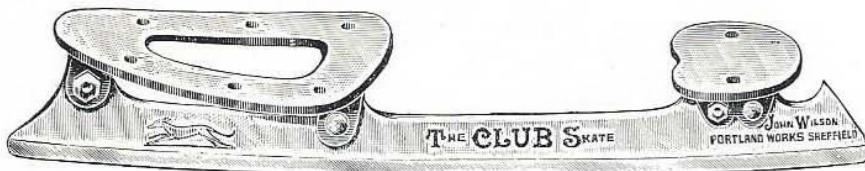


No. 84. Polished nickel-plated, high-mounted figure skate, swelled blades, 6 feet radius.

Very suitable for International Style.

66.25

THE "CLUB" SKATE.

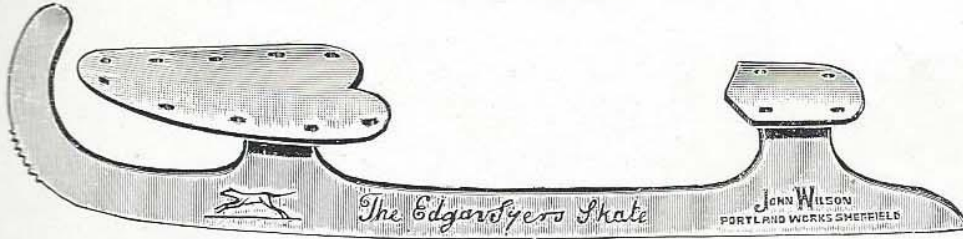


No. 99. Aluminium mounts, polished nickel-plated right-angled blades, large sole-plates. Made for English Style of skating.

7, 8, or 9 feet radius to order.

50.75

THE "EDGAR SYERS" SKATE.

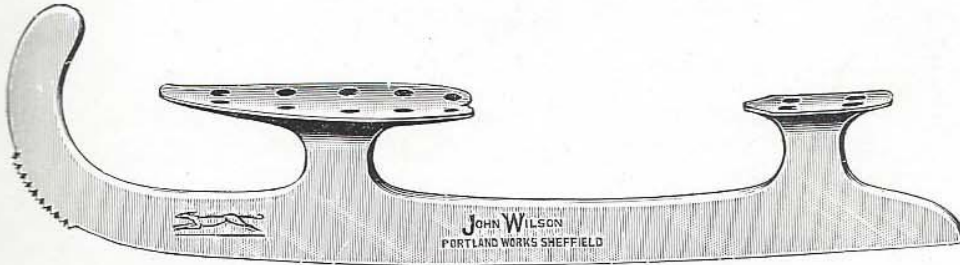


Special High-Class Figure Skate, all in one piece, for International Style, made to special instructions by Mr. Edgar Syers.

Each skate bears a fac-simile of his signature.
Specially High-Class Grinding.

77-

THE "OLYMPIC."



No. 106. Special High-Class Figure Skate, all in one piece. $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet radius.

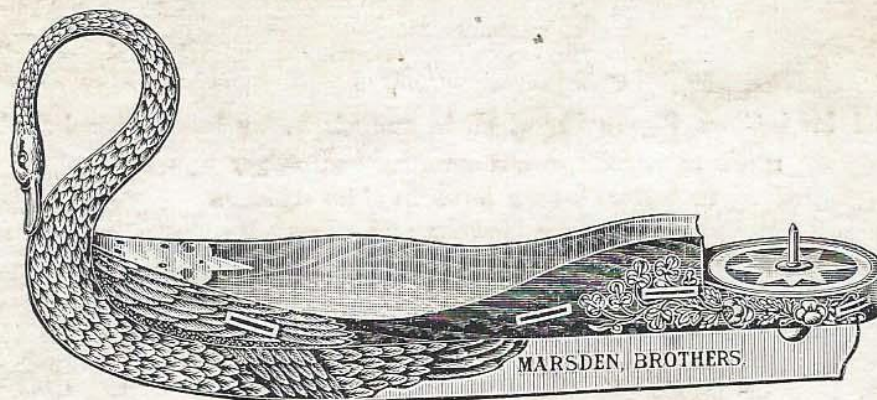
Very suitable for International Style.

72.25



The following will be found a general guide when ordering Skates, but allowance must be made if Ladies' boot-heels are set forward.

	Sizes	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ladies'	ins.	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	$10\frac{1}{2}$					
Gents'	„						10	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$	12	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Children's	„		9	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10						



His Late Royal Highness Prince Consort's Skate.
 Manufactured by Marsden Brothers.

OBSERVE THE MARKS—



THE
 MONIER-WILLIAMS
 SKATE



The name "JOHN WILSON" is a Registered Trade Mark.