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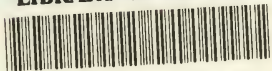
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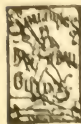
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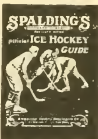


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# SPALDING ATHLETIC LIBRARY

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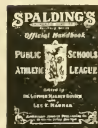
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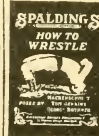
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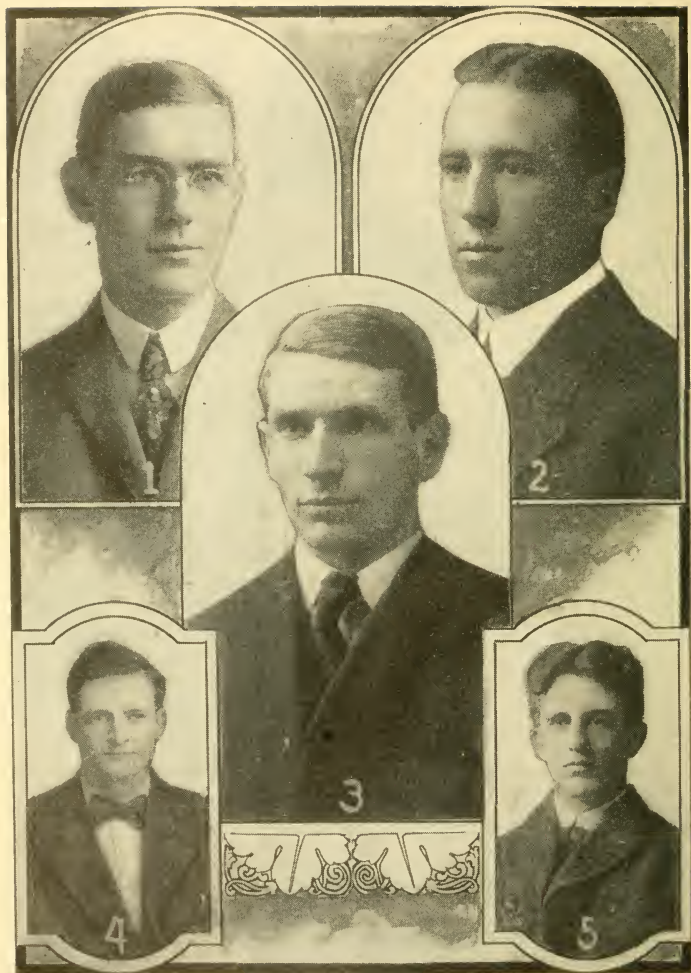
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SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY  
GROUP VII., No. 299

# SPALDING'S OFFICIAL COLLEGIATE BASKET BALL GUIDE 1907-8

## BASKET BALL RULES

AS RECOMMENDED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

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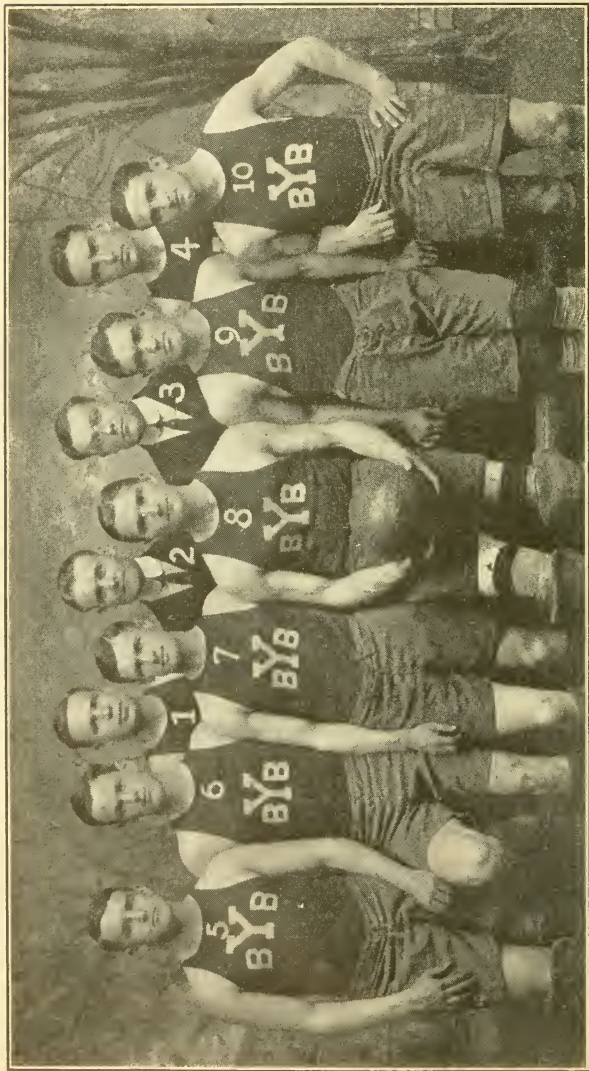


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YALE UNIVERSITY.

Eastern Intercollegiate Champions.

## **Intercollegiate Basket Ball in the East**

By WILLIAM L. LUSH, Coach of the Yale Champion Team.

Yale won the championship of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League for the year 1906-7 after a splendid struggle with the strong teams from Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania, and after the most successful and prosperous season in the history of the sport and of the league. Taking the lead at the very start of the schedule, the Yale team was never headed during the progress of the schedule, its only defeat being the game played on its home floor with Columbia, by the score 10 to 8.

In completing her schedule with only a single defeat Yale equalled the record of the University of Pennsylvania quint which, a year ago, won championship honors by losing only a solitary game to Columbia during the intercollegiate season.

In two other respects it was a notable year for the champion Yale team. The club possessed Gilmore Kinney, who won the record of being the leading scorer of the league for the year, and it inaugurated for the first time the system of professional coaching in basket ball for Yale. Kinney's record was the excellent one of 91 points for nine games, an average of more than 10 points per contest. In 1906 Flint, the fine Pennsylvania forward, led the league with a record of 75 points for ten games.

Yale not only won the most games, but scored the most points for the season, her team perfecting a record of 225 points to 197 for the University of Pennsylvania, who was second.

The league made no membership change for the season, but presented the same ideal circuit that represented it the previous year, including Yale, the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia, Harvard, Princeton and Cornell.

The quality of the play presented in all the games was good, although the falling off in team work by the Cornell five, due to frequent changes in players, led to the winning of only a



1, Fisher, Coach; 2, Hall, Asst. Mgr.; 3, Cerussi; 4, White; 5, Smith; 6, Graham, Mgr.; 7, Meltzer; 8, Ryan; 9, Cuthel, Capt.; 10, Hurley; 11, Armstrong.  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.



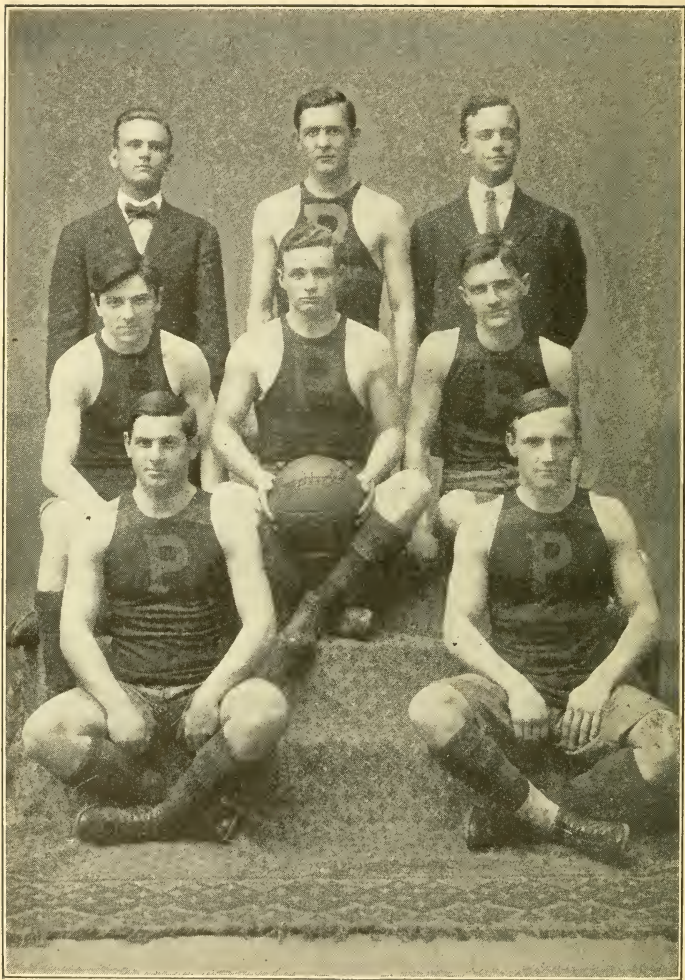
single game during the season. The fact that Cornell lacked an experienced coach was also responsible to a degree for the failure to perfect a satisfactory team game. The coaching at the other universities was largely done by Russell B. Smith, at Pennsylvania; by Harry A. Fisher, at Columbia; by C. Walter Randall, at Harvard; and by Wm. Kelleher, at Princeton.

In point of attendance the season of 1907 was the most gratifying of any since the league was formed. The number of spectators at all the games played by Yale, Pennsylvania and Columbia, who contested for first place until the very close of the season, was limited only by the seating capacities of the gymnasiums where the matches were played, and the closeness of every game between the three league leaders sustained the enthusiasm of the followers of the rival teams and that of impartial spectators, who were present merely as abstract lovers of the sport, till the timer's whistle sounded the cessation of play.

In only one respect was the season unsatisfactory. The suspension of athletics in general between Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania made it necessary for the University of Pennsylvania to decline to play the games listed on the intercollegiate schedule between her and Harvard, and they were declared forfeited, one to Harvard and the other to the University of Pennsylvania. Such a handicap would have made it impossible for Pennsylvania to win the championship under almost any conditions, and the situation created is regarded as most regrettable as causing a discouraging condition at the outset for the Pennsylvania team.

The application of the freshman eligibility rule for the first time to players of the Intercollegiate League was another matter which was not adjusted during the season. Yale took the ground that, according to her eligibility rules, freshmen could be played against any opponent except Harvard and Princeton. Therefore Fred Murphy, a strong guard, was used in the contests against the University of Pennsylvania. No freshmen were used by Pennsylvania and Columbia in any games.

Pennsylvania took the lead in the game which opened the



Foster (Mgr.)  
Fitzpatrick  
Kiefaber

McCrudden  
Flint (Capt)

Johnson  
Ehlers  
Keinath

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

season for the league at Philadelphia, December 15, and had won two matches when Yale stopped her winning streak at Philadelphia in a game which, lost by 2 points, temporarily dashed the championship hopes of the Quakers.

Columbia found it clear sailing for the lead till her game with Yale in New York, February 8, which Yale also captured by the slender margin of two points.

With these two doughty opponents defeated on their home floors Yale began to look forward to a championship, her second since the league was formed in 1903. Harvard had, however, nearly upset her calculations when she held Yale to a 13 to 14 score at Cambridge, February 1. Columbia gave Yale another chill by coming to New Haven and by a superb spurt administering to the Blue its only defeat of the season on February 25. Yale won the decisive game by taking Pennsylvania into camp at New Haven, March 1, by the close score of 20 to 17 after the visitors had apparently won, the score standing at the end of the first half, Pennsylvania 11, Yale 7. On the play in this second half hinged directly the intercollegiate championship.

Columbia, Pennsylvania and Yale were almost equally matched and three greater teams were never enrolled in the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League.

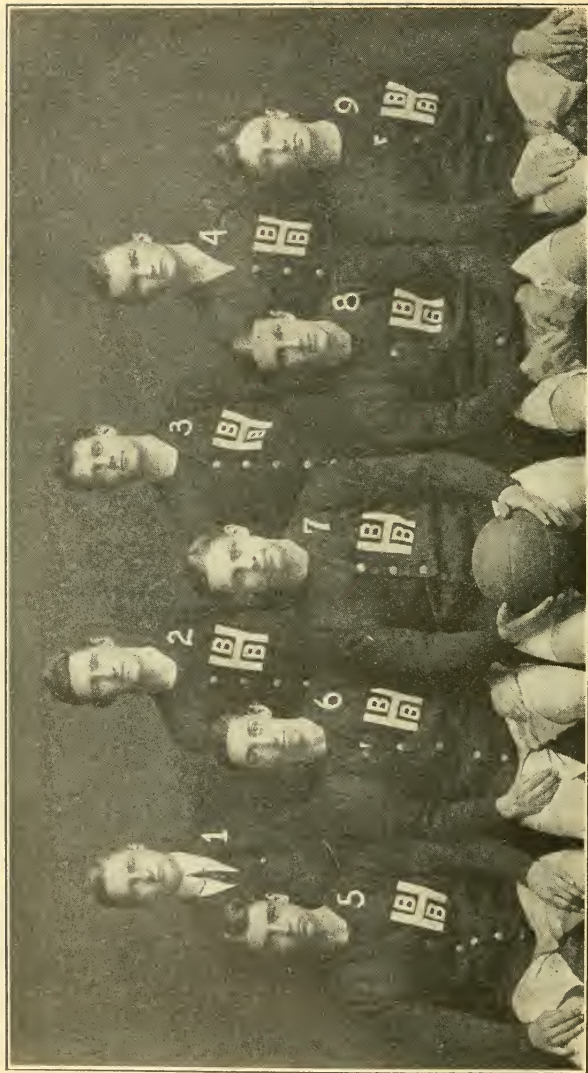
Both Harvard and Princeton gave promise at intervals during the season but failed to show sustained form.

In general the quality of play dividing the three leaders and the three second division teams was clean cut. Not a single game was won during the season by a second from a first division team.

I should give as my individual preference for an all-intercollegiate team the following players:

Forwards, Kinney, Yale and Flint, Pennsylvania; center, Ryan, Columbia; guards, Captain Noyes of the champion Yale team, and Hurley, Columbia.

The officialing of the championship games the past season has been all that could be desired, and much of the success and strength of the league and of the sustained interest in the games are due to the fair and high-class work of the referees and



1, Chamberlin; 2, Miles; 3, Amberg; 4, Allen; 5, Currie; 6, Broun; 7, Burnham; 8, Brooks; 9, Downey. Tupper, Photo.  
HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

umpires. The league was fortunate in having a corps of officials who have not only gained general experience but who acquired special training for the past season by their service as the league officials the previous year. The officials were:

Dr. Albert H. Sharpe, Philadelphia; Albert M. West, Meriden; C. Walter Randall, New York City; G. Lochmuller of New York City; William Stafford, Auburn, N. Y.; and Knox of Boston, Mass.

## LEAGUE STANDING 1906-07.

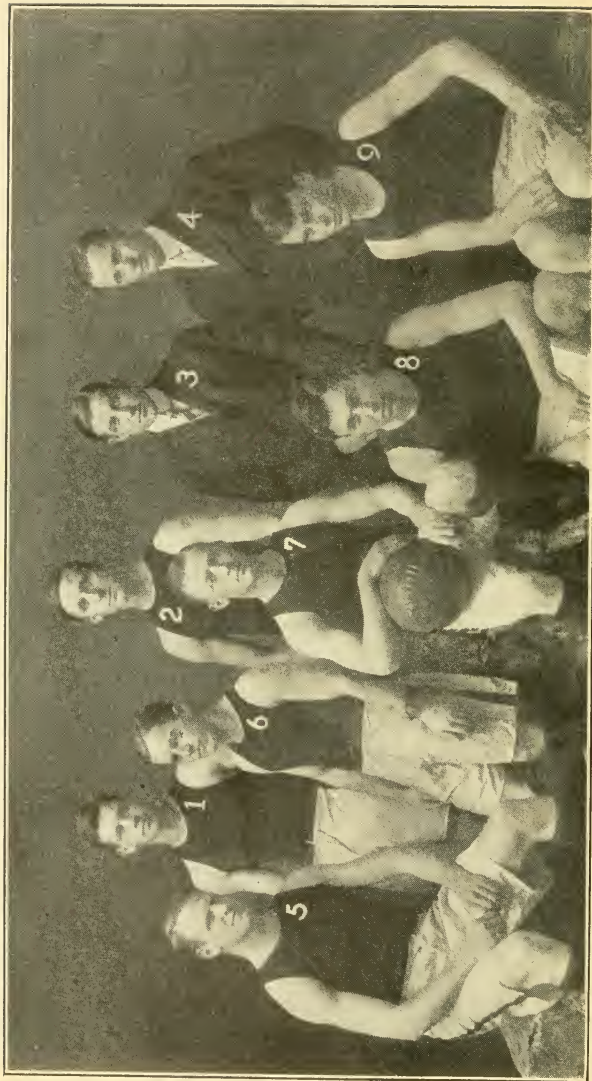
## Eastern Intercollegiate League.

	Yale.	Col.	Penn.	Har.	Prin.	Cor.	Won.	P.C.
Yale .....	1	2	2	2	2	2	9	.900
Columbia .....	1	..	1	2	2	2	8	.800
Pennsylvania ..	0	1	..	1	2	2	6	.600
Harvard .....	0	0	1	..	1	2	4	.400
Princeton .....	0	0	0	1	..	1	2	.200
Cornell .....	0	0	0	0	1	..	1	.100
Games lost....	1	2	4	6	8	9		

## RESULT OF GAMES 1906-07.

	Score.
Dec. 15—Pennsylvania vs. Princeton.....	24-18
Dec. 19—Columbia vs. Princeton.....	20-14
Jan. 10—Pennsylvania vs. Princeton.....	33-15
Jan. 11—Columbia vs. Cornell.....	27-13
Jan. 12—Harvard vs. Cornell.....	30-11
Jan. 16—Columbia vs. Princeton.....	18-15
Jan. 18—Yale vs. Princeton.....	29-20
Jan. 18—*Harvard vs. Pennsylvania.....	2-0
Jan. 19—Harvard vs. Princeton.....	17-12
Jan. 25—Yale vs. Pennsylvania.....	19-16
Jan. 26—Yale vs. Cornell.....	26-21
Feb. 1—Yale vs. Harvard.....	14-13
Feb. 2—Columbia vs. Cornell.....	23-16
Feb. 6—Yale vs. Columbia.....	11-9
Feb. 7—Pennsylvania vs. Cornell.....	30-26
Feb. 9—Cornell vs. Princeton.....	22-17
Feb. 15—Columbia vs. Harvard.....	18-6
Feb. 15—Yale vs. Cornell.....	41-9
Feb. 16—Princeton vs. Harvard.....	32-20
Feb. 16—Pennsylvania vs. Cornell.....	28-19
Feb. 21—Columbia vs. Pennsylvania.....	22-18

\*Forfeited.



1, Meese; 2, Clark; 3, F. F. Davis, Mgr.; 4, O. S. Davis, Asst. Mgr.; 5, Thompson; 6, Hagenbuch; 7, Halliday, Capt.; 8, Hooks, 9, Ryan.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

## Result of Games 1906-07—Continued.

	Score.
Feb. 22—Yale vs. Princeton.....	30-16
Feb. 22—Harvard vs. Cornell.....	33-13
Feb. 23—*Pennsylvania vs. Harvard.....	2- 0
Feb. 26—Columbia vs. Yale.....	10- 8
Mar. 1—Yale vs. Pennsylvania.....	20-17
Mar. 2—Columbia vs. Harvard.....	19-10
Mar. 2—Princeton vs. Cornell.....	31-18
Mar. 8—Pennsylvania vs. Columbia.....	20-16
Mar. 9—Yale vs. Harvard.....	27- 6

\*Forfeited.

The way the teams scored against one another in the season, in the order of their standing, is as follows:

	Yale.	Col.	Penn.	Har.	Prin.	Cor.	T'ls.
Yale .....	..	19	39	41	59	67	225
Columbia .....	19	..	38	37	38	60	192
Pennsylvania ...	33	38	..	2	57	58	188
Harvard .....	19	16	2	..	37	63	137
Princeton .....	36	29	33	44	..	53	195
Cornell .....	30	51	45	24	35	..	185
Total .....	137	153	157	148	226	301	

Yale won from every one twice, except Columbia. The New Yorkers won all, except two games, being beaten by Yale and Pennsylvania once each. Pennsylvania forfeited a game to Harvard, lost two to Yale and one to Columbia. Harvard forfeited a game to Pennsylvania, lost once to Princeton and was beaten twice each by Columbia and Yale. Princeton won a game from Cornell and one from Harvard, losing all the others. The only game Cornell won was from Princeton.

Following is the correct record of points scored by players in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basket Ball League during the season of 1906-7:

Name and College.	Games.	Total Points.	Goals.	Fouls Thrown.
Kinney, Yale .....	9	91	31	29
Flint, Univ. of Pennsylvania.....	7	63	16	31
Keinath, Univ. of Pennsylvania....	8	60	21	18
Hurley, Columbia .....	10	56	13	30
Halliday, Princeton .....	10	52	26	0
Clark, Princeton .....	10	50	13	24
Burd, Cornell .....	10	50	11	28
A. Ryan, Princeton .....	10	46	15	16

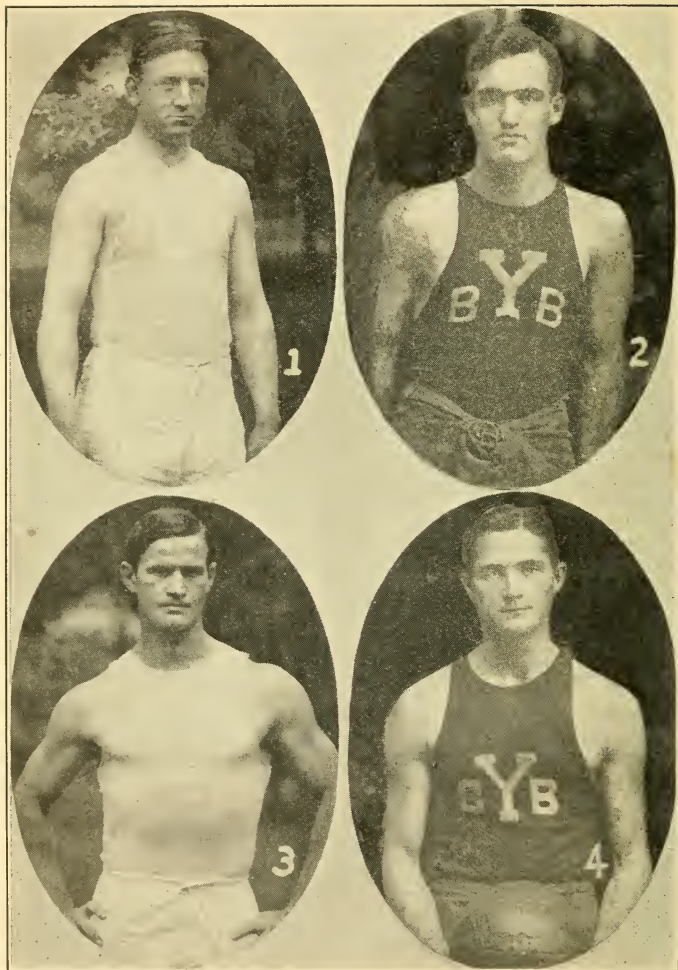


1, Deane, Asst. Mgr.; 2, Avery; 3, Moores; 4, Root, Capt.; 5, Simpson;  
6, Burd; 7, Hoshcke; 8, Whiting. Robinson, Photo.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.



Name and College.	Games.	Total Points.	Goals.	Fouls Thrown.
Brown, Harvard .....	6	46	9	28
Cuthel, Columbia .....	9	45	11	23
Van Vleck, Yale .....	10	42	21	0
Clifford, Yale .....	9	42	21	0
Amberg, Harvard .....	8	42	14	14
Avery, Cornell .....	9	36	14	8
Ehlers, University of Pennsylvania.	8	34	17	0
Root, Cornell .....	5	31	7	17
J. Ryan, Columbia .....	9	28	14	0
Noyes, Yale .....	10	24	4	16
Kiefaber, Univ. of Pennsylvania..	7	18	9	0
Melitzer, Columbia .....	9	18	9	0
Brooks, Harvard .....	8	18	9	0
Thompson, Princeton .....	10	17	8	1
Fitzpatrick, Univ. of Pennsylvania.	6	14	7	0
Hagenbuch, Princeton .....	9	14	7	0
Murphy, Yale .....	7	14	7	0
Smith, Columbia .....	4	13	2	9
Armstrong, Columbia .....	7	12	6	0
Simpson, Cornell .....	3	12	6	0
Thompson, Cornell .....	6	12	6	0
Horschke, Cornell .....	6	12	6	0
Downey, Harvard .....	5	8	4	0
Allen, Harvard .....	7	8	4	0
Cushman, Yale .....	5	6	3	0
Meese, Princeton .....	4	6	3	0
Whiting, Cornell .....	7	6	3	0
Phelps, Cornell .....	1	6	3	0
Currie, Harvard .....	5	6	3	0
Burnham, Harvard .....	8	6	3	0
White, Columbia .....	4	4	2	0
Lawrence, Univ. of Pennsylvania..	2	4	2	0
McCrudden, Univ. of Pennsylvania	8	4	2	0
Hook, Princeton .....	2	4	2	0
McLean, Princeton .....	2	2	1	0
Hall, Columbia .....	1	2	1	0
Clarke, Cornell .....	2	2	1	0
Wren, Yale .....	2	0	0	0
Dwellely, Harvard .....	1	0	0	0
Miles, Harvard .....	1	0	0	0
Fish, Princeton .....	3	0	0	0
Mantell, Cornell .....	2	0	0	0
Parker, Cornell .....	3	0	0	0
Moore, Cornell .....	2	0	0	0
Cerussie, Columbia .....	2	0	0	0



1, Hurley, Columbia; 2, Kinney, Yale; 3, Ryan, Columbia; 4, Noyes, Yale.

**ALL-EASTERN SELECTIONS.**

(See page 18 )

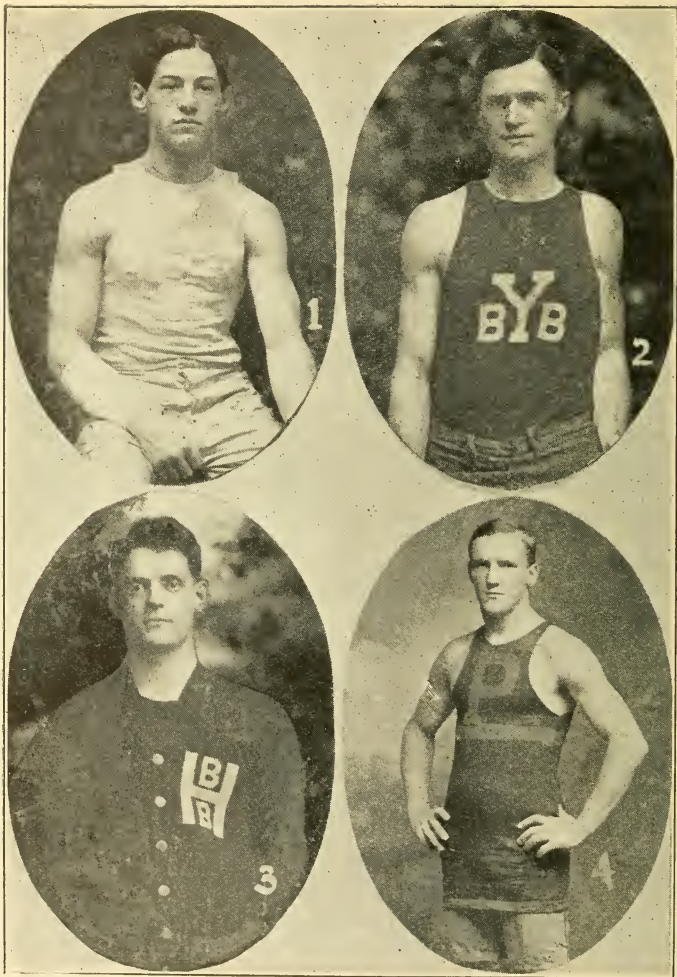
## All-Eastern Collegiate Basket Ball Team

By C. E. SCHARPS, New York *Sun*.

On the basis of what has been done this season in the great indoor game there are many suggestions as to what would make an effective all-collegiate five. There are several players who stand out very prominently, and picking them on the basis of the work they have done in their regularly assigned positions they would earn places. Such men, for instance, as Kinney of Yale, and Keinath of Pennsylvania would be first choice for forwards. Ryan of Columbia would make an admirable center. Noyes of Yale would be a first rate guard. However, when these four are chosen it is hard to get another guard.

Hurley of Columbia was, on the defensive, the best guard of the year. He covered Kinney in admirable style in the two Yale-Columbia games. The New Haven man got one goal in each game on Hurley. On the other hand, Hurley scored twice on Kinney in New York and once in New Haven. This is exceptional work. However, it is fair to say that Hurley did not play his game of other seasons. He has scored more points than his man in almost every game in foregoing seasons. This year he was chiefly the defensive guard.

It is suggested that possibly a shift from orthodox positions might give a team of fine scoring capabilities. Kinney, of course, as the fastest forward of the year and the most accurate and deadly shot, would hold down one forward place. The other could be assigned to Melitzer of Columbia. He is one of the best men possible to get. He is lightning fast on the start; gets the center pass better than any other man playing the place and in fact never misses it; he is strong and can hold the ball; pivots quickly on the one-two-three play and is almost always able to dribble his way to the basket. That was his long suit with the Columbia team this year. His only diffi-



1, Melitzer, Columbia; 2, Clifford, Yale; 3, Amberg, Harvard; 4, Keinath, University of Pennsylvania.

ALL-EASTERN SELECTIONS.

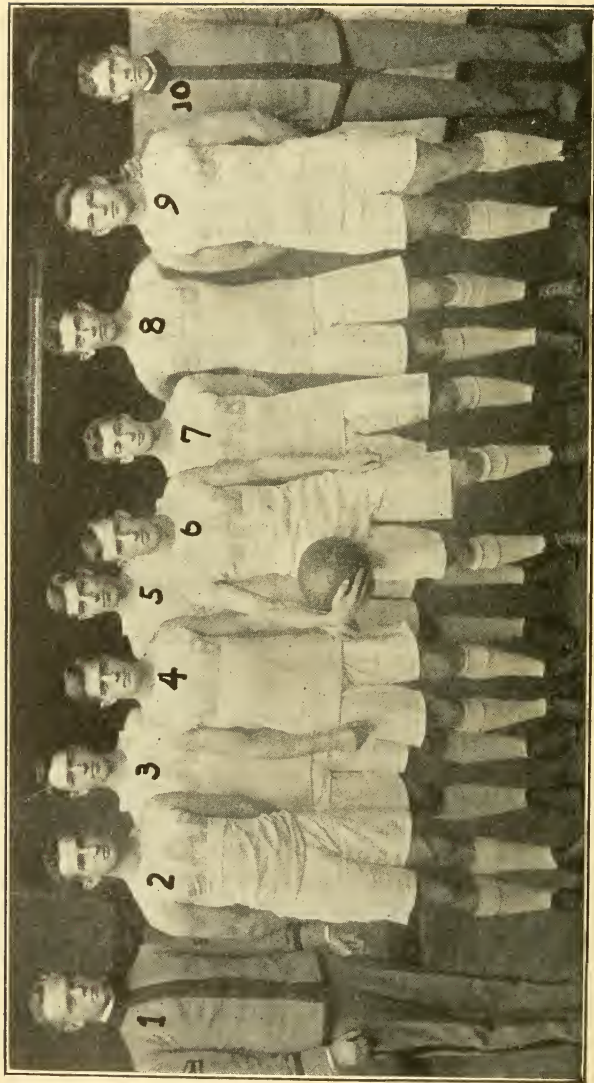
culty was that he was not much of a shot. The fact that he dribbled the ball down the floor prevented him from taking many easy shots.

Keinath, under those conditions, could be sent back to help out as guard. Keinath's activity and strength would make him a good guard. His very speed would make his defensive work offence. He could be relied upon to bring up the ball from the back court, and with another such dribbler as Melitzer to pass to it would be solely a case of feeding Kinney. It would be only too easy. Simply a case of tipping the ball from Ryan to Melitzer, and then with Keinath to come up and help, Melitzer would be able to block off Kinney's man while the Yale forward took a shot.

Noyes was considered a very good guard. With Hurley on his game there would be no question of Noyes. However, it will bear looking at to see which one of these two men did the more scoring. In a list which follows Hurley is credited with 56 points, of which 30 were from foul goals. Noyes was marked with 24 points, of which 16 were from fouls. In other words Hurley scored nine more field goals than Noyes in spite of his supposed greater inaction. It would perhaps be fairer to give Hurley the place. He would be the man to leave back when the other guard and the forwards and center were up the floor.

Ryan of Columbia is by all odds the best center. No man outjumped him. He was a good shot and played well on the defensive. He handled the ball well and was a very active player despite his weight. He outplayed all the men who faced him throughout the season.

The choice then is made up as follows: Forwards, Kinney, Yale; Melitzer, Columbia; center, Ryan, Columbia; guards, Keinath, Pennsylvania; Hurley, Columbia. It may seem strange that the championship team, Yale, has only one man in an all collegiate five. It is just the state of affairs exactly. The Yale team was feeding Kinney and fed him so successfully that a championship came out of it. Pennsylvania was apparently the best team in the league and its best man was Keinath. But



1, Goethals, Asst. Mgr.; 2, Newman; 3, Higley; 4, Castle; 5, Beardslee; 6, Rockwell, Capt.; 7, Rice; 8, Elting; 9, Johnson; 10, Cruse, Mgr.  
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y.  
McManus, Photo.

Columbia plays a better team game and had certainly the three men named who were better than others.

Among those who deserve mention were Cuthell and Armstrong of Columbia, Clifford and Van Vleck of Yale, Flint of Pennsylvania, Halliday of Princeton, Burnham of Harvard, and Root of Cornell.

Interesting figures of the work of the college basket ball players have been made up. Kinney, the Yale player, scored heaviest. He made 91 points out of 225 tallied by his team in the season, though he did not play in the final game with Harvard, being debarred by the Yale faculty. He made thirty-one field goals, more than any other player in the league, but his scoring from fouls was not as good as that of Flint of Pennsylvania, who was second, or of Hurley of Columbia, who was fourth.

Flint was by all odds the best man in the Intercollegiate League last year, but he was only second this time. He did not take part in all the games of the league schedule.

To return to the scores. Flint made 63 points in the season in seven games. He made only 16 field goals but had the highest total of foul goals, making 31 points in that way. Keinath, his teammate, scored 60 points, of which there were 21 field goals and 18 foul goals. Hurley of Columbia made a fine record, finishing fourth. He tallied 56 points, made up of 13 goals from the floor and the second highest total of foul goals, of which he made 30. The fifth man was the Princeton captain, Halliday, who was the star of a weak team and has since been re-elected. Halliday had 52 points, remarkably enough all being made on field goals. Like Hurley, Halliday played the full ten games.

Clark of Princeton was sixth, according to the record making 50 points in ten games from 13 field goals and 24 foul goals. Bird of Cornell was seventh, with the same number of points, but made two field goals less. A. Ryan of Princeton was eighth with 46 points; Brown of Harvard ninth with the same number, but he too scored less of the more valuable field goals. Cuthell, the Columbia captain, was tenth, with 45 points.



1, Caldwell, Mgr.; 2, Bernet; 3, Ristine; 4, Stava; 5, Gardner; 6, Moore; 7, Henley, Capt.; 8, Driver; 9, Anderson, Coach.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.



It is a curious commentary that Princeton, which won only two games and was next to last, had three men in the first ten, more than any other college. Pennsylvania had two, Columbia two, Harvard, Yale and Cornell one each. It goes to show, too, how much Yale had to depend upon Kinney, for he was the only man in the first ten for the Blue. The next man to him was Van Vleck, who was eleventh, but Clifford was twelfth and Noyes was eighteenth, showing that Yale bunched them in order to win.

The list is as follows:

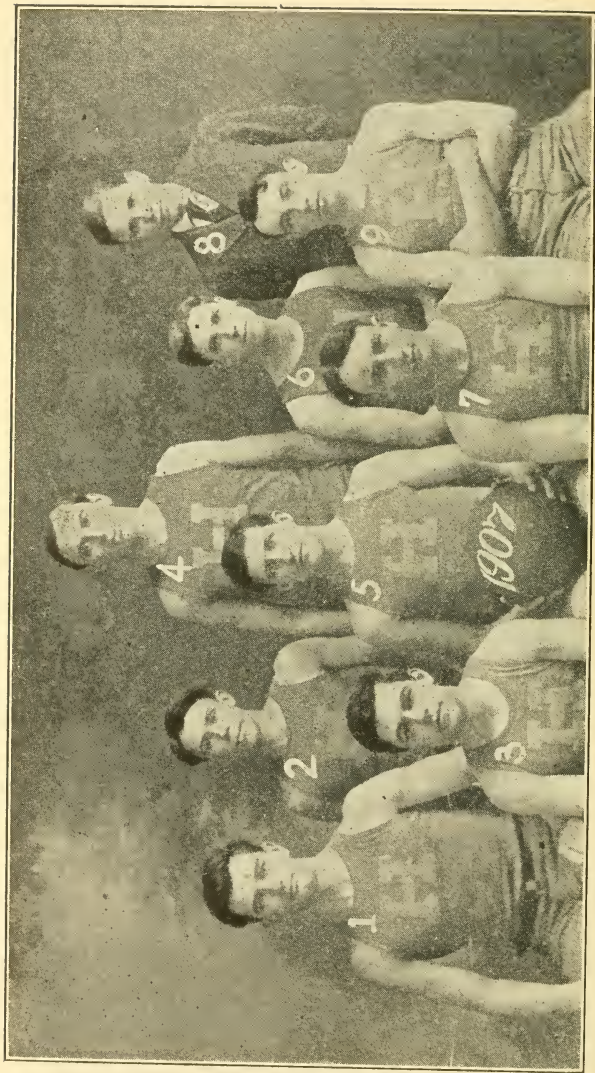
No.	Player and College.	Points.	Field Goals.	Foul Goals.	Games.
1	Kinney, Yale.....	91	31	29	9
2	Flint, Pennsylvania .....	63	16	31	7
3	Keinath, Pennsylvania .....	60	21	18	8
4	Hurley, Columbia .....	56	13	30	10
5	Halliday, Princeton .....	52	26	0	10
6	Clark, Princeton .....	50	13	24	10
7	Bird, Cornell .....	50	11	28	10
8	A. Ryan, Princeton.....	46	15	16	10
9	Brown, Harvard .....	46	9	28	6
10	Cuthell, Columbia .....	45	11	23	9
11	Van Vleck, Yale.....	42	21	0	10
12	Clifford, Yale .....	42	21	0	9
13	Amberg, Harvard .....	42	14	14	8
14	Avery, Cornell .....	36	14	8	9
15	Ehlers, Pennsylvania .....	34	17	0	8
16	Root, Cornell .....	31	7	17	5
17	J. Ryan, Columbia .....	28	14	0	9
18	Noyes, Yale .....	24	4	16	10
19	Kiefaber, Pennsylvania .....	18	9	0	7
20	Melitzer, Columbia .....	18	9	0	9
21	Brooks, Harvard .....	18	9	0	8
22	Thompson, Princeton .....	17	8	1	10
23	Fitzpatrick, Pennsylvania ...	14	7	0	6
24	Hagenbuch, Princeton .....	14	7	0	9
25	Murphy, Yale .....	14	7	0	7
26	Smith, Columbia .....	13	2	9	4
27	Armstrong, Columbia .....	12	6	0	7
28	Simpson, Cornell .....	12	6	0	3
29	Thompson, Cornell .....	12	6	0	6
30	Hoschke, Cornell .....	12	6	0	6



1, Powell, Capt. ; 2, Dollard; 3, Lee, Mgr.; 4, Rhie; 5, Cheney, Asst. Mgr.; 6, Fredericks; 7, Kirchgasser.  
SYRACUSE (N. Y.) UNIVERSITY.

Other players who scored less than 10 points are: Downey, Harvard, 8; Allen, Harvard, 8; Cushman, Yale, 6; Meese, Princeton, 6; Whiting, Cornell, 6; Phelps, Cornell, 6; Currie, Harvard, 6; Burnham, Harvard, 6; White, Columbia, 4; Lawrence, Pennsylvania, 4; McCrudden, Pennsylvania, 4; Hooks, Princeton, 4; McLean, Princeton, 2; Hall, Columbia, 2; Clarke, Cornell, 2.

Those who took part in games and did not score any points are: Wrenn, Yale; Dwelley, Harvard; Miles, Harvard; Fish, Princeton; Mantell, Cornell; Parker, Cornell; Moore, Cornell; Cerrussi, Columbia.



1, Sherwin; 2, Conklin; 3, Welch; 4, Schwartz; 5, Knolt, Capt.; 6, Hopkins; 7, Moore; 8, Gordon, Mgr.; 9, Smith.  
Gibbon, Photo.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

## All-Eastern Collegiate Basket Ball Team

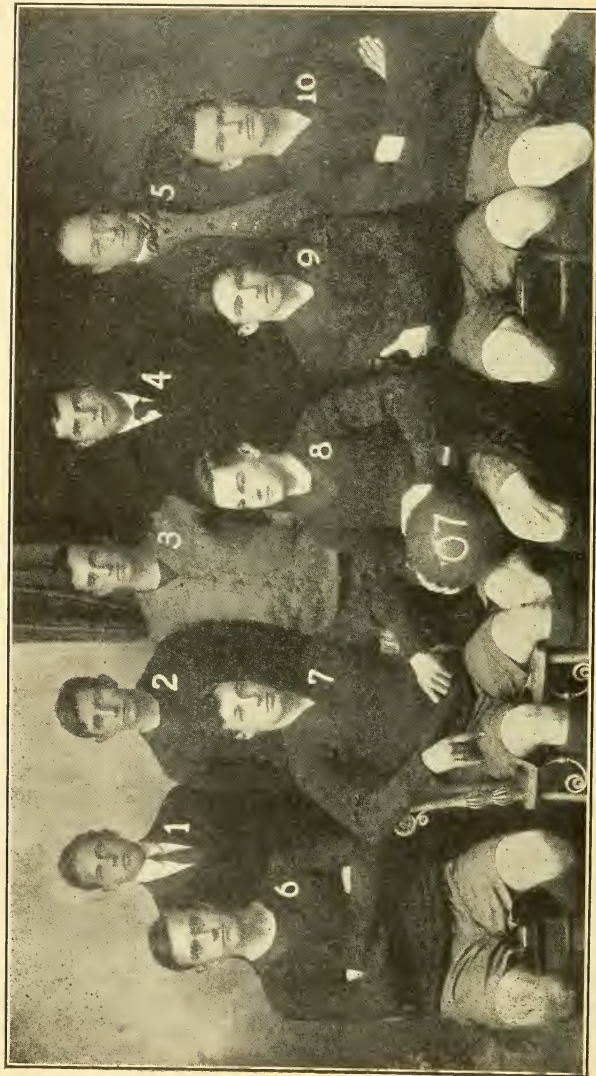
By E. C. RUTSCHMAN, The Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia.

The best time to make one's choice of an All-American team has always been more or less of a problem to me. Is the critic better able to do the players and the colleges justice if he makes his selection during or at the immediate close of the playing season, when the work of the men is fresh in his mind—or can he obtain the best results by deferring his picking of the peerless five until the passing of several months has lent the proper perspective to his view of the season, so that he can deal with it more conservatively as a whole and so avoid the common error of permitting his judgment to be too heavily influenced by a player's ultra brilliant performance in one particular game?

I have collaborated with other writers in the choosing of foot ball and basket ball teams and there has always been more or less of a tendency to give players their places by virtue of their work in some particular game. Now unusual brilliancy in one contest is not a sufficient passport to place a man on the All-American team. The aim is to assemble the five men best capable of playing through a season of five, eight or ten games as the case may be, with a uniformity of speed, skill and dash that will spell victory in every contest over any teams which could be recruited from the surviving players in the field where the choice of the first team was made.

The deferred plan of selection is the one I have employed for my 1906-07 All-American team and as a result my eclectic five are the following:

Right Forward.....	Kienath, Pennsylvania
Left Forward.....	Kinney, Yale
Centre .....	Amberg, Harvard
Right Guard.....	Noyes, Yale
Left Guard.....	Hurley, Columbia



1, Halle, Asst. Mgr.; 2, Williams; 3, Hawkins; 4, Curry, Mgr.; 5, Lannigan, Trainer; 6, Atkinson; 7, Grinnalds; 8, Glenn, Capt.; 9, Asby; 10, Vaughan.  
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

For a second team I choose:

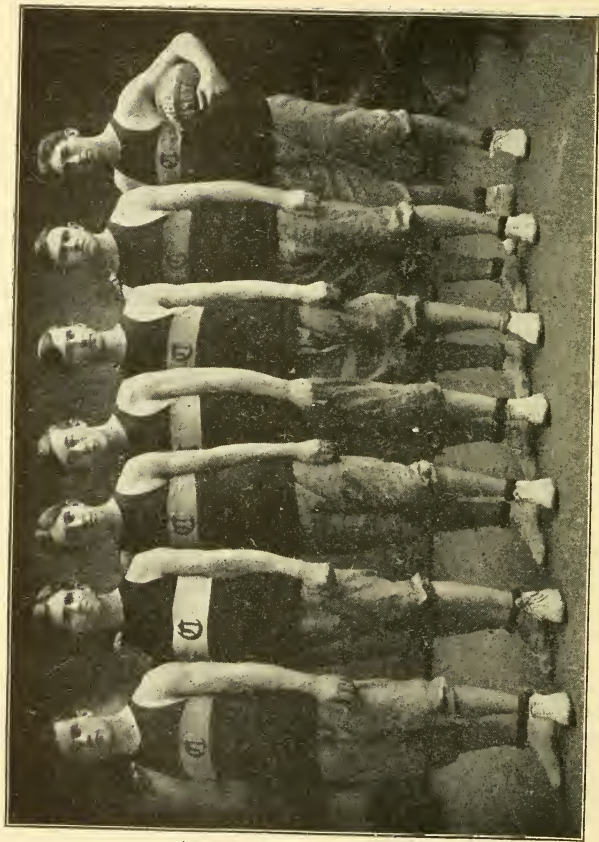
Right Forward.....	Melitzer, Columbia
Left Forward.....	Clifford, Yale
Centre .....	Ehlers, Pennsylvania
Right Guard.....	Kiefaber, Pennsylvania
Left Guard.....	Halliday, Princeton

It is always one of the desires of the critic who is delegated with the selection of an All-American team, to give every one of the colleges a representative if possible, and often this is done even with an inward feeling that the team is being weakened by this pandering to a doubtful principle. And where there are not places enough for all, it is a common practice to indulge in a little pleasant euphemism to the effect that so-and-so "would have easily made a place in the first five, but for the fact that he played on a losing team, which discounted his work and put him out of the running."

I, too, would be glad to be able to give the two tailenders a representative on the team, but neither Cornell nor Princeton possessed players warranting the distinction.

Because I happen to be a Pennsylvanian, the selection of Kienath as the most brilliant player in the league may seem like a particular prejudice favoring Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, but I have talked the matter over with men from other colleges and all agree that Penn's forward was the most brilliant performer in the college ranks. His superiority was acknowledged during the previous season and although a moody player and somewhat hard to handle, there was no falling off in his work during the 1906-07 season.

If the choosing of Kienath for one of the forward positions is a matter of no difficulty whatever, the selection of Kinney, of Yale, as his running mate is just as easy. Yale won the premier honor this season and the champions' machine practically amounted to a good defense and Kinney. The Yale guards saw to it that the opponents did not score more points than Kinney could contribute, and Kinney made sure of slipping in enough goals to overbalance any shortcomings of his defensemen. Hence the Blues' success.



Lewis Hudson (Mgr.) Jordan Mace Lowry Walker Miller (Capt.)  
CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY.



Kinney, whom I believe has played only two seasons in the college ranks, is a rugged player, as hard as nails, and he is undoubtedly the surest shot in the Intercollegiate League. He scored in every game of the season and would doubtlessly have done more damage in the Columbia contests, but here he was opposed by that veteran Hurley, who knew just how to play him and took the only course open whenever he became dangerous, namely holding. Kinney, with his wonderful eye and a pace bordering on the spectacular, is a beautiful player to watch, but he is not Kienath's equal as a floor man.

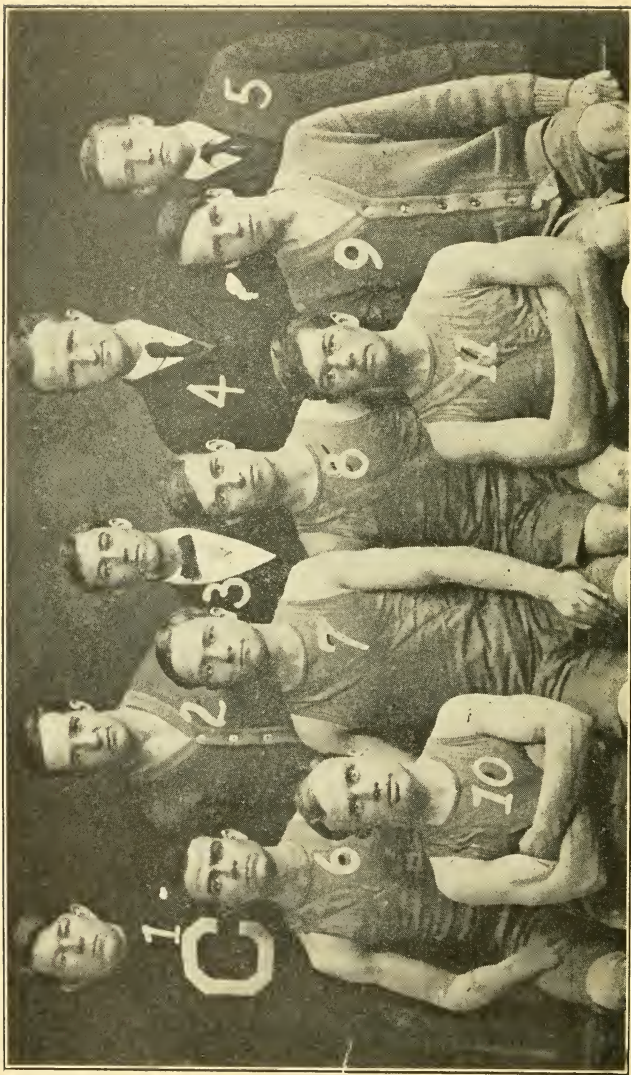
Concerning Captain Flint, who was my choice as Kienath's mate the season previous—he played again last season and captained the Pennsylvania team, but he was not the same Flint of the 1905-06 campaign. He seemed to be unable to get into his best condition and must have been from ten to fifteen pounds heavier. And the coming of the weight looked like the going of the eye, for his work as a goal shooter dropped off about 20 per cent from his best previous performance. Flint, I judge, had as many shots for the basket as in the previous season, but they refused to go down for him, hence the change in his relative position in the scoring table.

Melitzer and Clifford both turned out to be excellent forwards and the former, after Kienath, is rated as the best dribbler in the league.

Amberg, Ehlers, Ryan, Van Vleck, Root and Clark are among the available centers. The Harvard man did not shoot so well as he did the previous season, but the centers of 1906-07, I think, were a trifle below the standard and I did not hesitate long in again giving the choice to Amberg. He was the mainstay of the Harvard team; his work was as fast as ever and there was no falling off in the quality of his judgment at critical times.

Very close behind Amberg comes Ehlers of Pennsylvania. He was a hard, consistent performer, who came up to every opportunity and his work was highly complimented in the camps of the Quakers' opponents.

Van Vleck jumped well, but his play was not clean enough



1, Roby, Coach; 2, Johnson; 3, Wood, Mgr.; 4, Wilhem, Asst. Mgr.; 5, Biddle; 6, Rice, Capt.; 7, Newhouser; 8, Eigelberner; 9, Duffy; 10, Gable; 11, Whitting.

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

to suit me; while Root of Cornell was out a large part of the season by reason of trouble with the faculty.

Clark of Princeton shot well and jumped well, but as an All-American choice he was too light and too slow on the floor.

Ryan, with his 200 pounds, got the ball well at center, but his play was too openly rough and he was only a mediocre shooter.

Good guards are plentiful, Noyes of Yale, Hurley of Columbia, Kiefaber of Pennsylvania, Holliday of Princeton, McCruden of Pennsylvania, Burnham of Harvard, Armstrong of Columbia and Murphy of Yale all being very clever men.

Noyes, however, was the bright particular star in the 1906-07 constellation. There is not much weighing and shading of judgments necessary in the choice of Noyes. Scaling about 165 pounds, he was strong, fast, played a grand floor game, could score if the opportunity presented itself and covered quickly—his ability in the latter line was well shown by the manner in which he handled Kienath in the Pennsylvania game. Noyes was what I please to call gracefully rough—that is he was rough, but not dirty, and his tricks to wear down his opponent were pulled off with such skill and smoothness that the usual comment of rowdiness was not possible. Noyes did lose his head a couple of times, but he was a steady, dependable man nevertheless and his two strong features were: first, his floor game; second, his rugged qualities.

It would be hard to keep the veteran Hurley off the All-American team. Four years of experience as a star, 180 pounds of bone and muscle, a temperament that never admits of such a thing as getting rattled and a keen knowledge of just when to lay back and when to go up forward make a quartette of qualities that succinctly tell the tale of his choice again for the honor.

Before closing I want to say that the Quakers, despite their final position in the race, had the best team taken individually in the league, but they lacked much of the team work that brought them the championship the year before. The most notable factors in the work of the Yale and Columbia teams was the excellence of their defensive tactics.



1, Harding, Mgr.; 2, DuBarry; 3, Ticknor; 4, Reid; 5, Ross; 6, Waha, Capt.; 7, He man; 8, Funston; 9, Barnett.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

## All-Eastern Collegiate Basket Ball Team

By C. WALTER RANDALL, Captain Harvard University Basket  
Ball Team, 1905.

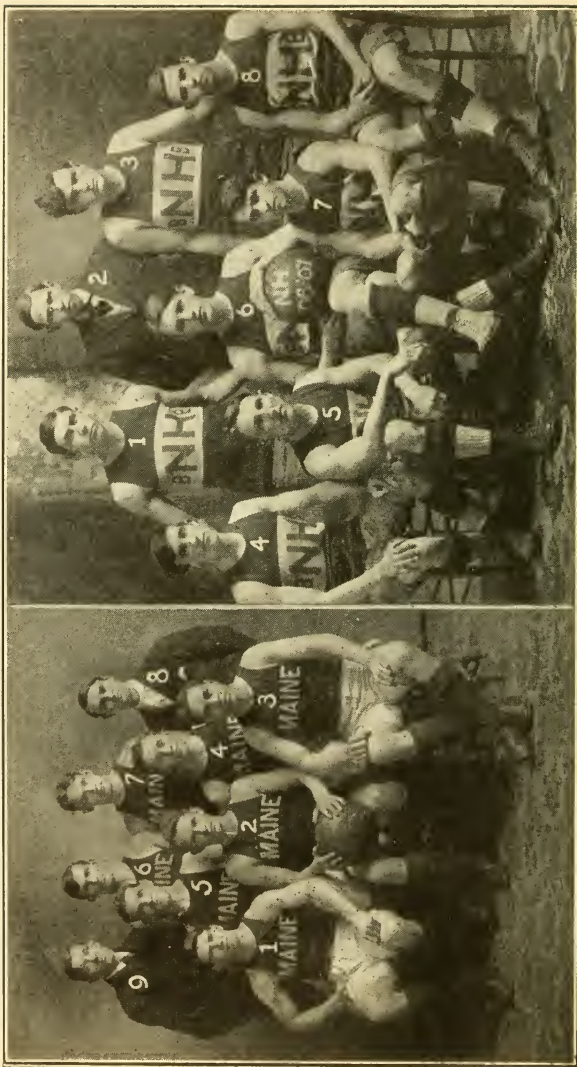
While the attempt to pick a strictly all-collegiate team, because of failure to see the play of the New England College League, is somewhat difficult, the following all-intercollegiate team would be hard to beat:

Right Forward.....	Kinney, Yale
Left Forward.....	Clifford, Yale
Centre .....	Ryan, Columbia
Right Guard.....	Hurley, Columbia
Left Guard.....	Noyes, Yale

### Substitutes.

Forward .....	Melitzer, Columbia
Forward .....	Keinath, Pennsylvania
Centre .....	Van Vleck, Yale
Centre .....	Root, Cornell
Centre .....	Ehlers, Pennsylvania
Guard .....	Murphy, Yale
Guard .....	Burnham, Harvard

Kinney and Clifford showed clearly that they are individually superior to any forwards in the league, while as team mates their work was almost beyond criticism. Neither is a very strong man, but both are wiry and active as tigers. No guard that he met was able to successfully take care of Clifford, and the only one to hold Kinney in check was Hurley of Columbia. A successful trick with each of them was to delude the opponents into believing they were safely guarded and then, when the proper time came, gaining that one stride of advantage which generally meant a score. Both Melitzer and Keinath played a creditable game, but Melitzer's size and Keinath's tendency to play an individual game placed them on a lower plane than that of the two Yale men. Flint of Penn, who was a member of last year's



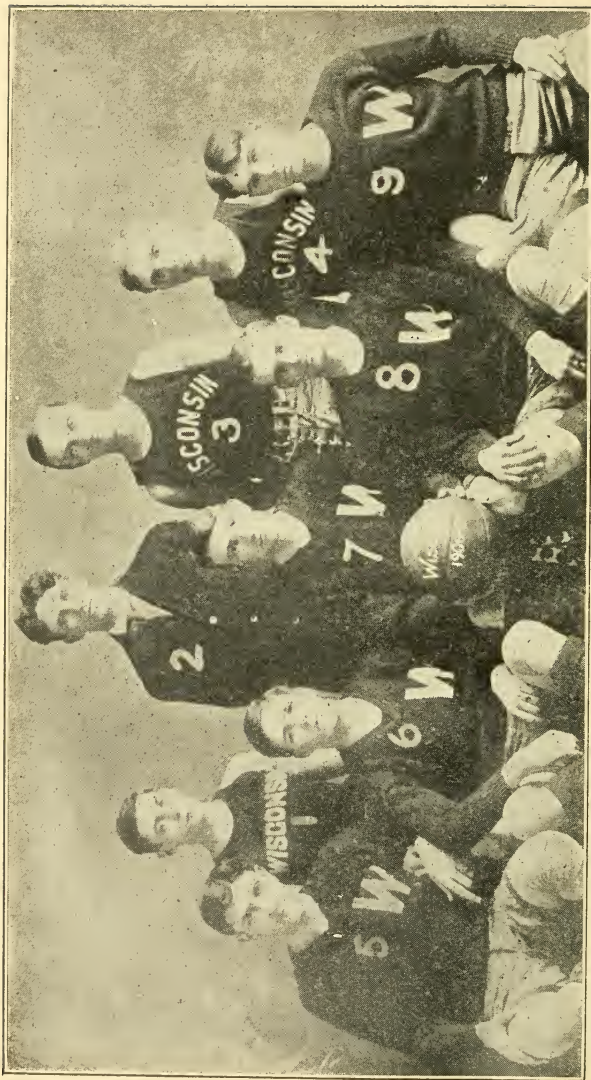
UNIVERSITY OF MAINE.—1, French; 2, Stuart, Capt.; 3, Stobie; 4, Scales; 5, Wadsworth; 6, Morton; 7, Black; 8, Totman, Mgr.; 9, Phelan, Coach. NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE.—1, Ryan; 2, Randall, Mgr.; 3, Hammond; 4, Kennedy; 5, McLaughlin; 6, Cone, Capt.; 7, Burroughs; 8, Tucker.

all-collegiate team, was "off form" throughout the season, with the single exception of the Columbia game in New York, where he made a record of ten foul throws without a miss, besides scoring four more of his team's total number, by field throws. Aside from that game his work was very ordinary.

• RYAN THE BEST CENTER.

Ryan, at center, is closely pressed by Van Vleck of Yale, but deserves the place because of steady and continued improvement. Van Vleck went "stale" towards the end of the season, else he might have been the man. While he was in that condition his team played Columbia at New Haven, and the Columbia man outplayed him badly. Root of Cornell, if supported by a better team, could make either of them work to the limit in order to supersede him, and it was principally because his team was so hopelessly "out of the running" that his work was not more noticeable. Ehlers of Pennsylvania played a quiet, effective game, and lacks only size to be the peer of any of them. With Ryan's height and strength and no more than his present ability, he would be the marvel of any team. Amberg of Harvard, like Flint of Pennsylvania, is a past season all-collegiate man, who did not play up to his standard this year.

At guard Hurley of Columbia stands alone. There is no other player in the league who compares with him, and despite a tendency to take on flesh, he remained active and accurate enough throughout the season to outplay every man who was opposed to him. Capt. Noyes of Yale is hardly as good a man, but has fairly earned the position of running mate for Hurley. He plays a steady, defensive game, which is hard to break down, and with him to play the backfield, Hurley's marvellous ability to play down the floor would be added to the team's general effectiveness. Murphy of Yale and Burnham of Harvard are guards of the same type as Noyes, but lack his ability by a slight shade. Either would prove a worthy substitute, however. Other players deserving of mention for their work during the season are Cushman of Yale, Brooks of Harvard, Clark and Halliday of Princeton, Kiefaber of Pennsylvania, and Armstrong and Cuthel of Columbia.



1, Lindemann; 2, Angell, Coach; 3, Noe; 4, Swenholt; 5, Stiehm; 6, Curtin; 7, Scribner, Capt.; 8, Frank; 9, Rogers.  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Tied for Western Intercollegiate Championship.



## Review of the Western Collegiate Basket Ball Season

By EMMETT D. ANGELL, University of Wisconsin.

Large crowds at the games and close scores made the past season the most successful in Western basket ball. Four teams in the league were very evenly matched—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Chicago and Purdue—while Illinois was unfortunate in material and did not win a single game. The season ended in a peculiar manner, with Wisconsin, Minnesota and Chicago tied for the championship, each team having lost two games. As the tie was not played off it is largely a question of debate as to which team had the strongest claim to the title. The teams finished in the following order:

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Wisconsin .....	6	2	.750
Minnesota .....	6	2	.750
Chicago .....	6	2	.750
Purdue .....	2	6	.250
Illinois .....	0	8	.000

On the basis of points made and the strength shown in all of the season's games the teams should be rated in the following order:

	Games Played.	Field Goals.	Foul Goals.	Total Points.
Wisconsin .....	8	93	30	216
Minnesota .....	7	79	39	197
Chicago .....	8	84	41	209
Purdue .....	7	70	35	175
Illinois .....	8	49	48	146

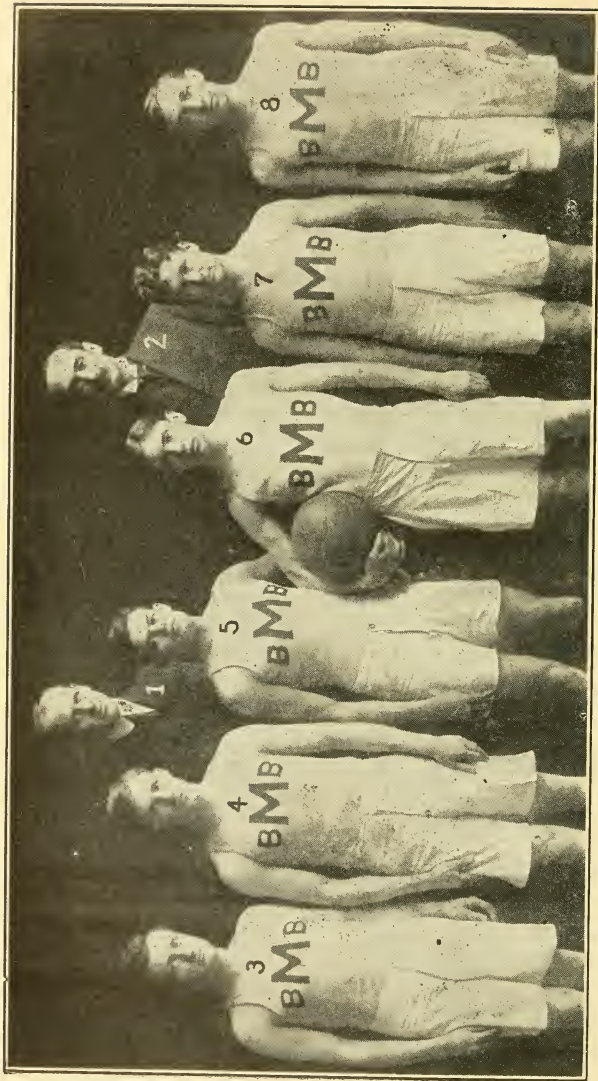
Minnesota is placed above Chicago because of the fact that only seven games were played by its team and because of the better comparative record made against the same teams.

The league season opened January 12 and closed March 16.

Jan. 12—At Urbana; Purdue 32; Illinois 27.

Jan. 12—At Minneapolis; Minnesota 18, Wisconsin 11.

Jan. 19—At Urbana; Wisconsin 22, Illinois 16.



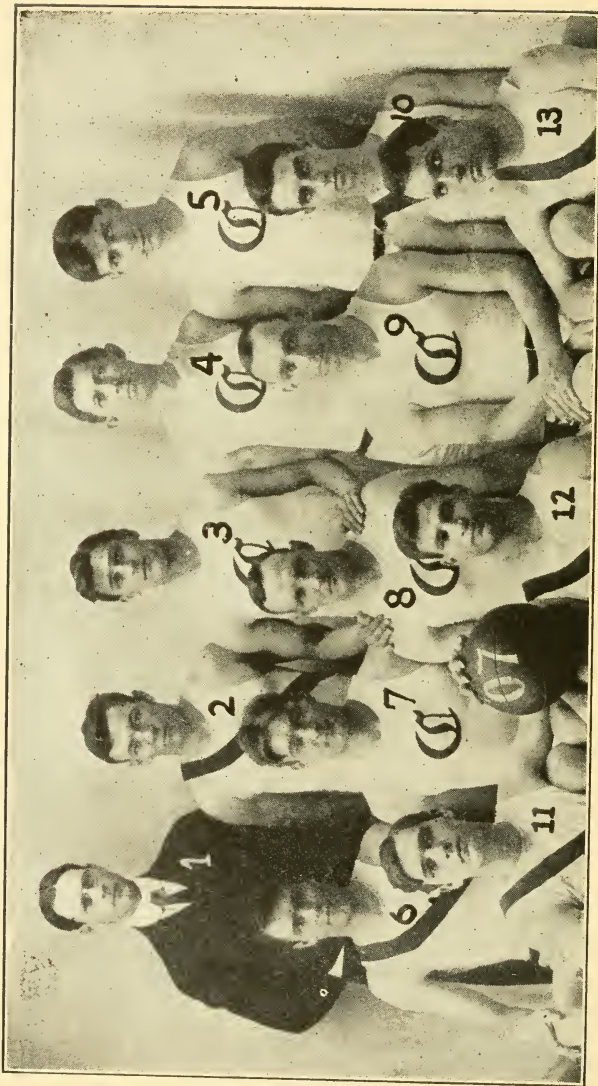
1, Reed, Mgr.; 2, Coos, Coach; 3, Muir; 4, Deering; 5, Woodrich; 6, Larson, Capt.; 7, Uzzell; 8, Pidgeon.  
Photo by Lee Bros.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.  
Tied for Western Intercollegiate Championship.

- Jan. 26—At Lafayette; Wisconsin 33, Purdue 27.  
 Jan. 27—At Chicago; Chicago 24, Wisconsin 14.  
 Jan. 31—At Minneapolis; Minnesota 42, Illinois 3.  
 Feb. 3—At Madison; Wisconsin 47, Illinois 13.  
 Feb. 2—At Chicago; Chicago 53, Illinois 20.  
 Feb. 16—At Lafayette; Purdue 45, Illinois 18.  
 Feb. 23—At Urbana; Chicago 35, Illinois 20.  
 Feb. 27—At Lafayette; Minnesota 37, Purdue 26.  
 Feb. 28—At Urbana; Minnesota 36, Illinois 29.  
 Mar. 1—At Chicago; Chicago 27, Minnesota 24.  
 Mar. 2—At Chicago; Chicago 28, Purdue 16.  
 Mar. 6—At Madison; Wisconsin 22, Chicago 11.  
 Mar. 9—At Lafayette; Chicago 21, Purdue 19.  
 Mar. 9—At Madison; Wisconsin 31, Minnesota 20.  
 Mar. 15—At Madison; Wisconsin 36, Purdue 10.  
 Mar. 16—At Minneapolis; Minnesota 20, Chicago 10.  
 At Minneapolis; Minnesota 2, Purdue 0 (forfeit).

Following is a record of the points made by the individual players in the league:

	Position.	Gms.	Field Goals.	Foul Goals.	Total Points.
Schommer, Chicago	C.	8	32	31	95
Rogers, Wisconsin	F.	7	21	18	60
Scribner, Wisconsin	F.	8	24	7	55
Deering, Minnesota	F.	7	24	3	51
Holdson, Purdue	F. & G.	5	10	30	50
Ryan, Illinois	F.	7	14	22	50
Stiehm, Wisconsin	C.	8	18	0	36
Lewis, Purdue	F.	7	18	0	36
McRae, Minnesota	F.	6	7	21	35
Uzzell, Minnesota	G.	6	17	0	34
Collins, Purdue	C.	7	16	0	32
Geither, Purdue	F.	5	16	0	32
Buhlig, Chicago	F.	8	17	0	26
Frank, Wisconsin	G.	8	13	0	26
Stewart, Illinois	F.	7	11	4	26
Woodrick, Minnesota	C.	7	10	6	26
Houghton, Chicago	G.	8	12	0	24



1, Dr. Raycroft; 2, Page; 3, Buhlig; 4, Carter; 5, Georgen; 6, Falls; 7, Schommer; 8, Houghton, Capt.; 9, MacKeag; 10, Henry; 11, Hubble; 12, Harris; 13, Hoffman.

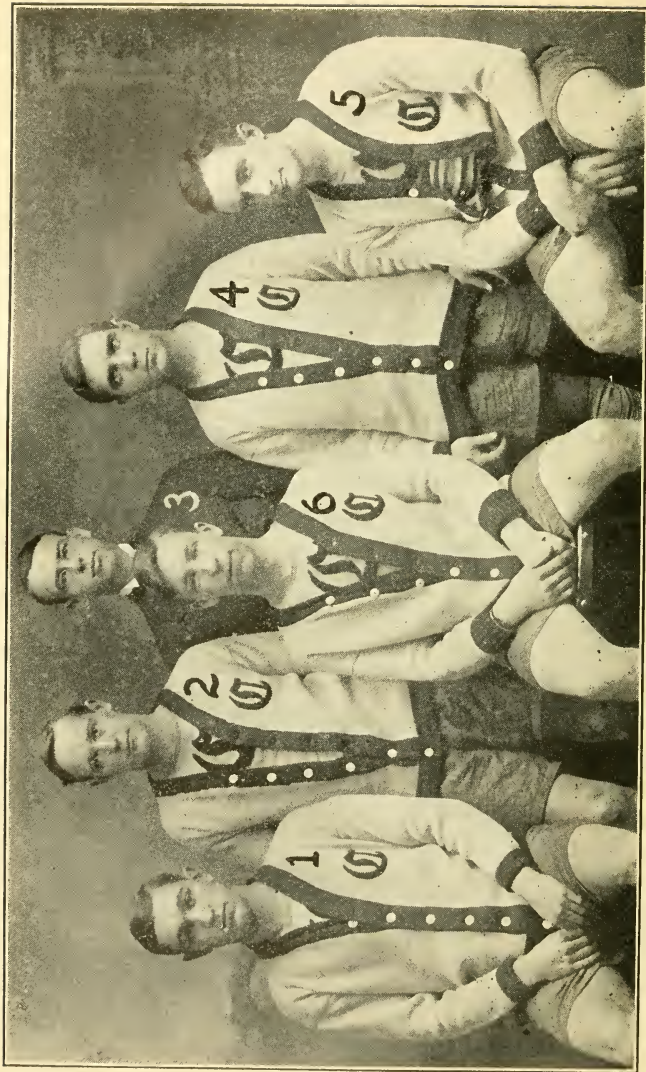
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Tied for Western Intercollegiate Championship.

	Position.	Gms.	Field Goals.	Foul Goals.	Total Points.
Georgen, Chicago	F.	8	10	2	22
Harris, Chicago	G.	3	10	1	21
Muir, Minnesota	F.	4	4	10	18
Dadant, Illinois	G.	7	8	1	17
Curtin, Wisconsin	G.	6	8	0	16
Walvoord, Wisconsin	F.	4	3	8	14
Westfall, Illinois	C.	7	7	0	14
Pidgeon, Minnesota	G.	6	7	0	14
Patterson, Minnesota	F.	1	7	0	14
Swenholt, Wisconsin	G.	3	6	0	12
Sartor, Purdue	F.	6	5	0	10
Brumdage, Illinois	F.	1	4	1	9
DeBoos, Purdue	G. & F.	2	4	0	8
Flemming, Purdue	G	5	1	5	7
Juul, Illinois	G.	4	3	1	7
Larson, Minnesota	G.	2	3	0	6
Henry, Chicago	G.	2	4	0	4
Walker, Chicago	G.	1	1	0	2
Ritchie, Illinois	F.	2	1	0	2
Cernak, Illinois	G.	5	1	0	2
Lindemann, Wisconsin	G.	4	0	0	0
Carter, Chicago	G.	1	0	0	0
Jones, Purdue	G.	1	0	0	0
Norenberg, Illinois	F.	1	0	0	0

The Western Collegiate games arranged in series:

Wisconsin 33, Purdue 27.	Wisconsin 14, Chicago 24.
Wisconsin 36, Purdue 10.	Wisconsin 22, Chicago 11.
Wisconsin 22, Illinois 16.	Wisconsin 11, Minnesota 18.
Wisconsin 49, Illinois 14.	Wisconsin 31, Minnesota 20.
Minnesota 37, Purdue 26.	Minnesota 18, Wisconsin 11.
Minnesota 2, Purdue 0 (forft).	Minnesota 20, Wisconsin 31.
Minnesota 42, Illinois 3.	Minnesota 24, Chicago 27.
Minnesota 36, Illinois 29.	Minnesota 20, Chicago 10.
Chicago 28, Purdue 16.	Chicago 27, Minnesota 24.
Chicago 21, Purdue 19.	Chicago 10, Minnesota 20.
Chicago 53, Illinois 20.	Chicago 24, Wisconsin 14.



1, Risley; 2, Coster; 3, Lisle, Mgr.; 4, Whalen; 5, Knapp; 6, Stowell, Capt.  
COLGATE UNIVERSITY.  
Stone, Photo.

Chicago 35, Illinois 20.

Illinois 27, Purdue 32.

Illinois 18, Purdue 45.

Illinois 3, Minnesota 42.

Illinois 29, Minnesota 36.

Chicago 11, Wisconsin 22.

Illinois 20, Chicago 53.

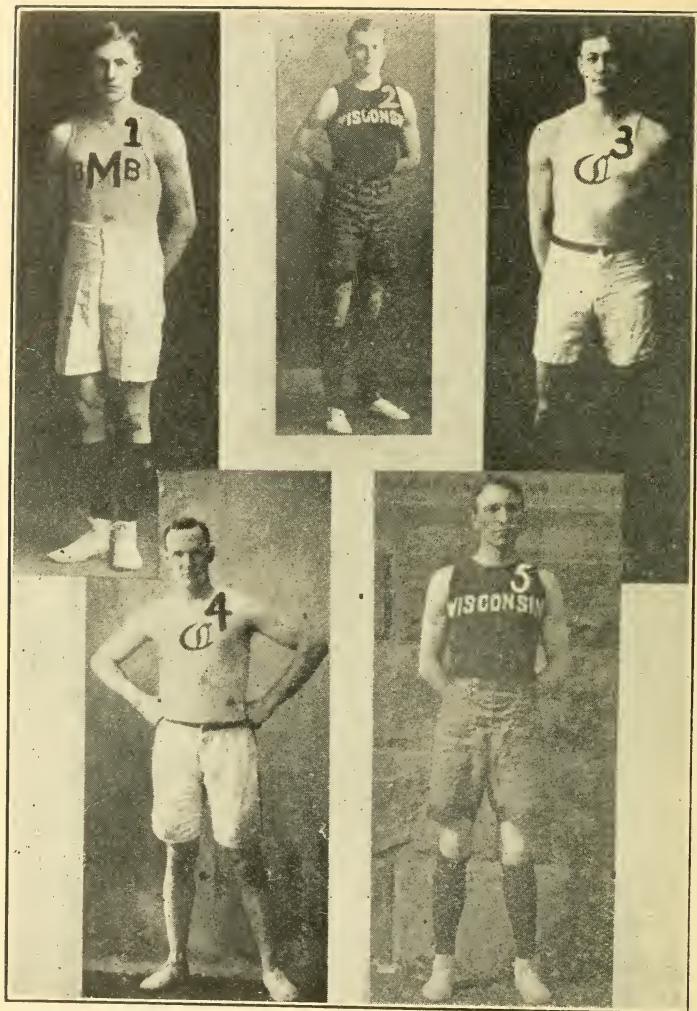
Illinois 20, Chicago 35.

Illinois 16, Wisconsin 22.

Illinois 13, Wisconsin 47.

The Collegiate rules have been effective in adding very materially to the interest in basket ball. All of the larger universities of the West are playing the game under their guidance. Many of the state colleges of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin have adopted the rules. At a conference held in Chicago, attended by A.A.U. and Y.M.C.A. men interested in the best development of the game, a report was adopted recommending to the Central A.A.U. Basket Ball Rules Committee many of the best features of the Collegiate rules.

The chief argument of those opposed to the Collegiate rules has been that the college game is too rough—a rather strange argument in this age of strenuous sport when games are welcomed that develop qualities of courage, manliness and self-reliance. In foot ball it is a part of the game to meet an opponent rushing full speed down the field and throw him to the ground and the harder he is thrown the greater the approval received by the tackler. In water polo one swimmer can tackle another and hold him under water until he is nearly drowned and it is all a part of the game and goes uncriticised. Ice hockey has its roughness; lacrosse has its roughness—all legitimate features of the game. It is only when unfair tactics are used that criticism is justified. Basket ball is not different from other manly games and should not be emasculated by numerous petty rules. The average A.A.U. game is stopped from thirty to sixty times to penalize one side or the other and many games are won by the ability of one of the players in throwing foul goals. A game that necessitates so many penalties and is so often won, not by the playing of the team, but by the ability of one man to take advantage of the opportunity to make free throws for the basket, is essentially wrong. The Collegiate game is a harder game, but is not rough in the sense of causing injuries to the players. Serious accidents are rarer in basket ball than in any of the other vigorous games played by men.



1, Deering (Forward), University of Minnesota; 2, Frank (Guard), University of Wisconsin; 3, Schommer (Center), University of Chicago; 4, Houghton (Guard), University of Chicago; 5, Scribner (Forward), University of Wisconsin.

ALL-WESTERN TEAM.



## All-Western Collegiate Basket Ball Team

By E. D. ANGELL, Sect'y Western Collegiate Basket Ball League.

The selection of an all-western basket ball team is rather difficult this year, as outside of Schommer the Chicago center, who is the unanimous choice of all critics—there are few who can make the team with a claim for the position undisputed. Conceded that John Schommer will be the unanimous choice for all-western center there are still four positions to fill on the team. Considering the position of forward first—such men as Lewis of Purdue, McRae and Deering of Minnesota and the two Wisconsin men, Rogers and Scribner, are thought of. Lewis played a splendid game for a new man and shows promise of developing into a splendid player. McRae of Minnesota played the floor superbly and his accurate passing materially assisted in the scoring of his team. If he had been as successful making baskets as he was in playing the field he would have unquestionably made a place on the team, but the season's record shows only seven baskets to his credit. This leaves three men to consider and Deering of Minnesota is doubtless entitled to first consideration. Deering made twenty-four field baskets during the season to but five by his opponents and while he did not play the field as well as his team mate, McRae, his ability to score and his defensive work gives him a position on the all-western. The other position lies between two Wisconsin men, Scribner and Rogers. Dr. Cook of Minnesota selects Rogers for the position and Coach Jamison selects Scribner. The latter choice is also mine, though it is a pretty even proposition. I would give Scribner the other forward position because of his ability in playing the field and accurate passing. In these two particulars he was unsurpassed by any other western player. He was also a good basket thrower, having scored 24—the same number made by Deering. The choice for all-western guards must be made



1, Eager, Mgt.; 2, Krake; 3, Jones; 4, Clapp; 5, Bunuss; 6, D. Bell; 7, P. Bell; 8, Moser; 9, Walsh.  
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

from such men as Houghton of Chicago, Uzzell of Minnesota, Curtin and Frank of Wisconsin, and Geither of Purdue. All of these men outplayed their opponents—Uzzell making 17 baskets, Houghton 12, Geither 18, Uzzell 16, Frank 13, Curtin 8. Houghton of Chicago is the choice of both Dr. Cook and Mr. Jamison. Houghton is also my choice. He is a steady, strong player, never losing track of his man, a good passer and dangerous enough under the goal to keep his opponent worried. Playing on a team that was mediocre outside of himself and Schrommer, his strong defensive work was an important factor in the Chicago team's success. For the other guard Dr. Cook selects Uzzell of Minnesota and Mr. Jamison's choice is Curtin of Wisconsin. Both men played brilliant basket ball. Curtin of Wisconsin did not strike his gait until late in the season and only played in three full games, but in those three he made seven baskets, holding Deering of Minnesota to one basket and shutting out Georgen of Chicago and Lewis of Purdue. Like Uzzell of Minnesota and Geither of Purdue he was a brilliant running guard. While I can readily see the justice of a claim for a guard position on the all-western for Uzzell of Minnesota, Geither of Purdue or Curtin of Wisconsin, my own particular choice would be Arthur Frank of Wisconsin, Curtin's team mate. He plays a hard, steady game, holding his man usually better than safe, passes accurately and uses good judgment in getting the ball quickly to the right man. Frank outplayed every man that he was pitted against during the past season and made more points than all the forwards that he guarded. The all-western team would then be

Right Forward.....	Scribner, Wisconsin
Left Forward.....	Deering, Minnesota
Centre .....	Schommer, Chicago
Right Guard.....	Houghton, Chicago
Left Guard.....	Frank, Wisconsin

There is always a difference of opinion in selecting men for all-western honors and as it is only fair to other critics of the game I secured from Dr. Cook and Mr. Jamison, coaches respectively of Minnesota and Purdue basket ball teams, their all-western selections.



1, Heren; 2, Gillesby, Ath. Dir.; 3, Tucker; 4, Rager; 5, MacJohnson; 6, Swift, Capt.; 7, Law; 8, Gustine; 9, Collyer; 10, Bronson.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

## Selection of Dr. Cook.

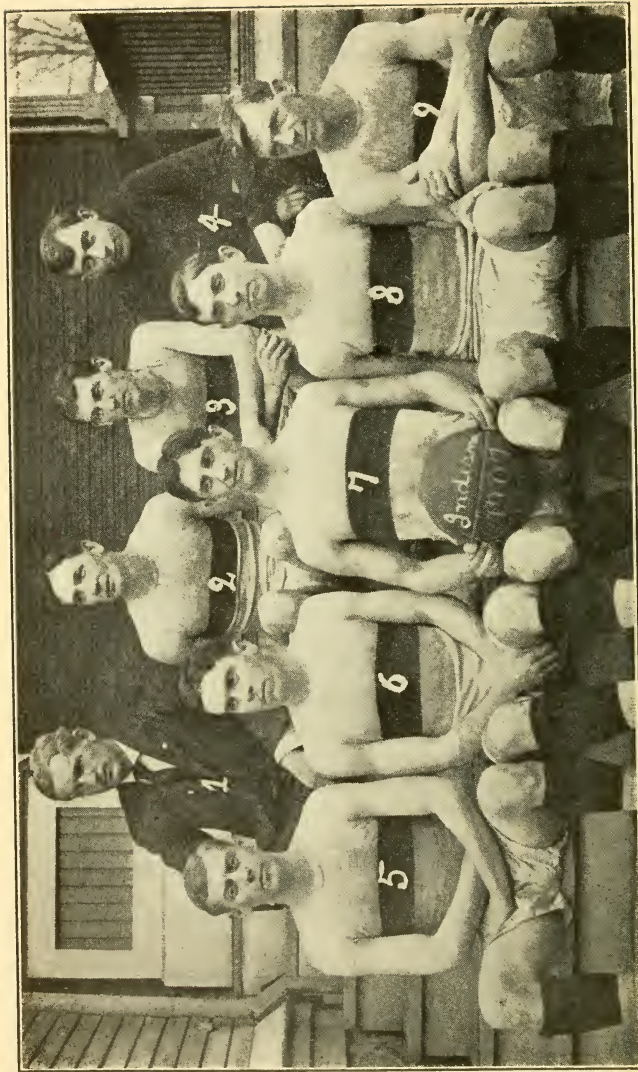
Right Forward.....	Deering, Minnesota
Left Forward.....	Rogers, Wisconsin
Centre .....	Schommer, Chicago
Right Guard.....	Houghton, Chicago
Left Guard.....	Uzzell, Minnesota

## Mr. Jamison's Selection.

Right Forward.....	Deering, Minnesota
Left Forward.....	Scribner, Wisconsin
Centre .....	Schommer, Chicago
Right Guard.....	Houghton, Chicago
Left Guard.....	Curtin, Wisconsin

The scoring ability of the men suggested for all-western honors:

	Points.	Field Goals.	Free Throws.
Schommer, Chicago.....	95	32	31
Rogers, Wisconsin.....	60	21	18
Scribner, Wisconsin.....	55	24	7
Deering, Minnesota.....	51	24	3
Uzzell, Minnesota.....	34	17	0
Frank, Wisconsin.....	26	13	0
Houghton, Chicago.....	24	12	0
Curtin, Wisconsin.....	18	9	0



1. Mann, Trainer; 2, Thompson; 3, Bossert; 4, Sheldon, Coach; 5, Quinn; 6, Martin; 7, Saunders, Capt.; 8, McCoy; 9, Cook.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

## All-Western Collegiate Basket Ball Team

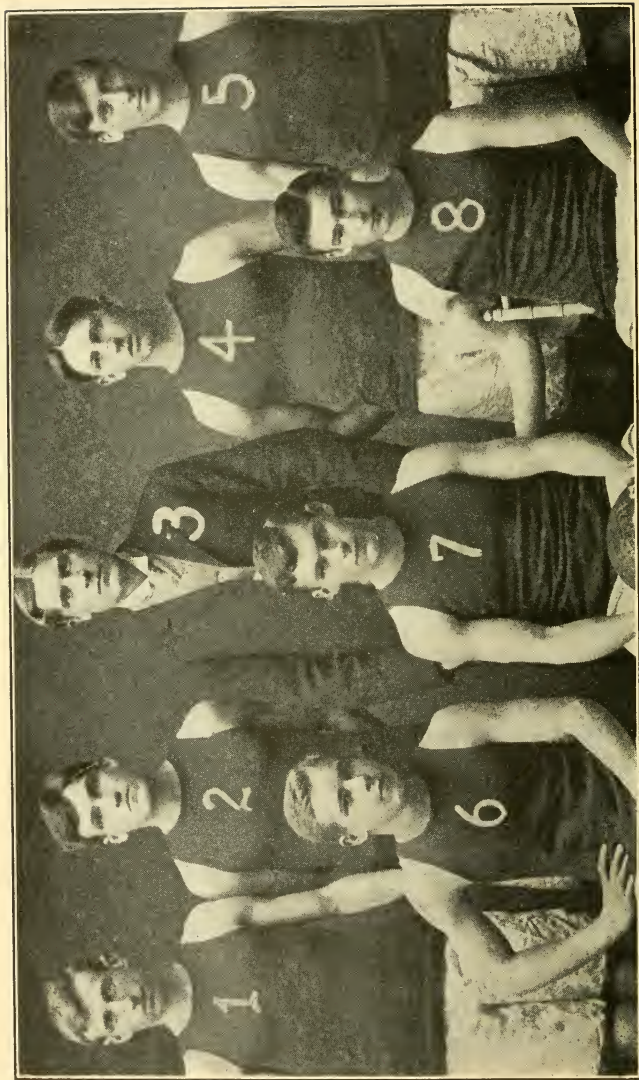
By C. STEINMETZ, Captain University of Wisconsin Basket  
Ball Team, 1905.

Centre .....	Schommer, Chicago
Right Forward.....	Scribner, Wisconsin
Left Forward.....	Deering, Minnesota
Guard .....	Houghton, Chicago
Guard .....	Frank, Wisconsin

With the formation of the Western Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association one was given a chance to compare the playing ability of the various players on the college teams, especially when pitted against men of their own caliber.

Head and shoulders above the rest of the centers was Schommer of Chicago University. He was the most versatile player in the league. Besides his jumping ability he could be depended upon to score field baskets for his team from almost any angle. At all times during a game he kept his opponent well guarded and was always on the aggressive. In him Chicago also had an excellent free-thrower. The only other center of class, Stiehm of Wisconsin, was a good jumper and when needed aided materially in passing and blocking.

As for the forwards Deering of Minnesota University was a star. He must be given credit for having scored more field baskets than any other player in the league. His passing and blocking was first class and he played an excellent floor game, being exceptionally active on his feet. For his team mate on an all-star team a better man than Scribner of Wisconsin University could not be picked. Scribner is qualified to play any position on a team, and with his past experience at center and guard he developed into a very valuable player. His chief ability, however, lies in his quick movements about the floor and in his good goal shooting. In getting the ball out of the opponent's territory he was very strong, due in a measure to his ability as a



1, Worrell; 2, Fisher; 3, Hoisington, Mgr.; 4, Crull; 5, Hjerstedt; 6, Smith; 7, Mackenzie, Capt.; 8, Bilter.  
WHEATON COLLEGE.



guard. With Scribner getting the ball and Deering shooting the baskets I believe the best possible forward combination has been found.

There were several other first class forwards, chief among them being Lewis of Purdue and McRae of Minnesota University. Lewis was very active on his feet and was at the same time a very good goal shooter, especially so from closely guarded positions. On a stronger team than Purdue Lewis would have been a star. McRae, the team mate of Deering at Minnesota, was an excellent player and is deserving of a great deal of credit in helping Deering score as many goals as he did.

There were many good guards in the league but the best among them were Frank of Wisconsin and Houghton of Chicago University. Besides being very fast on his feet Frank had less baskets scored on him than any other regular guard in the league. He was a very conservative player but was always on hand to take part in the passing when there was no other man to pass to. Houghton must be given credit for the high class work of his team. He and Schommer were the mainstays of the team and it was due in a great measure to Houghton's fine blocking that the opposing forwards scored few baskets. When given an opportunity he could shoot a goal as nicely as any player in the league.

Among the other guards Curtin of Wisconsin is entitled to recognition. While not having played throughout the entire season yet he made an excellent showing in the games in which he participated, especially in the Minnesota-Wisconsin game when he was pitted against Deering. Curtin guarded well and was a good man to get the ball to his forwards. Uzzell of Minnesota was another good guard, being strong at the blocking game and usually succeeded in keeping his opponent out of the game a greater part of the time.

With the foregoing players on a team, Schommer at center, with his jumping ability, Deering and Scribner at forwards, excellent goal shooters, and backed up by such guards as we have in Frank and Houghton, we have a combination in which the pick of the eastern colleges would find a worthy opponent.



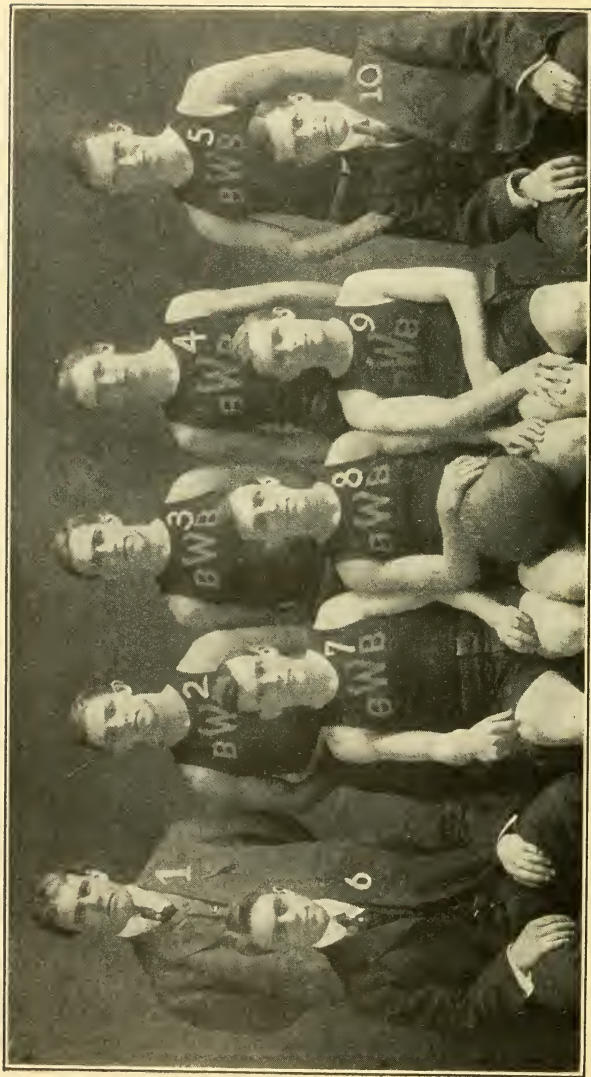
CARROLL A. WILSON.

## Review of New England Basket Ball Season

By CARROLL A. WILSON, Editor of the Williams Record.

The feature of last winter's basket ball season in New England was the formation for the third time of an intercollegiate league, this time among the four leading colleges, Brown, Dartmouth, Wesleyan and Williams, which bade fair at the start to become a permanent institution. The unfortunate break in athletic relations between Williams and Dartmouth in March, however, followed by the break between Brown and Dartmouth in April, definitely wrecked it, so that all that could be done at the annual meeting was to award the championship. Besides the four institutions in the league, the other colleges which had teams of importance were Tufts, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Massachusetts Agricultural College, but in any review of the New England season the teams of Colgate, Syracuse and Hamilton, whose natural opponents are the New England colleges and who make frequent trips through the East must be considered.

Few new stars were discovered in the colleges in 1907, and 1906 took out many wonderful players, so that the quality of basket ball was a shade lower than in previous seasons. For closeness and sustained interest, however, the season was unparalleled, and that, too, in a league where championships are never settled until the last game of the year. For the fourth successive year it could be seen after a month of play that the real struggle was coming between Williams and Dartmouth. In 1904 Dartmouth won the championship after a hard struggle and in 1905 Williams was the champion with as little dispute. In 1906 Dartmouth won the championship in a season in which Williams thought it had the better team, while in the winter just past there was, if anything, less difference between Williams and Dartmouth than in 1906. At the start Dartmouth's brilliant



1, Dr. Barrett, Trainer; 2, Waters; 3, Crawford; 4, Templeton; 5, Durfee; 6, Laphane, Mgr.; 7, Allen; 8, Tower, Capt.; 9, Warren; 10, Scarritt, Asst. Mgr.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

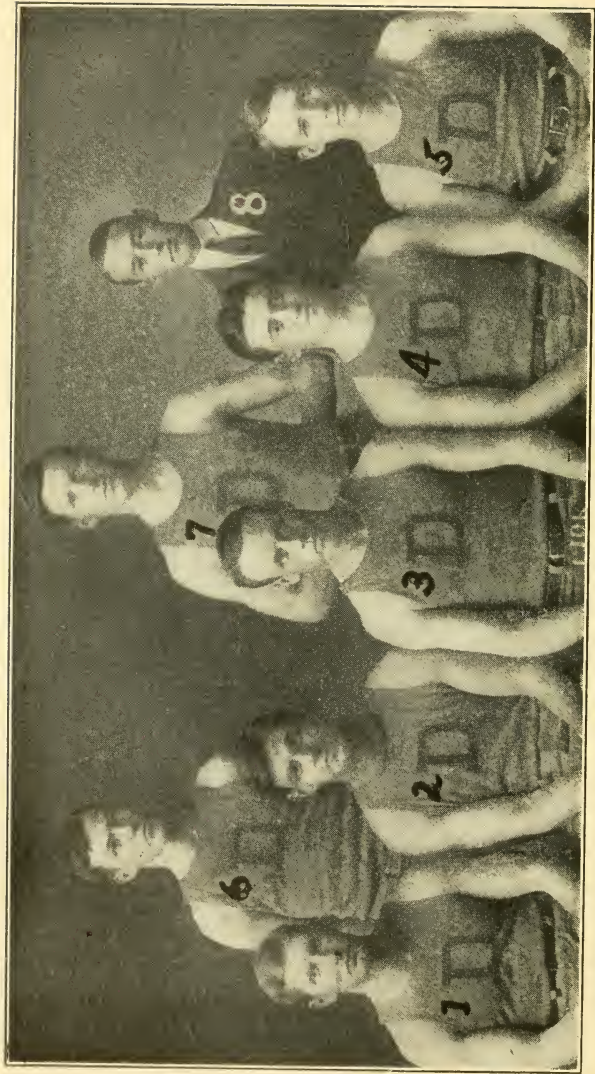
New England Intercollegiate Champions.

record seemed to give it an unquestioned path to the championship but Williams played so consistently and came so strong at the end that Dartmouth was nosed out of the championship in the last week of the season in early March, by the loss of a 10-6 game in Williamstown, one of the bitterest-fought contests ever seen in college basket ball.

Both Williams and Dartmouth started out in the limelight, as the prestige of their three previous successful seasons had justified. Williams, however, had little more than prestige to count on, as it had lost four members of its 1906 five, one of whom, Cowell, was the most brilliant basket ball player ever seen in the New England colleges, and three of whom had played together for three years, so that team play was gone as well as individual brilliancy. Dartmouth, after graduating Rix, Russ and McGrail, three players far above the average, was nearly as badly off, although in Lang and Grebenstein the Green had left two all New England men, and her substitute material seemed better; in spite of these losses Dartmouth soon became the one prominent New England team. Williams with a well-arranged schedule, was showing what she might do later in the season by her startling defeats of the less prominent colleges.

The experienced Wesleyan 1907 team was a strong one, in fact, the strongest one that college has ever put out, with enough heavy men to withstand a team like Dartmouth's, and of average speed, but had too long a schedule, was poor off its own floor, and became demoralized after an injury to its best player. Brown started off with its entire 1906 five and two other old 'varsity men, but faculty troubles combined with poor supporting spirit from the college seemed to retard the team's development until late in the season, when it came fast and defeated Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth. Brown had little team work, and built its game too much around the individual work of its center and left forward, Pryor.

There was nothing but Dartmouth at the start of the season. After some phenomenal scores, the Green met Pennsylvania at Hanover, played a tie game for the first half and in the second, when the Pennsylvania team was tired out by its day's traveling



1, Schildmiller; 2, Lang; 3, Grebenstein, Capt.; 4, Brady; 5, Lane; 6, Morrissey; 7, Dingle; 8, Plummer, Mgr.  
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

up to the hour the game was called, won out easily, 19 to 3 for the half, 31 to 15 for the game. In the first league game Wesleyan was overwhelmed, and when Williams, with four of its five untried players, went to Hanover for its first out-of-town game, stage fright prevented the Purple five from taking advantage of good play in the first five minutes, Williams became demoralized, Dartmouth scored at will in the remainder of the half, led 14 to 3, and by scoring three baskets in the last five minutes of play in the second half bested Williams at the end of the game 24 to 8. Brown was swamped, 30 to 7, the next week; Yale fell easily, and Wesleyan was disposed of at Middletown, 29 to 21, by a whirlwind finish. Harvard was beaten at Hanover and at the beginning of March, when Dartmouth began its five days' trip away from home to finish the season, not a single defeat marred its record.

All this time, however, Dartmouth had been playing at home and consequently had not been tested. The Hanover court is notoriously difficult for an opposing team; in fact, but twice in the last five years has Dartmouth been beaten there, by Williams in 1903 and by Colgate in 1906. Williams had been coming fast in January and February, too, generally playing on its home floor, only a shade less difficult for opposing teams. Harvard had been outclassed and the untried five had first shown its caliber by going down to Providence and dashing Brown's hopes for the championship by a 19-11 defeat. Oberlin, the Ohio state champions, were beaten by the lighter Williams men in an overtime contest, Colgate, M. A. C. and Hamilton lost to the Berkshire College by sizable margins, and when Williams went to Middletown and defeated Wesleyan by the surprisingly large score of 29 to 11 it was seen that there was to be a race for the championship after all.

Slowly but steadily, by the first ten days in March, the race had narrowed down to Williams and Dartmouth. On March 3 Brown canceled its game that remained to be played in Williamstown. Dartmouth had two games to play, Brown at Providence on the 6th, Williams at Williamstown on the 8th. Besides the Dartmouth game, Williams was to play Wesleyan at Will-

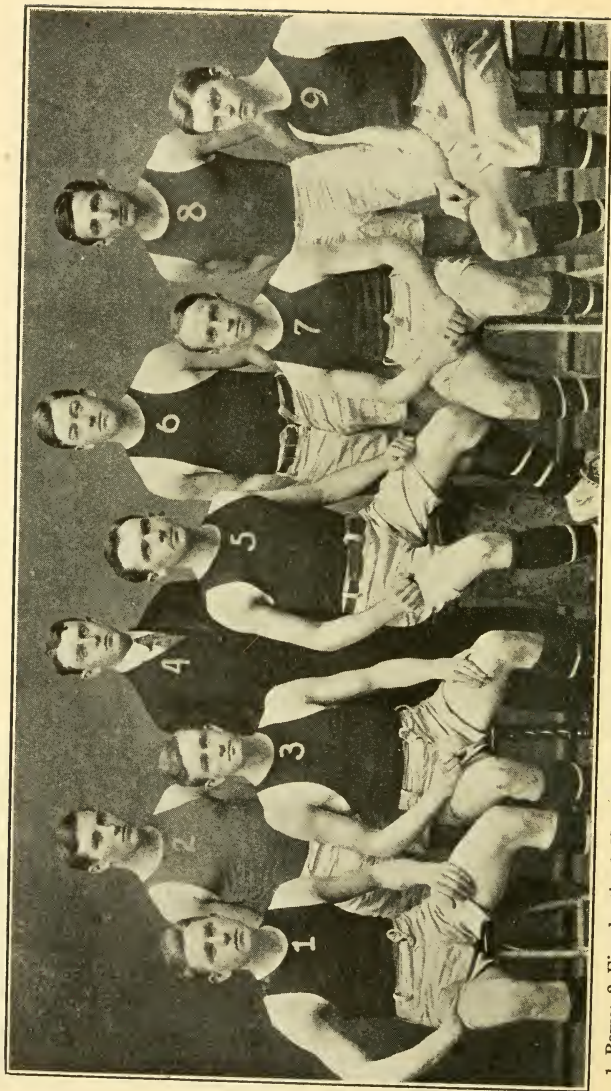


1, Laidler, Mgr.; 2, Soule; 3, Hayward; 4, Grant; 5, Rice, Asst. Mgr.; 6, Chamberlin; 7, White, Capt.; 8, Taylor, Hennigar, Photo.  
WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.



Williamstown on the 9th. If Williams won both games, it would at least tie for the championship, and every game was vital to the outcome. For tense interest and excitement that ten days is without a parallel in New England basket ball history. On the 4th, Dartmouth lost its first game, to Harvard at Cambridge. On the next night, while the Hanover five, with Lang in poor physical condition and Grebenstein unable to play his best game, was having hard work to defeat the weak M. I. T. team, 24 to 16, Williams was running away from a Yale team, 74 to 5. The first surprise came on the 6th, when Brown got the better of Dartmouth, 22 to 21, at Providence in an exceedingly rough game. The second followed when, in a still rougher game, Tufts, a second rate five, defeated the Hanover team, which was now showing unsuspected weakness off the home floor, 23 to 17, on the night of the 7th. On the night of the 8th came what to the public was the third surprise, but to those who had followed the two teams throughout the season was the logical outcome, when Williams overcame Dartmouth, 10 to 6, at Williamstown and thereby practically won the New England championship. The game was fought to the finish. Williams, forcing the playing, threw four floor baskets in a remarkably fast first half and kept Dartmouth from any points except from the foul line, leading 10 to 3 at the whistle by brilliant work of Tower and Warren and steady support from the whole five. In the second half, with Waters, the center, of little use to his team after an injury and with victory to be won at any cost, Williams played more slowly, simply tried to keep Dartmouth from scoring and the game ended with the score 10 to 6 in their favor, Grebenstein scoring the Green's lone floor basket of the game in this half. It remained to defeat Wesleyan again to win the championship, and Williams furnished the anti-climax by accomplishing this on the following night, after a nervous first half.

There were three lessons to be learned from last winter's season, the need of good officials, of an agreement with the Intercollegiate League, and of more attention to the basket ball and less to the foot ball side of the game. As to the offi-



1, Bowe; 2, Eisenbarth; 3, Young, Asst. Mgr.; 4, Lillis, Mgr.; 5, Longworth, Capt.; 6, Tuohy; 7, Coffee; 8, Girdansky; 9, Dale.  
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.  
Photo by Pach Bros.

cial, there were complaints all over the colleges as to the incompetency of the men in charge. Basket ball is a hard game for one man to run, but the single good, first-class official always gives more satisfaction than the double control system. Dartmouth, Williams and Wesleyan were able to find but one ideal official, Mr. A. E. Metzdorf of the Springfield Training School. While the league met this difficulty by voting for certain men as official referees, it should in another year have the power to enforce forfeiture in case any college later refuses to play under these officials, as one of the colleges in the league did during the season.

Secondly, when an agreement is entered into between the league of universities and the smaller league for a post-season series, both organizations should see to it that all their members sign the agreement, and that dates and places for the games be arranged beforehand. Yale did not come out very well from the standpoint of the colleges in the New England League. A team of five substitutes was sent to Williamstown, of three substitutes to Hanover, and of two to Providence, all of which were beaten, and a challenge for a post-season series declined. All the colleges in the New England League are anxious to see a series between the best in the two leagues. No university team has won from Williams since 1904. In 1906 Dartmouth defeated Yale, Princeton and Columbia, while Williams defeated Yale and the Pennsylvania champions. In 1907 Yale, with her full team of regulars, could only defeat Wesleyan 24 to 20, and both Dartmouth and Williams won two games from Wesleyan by big scores. All four colleges in the league disposed of Harvard, two of them at Cambridge and Dartmouth made way with Pennsylvania. The impression is quite general among New England basket ball men of the supremacy of Dartmouth and Williams basket ball; the only way to change it will be to arrange next year for a definite series between the champions of the two leagues.

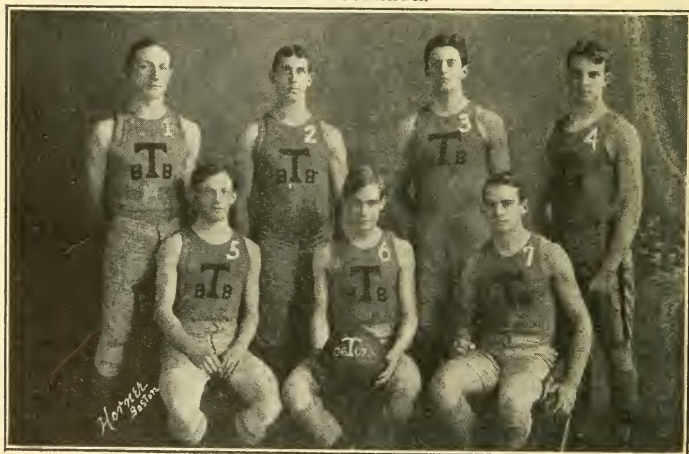
Finally, the results of the New England League showed clearly the value of team play to a five. The Dartmouth five had more potential power than any other team in New England,



1. Wallace; 2, Knight; 3, Getchell; 4, Kimball; 5, Wilson; 6, Seede; 7, Dwelley.

TUFTS COLLEGE.

Photo by Chickering.



1, Wentworth; 2, Plerce; 3, Gregory; 4, Nichols; 5, Whitmore; 6, Kinnear, Capt.; 7, Campbell.

Horner, Photo.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

and, man for man, was better than the Williams five. The only reason it lost the championship was that when it came to the last ditch it did not have the speed of the Williams team, that, great team though it was, it had relied on that potential power too much, and put too much reliance on individual brilliancy and brute strength. Williams had a light team and won the championship because of its great speed, clean, aggressive playing, and knowledge of the game that always sacrificed the individual to the team.

Williams won the championship of the league fairly. It lost but one game in the season out of 15 played. It was the only team in the league that defeated every team it played and the only team that won a majority of games off its own floor. After its stage fright at Hanover, it never had a slump, was always equal to the demands made of it, and was generally better in the second half than in the first. Though almost the poorest basket shooting team in the league, no team ever guarded more closely. While it is always difficult to make an absolute ranking of teams in any locality out of the maze of comparative scores, after a careful consideration of the record of the teams in the 1907 season, I should place them as follows: Williams, Dartmouth, Wesleyan, Colgate, Brown, Tufts, Syracuse, Hamilton, M. I. T., M. A. C. Williams' and Dartmouth's superiority was evident. Wesleyan played the most consistent game of the other teams, splitting even with Brown, defeating Harvard and Tufts away from home, defeating Colgate on the home floor, deserving one victory over Dartmouth and losing to the Yale regulars by a narrow margin, thus earning third place. There was little difference between Colgate, Brown and Tufts, but, though the writer has never seen Tufts play, he would rank the remaining teams in the order named.

## LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Williams .....	5	1	.833
Dartmouth .....	4	2	.667
Brown .....	2	4	.333
Wesleyan .....	1	5	.167

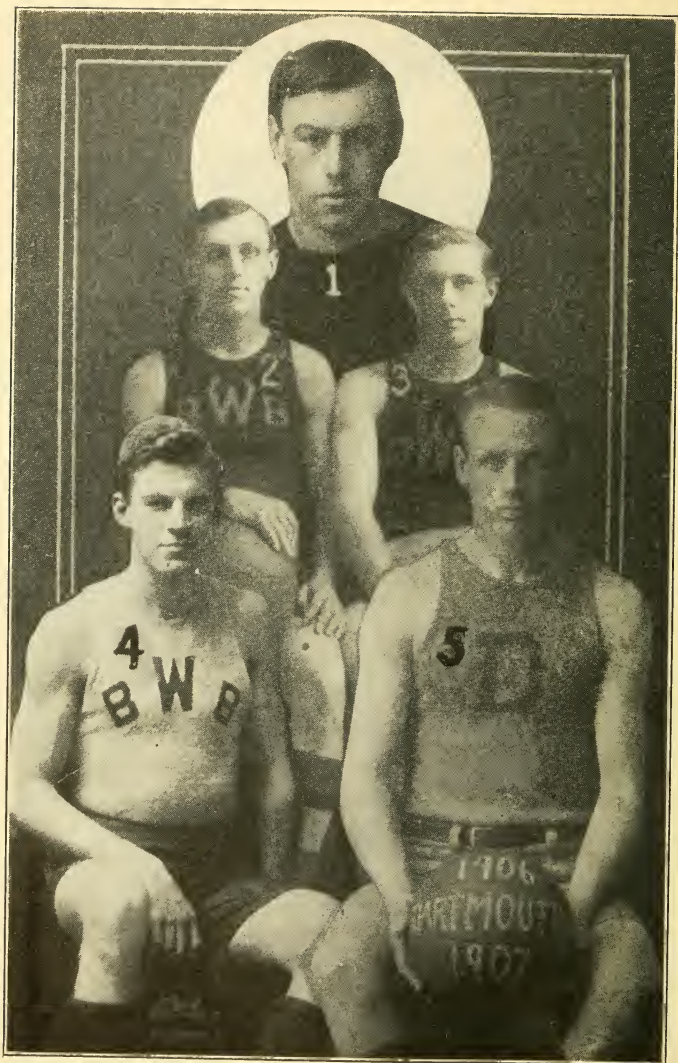


CHARLESTON COLLEGE.—1, Thomas; 2, Mixson, Mgr.; 3, Taylor; 4, Paul; 5, Brown, Capt.; 6, Simons; 7, Fogarty. DEFIANCE (O.) COLLEGE.—1, Morris; 2, Dixon, Capt.; 3, Rath; 4, Thomas; 5, Reich.

## SCHEDULE OF GAMES.

Jan. 12—Brown vs. Wesleyan, at Providence.....	23-22
Jan. 19—Dartmouth vs. Wesleyan, at Hanover.....	63-19
Jan. 26—Williams vs. Dartmouth, at Hanover.....	8-24
Feb. 2—Dartmouth vs. Brown, at Hanover.....	30- 7
Feb. 6—Brown vs. Wesleyan, at Middletown.....	21-36
Feb. 13—Williams vs. Brown, at Providence.....	19-11
Feb. 21—Dartmouth vs. Wesleyan, at Middletown.....	29-21
Mar. 2—Williams vs. Wesleyan, at Middletown.....	29-11
Mar. 3—Williams vs. Brown, at Williamstown.....	2-0*
Mar. 6—Dartmouth vs. Brown, at Providence.....	21-22
Mar. 8—Williams vs. Dartmouth, at Williamstown.....	10- 6
Mar. 9—Williams vs. Wesleyan, at Williamstown.....	20-13

\* Cancelled by Brown.



1. Pryor, Brown; 2. Tower, Williams; 3. Warren, Williams; 4. Chamberlain, Wesleyan; 5. Grebenstein, Dartmouth.

**ALL-NEW ENGLAND TEAM.**



## All-New England Collegiate Basket Ball Team

By CARROLL A. WILSON, Editor of the Williams Record.

### FIRST TEAM

Forward... Grebenstein, Dartmouth  
Forward..... Warren, Williams  
Center..... Pryor, Brown  
Guard (Captain)... Tower, Williams  
Guard..... Chamberlin, Wesleyan

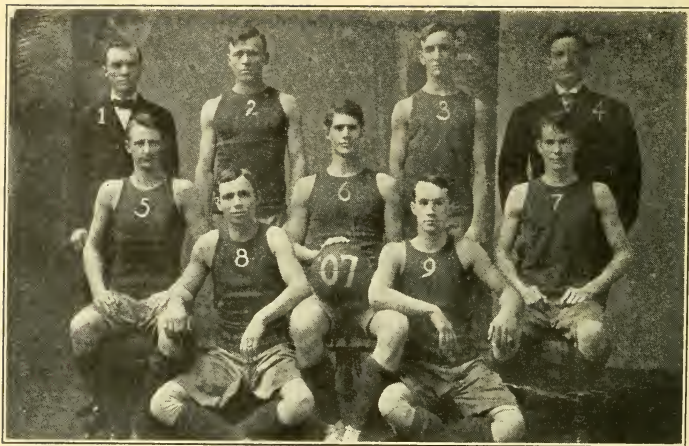
### SECOND TEAM

Forward..... Brady, Dartmouth  
Forward..... Soule, Wesleyan  
Center..... Donnelly, Trinity  
Guard..... Lane, Dartmouth  
Guard..... Coster, Colgate

In every season in every league there are two or three players who stand out so prominently that the work of picking an All-American team simmers down to the choice of men for but two or three positions. These usual conditions prevailed in New England last year, where Grebenstein of Dartmouth was by all agreed the best forward in the league and Tower of Williams the best guard, while a step below them, but well ahead of the other New England players, came Warren of Williams and Brady of Dartmouth as forwards, and Chamberlin of Wesleyan and Lane of Dartmouth as guards. The task of choosing a center is far more difficult.

Of all the forwards in the league George Warren Grebenstein, Dartmouth 1907, the Green's captain, was absolutely the peer, this season as last. Grebenstein's great height was an asset which, unlike all tall men, he knew how to use to best advantage. He was fast on his feet, among the first in the league in floor work, and played a fairly clean game. He has played on Dartmouth for four years and was picked for last year's All-New England five.

Between Lucius Parsons Warren, Williams 1907, and Brady of Dartmouth there was little to choose. Both were playing their first year of 'varsity basket ball and both played as if it was their fourth. Both were remarkably good at guarding—for forwards, and both were variable from the foul line—a department of the game in which the New England league was



1. Gill, Mgr.; 2, Stockton; 3, Nelson; 4, Werner, Phys. Dir.; 5, King; 6, Glesey; 7, Perry; 8, Baker; 9, Maxwell.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE TEAM. MEADVILLE. PA.



1. King, Mgr.; 2, Smith; 3, Tredell; 4, Fendler; 5, Williams, Coach; 6, Read; 7, Jahant, Capt.; 8, Harpham.

BUCHTEL COLLEGE.

unusually weak. Although Brady scored more goals from the floor, he played far easier opponents, since opposing teams generally used their best guards for Grebenstein. Warren was perhaps the fastest New England player, was a far better passer and a trifle surer shot than Brady, and but 9 baskets were made against him in the 15 games of Williams' season. On the whole I should consider him the better player. For the second team forward with Brady, the choice would be Soule of Wesleyan, the most accurate shot in the league, a player whose one great weakness was an inability to play his best game against first class opponents. Other forwards deserving of mention were Stowell of Colgate and Templeton of Williams.

The ability at guard of Oswald Tower, Williams 1907, the Williams captain, can be judged from his record of 30 baskets during the season to his opponents' 13. Absolutely tireless, the best passer and blocker in the colleges, he got more shots—and missed more—than any other member of the Williams team. He further played so clean a game that scarcely 10 fouls were called on him during the winter. As the development of the Williams team was largely due to the fighting spirit and knowledge of the game his careful coaching as captain inspired, he would be the logical selection for captain of the All-New England five.

There is, again, little to choose between Chamberlin of Wesleyan and Lane of Dartmouth for the other guard position, but that little tips the scale in Chamberlin's favor. Roy Bullard Chamberlin, Wesleyan 1909, was occasionally poor at retaining possession of the ball, but was a first-rate blocker, and was a wonder at breaking up opponents' passes and team play. He was handicapped all the year by Wesleyan's weakness at the other guard position, frequently forcing him to play the two opposing forwards at once, and after his injury the Wesleyan five became demoralized. Lane is a less showy player, but is always playing his hardest from the first minute right through to the fortieth, was the only member of the Dartmouth team who put up as good a game at the end of the season as he did at the beginning, and only lacks the flashes of brilliancy which



1, Jordan; 2, Elgin; 3, Andrews; 4, Floyd; 5, King; 6, Welch, Capt.; 7, Hockett; 8, Fowler.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE, NASHVILLE, TENN.



1, George, Mgr.; 2, Frowning; 3, Wilson; 4, Okeson; 5, Lee; 6, Bollinger; 7, Carpenter, Capt.; 8, Wolf.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

Chamberlin showed forth on occasion. For the other second-team guard I should pick Coster of Colgate, who played a fine floor game, and yet found time to trouble all the forwards, save Warren, who played against him. Schwartz of Brown, Dwelley of Tufts, and Allen of Williams also deserve mention.

At center Lang of Dartmouth, a fast two-hundred-pound foot ball tackle, again led the league. Lang, however, for all his speed, has never succeeded in basket ball except by outroughing his opponents, and is the worst example in college basket ball of a type of player that so far, fortunately, has been found very little in the college, or, for that matter the amateur, game. He was expelled from two games during the season, and has made a name for himself among all the New England colleges in the two years he has been at Dartmouth for unnecessary roughness. No such player deserves a place on any all New England basket ball team. Of the other centers there was little difference between Donnelly of Trinity, Pryor of Brown and Waters of Williams. Donnelly, tall, sturdy, fast and a good shot, would be the choice if he possessed more basket ball experience, but he could scarcely expect to cope night after night with such an experienced player as Pryor, the choice for the All-American team.

John Donald Pryor, Brown 1908, who is Brown's foot ball and basket ball captain next year, although playing much at forward, was at center in two league games and in several others, has played at center in the two previous seasons and knows that position far better than that of forward. Though only fair on the jump, with the ball once in play he is a whirlwind. Always a sensational player, he used the dribble more effectively than any other player of the league, and with another man at center would be the choice for forward over Warren or Brady. His worst fault, outside of occasional roughness, was his sacrifice of team play to individual brilliancy, but this may have been largely due to his position as the one man of a one-man team. Because of his greater ability when at his best, he is a better man than Waters, whose chief basket ball lack was experience. Donnelly deserves the second team before the Williams player.



1, Brewer; 2, Hanish; 3, Voudett; 4, McKenna; 5, Westerman; 6, Krehl, Capt.; 7, Dickson; 8, Mills.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, MICH.



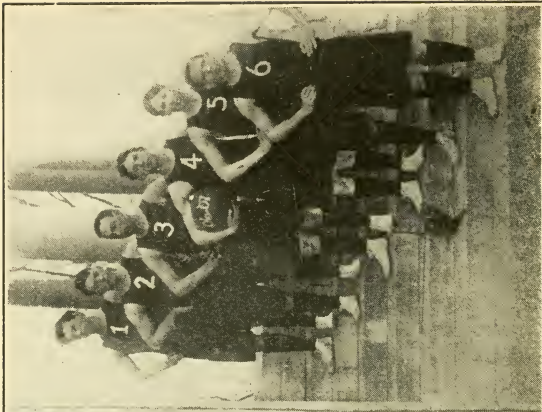
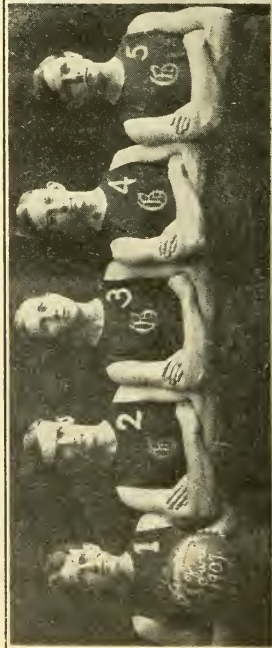
1, Cassasa; 2, Convery, Mgr.; 3, Casey; 4, Siskind; 5, J. Hinchliffe; 6, Mahoney; 7, Fitzpatrick, Capt.; 8, Taylor, Asst. Mgr.; 9, Reilly; 10, L. Hinchliffe.

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK.

Foley, Photo.

The record of baskets made by the colleges in the league in games with themselves and the other six ranked colleges, complete except in the case of Brown, follows:

Name and College	FORWARDS.				
	Games Played	Baskets from Floor	Baskets by Opponent	Baskets from Foul	Total Points
Ladd, Brown .....	4	3	5	1	1
Reynolds, Brown .....	4	6	4	3	15
Brady, Dartmouth .....	11	34	3	18	86
Grebenstein, Dartmouth .....	9	42	3	26	110
Hayward, Wesleyan .....	10	19	32	0	38
Soule, Wesleyan .....	10	32	24	0	64
Durfee, Williams .....	4	11	4	0	22
Templeton, Williams .....	7	14	4	0	28
Warren, Williams .....	9	27	7	37	91
CENTERS.					
Elrod, Brown .....	5	1	10	0	2
Pryor, Brown .....	6	15	7	15	45
Lang, Dartmouth .....	8	27	5	0	54
White, Wesleyan .....	10	25	15	16	66
Waters, Williams .....	8	16	7	0	32
GUARDS.					
Dickinson, Brown .....	6	3	21	14	20
Schwartz, Brown .....	6	6	10	0	12
Dingle, Dartmouth .....	8	7	3	0	14
Schildmiller, Dartmouth .....	7	9	14	0	18
Lane, Dartmouth .....	10	17	11	0	34
Chamberlin, Wesleyan .....	8	16	10	30	62
Grant, Wesleyan .....	5	5	6	0	10
Taylor, Wesleyan .....	9	16	16	0	32
Allen, Williams .....	9	4	10	0	8
Tower, Williams .....	9	20	10	0	40



IOWA COLLEGE, GRINNELL, IA.—1, Brundage, Capt.; 2, Fisher; 3, McIlrath; 4, McEachron; 5, Kline, WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE, LIBERTY, MO.—1, Campbell; 2, Barr; 3, Carel, Mgr.; 4, Rhoades, Capt.; 5, Gardner; 6, Grabam. HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE.—1, Hendrickson; 2, Pearson; 3, Lukerman; 4, Prather; 5, Longwell; 6, Kelchner; 7, Thompson, Coach.



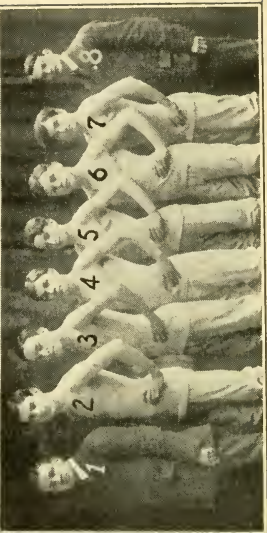
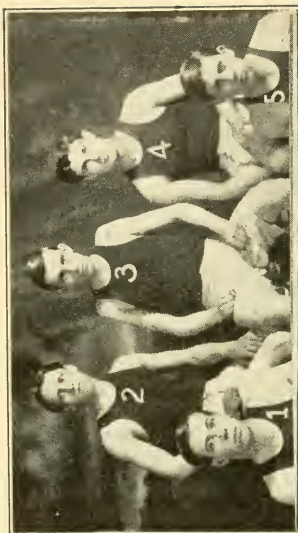
## Intercollegiate Basket Ball in the Southwest

By ISADORE ANDERSON, Assistant Instructor in Athletics,  
University of Missouri.

Intercollegiate basket ball in the Southwest is a new game, although a few schools like the University of Kansas and Baker University, at Baldwin, Kans., have been playing the game for the past ten or twelve years. The Amateur Athletic Union rules have been followed almost exclusively, and not the Intercollegiate rules, because the side line space on old courts was insufficient to play the Intercollegiate out-of-bounds rule without great danger to the players.

Baker University was last year without question the leader in Intercollegiate basket ball. They went through the whole season without a single defeat, but unfortunately they were compelled to cancel the Chicago and Northern trip because of an epidemic of mumps among the players. Concordia Seminary of St. Louis also put out a very strong team, but unfortunately their games were few and consequently their real strength was never put to a test. They also went through the season without a single defeat. Coach Ahearn of Kansas State Agricultural College developed a team which stood as high as any team in this section of the country, excepting Baker University. In the State of Missouri, Concordia Seminary, Missouri Athletic Club and the University of Missouri were the leading contenders for the State championship, and as far as "dope" was concerned, they were about on an equal basis. Unfortunately, Concordia Seminary was unable to play either of the two other institutions named. Missouri Athletic Club and the University of Missouri played two games, each winning one. Both showed excellent form at the close of the season, being especially proficient in the long pass system.

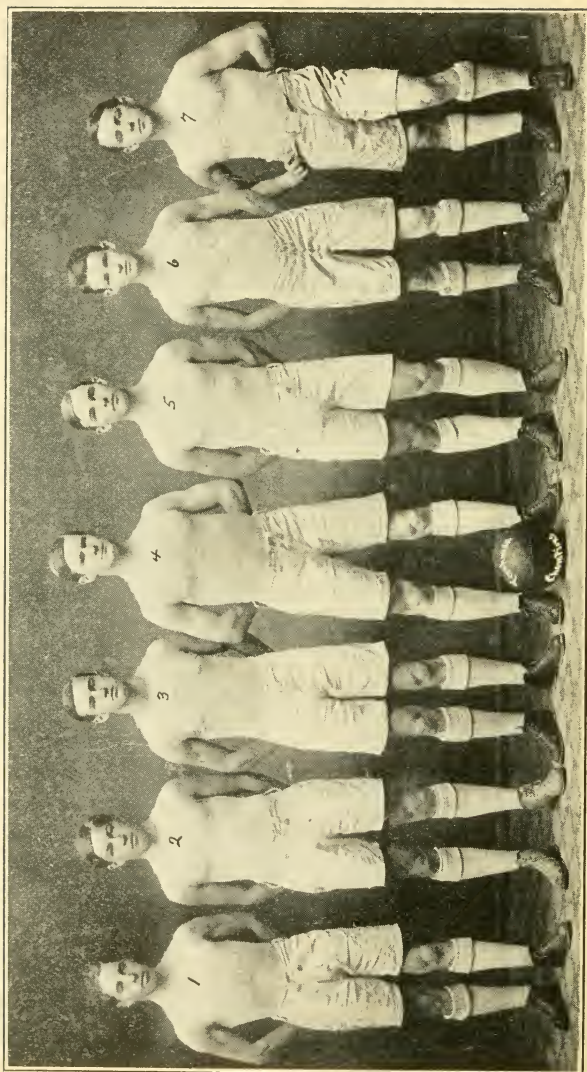
The Kansas City Athletic Club put out a "specially constructed" team, one of the five being Fogg Allen, the paid coach of Baker



**DAVIS AND ELKINS COLLEGE**.—1, Crickard; 2, R. Irons; 3, C. Irons; 4, Brooks, Mgr.; 5, Wilmoth; 6, Gross; 7, McBride; 8, Schultz; 9, Raese, Capt.; 10, Armentrout. **BIRMINGHAM (ALA.) COLLEGE**.—1, Lambert, Capt.; 2, Bumgardner; 3, Le Grande; 4, Balsam; 5, Ilanna. **BETHANY COLLEGE, LINDSBORG, KAN.**—1, Nordland; 2, Carlson; 3, Thorstenberg, Capt.; 4, Anderson; 5, Rumbleck; 6, Bengston; 7, Nyvall, Coach. **ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, CLEVELAND, OHIO**.—1, Anthony, Asst. Mgr.; 2, Faragher; 3, Mullen; 4, Kirby; 5, B. Gallagher; 6, S. Gallagher; 7, Murray, Capt.; 8, Ling, Mgt.

University, which succeeded in defeating the Yale University five in one of two games which Yale played at Kansas City. The regular Kansas City Athletic Club team, though a strong five, was not up to the standard which the club had maintained for years before. Considering the conditions which existed at the athletic club, it was a very creditable team to the coach, Martin Delaney, the physical director of the club.

The entrance of the University of Missouri into basket ball last year will mark a great era in the development of that sport in the Southwest. By the extension scheme of Prof. Chark W. Hetherington, director of the department of physical training, the finals in high school basket ball, representing some 25,000 players, will be played at the Missouri University gymnasium on High School Day. These contests will develop basket ball players in the high schools which feed the universities and colleges of the Southwest. The future of basket ball therefore is full of hope and cheer.



1, Blumenthal; 2, Kiendl, Capt.; 3, Klepetko, Mgr.; 4, Saunders; 5, Osterhout; 6, Mahon; 7, Schnepp.  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FRESHMEN.

## Review of the Freshman Collegiate Basket Ball League

The season of 1906-7 saw the formation of a Freshman Collegiate Basket Ball League. Early in the season it was agreed that Yale should meet Harvard, Columbia play the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton contest for supremacy with Cornell. Unfortunately Princeton and Cornell did not have a freshman five in the field so it was left to the other four colleges to fight for the championship.

In the first game of the series the Dark Blue met the Crimson Five at Cambridge and went down to defeat by the close score of 26 to 22. The quintets of the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia played in New York for the honor of meeting Harvard for the championship. In a gruelling contest, which was fought bitterly for forty minutes, the Light Blue and White was victorious by the score of 25 to 17.

The deciding game of the series was played in the Columbia Gymnasium the early part of March. The Columbia five showed the result of their season's contests with their own 'varsity team and easily defeated Harvard by the decisive score of 33 to 10. The Morningside Five clearly outplayed their rivals at every stage of the game, and although they were outweighed, there was never a time during the forty minutes of play that they did not look sure winners.



Safford                  Rice                  Faussett                  Gorton (Coach)  
 Baker                  Hovey (Capt.)                  Segoine  
 RUTGERS COLLEGE.



1, Spivak; 2, Goldman; 3, Frank; 4, Fleischer, Asst. Mgr.; 5, Kaplan; 6, McCready; 7, Barbanell, Capt.; 8, Brenner; 9, Woods, Mgr.; 10, Burger; 11, Streusand; 12, Brand; 13, Perlman.

COLLEGE CITY OF NEW YORK.

## Standing of Teams in the Eastern Inter-collegiate League Since its Formation

## SEASON 1901-2.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale.....	6	2	.750
Columbia.....	5	3	.625
Harvard.....	4	4	.500
Princeton.....	4	4	.500
Cornell.....	1	7	.125

## SEASON 1902-3.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale.....	7	1	.875
Columbia.....	5	3	.625
Princeton.....	4	4	.500
Cornell.....	2	6	.250
Harvard.....	2	6	.250

## SEASON 1903-4.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia.....	10	0	1.000
Pennsylvania..	6	4	.600
Princeton.....	5	5	.500
Yale.....	5	5	.500
Cornell.....	3	7	.300
Harvard.....	1	9	.100

## SEASON 1904-5.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia.....	8	0	1.000
Yale.....	5	3	.625
Princeton.....	4	4	.500
Cornell.....	2	6	.250
Pennsylvania..	1	7	.145

## SEASON 1905-6.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pennsylvania..	9	1	.900
Columbia.....	7	3	.700
Harvard.....	6	4	.600
Yale.....	4	6	.400
Princeton.....	3	7	.300
Cornell.....	1	9	.100

## SEASON 1906-7.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale.....	9	1	.900
Columbia.....	8	2	.800
Pennsylvania..	6	4	.600
Harvard.....	4	6	.400
Princeton.....	2	8	.200
Cornell.....	1	9	.100

## Records of Series Between Some of the Leading Colleges

### COLUMBIA—YALE.

1901—02	{ Columbia, 3; Yale, 48. Columbia, 19; Yale, 14. Columbia, 12; Yale, 14.	1904—05	{ Columbia, 14; Yale, 12. Columbia, 24; Yale, 21. Columbia, 26; Yale, 14.
1902—03	{ Columbia, 16; Yale, 22. Columbia, 21; Yale, 7.	1905—06	{ Columbia, 15; Yale, 17. Columbia, 9; Yale, 11.
1903—04	{ Columbia, 21; Yale, 5.	1906—07	{ Columbia, 10; Yale, 8.

### COLUMBIA—PRINCETON.

1900—01	{ Columbia, 21; Princeton, 38. Columbia, 9; Princeton, 6.	1904—05	{ Columbia, 32; Princeton, 28. Columbia, 20; Princeton, 17. Columbia, 19; Princeton, 23.
1901—02	{ Columbia, 15; Princeton, 45. Columbia, 18; Princeton, 6.	1905—06	{ Columbia, 32; Princeton, 13. Columbia, 20; Princeton, 14.
1902—03	{ Columbia, 31; Princeton, 16. Columbia, 27; Princeton, 28.	1906—07	{ Columbia, 18; Princeton, 15.
1903—04	{ Columbia, 23; Princeton, 18. Columbia, 27; Princeton, 15.		

### COLUMBIA—CORNELL.

1901—02	{ Columbia, 2; Cornell, 0.* Columbia, 2; Cornell, 0.*	1904—05	{ Columbia, 30; Cornell, 11. Columbia, 23; Cornell, 17.
1902—03	{ Columbia, 29; Cornell, 13. Columbia, 17; Cornell, 6.	1905—06	{ Columbia, 38; Cornell, 8. Columbia, 26; Cornell, 14.
1903—04	{ Columbia, 31; Cornell, 18. Columbia, 49; Cornell, 13.	1906—07	{ Columbia, 27; Cornell, 13. Columbia, 23; Cornell, 16.

### COLUMBIA—HARVARD.

1900—01	—Columbia, 9; Harvard, 11.	1903—04	{ Columbia, 39; Harvard, 14. Columbia, 24; Harvard, 16.
1901—02	{ Columbia, 28; Harvard, 11. Columbia, 16; Harvard, 19.	1905—06	{ Columbia, 17; Harvard, 13. Columbia, 22; Harvard, 17.
1902—03	{ Columbia, 14; Harvard, 12. Columbia, 20; Harvard, 11.	1906—07	{ Columbia, 18; Harvard, 6. Columbia, 19; Harvard, 10.

### COLUMBIA—PENNSYLVANIA.

1901—02	—Columbia, 25; Penna., 16.	1905—06	{ Columbia, 14; Penna., 12. Columbia, 15; Penna., 17.
1903—04	{ Columbia, 17; Penna., 15. Columbia, 23; Penna., 12.	1906—07	{ Columbia, 22; Penna., 18. Columbia, 16; Penna., 20.
1904—05	{ Columbia, 27; Penna., 17. Columbia, 56; Penna., 16.		

### PENNSYLVANIA—YALE.

1903—04	{ Pennsylvania, 12; Yale, 14. Pennsylvania, 18; Yale, 12.	1905—06	{ Pennsylvania, 36; Yale, 9. Pennsylvania, 24; Yale, 11.
1904—05	{ Pennsylvania, 14; Yale, 31. Pennsylvania, 21; Yale, 26.	1906—07	{ Pennsylvania, 16; Yale, 19. Pennsylvania, 17; Yale, 20.

### PENNSYLVANIA—HARVARD.

1902—03	—Pennsylvania, 11; Harvard, 13.	1905—06	{ Pennsylvania, 13; Harvard, 9. Pennsylvania, 24; Harvard, 13.
1903—04	{ Pennsylvania, 18; Harvard, 15. Pennsylvania, 22; Harvard, 16.	1906—07	{ Pennsylvania, 0; Harvard, 2.* Pennsylvania, 2; Harvard, 0.*
1904—05	—Pennsylvania, 20; Harvard, 30.		

\* Forfeit.



## PENNSYLVANIA—CORNELL.

1903—04	{ Pennsylvania, 31; Cornell, 12. { Pennsylvania, 29; Cornell, 22.	1905—06	{ Pennsylvania, 25; Cornell, 22. { Pennsylvania, 26; Cornell, 22.
1904—05	{ Pennsylvania, 29; Cornell, 25. { Pennsylvania, 19; Cornell, 33.	1906—07	{ Pennsylvania, 30; Cornell, 26. { Pennsylvania, 28; Cornell, 19.

## PRINCETON—YALE.

1901—02	{ Princeton, 20; Yale, 28. { Princeton, 20; Yale, 26.	1904—05	{ Princeton, 13; Yale, 17. { Princeton, 30; Yale, 37.
1902—03	{ Princeton, 9; Yale, 31. { Princeton, 26; Yale, 22.	1905—06	{ Princeton, 22; Yale, 28. { Princeton, 21; Yale, 14.
1903—04	{ Princeton, 10; Yale, 16. { Princeton, 35; Yale, 22.	1906—07	{ Princeton, 20; Yale, 29. { Princeton, 16; Yale, 30.

## PRINCETON—CORNELL.

1901—02	{ Princeton, 35; Cornell, 14. { Princeton, 30; Cornell, 22.	1904—05	{ Princeton, 29; Cornell, 23. { Princeton, 37; Cornell, 18.
1902—03	{ Princeton, 55; Cornell, 20. { Princeton, 21; Cornell, 6.	1905—06	{ Princeton, 30; Cornell, 14. { Princeton, 17; Cornell, 25.
1903—04	{ Princeton, 27; Cornell, 25. { Princeton, 50; Cornell, 16.	1906—07	{ Princeton, 17; Cornell, 22. { Princeton, 38; Cornell, 18.

## PRINCETON—PENNSYLVANIA.

1902—03	{ Princeton, 14; Penna., 24. { Princeton, 30; Penna., 37.	1905—06	{ Princeton, 5; Penna., 40. { Princeton, 15; Penna., 32.
1903—04	{ Princeton, 15; Penna., 21. { Princeton, 28; Penna., 16.	1906—07	{ Princeton, 18; Penna., 24. { Princeton, 15; Penna., 33.
1904—05	{ Princeton, 37; Penna., 35. { Princeton, 28; Penna., 20.		

## PRINCETON—HARVARD.

1901—02	{ Princeton, 22; Harvard, 14. { Princeton, 21; Harvard, 28.	1904—05	—No games.
1902—03	{ Princeton, 9; Harvard, 24. { Princeton, 28; Harvard, 29.	1905—06	{ Princeton, 8; Harvard, 36. { Princeton, 13; Harvard, 34.
1903—04	{ Princeton, 8; Harvard, 17. { Princeton, 40; Harvard, 11.	1906—07	{ Princeton, 12; Harvard, 17. { Princeton, 32; Harvard, 20.

## CORNELL—YALE.

1898—99	—Cornell, 7; Yale, 49.	1904—05	{ Cornell, 6; Yale, 35. { Cornell, 18; Yale, 6.
1900—01	—Cornell, 12; Yale, 22.	1905—06	{ Cornell, 18; Yale, 29. { Cornell, 7; Yale, 31.
1901—02	{ Cornell, 16; Yale, 42. { Cornell, 24; Yale, 14.	1906—07	{ Cornell, 21; Yale, 26. { Cornell, 9; Yale, 41.
1902—03	{ Cornell, 5; Yale, 13. { Cornell, 5; Yale, 32.		
1903—04	{ Cornell, 22; Yale, 10. { Cornell, 18; Yale, 28.		

## CORNELL—HARVARD.

1901—02	{ Cornell, 34; Harvard, 26. { Cornell, 26; Harvard, 20.	1905—06	{ Cornell, 10; Harvard, 26. { Cornell, 13; Harvard, 26.
1902—03	—Cornell, 23; Harvard, 9.	1906—07	{ Cornell, 13; Harvard, 33. { Cornell, 11; Harvard, 30.
1903—04	{ Cornell, 2; Harvard, 0.* { Cornell, 2; Harvard, 0.*		

## YALE—HARVARD.

1900—01	—Yale, 41; Harvard, 16.	1904—05	—Yale, 10; Harvard, 12.
1901—02	{ Yale, 34; Harvard, 21. { Yale, 20; Harvard, 39.	1905—06	{ Yale, 9; Harvard, 25. { Yale, 18; Harvard, 23.
1902—03	{ Yale, 20; Harvard, 3. { Yale, 22; Harvard, 10.	1906—07	{ Yale, 14; Harvard, 13. { Yale, 27; Harvard, 6.
1903—04	{ Yale, 2; Harvard, 0.* { Yale, 2; Harvard, 0.*		

\* Forfett.

# Captains and Managers of Leading College Teams for Season 1907-08

COLLEGE	CAPTAIN	MANAGER	ADDRESS OF MANAGER
Adrian	M. L. Jones (Left Guard)	Wm. R. Lyons	Adrian College, Adrian, Mich.
Ailegheny	Clarence Baker (L. Forward)	Wm. F. Knoell	415 Park Avenue, Meadville, Pa.
Brown University	J. D. Fryor (Center)	Geo. A. Townsend	100 Waterman Street, Providence, R. I.
Buchte	Chas. J. Jahart (R. Forward)	L. L. King	628 East Buchtel Avenue, Akron, O.
College of City of New York	Donald McCready (R. Guard)	Nathan I. Fleischer	17 Lexington Avenue, New York City.
Charleston College	J. H. Brown (Center)	J. R. Paul	94 Church Street, Charleston, S. C.
Columbia University	J. Ryan (Center)	Charles L. Hall	Columbia University, New York City.
Cornell University	(Not elected)	F. P. Deane	603 East Seneca Street, Ithaca, N. Y.
Cumberland University	Carl O. Walker (Center)	Fred. L. Hudson	Lebanon, Tenn.
Defiance College	C. Mahony (Right Forward)	A. G. Caris	610 North Clinton Street, Defiance, O.
Fordham University	Louis Whiting (Left Guard)	Joseph M. Taylor	Fordham University, New York City.
Geo. Washington Univ.	James H. McClure (Guard)	William P. Wood	1914 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.
Gettysburg College	G. B. Smith (Left Guard)	F. A. Muhlenberg	Gettysburg, Pa.
Hamilton	Irving S. Brown (Forward)	P. B. Williams	Clinton, N. Y.
Harvard University	L. J. Appenzellar (Center)	Parker B. Francis	Weld 42, Cambridge, Mass.
Lebanon Valley College	F. C. Anderson (Forward)	S. R. Oldham	Annullville, Pa.
Lehigh University	Geo. A. Stuart (Left Guard)	F. C. Anderson	701 Delaware Avenue, South Bethlehem, Pa.
University of Maine	P. M. Wentworth (Guard)	A. W. Totman	Fairfield, Me.
Mass. Inst. of Technology	H. A. Henley (Center)	C. W. Whitmore	Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.
Missouri University	R. A. Jarratt (Center)	R. B. Caldwell	Columbia, Mo.
University of Nashville	E. R. Halliday (Right Guard)	W. O. Floyd	42 Rutledge Street, Nashville, Tenn.
New Hampshire College	Ed. A. Dollard (Left Guard)	Dean F. Smally	Durham, N. H.
Princeton University	B. Leslie (Right Guard)	O. L. Davis, Jr.	13 Blair Hall, Princeton, N. J.
Syracuse University	John Schommer (Center)	Guy W. Cheney	336 University Block, Syracuse, N. Y.
University of Buffalo	W. C. White (Center)	J. E. Cooney	University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.
University of Chicago	Harvey D. Higley (Center)	D. C. Haile, Jr.	University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Westleyan University	C. M. Waters (Center)	R. W. Rice	University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
West Point, U.S. Mil. Acad'y		George R. Goethals	Westleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
Williams College		W. H. Scarritt	West Point, N. Y.
			Williamstown, Mass.

## All-American Teams

### SEASON 1904-5.

Right Forward .....	Fisher, Captain.....	Columbia
Left Forward.....	Kinney.....	Yale
Center.....	Hyatt .....	Yale
Right Guard.....	Hurley.....	Columbia
Left Guard.....	Vanderbilt.....	Princeton

### SEASON 1905-6.

Right Forward .....	Flint, Captain....	Univ. of Pennsylvania
Left Forward.....	Keinath .....	Univ. of Pennsylvania
Center.....	Amberg .....	Harvard
Right Guard.....	Griffiths .....	Harvard
Left Guard .....	Hurley.....	Columbia

### SEASON 1906-7.

Right Forward .....	Kinney, Captain .....	Yale
Left Forward.....	Melitzer .....	Columbia
Center.....	Ryan.....	Columbia
Right Guard.....	Hurley.....	Columbia
Left Guard.....	Keinath .....	Univ. of Pennsylvania

## Records of College Teams

### ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, MEADVILLE, PA.

39—Mount Union, 6	45—Grove City, 25	24—Oberlin, 23
44—St. Lawrence, 15	33—Oberlin, 16	53—Haskell Indians, 14
40—West. Univ. of Penn., 21	31—Mount Union, 21	55—Grove City, 20
	22—Wooster, 30	30—Oberlin, 20

### BROWN UNIVERSITY.

15—Tufts, 18	15—Harvard, 13	11—Williams, 19
26—M.I.T., 17	12—Colgate, 23	16—M.I.T., 10
23—Wesleyan, 22	16—Andover, 19	33—Hamilton, 6
38—Boston, 9	7—Dartmouth, 30	30—Yale, 19
19—Penn, 27	21—Wesleyan, 36	22—Dartmouth, 21
29—Trinity, 14	13—M.I.T., 8	

### BUCHTEL COLLEGE, AKRON, OHIO.

27—Byres A.C., 35	36—Yale Univ., 30.	22—Ohio State Univ., 26
44—Ger. Wal. Col., 20	28—Mount Union Col., 20.	38—Haskell Indians, 26
42—Ashland College, 20	45—Byres A.C., 16	

### COLLEGE CITY OF NEW YORK.

30—Manhattan, 10	20—Mass. Inst. Tech., 14	31—Swarthmore, 12
61—Stevens, 7	28—West Point, 23	28—Union Theo., 26
42—Union Theo. Sem., 9	13—Fordham, 22	

### COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

20—Princeton, 14	21—Chicago Central Y. M.C.A., 27	9—Yale, 11
15—Detroit, 22	27—Cornell, 13	18—Harvard, 6
22—Evanston, 14	18—Princeton, 15	22—Pennsylvania, 18
19—Manitowoc, 16	34—West Point, 12	10—Yale, 8
25—Port Washington Maroons, 15	28—Rochester, 9	19—Harvard, 10
30—Wisconsin, 9	23—Cornell, 16	16—Pennsylvania, 20

### CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

26—Dunkirk Y.M.A., 33	21—Yale, 27	9—Yale, 41
19—Univ. of Buffalo, 22	16—Columbia, 23	18—Penn., 39
13—Columbia, 27	26—Univ. of Penn., 30	13—Harvard, 33
11—Harvard, 30	22—Princeton, 17	16—Princeton, 31

### CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY, LEBANON, TENN.

34—Nashville Y.M.C.A., 14	20—S.P.U., 21	17—Vanderbilt, 21
	8—N.A.C., 24	27—U. of N., 7
24—N.A.C., 21	20—U. of N., 27	
44—Mooney, 9	41—New York, 13	

### DEFIANCE (OHIO) COLLEGE.

35—Bowling Green Y.M.C.A., 12	31—Lima College, 6	36—Heidleberg Univ., 28
	15—Findlay College, 43	77—Findlay College, 12

**FORDHAM UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY.**

- |                    |                       |                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 17—Princeton, 49   | 18—N.Y.U. Law, 21     | 15—West Point, 30 |
| 40—Stevens, 13     | 15—Penn. State, 12    | 22—C.C.N.Y., 12   |
| 19—Pratt Inst., 37 | 33—Guardian Club, 15  |                   |
| 19—Wesleyan, 76    | 23—Univ. of Penn., 21 |                   |

**GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

- |                          |                         |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 17—Univ. of Virginia, 18 | 53—Staunton M.A., 30    | 13—Georgetown Univ., 15 |
| 41—Univ. of Maryland, 19 | 23—Wash. & Lee Univ. 21 | 26—Georgetown Univ., 10 |
| 26—Univ. of Virginia, 23 | 18—Georgetown Univ., 16 |                         |

**GETTYSBURG COLLEGE.**

- |                          |                         |                        |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 40—Lebanon Val. Col., 19 | 12—Bucknell Col., 42    | 27—New York Univ., 31  |
| 20—Bloomsburg N. S., 12  | 24—Harrisburg A. C., 40 | 40—Bloomsburg N. S., 7 |

**HAMILTON COLLEGE.**

- |                  |                  |                |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 13—Rochester, 26 | 31—Princeton, 27 | 7—Wesleyan, 39 |
| 29—Union, 22     | 28—Syracuse, 36  | 6—Brown, 33    |
| 14—Syracuse, 54  | 21—Colgate, 37   | 22—Union, 19   |
| 29—Rochester, 23 | 15—Williams, 27  | 18—Colgate, 32 |

**HARVARD UNIVERSITY.**

- |                  |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 15—Tufts, 14     | 33—Andover, 5    | 11—Dartmouth, 30 |
| 30—Cornell, 11   | 17—Williams, 30  | 10—Columbia, 19  |
| 14—Wesleyan, 15  | 6—Columbia, 18   | 18—Dartmouth, 17 |
| 17—Princeton, 12 | 20—Princeton, 32 | 6—Yale, 27       |
| 13—Brown, 15     | 36—M.I.T., 15    |                  |
| 13—Yale, 14      | 33—Cornell, 13   |                  |

**LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.**

- |                    |                    |                   |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 125—Albright, 13   | 78—Rutgers, 23     | 26—West Point, 24 |
| 78—New York U., 24 | 40—Penn. State, 12 | 37—Swarthmore, 23 |
| 41—Wesleyan, 24    | 21—Manhattan, 31   | 83—Manhattan, 20  |
| 21—Swarthmore, 17  | 16—U. of Pa., 24   |                   |

**LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.**

- |                                |                                  |                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 8—Pine Grove A.C., 10          | 22—Shippensburg Nor., 26         | 18—Hershey A.C., 10              |
| 9—Schuylkill Sem., 22          | 11—Suequehanna Univ., 11         | 42—Hershey A.C., 20              |
| 22—Gettysburg Coll., 38        |                                  | 24—State College, 53             |
| 18—Mt. Alto Forestry Acad., 10 | 11—Franklin & Marshall Coll., 14 | 22—Franklin & Marshall Coll., 18 |

**MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.**

- |                        |                       |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 9—Dartmouth, 51        | 14—C. C. of N. Y., 20 | 15—Harvard, 36        |
| 19—Lowell Textile, 28  | 17—Brooklyn Poly., 14 | 31—Lowell Textile, 15 |
| 46—Boston College, 23  | 13—West Point, 19     | 14—Tufts, 15          |
| 24—Worcester Poly., 33 | 5—Brown, 13           | 31—U. of Maine, 36    |
| 17—Brown, 26           | 13—Tufts, 26          | 16—Dartmouth, 24      |
| 8—Williams, 37         | 10—Brown, 14          |                       |

**NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE, DURHAM, N. H.**

- |                              |                                  |                                   |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 40—Bos. Univ. Law School, 12 | 11—Univ. of Maine, 48            | 23—Rhode Island State College, 13 |
| 3—Univ. of Vermont, 28       | 18—Rhode Island State Col., 30   | 20—Univ. of Maine, 17             |
| 31—Conn. State Col., 11      | 25—Worcester Poly. Institute, 19 | 17—Tufts College, 26              |
| 13—Univ. of Vermont, 7       |                                  | 46—Harvard Second, 11             |

**PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.**

- |                     |                 |                |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 49—Fordham, 17      | 15—Columbia, 18 | 17—Cornell, 22 |
| 18—Pennsylvania, 24 | 20—Yale, 29     | 32—Harvard, 20 |
| 14—Columbia, 20     | 12—Harvard, 17  | 16—Yale, 30    |
| 15—Pennsylvania, 33 | 18—Syracuse, 33 | 31—Cornell, 18 |
| 29—West Point, 27   | 27—Hamilton, 31 |                |

**SYRACUSE (N. Y.) UNIVERSITY.**

- |                 |                     |                |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 9—Yale, 20      | 27—Pennsylvania, 20 | 16—Colgate, 23 |
| 54—Hamilton, 14 | 33—Princeton, 16    |                |
| 18—Colgate, 34  | 36—Hamilton, 28     |                |

**UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.**

- |                       |                           |                    |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 35—Pratt, 33          | 13—Columbia, 34           | 32—Penn. State, 16 |
| 57—Manhattan, 20      | 19—Colgate, 27            | 30—Fordham, 15     |
| 42—Brooklyn Poly., 20 | 19—Mass. Inst. of Tech.,  | 24—Lehigh, 26      |
| 80—Stevens, 10        | 13                        | 54—Troy Poly, 19   |
| 27—Princeton, 29      | 23—Col. City of N. Y., 28 | 39—Trinity, 24     |

**UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.**

- |                       |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 22—Cornell Univ., 19  | 26—Alfred Univ., 19   | 25—Bloomsburg Nor., 9 |
| 36—Niagara Univ., 9   | 29—Dickinson, 20      | 19—Harrisburg, 27     |
| 37—Geneseo Normal, 23 | 11—Bucknell Univ., 36 |                       |

**UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.**

- |                          |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 50—Lewis Institute, 9    | 28—Purdue Univ., 16      | 11—Univ. of Wis., 22     |
| 55—Armour Institute, 15  | 72—Wilson Ave. Y.M.      | 21—Purdue, 11            |
| 26—Northwestern Univ., 5 | C. A., 12                | 53—Evanston Y.M.C.A., 4  |
| 24—Univ. of Wis., 14     | 27—Central Y.M.C.A., 15  | 10—Univ. of Minn., 20    |
| 53—Univ. of Illinois, 20 | 34—Northw'n Univ., 6     | 32—Marshfield Co. A., 11 |
| 42—Wilson Avenue         | 35—Univ. of Illinois, 20 | 50—Northw'n Col., 17     |
| Y.M.C.A., 16             | 33—Lewis Inst., 19       | 31—Meteors, 17           |
| 45—Evanston Y.M.C.A., 5  | 27—Univ. of Minn., 24    | 22—Central Y.M.C.A., 19  |

**UNIVERSITY OF DENVER.**

- |                           |                         |                          |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 28—Colorado Ag. Coll., 29 | 28—Co. C. Muscatine     | Maroons, 41              |
| 17—Univ. of Colorado, 32  | (Ia.), 34               | 24—Bushey's B.C., Ap-    |
| 21—Univ. of Colorado, 26  | 21—Co. C. Muscatine     | pleton, 19               |
| 33—State Sch. of Mines,   | (Ia.), 41               | 17—Portage, W.N.G., 30   |
| 32                        | 49—Kenosha Y.M.C.A., 27 | 25—Highland Pk. Col., 20 |
| 27—Colorado Ag. Coll., 25 | 37—Pt. Wash. (Wis.)     | 35—Nebraska Wesleyan     |
| 24—Wm. Jewell Coll., 26   | Maroons, 43             | 13—Univ. Nebraska, 40    |
| 25—Fairfield (Ia.), 11    | 27—Pt. Wash. (Wis.)     | Coll., 16                |

**UNIVERSITY OF MAINE.**

- |                         |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 45—Coburn Cl. Inst., 12 | 40—Brewster Acad., 11   | 17—New Hamp. Coll., 20 |
| 27—Gullford H.S., 23    | 22—Colby, 23            | 10—Tufts, 27           |
| 48—New Hamp. Coll., 11  | 21—Hebron Acad., 16     | 36—Mass. Tech., 31     |
| 39—Colby, 13            | 28—Phillips-Andover, 39 |                        |

**UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.**

- |                         |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 65—Central, 5           | 19—Kas. St. Agr. Coll., | 46—Kansas City A.C., 26 |
| 24—Washington Univ., 28 | 39                      | 34—Kansas Univ., 31     |
| 34—Kansas City A.C., 35 | 40—Haskell Inst., 47    | 34—Kansas Univ., 12     |
| 28—Baker Univ., 43      | 43—Warrensburg Nor., 18 | 30—Haskell Inst., 21    |
| 40—Emporia Nor., 26     | 35—Missouri A.C., 29    | 22—Missouri A.C., 32    |
| 66—Fort Riley, 6        | 37—Washington Univ., 30 |                         |

**UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE, NASHVILLE, TENN.**

- |                       |                                 |                       |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 33—Sewanee, 13        | 26—Southwestern Pres. Univ., 14 | 27—Nash. Y.M.C.A., 13 |
| 18—Nash. Y.M.C.A., 21 | 50—Bethel College, 4            | 14—N.A.C., 24         |
| 35—Mooney, 14         | 27—Cumberland Univ., 18         | 9—Cumberland, 25      |
| 16—Nashville A.C., 19 | 26—New York, 22                 |                       |
| 49—Bethel College, 0  |                                 |                       |

**UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.**

- |                           |                   |                          |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 43—George School, 25      | 46—Swarthmore, 27 | 39—Cornell, 18           |
| 24—Princeton, 18          | 16—Yale, 19       | 26—2d Stg. Corps, Brook- |
| 18—York, 21               | 30—Wesleyan, 16   | lyn, 34                  |
| 34—Johnstown, 7           | 20—Syracuse, 27   | 18—Columbia, 22          |
| 33—Princeton, 15          | 30—Cornell, 26    | 23—Fordham, 26           |
| 37—Swarthmore, 9          | 32—Colgate, 26    | 24—Lehigh, 6             |
| 33—Fitchburg Y.M.C.A., 19 | 33—Rochester, 15  | 17—Yale, 20              |
| 15—Dartmouth, 31          | 36—State, 14      | 20—Columbia, 16          |

**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.**

- |                         |                 |                  |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 38—Milton Coll., 14     | 35—Nebraska, 31 | 11—Minnesota, 18 |
| 41—Ripon Coll., 20      | 33—Purdue, 27   | 31—Minnesota, 20 |
| 9—Columbia Univ., 30    | 36—Purdue, 10   | 14—Chicago, 24   |
| 38—Beloit Coll., 11     | 22—Illinois, 16 | 22—Chicago, 11   |
| 29—Menominee Tr. S., 19 | 49—Illinois, 14 |                  |

**WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.**

- |                       |                    |                      |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 57—M.A.C., 13         | 42—Prat Inst., 18  | 24—Alumni, 12        |
| 20—Yale, 24           | 29—Tufts, 21       | 21—Dartmouth, 29     |
| 69—Worcester P.I., 24 | 41—Andover, 31     | 105—St. Stephen's, 7 |
| 76—Fordham, 20        | 29—Colgate, 25     | 39—Hamilton, 7       |
| 22—Brown, 23          | 25—Manhattan, 28   | 19—St. Aloysius, 29  |
| 84—Manhattan, 7       | 24—Lehigh, 41      | 11—Williams, 29      |
| 15—Harvard, 14        | 16—U. of Penn., 30 | 13—Williams, 20      |
| 19—Dartmouth, 63      | 36—Brown, 21       |                      |

**WILLIAMS COLLEGE.**

- |                            |                   |                       |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 60—Union, 8                | 8—Dartmouth, 24   | 27—Hamilton, 15       |
| 37—Mass. Inst. of Tech., 8 | 30—Harvard, 17    | 30—Mass. Ag. Coll., 2 |
| 21—Trinity, 20             | 19—Brown, 11      | 29—Wesleyan, 11       |
| 52—Fitchburg Y.M.C.A., 10  | 9—Oberlin, 7      | 74—Yale, 6            |
|                            | 41—Colgate, 9     | 10—Dartmouth, 6       |
|                            | 2—Brown, 0 (for.) | 20—Wesleyan, 13       |

## Eastern Intercollegiate Basket Ball Schedule for Season 1907-08

Dec.	18—Columbia vs. Princeton.....	New York
Jan.	11—Pennsylvania vs. Princeton.....	Philadelphia
	11—Cornell vs. Columbia.....	Ithaca
	17—Yale vs. Princeton.....	New Haven
	17—Pennsylvania vs. Columbia.....	Philadelphia
	25—Pennsylvania vs. Yale.....	Philadelphia
Feb.	1—Cornell vs. Yale.....	Ithaca
	5—Columbia vs. Yale.....	New York
	7—Yale vs. Pennsylvania.....	New Haven
	8—Cornell vs. Princeton.....	Ithaca
	12—Princeton vs. Columbia.....	Princeton
	14—Columbia vs. Cornell.....	New York
	15—Yale vs. Cornell.....	New Haven
	18—Princeton vs. Pennsylvania.....	Princeton
	19—Yale vs. Columbia.....	New Haven
	21—Cornell vs. Pennsylvania.....	Ithaca
	22—Princeton vs. Yale.....	Princeton
	26—Columbia vs. Pennsylvania.....	New York
	28—Princeton vs. Cornell.....	Princeton
	29—Pennsylvania vs. Cornell.....	Philadelphia



## Changes in the Rules

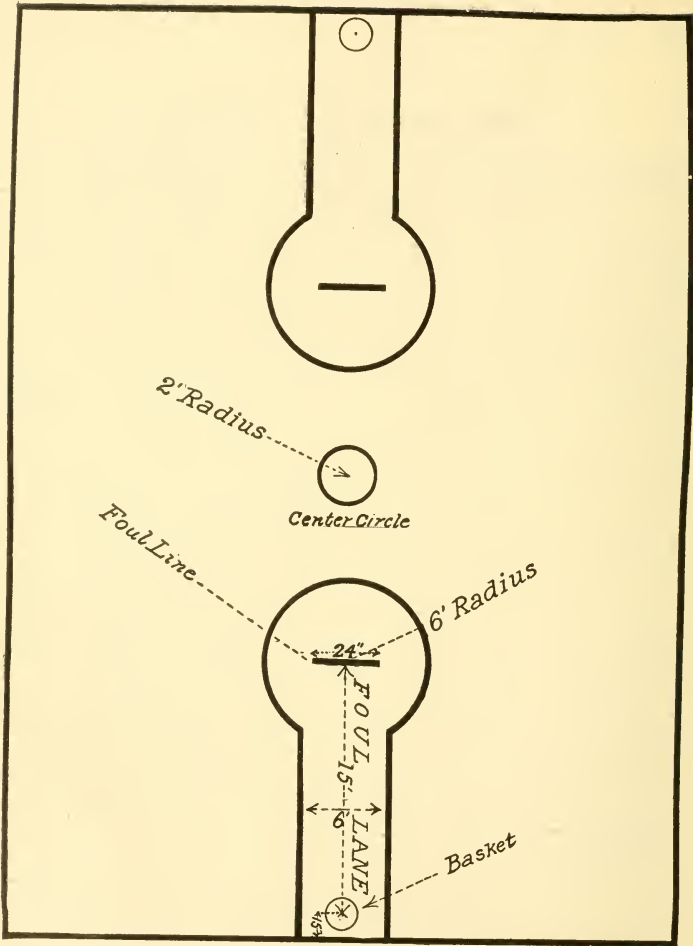
The rules for 1907 were in general so satisfactory that the Rules Committee felt that it would be unwise to make any radical changes for the coming year, believing that a longer test would prove conclusively the strong and weak points of the rules, and also that it would result in a better game, as the men playing would have a more thorough knowledge of the rules.

Two changes only have been made: Rule 22, Sec. 19, has been added, providing disqualification for the offense of pushing an opponent who is about to throw for goal. The other change provides in Rule 24, Sec. 3, that a tie game shall continue for an extra period of five minutes. This is much fairer than the former rule, under which a team often won by a lucky throw or upon goals from fouls called by incompetent officials.

The Rules Committee will attempt this year to form a list of competent officials and will be glad to assign the official for any college game upon the request of the competing teams. The lack of proper officials has been the most serious problem which has confronted the committee, and it is hoped that college teams will help to overcome this by sending to the committee the names of officials whom they consider competent, and by accepting the assignment by the committee of the officials for their games. By keeping in close touch with the officials in this manner, a list of absolutely competent men will eventually be at the disposal of every team desiring good officials. Inquiries in regard to this should be addressed to Mr. H. A. Fisher, 258 West 131st Street, New York City.

In order that the points of the game which are difficult of explanation in the rules may be made clearer, several illustrations have been prepared which will be found on the pages following the rules.

Side Line



2' Radius

Center Circle

Foul Line

6' Radius

24'

F O U L  
L I N E

15'

Basket

End Line

## Collegiate Basket Ball Rules

### RULE I.

#### GROUND.

SECTION 1. The playing surface shall be a *Court*. rectangular *Court* free from obstructions, the maximum dimensions of which shall be 90 feet in length by 55 feet in width, and the minimum dimensions of which shall be 70 feet in length by 35 feet in width.

SEC. 2. The court shall be marked by well-defined lines, which shall be at every point at least 3 feet from any obstruction. The lines on the short sides of the court shall be termed the *End Lines*, those on the long sides, the *Side Lines*. (See diagram on opposite page.)

SEC. 3. A circle with a radius of 2 feet shall be drawn in the center of the court. This shall be termed the *Center Circle*. (See diagram on opposite page.)

SEC. 4. Lines 24 inches in length, the middle points of which are on the straight line connecting the middle points of the end lines, shall be drawn in the court parallel to, and at a distance of 15 feet from the end lines. These lines shall be termed the *Foul Lines*. (See diagram on opposite page.)

SEC. 5. *Lines shall be drawn in the court*, perpendicular to the end lines and at a distance

of 3 feet on either side of the middle of the end lines; these lines shall terminate when intersected by arcs of circles drawn with a 6 foot radius, whose centers are the centers of the foul lines. The space adjoining the end lines within the perpendiculars and the circles shall be termed the *Foul Lanes*. (See diagram on page 96.)

Alterations in  
rules.

SEC. 6. By mutual agreement of the captains, Section 1 and the distance of the boundaries from obstructions named in Section 2, may be changed.

### RULE 2.

Ball:  
Material, size,  
weight.

SECTION 1. The *Ball*\* shall be round; it shall be made of a rubber bladder covered with a leather case; it shall be not less than 30 nor more than 32 inches in circumference. It shall weigh not less than 18 nor more than 20 ounces.

### RULE 3.

Baskets:  
Material, size,  
position.

SECTION 1. The *Baskets*† shall be nets of cord, suspended from metal rings 18 inches in diameter (inside). The *Rings* shall be rigidly attached to *Wooden Backgrounds*, whose dimensions shall be 6 feet horizontally, 4 feet vertically, and 3-4 of an inch in thickness. This

Background:  
Dimensions,  
position.

\* The Spalding Official Basket Ball, No. M, is the official ball of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association, and must be used in all match games.

† The Spalding Official Basket, No. 80, is the official basket of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association, and must be used in all match games.

background shall be painted white. The position of the backgrounds shall be perpendicular to the side lines; and their centers shall lie in the perpendiculars erected at the middle points of the end lines. The rings shall so lie in a horizontal plane, 10 feet from the floor, that the nearest point of the inside edge shall be 6 inches from the background; they shall be attached to the background at a point 1 foot from the bottom and 3 feet from either side, by a perpendicular arm, which, if extended, would pass through the center of the rings.

SEC. 2. There must be no projections beyond the sides nor above the upper edge of the baskets.

#### RULE 4.

SECTION 1. Each *Team* shall consist of 5 Teams.  
men.

SEC. 2. A *Substitute* may at any time take Substitute.  
the place of a player, but a player upon leaving the game shall not re-enter it.

#### RULE 5.

SECTION 1. The *Officials* shall be a *Referee*, Officials.  
two *Scorers*, and two *Timekeepers*.

NOTE.—*The duties of officials are stated in Rules 25, 26, 27.*

### DEFINITION OF TERMS

#### RULE 6.

#### **Out of Bounds—**

SECTION 1. *A Player is Out of Bounds* Player out of bounds.

when any part of his body shall touch the floor outside of the boundary line.

Ball out of bounds.

SEC. 2. The *Ball is Out of Bounds* when any part of it touches the floor out of bounds, or when it is in possession of a player who is out of bounds.

Carrying ball out of bounds.

SEC. 3. When a player causes the ball to go out of bounds and regains possession of it out of bounds, he shall be considered as carrying the ball out of bounds.



NOTE.—A player who is pushed out of bounds by one of the opposing side, shall not be considered as carrying the ball out of bounds.

Passing ball out of bounds.

SEC. 4. When a player in the court causes the ball to go out of bounds to one of his own side who is out of bounds when the impetus is given, he shall be considered as *passing the ball out of bounds*.

EXCEPTION.—This rule shall not apply when a try is made for a goal.

## RULE 7.

Held ball.

SECTION I. When the ball is held by two players, so that in the judgment of the referee the game is delayed, it shall be called a *Held Ball*.

## RULE 8.

Running with the ball.

SECTION I. If a player shall, while having the ball in his possession, advance in any direc-

tion, he shall be considered as *running with the ball*.

*NOTE.*—*Due allowance is to be made for a player catching the ball while running, provided he stops as soon as possible. A player with the ball in his possession who changes his position without appreciably advancing the ball in any direction, shall not be considered as running with the ball; neither shall a player pushed by one of the opposing side be considered as running with the ball.*

### RULE 9.

SECTION I. A *Dribble* is a play in which Dribbling.  
a player, after giving impetus to the ball by throwing, batting, bouncing or rolling, touches it again more than once with one or both hands before it has been touched by another player.

*NOTE.*—*Successive tries for goal shall not be considered dribbling.*

### RULE 10.

SECTION I. Any actual holding of an opponent with the hands or impeding his progress in any manner more than momentarily, shall be considered holding. Holding.

### RULE 11.

SECTION I. The interference with the progress of a player who has not the ball, shall be termed *Blocking*. Blocking.

## RULE 12.

**Unnecessary roughness.** SECTION 1. Any flagrant act of violence, whether mentioned specifically in the rules or not, shall be termed *unnecessary roughness*.

## RULE 13.

**Goal.** SECTION 1. A *Goal* is made when the ball enters and remains in the basket until after the referee's decision.

*NOTE.*—A goal thrown shall count for the team into whose basket the ball was thrown, even though it was done by mistake.

## RULE 14.

**Free trial for goal.** SECTION 1. When a side is allowed a *free trial for goal*, one player of that side shall have the privilege of a trial for goal from a position upon or directly back of the foul line, without interference from the opposing side.

## RULE 15.

**Foul.** SECTION 1. A foul is a violation of a rule for which a free trial for goal is allowed.

## RULE 16.

**The Ball is Dead**, when—

**Dead ball.** SECTION 1. The referee's whistle blows, calling, "time out."

SEC. 2. The referee's whistle blows, calling a foul.

SEC. 3. The referee's whistle blows, calling held ball.



SEC. 4. The timekeeper's gong sounds at the expiration of each half.

*EXPLANATION.*—The rules committee desires to state that the reason for the substitution of a gong for the timekeeper's whistle is because, in the excitement of a game and the noise accompanying it, the timekeeper's whistle could not be plainly heard by the referee, and consequently it was possible for a goal to be made after the actual playing-time had elapsed. This rule provides that the ball shall be dead immediately upon the sound of the gong, even if the ball is in the air at the time.

SEC. 5. After a goal is made.

SEC. 6. After each free trial for a goal when a foul has been called on both teams simultaneously.

SEC. 7. After going out of bounds, or while in the air, it touches one of the spectators before it is touched by a player.

SEC. 8. It is touched by a player out of bounds.

*NOTE.*—If the ball goes out of bounds and returns to the court without being touched by a player, it is considered in play.

SEC. 9. It enters a gallery or lodges in any support of the baskets.

*EXCEPTION.*—If the ball is in the air at the time a whistle is blown, calling a foul, or calling time out, the ball shall not be dead

until the goal has been made or the ball has touched a player or the floor. However, if a foul is called on the side throwing for the goal, the ball shall be dead at the time the foul is committed and the goal, if made, shall not count.

NOTE.—Should the ball strike an official, it is not regarded as dead, but play continues exactly as if the ball had not touched him.

## THE GAME.

### RULE 17.

Length of game.  
Time of halves.  
Intermission.  
Time changed by  
mutual agreement.

SECTION I. The *Game* shall consist of two halves of 20 minutes each, with a rest of ten minutes between the halves. This is the time of actual play. These times may be changed by mutual agreement of the captains.

### RULE 18.

Captains toss for  
choice of goals.

Change of goals.

SECTION I. The *Captains* of the opposing teams shall toss up a coin before the beginning of the game, and the winner of the toss shall have the choice of goals. At the beginning of the second half the teams shall take opposite goals from those assumed at the beginning of the first half.

### RULE 19.

Time taken out.

SECTION I. Time shall be taken out whenever ordered by the referee. He shall take out time at the request of each captain, not more than three times for each team during each half.

*NOTE.*—*Over-time play shall be considered as a continuation of the second half.*

SEC. 2. Play must be resumed in two minutes when time has been taken out by the request of either captain.

SEC. 3. Time shall be taken out whenever a foul is called on each team simultaneously.

### RULE 20.

SECTION 1. At the *opening of the game*, at the *beginning of the second half*, and when the ball is put in play when dead as in Rule 16. Sections 5, 7, 9, and after the last free trial for goal has been made in Section 6, the center men shall stand facing their own goal, with both feet in the center circle, and the referee shall toss the ball up in a plane at right angles to the side lines and to a greater height than either of the center men can jump, and so that it will drop between them.

Putting ball in play from center circle.

Both feet in center circle.

Height ball is thrown by referee.

*NOTE.*—By "*own goal*" shall be construed the basket into which a side is throwing.

SEC. 2. When the referee puts the ball in play in the center, he shall blow his whistle when the ball reaches its highest point, after which it must be first touched by either or both of the center men. The referee shall put the ball in play again in the same manner when this rule is violated.

Centers must touch the ball first.

*NOTE.*—*This rule does not prohibit the centers from catching the ball.*

Centers allowed to catch ball.

## RULE 21.

Ball thrown  
or batted.

SECTION 1. The *ball* may be *thrown* or *batted* in any direction with one or both hands.

Ball belongs  
to player  
first touching it.

SEC. 2. When the ball is dead as in Rule 16, Section 8, the *player first touching it* shall put it in play by passing, bouncing or rolling it into the court in any direction, from any spot (outside of bounds) on a line drawn at right angles to the boundary line at the spot where the ball crossed it.

How ball is put in  
play from out of  
bounds.

How ball is put in  
play when Referee  
is unable to decide  
to whom it belongs.

SEC. 3. If the referee is *unable to determine to which side the ball belongs*, he shall put it in play at the point in the court where it crossed the boundary line, by throwing it up between the two players of opposite sides nearest to it, in the same manner as in Rule 20, Section 1.

How ball is put in  
play, if out of  
bounds, when time  
is called.

SEC. 4. If *the ball is out of bounds*, when dead as in Rule 16, Section 1, it shall be put in play in the same manner as in Rule 21, Section 2.

How ball is put in  
play, if in bounds,  
when time is called.

SEC. 5. If *the ball is in bounds*, when dead as in Rule 16, Section 1, it shall be put in play by the referee tossing it up between the two players of opposite sides nearest to it, at the spot where it was when time was called, in the same manner as in Rule 20, Section 1.

Ball in play after a  
free trial for goal  
is missed.

SEC. 6. When the ball is dead as in Rule 16, Section 2, if the free trial for goal is missed, the ball shall be in play.

SEC. 7. When the ball is dead as in Rule 16, Section 3, it shall be put in play at the spot where it was declared dead, by throwing it up between the two players in the same manner as in Rule 20, Section 1.

### RULE 22.

#### **A Player Shall Not—**

SECTION 1.—Run with the ball.

SEC. 2. Kick the ball.

SEC. 3. Strike the ball with the fists.

SEC. 4. Hold, block, push or trip an opponent.

SEC. 5. Use unnecessary roughness.

SEC. 6. Intentionally delay the game.

SEC. 7. While making a free trial for goal, pass the ball to another player; an honest attempt must be made to cage it.

SEC. 8. Enter a scrimmage in which two men of opposite sides are playing the ball.

SEC. 9. Interfere with the ball or basket while the ball is on the edge of the basket.

SEC. 10. Throw for basket when the ball is dead.

SEC. 11. Throw for basket after dribbling.

SEC. 12. While making a free trial for goal, cross the foul line until the ball has entered or missed the basket.

SEC. 13. Carry or pass the ball out of bounds.

SEC. 14. Carry the ball into the court from out of bounds.

SEC. 15. Touch the ball after putting it in play from out of bounds, until it has been touched by another player.

SEC. 16. Hold the ball more than five seconds out of bounds before putting it in play.

SEC. 17. Enter the foul lane while a free trial for goal is being made, or interfere with the ball until it has made or missed the basket.

SEC. 18. Interfere with a player who is returning the ball into the court from out of bounds; that is, no part of his person shall be outside of the court, and the ball shall not be touched until it has crossed the line.

SEC. 19. Push an opponent who is in the act of shooting for the basket.

## PENALTIES

### RULE 23.

When free trial for goal is allowed.

SECTION 1. A *free trial for goal* shall be allowed the *opposing team* for violation of Rule 22, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Goal made shall not count.

SEC. 2. For violation of Rule 22, Sections 10, 11, 12, if a *goal* is made it shall not count, and, in the case of Sections 11, 12, if missed, the ball is in play.

Ball given to opposing side out of bounds.

SEC. 3. For violation of Rule 22, Sections 13, 14, 15, 16, the *ball shall go* to the *opposing side* out of bounds.

Penalty for entering foul lane while free trial for goal is being made.

SEC. 4. For violation of Rule 22, Section 17, by a player of the side throwing for goal, the *goal if made shall not count*, and if missed,

the ball shall be in play. If violated by a player of the opposing side, the *goal if made shall count*, and if not made, another free trial shall be allowed.

SEC. 5. For repeated violation of Rule 22, Section 18, the player shall be considered as *delaying the game*. **Delaying the game.**

SEC. 6. For violation of Rule 22, Sections 4 and 5, the Referee shall have power to disqualify. **Disqualification.**

SEC. 7. For violation of Rule 22, Section 19, the Referee shall disqualify. **Disqualification.**

SEC. 8. Any team refusing to play after receiving instructions to do so from the referee shall forfeit the game. **Forfeited game.**

*NOTE.—The score of a forfeit game shall be 2—0.*

## RULE 24.

### SCORING.

SECTION 1. A *goal made from the field* shall count 2 points, a *goal made from a free trial* shall count 1 point. **Two points for field goal.  
One point for a goal from free trial.**

SEC. 2. A *game* shall be *decided* by the winning of the most points in 40 minutes playing time, or the time agreed upon. **Final score.**

SEC. 3. In case the score is a tie, the Referee shall then order the game to continue (without exchange of baskets) for an additional period of five minutes, and as many periods of five minutes thereafter as are necessary to determine the winning side. **Tie game.**

## RULE 25.

## DUTIES OF OFFICIALS.

Referee imposes penalties.

SECTION 1. The referee shall put the ball in play, decide when the ball is in play, when the ball is dead, to whom it belongs, when a goal has been made, and shall impose penalties for all violations of the rules.

When Referee blows whistle.

SEC. 2. The referee shall blow a whistle whenever necessary to make a decision, and whenever the ball is put in play.

Referee decides questions arising between Scorers or Timekeepers.

SEC. 3. He shall also decide any question which may arise between the two scorers or the two timekeepers. His decisions shall be final.

Referee's whistle takes precedence.

SEC. 4. When the referee's whistle calling a foul sounds simultaneously with the timekeeper's gong, the referee's whistle shall take precedence.

Time and place decisions may be made.

SEC. 5. The referee shall have power to make decisions for violation of rules committed either within or without the boundary lines; also at any moment from the beginning of play to the call of time at the end of a half or the game. This includes the periods when the game may be momentarily stopped for any reason. Fouls may be called on any number of players at the same time.

## RULE 26.

Scorers. Official record.

SECTION 1. The *Scorers* shall record the goals made and the fouls committed, and their



records shall constitute the official score of the game. They shall compare their scores after each goal and any discrepancy shall be *at once* referred to the referee. For failure to notify the referee *at once*, the referee shall decide in favor of the larger score.

Scorers compare records.

*NOTE.*—It is suggested that games be scored according to the details in the *Spalding Official Collegiate Score Book*.

## RULE 27.

SECTION I. The *Timekeepers* shall note when the game starts and shall deduct time consumed by stoppages during the game on order of the referee, and shall sound a gong at the expiration of the actual playing time in each half. They shall compare their timing after each stoppage and any discrepancy shall be at once referred to the referee, who shall decide the correct time.

Timers.

Timers note when game starts. Take out time.

Sound gong at end of half and game.

Timers compare Timing,

*NOTE.*—The time deducted for stoppages during the game shall be reckoned from the time the referee blows his whistle calling time until he again blows it on resumption of play.

Time deducted for stoppages.

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*Any suggestions or questions regarding the Rules will be gladly received, and should be addressed to*

*R. B. HYATT,  
Chairman of Collegiate Rules Committee,  
Meriden, Conn.*

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*The editor will be glad at any time to give any desired information in regard to the purpose of the Committee, and to receive any data that will lend interest to future publications.*

*HARRY A. FISHER,  
258 West 131st Street,  
New York City.*



No. 1.

A position in guarding which is not considered holding. Note that the arms are straight.



No. 2.

Another illustration of proper guarding. Although the arm is touching the opponent, it is straight, and is not considered holding.





No. 3.

An example of holding in an attempt to guard. Note that the arm in this picture is curved.



No. 4.

One of the worst forms of holding. Preventing an opponent from breaking away.



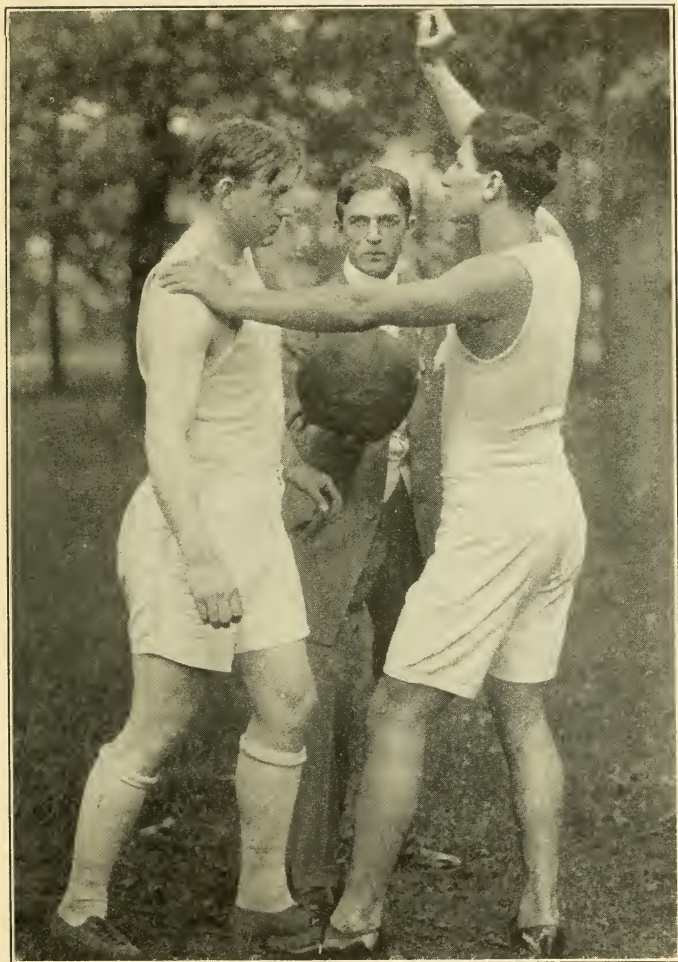
No. 5.

Another bad form of holding. This and the method illustrated in the previous picture must be carefully watched by the official as it is very hard to detect.



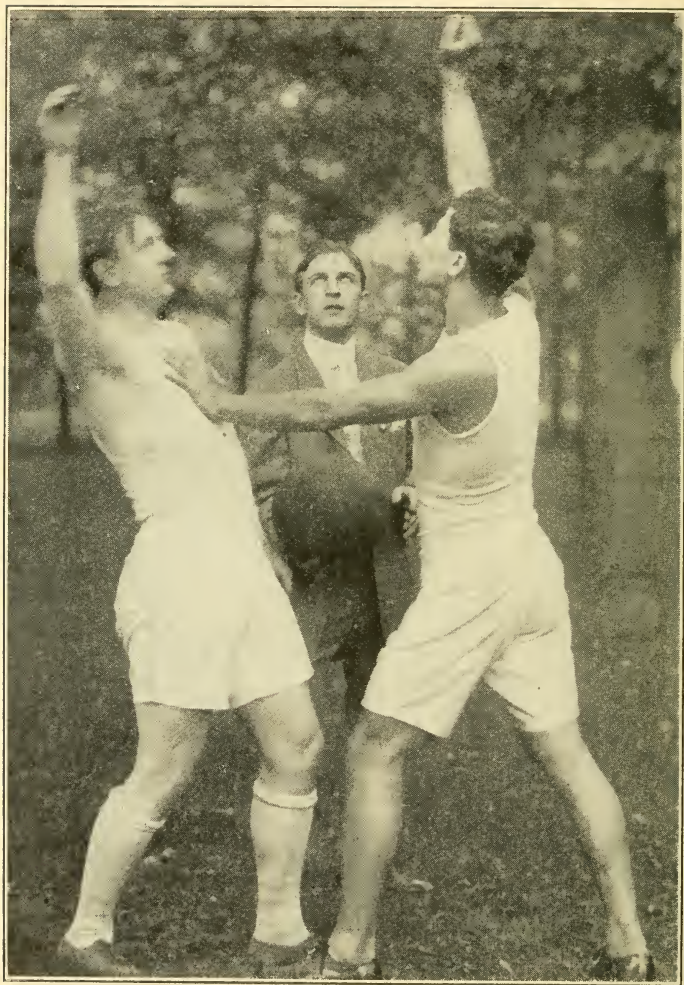
No. 6.

Another example of holding. It is usually done so quickly that it is not seen unless carefully watched. It is a very important foul, for it will always deflect a throw.



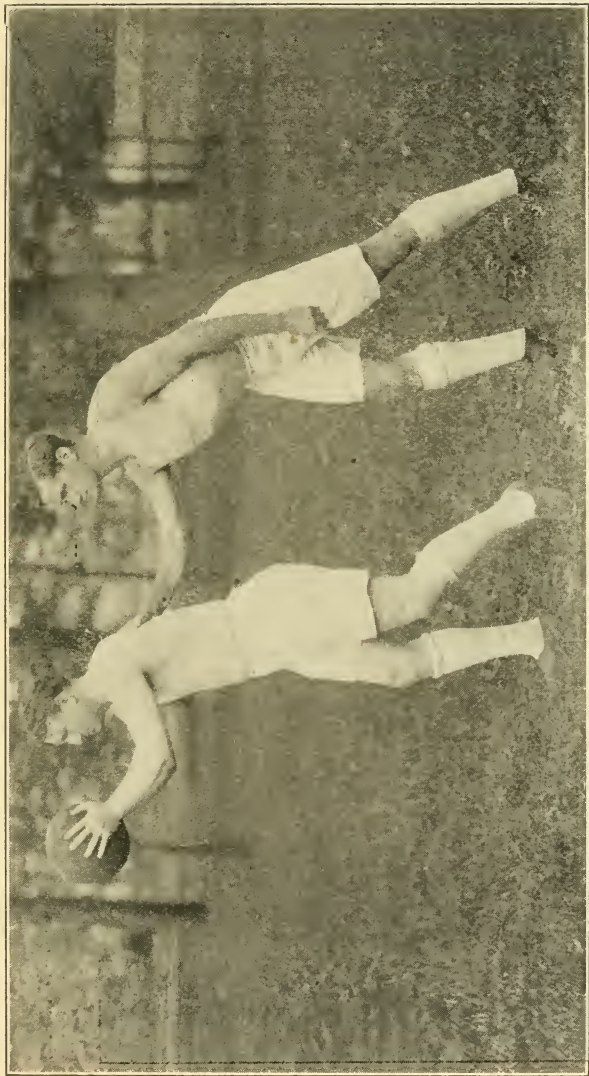
No. 7.

A form of holding used by a center to prevent his opponent from jumping for the ball.



No. 8.

A form of pushing by a center to prevent his opponent from jumping for the ball.



No. 9.

Pushing an opponent about to throw for goal. Particular attention must be paid to this offense, the penalty for which is disqualification.



No. 10.

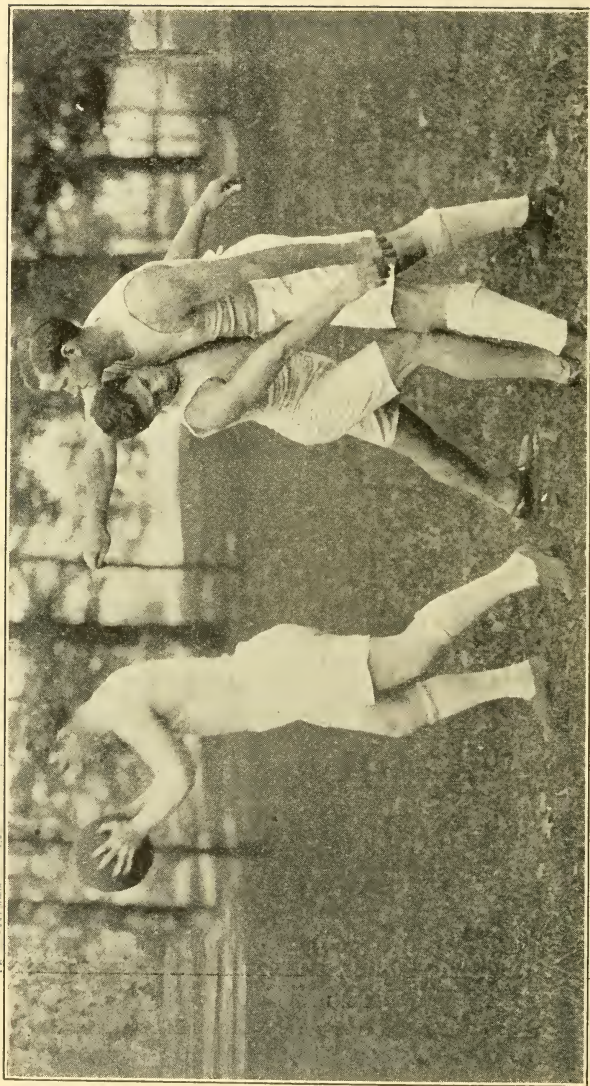
This illustrates a common practice of pushing an opponent upon a break to receive a pass. This must be carefully watched as it prevents the man pushed from guarding his opponent.





No. 11.

Another illegal form of breaking away from an opponent to receive a pass.  
The man on the left is pulling his opponent by him  
and will receive a clear pass.



No. 12.

This illustrates blocking. It is not always done in such an apparent manner and must be closely watched.

## Complete Basket Ball Outfit

The conditions in the basket ball rules relating to the ball are extremely rigid. Conforming to these rules strictly, the Spalding ball is a most difficult one to manufacture, because to make the ball

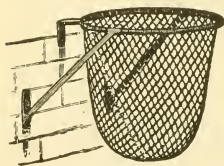


Official Ball.

uniform in size and weight, each piece of leather must be of the best, and to prevent irregularity in shape, only the most careful and experienced workmen can be used in sewing the "official" ball.

The No. M, manufactured by A. G. Spalding & Bros., and sold for \$6.00, is the one mentioned as the "official" ball in the basket ball rules, and was selected because of its excellence in manufacture, quality and workmanship. This ball must be used in all match games.

Is there anything more annoying than to have the rubber bladder burst in the midst of a good series of plays? The ball has to be unlaced, the bursted bladder removed and a new one replaced—providing you happen to have one—and then laced up again. All this time the spectators are waiting patiently—or otherwise—the players are anxious to play, and the whole game may be spoiled by this occurrence. Suppose the renewed one should burst within the next five minutes—perish the thought! The only thing to do is to call the game off, give rain checks, and play it out at some later date. All this may be obviated by getting the official ball in the first place, which is fitted with one of A. G. Spalding & Bros.' No. OM bladders. These bladders may be bought separate from the ball if desired at \$1.25 each, and it is a good plan to always have an extra one on hand. They are fully guaranteed.



Official Goal.

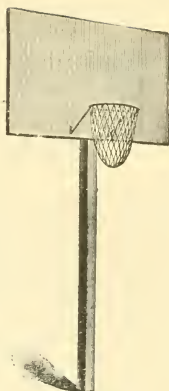
A. G. Spalding & Bros.' No. 80 goals, price \$4.00 per pair, are the ones referred to as "official" in the basket ball rules and must be used in all match games. The leading teams of the country are using these goals. A feature of the "official" goal is a unique arrangement of the net, so the bottom can be left open for practice and closed for match games. No annoying stoppages of the game to repair inferior goals will occur where these goals are used. A cheaper style goal, the Spalding No. 70, cost \$3.00 per pair.

Where the game is played outdoors, the Spalding outdoor goals No. 160, which cost \$40.00 per pair, complete, should be used. The price includes a pair of "official" goals, a pair of 4x6 selected chestnut posts, and a pair of backstops made of tongue and groove chestnut. All of the woodwork on these outdoor goals

is given two coats of durable outdoor paint, to protect it from the effects of the weather.

Sometimes it is not convenient to have backstops put in when arranging a place indoors for basket ball, and generally it is next to impossible to find some one who knows how to make them so that they will be just right. A. G. Spalding & Bros. have just arranged to supply backstops for basket ball separately at \$20.00 per pair. These backstops are made of  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch matched hardwood; they are reinforced on the back with three cleats of  $2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  inch material and they are supplied complete, so that it is only necessary to attach them to the wall by bolting through the cleats which extend a little above and below the backstops.

All club managers should keep official scores. The Spalding Official Score Book was prepared to meet the demand of players who wish to keep record of goals and fouls, their nature, and by whom made. This book enables the manager to tell at a glance how many fouls and goals each man made, and serves as a guide for him in coaching his team. A score book containing space for ten games can be bought for 10 cents, or one for twenty-five games, 25 cents.



Outdoor Goal.

## Basket Ball Wearing Apparel



A Basket Ball Player fully equipped with Spalding complete Basket Ball Suit and V-neck Sweater Before Game is Called.

In wearing apparel for the basket ball player, as well as for all other sports, A. G. Spalding & Bros. are supreme. Their long experience of over thirty years in the athletic goods business has enabled them to meet all demands, and often to anticipate the wants of a vast clientele in the athletic world. They have made a specialty of catering to the needs of the basket ball player, and no matter how exacting the demands, are always ready to meet and satisfy them. The goods listed herein will be found exactly as represented and the best of their kind.

When buying equipment for basket ball, whether it be clothing or implements for the game, be sure to look for the Spalding trade mark, then rest assured that whatever you purchase will not be found wanting in any particular.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have outfitted the best college teams in the country, not only for basket ball, but for every athletic sport, and in producing every athletic article of their manufacture, it has been their aim to furnish the really correct article for the athletic purpose intended, using the best material and employing the most skilled workmen.

This season, for the expert player, Spalding supplies a shoe with a pure gum sole, made with a "diamond point" surface.

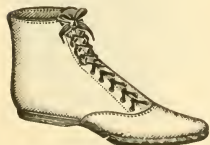


No. BBR.

This shoe is believed to be the most perfect style ever produced for basket ball players. It will enable a player to keep his footing on the most slippery floor, and is made as durable as possible, but on account of the fact that the soles are made of "pure gum" rubber, with no compound added of any kind to harden them, the

soles are not guaranteed. They are known as Spalding No. BBR, and they are sold for \$8.00 per pair.

An old favorite is the Spalding No. BB shoe at \$4.50 per pair. The wearer cannot slip with these shoes because of the unique construction of the sole, which is made of rubber with holes in it, so as to form a suction when in contact with the floor, and yet not enough to interfere with the freest action of the player.



No. 1H.



No. BB.

The No. BBL shoe is made same as above with the exception that it is for ladies' use and sells for \$4.50.

A team equipped with Spalding shoes begins the game with a decided advantage over the opposing team, and the advantage increases the longer the game is in progress.



A Basket Ball Player Equipped with Spalding Complete Suit Ready for Game.

A good high-cut rubber soled canvas shoe is sold as No. 1H for \$1.50, and another one of similar style, cheaper grade, No. M, for \$1.00.

In low cut shoes, No. 1, which corresponds in quality to No. 1H, sells for \$1.25, while the next grade low cut, No. K, costs 75 cents.

Various styles of pants are used in basket ball. The unpadded styles of white or black sateen or silesia, made loose fitting with fly front and lace back, sell for \$1.25, \$1.00, 75 and 50 cents per pair; stripes down the sides cost 25 cents per pair extra. No. 5B, made of heavy brown or white canvas, padded

loosely on hips and very loose fitting, costs \$1.00 per pair. No.

6B, made of gray or white flannel, but made similar in style to 5B, costs \$1.75 per pair. They are really very handsome and are extremely light and comfortable to wear.

Those desiring knee tights will find the No. 604 at \$1.50 a pair and made of worsted, and the No. 4B, of sanitary cotton, at 50 cents a pair, well made and very



No. 5B.

desirable.



No. 604.



Shirts of various styles and material to suit the player are enumerated as follows: Sleeveless ones of cut worsted, No. 600S,



No. 600S.

made with 4-inch stripe around chest in various combinations of colors, cost \$1.50 each; sanitary cotton, No. 6ES, similar in style to No. 600S, and in same combinations of colors, 75 cents each. Spalding supplies also the No. 1ER best quality worsted shirt with sash of a different color for \$5.00 each, and the No. 6ED of sanitary cotton, with sash also, for 75 cents each.



No. 6ED.

Those desiring quarter sleeves should order No. 601, of worsted, at \$1.50, or No. 6F, of sanitary cotton at 50 cents.

Either of the foregoing, especially the worsted, will be found to give entire satisfaction.

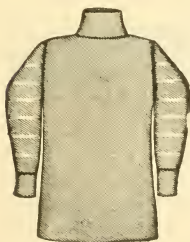
The sanitary cotton are well made, but being cotton, do not absorb the perspiration as readily, but in other respects make a good garment for the purpose intended.

Sweaters are a needed adjunct to every basket ball player's outfit. Spalding's No. A Intercollegiate Sweater, which is the official sweater worn by all the leading university and college teams, is made of pure Australian lambs' wool and has



No. A "Intercollegiate."

been found indispensable as a preventative for taking cold. It retails for \$6.00. The No. B heavy weight sweater retails for \$5.00.



No. 10PX.

In jerseys, a very popular garment worn with sleeveless jackets, is Spalding's No. 10PX, which is manufactured from hard twisted



No. 10PS.

worsted of good quality and closely woven. It is made with a solid color body with alternate striped sleeves—usually two inches of same color as body with narrow stripes of any color. It costs \$3.25. The same grade in solid, plain colors, costs \$2.75. Full striped jerseys in a large variety of colors—Spalding's No. 10PS is a popular style—cost \$3.50 each.

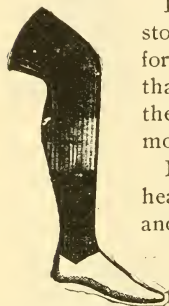
Every good player realizes that a stocking of extra quality is necessary for basket ball, and can rest assured that those furnished by Spalding are the best that can be procured for the money.

No. 3-oS stockings are made of heavy ribbed wool, especially woven, and come in a variety of alternate colors to suit the most critical. These stockings retail for \$1.75 per pair. The same grade in plain colors cost 25 cents less. This

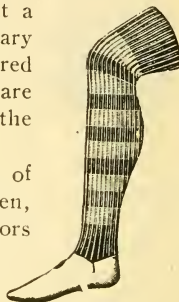
grade is also made with 4-inch stripe around calf of leg, at same price as the No. 3-oS. The No. 1RS stockings, heavy weight, also have alternate colors and retail for \$1.10 per pair; the medium weight in same grade retails for \$1.00. The Nos. 1R, 2R and 3R which are plain colors come in heavy, medium and lighter weight, and sell for \$1.00, 80 and 60 cents respectively. A pair of cotton stockings can be bought for 25 cents. Spalding furnishes in each grade a stocking with 4-inch stripe around calf for same price as the regular striped stocking.

A good belt to wear is No. 804, in black only, which retails for \$1.00. Cheaper qualities can be bought for from 40 cents up.

No player should play without a supporter. This advice is not heeded by some who have not learned the above by serious experience. Many a game is lost by the best player being injured and withdrawn from the game because the above advice has not been heeded.



No. 2RC.



No. 1RS.



No. 804.



No. 5.



The Spalding.

The No. 5 "Bike" Supporter has been conceded by all as the "only" jockey strap suspensory. It is clean, comfortable and porous, and is made in three sizes. The price is 75 cents.



O. P. C.

Two other well known suspensories are the Spalding which sells from 25 cents to \$1.25, according to material used, and the Old Point Comfort, at \$1.00 to \$1.50, depending on the material also.



Spalding's elastic supporters are used a great deal, and are a most necessary part of the equipment. They are made in several styles, and cost 25 and 50 cents each, depending upon material used.

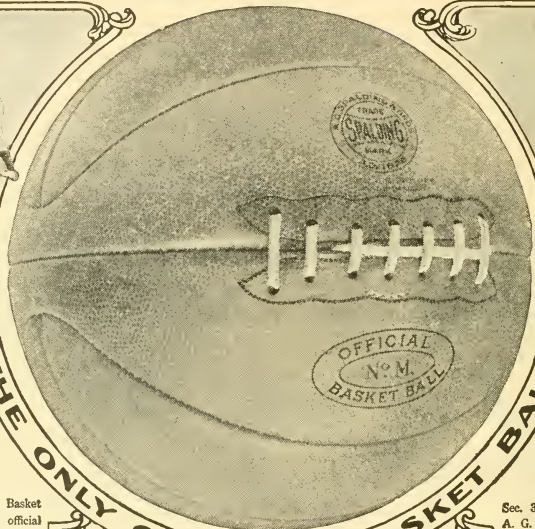


Another necessary article for the player is the Spalding Ankle Bandage. Mercerized silk thread, \$1.50.



Showing Spalding Ankle Bandage—a necessary adjunct to the uniform of a basket ball player.

# THE SPALDING "OFFICIAL" BASKET BALL



**THE ONLY OFFICIAL BASKET BALL**

Extract from  
Official Collegiate  
Rule Book

The Spalding Official Basket Ball, No. M, is the official ball of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association, and



must be used in all match games.

Extract from Men's Official Rule Book

RULE II—BALL

Sec. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official ball.



Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.

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

Extract from  
Women's Official  
Rule Book

RULE II—BALL

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



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

**O**FFICIALLY adopted and standard. The cover is made in four sections, with capless ends and of the finest and most carefully selected pebble grain English leather. We take the entire output of this superior grade of leather from the English tanners, and in the Official Basket Ball use the choicest parts of each hide. The bladder is made specially for this ball of extra quality Para rubber. Each ball packed complete, in sealed box, and guaranteed perfect in every detail. To provide that all official contests may be held under absolutely fair and uniform conditions it is stipulated that this ball must be used in all match games of either men's or women's teams.

**No. M. Spalding "Official" Basket Ball. Each, \$6.00**

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in any of the following cities will receive attention;  
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## Spalding "Special No. E"



Fine pebble grain leather case. The bladder of the purest Para rubber and guaranteed. Each ball complete in sealed box.

**No. E. Each, \$4.00**

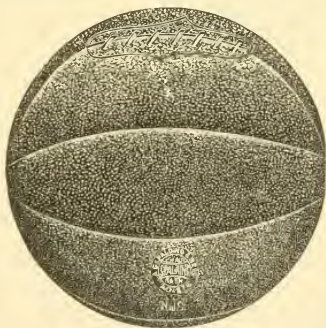
## Spalding "Practice No. 18"

Good quality leather cover; regulation size. Each ball complete in box with bladder.

**No. 18. Each, \$2.50**

Canvas cover, for holding inflated basket ball,

**No. 01. Each, \$1.00**



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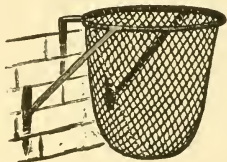
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# SPALDING

## "Official" Basket Ball Goals



*EXTRACT FROM OFFICIAL  
RULE BOOK.*

**RULE III.—GOALS.**

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

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

Officially adopted and must be used in all match games. We are equipping our basket ball goals now with nets constructed so that the bottom may be left open in practice games to permit the ball to drop through. The opening is closed readily by a draw string for match games.

**No. 80. Per pair, \$4.00**

### PRACTICE GOALS

Japaned Iron Rings and Brackets. Complete with nets.

**No. 70. Per pair, \$3.00**

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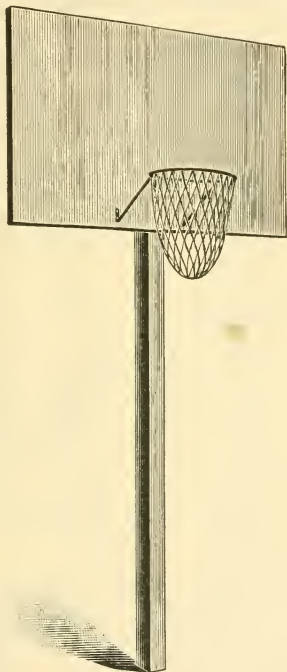
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# Outdoor Goals



THE UPRIGHT post is made of 4 x 6 inch selected chestnut. The backstop itself is made of tongue and groove chestnut, all of the woodwork being given two coats of durable outdoor paint. Furnished complete with pair of No. 80 Official Basket Ball Goals.

No. **160**

Per pair, **\$40.00**

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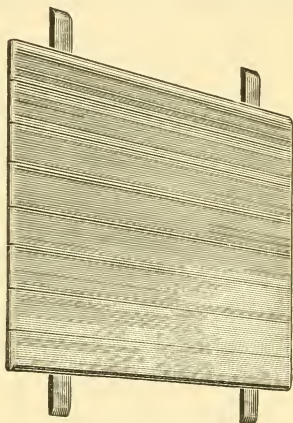
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# BACKSTOPS ONLY

## For Basket Ball Goals



THESE backstops are made of 7-8 inch matched hard wood. The back of the board is reinforced by three cleats of 2 x 2 1-2 inch material. On flat walls the two end cleats extend

above and below the backstop, which is attached to the wall by bolting through these cleats.

No. **100.** Backstops Only, for Basket Ball Goals. . . Per pair, **\$20.00**

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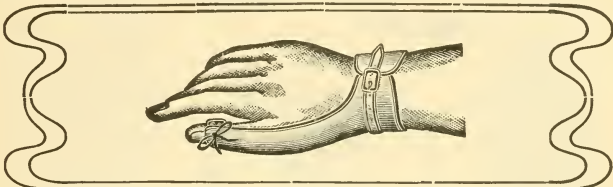
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# Thumb Protector



No. **T.** A substantial support that players will appreciate. . . . . Each, **50c.**



## Extra Bladders

Guaranteed Quality

No. **OM.** For No. M Ball. . . . . Each, **\$1.25**  
 No. **16.** For No. E Ball. . . . . " **.75**  
 No. **A.** For No. 18 Ball. . . . . " **.75**



## Basket Ball Score Books

No. **1.** Paper cover, 10 games. . . . . Each **10c.**  
 No. **2.** Cloth cover, 25 games. . . . . " **25c.**  
 No. **A.** Collegiate, paper cover, 10 games. **10c.**  
 No. **B.** Collegiate, cloth cover, 25 games. **25c.**

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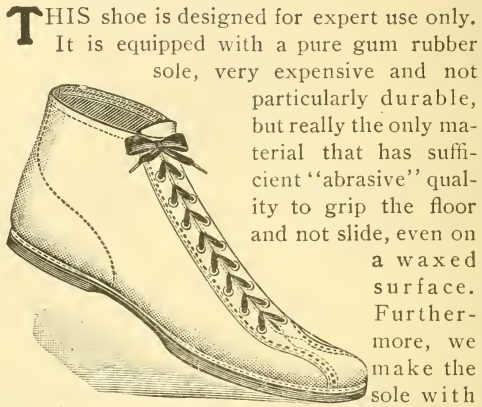
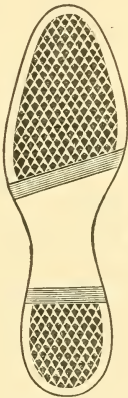
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# THE SPALDING "EXPERT" BASKET BALL SHOE



**T**HIS shoe is designed for expert use only. It is equipped with a pure gum rubber sole, very expensive and not particularly durable, but really the only material that has sufficient "abrasive" quality to grip the floor and not slide, even on a waxed surface. Furthermore, we make the sole with

## Showing Sole with Diamond Point

our special "diamond point" surface, something

never attempted before, and we claim that in this combination of "diamond point" surface and pure gum rubber sole we have solved the problem that has baffled both ourselves and every other shoe manufacturer until now. We present the No. BBR Spalding Expert Basket Ball Shoe as the only perfect basket ball shoe ever made for expert use.

We do not guarantee the soles of these shoes.

No. BBR. Spalding "EXPERT" Shoe. Pair, **\$8.00**

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# BASKET BALL SHOES



No. BB

No. BB. Made of good quality leather, with special rubber sole. The suction caused by the peculiar construction of the sole enables the player to obtain a good purchase on the floor, a feature that makes this shoe very popular with basket ball players. Pair, **\$4.50**

No. BBL. For Ladies; otherwise same as No. BB.  
Per pair, **\$4.50**

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# BASKET BALL SHOES



No. 1H

No. 1H. High cut best grade canvas shoe, white rubber sole; in ladies' and men's sizes; men's made of white canvas, ladies' of black.

Per pair, **\$1.50**

No. M. High cut canvas shoe, rubber sole.

Per pair, **\$1.00**

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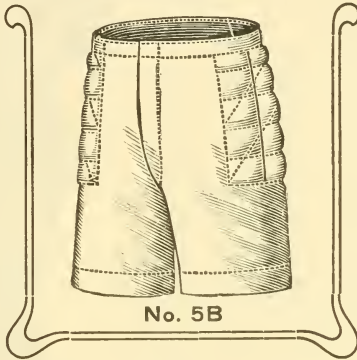
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# SPECIAL BASKET BALL PANTS



No. 5B

No. 5B. Heavy Brown or White canvas, padded lightly on hips; very loose fitting. . . . Per pair, **\$1.00**

No. 6B. Good quality, either Gray or White flannel, padded lightly on hips; very loose fitting. Per pair, **\$1.75**

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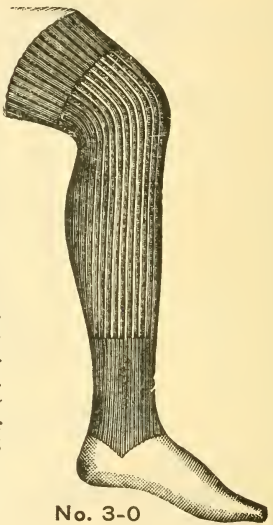
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# Spalding Stockings

Our "Highest Quality" Stockings are superior to anything ever offered for athletic wear, and combine all the essentials of a perfect stocking. They are best quality worsted, have white mercerized feet, are heavy ribbed, full fashioned, hug the leg closely but comfortably, and are very durable. The weaving is of an exclusive and unusually handsome design.



- No. 3-0. Plain colors, best quality worsted, mercerized feet. . Pair, **\$1.50**  
Colors: Black, Navy and Maroon. Other colors are to order only. Prices on application.
- No. 30S. Alternate striped, best quality worsted, mercerized feet, made to order only; any color. . Per pair, **\$1.75**
- No. 30C. Calf with one stripe 4 in. wide, best quality worsted, mercerized feet, made to order only; any color. **\$1.75**

No. 3-0

## PLAIN COLORS

Per Pair

- No. 1R. Heavy weight, white cotton feet, good quality worsted. **\$1.00**
- No. 2R. Medium weight, all wool, white cotton feet. . . . . **.80**
- No. 3R. Good weight, wool legs and white cotton feet. . . . . **.60**
- No. 4R. Cotton. . . . . **.25**

Colors: Black, Navy, Maroon, Royal Blue and Scarlet.

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# SPALDING STOCKINGS

## Striped Ribbed Stockings

Colors: Black and Scarlet; Navy and Red; Black and Orange; Maroon and White; Royal Blue and White; Navy and White. Other colors to order only. Prices on application.

## Striped 2-inch Alternate

No. 1RS. Heavy weight, good quality worsted, white cotton feet. Pair, **\$1.10**

No. 2RS. Medium weight, all wool, white cotton feet. . **\$1.00**

No. 3RS. Good weight, all wool, white cotton feet. Pair, **75c.**

## Stripe 4 inches wide around calf

No. 1RC. Heavy weight, good quality worsted, white cotton feet. . **\$1.10**

No. 2RC. Medium weight, all wool, white cotton feet. . Per pair, **\$1.00**

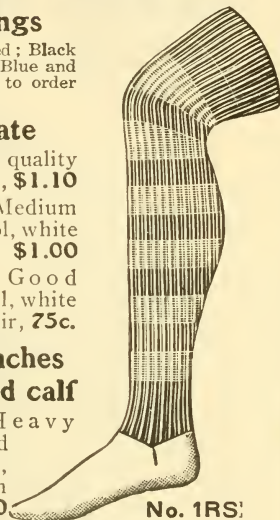
No. 3RC. Good weight, all wool, white cotton feet. , . Per pair, **75c.**

No. 4RC. Striped cotton stockings. Same combinations of colors as above, but made only with one 4-inch stripe of second color mentioned around calf of leg. . Per pair, **35c.**

No. 2RC  
color mentioned around calf of leg. . Per pair, **35c.**

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# The Spalding

## "HIGHEST QUALITY" Sweaters

*We allow four inches for stretch in all our sweaters, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.*

**M**ADE of the very finest Australian lambs' wool, and exceedingly soft and pleasant to wear. They are full fashioned to body and arms and without seams of any kind. The various grades in our "Highest Quality" Sweaters are identical in quality and finish, the difference in price being due entirely to variations in weight.



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

Colors: White, Navy Blue, Black, Gray, Maroon and Cardinal. Other colors to order. Prices on application. All made with 9-inch collars; sizes, 28 to 44 in.

- |                                                                                 |                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| No. AA. Particularly suitable for foot ball and skating. Heaviest sweater made. | Each, <b>\$8.00</b> |
| No. A. "Intercollegiate," special weight.                                       | " <b>6.00</b>       |
| No. B. Heavy weight.                                                            | " <b>5.00</b>       |

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# Spalding Jacket Sweater

## WITH POCKETS



No. VGP. Best quality worsted, heavy weight, pearl buttons. Made up in gray or white only. This sweater is made with a pocket on either side and is a particularly convenient and popular style for golf players. Each, **\$7.00**

**SPECIAL NOTICE**—We will furnish any of our regular jacket sweaters with body and sleeves of one color and a different color cuffs and edging, but only in stock colors, at no extra charge.

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# Spalding · Jacket · Sweaters

○○○○○○○  
VEST SHAPE  
○○○○○○○

No. VG. Best quality worsted, heavy weight, pearl buttons. Made up in gray or white only. **\$6.00**



**No. VG**

No. WG. Similar to No. VG, but with finer knit edging. Each, **\$6.50**

No. CJ. Fine worsted, standard weight, pearl buttons. Made up in gray or white only. **\$5.00**

No. DJ. Similar to No. CJ, but with finer knit edging. Each, **\$5.50**

No. 3J. Standard weight, shaker knit, pearl buttons. Made up in gray or white only. **\$4.50**

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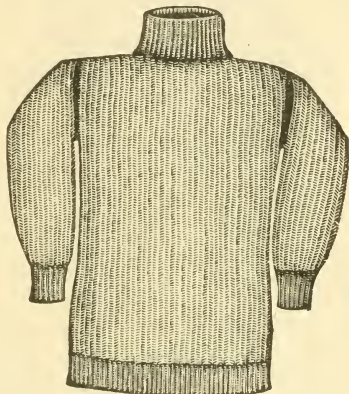
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# Shaker Sweaters



We introduced this sweater to fill a demand for as heavy a weight as our "Highest Quality" grade, but at a lower price, and after much experimenting, we are in a position to offer it in the following colors only: Black, Navy Blue, Maroon, Gray or White. Sizes, 30 to 44 inches.

No. 3. Standard weight. . . Each, **\$3.50**

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# Striped Sweaters



No. BS

No. BS. Same quality as our No. B. Sizes, 32 to 42 inches. Colors: Red and Black; Navy and red; Orange and Black; Navy and White. Stripes 2 inches wide. Each, **\$6.00**

*Any other combinations of colors to order only at an advanced price.*

No. 3S. Same quality as No. 3. Sizes, 32 to 42. Stripes 2 inches wide in following combinations of colors: Red and Black; Navy and Red; Orange and Black; Navy and White. **\$4.00**

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# BOYS' JACKET SWEATER



No. **BRC.** Boys' Jacket Sweater. This is an all wool jacket sweater, with pearl buttons; furnished in Gray only. A very well made and attractive article. . . . Each, **\$2.50**

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# SPALDING New and Improved JERSEYS

Following sizes carried in stock regularly in all qualities :

**28 to 42 inch chest.** Other sizes at an advanced price.

We allow two inches for stretch in all our Jerseys, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.

Our extra quality Jersey No. 1PS, is full regular made—that is, fashioned or knit to exact shape, and not cut out of a piece of material and sewed up on a machine, as are the majority of garments known as Jerseys. Made of finest Australian wool.



**Nos. 1PS and 10PS**

No. 1PS. Full striped, two inch stripes in following combinations of colors: Black and Orange; Navy and White; Black and Red; Gray and Cardinal; Gray and Royal Blue; Royal Blue and White; Columbia Blue and White; Scarlet and White; Black and Royal Blue; Navy and Cardinal; Maroon and White. **Each, \$4.50**

No. 10PS. Full striped, good quality worsted, fashioned; in same combinations of colors as No. 1PS. **Each, \$3.50**

Any other combination of colors than above, or different width stripe, to order only and at advanced price. Quotations on application.

We weave into our best grade Jersey No. 1PS Letters, Numerals and Designs in special colors as desired. Prices quoted on application. Designs submitted.

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# Spalding

NEW AND IMPROVED

# Jerseys

Following sizes carried in stock regularly in all qualities: 28 to 42 inch chest. Other sizes at an advanced price.

We allow two inches for stretch in all our Jerseys, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.



No. 10PW. Good quality worsted, same grade as No. 10PS, with solid color sleeves, 6-inch stripe around body. Colors: Black and Orange; Navy and White; Black and Red; Gray and Cardinal; Gray and Royal Blue; Royal Blue and White; Columbia Blue and White; Scarlet and White; Black and Royal Blue; Navy and Cardinal; Maroon and White. Second color mentioned is for body stripe. Each, **\$3.25**

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# Spalding

**NEW AND IMPROVED**

# Jerseys

*Following sizes carried in stock regularly in all qualities: 28 to 42 inch chest. Other sizes at an advanced price.*

We allow two inches for stretch in all our Jerseys, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.



No. 12PVB. Made for boys in sizes from 24 to 34 inches chest measurement, Worsted, solid colors; has V neck instead of full collar as on regular Jerseys. Colors: Navy Blue, Black, Maroon and Gray. . . . Each, **\$2.00**

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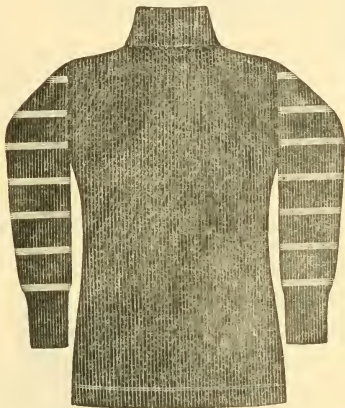
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# SPALDING NEW AND IMPROVED JERSEYS

Following sizes carried in stock regularly in all qualities: 28 to 42 inch chest. Other sizes at an advanced price



Nos. 10PX and 12PX

We allow two inches for stretch in all our Jerseys, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men, a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.

No. 10PX, Good quality worsted, fashioned; solid color body, with alternate striped sleeves, usually two

inches of same color as body, with narrow stripe of any desired color. In following combinations of colors: Black and Orange; Navy and White; Black and Red; Gray and Cardinal; Gray and Royal Blue; Royal Blue and White; Columbia Blue and White; Scarlet and White; Black and Royal Blue; Navy and Cardinal; Maroon and White. . . . . Each, **\$3.25**

No. 12PX. Worsted, solid color body, with alternate striped sleeves. Same arrangement and assortment of colors as No. 10PX. . . . . Each, **\$2.75**

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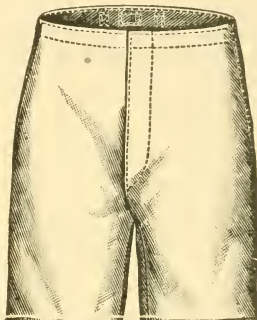
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Nos 1, 2, 3, 4

# Knee Pants

Fly Front  
Lace Back

No. 1. White or Black Sateen. Pair, **\$1.25**

No. 2. White or Black Sateen. Pair, **\$1.00**

No. 3. White or Black Silesia. Pair, **75c.**

No. 4. White or Black Silesia. Pair, **50c.**

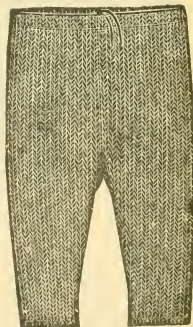
Stripes down sides, **25c.**  
per pair extra.



# Knee Tights

No. 604. Cut Worsted, Navy, Black, Maroon. Pair, **\$1.50**

No. 4B. Sanitary cotton, White, Navy, Black, Maroon. Per pair, **50c.**



Nos. 604 and 4B

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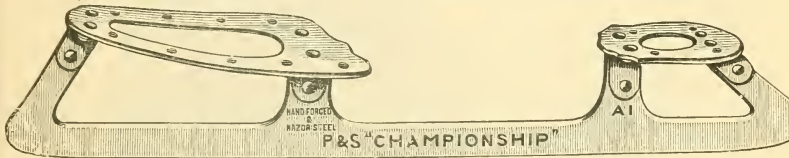
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# Peck & Snyder's "Championship" HOCKEY SKATE

The Skate That Made the Game of Hockey Famous



## No. A1 Championship Pattern

**W**E WERE the first manufacturers to recognize the fact that for hockey players something more than an ordinary skate is required, and the Peck & Snyder Championship No. A1 Skate was gotten up after consultation with players on the champion hockey teams of Canada. It has been improved since its introduction by us, and to-day is recognized wherever hockey is played as the only skate that is suitable for hockey players with championship aspirations.

Used by the leading hockey players in Canada and the United States. The blades are of the finest quality three-ply razor steel, hand forged and highly tempered. Extra heavy electro-nickel-plated and highly polished throughout. Each pair in box containing a piece of Selvyt polishing cloth for keeping the skates in perfect condition.

No. **A1**. Made in sizes 9½ to 11½ inches. Pair, **\$5.00**

No. **A1L**. Ladies'. Like above but small heel plate and narrow toe plate. Sizes 9 to 11½ inches. Pair, **\$5.00**

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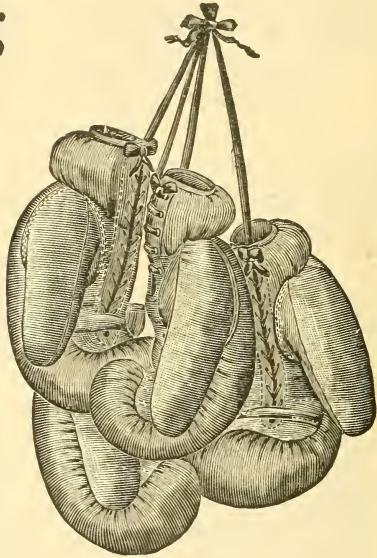
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# Spalding Boxing Gloves



No. 11. Corbett Pattern, large 7-oz glove, best quality brown glove leather, padded with best curled hair, patent palm lacing, padded wristband, patent palm grip. Substantially made throughout for hard usage. Set of four gloves, **\$5.50**

No. 13. Corbett Pattern, olive tanned leather, well padded with hair, patent palm lacing and patent palm grip. Set of four gloves, **\$5.00**

No. 15. Corbett Pattern, olive tanned leather, well padded with hair, padded wristband, patent palm lacing, patent palm grip. Set of four gloves, **\$4.00**

**No. 11. Corbett Pattern**

No. 17. Corbett Pattern, craven tan leather, well padded with hair, patent palm lacing, patent palm grip, padded wristband. Set of four gloves, **\$4.00**

No. 19. Corbett Pattern, craven tan leather, well padded with hair, patent palm grip and patent palm lacing. Set of four gloves, **\$3.50**

No. 21. Corbett Pattern, palm of drab leather, balance of glove finished in dark wine color leather. Well padded with hair and patent palm lacing. Set of four gloves, **\$3.00**

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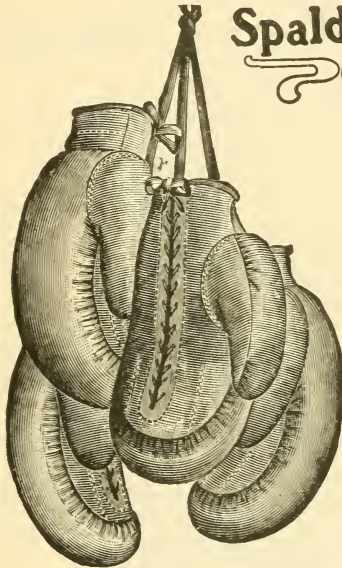
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# Spalding Boxing Gloves



No. 9. Regulation 5-oz. glove, best quality brown glove leather, padded with best curled hair, patent palm lacing, padded wristband, patent palm grip. Substantially made throughout for hard usage. Set of four gloves, . . . **\$5.50**

No. 14. Regulation 5-oz. glove, dark wine color, padded wristband, patent palm lacing and palm grip. Much improved. Set of four gloves, . . . **\$4.00**

No. 23. Regular Pattern  
No. 23. Regular pattern, fine quality brown tanned leather, with palm of drab leather. A very well made glove. Hair padded and patent palm lacing. Set of four gloves, . . . . . **\$2.25**

No. 24. Regular pattern, outer handpiece of craven tan leather, with palm of drab leather, hair padded, elastic wristband. Set of four gloves, . . . . . **\$1.50**

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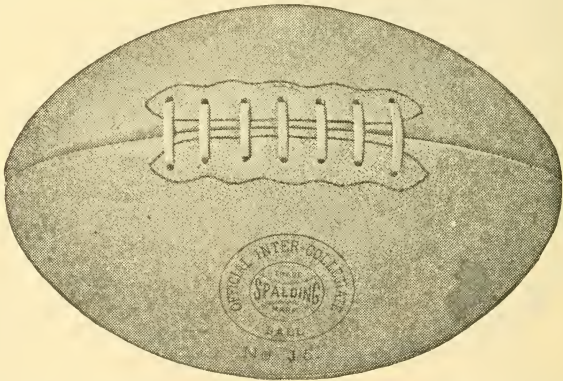
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# The Spalding Official Intercollegiate Foot Ball



No. **J5**. This is the **only** Official Rugby Foot Ball, and is used in every important match played in this country. Guaranteed absolutely if seal of box is unbroken. We pack with leather case and pure Para rubber bladder, an inflater, lacing needle and rawhide lace. Complete, **\$5.00**

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# Spalding Gold Medal Indian Clubs



Natural Color, Lathe Polished,  
High Finish.

Spalding Gold Medal Indian Clubs are made of selected first grade clear maple, in two popular models, and are perfect in balance. Each club bears fac-simile of the Spalding Gold Medal, and one pair is wrapped

Model E

in each paper bag.

Model B

## MODEL E

Weights specified are for  
each club.

½ lb.	Pair, \$	.60
¾ lb.	“	.60
1 lb.	“	.70
1½ lb.	“	.80
2 lb.	“	1.00
3 lb.	“	1.20

## MODEL B

Weights specified are for  
each club

½ lb.	Pair, \$	.50
¾ lb.	“	.50
1 lb.	“	.55
1½ lb.	“	.60
2 lb.	“	.70
3 lb.	“	1.00

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# SPALDING GOLD MEDAL WOOD DUMB BELLS

Natural Color, Lathe Polished, High Finish



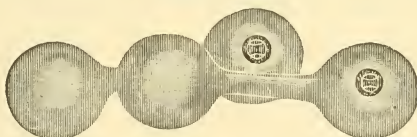
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### MODEL A—Weights Specified are for Each Bell

Pair,	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	2 lb.
	.40	.45	.50	.55	.65

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Stained Finish



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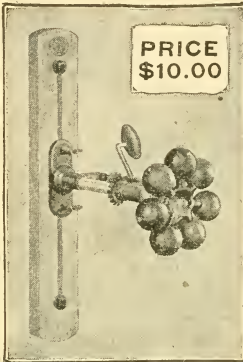
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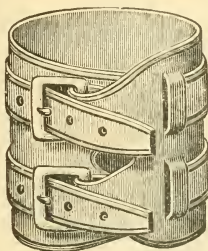
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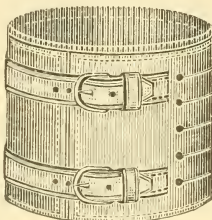
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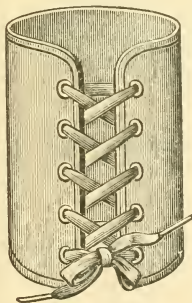


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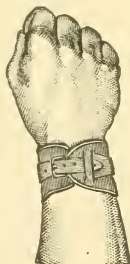
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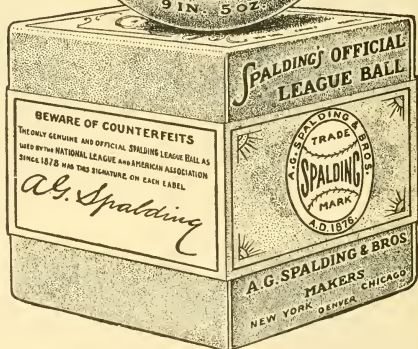
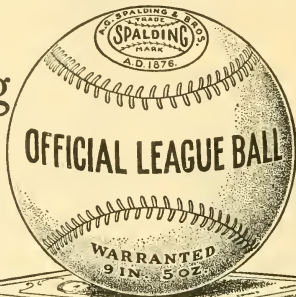
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THE Spalding League Ball was first adopted by the National League in 1878, and is the only ball that has been used in Championship League Games since that time.

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IN addition to the different American adoptions, the Spalding Official League Ball has been made the official ball by the governing Base Ball Associations of Mexico, Cuba, Canada, Australia, South Africa, Great Britain, Philippine Islands, Japan, and, in fact, wherever Base Ball is played. The Spalding League Ball has received this universal adoption because of its well established reputation for uniformity and high quality, but the special object of such adoptions, from the players' standpoint, is to secure absolute uniformity in a ball, that will prevent unfair "jockeying" with an unknown ball, and make National and International Base Ball contests possible, and at the same time make the records of players of value, and uniform throughout the world, which can only be secured by standardizing one well known ball.

**The Spalding Official League Ball** is used by Yale, Harvard, Princeton and all prominent college teams. The soldiers and sailors in the United States Army and Navy use it exclusively. In fact, the Spalding League Ball is in universal use wherever Base Ball is played.

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Albert G. and J. Walter Spalding commenced business March 1st, 1876, at Chicago, under the firm name A. G. Spalding & Bro., with a capital of \$800. Two years later their brother-in-law, William T. Brown, came into the business, and the firm name was then changed to A. G. Spalding & Bros.

The business was founded on the Athletic reputation of Mr. A. G. Spalding, who acquired a national prominence in the realm of Sport, as Captain and Pitcher of the Forest City's of Rockford, Ill. (1865-70), the original Boston Base Ball Club (Champions of the United States, 1871-75), and the Chicago Ball Club (1876-77), first Champions of the National League. He was also one of the original organizers, and for many years a director, of the National League of America, the premier Base Ball organization of the world. Mr. Spalding has taken an important part in Base Ball affairs ever since it became the National Game of the United States at the close of the Civil War in 1865. The returning veterans of that War, who had played the game as a camp diversion, disseminated this new American field sport throughout the country, and thus gave it its national character.

Base Ball Goods were the only articles of merchandise carried the first year, the total sales amounting to \$11,000. Gradually implements and accessories of Athletic Sports were added, until the firm now manufacture the requisites for all kinds of Athletic Sports. Originally the firm contracted for their supplies from outside manufacturers, but finding it impossible, by this method, to keep the standard of quality up to their high ideals, they gradually commenced the manufacture of their own goods, and by the acquisition from time to time of various established factories located in different parts of the country, are now able to, and do manufacture in their own factories everything bearing the Spalding Trade-Mark, which stands the world over as a guarantee of the highest quality.



There are over three thousand persons employed in various capacities in A. G. Spalding & Bros.' factories and stores located in all the leading cities of the United States, Canada and England. A capital of over \$4,000,000 is employed in carrying on this business, and the annual sales exceed the total combined annual sales of all other manufacturers in the world making a similar line of goods.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have always taken a leading part in the introduction, encouragement and support of all new Sports and Games, and the prominence attained by Athletic Sports in the United States is in a very great measure due to the energy, enterprise and liberality of this progressive concern. They were the pioneers, and in fact the founders, of the Athletic Goods Trade in America, and are now universally recognized as the undisputed Leaders in the Athletic Goods line throughout the world.

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