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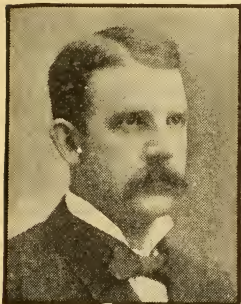
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Spalding's Athletic Library



A. G. SPALDING

Anticipating the present tendency of the American people toward a healthful method of living and enjoyment, Spalding's Athletic Library was established in 1892 for the purpose of encouraging athletics in every form, not only by publishing the official rules and records pertaining to the various pastimes, but also by instructing, until to-day Spalding's Athletic Library is unique in its own particular field and has been conceded the greatest educational series on athletic and physical training subjects that has ever been compiled.

The publication of a distinct series of books devoted to athletic sports and pastimes and designed to occupy the premier place in America in its class was an early idea of Mr. A. G. Spalding, who was one of the first in America to publish a handbook devoted to athletic sports, Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide being the initial

number, which was followed at intervals with other handbooks on the sports prominent in the '70s.

Spalding's Athletic Library has had the advice and counsel of Mr. A. G. Spalding in all of its undertakings, and particularly in all books devoted to the national game. This applies especially to Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide and Spalding's Official Base Ball Record, both of which receive the personal attention of Mr. A. G. Spalding, owing to his early connection with the game as the leading pitcher of the champion Boston and Chicago teams of 1872-76. His interest does not stop, however, with matters pertaining to base ball; there is not a sport that Mr. Spalding does not make it his business to become familiar with, and that the Library will always maintain its premier place, with Mr. Spalding's able counsel at hand, goes without saying.

The entire series since the issue of the first number has been under the direct personal supervision of Mr. James E. Sullivan, President of the American Sports Publishing Company, and the total series of consecutive numbers reach an aggregate of considerably over three hundred, included in which are many "annuals," that really constitute the history of their particular sport in America year by year, back copies of which are even now eagerly sought for, constituting as they do the really first authentic records of events and official rules that have ever been consecutively compiled.

When Spalding's Athletic Library was founded, seventeen years ago, track and field athletics were practically unknown outside the larger colleges and a few athletic clubs in the leading cities, which gave occasional meets, when an entry list of 250 competitors was a subject of comment; golf was known only by a comparatively few persons; lawn tennis had some vogue and base ball was practically the only established field

EDITORS OF SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY

sport, and that in a professional way; basket ball had just been invented; athletics for the schoolboy—and schoolgirl—were almost unknown, and an advocate of class contests in athletics in the schools could not get a hearing. To-day we find the greatest body of athletes in the world is the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, which has had an entry list at its annual games of over two thousand, and in whose "elementary series" in base ball last year 106 schools competed for the trophy emblematic of the championship.

While Spalding's Athletic Library cannot claim that the rapid growth of athletics in this country is due to it solely, the fact cannot be denied that the books have had a great deal to do with its encouragement, by printing the official rules and instructions for playing the various games at a nominal price, within the reach of everyone, with the sole object that its series might be complete and the one place where a person could look with absolute certainty for the particular book in which he might be interested.

In selecting the editors and writers for the various books, the leading authority in his particular line has been obtained, with the result that no collection of books on athletic subjects can compare with Spalding's Athletic Library for the prominence of the various authors and their ability to present their subjects in a thorough and practical manner.

A short sketch of a few of those who have edited some of the leading numbers of Spalding's Athletic Library is given herewith:



JAMES E. SULLIVAN

President American Sports Publishing Company; entered the publishing house of Frank Leslie in 1878, and has been connected continuously with the publishing business since then and also as athletic editor of various New York papers; was a competing athlete; one of the organizers of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States; has been actively on its board of governors since its organization until the present time, and President for two successive terms; has attended every championship meeting in America since 1879 and has officiated in some capacity in connection with American amateur championships track and field games for nearly twenty-five years; assistant American director Olympic Games, Paris, 1900; director Pan-American Exposition athletic department, 1901; chief department physical culture Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904; secretary American Committee Olympic Games, at Athens, 1906; honorary director of Athletics at Jamestown Exposition, 1907; secretary American Committee Olympic Games, at London, 1908; member of the Pastime A. C., New York; honorary member Missouri A. C., St. Louis; honorary member Olympic A. C., San Francisco; ex-president Pastime A. C., New Jersey A. C., Knickerbocker A. C.; president Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. for fifteen years; president Outdoor Recreation League; with Dr. Luther H. Gulick organized the Public Schools Athletic League of New York, and is now chairman of its games committee and member executive committee; was a pioneer in playground work and one of the organizers of the Outdoor Recreation League of New York; appointed by President Roosevelt as special commissioner to the Olympic Games at Athens, 1906, and decorated by King George I. of the Hellenes (Greece) for his services in connection with the Olympic Games; appointed special commissioner by President Roosevelt to the Olympic Games at London, 1908; appointed by Mayor McClellan, 1908, as member of the Board of Education of Greater New York.



WALTER CAMP

For quarter of a century Mr. Walter Camp of Yale has occupied a leading position in college athletics. It is immaterial what organization is suggested for college athletics, or for the betterment of conditions, insofar as college athletics is concerned, Mr. Camp has always played an important part in its conferences, and the great interest in and high plane of college sport to-day, are undoubtedly due more to Mr. Camp than to any other individual. Mr. Camp has probably written more on college athletics than any other writer and the leading papers and magazines of America are always anxious to secure his expert opinion on foot ball, track and field athletics, base ball and rowing. Mr. Camp has grown up with Yale athletics and is a part of Yale's remarkable athletic system. While he has been designated as the "Father of Foot Ball," it is a well known fact that during his college career Mr. Camp was regarded as one of the best players that ever represented Yale on the base ball field, so when we hear of Walter Camp as a foot ball expert we must also remember his remarkable knowledge of the game of base ball, of which he is a great admirer. Mr. Camp has edited Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide since it was first published, and also the Spalding Athletic Library book on How to Play Foot Ball. There is certainly no man in American college life better qualified to write for Spalding's Athletic Library than Mr. Camp.



DR. LUTHER HALSEY GULICK

The leading exponent of physical training in America; one who has worked hard to impress the value of physical training in the schools; when physical training was combined with education at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 Dr. Gulick played an important part in that congress; he received several awards for his good work and had many honors conferred upon him; he is the author of a great many books on the subject; it was Dr. Gulick, who, acting on the suggestion of James E. Sullivan, organized the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, and was its first Secretary; Dr. Gulick was also for several years Director of Physical Training in the public schools of Greater New York, resigning the position to assume the Presidency of the Playground Association of America. Dr. Gulick is an authority on all subjects pertaining to physical training and the study of the child.



JOHN B. FOSTER

Successor to the late Henry Chadwick ("Father of Base Ball") as editor of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide; sporting editor of the New York Evening Telegram; has been in the newspaper business for many years and is recognized throughout America as a leading writer on the national game; a staunch supporter of organized base ball, his pen has always been used for the betterment of the game.



TIM MURNANE

Base Ball editor of the Boston Globe and President of the New England League of Base Ball Clubs; one of the best known base ball men of the country; known from coast to coast; is a keen follower of the game and prominent in all its councils; nearly half a century ago was one of America's foremost players; knows the game thoroughly and writes from the point of view both of player and an official.



HARRY PHILIP BURCHELL

Sporting editor of the New York Times; University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University; editor of Spalding's Official Lawn Tennis Annual; is an authority on the game; follows the movements of the players minutely and understands not only tennis but all other subjects that can be classed as athletics; no one is better qualified to edit this book than Mr. Burchell.



GEORGE T. HEPBRON

Former Young Men's Christian Association director; for many years an official of the Athletic League of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America; was connected with Dr. Luther H. Gulick in Young Men's Christian Association work for over twelve years; became identified with basket ball when it was in its infancy and has followed it since, being recognized as the leading exponent of the official rules; succeeded Dr. Gulick as editor of the Official Basket Ball

Guide and also editor of the Spalding Athletic Library book on How to Play Basket Ball.



JAMES S. MITCHEL

Former champion weight thrower; holder of numerous records, and is the winner of more championships than any other individual in the history of sport; Mr. Mitchel is a close student of athletics and well qualified to write upon any topic connected with athletic sport; has been for years on the staff of the New York Sun.

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MICHAEL C. MURPHY

The world's most famous athletic trainer; the champion athletes that he has developed for track and field sports, foot ball and base ball fields, would run into thousands; he became famous when at Yale University and has been particularly successful in developing what might be termed championship teams; his rare good judgment has placed him in an enviable position in the athletic world; now with the University of Pennsylvania; during his career has trained only at two colleges and one athletic club, Yale and the University of Pennsylvania and Detroit Athletic Club; his most recent triumph was that of training the famous American team of athletes that swept the field at the Olympic Games of 1908 at London.



DR. C. WARD CRAMPTON

Succeeded Dr. Gulick as director of physical training in the schools of Greater New York; as secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League is at the head of the most remarkable organization of its kind in the world; is a practical athlete and gymnast himself, and has been for years connected with the physical training system in the schools of Greater New York, having had charge of the High School of Commerce.



DR. GEORGE J. FISHER

Has been connected with Y. M. C. A. work for many years as physical director at Cincinnati and Brooklyn, where he made such a high reputation as organizer that he was chosen to succeed Dr. Luther H. Gulick as Secretary of the Athletic League of Y. M. C. A.'s of North America, when the latter resigned to take charge of the physical training in the Public Schools of Greater New York.



DR. GEORGE ORTON

On athletics, college athletics, particularly track and field, foot ball, soccer foot ball, and training of the youth, it would be hard to find one better qualified than Dr. Orton; has had the necessary athletic experience and the ability to impart that experience intelligently to the youth of the land; for years was the American, British and Canadian champion runner.



FREDERICK R. TOOMBS

A well known authority on skating, rowing, boxing, racquets, and other athletic sports; was sporting editor of American Press Association, New York; dramatic editor; is a lawyer and has served several terms as a member of Assembly of the Legislature of the State of New York; has written several novels and historical works.



R. L. WELCH

A resident of Chicago; the popularity of indoor base ball is chiefly due to his efforts; a player himself of no mean ability; a first-class organizer; he has followed the game of indoor base ball from its inception.



DR. HENRY S. ANDERSON

Has been connected with Yale University for years and is a recognized authority on gymnastics; is admitted to be one of the leading authorities in America on gymnastic subjects; is the author of many books on physical training.



CHARLES M. DANIELS

Just the man to write an authoritative book on swimming; the fastest swimmer the world has ever known; member New York Athletic Club swimming team and an Olympic champion at Athens in 1906 and London, 1908. In his book on Swimming, Champion Daniels describes just the methods one must use to become an expert swimmer.



GUSTAVE BOJUS

Mr. Bojus is most thoroughly qualified to write intelligently on all subjects pertaining to gymnastics and athletics; in his day one of America's most famous amateur athletes; has competed successfully in gymnastics and many other sports for the New York Turn Verein; for twenty years he has been prominent in teaching gymnastics and athletics; was responsible for the famous gymnastic championship teams of Columbia University; now with the Jersey City high schools.

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CHARLES JACOBUS

Admitted to be the "Father of Roque;" one of America's most expert players, winning the Olympic Championship at St. Louis in 1904; an ardent supporter of the game and follows it minutely, and much of the success of roque is due to his untiring efforts; certainly there is no one better qualified to write on this subject than Mr. Jacobus.



DR. E. B. WORMAN

Well known as a physical training expert; was probably one of the first to enter the field and is the author of many books on the subject; lectures extensively each year all over the country.



W. J. CROMIE

Now with the University of Pennsylvania; was formerly a Y. M. C. A. physical director; a keen student of all gymnastic matters; the author of many books on subjects pertaining to physical training.



G. M. MARTIN

By profession a physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association; a close student of all things gymnastic, and games for the classes in the gymnasium or clubs.



PROF. SENAC

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JOSEPH R. HICKEY,
Secretary California Rugby Union.

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Group II. No. 343

SPALDING'S
OFFICIAL
RUGBY
FOOT BALL
GUIDE 1911

EDITED BY
JOSEPH P. HICKEY
SAN FRANCISCO

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S.M. 24/11/11



BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER,
President University of California.

Individual Play and Speed the Important Feature of Rugby

BY BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER,
President of the University of California.

The California universities have now had full opportunity of testing the Rugby game in comparison with the intercollegiate. Though there was, during the first few years of our experimenting with the Rugby game, a very considerable opposition to it, particularly among the alumni and old players, public opinion in the university has now established itself so decidedly in favor of the game that no one thinks of such a thing as the possibility of returning to the intercollegiate.

The game is quick, and mobile and new situations develop every moment. No one knows where the play will be two seconds hence or what kind of a play will be called for. When the ball gets into the hands of the backs it sometimes advances with rapid movement toward the goal, but its rapid advance may at any moment be checked by the intrusion of a new feature of play. The ball passes from the hands of one to another; no one man and no single part of a team monopolizes the play for any long time. The unanimous opinion of the public in this region now is that the Rugby game is more interesting to watch. That this is the prevalent opinion may be proved by the vastly increased attendance at games in recent years, since the Rugby game has been established and come to be understood.

It involves and utilizes vastly more of individualism. Any given player may at any time have the duty imposed upon him of playing almost any feature of the game; he may have to kick or catch or pass or dribble. The duty that will come to him will be determined by the place where he is and the ball is. The old intercollegiate game created a situation whereby some players



Walter Camp, the recognized authority on the American Intercollegiate Foot Ball game, discussing the merits of Rugby with Coach Schaeffer of the University of California at Berkeley.

might go through the entire game without laying hand or foot against the ball. It is a sort of game entirely more worthy of a student than the machine-like, slave-like action of the intercollegiate, wherein a man is only a cog or cam or ratchet in a complicated mechanism.

The game is better for the player, too, because it calls upon him for free and natural action; he is not obliged to be encrusted with a heavy protective armor. This alone is a proof. There will be injuries in Rugby, for no game of foot ball is other than rough, but the accidents are not of the same kind as in the old intercollegiate game, where players were often mashed to a jelly by the continued battering-ram pounding, which concentrated itself often upon a single position for a series of plays. The injuries under the old intercollegiate game were such as resulted from unnatural and inhuman methods; the injuries which occur in Rugby are those which are incidental to free, vigorous, rapid movements of free human beings—such accidents as are likely to occur whenever healthy human beings get into vigorous physical action. The accidents in Rugby, furthermore, limit themselves generally to sprains and bruises, not to permanent injuries. We have had in five years' experience no serious accident and no laming or maiming that has in any way been permanent.

The Rugby game is better for the players because it furnishes an opportunity for all kinds of men to participate. Heavy, meaty men are no longer at a premium—the light, supple, quick-moving men have their place quite as decidedly as the strong and heavy men. The game, therefore, can appeal more truly and correctly to a college community, where all sorts of men are present and ought to be represented in the college teams.

In the old game a man could not play in the team until he had been trained into co-operative unity with it; he had to learn a system of signals. Under the Rugby game a man who is an experienced player can drop into any team and play effectively with it at short notice, or, indeed, no notice at all. Who ever heard of a group of men going out onto a foot ball field and playing the intercollegiate game for fun? Any experienced



1, J. Schaeffer, Coach; 2, Pauley; 3, Watts; 4, Hardy; 5, Jordan; 6, W. Christie, Trainer; 7, M. Farmer, Mgr.; 8,
 C. Volz, Asst. Trainer; 9, C. Phleger; 10, Schwartz; 11, Markwart; 12, King; 13, Evans; 14, Elliott; 15, Stroud; 16,
 Morris; 17, Allen; 18, Dwigghs; 19, Peart; 20, Dills; 21, H. Phleger; 22, Emerson; 24, Wheeler; 25, Hansen; 26,
 Brandt.
 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM.

player will tell you that it would be a dangerous thing to do, because no man ought to play the game, unless he is in training, for fear of serious accident. A man can play Rugby even if he be not in regular training; he can play it simply as an average man of good health. Not that the game is not a severe one when played with the intensity that characterizes the supreme match like the California-Stanford game, but that it lends itself to ordinary use as an average game for average men.



DAVID STARR JORDAN,

President of Stanford University, who brought about the introduction of
Rugby on the Pacific Coast.

Why Rugby Foot Ball is Superior to the American Intercollegiate Game

BY DAVID STARR JORDAN,
President Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

Although there is no question that the changes in the rules of the American intercollegiate game this year have "opened up the style of play," two more changes are necessary before the game will be for all practical purposes like Rugby. The first is to cut off "interference" or "off-side play" entirely. It is mostly cut off now, and it is this feature which was responsible for the unæsthetic and dangerous piling up, or mass-play.

The second is to rule that a man who is down must at once let go of the ball, which still remains in play. This would do away with the "downs," which are uninteresting and take up most of the time of the ordinary game. This change also destroys all need of hard tackling of runners, and restores the finest feature of any foot ball game, the passing rush of the backs, who pass the ball from hand to hand as the holder is blocked or tackled.

The other features of the two games are unimportant. Rugby has fifteen men, a larger field, and the men play in the lightest possible attire. The fact that the ball is always in play, except when foul or out of bounds, makes the game more swift. Rugby is a game of running, dodging, passing and kicking, while the American game is a mimic battle, a game of plunging and pushing. As to which is more "strenuous" depends on the meaning attached to that word. In Rugby the ball is in play about thirty out of the forty minutes of the game. In the American game, about eight minutes. The rest is devoted to falling, getting up and getting ready for another plunge.



1, Baumgartner; 2, Minturn; 3, Cheda; 4, Presley; 5, Sundell; 6, Smith; 7, Brown; 8, Arrell; 9, Burbank; 10, Mitchell; 11, Thoburn; 12, Dole, Capt.; 13, Erb; 14, Frank; 15, Reeves; 16, Harrigan; 17, Geissler, Franklin, Photo.
STANFORD UNIVERSITY RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM.

In the Rugby game every man must know the game thoroughly, for he has to decide his own play. The opening up of the American game shows that the players do not learn the game. This is the coach's business. The players are supposed to know mainly the signals. When a Rugby team knows the game thoroughly, the coach, as in base ball, is mostly unnecessary. This may be the main reason why professional coaches prefer the American game.

It is claimed by a recent expert, Mr. Deland (*Atlantic Monthly*) that in the present game of foot ball the players count as 15 per cent., the captain 15, the coaches 25, and the coaching of the coaches 40. In other words, as *Life* observes, "Foot ball is a very intellectual game, like chess, but the intellect seems to be chiefly supplied from the outside by the gentlemen who contrive the moves for the pieces."

The fact that all experts on the American game are rejoicing in the openness under the present rules, and in getting rid of the brutal mass-play and the vicious bucking against tackle, is, in itself, a sufficient justification of past criticisms, and of the action of the California universities six years ago in going back to the Rugby game. For example, Walter Camp, commenting on the season's work, says: "Best of all, the pounding upon tackle * * * was practically eliminated by the new rule forbidding pushing and pulling and locked interference. This gave the man playing this former star position a chance once more * * * instead of merely standing up to be pounded to jelly or made a chopping block of." The new rules, Mr. Camp continues, besides "going far to reduce the danger of accident" "have saved the rest of the team from the stupid dazed condition that arose from this style of play." "These rules have rendered the game far more a square sport in the sense that no man was made a mark for the united assault of five men massed and going with such a cruel force as to make the play a really unfair equation." Upon this rule and the rule forbidding locked interference "depends the real salvation of the game from the two great objections of unfair and brutal play. Something more should be done, however, to render the task of



GEORGE PRESLEY,
Head Coach of Stanford University.

officials less onerous and the comprehension of the average spectator more effective."

This is a frank confession of the past failure and the present difficulties of the American game remodeled from year to year.

The Rugby game needs no remodeling. It is swift, clean-cut, and demands greater skill and greater alertness of those who play it. Men will play it for fun, not alone for the supposed "honor of the 'Varsity."

The "Soccer game," from which the Rugby game was derived, men will also play for sport and for exercise, but this is less spectacular and less attractive to the looker-on, hence less fitting to our ideas of "college spirit."

In California, the Rugby game draws larger crowds than the old game ever did—a doubtful advantage, perhaps, but a fact.

The Rugby game is played in cotton knee-breeches—a bit airy for the frozen ground of the Eastern Thanksgiving. In the East the Rugby season would close earlier.

In the matter of athletics the game belongs to the school. It exists for the training of the students. It is the duty of the authorities of school or college to select those games which help, not hinder, the legitimate work. This is a matter for teachers, not for coaches, to decide.



1. Brown, Stanford; 2. Dwiggins, California; 3. Cheda, Stanford; 4. Crawford, Barbarians; 5. Mitchell, Stanford; 6. Elliott, California; 7. Miller, Olympic; 8. Phleger, California; 9. Markwart, California; 10. Dole, Stanford; 11. Minturn, Stanford; 12. Erb, Stanford; 13. Kern, Stanford; 14. Sharpe, Olympic; 15. Dolan, Olympic.

FIFTEEN OF CALIFORNIA'S STAR RUGBY PLAYERS.

All-America Rugby Foot Ball Team for 1910

SELECTED BY WILLIAM UNMACK.

Full-back,

F. Brown (Stanford).

Three-quarters,

L. Watts (California). S. Mitchell (Stanford). S. Peart (California).

Five-eighths,

C. Allen (California). A. Elliott (California).

Half-back,

B. Erb (Stanford).

Forwards,

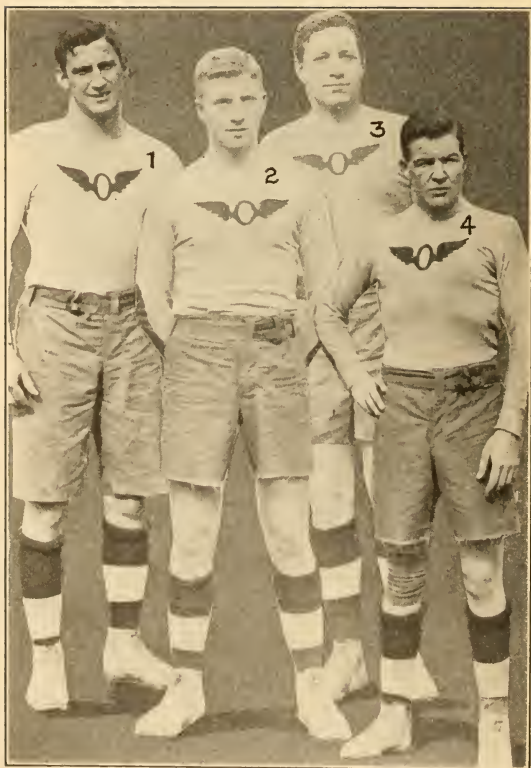
C. A. Phleger (California). C. Pauly (California). L. Cheda (Stanford).
K. Dole (Stanford). R. Minturn (Stanford).
M. Harris (California). R. F. Jordan (California). B. Swartz (California).

RESERVES.

Backs—Morris (California), Dwiggin (California), Stroud (California). *Forwards*—Hardy (California), Ashley (California), Hansen (California), Frank (Stanford), Bennett (Nevada).

For a University All-America Rugby Team my selections represent the very pick of the men playing the game, and I doubt very much if a stronger team along these lines could be picked. Everything has to be considered in making these selections. Because a man plays a marvellous game in the Stanford-California annual match, that is no reason that he is good enough to get on the best team that could be named. In selecting these teams the merits of the men all through the season have to be considered, and no man has been named simply on his performances in one game.

To give an example of this. In last year's big game, Stan Mitchell of the Stanford team did not perform up to his usual



1. August Aguirre; 2. Pete Skov; 3. W. Trowbridge; 4. Milton Haley.
A QUARTETTE OF OLYMPIC CLUB FORWARDS.

standard in this game, and yet I am of the opinion that he should be selected for the center three-quarter position, more on his good work all through the earlier season rather than on his work in that game.

Now consider the team from the standpoint of the very best team to be selected and my team would not represent the very best if the club teams were also considered in the reckoning. At the same time, however, among the men named on the University All-America teams more than 80 per cent. of them would be on the team representing the pick of the universities or clubs.

The selection of an All-America team outside of the universities or clubs, however, would weaken the team considerably. There is no other college at present that can lay claim to any man being good enough to go on such an important team. The secondary colleges have not the men of ability at present to warrant any of them being selected, and to go to the high schools for men on this team is utter foolishness. The team must be selected from those teams where not only knowledge of the game is obtained in its best form, but also where the greatest amount of practical experience in first-class games is to be got.

The team for 1910 therefore has been selected from the universities more as a matter of precedent and to conform with the general idea of All-America teams as selected in the East. If the team was selected from the clubs as well, probably not more than three men would be displaced on the team here represented.

For full-back, Brown of Stanford has been given the place over Dwiggins of California. Both men are adepts at finding touch and there is probably not much to choose between the two men in this necessary element of the game. Dwiggins is particularly light for a full-back and his defense as a tackler is not quite as strong as that of the Stanford man. Brown and Dwiggins were the full-backs on the All-America team that toured Australia in 1910, and the Stanford man was conceded by the Australian critics to be a wonderful man in the position.

For the right wing three-quarter, L. Watts of California has been selected. Watts has played good, consistent Rugby this year. He is fast and good at making openings, and strong on



ROSSI AND BENNETT, FORWARDS, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

defense. He was the most favorably criticised three-quarter back on the All-America team that toured Australia.

S. Mitchell of Stanford fills the center three-quarter position. Peart of California has played wonderful Rugby all through the 1910 season and cinched his place on the left wing.

For the five-eighths positions, that wonderful pair, Allen and Elliott from California, cannot be separated. Their playing has been a revelation to everyone all through the season, and it is doubtful if two men better fitted for the places could be found in America or Canada to-day. Erb of Stanford fills the half-back position.

The forwards are all giants, and in the front row three better hookers than C. A. Phleger, C. Pauly, both of California, and L. Cheda of Stanford, would be a hard matter to find.

In the second row the two Stanford huskies, Dole and Min-turn, have been selected, while in the center position of the rear rank R. F. Jordan of California is flanked on either side by two more California men in M. Harris and B. Swartz. Harris and Swartz are the best breakaway men seen in the game during the past season, and are particularly aggressive on the attack and a great pair on defensive work.

For reserves, Morris, Dwiggins and Stroud of California are the backs, while Hardy, Ashley and Hansen of California, with Frank of Stanford and Bennett of Nevada, are the best of the remaining forwards.



Reggie P. Woodward, referee of the Stanford-Vancouver games. Mr. Woodward is one of the best Rugby experts in the West and has done much for the game on the Pacific Coast. Charles Jenkinson of Vancouver (in circle), who has acted as referee of the Stanford-California 'varsity match for the last three years.

All-America Rugby Teams Since 1907

POSITION.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Full-back	R. Dutler (California).	R. Butler (California).	Dwiggins (California).	F. Brown (Stanford).
Three-quarters ..	Holman (Stanford). Vandervort (Stanford). Johns (California).	Holman (Stanford). L. Scott (Stanford). Cook (Stanford).	Holman (Stanford). Harris (California). Watts (California).	Peart (California). S. Mitchell (Stanford). Watts (California).
Five-eighths	Cerf (California). Ganong (Stanford).	Cerf (California). M. Mitchell (Stanford).	Elliott (California). M. Mitchell (Stanford).	Elliott (California). Allen (California).
Half	Fenton (Stanford).	Erb (Stanford).	Cerf (California).	Erb (Stanford).
Wing forward....	Tuller (California).	Swartz (California).		
Forwards	Koerner (Stanford). Barnicott (California). Pemberton (Stanford). Freeman (Nevada). Bell (California). Miller (Stanford). Budleman (California).	Koerner (Stanford). Barnicott (California). Pemberton (Stanford). Crawford (Stanford). C. Phleger (California). Miller (Stanford). Budleman (California).	Dole (Stanford). Cheda (Stanford). Pemberton (Stanford). Crawford (Stanford). Jordan (California). Northcroft (California). Bennett (Nevada). Dolan (Nevada).	Dole (Stanford). Cheda (Stanford). C. Phleger (California). Pauly (California). Jordan (California). Minturn (Stanford). Harris (California). Swartz (California).
Backs	Cadwalader (Stanford). Dwiggins (California). M. Mitchell.	Harris (California). Dwiggins (California).	Johns (California). Homer (Nevada).	Morris (California). Dwiggins (California). Stroud (California).
Forwards	Fairbanks (California). Crawford (Stanford). Rhyne (Stanford). Twitchell (California).	Heinley (Stanford). Freeman (California).	Phleger (California). Thorpe (Stanford).	Hardy (California). Ashley (California). Hausen (California). Frank (Stanford). Bennett (Nevada).

RESERVES.



1, Stoltz; 2, Starrett; 3, Tognazzini; 4, Fleberling; 5, Walker; 6, Clavenich; 7, Cann; 8, Clinton; 9, Scott; 10, Hughes; 11, Bell; 12, J. Roth; 13, G. Faulkner, Coach; 14, Leonhardt; 15, Greeley; 16, Masterson; 17, H. Roth; 18, Hatt; 19, Diavilla, Capt.; 20, Simpson; 21, Malloy.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM, OAKLAND, CAL.

The Australian Tour

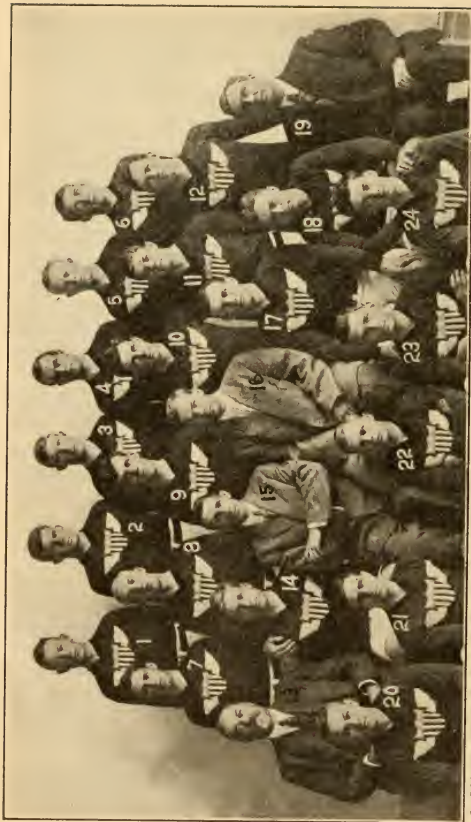
By A. E. ROTH, STANFORD '09.

During the third season of the Rugby game on this coast, the representative Australian team, the "Wallabies," passed through California and played matches with the University of California and Stanford. They were so favorably impressed with the showing made by the local teams that they immediately began an agitation for a visit to Australia by an American university team. The practical result was the tour of the Antipodès, during the past summer, by a combined team of Stanford, California and Nevada players. The tour was financed by the New South Wales and New Zealand Rugby Unions, and enough cannot be said in praise of the excellent treatment received from the officials of these organizations.

Several of the very best players from the universities were unable to accept the invitation to join the team, among them being Crawford, Holman, M. Mitchell and S. Mitchell of Stanford, Jordan of California, and Dolan of Nevada.

The team which finally sailed from Vancouver on May 21 included eleven California men, ten Stanford men and two Nevada men. California—Forwards, Pauly, Schwartz, Phleger and Hardy; backs, Elliot, Cerf (captain), Allen, Harris, Morris, Watts and Dwiggin. Stanford—Forwards, Horton, Dole (vice-captain), Cheda, Minturn and Fitting; backs, Erb, Sanborn, Kern, Brown and Roth. University of Nevada—Bennett and Leavitt. J. G. Schaeffer of University of California accompanied the team as coach and D. W. Burbank of Stanford as manager.

It is impossible to give any detailed account of the trip in this article. The accompanying chart shows the games played and their results. As was expected, both at home and in Australia, the Americans won few games. In four of the games



1. Phleger, University of California; 2. Dole, Stanford; 3. Horton, Stanford; 4. Minturn, Stanford; 5. Flitting, Stanford; 6. Ead, Stanford; 7. Roth, Stanford; 8. Watts, University of California; 9. Hardy, University of California; 10. Harris, University of California; 11. Kern, Stanford; 12. Swartz, University of California; 13. Prof. O'Neill, University of California; 14. Elliott, University of California; 15. D. Burbank, Mgr.; 16. J. Schaeffer, Coach; 17. Cheda, Stanford; 18. Brown, Stanford; 19. L. A. Wolf, of A. G. Spalding & Bros.; 20. Panley, University of California; 21. Morris, University of California; 22. Dwiggins, University of California; 23. Samborn, Stanford; 24. Alton, University of California.

ALL-AMERICA RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM, PICKED FOR AUSTRALIAN TOUR.

which they lost, however, the newspapers declared that the "Yanks" had the better of the play and should have won on the merits of their work.

It is a notable fact that the American team tied the best team which it played in each country. The last game played in Australia against the Sydney Metropolitan team resulted in a draw. The last game played in New Zealand, in which the Americans met the champion district team of New Zealand, was likewise a draw. When we consider that this team was chosen from a body of five thousand registered players, it will be seen that a draw was indeed a creditable showing.



AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

vs.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY

Sydney Cricket Grounds, N. S. W.

July 2, 1910

(Picture continued on following pages)

EXCHANGE BUILDING REGD.
42 ST. GEORGE STREET SYDNEY AUSTRALIA

In composing the standards of play, the critics all agreed that the Americans kicked and tackled better than their rivals and that their chief fault was a lack of actual playing experience. The Australasians were much quicker to grasp opportunities to score. The fault with the American players lay, not in their lack of knowledge of the principles of the game, but in their inability to instinctively put what their knew into practice.

While in Sydney, we had the opportunity of witnessing the International New Zealand vs. Australia matches. The All-Blacks of New Zealand won two of the three matches and the championship. New Zealand employed the seven-man scrum



formation, using a wing forward, while Australia played the eight-man scrum. The eight-man scrum secured possession of the ball a great majority of the chances, but it was noticed that the ball was so slow in coming out of the scrum that the backs were smothered before they could be set in motion. The sharp, swift, hip-high passes of the New Zealand backs, who also caught their passes at full speed, were the most spectacular features of the play.

Practically every able-bodied man in Australasia plays or has some time in his life played Rugby. "Rugby from the cradle to the grave" describes the interest taken in the game. As a



result of this popularity of the national sport the attendance at games has been as high as 57,000 people.

Any article which failed to make a recognition of the hospitality and the splendid treatment which the Australian and New Zealand people showered upon the American representatives would be incomplete.

At each city we were given a public reception by the civic, commercial, educational and athletic officials. Three thousand people attended the town-hall reception at Sydney. The wide, loose clothes and the "Yankee drawl" were a sufficient passport to houses of Parliament, factories, clubs, colleges and the best



homes of the various cities which we visited. At every game the "Yanks" were the favorites with the bleachers or "barracks." The people of the Southern Cross spared neither time nor expense in giving us the best entertainment which one nation has ever accorded the visiting athletes of another country.

The practical result of the tour will be a new impetus to the growth of Rugby foot ball in the United States. The men who made the trip have profited by two months' competition with superior teams, and their experience will raise the standard of intercollegiate playing.

In the course of the next few years an Australian or New Zealand team will be welcomed to these shores, and there can be no doubt but that the score sheets will then have fewer losses in the American columns. It would take volumes to describe the experiences and adventures of the American "ruggers" on their 19,000-mile journey from 49 north to 48 degrees south, or to give their impressions of the fine countries which they visited. These interesting facts must be left to the individuals who were so fortunate as to make the longest and most interesting trip ever undertaken by a college athletic team.

PLAYED IN AUSTRALIA.

DATE.	TEAM.	SCORE.	RESULT.
June 18	University of Sydney.....	17-6	Lost
June 22	University of Sydney.....	9-10	Lost
June 25	Maoris.....	13-11	Lost
June 27	Maoris.....	28-3	Lost
June 29	Maitland.....	9-10	Won
July 2	University of Sydney.....	18-8	Lost
July 6	Orange District.....	11-9	Won
July 9	Sydney Metropolitan Team.....	8-8	Draw

PLAYED IN NEW ZEALAND.

DATE.	TEAM.	SCORE.	RESULT.
July 16	Wellington.....	22-0	Lost
July 20	Dunedin.....	9-3	Lost
July 23	Christ Church.....	19-0	Lost
July 27	Wauganin.....	18-6	Lost
July 30	Ratarura.....	6-3	Won
Aug. 3	Auckland.....	13-13	Draw

Won 3. Lost 9. Tied 2.



1, Dolan; 2, R. Brown; 3, Meyer; 4, Haley; 5, Lammefister; 6, Skov; 7, Wallfisch; 8, M. Brown; 9, Aguirre; 10, Tweechridge; 11, Hickey; 12, Parker; 13, Molino; 14, Webster; 15, Sharpe; 16, Pierson; 17, McKenzie; 18, Deehus; 19, Linn.
OLYMPIC CLUB RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

British Columbia Rugby Foot Ball

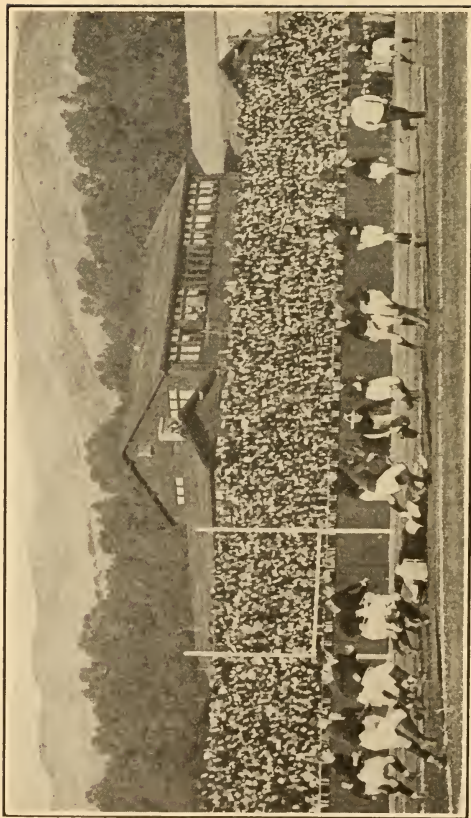
BY JOHN P. SWEENEY, VICTORIA, B. C.

Easily the feature of the 1910-11 Rugby season in the Pacific Northwest were the matches played in Victoria and Vancouver against the teams representing University of California and Leland Stanford University. In both series the American college fifteens walked away with premier honors, outpointing our Canadian teams at their own national game.

More than unusual interest was centered on the series played between Victoria and University of California, in view of the fact that the Pacific Coast championship and the Cooper-Keith trophy were at stake. The best team of British Columbia lined up against the best team of California, and three mighty struggles were looked for. And three mighty struggles they were, for the thousands of spectators that witnessed the series played at Oak Bay Park last Christmas week saw the closest and hardest fought contests ever played on the Pacific Coast. In the initial match there was no score, while in the second match the team wearing the blue and gold won three to nil when half-back Evans touched the pigskin down. In the final encounter, played on New Year's Day, Victoria got a free kick inside the visitors' 25-yard line and annexed three points, and it looked as if the championship would stay in the North. Just before the finish, however, Evans scored his second try of the series, which by the way were the only two tries scored during the three games.

British Columbia Rugby fans were greatly disappointed in the showing made by some of the highly touted stars of the California team. Captain Elliott, whom all expected to do something wonderful in the kicking line, fell down on several occasions when good kicks would have meant much.

Considerable disappointment was expressed by many at the



CALIFORNIA STARTING A PASSING RUSH FROM ITS OWN GOAL LINE.

Americans taking away the silverware, as it was customary to win two out of three games to win the championship. Closer inspection of the deeds of the gift of the Cooper-Keith Cup disclosed the fact that one win and two ties entitled the winners to take the trophy.

During the first and last game there were several fistic encounters, and Referee Alexis Martin saw fit to penalize several players in both these matches. The Californians excel in passing and running and made a great impression in the North by their speed, but the Victoria team have it on the students in dribbling and forward rushes.

Full-back "Midget" Price and half-back Evans were the two big hits of the series and there were many good plays by them that will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to see the matches.

During their stay in Victoria the students were entertained at a theatre party and a banquet by the Victoria Rugby Club, and a formal ball given by the James Bay Athletic Association, and Graduate Manager Milton T. Farmer expressed the thanks of the university students at the way they were received and entertained, and hoped that his team may again come to the British Columbia capital.

STANFORD VS. VANCOUVER.

Stanford won in a walk from the Vancouver team, winning two of the three games by a very comfortable margin. Vancouver surprised the travel-weary team from Palo Alto in the first match, winning by a 13 to 6 score; but the Cardinals settled down to business in the second two matches and won with ease with scores of 10—3 and 9—0. The main interest of the British Columbia holiday Rugby was centered in the games at Victoria, and very little excitement was caused by the games at Vancouver.

COOPER-KEITH RUGBY TROPHY.

The celebrated trophy emblematic of the championship of the Pacific Coast goes to the University of California this season.



Scene in annual match—Santa Clara defending in desperate forward rush.
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE VS. SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

In 1909 it was held by Vancouver, who lost to Stanford. University of California won it from the Cardinals, and later lost it to the fifteen of Vancouver, B. C. Later it was won from that team by the team representing the Capital City of British Columbia, Victoria. In the fall of 1910 Victoria again successfully defended their title against the team from Vancouver. University of California having downed the Stanford aggregation in 1910, were entitled to challenge for the trophy, and came North, winning out in the series by three points after three of the closest matches ever played on the Pacific Coast.

OFFICIAL BRITISH COLUMBIA RECORDS

BRITISH COLUMBIA CHAMPIONSHIPS, McKECHNIE CUP SERIES, 1910-11.

Nov. 4, Victoria, 8; Vancouver, 3; at Victoria.
 Nov. 26, Victoria, 8; Vancouver, 8; at Vancouver.
 Feb. 4, Victoria, 3; Vancouver, 0; at Victoria.
 Feb. 11, Victoria, 5; Vancouver, 3; at Vancouver.

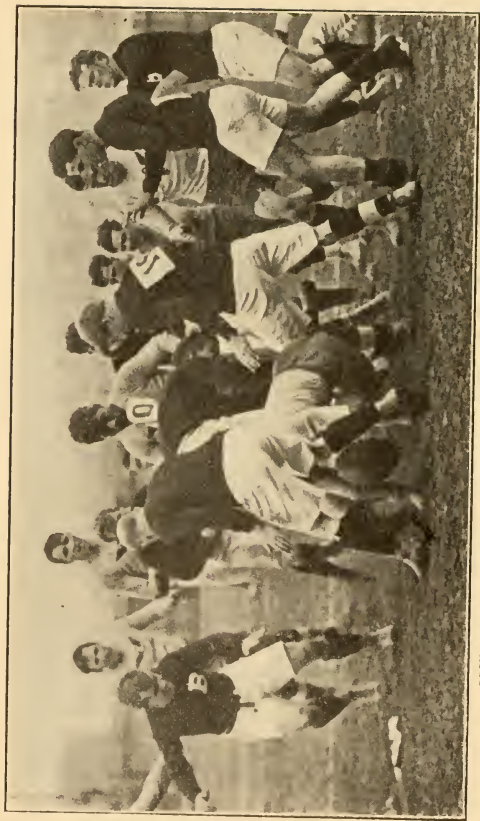
In the match at Victoria on Nov. 4, Victoria defended and retained the Cooper-Keith Cup, emblematic of the Pacific Coast championship.

PACIFIC COAST CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1910-11—FOR COOPER-KEITH CUP.

Victoria vs. University of California, at Victoria.
 Dec. 26, Victoria, 0; University of California, 0.
 Dec. 29, Victoria, 0; University of California, 3.
 Jan. 2, Victoria, 3; University of California, 3.

Vancouver vs. Stanford, at Vancouver.

Dec. 26, Vancouver, 13; Stanford, 6. | Dec. 31, Vancouver, 3; Stanford, 10.
 Jan. 2, Vancouver, 0; Stanford, 9.



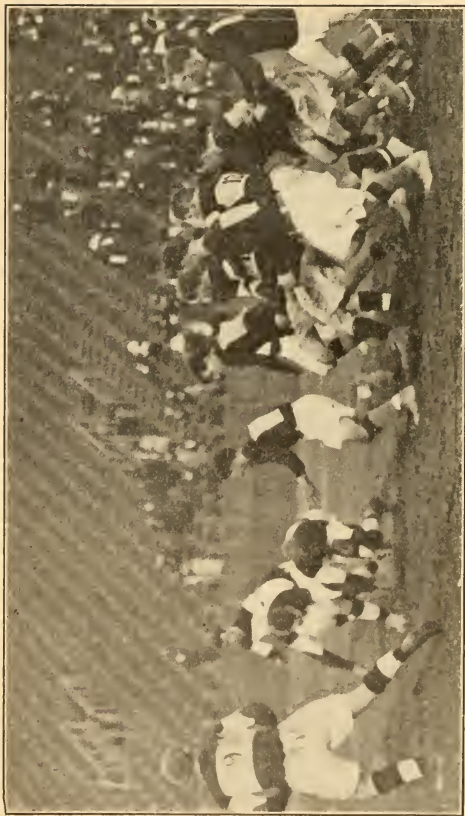
OLYMPIC-BARBARIAN GAME, SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 20, 1910.

All-British Columbia Fifteen

BY JOHN P. SWEENEY, VICTORIA, B. C.

To select an All-British Columbia team is no easy matter, as it is hard to say how the Victoria and Vancouver forces would get along together, there being so much real rivalry between the clubs of the two leading British Columbia cities. However, judging on the play of the ruggers on the two teams during the season just completed, the following would be the strongest aggregation that could be selected:

<i>Full-back</i>	Byron Johnson (Victoria).
<i>Three-quarters</i>	{ Nason (Victoria), Roberts, Sawyers (Vancouver). S. McGuigan (Univ. School, Mt. Tolmie, B. C.). A. Gillespie, W. Newcombe, Capt. (Victoria).
<i>Front Rank</i>	{ Heinekey (Victoria). L. Thomas (Vancouver).
<i>Center</i>	R. Gillespie (Victoria).
<i>Back Rank</i>	{ McDonald (Vancouver). L. Spencer (Victoria).
<i>Rear Rank</i>	{ J. Scott (Vancouver). L. Sweeney (Victoria). Stacey (Vancouver).
RESERVES.	
<i>Three-quarters</i>	{ Baker (Vancouver). H. Gillespie (Victoria).
<i>Half-back</i>	N. Sawyers (Vancouver).
<i>Forwards</i>	{ Hopgood (Victoria). A. Jeffs (Victoria).



Scene in annual match—Dribbling rush by St. Mary's forwards.
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE VS. SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

Records of Teams

OAKLAND HIGH SCHOOL.

0—Mission High 0	3—California Freshmen 11
3—Lowell 6	12—St. Matthews 0
6—Mission High 3	21—Lowell High 5
6—Santa Clara High 3	0—Berkeley 3

POMONA HIGH SCHOOL

3—San Bernardino High 6	6—Redlands High 0
3—Los Angeles High 3	16—Riverside High 0
5—San Bernardino High 3	0—Los Angeles High 3
0—Los Angeles High 0	

LOS ANGELES HIGH SCHOOL.

9—San Bernardino High 0	11—San Bernardino High 3
13—Santa Barbara 4	0—Pomona High 0
3—U. S. C. Law School 0	15—Hollywood 6
3—Pomona 3	13—All-Stars 11
14—Redlands 6	3—Pomona 0
10—Palo Alto 0	

SAN JOSE HIGH SCHOOL.

0—Stanford Freshmen 33	11—Lowell High 0
0—California Freshmen 9	31—Mission High 0
3—Berkeley High 16	9—Mountain View High 0
3—Manzanita Hall 6	5—Santa Clara High 0
0—Palo Alto 0	0—Palo Alto High 6

LOWELL HIGH SCHOOL.

6—Oakland 3	16—Lowell 0
11—Berkeley 3	10—St. Marys 5
0—Stanford Freshmen 11	0—California Freshmen 29
0—Mission 3	0—Palo Alto 29

BAKERSFIELD HIGH SCHOOL.

3—Santa Fe 0	11—Tulare 0
0—Porterville 0	5—Hanford 3
3—Visalia 0	



CALIFORNIA CROSSING UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA'S GOAL LINE IN ANNUAL GAME.

MISSION HIGH SCHOOL.

3—Lowell 0	0—California Freshmen 15
0—Fremont 9	0—Berkeley High 37
0—Palo Alto 13	11—St. Matthews 0
0—St. Marys 21	5—Stanford Freshmen 6
6—St. Matthews 6	0—Santa Clara High 29
0—Oakland 3	3—Oakland 0
3—Oakland 14	

PALO ALTO HIGH SCHOOL.

26—Lowell 0	8—California Freshmen 6
3—Stanford Freshmen 11	54—Mountain View 0
8—Berkeley High 3	25—Santa Clara High 0
0—Stanford Freshmen 6	31—St. Matthews 0
0—San Jose 0	6—San Jose 0
13—Mission 0	0—Los Angeles High 10

SAN BERNARDINO HIGH SCHOOL.

0—Los Angeles 9	22—Hollywood 0
3—Pomona 5	3—Los Angeles 11
8—Riverside 3	6—Pomona 3
3—Redlands 0	

ST. MATTHEW'S MILITARY ACADEMY.

0—Palo Alto 31	0—Mission High 11
0—Fremont 0	3—Santa Clara High 9
6—Mt. View 0	

SANTA CLARA HIGH SCHOOL.

0—Palo Alto 25	0—California Freshmen 29
0—San Jose High 5	11—Mt. View High 8
29—Mission High 0	9—St. Matthew's Academy 3
0—Oakland 6	3—Univ. of Pacific 3

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

5—Univ. of Nevada 8	5—Stanford (2d team) 8
5—Lowell High 10	13—Stanford Freshmen 0
0—Christie's Stars 6	0—California Freshmen 0
0—Univ. of California (2d team) 3	6—Oakland High 0
0—Santa Clara (2d team)	17—Univ. of Pacific 0
11—Christie's Stars 0	9—Oakland High 0
29—Mission High 0	15—Oakland High 0
0—Stanford Freshmen 3	3—Santa Clara College 7



THE FIRST RUGBY GAME PLAYED IN WASHINGTON.
Vancouver Argos vs. Spokane; Vancouver won with a score of 8 to 3.

FREMONT HIGH SCHOOL.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 3—St. Marys (2d team) 3 | 5—Mission 5 |
| 0—St. Marys (2d team) 3 | 11—St. Matthews 0 |
| 9—Mission High 0 | 3—Berkeley 6 |

BERKELEY HIGH SCHOOL.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 3—Oakland 0 | 37—Mission 0 |
| 0—California Freshmen 18 | 8—California Freshmen 3 |
| 16—Lowell 0 | 3—Palo Alto 8 |

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 32—Barbarians 5 | 26—Barbarians 0 |
| 9—Barbarians 0 | 62—Nevada 0 |
| 16—Olympic Club 0 | 3—Southern California (2d team) 9 |
| 17—Olympic Club 3 | 40—Olympic Club 10 |
| 18—Olympic Club 0 | 26—Stanford 6 |
| 0—Victoria 0 | 3—Victoria 0 |
| 3—Victoria 3 | |

STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

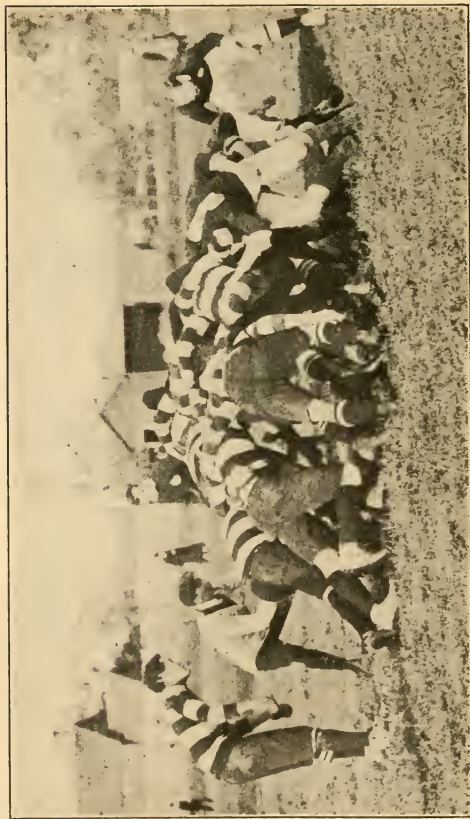
- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 8—Univ. of Nevada 0 | 6—Univ. of Pacific (2d team) 0 |
| 16—Santa Clara (2d team) 6 | 60—Barbarians 0 |
| 21—Barbarians 0 | 3—Santa Clara College (3d team) 18 |
| 10—Univ. of Southern California (2d team) 0 | 19—Olympic Club 0 |
| 27—Olympic Club 0 | 10—Alumni 3 |
| 34—Barbarians 0 | 10—Vancouver 3 |
| 6—Univ. of California 26 | 8—St. Marys (2d team) 5 |
| 6—Vancouver 13 | |
| 9—Vancouver 0 | |

BARBARIANS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 5—California 32 | 0—Stanford 34 |
| 0—California 9 | 0—California 26 |
| 11—California Freshmen 3 | 3—California All-Stars 11 |
| 0—Univ. of Nevada 3 | 0—Stanford 60 |
| 0—Stanford 21 | 8—Univ. of Pacific 8 |
| 0—Olympic Club 3 | |

OLYMPIC CLUB.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 10—California 40 | 0—Stanford 27 |
| 3—California 17 | 0—Stanford 19 |
| 0—California 16 | 3—Santa Clara College 0 |
| 12—California Freshmen 0 | 3—Barbarians 0 |
| 0—California 18 | |



Deciding game for the Cooper-Keith trophy—A tight pack; backs on both sides anxiously waiting for the ball to be released.

VICTORIA VS. VANCOUVER.

STANFORD FRESHMEN.

33—San Jose High 0	0—Santa Clara College 8
11—Palo Alto High 5	11—Lowell High 0
3—California Freshmen 3	8—Santa Clara College 5
0—St. Mary's College 13	10—Berkeley High 0
3—St. Marys 0	

CALIFORNIA FRESHMEN.

29—Santa Clara High 0	0—Palo Alto High 8
18—Berkeley High 0	3—Stanford Freshmen 3
0—St. Mary's College 0	3—Berkeley High 8
0—Affiliated Colleges 6	0—Olympic Club 12
3—Barbarians 11	29—Lowell High 0
9—San Jose High 0	24—Affiliated Colleges 0.
3—Santa Clara College 3	

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

8—Stanford Freshmen 0	0—Olympic Club 3
5—Stanford Freshmen 8	3—California Freshmen 3
26—Univ. of Pacific 0	18—Stanford (3d team) 3
8—Univ. of Nevada 3	6—Stanford (2d team) 16
7—St. Mary's College 3	

WOODLAND HIGH SCHOOL.

9—California Farm School 0	3—Chico High 0
17—Marysville 0	

UNIVERSITY OF PACIFIC.

8—Barbarians 8	0—Univ. of Southern Califor- nia 22
0—Santa Clara College 26	0—St. Mary's College 17
9—Affiliated Colleges 0	
0—Stanford (2d team) 6	

SANTA CRUZ HIGH SCHOOL.

12—Gilroy High 4	0—Alumni 25
3—Hollister 0	

TULARE HIGH SCHOOL.

0—Bakersfield 11	6—Visalia 3
0—Porterville 14	

MISCELLANEOUS GAMES.

Sacramento High School 0, vs. Auburn High School 3.
 Oakdale High School 39, vs. Modesto High School 11.
 Watsonville High School 31, vs. Salinas High School 0.
 Reno High School 8, vs. Nevada City High School 3.
 Sacramento Athletic Club 26, vs. Nevada City Stars 0.



DOUGLAS ERSKINE,
President California Rugby Union.

Constitution and By-Laws of the California Rugby Union

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

SECTION 1. The name of the Union is the CALIFORNIA RUGBY UNION.

AFFILIATES.

SEC. 2. It affiliates with and adopts the rules of foot ball as fixed by the Rugby Foot Ball Union of Great Britain, provided the alterations made from time to time by that body shall only come in force as soon as the official notification of the same is received by the Board of the California Rugby Union.

OBJECTS.

SEC. 3. Its objects are to foster and control Rugby foot ball throughout the State; to make all arrangements for teams visiting the State; and to take the entire management of California representative teams; to be a Court of Appeal in the State in all matters whether of dispute, misconduct or otherwise; to consider and suggest to the English Rugby Union any alterations or additions to the rules of foot ball which may seem desirable.

FUNDS.

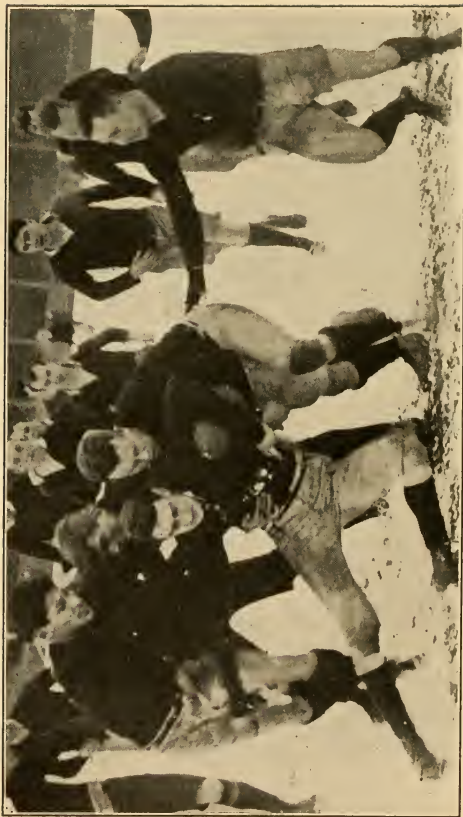
SEC. 4. The funds and assets of the Union shall be disposed of, expended or invested according to the directions of the Finance Committee. All cash payments made to the Union shall be deposited by the Treasurer in such bank as shall be chosen by the Board of Directors.

HEADQUARTERS.

SEC. 5. The headquarters of the Union shall be in San Francisco, California, where all general meetings shall be held.

YEAR.

SEC. 6. The foot ball year shall commence on the First of August. All subscriptions shall become due on that date.



Stanford huskies hurling Campbell Sweeney of Vancouver in-touch, on snow-covered field.
VANCOUVER VS. STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

ARTICLE II.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SECTION 1. The affairs of the Union shall be managed by a Board of Directors and such committee or committees as it may appoint.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors, each member of which shall hold his office until his successor is appointed, or until his seat is declared vacant, shall consist of President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and two members from each of the Universities, Stanford and California, and one member from all of the other clubs, colleges or high schools playing in this State, and also the Secretary of the California Rugby Referees' Union.

SEC. 3.—*Nine* shall form a quorum.

ARTICLE III.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be appointed at the annual meeting, to be held the first week in July. Nominations must be in writing to the Secretary at least three (3) days beforehand.

SEC. 2. Any ballot paper which shall contain more or less than the required number of names shall be declared informal by the judges.

ARTICLE IV.

PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Union; to see that the by-laws, rules and regulations now or hereafter adopted are enforced; to have a general supervision over all affairs of the Union and at the annual meeting to make a general report of the affairs and concerns of the Union. He shall be, ex-officio, a member of all standing and special committees.

SEC. 2. He shall, at the commencement of his term of office appoint the following committees from the Board of Directors, to wit: *Finance, Committee of International Games*, and such other committees as the Board may think fit, and he shall have power to make changes therein when, in his opinion, the best interests of the Union shall be subserved thereby.

ARTICLE V.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. The Vice-President shall have the same power and duties as the President when the President is absent.



1, H. Gillespie; 2, Jeffs; 3, A. Gillespie; 4, Hopgood; 5, Ehalt, Holt; 6, McGuihan; 7, Johnson; 8, R. Gillespie; 9, W. Newcombe, Capt.; 10, Nason; 11, S. Gillespie; 12, W. Spalding, Sec.; 13, Vincent; 14, Miller; 15, Helmeckey; 16, Sweney.

VICTORIA (B. C.) RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM.

ARTICLE VI.

SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Union and of the meetings of the Board of Directors. He shall have charge of all accounts and the official correspondence of the Union; keep a record of all members of the Union and submit a report at the annual meeting, financial and otherwise.

SEC. 2. He shall have charge of all funds, sign all checks and collect all dues for the Union. He shall keep the members of the Union thoroughly informed as to the wishes and decisions of the Union.

ARTICLE VII.

TREASURER.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall work in harmony with the Secretary as much as possible, and shall sign all checks and keep for him a record of all funds which may be deposited in, or drawn from, the bank.

ARTICLE VIII.

ANNUAL DUES.

SECTION 1. The annual subscription to this Union shall be \$10.00 for each club, college or high school, payable, as stated above, to the Secretary.

ARTICLE IX.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The meetings held by the Union shall be the annual general meetings and not less than once every week during the season, which shall be from August 1st to December 31st, and any other special meetings which may be called from time to time during the rest of the year.

ANNUAL MEETING.

SEC. 2. The annual general meeting shall be held not later than the first week in August, and fourteen (14) days' notice of the date and place of holding shall be given by circular to the members of the Union.

(a) The ordinary business to be transacted at the Annual General Meeting shall be the consideration and adoption of



1. Watkins; 2. Boulware; 5. Burbank; 4. Brown; 5. Darsie; 6. Presley; 7. Kauffman; 8. Clover; 9. Reeves; 10. Barman; 11. Geissler; 12. Hall; 13. Gard; 14. Tilton; 15. Harrigan. Franklin, Photo.

FRESHMEN RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM, STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

annual report and balance sheet duly audited; the election of officers for the ensuing year, and such other business as may be provided for by the by-laws.

SEC. 3. A Special General Meeting may be convened either at the direction of the Board of Directors or on receiving a requisition to that effect signed by the Secretaries of not less than three (3) clubs, colleges or high schools. Notice shall be given of such meetings at least seven (7) days prior to date of meeting. Notice of any business proposed to be transacted at any meeting, other than the ordinary business, shall be given in writing, together with the names of the proposer and seconder, to the Secretary of the Union, who shall advertise it at least seven (7) days before the date of holding such meeting.

(a) At any meeting the Board of Directors may, with the proposal of some member of the Board, amend, rescind or add to the by-laws of the Union.

(b) All meetings shall be held promptly at the hour of 8 o'clock P. M., and terminate not later than 11 o'clock P. M.

(c) If at any meeting the Chairman thinks that too much time has been spent over some certain business, he shall have power to close the question, or postpone same until the next weekly meeting.

(d) At all meetings the President shall take the chair; in his absence, the Vice-President; in the absence of both, the meeting shall elect a chairman.

(e) No member of the Board can have the floor at any meeting, special or otherwise, for more than five (5) minutes.

(f) Any member of the Board talking or misbehaving while another member has the floor may cause his expulsion from the Board of Directors.

(g) The voting of all meetings, in all cases, except in case of election of officers, shall be by showing of hands, which shall be conclusive on the declaration of the result by the Chairman, unless a vote by ballot be immediately thereafter demanded.

(h) Any meeting may be adjourned to such other time as a majority of voters present may resolve.

(i) The Chairman shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote.

ARTICLE X.

POWERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

MAKE RULES.

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors shall have power to make rules for its procedure; it shall govern Rugby foot ball in California (see article on Stanford and California universities);

it shall decide on all questions brought up before it regarding the rules and shall at all times make a special effort to help the high schools and Catholic colleges along in the Rugby game.

MISCONDUCT.

SEC. 2. In all cases of misconduct by individual players or officers, clubs or teams, trifling or otherwise, inquiry shall be held by the Union. Each appeal must be accompanied by a payment of \$5.00, which shall be forfeited should the appeal be held by the Board of Directors to be frivolous or groundless.

(a) Should the Board of Directors have reason to believe that any club, college or high school has failed to make searching inquiry into any case of misconduct or into matter likely to bring discredit on foot ball, they shall require the club, college or high school concerned to make or complete the inquiry, and, failing to do so, it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to take such action as it may deem satisfactory.

ARTICLE XI.

GENERAL RULES, OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

SECTION 1. Each college, club or high school shall send in, in writing, to the Secretary, not later than the second week in July, a full list of the individuals intending to play during the season, together with a description of their colors.

SEC. 2. Each club, college or high school shall be furnished with a copy of the By-Laws of the Union not later than the second week in July.

SEC. 3. Any club, college or high school more than two months in default with respect to money due this Union shall be liable to be stricken off the list of members.

SEC. 4. No member of any club affiliated to this Union shall receive or be paid any remuneration for services in the foot ball field. Any player proved to have made such an offense shall be dealt with by The Pacific Athletic Association.

SEC. 5. Any member of any club, college or high school who is affiliated to this Union playing with or against another member already disqualified, shall be liable to disqualification.

SEC. 6. In regard to amateur athletes playing Rugby foot ball in California, it will be necessary for them to be members of the Pacific Athletic Association and so be strict amateurs.

SEC. 7. If any club, college or high school have special books of by-laws under which their teams are conducted, they will be obliged to furnish this Union with a copy of same as soon after the commencement of the season as possible,

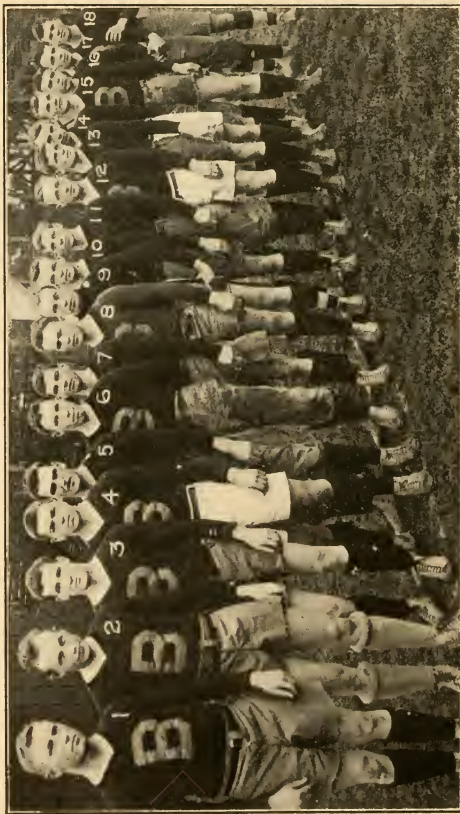
RULES.

TO GOVERN MATCHES PLAYED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THIS UNION.

First—Match shall be played in accordance with the rules of Rugby foot ball as recognized by the Rugby Union of Great Britain.

Second—A referee shall be appointed for each match by the California Rugby Referees' Union and in the event of the referee so appointed not attending such game as he may have been appointed to referee, then a referee shall be appointed by the captains of the two sides.

NOTE—Special agreement between this Union and the two universities—Stanford and California.



1, Ambrose; 2, Wilcox; 3, Elliott; 4, R. Brown; 5, Grace; 6, Taber; 7, Nolan; 8, F. Brown; 9, Millsap; 10, Campbell; 11, Swanson; 12, Woodcock; 13, Worthington; 14, Dooling; 15, Watkins; 16, Taylor; 17, M. Brown; 18, Boyd.
BREAKERS RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM, STANFORD UNIVERSITY.



ANNUAL MATCH
CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY
vs.
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
(Picture continued on following pages)







Special Amendment

The following rules shall be binding in all games between the University of California and Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Whenever any of the provisions of this Amendment fail to agree with any provisions of the Rules as hereinbefore stated, the provisions of the Amendment shall govern.

RULE I. All games shall be played on a field 110 yards long and 75 yards wide.

RULE II. (a) The officials of the game shall be a Referee, an Umpire, if the captain of either team desires one; two Touch Judges and two Time Keepers. Such officials shall be mutually agreed upon by the Rules Committee, consisting of the Captain and head coach of each team and one alumnus from each University, at a meeting to be held in San Francisco the Monday night after the last Saturday in October.

(b) The Umpire's jurisdiction shall be exclusive and his decision final in enforcing the provisions of the following rules:

Sec. b, rule 3.

(b) When he notices rough or foul play or misconduct. For the first offense he shall either caution the player or order him off the ground, but for the second offense he must order him off.

"OFF-SIDE."

7.—A player is placed off-side if he enters a scrummage from his opponents' side, or if the ball has been kicked, touched, or is being run with by one of his own side behind him. A player can be off-side in his opponents' In-goal, but not in his own, except where one of his side takes a free kick behind his goal line, in which case all of his side must be behind the ball when kicked.

8.—An off-side player is placed on side:

(a) When an opponent has run five yards with the ball.



1, Henn; 2, R. Lally, Capt.; 3, Guerin; 4, Winegar; 5, Millington; 6, Hall; 7, Dean; 8, Meyers; 9, Masterson; 10, Skelly; 11, Bell; 12, Yoell; 13, Middleton; 14, Paladini; 15, Stafford; 16, Armstrong; 17, McMurtry; 18, Waymire.

MISSION HIGH SCHOOL RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

(b) When the ball has been kicked by, or has touched an opponent.

(c) When one of his side has run in front of him with the ball.

(d) When one of his side has run in front of him, having kicked the ball when behind him.

An off-side player shall not play the ball, nor during the time an opponent has the ball, run, tackle, or actively or passively obstruct, nor may he approach or wilfully remain within ten yards of any player waiting for the ball; on any breach of this law, the opposite side shall be awarded, at their option:

(e) A free kick, the place of such breach being taken as the mark.

(f) A scrummage at the spot where the ball was last played by the offending side before such breach occurred.

Except in the case of unintentional off-side, when a scrummage shall be formed where such breach occurred.

"FREE-KICKS."

10.—* * * But if any of the opposite side do charge before the player having the ball commences to run or offers to kick or the ball has touched the ground for a place-kick (and this applies to tries at goal as well as free-kicks), provided the kicker has not taken his kick, the charge may be disallowed.

Sec. e, i, j, k, of rule 11:

(e) Illegally tackles, charges, or obstructs as in Law 8.

(i) Not himself running for the ball, charges or obstructs an opponent not holding the ball.

(j) Shouts "all on side," or words to that effect, when his players are not on side.

(k) Not in a scrummage, wilfully obstructs, his opponents' backs by remaining on his opponents' side of the ball when it is in a scrummage.

When there has been a violation of any rule which is within the jurisdiction of the Umpire, his whistle or horn shall be of equal effect in stopping play as the whistle of the referee, and he shall enforce the penalties as provided in these rules.



1, Scullione; 2, Smith; 3, Nathan; 4, Maggs; 5, Marvandel; 6, Parker; 7, Butler; 8, Dinkelspell; 9, Bell; 10, Esola; 11, Ranshoff; 12, Tufts; 13, Heacock; 14, Hofman; 15, Gordon; 16, Somers.
LOWELL (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM. Smith, Photo.

(c) The authority and jurisdiction of the Referee shall be as provided in rule 3, except in so far as it is amended by the provisions of the immediately foregoing section. The duties of the other officials shall be as provided in the rules.

NOTE:—The Referee shall be provided with a whistle, the Umpire with a horn or something the sound of which will be clearly distinguishable from the Referee's whistle, and the time-keepers with a pistol, which they shall fire at the expiration of each half.

RULE III. A try is gained by the player who first puts his hand on the ball on the ground in his opponent's In-goal, or when the ball in the possession of a player is declared held, by the Referee, in either case the ball or any part of it being on, over, or behind the opponent's goal line.

The point where the try is marked, however, is not where the ball is carried across the line, but where the ball is fairly held, or touched down.

NOTE:—If the ball is carried into touch-in-goal from in-goal, a try is marked at the point where the touch line crosses the goal line.

RULE IV. Neither team shall in any game, play more than eighteen men—that is, each team shall be allowed three (3) substitutes and no more. All substitutes must present themselves to the Referee before taking their place.



1, Dehtlesen; 2, Seedi; 3, Quail; 4, Barbs; 5, Pedlar; 6, Porter; 7, McElrath; 8, Holden; 9, Hatch; 10, Tupper;
11, Calderwood; 12, Montague; 13, Hanley; 14, Hermie; 15, White; 16, Cravens.
OAKLAND (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM.



Kauffman, Mgr.; Baumeister; Macakay; Howard; Hardy; Brown; Doyle; Dolan, Coach; Lowell, Asst. Coach; Forbes;
 Mitchell; Randall; Royce; Vilas; Sinclair; Hunt, Capt.; Crane; Van Haren; Corgit; Knowles; Austin; S. Corgit;
 Klopfon. BERKELEY (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM.



1, Gilman; 2, Atkinson; 3, Brainard; 4, Hayes; 5, Blair, Coach; 6, Bowden, Mgr.; 7, Spring; 8, McArthur; 9, Smith-
 erum; 11, J. Brown; 12, S. Brown; 13, Stewart, Capt.; 14, Jones; 15, Russell; 16, Lewis; 17, Lehr; 18, Rucker; 19,
 Mason; 20, Williams; 21, Townsend; 22, Hargrave; 23, Thomas; 24, Milano.

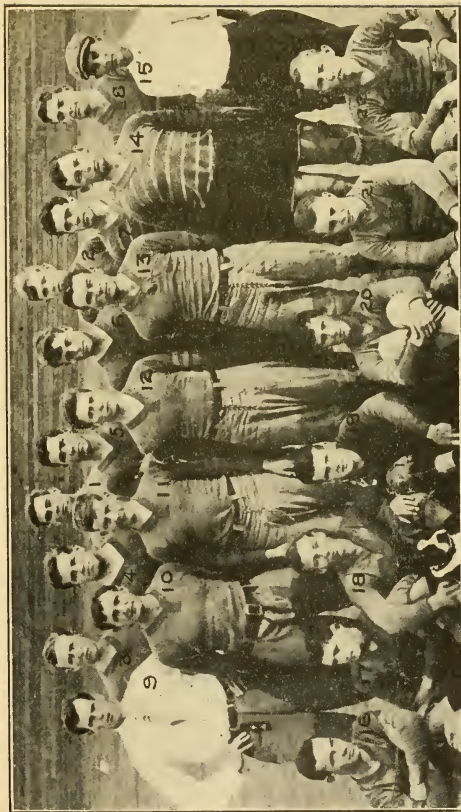
SAN JOSE (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM



1, Rogers; 2, McGilvary; 3, DeGraft; 4, Paul; 5, Stevens; 6, Risling; 7, Dingley; 8, Card; 9, Mills; 10, E. Risling; 11, Soper; 12, Davidson; 13, Howe; 14, Dubendorf; 15, Templeton; 16, Clark; 17, Ramsay; 18, Gladstone; 19, Hutchinson. PALO ALTO (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM.

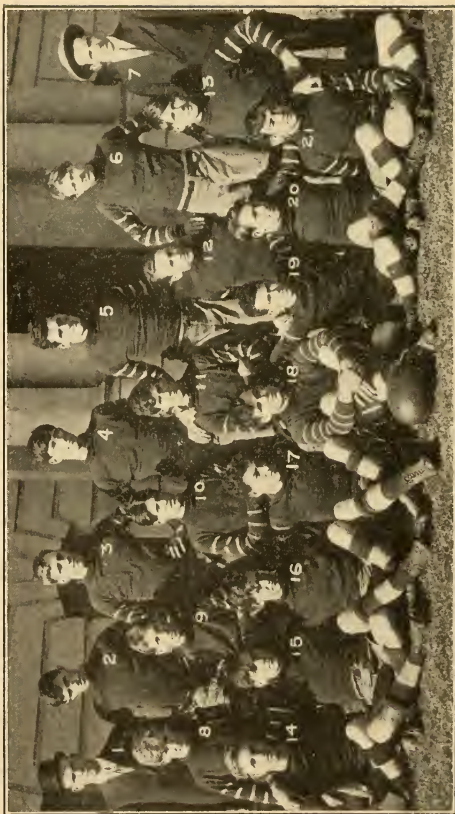


1, Long; 2, Wraith; 3, G. Hollingsworth; 4, Hill; 5, Elston; 6, Stoll; 8, Groh; 9, Bruton; 10, Snowball; 11, Rev. W. E. Bobbitt; 12, Dunst; 13, Stevens; 14, Kicheleoe; 15, P. Hollingsworth; 16, Mast; 17, Giguere; 18, Hartsock; 19, Murray; 20, Laugenour. WOODLAND (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM. Shinkle, Photo.



Wilson; Lynn; Blades; Crowell; Cass; Pettingill; Hodges; Clark; Fisher; Dorn; Conoway; Patterson; Scott; Newman; Beach; Brown; Condon; Crary; McClure; Frank.

LOS ANGELES (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM.



1, D. Griffith, Coach; 2, Quinn; 3, Mills; 4, Carver; 5, Stroud; 6, MacDonald; 7, R. Smith, Mgr.; 8, Weigand; 9, Hearle; 10, Slater; 11, Mull; 12, West; 13, Holmes; 14, Presley; 15, Furman; 16, Hayes; 17, Brown; 18, L. Denuen, Capt.; 19, Hayes; 20, Robinson; 21, Scribner.

BAKERSFIELD (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL RUGBY FOOTBALL TEAM.



1. Woods; 2. Atwood, Coach; 3. Williams; 4. Albert; 5. Hoover; 6. Conrad; 7. Boone, Capt.;
8. Curtis, Mgr.; 9. Guyre; 10. Morgan; 11. Campbell; 12. Jones; 13. Wise; 14. Daley; 15. Phillips; 16. Post; 17. Bellotline,
SAN BERNARDINO (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM.



1, Webster, Coach; 2, Dietz; 3, Goodwin; 4, Merritt; 5, Iraw; 6, Henry; 7, Candace; 8, Bogson; 9, Hill; 10, Mallin; 11, Perrini; 12, Alver; 13, Coultas; 14, James; 15, Priestler, Mgr.; 16, Williams; 17, Richardson; 18, Brown; 19, Petters; 20, Pitcher; 21, Evans; 22, Storm; 23, Squires; 24, Biggs; 25, Hedgcock; 26, Hubbert.

HOLLYWOOD (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM.



1, Prof. A. G. Smith, Coach; 2, Steele; 3, Touhy; 4, MacLean; 5, Sansom; 6, McMillan; 7, S. Willis, Prfu.; 8, Scott; 9, Woods; 10, Campbell; 11, Gardner; 12, McCallum; 13, McKay; 14, Betterton; 15, Warnicker; 16, Boggs; 17, W. Day, Capt.; 18, Wescott; 19, Clarke; 20, Dickson.
 VICTORIA (B. C.) HIGH SCHOOL RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM.
 Foxall, Photo.

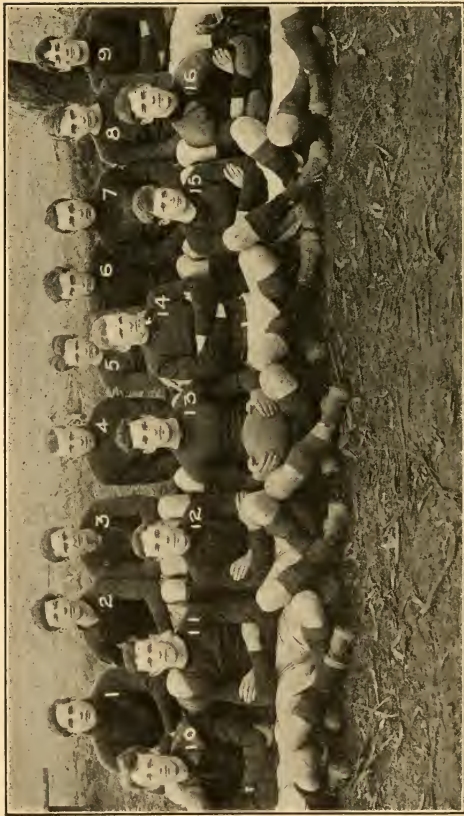


1, Rol; 2, Doolittle; 3, Heath; 4, Smith; 5, Graff; 6, O. Fritsch, Coach; 7, N. Clark; 8, Cummings; 9, Teague; 10, C. Makins, Capt.; 11, Jattlin; 12, E. Clarke; 13, Davis; 14, Parker; 15, Kinney; 16, Walker; 17, Johnson; 18, Ogle; 19, Williams; 20, Pruett; 21, Nichols; 22, Hime.

POMONA (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM.



HARVARD MILITARY SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES, CAL.



1. Bell; 2. Whipple; 3. Sauer; 4. Peck; 5. Hutton; 6. Terry; 7. Herrera; 8. Biekel; 9. Wolbert; 10. Thorp; 11. Redmond; 12. Byars; 13. Cordova; 14. Reed; 15. Hargrave; 16. Pitt.

ST. MATTHEW'S SCHOOL RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM. SAN MATEO, CAL.



Halcomb; Smith; Carpenter; H. Cheda; Tallant; A. Smith; F. Cheda; Bellah; Bianchi; Wooley; Bulwar; Chandler;
Davis; Rutherford; Horton; Crawford.
COYOTE RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM, STANFORD UNIVERSITY.



CALIFORNIA PUNTING OUT OF DANGER IN GAME WITH OLYMPIC CLUB.



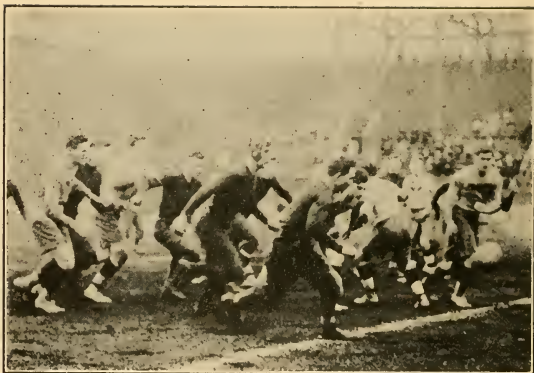
CALIFORNIA FORWARDS BREAKING THROUGH THE SCRUM IN A GAME WITH THE OLYMPIC CLUB.



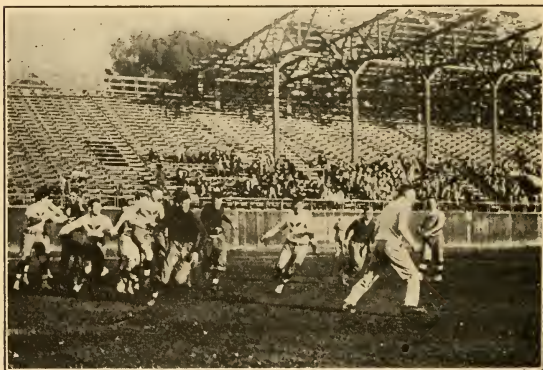
DRIBBLING RUSH BY CALIFORNIA FORWARDS IN THE ANNUAL FRESHMAN CONTEST ON STANFORD FIELD.



CALIFORNIA STARTING A PASSING RALLY IN ANNUAL FRESHMEN CONTEST.



OLYMPIC FORWARDS STARTING A DRIBBLING RUSH.



OLYMPIC CLUB STARTING A PASSING RUSH IN GAME WITH CALIFORNIA.



McKENZIE OF THE BARBARIANS, AVOIDING UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA TACKLERS.



STANFORD BACKS ATTEMPTING TO SMOTHER A PASS BY CALIFORNIA.



ST. MARY'S COLLEGE PUNTING TO CALIFORNIA FRESHMEN ON MUDDY FIELD.



CALIFORNIA AND STANFORD FRESHMEN FOLLOWING BALL ON A LINE-OUT.



FULL-BACK BROWN OF STANFORD PUNTING TO CALIFORNIA.



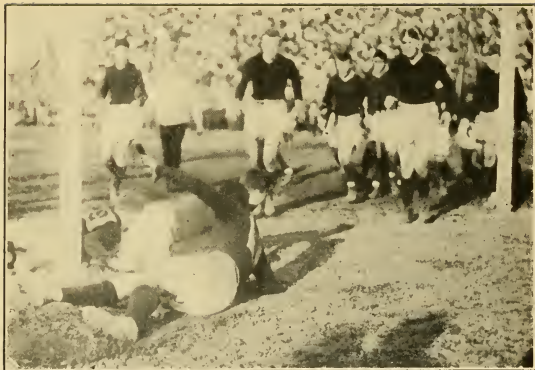
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA DEFENDING GOAL IN GAME WITH CALIFORNIA.



CHEDEA OF STANFORD BEING TACKLED IN FORWARD RUSH.



CAPTAIN ELLIOTT OF CALIFORNIA TAKING A PASS FROM MORRIS
IN THE BACK FIELD.



CALIFORNIA SCORES ON STANFORD IN ANNUAL INTERCOLLEGIATE GAME AT CALIFORNIA FIELD.



A HOT SCRAMBLE BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND STANFORD FORWARDS.



L. A. WOLF TROPHY FOR CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP OF CALIFORNIA.



A. E. ROTH,
Stanford '09, wing three-quarter,
Australian tour.

R. F. O'HARA,
Full-back California Freshmen Team,
winner Roos Punting Cup. R56



Stanford players singing "Hail, Stanford, Hail," on the snow-covered field before beginning the game with Vancouver.

VANCOUVER VS. STANFORD UNIVERSITY.



BRITISH COLUMBIA CHAMPIONSHIP;



1. Hebdon Gillespie, three-quarter; 2. Al Gillespie, speedy half-back; 3. Lieut. Holt, forward; 4. Blaney Scott, forward.

A HUSKY VICTORIA QUARTETTE.



VICTORIA VS. VANCOUVER—WON BY VICTORIA.

The Laws of the Game of Rugby Foot Ball

I. INTRODUCTION.

1.—The Rugby Game of Foot Ball should be played by 15 players on each side. The field-of-play shall not exceed 110 yards in length, nor 75 in breadth, and shall be as near these dimensions as practicable. The lines defining the boundary of the field-of-play shall be suitably marked, and shall be called the goal-lines at the ends and the touch-lines at the sides. On each goal-line and equidistant from the touch-lines shall be two upright posts, called goal-posts, exceeding 11 feet in height, and placed 18 feet 6 inches apart, and joined by a cross-bar 10 feet from the ground; and the object of the game shall be to kick the ball over this cross-bar and between the posts. The game shall be played with an oval ball of as nearly as possible the following size and weight, namely:

Length	11	to	11¼ in.
Length circumference	30	"	31 "
Width circumference	25½	"	26 "
Weight	13	"	14½ oz.

Hand sewn and not less than 8 stitches to the inch.

The Spalding No. RX, six-piece, or No. F, four-piece, Official Rugby Foot Balls are the official ball of the game and must be used in all matches.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS.

All grounds should be properly marked out, including the half-way, 25 yards, touch, five yards from touch, goal and dead-ball lines (unless other boundaries form these latter). If it is necessary to use flags at the half-way and 25-yard lines, these should be set well back from the touch-lines. Corner flags should be used, and should be at the junction of touch and goal lines. Flags should be 5 feet 6 inches from the ground.

It is the duty of the visiting team to see that the ground complies with Law 1 as to size, and is properly marked, that the dead-ball line is distinct, etc., and it is the duty of each side to see that their opponents do not play more than fifteen men. If they fail to see to these points before the game begins, no appeal can afterwards be entertained in relation thereto except in regard to the last-mentioned point, which can be objected to during the game, but such objection will not affect the result of the game prior thereto.

There is no rule to prevent a team starting short, making up its complement later, but in all such cases the Referee and opposing captain must be notified.

II. GLOSSARY—DUTIES OF OFFICIALS—SCORING.

2.—The following terms occur in the laws, and have the respective meanings attached to each:

DEAD-BALL LINES.—Not more than 25 yards behind and equidistant from each goal-line, and parallel thereto, shall be lines, which shall be called the Dead-Ball Lines, and if the ball or player holding the ball touch or cross these lines the ball shall be dead and out of play.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS.

Attention is drawn to the words "equidistant from the goal line" in the definition.

In the event of a player marking in his own "in-goal," and his opponents charging the kick down over the dead-ball line, the ball becomes dead.

Referees are requested in the event of the dead-ball lines not being marked, to make some arrangements with the captains with respect to the same.

From the kick-off, if the ball should cross the dead-ball lines, a drop-out must be taken.

IN-GOAL.—Those portions of the ground immediately at the ends of the field-of-play and between the touch-lines, produced to the dead-ball lines, are called In-Goal. The goal-lines are In-Goal.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS.

If the ball is placed on the goal line by an attacking player it is a try, and if by a defending player it is a touch-down.

If a player holding the ball in his own in-goal touches the referee, the ball is dead at the spot, and a drop-out must be taken; except in the case of a player having run back behind his own goal line, in which case the ball must be scrummaged at the spot whence it was carried back and not at five yards, as is generally supposed by most players.

Question—A player tackled in the field-of-play by the legs and is brought down to the ground (though the ball not having touched the ground), stretches forward and plants the ball against the goal posts. Is this a try?

Answer—Yes, because the goal posts are in-goals.

TOUCH.—Those portions of the ground immediately at the sides of the field-of-play and between the goal-lines, if produced, are called Touch. The touch-lines and all posts and flags marking these lines, or the center, or 25 yards lines, are in Touch.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS.

A player with the ball in his possession touching a flag on the touch-line, is in-touch.

A player may be in-touch and yet play the ball with his foot if the ball be not in-touch.

A player, provided he is not carrying the ball, may be

in-touch and yet score a try by touching the ball down with his hand.

The ball blown over the touch-line, and blown back, shall be considered as in-touch.

TOUCH-IN-GOAL.—Those portions of the ground immediately at the four corners of the field-of-play, and between the goal and touch-lines, if respectively produced, are called Touch-in-Goal. The corner posts and flags are Touch-in-Goal.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS.

If the ball, or player holding it, touch one of the corner posts or flags, the ball must be considered as in touch-in-goal. A player may himself be in touch-in-goal and yet play the ball with his foot, if the ball be not in touch-in-goal; or he may touch it down with his hands and score.

Question—The corner post at the junction of the goal and touch-lines, has by some means been knocked over, so that the flag hangs in the field-of-play. A player on the attack carrying the ball, dives for the line and strikes the flag, carrying it down with his weight, but still having his whole body in the field-of-play, stretches out and plants the ball over the goal line. Is this a try?

Answer—No. The corner flags are touch-in-goal and the referee should order a "drop-out." It is also the duty of the home team to see that all flags, etc., are in proper place and the visiting team to satisfy itself on this point.

A **DROP-KICK** is made by letting the ball fall from the hands, and kicking it as it rises.

A **PLACE-KICK** is made by kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground for the purpose.

The placer and the kicker must be two distinct players.

If the placer inadvertently drops the ball, he shall not be considered to have placed it.

The opposing side cannot charge a place-kick until the ball has actually been placed on the ground.

A **PUNT** is made by letting the ball fall from the hands and kicking it before it touches the ground.

A **TACKLE** is when the holder of the ball is held by one or more players of the opposite side **SO THAT HE CANNOT PASS IT.**

Particular attention is called to the new addition to this rule "so that he cannot pass it." Also to the fact that the law on held has been eliminated and is embodied in the law on tackle by the new addition.

A player must be considered as tackled if he, on being grasped by an opponent, fall, and the ball whilst in his possession touch the ground.

When a player is tackled with the ball it can only be brought into play with the foot.

If a player carrying the ball be thrown or knocked over (but not tackled) and the ball touches the ground, he may nevertheless get up with it and continue his run, or pass it.

A **SCRUMMAGE**, which can only take place in the field of play, is formed by one or more players from each side closing round the ball when it is on the ground, or by their closing up in readiness to allow the ball to be put on the ground between them.

The referee may order the ball to be put into the scrummage from either side he may choose.

The side not committing the breach has the right to put the ball into the scrummage.

When an attacking side in a scrummage pushes the defending side over the goal line and touches the ball down, a try should be allowed, but if the ball be touched down by the defending side a touch-down should be allowed.

The referee has sole control of the game and, therefore, the right to put the ball in when a scrummage has been formed; but he should only use this right under exceptional cases, as, for instance, when a scrummage is formed near a goal line, when it is of the utmost importance that it should be put in with the greatest precision.

The ball cannot be picked up with the hands from a scrummage.

A **TRY** is gained by the player who first puts his hand on the ball on the ground in his opponents' in-goal.

Question—A free kick being given in such a position in front of the goal posts which necessitates the kicker going behind his own goal line to take the kick, and the ball falls in "in-goal" from a weak kick and an attacker drops on the ball, claiming a try. Is this a try?

Answer—No try. The ball did not cross the goal line and must be kicked out again into the field-of-play. This is a decision by the "Manchester and District Rugby Union Referee's Society" of England, admittedly the most authoritative body on Rugby in the world.

Particular attention is called to this decision, as up to 1910 a try was allowed, such a thing as the decision now makes illegal.

When an attacking side in a scrummage pushes the defending side over the goal line and touches the ball down, a try shall be allowed, but if the ball be touched down by the defending side a touch-down shall be allowed.

In the case of the ball rolling over the goal line and touching a spectator before a player from either side has had time to touch it down the referee shall:

(a.) Award a touch-down if he considers the ball would have gone dead before any attacking player could have touched it, or that a defending player would have touched it first.

(b.) Award a try if he thinks but for the interference a try would have been scored.

(c.) If in doubt, give the point against the side responsible for the ground arrangements, and in so doing he shall regard all officials and spectators as offending players.

It is a try if a player passes or kicks the ball back behind his own goal line and the ball is touched down by one of his opponents.

If a player touches the ball down behind his opponents' goal line and picks it up again, he shall be allowed a try at the spot where it was first touched down.

To score a try it is not necessary to lie on the ground with the ball. A player can be running at full speed and bend down and touch the ball in his opponent's in-goal and continue his run and he has scored a try.

A player who crosses the opponents' goal line with the ball in his possession, and before grounding it touch the referee, shall be allowed a try at the spot.

If the ball not in possession of a player strikes the referee or touch-judge when in-goal, a try should be awarded to the attacking side if, in the referee's opinion, a try would undoubtedly have been obtained, but for the ball touching the referee or touch-judge; otherwise a drop-out from the twenty-five should be ordered.

A TOUCH-DOWN is when a player touches down as above in his own in-goal.

If the ball is bounced, but not put down in in-goal, it is still in play; so that if a defending player after merely bouncing the ball, throws it forward, a five yards' penalty scrummage should be ordered; or if he carries it into the field of play and then throws it forward, a scrum is incurred at the spot where he throws it forward.

A GOAL is obtained by kicking the ball from the field-of-play, by any place-kick except a kick-off, or by any drop-kick except a drop-out, without touching the ground or any player of either side over the opponents' cross-bar, whether it touch such cross-bar or either goal-post or not.

A goal is scored if the ball has crossed the bar, although it may have been blown back afterwards.

No goal can be scored from a punt.

KNOCKING-ON and **THROWING-FORWARD** are propelling the ball by the hand or arm in the direction of the opponents' in-goal; a throw-out of touch cannot be claimed as a throw-forward.

A rebound is not a knock-on, and therefore no fair catch can be made therefrom, or a penalty given. This is important, as some referees appear to regard a rebound as a knock-on. If the ball is passed back, but after alighting on the ground is blown forward, the pass is good, provided the ball did not alight in front of the passer.

If the ball is actually knocked on, no matter how slightly, it must be considered a knock-on, but there must be some movement of the hand or arm forcing the ball in the direction of the opponents' in-goal to constitute a knock-on or throw-forward.

In ruling on "knock-on and throw-forward," referees' attention is particularly called to Rule 16. For a knock-on or throw-forward the whistle should not be blown until it is ascertained whether the opposing side or the side committing the breach gain the advantage. If the side committing the infraction gain the advantage a scrum should be ordered, otherwise the play should be allowed to continue.

A **FAIR CATCH** is a catch made direct from a kick, or knock-on, or throw-forward, by one of the opposite side; the catcher must immediately claim the same by making a mark with his heel at the spot where he made the catch.

A fair catch can only be claimed by the catcher making his mark **AFTER** he has caught the ball; the mark, however, must be made as soon after the ball is caught as possible; and in practice, referees might allow a claim when the mark was simultaneously made with the catching.

It is a mistaken idea of players that they can claim a fair catch while in the air jumping for the ball. The catch cannot be claimed until the mark is made by the heels.

A fair catch can only be made from a kick, knock-on or throw-forward direct, and the ball **MUST** be taken clean at the first attempt.

A fair catch can be made in a player's own in-goal.

If a player kicks the ball with his knee, or any part below it, and an opponent makes a fair catch, it shall be awarded.

The attention of referees is drawn to the fact that a fair catch can only be claimed by the catcher making a mark with his heel at the spot where he made the catch.

A fair catch must at all times be clean at the first attempt.

A fair catch cannot be made after the ball has touched goal-posts or cross-bars.

A fair catch cannot be made when the ball rebounds from a player.

A player can intercept a pass, but can only claim a fair catch if such a pass is forward.

Any player of the side making the fair catch can place or kick the ball.

KICK-OFF is a place kick from the center of the field-of-play; the opposite side may not stand within ten yards of the ball, nor charge until the ball be kicked, otherwise another kick-off shall be allowed. If the ball pitch in touch the opposite side may **ACCEPT THE KICK, HAVE THE BALL KICKED OVER AGAIN, OR SCRUMMAGED IN THE CENTER OF THE GROUND.**

DROP-OUT is a drop-kick from within 25 yards of the kicker's goal-line; within which distance the opposite side may not charge, otherwise another drop-out shall be allowed. If the ball pitch in touch the opposite side may **ACCEPT THE KICK, HAVE THE BALL DROPPED OUT AGAIN, OR SCRUMMAGED IN THE CENTER OF THE 25 YARDS LINE.**

Particular attention is called to the addition to both the "kick-off and drop-out" laws, printed in heavy type. It will be noticed that the option of what course should be taken lies with the opposing team.

If a player goes beyond the twenty-five yards to drop-out, or if he punts, the referee must blow his whistle and order the player to take a new kick, which must be a drop from within the twenty-five yards' limit.

At kick-off the ball must reach the limit of 10 yards,, and at drop-out must reach the 25 yards line. If otherwise, the opposite side may have the ball re-kicked, or scrummaged, at the center or in the middle of the 25 yards line, as the case may be.

The ball from a kick-off having reached ten yards, and then having been blown back, shall be considered as in play; as also a ball having reached the 25-yards' line from a drop-out and blow-back.

Referees should not allow players to approach within ten yards.

OFF-SIDE. See Laws 7 and 8.

3.—In all matches a REFEREE and two TOUCH JUDGES must be appointed, the former being mutually agreed upon. The Referee must carry a whistle, the blowing of which shall stop the game; he must whistle in the following cases:

A referee having given a decision, cannot under any circumstances alter it.

If a referee whistles, even though inadvertently, play must be stopped.

(a.) When a player makes and claims a fair-catch.

If a player makes a fair catch, but instantly changes his mind and runs on with the ball, he should, if the whistle has been blown for a fair catch, be compelled to return, as the free kick must be taken.

(b.) When he notices rough or foul play or misconduct. For the first offense he shall either caution the player or order him off the ground, but for the second offense he must order him off. If ordered off, the player must be reported by him to the union.

It has been ruled that this section covers wilful obstruction or interference.

If a referee orders a man "off" he cannot let him take part in play again, and must report him.

The attention of referees is called to the fact that under no circumstances should they allow a player NOT in possession of the ball to shove another player with his hands.

A player running for the ball may only charge shoulder to shoulder an opponent also running for the ball. (See also note Law 11, section "e").

A referee has the power to order a player off for using any words showing an intention to insult.

A referee has power to refuse to allow appeals (except in those cases in which the law states a claim may be made), and if he warns players offending in this respect, he may order such players off the field for misconduct if the warning is unheeded. The ordering off, however, should only be resorted to when the referee is of the opinion that the appealing is done with the intention of harrassing or influencing him in his decisions.

- (c.) When he considers that the continuation of the play is dangerous.

This latter point must be left entirely to the referee, but it is pointed out that if the tackled player plays the laws in the spirit in which they are written, and at once fairly parts with the ball, very few cases of danger would arise, but by holding on a short time danger may arise. In such a case the referee should blow and award the penalty of a free kick and instead of simply ordering a scrummage on the plea of danger, as by so doing he deprives one side of an advantage and does not inflict a penalty on the other, both of which are deserved.

If a player be hurt, the referee should not blow his whistle till the ball be dead, unless such player is in such a position that the continuance of play might entail further danger.

In case of an injury to a player, or in any case, play must not under any consideration be stopped for more than three minutes. If a player cannot go on in this time he MUST be removed from the field-of-play, and the game continue. Officials' attention is particularly called to this ruling.

If an injured player comes out of the scrummage without breaking it the game should go on, it not being necessary to reform the scrum.

The game must not be stopped for such trivial excuses as men replacing or tying their shoe laces. These matters must be attended to by the players before the game begins, as the referee has no power to stop the game for these matters. The laws are particularly distinct as to what causes the referee shall stop play.

- (d.) When he wishes to stop the game for any purpose.

e. g.—To confirm the action of a touch-judge who may continue to hold up his flag after the ball has been brought into play, for being brought in at the wrong place, by the wrong side, etc.; or when he wishes to declare a man has been in-touch, although the touch-judge has not held up his flag; or for any case of necessity.

- (e.) If the ball or a player running with the ball touch him, in which case it shall be scrummaged at the spot.

(See notes following definition of a "Try.")

A player running the ball out from his own in-goal touches the referee, the ball is dead at the spot where he touched him, and a drop-out must be taken; except in the case of a player having run back behind his own goal line, in which case the ball must be scrummaged at the spot whence it was carried back.

- (f.) At half-time and no-side, he being the sole timekeeper, having sole power to allow extra time for delays, but he shall not whistle for half-time or no-side until the ball be held or out of play.

The ball shall not be considered out of play when the referee stops the game for the infringement of laws.

The referee's decision as to time must be final, even if the timers have not kept the time accurately.

- (g.) When he notices any irregularity of play whereby the side committing such gain an advantage.

Of his own off-side players, cannot claim a scrummage for unintentional off-side, provided the charging side gain an advantage, even though this be a try.

It is with this sub-section that referees will have their greatest difficulties; the theory of the sub-section is that a side may not gain an advantage by its own breach of any law, although it may be a breach on the part of its opponent; thus if one side knocks forward, and the ball goes to an opponent who makes off with it and gains an advantage, the whistle should not be blown. Again it has become very common practice for the backs to knock deliberately on when their opponents were close to them; if the ball when so knocked on goes to an opponent who has a chance of getting away, the whistle should not be blown. (See Laws 12 and 16.)

This is a most important rule, and at present is not so generally observed by referees as it should be. There is unfortunately a pronounced tendency on their part to whistle immediately a law has been infringed, without waiting to see who gains the advantage of the infringement. Referees are urged to pay particular attention to this rule.

It is also emphasized that the game should be played in the spirit in which the laws are written, and particularly that one side shall not gain an advantage through its own fault; thus it has been ruled that a player who has made a miskick when the opposite side is charging, and the ball hits one of his own off-side players, cannot claim a scrummage for unintentional off-side, provided the charging side gain an advantage, even though this be a try.

- (h.) When he notices a breach of Laws 5 and 15.
 (i.) When he wishes to enforce any penalty.
 (j.) When a goal is kicked.
 (k.) When the ball goes into touch-in-goal.

The referee shall be sole judge in all matters of fact. (See amendment II. b.)

A referee once he has given a decision cannot change it, and his decision alone is final; he may, however, consult the touch-judges in case of touch, and touch-in-goal play, and kicks at goal. Under all circumstances the referee's whistle must stop the game even if blown inadvertently.

A player crossed the goal line, and claimed a try, the referee awarded a "5-yard scrum" for a player being off-side; the two captains held a consultation and the defending side agreed to a try being awarded in opposition to the referee's decision. The captains cannot decide a question in this manner, as they would be overruling the referee's decision on a matter of fact, of which the referee is sole judge.

The Touch-Judges shall carry flags, and shall each take one side of the ground, outside the field-of-play, and the duty of each shall be to hold up his flag when and where the ball goes into touch, or touch-in-goal, and also to assist the Referee, when

kicks at goal from a try, fair-catch, or free-kicks are being taken, each standing at a goal-post.

It may be here emphasized that the referee is the sole judge as to matters of fact, and if he considers either touch-judge is not doing his duty fairly, he not only has the right, but should certainly exercise it, of overruling any decision such touch-judge may give.

Touch-judges are recommended, by extending the arm to indicate the side to whom the ball belongs. Touch-judges assisting at kicks at goal must not indicate with their flags.

Touch-judges are to hold up their flag immediately the ball has crossed the touch-line or touch-in-goal, and go to the spot where the ball went out as quickly as possible.

Touch-judges must stand each at a goal post when any kick at goal is being taken.

4.—The Captains of the respective sides shall toss for the choice of In-goals or the kick-off. Each side shall play an equal time from each In-goal, and a match shall be won by a majority of points; if no point be scored, or the number be equal, the match shall be drawn. Unless otherwise agreed, the time of each half shall be 40 minutes.

The following shall be the mode of scoring:

A tryequals 3 points.
A Goal from a Try (in which case the Try shall not count).....	“ 5 “
A dropped Goal (except from a Mark or a Penalty Kick).....	“ 4 “
Goal from a Mark or Penalty Kick.	“ 3 “

5.—At the time of the kick-off all the kicker's side shall be behind the ball; if any be in front the Referee shall blow his whistle and order a scrummage where the kick-off took place.

The game shall be started by a kick-off:

- (a.) After a goal, by the side losing such goal, and
- (b.) After half-time by the opposite side to that which started the game.

III. MODE OF PLAY—DEFINITIONS.

6.—When once the game is started, the ball may be kicked or picked up and run with by any player who is on-side, at any time; except that it may not be picked up—

(a.) In a Scrummage.

The act of a player taking the ball off the ground with his feet, in a scrummage, does not constitute “picking up” in a scrummage, within the meaning of Law 6.

A player can pick the ball up in the scrum between his knees, provided that he does not fall down.

It is lawful to pick up the ball in a scrum in any manner except by hand or arm.

The act of a player taking the ball off the ground after a tackle, or the ball being fairly held, is not to be considered picking the ball up in a scrumage.

A player may come up to a scrum and attempt to hook the ball out with his foot, provided his other foot is behind the ball.

(b.) When it has been put down after A TACKLE.

(c.) When it is on the ground after a player has been tackled.

It may be passed or knocked from one player to another provided it be not passed, knocked or thrown forward. If a player while holding or running with the ball be TACKLED, he MUST at once put it fairly down between him and his opponents' Goal-line.

Note the alteration to the laws in section "b" and that part of the law relating to "If a player while holding * * * be TACKLED." The old law read in section "b," "When it has been put down after it has been fairly held." Tackled is also substituted for held in the other part of the law.

The words "AT ONCE" are to be interpreted very strictly.

7.—A player is placed off-side if he enters a scrumage from his opponents' side, or if the ball has been kicked, touched, or is being run with by one of his own side behind him. A player can be off-side in his opponents' In-goal, but not in his own, except where one of his side takes a free kick behind his goal-line, in which case all of his side must be behind the ball when kicked.

A player may play in any position so long as he is on-side and does not obstruct his opponents. He may come up to a scrumage and attempt to hook the ball out with his foot, provided the other foot is behind the ball.

A player when off-side can intercept a pass from an opposing player.

8.—An off-side player is placed on side—

(a.) When an opponent has run five yards with the ball.

(b.) When the ball has been kicked by, or has touched an opponent.

(c.) When one of his side has run in front of him with the ball.

(d.) When one of his side has run in front of him, having kicked the ball when behind him.

After the words "five yards" in section "a," read as though the words "in any direction" were inserted.

A player must be in the field-of-play when he puts his men on-side after kicking the ball when behind them; whilst he is not debarred from starting running up in-touch, he must get into the field of play as soon as possible. It must be

observed that only the kicker can place the off-side players on-side.

An off-side player shall not play the ball, nor actively or passively obstruct AN OPPONENT, approach or wilfully remain within 10 yards of any OPPONENT waiting for the ball; on any breach of this law, the opposite side shall be awarded, at their option—

(e.) A free kick, the place of such breach being taken as the mark.

(f.) A scrummage at the spot where the ball was last played by the offending side before such breach occurred.

Except in the case of unintentional off-side, when a scrummage shall be formed where such breach occurred.

In reference to section "f," if the spot where the ball was last played by the offending side before the breach occurred is in its in-goal, the scrummage shall take place on a line parallel to the touch-line, and passing through the spot, and five yards from the goal line.

A player when off-side can intercept a pass from an opposing player, but he can only make a mark for a fair catch if the pass intercepted is a forward one.

It is important that referees should enforce these penalties, and it should be observed that a referee should award a free kick if he thinks a fair catch would have been made had not an off-side player, through his proximity and not retiring beyond the ten yards' limit, have rendered such catch more difficult. For instance, a player waiting to receive the ball fails to catch it properly and it drops from his hands to the ground. An opponent, who is off-side and has approached within ten yards of him, immediately pounces upon him and prevents him recovering and playing the ball. A free kick should be awarded, as it was the duty of the off-side player to have retired beyond the ten yards' limit.

Referees too often give the offending players the benefit of the unintentional off-side, instead of inflicting the free-kick penalty.

A player may play in any position so long as he is on-side and does not obstruct his opponent.

9.—If a player makes a fair-catch a free-kick shall be awarded, even though the whistle has been blown for a knock-on or a throw-forward. Any player on the same side may take the kick or place the ball.

10.—All free kicks may be place-kicks, drop-kicks, or punts, but must be in the direction of the opponents' goal-line, and across the kicker's goal-line, if kicked from behind the same. They may be taken at any spot behind the mark in a line parallel to the touch-lines. In all cases the kicker's side must be behind the ball when it is kicked, except the player who may be placing the ball for a place-kick, and it is the duty of the Referee to see that the ball be kicked from the parallel line. In case of any

infringement of this law the Referee shall order a scrummage at the mark. The opposite side may come up to and charge from anywhere on or behind a line drawn through the mark and parallel to the goal-lines, and may charge as soon as the kicker commences to run or offers to kick or the ball be placed on the ground for a place-kick, but in case of a drop-kick or punt the kicker may always draw back, and unless he has dropped the ball the opposite side must retire to the line of the mark. But if any of the opposite side do charge before the player having the ball commences to run or offers to kick, or the ball has touched the ground for a place-kick (and this applies to tries at goal as well as free kicks), provided the kicker has not taken his kick, the charge may be disallowed.

For notes on fair catch see those following definition of "Fair Catch" in Law 2.

Question—A free kick is given in such a position in front of the goal posts which necessitates the kicker going behind his own goal line, in taking the kick the ball hits the goal posts and rebounds over the dead-ball line. Should a drop-out be awarded?

Answer—No. The ball did not cross the goal line, and must be kicked again.

In cases of players waiting to charge when a kick after a try, fair catch, or free kick is about to be taken, they must remain behind the goal line or behind the mark with both feet, and any standing over the goal line or over the mark with one foot shall be considered to have charged, and the referee shall blow his whistle and award no charge; the referee shall also be particular that any side waiting behind the mark do not gradually creep up beyond the mark; such shall be considered a charge.

When a player is placing the ball he shall not wilfully do anything which may lead his opponents to think he has put the ball down when he has not; if he does the charge shall be disallowed.

Even when a charge has been disallowed, the would-be chargers may, provided they remain behind the mark, jump up, and attempt to stop or touch the ball; if they so touch it, no goal can be scored. The disallowance of the charge is at the discretion of the referee.

If the referee whistles to allow no-charge just as a kicker takes his kick, such kicker shall have the option of another kick—that is, if he has kicked a goal, he can allow it to stand; if he has not, he can take a second kick.

The attention of the referee is directed to the fact that the opposite side may not charge a place-kick until the ball is actually placed on the ground.

A kicker who, in kicking for a goal, inadvertently kicks the ball out of the placer's hands before the latter has placed it on the ground, should be allowed to have another kick.

After a charge has been disallowed and another kick is being taken, the ball may be handled by and placed for the kicker, as in the first instance.

This instruction also applies to a kick at goal from a free kick, but in that case a scrummage should be ordered.

After a charge has been disallowed, any player except the

kicker may place or replace the ball, and he may alter the spot for the place-kick, but such new place must be from a spot behind the mark in a line parallel to the touch-line.

In case a referee disallows a charge, the kicker may not touch the ball after it has been put on the ground. If he does so (a) when a try has been obtained, a drop-out should be awarded, or (b) when a free kick or fair catch has been awarded, a scrummage where the mark was made should be ordered.

The kicker and placer must be different persons.

It is the duty of the side receiving the advantage of "no charge" to see the penalty is fully exacted.

The referee should see that players have reasonable time to get behind their goal line before the ball is placed for a try at goal.

In the case of a free kick, the kicker can kick in any direction towards his opponents' goal line, provided the kick has been taken at a spot behind the mark, in a line parallel to the touch-lines.

A referee can allow another kick on the plea that owing to interference of players he could not see the ball kicked in the first instance.

If in taking a free kick any breach, for which the penalty is a scrummage, is committed, the scrummage shall be taken at the "mark."

IV. PENALTIES.

II.—Free kicks by way of penalties shall be awarded if any player—

(a.) Intentionally either handles the ball, or falls down in a scrummage, or picks the ball out of a scrummage.

If a player in the scrum has the ball between his legs, an opposing player must not take the ball with his hands from its position while the said player remains part of the scrum; penalty is free kick.

A player is on the ground when on his knees, and if he intentionally kneels down in a scrummage, he should be penalized for "falling down in a scrummage."

(b.) Does not immediately put it down in front of him, on being TACKLED.

Note alteration to law, "tackled" being substituted for "held."

No power is given to a referee to whistle simply because a player is tackled with the ball, and this is one of the most important points to which the attention of players and referees is directed, as the habit of whistling the moment a man is tackled spoils the game by slowing it down and taking away any advantage a side of quick followers-up would otherwise gain. When a player with the ball is tackled, a referee may only blow his whistle for one of the following cases:

(1) Law 11 (b): When such player does not AT ONCE fairly put the ball down.

(2) Law 11 (c): When such player is on the ground and he does not at once fairly part with the ball, and either get up or roll away from the ball.

If a player breaks either of the above sub-sections or interferes with the ball in any way while he is on the ground, the penalty should be enforced against him.

(3) Law 11 (d): When a player of the opposite side prevents such player either putting the ball down or getting up.

(4) When the referee considers the continuation of the play would be dangerous.

This last point must be left entirely to the referee.

The attention of players and referees is specifically called to the fact that a scrummage cannot be awarded for a breach of section "b." A free kick must be given.

(c.) Being on the ground, does not immediately get up.

Question—A player catching the ball between his knees on the ground, in stopping a rush and not immediately playing it, but still holds the ball there and remains on the ground. What should be done?

Answer—A referee should penalize for not playing the ball. See decisions under sub-section "a," etc.

(d.) Prevents an opponent getting up, or putting the ball down.

(e.) Illegally tackles, charges, or obstructs as in Law 8.

(f.) Wilfully TACKLES an opponent who has not got the ball.

(g.) Wilfully hacks, hacks-over, or trips-up.

If, when a player drops down on the ball, an opponent lifts him off, the referee is satisfied that there has been rough or foul play, he may caution or order off the opponent; and he will, of course, also give a free kick against the player who dropped on the ball unless he immediately gets up; but if the referee is satisfied that the opponent prevented the player from getting up, he should give a free kick against the former.

In case there are two opposing players running for the ball, a player overtaking another may not shove the overtaken player from behind; if he does it is illegal, and should be penalized by a free kick.

A player running at the ball may only charge shoulder to shoulder an opponent running at the ball.

Note the alteration in section "f." "Tackles" is substituted for holds.

In regard to section "g." Although a free kick is given, the referee should still caution the player, or even order him off the ground, if such hacking or tripping-up constituted rough play.

"Hack" or "hack over," i. e., kicks an opponent.

(h.) Wilfully puts the ball unfairly into a scrummage, or, the ball having come out, wilfully returns it by hand or foot into the scrummage.

(i.) Not himself running for the ball, charges or obstructs an opponent not holding the ball.

(j.) Shouts "all on side," or words to that effect, when his players are not on side.

It has been ruled that the ball is not fairly in the scrummage (section "h") until it has been placed on the ground

between the players, so that each side has an equal chance of obtaining possession.

Sub-section "j" applies chiefly to a back having kicked the ball and while following up he or others of his side shout "on-side" when he has not yet placed his side on-side, a most unfair practice.

- (k.) Not in a scrummage, wilfully obstructs his opponents' backs by remaining on his opponents' side of the ball when it is in a scrummage.

This prohibits the habit of three-quarters and half-backs remaining in front of the ball, so as to mark the opposing backs, and should be strictly enforced.

It is also pointed out that it is not intended thereby to penalize a half-back who UNINTENTIONALLY overruns the ball in a scrummage.

A player does not become part of a scrummage by merely placing his hand on the scrummage.

Referees are instructed to strictly enforce the free-kick penalty for obstruction on the part of wing forwards, as provided in sections "f" and "k."

Wing forwards MUST be behind the ball while it is in the scrum.

- (l.) Wilfully prevents the ball being fairly put into a scrummage.

A scrum is ordered, and one side immediately packs, but the other side retain the ball until their forwards gather round leisurely, the referee should penalize under this section or under "m."

Players in a scrummage waiting for the ball to be put in must keep their feet behind an imaginary line drawn through the center of the scrummage at right angles to the touch-line.

- (m.) If any player or team wilfully and systematically break any law or laws, for which the penalty is only a scrummage, or cause unnecessary loss of time.

Should a team or player continually "knock-on" or "throw-forward," the referee should award a free kick at the place of the last "knock-on" or "throw-forward."

In the case of a free kick for a player causing unnecessary loss of time when the ball is in-touch, such kick shall be taken at a spot at right angles to the touch-line up to ten yards from the place where the ball went into touch.

A referee may award a free kick if, in his opinion, a side wilfully wastes time in dropping out after a touch-down or unsuccessful try; or deliberately kicks the ball into touch, with the object of wasting time, from a drop-out or kick-off; the mark to be the middle of the 25-yards line or the center of the field-of-play, as the case may be.

- (n.) Being in a scrummage, lift a foot from the ground before the ball has been put into such scrummage.

The places of infringement shall be taken as the mark, and anyone of the side granted the free kick may place or kick the ball.

On breach of sub-section (*j*) the opposite side shall be awarded at their option—

- (a.) A scrummage where the ball was last played.
- (b.) A free kick at the place of infringement.

When the place where a penalty is incurred is on the touch-line, or just within it, the place of the infringement shall be taken to have been ten yards within the field-of-play, at right angles to the touch-line.

V. GENERAL.

12.—The ball is in touch when it or a player carrying it touch or cross the touch line; it shall then belong to the side opposite to that last touching it in the field-of-play, except when A PAYER CARRYING THE BALL IS FORCED INTO TOUCH BY AN OPPONENT.

One of the side to whom the ball belongs shall bring it into play at the spot where it went into touch, by one of the following methods:

- (a.) Throwing it out so as to alight at right angles to the touch-line, AND AT LEAST FIVE YARDS THEREFROM.
- (b.) Scrummaging it at any spot at right angles to the touch-line, 10 yards from the place where it went into touch.

If the Referee blows his whistle because the ball has been thrown out so as not to alight at right angles to the touch-line, the opposite side shall bring it out as in (*b*).

Attention is specially directed to the change in the law relative to "ball in-touch."

Also section "a" has been amended so that the ball has to be thrown in at least five yards from touch on the line out.

If the ball is not thrown out so as to alight at right angles, the referee must blow his whistle, unless the opposite side has gained an advantage.

If a touch-judge is unable to decide to which side the ball belongs, the referee must do so.

If the ball has not been thrown in at the right place, the referee shall order that the same side shall bring it into play at the proper place.

A player being in-touch may, provided he has not possession of it, play the ball, if the ball be not in-touch.

A ball kicked over the touch-line, and blown back, shall be considered as in-touch.

13.—When the side has scored a try, the ball shall be brought from the spot where the try was gained into the field-of-play in a line parallel to the touch-lines, such distance as the placer thinks proper, and there he shall place the ball for one of his side to try and kick a goal; this place-kick is governed by

Law 10 as to charging, etc., the mark being taken as on the goal-line. It is the duty of the Referee to see that the ball is taken out straight.

After the word "brought," read as though the words "in any manner" were inserted.

For rulings as to charging in try-at-goal, see Law 10.

It is ruled that a kicker cannot place the ball on the ground in instructing the placer, nor touch it after the placer has put it down; if he does, the kick at goal is forfeited.

The kicker and placer must be different persons.

In case of any dispute relative to a try, where it is possible, an appeal may be made, referees are recommended to allow a kick at goal, so that if the try is afterwards allowed the goal points may be added if the kick was successful.

The Referee shall award a try, if, in his opinion, one would undoubtedly have been obtained but for unfair play or interference of the defending side. Or he shall disallow a try, and adjudge a touch-down, if, in his opinion, a try would undoubtedly not have been gained but for unfair play or interference of the attacking side. In case of a try so allowed the kick at goal shall be taken at any point on a line parallel to the touch-lines, and passing through the spot where the ball was when such unfair play or interference took place.

In the case of a kick for goal from mark, penalty or try, if, in the opinion of the Referee, the ball is illegally stopped after the kick has been taken and he is of the opinion that a goal would otherwise undoubtedly have been gained, he shall have power to award the goal.

14.—If the ball, when over the goal-line and in possession of a player, be fairly held by an opposing player before it is grounded, it shall be scrummaged 5 yards from the goal-line, opposite the spot where the ball was held.

The ball must be fairly held; that is to say, the player having the ball must use force to free the ball from the grasp of his opponent.

There must, in the opinion of the referee, have been force used to ground the ball or get possession of it before it can be considered fairly held.

15.—After an unsuccessful try, or touch-down, or if the ball after crossing the goal-line go into touch-in-goal or touch or cross the dead-ball line, it shall be brought into play by means of a drop-out, when all the kicker's side must be behind the ball when kicked; in case any are in front, the Referee shall order a scrummage on the 25 yards line and equidistant from the touch-lines.

It is the duty of the referee to see that a reasonable time is given to the players to get into positions before the kick is taken.

In case of a "drop-out," if the ball is punted the ball should be recalled, and a kick, which must be a drop-kick, taken. The game is not to proceed under Law 19. See ruling under definition of kick-off.

16.—In case of a throw-forward or knock-on, the ball shall be brought back to the place where such infringement occurred, and there be scrummaged, unless a fair catch has been allowed, or the opposite side gain an advantage.

See definition of knock-on.

A rebound is not a knock-on, and therefore no penalty can be given for a rebound.

If a player kicks over a full-back's head, and in the act of regarding the ball, knocks-on in his opponents' "in-goal," the award should be "drop-out."

If a forward in the line-out knocks the ball on, and it is caught by an opposing half-back, who punts up the field, the referee should allow this, unless a fair catch has been made and claimed.

17.—If a player shall wilfully kick, pass, knock, or carry the ball back across his goal-line and it there be made dead, the opposite side may claim that the ball shall be brought back and a scrummage formed at the spot whence it was kicked, passed, knocked, or carried back. Under any other circumstances a player may touch the ball down in his own In-goal.

Question—A full-back catches the ball, and in trying to kick it back against a strong wind, the ball deflects from his foot and goes over his goal line dead. What should the referee decide?

Answer—The action being "passive," he should order a drop-out.

It is important that referees should see that the scrum under Law 17 is formed at the spot where kicked from, and not five yards, as generally supposed by many players.

The word "wilfully" is introduced, thereby making the law perfectly clear that a player must do something with the intention of sending the ball behind his own goal line, before a scrummage can be given.

A side heeling back over their own goal line, shall be considered as wilfully kicking back.

If, when a ball is passed back, the would-be receiver fumbles it so that it goes over his own goal-line, the referee should decide whether such fumble was intentional or not, and decide accordingly.

If from a knick the ball is blown behind the kicker's goal line, the attacking side can secure a try, provided no appeal is made by them. (See Laws 2, 5 and 15.)

If a player passes the ball back behind his own goal line and it is touched down by one of his opponents, a try is scored.

When a breach of the above law occurs, the referee should wait for the non-offending side to make the claim for a scrummage.

18.—Hacking, hacking-over, or tripping-up are illegal. The Referee shall have full power to decide what part of a player's dress, including boots and projections thereon, buckles, rings, etc., are dangerous, and having once decided that any part is dangerous, shall order such player to remove the same, and shall not allow him to take further part in the game until such be removed.

19.—In case of any law being infringed in in-goal by the attacking side, a touch-down shall be awarded, but where such breach is committed by the defending side a scrummage shall be awarded five yards from the goal-line, opposite to the spot where the breach occurred.

In the case of a throw-forward, when the ball is over the goal line, the penalty is a scrummage five yards out on breach by defending side, touch-down on breach by attacking side.

20.—If, when a law is broken or any irregularity of play occurs not otherwise provided for, and any advantage is gained therefrom by the opposite side, the Referee shall not blow his whistle but shall allow the game to proceed, but if no advantage is gained by such side, and if other procedure is provided, the ball shall be taken back to the place where the breach of the law or irregularity occurred and a scrummage formed there.

SPECIAL AMENDMENT.

The following rules shall be binding in all games between the University of California and Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Whenever any of the provisions of this Amendment fail to agree with any provisions of the Rules as hereinbefore stated, the provisions of the Amendment shall govern.

RULE I. All games shall be played on a field 110 yards long and 75 yards wide.

RULE II. (a.) The officials of the game shall be a Referee, an Umpire, if the captain of either team desires one; two Touch Judges and two Time Keepers. Such officials shall be mutually agreed upon by the Rules Committee, consisting of the Captain and head coach of each team and one alumnus from each University, at a meeting to be held in San Francisco the Monday night after the last Saturday in October.

(b.) The Umpire's jurisdiction shall be exclusive and his decision final in enforcing the provisions of the following rules:

Sec. b. rule 3.

- (b.) When he notices rough or foul play or misconduct. For the first offense he shall either caution the player or order him off the ground, but for the second offense he must order him off.

“OFF-SIDE.”

7.—A player is placed off-side if he enters a scrummage from his opponents' side, or if the ball has been kicked, touched, or is being run with by one of his own side behind him. A player can be off-side in his opponents' In-goal, but not in his own, except where one of his side takes a free kick behind his goal line, in which case all of his side must be behind the ball when kicked.

8.—An off-side player is placed on side:

- (a.) When an opponent has run five yards with the ball.
 (b.) When the ball has been kicked by, or has touched an opponent.
 (c.) When one of his side has run in front of him with the ball.
 (d.) When one of his side has run in front of him, having kicked the ball when behind him.

An off-side player shall not play the ball, nor during the time an opponent has the ball, run, tackle, or actively or passively obstruct, nor may he approach or wilfully remain within ten yards of any player waiting for the ball; on any breach of this law, the opposite side shall be awarded, at their option:

- (e.) A free kick, the place of such breach being taken as the mark.
 (f.) A scrummage at the spot where the ball was last played by the offending side before such breach occurred.

Except in the case of unintentional off-side, when a scrummage shall be formed where such breach occurred.

A player shall be considered “on-side” if he is ten yards from an opponent who receives the ball.

“FREE-KICKS.”

10.—* * * But if any of the opposite side do charge before the player having the ball commences to run or offers to kick, or the ball has touched the ground for a place-kick (and this

applies to tries at goal as well as free-kicks), provided the kicker has not taken his kick, the charge may be disallowed.

Sec. e, i, j, k, of rule 11:

- (e.) Illegally tackles, charges, or obstructs as in Law 8.
- (i.) Not himself running for the ball, charges or obstructs an opponent not holding the ball.
- (j.) Shouts "all on side," or words to that effect, when his players are not on side.
- (k.) Not in a scrummage, wilfully obstructs his opponents' backs by remaining on his opponents' side of the ball when it is in a scrummage.

When there has been a violation of any rule which is within the jurisdiction of the Umpire, his whistle or horn shall be of equal effect in stopping play as the whistle of the Referee, and he shall enforce the penalties as provided in these rules.

(c.) The authority and jurisdiction of the Referee shall be as provided in rule 3, except in so far as it is amended by the provisions of the immediately foregoing section. The duties of the other officials shall be as provided in the rules.

NOTE:—The Referee shall be provided with a whistle, the Umpire with a horn or something the sound of which will be clearly distinguishable from the Referee's whistle, and the time-keepers with a pistol, which they shall fire at the expiration of each half.

RULE III. A try is gained by the player who first puts his hand on the ball on the ground in his opponent's In-goal, or when the ball in the possession of a player is declared held by the Referee, in either case the ball or any part of it being on, over, or behind the opponents' goal line.

The point where the try is marked, however, is not where the ball is carried across the line, but where the ball is fairly held, or touched down.

NOTE:—If the ball is carried into touch-in-goal from in-goal, a try is marked at the point where the touch line crosses the goal line.

RULE IV. Neither team shall in any game, play more than eighteen men—that is, each team shall be allowed three (3) substitutes and no more. All substitutes must present themselves to the Referee before taking their place.

OFFICIAL RULES FOR ALL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The following list contains the Group and the Number of the book of Spalding's Athletic Library in which the rules wanted are contained. See front pages of book for complete list of Spalding's Athletic Library.

EVENT.	Group	No.	EVENT.	Group	No.
All-Round Athletic Cham- pionship	12	182	Lawn Bowls	11	207
A. A. U. Athletic Rules	12	12A	Lawn Games	11	188
A. A. U. Boxing Rules	12	12A	Lawn Tennis	4	4
A. A. U. Gymnastic Rules..	12	12A	Obstacle Races	12	55
A. A. U. Water Polo Rules.	12	12A	Olympic Game Events—Mar- athon Race, Stone Throw- ing with Impetus, Spear Throwing, Hellenic Method of Throwing Discus, Dis- cus, Greek Style for Youths		
A. A. U. Wrestling Rules..	12	12A	Pigeon Flying	12	55
Archery	11	248	Pin Ball	12	55
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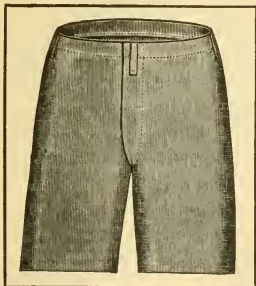
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No. **RP.** Extra quality brown canvas, soft finish, very full in the legs and half lined. . Pair, \$1.00

SPALDING RUGBY HEAD HARNESS

No. **RC.** Light weight leather, lined. The proper thing for the Rugby game as played in England and Australia and on the Pacific Coast. Each, 75c.



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NO. 2-0



NO. 11T



NO. 111



**Protection for
Running Shoe Spikes**



No. N. Thick wood, shaped and perforated to accommodate spikes
Per pair, 50c.

**Spalding
Running Shoes**

No. 2-0. This Running Shoe is made of the finest Kangaroo leather; extremely light and glove fitting. Best English steel spikes firmly riveted on.

Per pair, \$6.00

No. 10. Finest Calfskin Running Shoe; light weight, hand made, six spikes.

Per pair, \$5.00

No. 11T. Calfskin, machine made, solid leather tap sole holds spikes firmly in place.

Per pair, \$4.00

No. 11. Calfskin, machine made.

Per pair, \$3.00

**Juvenile
Running Shoes**

No. 12. Outdoor Leather Running Shoes, complete with spikes, in sizes 12 to 5 only.

Per pair, \$2.50

No. 115. Indoor Leather Running Shoes, without spikes, in boys' sizes, 12 to 5 inclusive, only. Pair, \$2.00

**Indoor
Running Shoes**

With or Without Spikes

No. 111. Fine leather, rubber tipped sole, with spikes.

Per pair, \$4.00

No. 112. Leather shoe, special corrugated rubber tap sole, no spikes. \$3.00

No. 114. Leather shoe, rubber tipped, no spikes. \$2.50

**Indoor
Jumping Shoes**

With or Without Spikes

No. 210. Hand made, best leather, rubber soles. \$5.00



NO. 10



NO. 11



NO. 210



Spalding Special Grips

With Elastic



No. 2. Best quality cork with elastic bands.

Pair, 20c.

No. 1. Athletic Grips

Selected cork, shaped to fit hollow of hand. Pair, 15c.

Chamois Pushers

No. 5. Fine chamois skin and used with running, walking, jumping and other athletic shoes.

Pair, 25c.



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Spalding Long Distance Running Shoes



No. MH



No. MO

No. MH. High cut. The proper shoe for a long race, especially over uneven roads. Corrugated tap rubber sole and cushioned leather heel; special quality black leather uppers. Hand sewed. Per pair, \$5.00

No. MO. Low cut. Well finished inside so as not to hurt the feet in a long race. Corrugated tap rubber sole and cushioned leather heel; special quality black leather uppers. Hand sewed. Pair, \$5.00

SPALDING WALKING, CROSS COUNTRY, JUMPING AND HURDLING SHOES



No. 14C

SPALDING CROSS COUNTRY SHOE
No. 14C. Cross Country Shoe, finest Kangaroo leather; low broad heel, flexible shank, hand sewed, six spikes on sole; with or without spikes on heel.

Per pair, \$6.00



No. 14H

SPALDING HURDLING SHOE
No. 14H. Jumping and Hurdling Shoe; finest Kangaroo leather; hand made, specially stiffened sole; spikes in heel placed according to latest ideas to assist jumper.

Per pair, \$6.00



No. 14W

SPALDING "OLYMPIC" WALKING SHOE
No. 14W. Spalding "Olympic" Walking Shoe, for competition and match races; Kangaroo leather; hand made. This style shoe is used by all champion walkers.

Per pair, \$5.00



No. 14J

SPALDING JUMPING SHOE
No. 14J. Calfskin Jumping Shoe, partly machine-made; low broad heel; spikes correctly placed. Satisfactory quality and very durable.

Per pair, \$4.50



SPECIAL NOTICE.—We recommend for use on running and other athletic shoes, to keep the leather pliable and in good condition especially when shoes are used during wet weather, "Spalding Waterproof Oil for Athletic Shoes." Per can, 25 Cents.

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SPALDING CHAMPIONSHIP HAMMER

With Ball Bearing Swivel

The Spalding Championship Ball Bearing Hammer, originally designed by John Flanagan, has been highly endorsed only after repeated trials in championship events. The benefits of the ball bearing construction will be quickly appreciated by all hammer throwers. Guaranteed absolutely correct in weight.

- No. 12FB. 12-lb., with sole leather case. \$8.00
 No. 12F. 12-lb., without sole leather case. 6.00
 No. 16FB. 16-lb., with sole leather case. 8.00
 No. 16F. 16-lb., without sole leather case. 6.00



JOHN FLANAGAN
16-lb. Hammer Thrower

Spalding Rubber Covered Indoor Shot

Patented December 19, 1905



This shot is made according to scientific principles, with a rubber cover that is perfectly round; gives a fine grip, and has the proper resiliency when it comes in contact with the floor; will wear longer than the ordinary leather covered, and in addition there is no possibility that the lead dust will sift out, therefore it is always full weight.

- No. P. 16-lb. \$13.00 | No. Q. 12-lb. \$11.00

Spalding Indoor Shot

With our improved leather cover. Does not lose weight even when used constantly.

- No. 3. 12-lb. Each, \$7.50
 No. 4. 16-lb. " 8.50



Regulation Shot, Lead and Iron

Guaranteed Correct in Weight

- No. 16LS. 16-lb., lead. Each, \$4.00
 No. 12LS. 12-lb., lead. 3.50
 No. 16IS. 16-lb., iron. 2.25
 No. 12IS. 12-lb., iron. 1.75



Spalding Regulation Hammer With Wire Handle

Guaranteed Correct in Weight

Lead

- No. 12LH. 12-lb., lead, practice. \$4.50
 No. 16LH. 16-lb., lead, regulation. 5.00

Iron

- No. 12IH. 12-lb., iron, practice. 3.50
 No. 16IH. 16-lb., iron, regulation. 3.75

Extra Wire Handles

- No. FH. For above hammers, improved design, large grip, heavy wire. Each, 75c.



Spalding Regulation 56-lb. Weight

Made after model submitted by Champion J. S. Mitchel, and endorsed by all weight throwers. Packed in box and guaranteed correct in weight and in exact accordance with rules of A. A. U.

- No. 2. Lead 56-lb. weights Complete, \$13.50



SPALDING JUVENILE ATHLETIC SHOT AND HAMMERS

Spalding Juvenile Athletic Shot and Hammers are made according to official regulations. Weights are guaranteed accurate and records made with these implements will be recognized.

- JUVENILE HAMMER
 No. 8 IH. 8-lb., Iron, Juvenile Hammer. Each, \$2.50

- JUVENILE SHOT
 No. 26. 8-lb., Leather Covered Shot, for indoor, schoolyard and playground use. Each, \$8.50
 No. 5. 5-lb., Leather Covered Shot, for indoor, schoolyard and playground use. " 5.00
 No. 8 IS. 8-lb., Solid Iron Shot, not covered. Each, \$1.35
 No. 5 IS. 5-lb., Solid Iron Shot, not covered. " 1.00

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Spalding Olympic Discus

Since the introduction of Discus Throwing, which was revived at the Olympic Games, at Athens, in 1896, and which was one of the principal features at the recent games held there, the Spalding Discus has been recognized as the official Discus, and is used in all competitions because it conforms exactly to the official rules in every respect, and is exactly the same as London, 1908. Packed in sealed box, and guaranteed absolutely correct.



to the official rules in every used at Athens, 1906, and guaranteed absolutely correct. Price, \$5.00

Spalding Youths' Discus

Officially adopted by the Public Schools Athletic League

To satisfy the demand for a Discus that will be suitable for the use of the more youthful athletes, we have put out a special Discus smaller in size and lighter in weight than the regular Official size. The Youths' Discus is made in accordance with official specifications. Price, \$4.00

Spalding

Vaulting Standards



These Standards are made carefully and well. There is nothing flimsy about them, and the measurements are clearly and correctly marked, so as to avoid any misunderstanding or dispute. No. 109. Wooden uprights, graduated in half inches, adjustable to 13 feet.

Complete, \$18.00

No. 111. Wooden uprights, inch graduations, 7 feet high. Complete, \$10.50

No. 112. Cross Bars. Hickory. Dozen, \$3.50

Spalding Official Javelins

No. 53. Swedish model, correct in length, weight, etc., and of proper balance. Steel shod. Each, \$5.00

Spalding Vaulting Poles—Selected Spruce, Solid



The greatest care has been exercised in making these poles. In selecting the spruce only the most perfect and thoroughly seasoned pieces have been used. All of this goes to make them what we claim they are, the only poles really fit and safe for an athlete to use.

No. 103. 14 ft. long. Ea., \$6.50 No. 104. 16 ft. long. Ea., \$7.50

We guarantee all of our wood vaulting poles to be perfect in material and workmanship, but we do not guarantee against breaks while in use, as we have found in our experience that they are usually caused by improper use or abuse.

Spalding Bamboo Vaulting Poles



Owing to differences in climatic conditions it is impossible to keep Bamboo Vaulting Poles from cracking. These cracks or season checks do not appreciably detract from the merits of the poles, although they may be wide open and extend through several sections on one side. All of our tests would seem to prove that poles with season checks may be accepted as safe and durable. Very frequently such splits or season checks can be entirely closed by placing the pole in a damp place for a day or so.

Tape wound at short intervals. Thoroughly tested before leaving our factory. Fitted with special spike.

No. 10BV. 10 feet long. EACH \$4.50 No. 14BV. 14 feet long. EACH \$5.50
No. 12BV. 12 feet long. EACH \$5.00 No. 16BV. 16 feet long. EACH \$6.00

Competitors' Numbers

Printed on Heavy Manila Paper or Strong Linen

	MANILA Per Set	LINEN Per Set
No. 1. 1 to 50.	\$.25	\$ 1.50
No. 2. 1 to 75.	.38	2.25
No. 3. 1 to 100.	.50	3.00
No. 4. 1 to 150.	.75	4.50
No. 5. 1 to 200.	1.00	6.00
No. 6. 1 to 250.	1.25	7.50

For larger meets we supply Competitors' Numbers on Manila paper only in sets as follows:

No.	PER SET	No.	PER SET
7. 1 to 300.	\$1.50	16. 1 to 1200.	\$6.00
8. 1 to 400.	2.00	17. 1 to 1300.	6.50
9. 1 to 500.	2.50	18. 1 to 1400.	7.00
10. 1 to 600.	\$3.00	19. 1 to 1500.	7.50
11. 1 to 700.	3.50	20. 1 to 1600.	8.00
12. 1 to 800.	4.00	21. 1 to 1700.	8.50
13. 1 to 900.	4.50	22. 1 to 1800.	9.00
14. 1 to 1000.	5.00	23. 1 to 1900.	9.50
15. 1 to 1100.	5.50	24. 1 to 2000.	10.00

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Spalding Athletic Paraphernalia

Foster's Patent Safety Hurdle

The frame is 2 feet 6 inches high, with a swinging wooden hurdle 2 feet high, the swinging joint being 6 inches from one side and 18 inches from the other. With the short side up it measures 2 feet 6 inches from the ground, and with the long side up, 3 feet 6 inches. The hurdle can be changed from one height to the other in a few seconds, and is held firmly in either position by a thumb-screw.

Single Hurdle, \$3.75



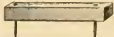
Foster's Safety Hurdle at the World's Fair, St. Louis

Spalding 7-Foot Circle

The discus, shot and weights are thrown from the 7-foot circle. Made of one piece band iron with bolted joints. Circle painted white. Each, \$10.50

Spalding Take-off Board

The Take-off Board is used for the running broad jump, and is a necessary adjunct to the athletic field. top painted white. Regulation size; Each, \$4.00



Spalding Toe Board or Stop Board

Used when putting the 16-lb. shot, throwing weights and discus, and is curved on the arc of a 7-foot circle. Toe Board, regulation size, painted white and substantially made. Each, \$4.00



Spalding Referees' Whistles

No. 7. Nickel-plated, heavy metal whistle. The most satisfactory and loudest of any. Each, 75c.



No. 1. Nickel-plated whistle, well made. Each, 25c.



No. 2. Very reliable. Popular design. Each, 25c.



Spalding Lanes for Sprint Races

We supply in this set sufficient stakes and cord to lay out four 100-yard lanes. Stakes are made with pointed end and sufficiently strong, so that they can be driven into hard ground.



No. L. Per set, \$16.00

Spalding Official Sacks for Sack Races

(REINFORCED)

Spalding Official Sacks for Sack Races are made in two sizes, for men and boys. They are all strongly reinforced, will wear for a great length of time, and by their construction it is practically impossible for racers to work their feet free. These sacks are made in exact accordance with official regulations.

No. MS. Men's Sack, reinforced, 3 ft. wide. \$1.50
No. BS. Boys' Sack, reinforced, 2½ ft. wide. 1.00



Patent Steel Tape Chain on Patent Electric Reel

For Measuring Distances in Athletic Competitions

Made of superior steel about ¼ inch wide. The reel allows the entire tape open to dry and can be reeled and unreeled as easily as tapes in cases. Especially adapted to lay off courses and long measurements. No. 1 B. 100 feet long. Each, \$5.00
No. 11 B. 200 feet long. 7.50



Patent "Angle" Steel Measuring Tape

Especially adapted for laying off base ball diamonds, tennis courts and all kinds of athletic fields, both outdoors and indoors. Right angles accurately determined; also equally good for straight or any kind of measuring. Enclosed in hard leather case, flush handles. All mountings nickel-plated. No. A. 50 feet long, ¾ inch wide. Each, \$4.00
No. B. 100 feet long, ¾ inch wide. 6.75



Spalding Stop Watch

Stem winder, nickel-plated case, porcelain dial, registered to 60 seconds by 1-5 seconds, fly back engaging and disengaging mechanism. Each, \$7.50



Spalding Starter's Pistol

32 caliber, two inch barrel, patent ejecting device. Each, \$6.00



Official Harness for Three-Legged Racing

Made according to official rules. Complete set of straps for fastening men and with extra straps for keeping fastenings at required height in long distance races.

No. 1. Official Harness for Three-Legged Racing. Per set, \$2.50



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Athletic Shirts, Tights and Trunks

STOCK COLORS AND SIZES. WORSTED GOODS, BEST QUALITY. We carry following colors regularly in stock: Black, Navy Blue and Maroon, in stock sizes. Shirts, 26 to 44 in. chest. Tights, 29 to 42 in. waist. Other colors and sizes made to order at special prices. Estimates on application. **9UR No. 600 LINE WORSTED GOODS.** Furnished in Gray and White, Navy Blue, Maroon and Black only. Stock sizes: Shirts, 26 to 44 in. chest. Tights, 29 to 42 in. waist. **SANITARY COTTON GOODS.** Colors: Bleached White, Navy, Black, Maroon and Gray. Stock sizes: Shirts, 26 to 44 in. chest. Tights, 26 to 42 in. waist.



No. 1E



No. 6WD



No. 1B



No. 1

Spalding Sleeveless Shirts

No. 1E. Best Worsted, full fashioned, stock colors and sizes. Each, **\$3.00**
 No. 600. Cut worsted, stock colors and sizes. Each, **\$1.25** ★ **\$12.60 Doz.**
 No. 6E. Sanitary Cotton, stock colors and sizes. **.50** ★ **4.75** "

Spalding Striped Sleeveless Shirts

No. 600S. Cut Worsted, with 6-inch stripe around chest, in following combinations of colors; Navy with White stripe; Black with Orange stripe; Maroon with White stripe; Red with Black stripe; Royal Blue with White stripe; Black with Red stripe; Gray with Cardinal stripe. Each, **\$1.50** ★ **\$15.00 Doz.**
 No. 6ES. Sanitary Cotton, solid color body, with 6-inch stripe around chest, in same combinations of colors as No. 600S. Each, **75c.** ★ **\$7.50 Doz.**

Spalding Shirts with Sash

No. 6WD. Sanitary Cotton, sleeveless, with woven sash of different color from body. Same combinations of colors as No. 600S. To order only; not carried in stock. Each, **\$1.25** ★ **\$12.00 Doz.**
 No. 6ED. Sanitary Cotton, sleeveless, solid color body with sash stitched on of different color. Same combinations of colors as No. 600S. Each, **75c.** ★ **\$7.50 Doz.**

Spalding Quarter Sleeve Shirts

No. 1F. Best Worsted, full fashioned, stock colors and sizes. Ea., **\$3.00**
 No. 601. Cut Worsted, stock colors and sizes. Ea., **\$1.50** ★ **\$15.00 Doz.**
 No. 6F. Sanitary Cotton, stock colors and sizes. **.50** ★ **4.75** "

Spalding Full Sleeve Shirts

No. 3D. Cotton, Flesh, White, Black. Each, **\$1.00** ★ **\$10.00 Doz.**

Spalding Knee Tights

No. 1B. Best Worsted, full fashioned, stock colors and sizes. Pair, **\$3.00**
 No. 604. Cut Worsted, stock colors and sizes. Pair, **\$1.25** ★ **\$12.60 Doz.**
 No. 4B. Sanitary Cotton, stock colors and sizes. Pair, **50c.** ★ **\$4.75 Doz.**

Spalding Full Length Tights

No. 1A. Best Worsted, full fashioned, stock colors and sizes. Per pair, **\$4.00**
 No. 605. Cut Worsted, stock colors and sizes. Per pair, **\$2.00** ★ **\$21.60 Doz.**
 No. 3A. Cotton, full quality. White, Black, Flesh. Per pair, **\$1.00** ★ **\$10.00 Doz.**

Spalding Worsted Trunks

No. 1. Best Worsted, Black, Maroon and Navy. Pair, **\$2.00**
 No. 2. Cut Worsted, Navy and Black. Special colors to order. Pair, **\$1.00**



Full Tights

Spalding Running Pants

No. 1. White or Black Sateen, fly front, lace back. Pair, **\$1.25** ★ **\$12.00 Doz.**
 No. 2. White or Black Sateen, fly front, lace back. Pair, **\$1.00** ★ **\$10.00 Doz.**
 No. 3. White or Black Silesia, fly front, lace back. Pair, **75c.** ★ **\$7.80 Doz.**
 No. 4. White, Black or Gray Silesia, fly front, lace back. Pair, **50c.** ★ **\$5.00 Doz.**

Silk Ribbon Stripes down sides of any of these running pants, Pair, extra, **25c.** ★ **\$2.40 Doz.**
 Silk Ribbon Stripe around waist on any of these running pants. Pair, extra, **25c.** ★ **\$2.40 Doz.**

Spalding Velvet Trunks

No. 3. Fine Velvet. Colors: Black, Navy, Royal Blue, Maroon. Special colors to order. Pair, **\$1.00** ★ **\$10.00 Doz.**
 No. 4. Sateen, Black, White. Pair, **50c.** ★ **\$5.00 Doz.**



No. 600S



No. 1F



No. 3

SPALDING JUVENILE SHIRTS, TIGHTS AND PANTS

No. 65. Sleeveless Shirt, quality of No. 600. Each, **1.25**
 No. 65S. Sleeveless Shirt, quality of No. 600S. " **1.25**
 No. 66. Quarter Sleeve Shirt, quality of No. 60L. " **1.15**
 No. 64. Knee Tights, quality of No. 604. Pair, **.45**
 No. 44. Running Pants, quality of No. 4.

ONLY SIZES SUPPLIED
 Chest, 26 to 30 inches, inclusive;
 Waist, 24 to 26 inches, inclusive.

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

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Spalding Tramping Shoe

No healthier, invigorating exercise can be taken than a daily or a weekly tramp through the country, but to enjoy it thoroughly the feet should be



properly shod. The SPALDING TRAMPING SHOE has been designed from models and suggestions furnished by men who have pursued the pastime for years, and will be found thoroughly suitable for the usage to which they are subjected.

Spalding Tramping Shoe. Per pair, \$5.50

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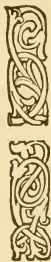
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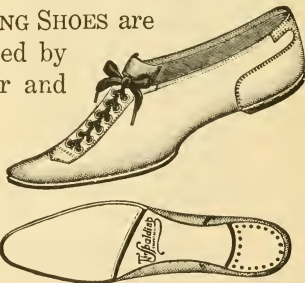
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Spalding Olympic Walking Shoe

SPALDING'S OLYMPIC WALKING SHOES are made from designs submitted by champion walkers, amateur and professional, and embody all the points necessary for speed and comfort. They are all hand made, of finest Kangaroo leather, by experts who make nothing else but athletic shoes, and come in all sizes.



No. 14W

SPALDING OLYMPIC WALKING SHOE

Per pair, \$5.00

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Spalding Exercising Equipment for Home Use

The apparatus listed in this catalogue is designed particularly for private use; i. e., in homes and private gymnasiums. It retains the same superior marks of quality which distinguish the regular line of gymnasium apparatus manufactured by A. G. Spalding & Bros., and which we supply on contract equipment from our Gymnasium Contract Department at Chicopee, Mass.; but its distinctive design permits it to be sold at a price more in keeping with its use than heretofore obtainable, without any sacrifice of practical value or durability. We give below suggestions for moderate priced outfits made up of various apparatus and exercising implements listed in this catalogue. We issue special catalogues showing apparatus which we supply on contract equipment, and copies will be sent to interested parties on application to A. G. Spalding & Bros., Inc., Chicopee, Mass., Gymnasium Contract Department.

No. A. Boys' Home Exercising Outfit

No. A Outfit



Suitable for room 12 feet x 16 feet and over.
From one to ten boys may use at same time.

Consisting of

	Page	Price
1 No. 1H Elastic Home Exerciser.	89	\$ 1.00
1 No. 3PG Medicine Ball, canvas cover,	54	4.00
1 No. A Doorway Horizontal Bar.	82	4.50
1 set No. 25 Boxing Gloves, youths'.	71	1.50
1 pair No. AW Dumb Bells, wood, 1 lb.	77	.45
1 pair No. BS Indian Clubs, 2 lbs.	78	.70
1 No. PR Disk Platform, iron.	74	5.50
1 No. 15 Striking Bag, leather.	72	2.00
1 No. 1 Home Gymnasium.	79	6.50
2 pairs No. 1 Hangers for Dumb Bells and Indian Clubs.	78	.32

TOTAL, \$26.47

No. B. Adult or Boys' Home Exercising Outfit

No. B Outfit



Suitable for room 18 feet x 20 feet and over.
From one to twelve may use at same time.

Consisting of

	Page	Price
1 No. 12 Medicine Ball, 6 lb., leather cover.	54	\$6.00
1 pair No. AW Dumb Bells, wood, 1 lb.	77	.45
1 pair No. AW Dumb Bells, wood, 1½ lb.	77	.55
1 pair No. BS Indian Clubs, 1½ lb.	78	.55
1 pair No. BS Indian Clubs, 2 lbs.	78	.70
2 No. S Bar Bells.	77	1.05
4 pairs No. 1 Hangers for Dumb Bells and Indian Clubs.	78	.64
1 No. 5 Chest Weight Machine.	80	6.50
1 No. 2 Rowing Attachment.	81	9.50
1 No. 20H Bar Stall.	85	9.50
1 No. 205 Bar Stall Bench.	85	4.25
1 No. 101 Doorway Horizontal Bar.	82	2.50
1 No. FR Striking Bag Disk.	74	6.00
1 No. 10 Striking Bag.	72	4.00

TOTAL, \$62.22

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Gold Medal "Players' Autograph" Bats

For over thirty years we have turned out special model bats to suit the leading players of the prominent professional leagues, and our records will show hundreds of different bats made in accordance with the ideas of the individual player, many of whom have been league record-makers. The models that have been adopted have been duplicated by us from time to time as they have required additional bats, and in hundreds of cases we have been requested to furnish to other players duplicate bats that have been made for and used by well-known players.

Frank L. Chance

Autograph Model

This is a very large Bat with a thick handle. Bats supplied will not weigh less than 45 nor over 48 ozs. Length about 35 inches.



Harry Davis

Autograph Model


A well balanced small handle Bat of very popular model. The Bats supplied will weigh not less than 38 nor over 41 ounces.

In order to satisfy the ever increasing demand from our customers for bats of the same models as used by the leading players, we have obtained permission from many of the leading batters of the country to include in our line of high grade bats these Gold Medal "Players' Autograph" Bats, bearing their signature. Space will not permit a description of all the various models, but the following models have been selected as examples of what we are producing in this special "Players' Autograph" Bat Department.




No. 100. Spalding Gold Medal "Players' Autograph" Bats. Each, \$1.00


Frank L. Chance
Autograph Model
Almost same length Bat as the Chance, with less weight and more evenly distributed, handle not as thick. Weighs not less than 41 nor over 44 ounces.




Samuel E. Crawford
Autograph Model
A large Bat, almost the length of the Chance Model, but with much less wood, especially in the handle part of the Bat. Bats supplied will not weigh less than 41 nor over 44 ounces.



George O. Beaman
Autograph Model
This Bat is somewhat shorter than the Chance Model, medium thick handle and rounded end. Bats supplied will weigh not less than 41 nor over 43 ounces. Length about 32 1/2 inches.




John J. Egan
Autograph Model
A symmetrically shaped Bat, good bulk, medium thick handle. Bats weigh not less than 41 nor more than 43 ounces.



Mully J. Huggins
Autograph Model
A short Bat with a small handle, but with good bulk in the balance of the Bat. Bats supplied will not weigh less than 39 nor over 41 ounces.



W. H. ...
Autograph Model
This Model and the Chance touch the two extremes used by professional players. Short Bat with fairly thin handle. Weighs not less than 36 nor over 39 ozs. Length 31 ins.



We can also supply on special orders Donlin, Stone and Oakes Models

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ANY COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO US

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER OF THIS BOOK

Prices in effect January 5, 1911 Subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue.

The Spalding "Cork Center" Official National League Ball was used in the World Series between the Chicago "Cubs" and the Philadelphia "Athletics." The opinions of the Managers of the opposing teams are given on this page.

The Spalding "Official National League" Ball

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

**A
SPALDING
TRIUMPH**

"CORK CENTER"

THE BEST BASE BALL EVER MADE

**ANOTHER
STEP
FORWARD**

Philadelphia, November 2, 1910.

Messrs. A. O. Spalding & Bros.,
125 Nassau St., New York.

Gentlemen:

In the recent World Series between the Philadelphia American League Club and the Chicago National League Club I wish to state that the Official National League Balls used in the three games played in Chicago were of exceptional quality, and if an further glad to state that in my base ball experience I have never seen a better base ball than the balls used in the three games above referred to.

Yours truly,

Connie Mack

Mgr. Philadelphia American League Club

Chicago, November 2, 1910.

Messrs. A. O. Spalding & Bros.,
140 Washburn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

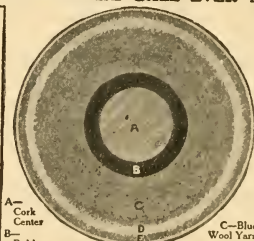
Gentlemen:

In the World's Championship Series between the Chicago National League Club and the Philadelphia American League Club, three games of which were played on the Chicago grounds, I wish to advise you that the Official National League Balls furnished by you and used in those three games were to every way most satisfactory, and also to say that during my base ball experience I have never played with a better base ball than those used in the Chicago series.

Yours very truly

Frank L. Chance

Manager Chicago National League Club



A—Cork Center

B—Rubber Cover

E—Blue Wool Yarn

C—Blue Wool Yarn
D—White Wool Yarn

The Spalding "Cork Center" has not only improved the ball—it has also improved the game. Base ball played with the Spalding "Cork Center" Ball is as far in advance of the game played with an ordinary rubber center ball as the game played with the Spalding Official National League Ball of 1909 and before was in advance of the original game with the home made ball composed of a slice from a rubber shoe, some yarn from dad's woolen sock, and a cover made of leather bought from the village cobbler and deftly wrapped and sewed on by a patient mother after her day's work was done.

Base Ball to-day is no haphazard amusement, it is a scientific pastime, a sport of almost geometric exactitude. It commands the best that is in men of national prominence, and gives in return the plaudits of millions who testify by their presence and enthusiasm to the wonderful hold which this most remarkable game has upon the feelings of the great American Public.

Anything which results in making the game more interesting to the spectators is good for the game itself, providing it does not interfere with the development of the sport as an athletic pastime. The Spalding "Cork Center" Ball makes the game faster—we have the testimony of hundreds of players to this effect—it makes it more accurate and even, the ball holding its life right through the game—not getting soggy or dead in the last innings—"you can make a home run in the ninth inning as easily as in the first," as Roger Bresnahan says.

It is well for the youth of America to learn the lesson that while the cheapest things are very seldom the best things, the best are always the cheapest in the end. The price of the genuine Spalding "Official National League" Ball is \$1.25 each—no more and no less. The market abounds with so-called "League Balls," all listed at \$1.25 each, for the sole purpose of deceiving the purchaser and enabling the "just as good" dealer to work the discount scheme on the boy who is not posted.

This is the reason why bright boys always insist upon the Spalding Ball and decline to accept any substitute. To many parents, a ball is a ball; but to the American lad who knows, only a Spalding Ball is the genuine and Official Ball of the game, and substitution of "something equally as good" does not go with him, for he has learned that to become a good ball player and get the greatest pleasure out of the game, he must use the same ball that all the leading professional players use—and this is the Spalding "Official National League" Ball.

TO THOSE WHO PLAY BASE BALL

Every modification we have ever adopted in the construction of our Official League Ball has been decided upon after exhaustive experiments, always with the sole purpose of improving the qualities of the ball. The last improvement was in the core itself. The result is that the 1911 Spalding Official League Ball is the best type of ball we have ever turned out. It is more durable, more uniform in resistance, and holds its spherical shape better than any type of base ball made heretofore by anybody. I consider the 1911 Spalding Official League Ball nearer perfection than any base ball ever made. I personally investigated this improvement when it was first proposed in 1908. I then had an exhaustive series of experiments and tests made to determine whether the core could be improved. I was present at these experiments and found that unquestionably the 1911 type of ball was a great improvement from the standpoint of the ball player as well as the durability of the ball itself. I therefore authorize the following statement:

THE SPALDING 1911 OFFICIAL LEAGUE BALL is the best base ball that has ever been manufactured and sold by anybody.

A. G. Spalding

ACCEPT NO
SUBSTITUTE

THE SPALDING



TRADE-MARK

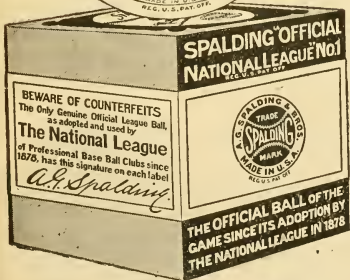
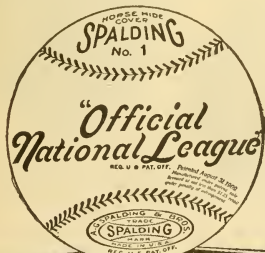
GUARANTEES
QUALITY

SPALDING

"Official National League" Ball

(REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)

CORK CENTER



Official Ball of the Game for over Thirty Years

This ball has the Spalding "Patented" Cork Center, and it is made throughout in the best possible manner and of highest quality material obtainable.

Adopted by the National League in 1878, and the only ball used in Championship games since that time. Each ball wrapped in tin-foil, packed in a separate box, and sealed in accordance with the latest League regulations. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

The Spalding "National Association" Ball at \$1.00 each is the highest grade Pure Para Rubber Center ball made.

No. 1 { Each, - - - \$1.25
Per Dozen, \$15.00

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ANY COMMUNICATIONS
ADDRESSED TO US

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES
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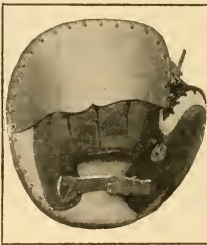
GUARANTEES
QUALITY

Spalding Catchers' Mitts



No. 3-O

Spalding "Decker Patent" Catchers' Mitts



Showing Back of Nos. 3-O and
OR Mitts



No. OR

No. 3-O. Good quality black calf-skin; patent laced back, reinforced and laced at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening at back. Heavy piece of sole leather on back for extra protection to the fingers.

Each, \$3.50

No. OR. Made of durable black leather and equipped with patented heavy sole leather finger protector on back, strap-and-buckle fastening, reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back.

Each, \$2.50

ALL STYLES MADE IN RIGHTS AND LEFTS. WHEN ORDERING FOR LEFT HANDED PLAYERS SPECIFY "FULL RIGHT."



No. O

Spalding "Interstate" Catchers' Mitt

No. O. Professional size model. Made of selected brown grain leather, well padded; strap-and-buckle fastening; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back. . . . Each, \$3.00

Spalding "Inter-City" Catchers' Mitt

No. OA. Made with brown grain leather face and special green leather sides and back; strap-and-buckle fastening; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back. . . . Each, \$2.50



No. OA

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GUARANTEES
QUALITY

Spalding Basemen's Mitts

"WORLD SERIES"

PROFESSIONAL MODELS

Special Professional Model

Patented June 28, 1910.



No. AXP

Larger in area than our No. AX and made with patented King Padding so that the amount and position of the padding may be adjusted readily by the player to suit himself. Made of finest quality white tanned leather throughout; leather lacing; strap-and-buckle fastening. Leather strap support at thumb.

No. AXP. Each, \$4.00

Spalding "League Special" — No. AX Basemen's Mitt



No. AX

Made of absolutely finest quality white tanned buckskin, face, back and lining; leather lacing all around; strap-and-buckle fastening. Leather strap at thumb.

No. AX. Each, \$4.00

It is in the Spalding Basemen's Mitts that the full advantages of the special "molded face" feature can be seen and appreciated. These mitts, which from the very moment they are put into play should adapt themselves to the conformation of the hand, cannot be simply slapped together without regard to shape. The leather in the face must first of all be most carefully selected, and only the very best portions picked out for the peculiar stretching and molding process which goes so far towards making Spalding Basemen's Mitts the perfect articles they are. Then the padding must be shaped properly by hand to form the necessary "pocket" and after that the other special features, only found in our goods, must be added, in order to make them worthy to bear the Spalding Trade-Mark.

ALL STYLES MADE IN
RIGHTS AND LEFTS.
WHEN ORDERING FOR LEFT
HANDED PLAYERS
SPECIFY "FULL RIGHT."

Special Professional Model

Patented June 28, 1910.



No. BXP

Slightly larger model than No. BXS but made regularly with less padding. The padding is arranged according to the King Patent, permitting the player to adjust position and amount of padding to suit his individual ideas. Made of finest quality selected calfskin throughout; leather lacing; strap-and-buckle fastening. Leather strap support at thumb.

No. BXP. Each, \$4.00

Spalding "League Special" No. BXS Basemen's Mitt



No. BXS

Made of finest selected brown calfskin, face, back and lining; leather lacing all around; strap-and-buckle fastening. Leather strap at thumb.

No. BXS. Each, \$4.00

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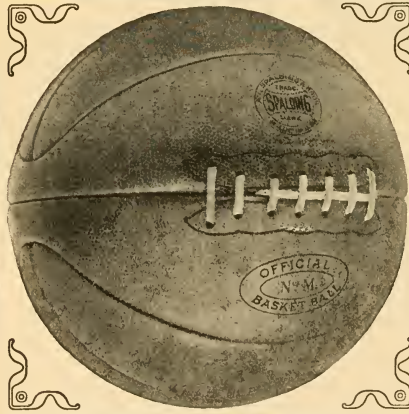
THE SPALDING



TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
QUALITY

The Spalding Official Basket Ball



**THE ONLY
OFFICIAL
BASKET BALL**

WE GUARANTEE

this ball to be perfect in material and workmanship and correct in shape and size when inspected at our factory. If any defect is discovered during the first game in which it is used, or during the first day's practice use, and, if returned at once, we will replace same under this guarantee. We do not guarantee against ordinary wear nor against defect in shape or size that is not discovered immediately after the first day's use.

Owing to the superb quality of our No. M Basket Ball, our customers have grown to expect a season's use of one ball, and at times make unreasonable claims under our guarantee, which we will not allow.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

OFFICIALLY 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. Extra heavy bladder made especially for this ball of extra quality pure Para rubber (not compounded). Each ball packed complete, in sealed box, with rawhide lace and lacing needle, 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

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

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 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.



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TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
QUALITY

Spalding All-Steel Playground Apparatus

Acknowledged as the Standard. Specified and purchased by practically all Municipal Park and Playground Commissions in America.



SPALDING PLAYGROUND APPARATUS IS USED IN

Alameda, Cal.
Allegheny, Pa.
Asburnham, Mass.
Baltimore, Md.
Bayonne, N. J.
Bloomfield, N. J.
Boston, Mass.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Catskill, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland, O.
Dallas, Texas

Dayton, O.
Denver, Col.
Dongan Hills, N. Y.
East Orange, N. J.
Forest Park, Md.
Fl. Plain, N. Y.
Fl. Wayne, Ind.
Galesburg, Ill.
Geneva, N. Y.
Greecley, Col.
Hamilton, Ontario, Can.
Havana, Cuba
Boboken, N. J.
Jersey City, N. J.
Kansas City, Mo.

Kentfield, Cal.
Lancaster, Pa.
Leavenworth, Kan.
Lexington, Ind.
Lockhart, Ala.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Lowell, Mass.
Lynn, Mass.
Madison, N. J.
Melrose, Mass.
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Newark, N. J.
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Oakland, Cal.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Pasadena, Cal.
Passaic, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Pittsburg, Pa.
Pocatello, Idaho
Polk, Pa.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
Povo Barrios, S. Am.
Pueblo, Col.
Reading, Pa.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rye, N. Y.
Sag Harbor, N. Y.
San Jose, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
Springfield, Mass.

Somerville, Mass.
St. Louis, Mo.
Summit, N. J.
Utica, N. Y.
Walla Walla, Wash.
Washington, D. C.
Watertown, Mass.
Watervliet, N. Y.
Westfield, Mass.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Winnipeg, Man., Can.
Winthrop, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Ypsilanti, Mich.



Correspondence Invited.

Special Plans and Estimates on Request.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., Inc.

Gymnasium and Playground Contract Department

CHICOPEE, MASS.

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A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES
SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER
OF THIS BOOK

Prices in effect January 5, 1911. Subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue.

Girls' Athletics

The Official Handbook of the
Girls' Public Schools Athletic
League of Greater New York

EDITED BY MISS JESSIE H. BANCROFT

Assistant Director Physical Training, Public Schools of Greater New York



HIS book is a necessity in every classroom, containing as it does complete instructions for directing the athletic activities of a girls' school. A partial list of the contents is given herewith.

Athletics for elementary and high schools; how to organize clubs. By-Laws and rules of the Board of Education on Athletics, Folk Dancing, Field Days, Holidays, Entertainments, etc. Competition—Eligibility for, elementary and high schools. Folk Dancing as an athletic event—How judged at meets; approved dances for elementary and high schools. Rules for meets and contests. Instruction classes for teachers. Park fetes. Plan of outdoor athletics for elementary schools. Walking as a feature of the outdoor athletic plan. Charts of walks. Classroom games. Numerous other subjects. Illustrated with photos taken especially for this book.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of 10 cents by the publishers

American Sports Publishing Company

21 Warren Street, New York

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SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY
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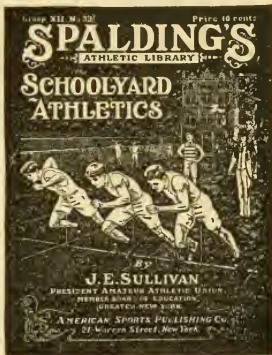
Schoolyard Athletics

By **J. E. SULLIVAN**

President Amateur Athletic Union;
Member Board of Education Greater New York.

THE great interest in athletics that has developed in the public schools within recent years has led to the compilation of this book with a view to the systemization of the various events that form the distinctively athletic feature of school recreation. With its aid any teacher should be able to conduct a successful meet, while the directions given for becoming expert in the various lines will appeal to the pupil. Some of the leading athletes have contributed chapters on their specialties: Ray Ewry, holder of the world's high jump record, tells how to practice for that event; Harry Hillman, holder of the hurdle and three-legged records, gives hints on hurdle racing and three-legged racing; Martin Sheridan, all-around champion of America, gives directions for putting the shot; Harry F. Porter, high jump expert, describes how to become proficient in that event. The book is illustrated with photos taken especially for it in public school yards.

PRICE 10 CENTS



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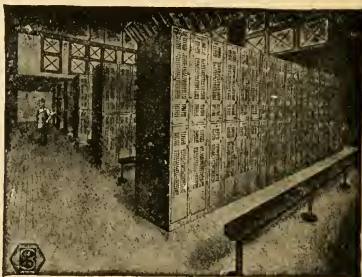
GUARANTEES
QUALITY

Durand-Steel Lockers

Wooden lockers are objectionable, because they attract vermin, absorb odors, can be easily broken into, and are dangerous on account of fire.

Lockers made from wire mesh of expanded metal afford little security, as they can be easily entered with wire cutters. Clothes placed in them become covered with dust, and the lockers themselves present a poor appearance, resembling animal cages.

Durand-Steel Lockers are made of finest grade furniture steel and are finished with gloss black, furnace-baked japan (400°), comparable to that used on hospital ware, which will never flake off nor require refinishing, as do paints and enamels.



Some of the 6,000 Durand-Steel Lockers installed in the Public Gymnasium of Chicago. 12' x 18' x 42", Double Tier.

Durand-Steel Lockers are usually built with doors perforated full length in panel design with sides and backs solid. This prevents clothes in one locker

from coming in contact with wet garments in adjoining lockers, while plenty of ventilation is secured by having the door perforated its entire length, but, if the purchaser prefers, we perforate the backs also.

The cost of Durand-Steel Lockers is no more than that of first-class wooden lockers, and they last as long as the building, are sanitary, secure, and in addition, are fire-proof.

THE FOLLOWING STANDARD SIZES ARE
THOSE MOST COMMONLY USED:

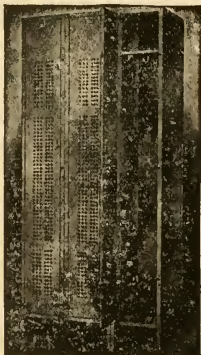
DOUBLE TIER	SINGLE TIER
12 x 12 x 36 inch	12 x 12 x 60 inch
18 x 18 x 36 inch	18 x 18 x 60 inch
12 x 12 x 42 inch	12 x 12 x 72 inch
18 x 18 x 42 inch	18 x 18 x 72 inch

SPECIAL SIZES MADE TO ORDER.

We are handling lockers as a special contract business, and shipment will in every case be made direct from the factory in Chicago. If you will let us know the number of lockers, size and arrangement, we shall be glad to take up, through correspondence, the matter of prices.



Six Lockers in Double Tier



Three Lockers in Single Tier

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO
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A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES
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Prices in effect January 5, 1911. Subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue.

JUL 22 1911

Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through the jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that, ten years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures his supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer under a restricted retail price arrangement by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

FIRST—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods, and the same fixed prices to everybody.

SECOND—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are required to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

Positively, nobody; not even officers, managers, salesmen or other employes of A. G. Spalding & Bros., or any of their relatives or personal friends, can buy Spalding Athletic Goods at a discount from the regular catalogue prices.

This, briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past ten years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

By *A. G. Spalding*
PRESIDENT.

Standard Quality

An article that is universally given the appellation "**Standard**" is thereby conceded to be the Criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is **guaranteed** by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products—without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-three years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field; as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect, must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis of a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman.

We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality—and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

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Factories owned and operated by A.G. Spalding & Bros. and where all of Spalding's Trade-Marked Athletic Goods are made are located in the following cities:

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