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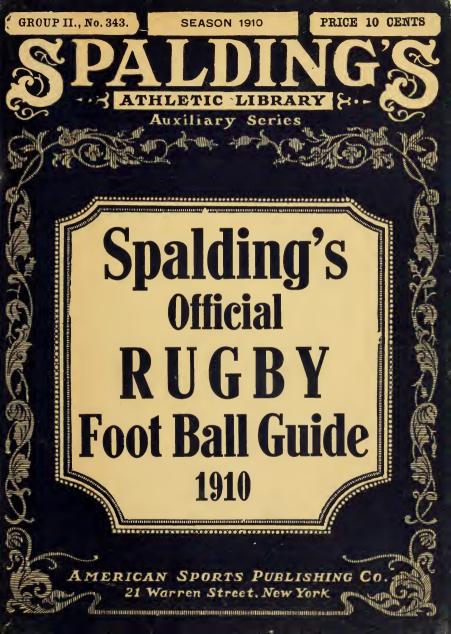
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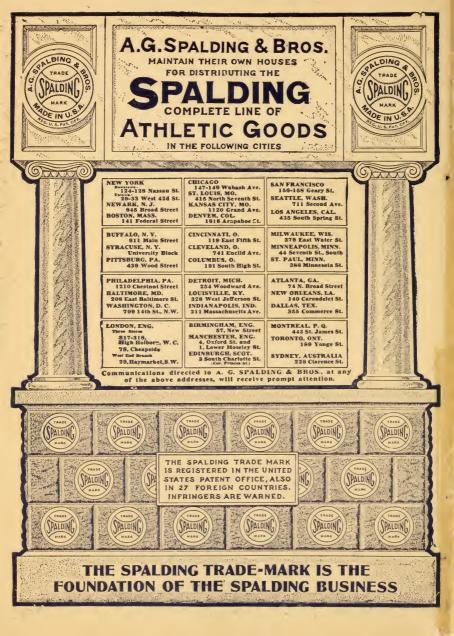
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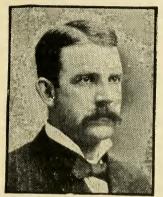
1910







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 A thletic 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 compared at hand, goes without saying.

Library will always maintain its premier place, with Mr. Spating state 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 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 champion-

ship 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, 19:00; director Pan-American Exposition athletic department, 1901; chief department physical culture Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904; secretary American Committee Olympic Games, at Athens, 19:05; 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. G., 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 commitce 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 nas probably written more on college

Camp nas 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 regrarded 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 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 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 subject; on the subject in the set of the subject.

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; graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; 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.



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 colgers and one that the time.

University of Pennsylvania and Detroit Athletic club, Yale and the 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 Higb 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 firstclass 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

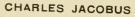
Just the man to write an authoritative book on swimming; the fastest swimmer the world has ever known; member New York Athletic Club swimming team and an Olympic champion at Athens in 1906 and London, 1908. In his book on Swimming, Champion Daniels describes just the methods one must use to become an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







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. WARMAN

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

A leader in the fencing world; has maintained a fencing school in New York for years and developed a great many champions; understands the science of fencing thoroughly and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

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No. 1-Spalding's Base Ball Guide.



The leading Base Ball annual of the country, and the official authority of the game. Contains the official playing rules, with an explanatory index of the official playing rules, with an explanatory index of the rules compiled by Mr. A. G. Spalding; pictures of all the teams in the National,

American and minor leagues; reviews of the season; college Base Ball, and a great deal of interesting in-formation. Price 10 cents.

No. 1A - Spalding's Official Base Ball Record.

Something new in Base Ball. Contains records of all kinds from the beginning of the National League and official averages of all professional organizations for past season. Illustrated with pictures of leading teams and players. Price 10 cents.

No. 202-How to Play Base Ball.

Edited by Tim Murnane. New and revised edition. Illustrated with pic-tures showing how all the various curves and drops are thrown and portraits of leading players. Price 10 cents.

No. 223-How to Bat.

There is no better way of becoming a proficient batter than by reading this book and practising the directions. Numerous illustrations. Price 10 cents.

232-How to Run the No. Bases.

This book gives clear and concise No. directions for excelling as a base runner: tells when to run and when not to do so; how and when to slide; team would show the percentage of clubs work on the bases; in fact, every point of the game is thoroughly explained. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.

No. 230-How to Pitch.

A new, up-to-date book. Its contents are the practical teaching of men who have reached the top as pitchers, and who know how to impart a knowledge of their art. All the big leagues' pitchers are shown. Price 10 cents. England League. Price 10 cents

No. 229-How to Catch.

Every boy who has hopes of being a Official clever catcher should read how wellknown players cover their position. Pictures of all the noted catchers in the big leagues. Price 10 cents.

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Illustrated with pictures of all the prominent first basemen. Price 10 cents.

No. 226-How to Play Second Base.

The ideas of the best second basemen have been incorporated in this book for the especial benefit of boys who want to know the fine points of play at this point of the diamond. Price 10 cents.

No. 227-How to Play Third Base.

Third base is, in some respects, the most important of the infield. All the points explained. Price 10 cents.

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Shortstop is one of the hardest positions on the infield to fill, and quick thought and quick action are necessary for a player who expects to make good as a shortstop. Illus Price 10 cents

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An invaluable guide for the outfielder. Price 10 cents.

No. 231-How to Coach; How to Captain a Team; How to Manage a Team; How to Umpire; How to Or-ganize a League; Technical Terms of Base Ball. A useful guide. Price 10 cents.

219-Ready Reckoner of Base Ball Percentages.

To supply a demand for a book which without recourse to the arduous work of figuring, the publishers had these tables compiled by an expert. Price 10 cents.

BASE BALL AUXILIARIES.

No. 336-Minor League Base Ball Guide.

The minors' own guide. Edited by President T. H. Murnane, of the New

No. 338-Official Handbook of the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs.

Contains the Constitution, By-Laws, Official Rules, Averages, and schedule of the National League for the current year, together with list of club officers and reports of the annual meetings of the League. Price 10 cents.

340-Official Handbook No. National Playground Ball Association.

This game is specially adapted for playgrounds, parks. etc., is spreading rapidly. The book contains a description of the game, rules and list of officers. Price 10 cents.

Group II. Foot Ball

No. 2-Spalding's Officia1 Foot Ball Guide.



Edited by Walter Camp. Contains the new rules, with diagram of field; All-America teams as selected by the leading authorities: reviews of the game from various sections of the country; scores; pictures. Price 10 cents.

No. 334-Code of the Foot Ball Rules.

This book is meant for the use of officials, to help them to refresh their memories before a game and to afford them a quick means of ascertaining a point during a game. It also gives a ready means of finding a rule in the Official Rule Book, and is of great help to a player in studying the Rules. Compiled by C.W. Short, Harvard, 1908. Price 10 cents.

No. 324-How to Play Foot Ba11.

Edited by Walter Camp, of Yale. Everything that a beginner wants to know and many points that an expert will be glad to learn. Snapshots of leading teams and players in action, with comments by Walter Camp. Price 10 cents.

No. 2A-Spalding's **Official** Association Soccer Foot Ball Guide.

A complete and up-to-date guide to the "Soccer" SPALDINGS game in the United States. containing instructions for playing the game, official rules, and interesting news from all parts of the country. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.



No. 286-How to Play Soccer.

How each position should be played. written by the best player in England in his respective position, and illustrated with full-page photographs of players in action. Price 10 cents.

FOOT BALL AUXILIARIES.

No. 332- Spalding's Official Canadian Foot Ball Guide.

The official book of the game in Canada. Price 10 cents.

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Contains the official rules under which the game is played in England and by the California schools and colleges. Also instructions for playing the various positions on a team. Illustrated with action pictures of leading teams and players. Price 10 cents.

Group III. Cricket

No. 3-Spalding's Official Cricket Guide.



The most complete year book of the game that has ever been published in America. Reports of special matches, official rules and pictures of all the leading teams. Price 10 cents.

No. 277-Cricket; and How to Play it.

By Prince Ranjitsinhji. The game described concisely and illustrated with full-page pictures posed especially for this book. Price 10 cents.

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Official No. 4-Spalding's Lawn Tennis Annual.



Contents include reports of all important tourna-ments; official ranking from 1885 to date; laws of lawn tennis: instructions for handicapping; decisions on doubtful points; management of tournaments: directory of clubs:

laving out and keeping a court. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.

No. 157-How to Play Lawn Tennis.

A complete description of lawn tennis; a lesson for beginners and directions telling how to make the most important strokes. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.

No. 279-Strokes and Science of Lawn Tennis.

By P. A. Vaile, a leading authority on the game in Great Britain. Every stroke in the game is accurately illus-trated and analyzed by the author. Price 10 cents.

Group V. Golf

No. 5-Spalding's Golf Guide.

Contains records of all important tournaments, articles on the game in various sections of the country, pictures of prominent players, official playing rules and general items of interest. Frice 10 cents.



SPALDINGS

Official

No. 276-How to Play Golf.

By James Braid and Harry Vardon. the world's two greatest players tell how they play the game, with numer-ous full-page pictures of them taken on the links, Price 10 cents, 10

Tennis No. 6-Spalding's Official Ice Hockey Guide.



Group VI.

The official year book of the game. Contains the official rules, pictures of leading teams and players. records, review of the season, reports from different sections of the United States and Canada, Price 10 cents.

Hockey

No. 304-How to Play Ice Hockey.

Contains a description of the duties of each player. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.

No. 154-Field Hockey.

Prominent in the sports at Vassar. Smith, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr and other leading colleges. Price 10 cents.

No. 188-Lawn Hockey, Parlor Hockey, Garden Hockey.

Containing the rules for each game. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.

No. 180-Ring Hockey.

A new game for the gymnasium. Exciting as basket ball. Price 10 cents.

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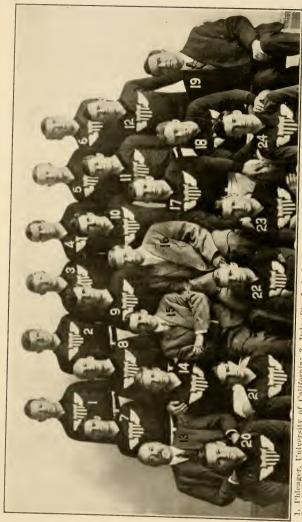
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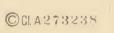
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JOSEPH R. HICKEY,

Rugby Foot Ball a Popular Substitute for the Gridiron Game

BY JOSEPH P. HICKEY.

Rugby foot ball is now firmly established on the Pacific Coast because of the unusually large field of activity given to this style of game in California and Nevada, besides the territory enjoying the sport in British Columbia. The wave of opposition which so strongly disputed the admirable feature of Rugby foot ball has been swept aside, until at the present time the foot ball situation in the above-mentioned locations is one of the most popular recreation branches furthered by the schools, universities and athletic clubs. The introduction of the game as a substitute for the gridiron game as played by the big colleges of the United States served to promote a spirited agitation between the college enthusiasts who had been educated to the style of foot ball so long cherished in the American institutions and those who saw in the new game great possibilities for excellent sport. The resentment towards the introduction of Rugby was further increased by the fact that it is an English game.

In spite of the many difficulties experienced by the Rugby supporters, the game to-day is successful in attracting large crowds, and more teams are in the field since the adoption of Rugby than participated under the gridiron rules. The many changes and arguments for reform, which have practically revolutionized the American game during the last five years, have served to strengthen the cause of Rugby, until to-day there is no doubt which style of foot ball is productive of the best results. Even many of the most ardent admirers of the old game are now the most enthusiastic Rugby followers, both as competitors and interested spectators. The open, speedy and heady demonstrations in well-developed Rugby teams have prompted the most spontaneous applause from the same audience which at the time of the change condemned Rugby as a poor substitute for the American game.

The uphill fight to give the athletically inclined of the schools, colleges and clubs the best game that would include all the phases of speed, daring and chance, has been peculiarly furthered by former players of the American college game, who have recognized the benefits and superior advantages of Rugby. Such foot ball experts as Douglas Erksine, who has played both games and



DOUGLAS ERSKINE, President California Rugby Union,

is considered the greatest tackle ever developed on the Pacific Coast; James Lanagan, the former Stanford University athlete and coach; James Schaeffer, head coach at the University of California, and George Presley, occupying the same position at Stanford, are all unanimous in their declaration for the Rugby game.

The ability of the small man to play Rugby alongside of a larger competitor with the same success is one of the valuable features of this type of foot ball. Of course, the same condition applies here as to the value of the larger man in competition as it does in any athletic contest. All things being equal, the big, fast man is the best, but there are some games where weight is an essential above all other factors. Such is the case in the American college game, or at least has been made to appear so in spite of some exceptions. It does not apply in the Rugby game, however, and for this reason the advocates of the new foot ball system on the Pacific Coast are enthusiastic in acclaiming the preferable sides of Rugby.

A movement to introduce an immediate change, where custom has made traditions, is generally one attended with various impediments, and the elimination of the American game from the California and Nevada colleges proved no exception. The efforts of those responsible for the successful establishment of the game have been admirable. To the coaches at Stanford and California, George Presley and James Schaeffer, exceptional credit is due. Dr. Oscar Taylor, whose sad death cast a shadow over the collegiate world, worked faithfully in the interests of Rugby, William Unmack of the referee's union and William Howe of Australia, assistant coach at the University of California. and former head coach at St. Mary's College, have done much to put Rugby on a firm basis. Each season finds the game attended with greater success, and while the Eastern States are annually altering the rules of the American intercollegiate game in an effort to select an ideal foot ball system, the Rugby enthusiasts are satisfied with the adoption of the game which permits international matches.

The tour of the All-America Rugby team in Australia and New Zealand has been highly satisfactory to those who advocated the trip, and it is safe to say that the Rugby situation here will be greatly benefited by the experience of the local players in the Antipodes.



HENRY ROBERTS. S. S. PHILLIPS. Vice-President California Rugby Union. Treasurer California Rugby Union.

Rugby in the United States

BY WILLIAM HOWE.



WILLIAM HOWE, Advisory Coach, University of California.

Rugby has made wonderful progress in California and Nevada, and it would be possible to select a team that would put up an even contest with any aggregation in the world. One thing which means much towards the success of the game is a controlling body. This applies to almost any sport, but is more essential in Rugby than any other. The players and referees must be protected and competitors who offend must be punished according to their offense. This feature is more pronounced now that the game is no longer confined to the intercollegiate matches, but is played by the athletic clubs as well. Referees should have control according to the laws of the game, and they are explicit enough in this respect.

Another most vital point is that when the rules are altered, they should be done by a properly constructed body. The universities of California and Nevada manage their games excellently, but are making the grave error of allowing their head coaches to alter the rules to suit the game between Stanford and California. A continuance of such methods only means, as time evolves and coaches change, that both universities will be playing a hybrid game. The

whole international aspect is lost if this is allowed to continue. What would become of all sport if this attitude were to be adopted by every country? Where would lawn tennis, base ball, boxing, track and field and other games too numerous to mention be? There would be no outside competition. Nobody could



 J. Dwiggins, Fullback; 2, J. Schaeffer, Coach; 3, K. Fenton, one of California's Great Funters; 4, C. Cerf, Capt. GROUP OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PLAYERS.

lay claim to the championship of the world. The friendly rivalry and relations that have been brought about would be lost forever. A union or controlling body must be formed. university or no university.

In every other part of the world the universities are affiliated with the union, and if their players offend they are punished just the same as any other player. The union would be recognized all over the world and could bring about some of the most interesting games with other nations. Surely some of the good sports of the Pacific Slope will take this matter up. Do not let any outside foreign influence tell you how you should control the game. The rules are in plain black and white, and you can manage your own affairs—but have control. Then and only then will you have the pleasure of witnessing 30,000 or 40,000 people watching the Rugby games.

There is fine material in California and Nevada for Rugby foot ball, and I would not hesitate to take the following team around the world, feeling sure that I would return with more victories than defeats to their credit.

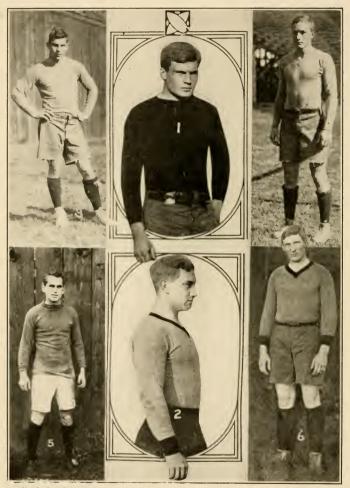
Full-back	Dwiggins (California).
Three-juarters	(Holman (Stanford). (Harris (California). S. Mitchell and M. Mitchell (Stanford).
Five-eighths	(S. Mitchell and M. Mitchell (Stanford). Elliott (California). Cerf (California).
Forwards	Levitt, Dolan (Nevada). Cheda, Pemberton, Crawford (Stanford). Phleger, Hardy, Northcroft (California).
	Phleger, Hardy, Northcroft (California).

RESERVES.

{Watts, Allen (California). Reams (Santa Clara). Dickson (St. Mary's). Backs

In comparing the Rugby of California and Nevada with New Zealand and Australia, I would say that both of these countries have a little the best of the situation, but it is only a slight margin, and the difference in points would be small. The tackling of the American players is the finest in the world without doubt, but at present they lack the headwork for a fast open game. There is one thing I would like to point out to the Rugby authorities of the Pacific Coast, and that is that they must assist the public schools as much as they can. The player can help in this matter by giving their spare time to their old school and coach the youngsters. Another manner in which the school boy may be educated is to admit him to the important games free, or at a reduced rate. It should be remembered that it is from the schoolboy that the best players are expected.

It is only a question of a few more seasons when California will hold her own with the best teams the world can produce.



 K. Dole, Capt.; 2. S. Mitchell, Capt. Freshman Teani; 3. Dave Crawford, Member of All-America Teani; 4. M. Mitchell, Five-Eighths; 5. J. Holman, Fastest Backfield Player in California; 6, 11. Horton, Giant Forward on All-America Team.

GROUP OF STANFORD RUGBY PLAYERS,

The Triumph of Rugby

BY HENRY ROBERTS.

After four years' trial in the colleges, schools and athletic clubs of California, Rugby foot ball has become so firmly established in favor that there are few, even of the old-timers, who contend that the intercollegiate style of foot ball is better for either the spectator or player. When it is considered that Rugby was forced on the students of both California and Stanford Universities, the intensity of opposition it confronted may be in some degree realized, but all the stumbling blocks cast in the path of the newly-adopted game will always remain a closed book with those who had to fight for the preservation of some form of college foot ball, and the merits of Rugby are best illustrated by its popularity among the student body of every university in the Golden State.

The "en passant" visit of the "All-Blacks" in the early part of the year 1905 and their wonderful exhibition of the fine points of the game on the California campus, led the presidents of the two leading universities to substitute the English game for the one already doomed on the Coast. A storm of protest was raised by the undergraduates, and very few of those fitted for the game responded to the call for foot ball candidates. No one with the most vivid imagination could interpret the new wrestling and hugging exhibition as Rugby, and very few of the spectators except the local English colony predicted a continuance of the game. A big crowd attended the Stanford-California game, more from curiosity and custom than for any other reason, and there was a minimum of converts after the game had become history.

The student bodies, backed by some of the coaches, made a big fight against retaining the new game following the first season, and resolutions galore were passed against it, but the presidents of the rival universities stood pat and the protest died a natural death. The class of Rugby, although still of an elementary character, showed signs of improvement, thanks largely to the valuable aid lent by the Barbarian and Vancouver teams, whose clever tricks were devoured by the ever-ready learners from both colleges. As a result, the big game of the year, played at Stanford, was not only keenly contested, but full of thrills for the spectators, and many converts were won for the game, especially among the Stanford student body. The passing rallies of the backs took the eye of the uninitiate 4



 Jannes F. Lanigan, Advisory; 2, George Presley, Head Conch; 3, Edward Moulton, Trainer, THREE OFFICIALS STANFORD UNIVERSITY RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM,

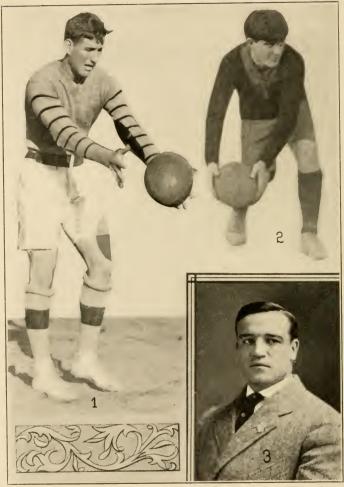
onlookers, and, in addition to the usual concerted rooting, there were several rounds of spontaneous enthusiasm.

In the season of 1908 some of the preparatory schools unfurled the Rugby standard, and, with all the Catholic schools and colleges playing the new game, there was plenty of competition. The Olympic Club turned out a team this year and the University of Nevada also fell in line. Dissatisfaction gave way to eagerness to pick up all the fine points of the game, and the new attitude of the players soon bore productive fruit. The undergraduates at the rival colleges fought desperately for positions on their respective freshmen and 'varsity fifteens, and as may be imagined, with excellent coaching, the teams played intelligent ball and every game was spectacular. In the local athletic club teams, old 'varsity players donned uniforms, and the rivalry between these teams culminated in a spirited encounter for the club championship of the Coast at the close of the season. A record crowd attended the "big game" at California field

A record crowd attended the "big game" at California field to witness the Cardinal and Blue and Gold fight for supremacy, and the electric flashes of brilliant play exhibited by these intercollegiate giants roused the greatest enthusiasm ever witnessed at a foot ball game in California. After this contest it was reluctantly admitted by even the most rabid followers of the old game that Rugby had come to stay, and most of them even went so far as to concede that the latest style of foot ball was superior to their first love. As an open spectacle everybody enthused over Rugby, and the players themselves were unanimous in stamping it with approval.

After the close of the season the Wallabies, an all-star team returning from a trimphant tour through Great Britain, paid a transient visit to the Coast, and the showing made by the Stanford and California fifteens, an all-star team selected from the best clubs and colleges on the Coast, against these wonderful exponents of Rugby was a revelation to the visitors, and was also especially gratifying to the local enthusiasts.

The advance of Rugby after a three years' trial was early demonstrated at the commencement of the foot ball season of 1909, when few of the preparatory schools held aloof from the open game. At each of the three universities—Nevada, California and Stanford—graduate coaches who had grown up with the new game directed the battle from the side lines. The California and Stanford coaches were sent by their student bodies to Australia and New Zealand to clothe themselves in Rugby knowledge, and nothing was left undone to improve the class of foot ball on the Coast. It can be safely said, without fear of contradiction, that every team this year eclipsed its predecessor. Nevada University made the local 'varsities sit up



and take notice when it paid its annual visit to the Coast. The California 'varsity team, the winners of the big game, made a wonderfully brilliant showing on the field, and the Cardinals were also better than ever. The rival Catholic colleges, St. Mary's and Santa Clara, after a lapse of many years, resumed their intercollegiate battles, and a scene of enthusiasm beyond description attended the game at the Ocean Shore grounds. In the Santa Clara valley every grammar and high school turned out its Rugby fifteen and the historic Reliance Club of Oakland joined the club tournament.

Individual mention cannot be made in such a brief resuméover a period extending for only four seasons—but it may be mentioned that the Pacific Coast has developed many players worthy of wearing international honors with credit in any country. It is predicted by those closest in touch with the situation that within a very few years every high school, college and athletic club in California will be playing Rugby and that twice as many candidates for honors will annually take the field.

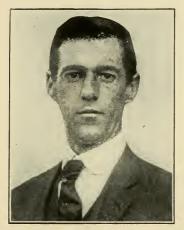


J. Miller, Capt. Olympic Team: 2, B. Erb, Half-back All-America Team;
 A. Aguarie, Star Forward, Olympic Team.

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY.

All-America Rugby Foot Ball Team, 1909

BY WILLIAM UNMACK.

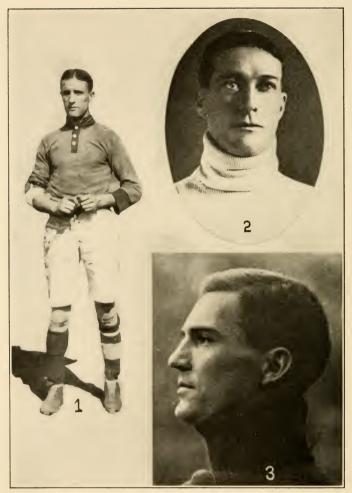


In the Eastern States, among the large universities that play the intercollegiate code of foot ball, there is every year an "All-America" foot ball team selected, which is said to be thoroughly representative and is made up of the very best exponents of that style of foot ball in this country. On the Coast every year an "All-America" team is selected from the Rugby foot ball playing universities. This team is as equally entitled to the honor of being "All-America" as is the Eastern team. It includes none but the very best players of the universities playing Rugby from all over this country, and for that reason

is thoroughly representative. The Pacific Coast is the only part of the country where the Rugby code is played, and for that reason again the Rugby team is positively an "All-America team."

There is, however, still another difference between the Eastern and Western All-America teams, which makes the Western teams' claim to the name of representative America more strong than the Eastern States could ever dare lay claim to. The Eastern teams are "All-America" on paper only, and never are they called upon to represent their country in a practical manner by entering into competition with other teams, and, still more important, with foreign countries. This competition is an actual reality with the All-America Rugby teams of the Pacific Coast, and an All-America Rugby team toured New Zealand and Australia during the past season, and met with considerable success.

Besides this touring team, another combined "All-America" team represented this country in an international game against "Combined Australia" in San Francisco on Saturday, February



1. T. Byrne, Capt. British Columbia Team; 2. S. Stewart, Referce, California Rugby Union; 3. E. Freeman, Forward All-California Team.

13, 1969. Still another "All-America" team played against the native Maori team of New Zealand in San Francisco on Saturday, June 25, 1910. This latter team, however, while being representative, cannot lay full claim to the "All-America" title on account of most of the very best players being on tour in Australia at the time it was selected. This just goes to show, however, that the "All-America" team on the Pacific Coast is an actual reality. The teams are selected, not for paper honors, but for the actual honor of representing this country in actual games with other teams, and particularly so in 'games against foreign countries.

The writer has been selecting "All-America teams" for a number of years, and the one presented here was selected and published in the San Francisco *Daily Call* on Tuesday, November 16, 1909. The team was selected on the merits of the men and no partisanship was shown in any manner. Naturally, the teams appearing in the papers are the personal opinions of one man, and culminate in his own fertile brain, and consequently all persons do not generally agree with every representative team that is selected. In this respect, however, it is of interest to know that of the team given on these pages every man with the exception of one was asked to join the "All-America University Team" that toured Australia. These men were all asked to make the trip to Australia, but eight of them, for various personal and business reasons, could not make the trip. This, then, is proof in no uncertain manner of the ability of the team given here.

Full-back	J. Dwiggins (California).
Three-quarters	{E. L. Watts (California). M. Harris (California).
Five-eighths	A. Elliott (California).
Half-back	C. Cerf (California).
Half-back	eda, Pemberton, Dole (Stanford). Dan (Nevada).

RESERVES.

Backs.....Johns (California), Homer (Nevada). F-rwards......Phleger (California), Thorpe (Stanford).

The above team was selected with a view to both attack and defense, and in this respect it could not be bettered. Perhaps if the team was wanted as a defensive team one or two men might be changed for others, and the same remarks apply to an attacking team, but, as a team for general usefulness, it is capable of coping with all demands made upon it. I do not say that this team is capable of defeating such teams as combined



 H. Elliot, Capt.; 2, C. Pomeroy, Wing Three Quarter; 3, B. Sharpe, Fast Three Quarter-back.
 THREE PLAYERS BARBARIAN RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM, SAN FRAN-CISCO. CAL.

Australia, representative New Zealand, international English, Irish or Scotch teams, but with proper practice the team is competent to give club teams in any part of the world a real big run for the winning honors. This the team has already done in Australia.

FULL-BACK.

Now, in regard to the players selected, there is no better player for the position of full-back than Jay Dwiggins, the California University marvel. Dwiggins is one of the best full-backs the writer has seen in many countries. For his size Dwiggins is a wonder, but for a really first-class full-back among men of countries who know the game from A to Z, he is rather too small for what is practically the most important position in the field. He is full of grit and tackles his man well, but a big, heavy man can take him along with him. As a punter and finder of touch Dwiggins is really wonderful and his accuracy on the touch-line is one of his chief assets in the game.

THREE-QUARTERS.

For the three-quarters I have selected Watts, Harris and Holman. All these men thoroughly deserve their place. For the left wing, three-quarter or scoring wing, Holman is the logical choice. Fast as a race horse and able to shake off a tackle, he is specially adapted for this position and his play for the last three years has steadily improved every year. He is also good on defense, though his main asset is atack, and at this he has not a peer in this country. Holman has been selected for the same position on all "All-America teams" selected in 1007, 1908 and 1909. Besides being selected on paper, Holman played in the "All-America" team against Combined Australia in 1909.

CENTER THREE-QUARTER.

For the center three-quarter position there was not much to choose between Harris of California and Homer of Nevada. Both are exceptionally brilliant men in the position, though, on due reflection, I am of the opinion that Harris has just a shade over his rival. Harris is better in drawing his wing men into him, and on this point the final selection was made. For the right or defensive wing three-quarter. Watts was far and away better than any of the other men with claims to the position. His kicking and finding of touch are good and on defense he has at all times made good.



 Volz, Trainer 2, Christie, Trainer 3, Merritt, Mgr.; 4, Howe, Assi, Coach: 5, Schneffer, Coach: 6, Haffley; 7, Graff, 8, A8thley: 9, Hardy: 10, Curpenter: 11, Phleager: 12, Joulant 13, Northeroff: 14, Markwart, 15, Johns; 16, Watts: 17, Harris; 18, Cerf, Capt.; 19, Dwiggins: 20, Allen: 21, Elliot: 22, Strond. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM.

FIVE-EIGHTHS.

For five-eighths Elliott of California and Mitchell of Stanford were finally selected. Allen of California was also a strong contender, and as a matter of fact either two of the three would make an ideal pair of fives. Elliott as outside five is a marvel, and as a defensive man he is one of the best at the game in the country. Mitchell is also good on defense, and Allen is perhaps a little better on the attack, but not quite as good on the defense. Mitchell was also selected on the All-America team of 1008.

HALF-BACK.

For half-back the captain of the California team has secured the place with a really substantial lead. Cerf is a fine man in the position, though the writer has always contended that Cerf is more adapted for the duties of a full-back than that of halfback. He is a good half and is a splendid defensive player. He is quick to open up the game and generally gets the ball away neatly and quickly. Cerf was also a member of the All-America teams of 1907 and 1908.

FORWARDS.

The eight men selected for the forwards are the best men in all the university squads playing the game, though there is very little difference in the selected men and the two reserves. Crawford of Stanford is without doubt the very best forward in America to-day, and as far as that goes, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying he is a forward who would command a place on the very best teams in any part of the world. By that I mean he is of the ability and quality to take his place with the very best international forward Great Britain or Australia has ever produced. Crawford is a marvel in the forwards and his immense frame is of great service to him. For such a large man he is remarkably fast, and on the line-outs and in the open his work in magnificent.

Cheda, Penberton and Dole are the other Stanford representatives on the team. Cheda is an exceptionally good hooker and is very dexterous in getting the ball. Pemberton and Dole are both brilliant in the loose, and on the line-outs their great height gives them an advantage which they take every opportunity to avail themselves of. Pemberton was selected on the All-America teams of 1907 and 1908, and Crawford found a place on the 1908 team.

Jordon and Northeroft had no difficulty in finding places on the team, and their ability in all branches of the forward



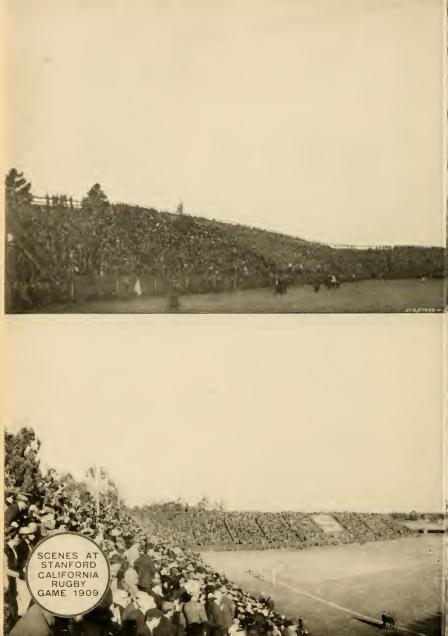
Burbank, Mgr.; 2. Cook: 3 Presley, Conch. 4, Horton; 5, Minturu; 6, Crawford; 7, Pomberton; 8, Monthon, Trainer, 9, Sunberry 10, Therper 11, Dole; 12, Fitting: 13, Cheda: 14, 8, Milehell; 15, Brown: 16, M, Milehell; 17, Roth; 18, Cass: 19, Holman.

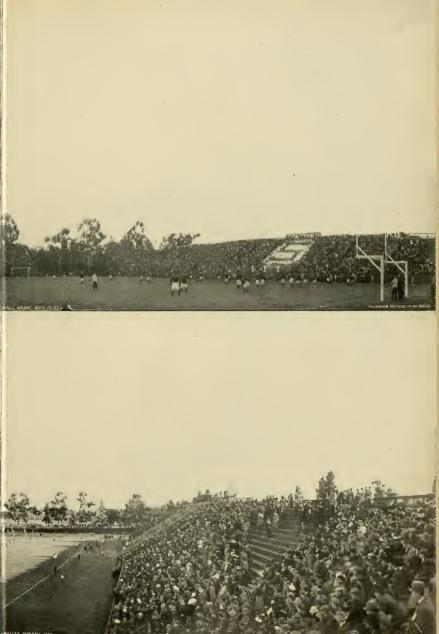
STANFORD UNIVERSITY RUGBY FOOT RAL. TEAM.

department are very marked. They are both good players and both follow up splendidly.

Bennett and Dolan of Nevada were the two final men to complete the team. They had just a shade difference over their other competitors, but what made their position practically certain was their great mastery of the art of "dribbling," and in this department of the game neither of them has an equal on the team, with the possible exception of Crawford.

So much for the "All-America" Rugby foot ball team. It has been selected on its merits, and the men have actually participated in games. The game of Rugby has made such strides in California and Nevada that the fame of the Coast as a center of Rugby has spread round the world and it will not be many years before an "All-America" team of Rugby players sally forth to bring home the fruits of victory, to which will hang "The Rugby Championship of the World."







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

Records of Teams

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

43—Univ. of Pacific o 20—St. Marys o 20—Reliance o 10—Olympic 5 15—Barbarians 5 8—Univ. of California 23

OLYMPIC CLUB.

o—Univ. of California 19 5—Univ. of Nevada 10 8—Univ. of California Freshmen o 24—Univ. of Pacific o o—Stanford 3 10—Univ. of California Freshmen 3 0—Univ. of California 16 0—Stanford 15 6—Barbarians 3

BARBARIANS.

5—Univ. of Nevada 15 o—Stanford 16 6—California 3 o—Stanford 11 3—California 6 o—California 6 3—Olympic 6

STANFORD.

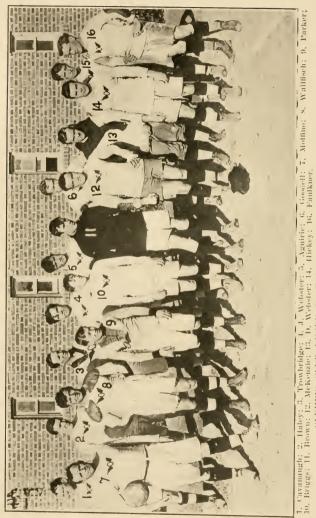
15—Olympic o 19—Vancouver 3 11—Barbarians o 3—Olympic 3 16—Barbarians o 56—Vancouver o 59—Reliance o 41—Castaways o 13—California 19

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

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SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,

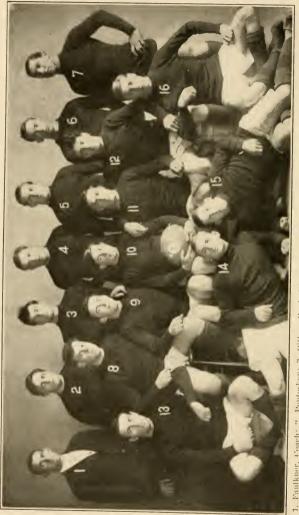
11—University of Pacific 5 o (2d team)—St. Marys (2d team) 3 o—Stanford Freshmen 22 18—Univ. of California Freshmen 5 22—Stanford Freshmen 0 0—St. Marys 5 3—St. Ignatus 0



OLYMPIC CLEB RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL,

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St. Mary'	s College		
3—Univ. of California Freshmen 13 o—Stanford Freshmen 6 31—Mission High o o—Nevada 20 o—Stanford Freshmen 23 13-Univ. of California Freshmen o	 33-Reliance Club o 10-Univ. of California (2d team) II 16-Univ. of Pacific 5 3 (2d team)-Santa Clara (2d team) o 5-Santa Clara o 		
LOWELL HIGH SCHOOL.			
o—Univ. of California Freshmen 40 3—Palo Alto High 15 3—Palo Alto High 6 11—Stanford Freshmen 13	o—Santa Clara 8 6—St. Ignatius 3—Santa Clara High 9 12—Mission High o		
UNIVERSITY OF PACIFIC.			
o-Stanford Freshmen 58 o-Nevada 40 o-Olympic 24 5-St. Marys 16	5—Santa Clara Coll. 11 5—St. Marys 16 9—Reliance 3		
Relianc	e Club.		
o—Stanford 59 o—California 30 o—Nevada 20	3—Univ. of Pacific 9 o—St. Marys 33 o—California 39		
Redlands-Hi	GH SCHOOL.		
23—San Bernardino o 3—Polytechnic High 6 16—San Bernardino o o—Polytechnic o	31—Riverside o 6—Los Angeles High 6 5—Los Angeles High 3 6—Santa Clara High o		
Stanford Freshmen.			
22—Santa Clara o 6—St. Marys o 3—Santa Clara o 58—Univ. of Pacific o 5—California Freshmen o	o—Santa Clara 22 23—San Jose o 13—Lowell 11 23—St. Marys o o—Palo Alto o		
UNIVERSITY OF CALL	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA FRESHMEN.		
3—Palo Alto 5 o—St. Marys 13 o—Olympic 8 40—Lowell o	5—Santa Clara 18 3—Olympic 10 13—St. Marys 3 0—Stanford Freshmen 5		

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 Faulkner, Couch: 2. Pontoskey, 3. O'Oamell, 4. Walker, 5. Fieleerling, 6. Canu, 7. Boune(1); S. Hughes, 9. Sheepy, 10. Dickson, Cupt., 11. Bell, 12, Smith, 13, Leonhardt, 14, Simpson, 15, Diavin, 16, Starrett, Dovsaz, Photo. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM, OAKLAND, CAL.

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY,

MISSION HIGH SCHOOL.

o—St. Marys 31 o—Lowell 12 o-St. Ignatius 6

SANTA CLARA HIGH SCHOOL,

o—Redlands High 6	57—Mt. View o
9—Lowell High 3	o—Stanford Freshmen 3
8—Lowell High o	3—Palo Alto High 3
o—San Jose o	12—Palo Alto High 5

SAN JOSE HIGH SCHOOL.

o–Palo Alto 5	o-Santa Clara College
o—Stanford Freshmen 23	o-Stanford Freshmen
o—Santa Clara College 11	o—Santa Clara College

PALO ALTO HIGH SCHOOL.

15-Lowell High 3	o—Santa Clara College 5
o-Stanford Freshmen o	5—San Jose High o
5—Univ. of California	3—Santa Clara High 3
Freshmen 3	5-Santa Clara High 12
o-Stanford Freshmen 11	

Los Angeles High School.

23-Riverside 3
11—San Bernardino 5
23—San Bernardino 3
20—Harvard o
0-I of Angeles Polytechnic

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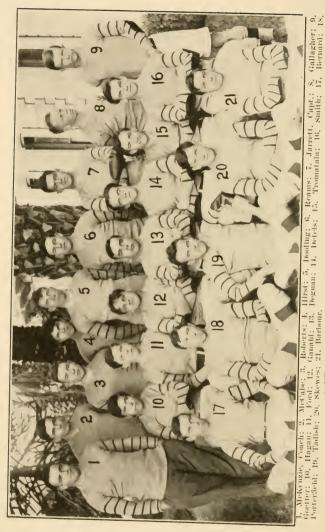
o-Los Angeles Polytechnic 3 o-Redlands o

20—Riverside 5

3-Redlands 5

o-Los Angeles Polytechnic o

Los Angeles Polytechnic High School. 8—Santa Barbara o 5 23 0



SANTA CLARA COLLEGE RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM.

Suggestions and Analysis of Rules

First, it is the duty of the visiting team to see that the ground complies with Law I as to size, and is properly marked; that the dead-ball line is distinct, etc. If they fail to see to these points before the game begins, no appeal can afterward be entertained in relation thereto.

It is the duty of a side to see that their opponents do not play more than fifteen men, and if they fail to do so, they must be the sufferers thereby, and any point scored must be counted.

If the referee notices that more than fifteen players on a side are taking part in a match he must order a player off, though the side not at fault should see that their opponents do not play more than fifteen men.

There is no rule to prevent a team starting short, making up its complement later. A player is justified in endeavoring to force down immediately on entering the field of play.

Can an injured player who has retired from the game and stands on the touch-line come out of touch and tackle a player of the opposite side? Yes, provided that he is not "off-side."

Flags should not be less than 5 feet 6 inches from the ground. All grounds should be properly marked out, including the half-way, 25 yards, touch, goal and dead-ball lines (unless other

boundaries form these latter), in which case flags at the halfway and 25-yard lines are unnecessary. If they be used, they should be set well back from the touch-lines. Corner flags should be used, and should be at the junction of the touch and goal lines. A player may be in touch-in-goal and yet play the ball with his foot if the ball be not touch-in-goal, or he may touch it down with his hand.

If the ball be touched down on the line between touch-in-goal and in-goal, the ball shall be considered in touch-in-goal.

IN-TOUCH.

"A player with the ball in his possession touches a corner flag or a flag on the touch-line."

He is respectively in "touch-in-goal" or "in-touch."

TOUCH.

If the ball cross the touch-line and is blown back into play before pitching, it is in-touch.

Should any part of a player who is running with the ball



 Read: 2. Moverly, 3. Jerezat, 4. MacNear, 5. Douglas, 6. Withiewer, 7. Needhan, 8. Petersan, Mgr., 9. Thrace, 10. Websch, 11. Stout, 12. Tapp: 13. Petters: 14. Kelly: 15. Sturgist 16. Stonier, 17. Bernard, 18. Fickes, 9. Keyser, UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM. swing into touch or touch-in-goal, such player shall be considered in-touch or in touch-in-goal, respectively.

KICK.

If the referee is satisfied that the player intended to propel the ball by the action of his leg, he shall consider such action to be a kick.

TACKLE.

A player shall be considered to be tackled when an opposing player has a fair hold of him.

A player is fairly tackled when held by an opposing player. If the ball be not held by the tackler, the player tackled can play the ball.

THROWING FORWARD.

If a 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.

TACKLE.

To constitute a tackle, the player carrying the ball must be held, so that a player thrown or knocked over is not necessarily tackled.

A player from whose grasp the ball is snatched cannot claim that it has been held.

REFEREE VS. BALL.

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 English Union Committee strongly disapproves of the practice of a referee at every point of the game using his powers in this matter.

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

SCRUMMAGE.

Attention is called to the fact that a scrummage can take place only when the ball is "put down" between players who "have closed" round on their respective sides and only one player on either side is necessary. A scrummage ceases to be a scrummage when the original formation is entirely broken up.



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA RUGBY FOOT RALL TEAM.

TRY.

"So as to press the ball on the ground."

A player touches the ball down behind an opponent's goal line and picks it up again. Question: At which spot is the try secured? Ruling: At the spot where it was first touched down.

A and B represent opposing sides. A kicks the ball and strikes B on the chest; the ball rebounds, strikes the ground and bounces in the air; while in the air, about two feet off the ground, A kicks the ball over the bar. Is this a goal? Yes. Read Law 2: ("A goal, etc.")

FORWARD THROW.

A player throwing the ball forward in an endeavor to kick, and missing the ball, is to be regarded as throwing forward.

KNOCK-ON.

If the ball is thrown in a direction at right angles to the touchline, and, on striking the ground, bounds forward, it shall not be counted a knock-on.

FORCED KICK.

If a player makes a fair catch, but instantly changes his mind and runs on with the ball, he should be compelled, if the whistle is blown for a fair catch, to return to take his kick.

A "fair catch" must be a clean catch at the first attempt, and the mark must not be allowed unless made in accordance with the law.

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.

REBOUND.

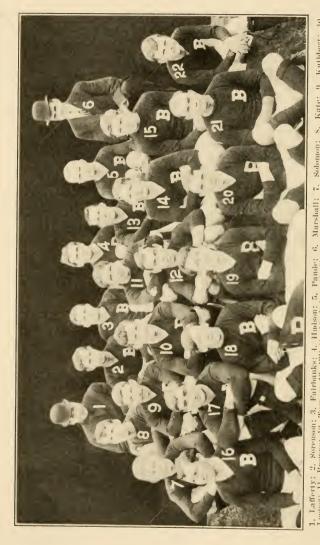
A rebound is not a knock-on, and therefore no fair catch can be made thereform or penalty given. This is important, as some referees appear to regard a rebound as a knock-on.

DROP-OUT.

In the case of a "drop-out," the kick must be a drop-kick.

"Ball not reaching the 25 yards limit." Opposite side may play the ball at once.

A referee whistled inadvertently. Must the play be stopped? Decision: Yes.



Lafferty, 2. Sørenson; 3. Fairbanks; 4. Hudson; 5, Pander, 6, Marshall; 7. Sølenen; 8. Kater, 9. Kuthhert; 40. Leeper; 11. Browne; 12. Thruer; 13, Elliott; 14. Price; 15, Twitchell; 16, Munu; 17. Goff; 18. Phillips; 19, Pomeroy; 20. Smith; 21, Sharpe; 22, Reams.

BARBARIAN CLUB RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL,

If a player goes beyond the 25 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 within the 25 yards limit.

SUGGESTIONS TO REFEREES.

To ask their touch judges to take a note of the time.

A referce having given a decision after blowing his whistle cannot under any circumstances alter it.

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

A referee cannot order a player off the field for throwing forward.

The referee solely has the right to report players for rough play. A by-law permitting other persons to report is ultra vires of the laws of the game.

In the case of a player being ordered off the field by the referee: Unions are strongly recommended to deal with the case within ten days of the occurrence. Pending their decision the player is not to be prevented from playing.

If the ball, not in possession of a player, strikes the referee when in in-goal, or strikes a touch judge standing in in-goal to assist the referee in deciding as to a kick at goal from a fair catch, a try should be scored for 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 25 yards.

The English Rugby Union do not consider that the ball is out of play when the referee stops the game for an infringement of the laws.

In case of a player being hurt, the whistle should not be blown until the ball is dead or out of play, unless continuance of play endangers the hurt player.

The International Board have decided that in the event of a player being injured the game shall not be stopped for more than three minutes.

Referees should insist upon the field of play being kept clear of spectators.

DUTY OF TOUCH JUDGES.

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

In case of misconduct on the part of a touch judge, the referee shall report him to his Union.

It is advisable that touch judges should note the play along



Julit 2, Moniton, Trainer, 3, Burbank, Mgr.; 4, Presley, Coach, 5, Tholmur, 6, Keen, 7, Arrell, 8, Fyfer 0, Wurs-wick; 10, Beleleer; 11, Banmgartner; 12, Bhy: E3, Frank; 14, Mitchell; 15, Ellis; 16, Murlin; 17, Ambrese; 18, Cass.

MANFORD UNIVERSITY FRESHMAN RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM.

the lines from the corner flags to the dead-ball line, so as to assist the referee if applied to by him.

HUKANUI VS. KONINI.

The Hukanui Club appealed against the decision of the Makakatu Rugby Union (branch of the Bush Union) for order-ing the above match to be replayed. The facts of the appeal were as follows: During the first half of the game Hukanui obtained a mark in front of their opponents' goal-line and were in the act of placing the ball when the captain of the Konini team appealed. Simultaneously with the kick-at-goal the referee blew his whistle. A goal resulted, and on the referee finding the appeal was a frivolous one, he allowed a goal. The Konini team appealed to the Makakatu Rugby Union, on the ground that when the whistle was blown the ball was dead (Law 3). As a result of this appeal, the goal was disallowed, and the game ordered to be replayed. The referee in his report stated that he did not understand the appeal when it was made, and blew his whistle to make inquiries; that the kicker was running to kick the ball when he blew his whistle, and that physically it was probably possible for the kicker to refrain from taking the kick, but mentally he thought it was almost impossible. Decision: The goal kicked by Hukanui must be allowed.

"KICK-OFF."

(I) Ball not reaching 10 yards limit (Law 2).

The referee, having sole control of the game, in case of "kick-off," the ball pitches into touch; should he order a second "kick-off" or wait an appeal?

(2) Also, at "drop-out," under similar circumstances to question I, should the referee order a second drop-out or wait for an appeal?

Decision: The referee must permit the side to exercise their option.

PICKING UP.

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

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.

Is the act of a player taking the ball off the ground after a tackle or the ball being fairly held to be considered picking the ball up in a scrummage? No.

ilina 4 3 C 00 0 .

 Puller 2, E. Fleming, 3, Guerein; 4, Dolman; 5, Rathera; 6, J. Fleming, 7, C. Stafford, Capt.; 8, Galders 9, Millington; 10, Denne, 11, Masterson; 12, Rell; 13, Jont; 14, Skelly; 15, W. Stafford; 16, Muller; 17, Renwick, Coura. MISSION HIGH SCHOOL RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL,

"AT ONCE."

The words "at once" are to be interpreted very strictly.

I. On a player being brought to the ground, can he pass the ball to a confrere, or can the latter take it from him, always providing the ball has not been held by an opponent? Yes, provided also the ball is not on the ground.

2. (a) Can a player kick the ball with his knee or leg? Yes.

(b) If so, and an opponent makes a fair catch, is it a free kick or,

(c) Is it a rebound? (b) and (c) It is a free kick.

3. An attacking side in a scrum, with the ball between the first and second rows and pushing the defending side over the in-goal line, touches the ball down—(a) by the half back (b) by a forward in the scrum—is it a try? The try should be allowed.

"OFF-SIDE."

If the ball is heeled back out of a scrummage, and carried or kicked in again by a player outside the scrummage, his forwards are placed off-side.

If a player on the line-out deliberately stands on his opponents' side, or among the opposing forwards, he can be penalized for being off-side.

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

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

A free kick is "a penalty kick" or "a kick after a fair catch."

A goal from a penalty kick counts three points.

A goal from a kick after a fair catch counts four points.

A goal kicked from a free kick awarded through an opponent being off-side, under Law 8, shall count three points, as it is the result of a penalty kick awarded under Law II.

FAIR CATCH.

When a kick from a fair catch is being taken, if the defending side appeal because the wrong man is about to place the ball, the right man shall be allowed to do so.

Unless the appeal is made before the kick is taken, the appeal shall not be allowed, as it was not made "immediately."

A ball must be held clean at the first attempt.

- A



 Clayton 2, Kanthlener 3, Coschinat 4, Bocks; 5, Boulwaret 6, Burrell; 7, Braden; 8, Draper; 9, M. Steinhart; 10, White; 11, Smith; 12, Kolmer; 13, Lake; 14, Foster; 15, Mexander, Capt.; 16, A, Steinhart; 17, Hayes, SANTA CLARA (CAL) HIGH SCHOOL RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM. A player can intercept a pass, but can only mark if the pass intercepted is a forward pass.

A player can make a mark and claim a fair catch in his own in-goal, and the opposing side may line up to such mark.

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 a mark do not gradually creep up beyond the mark; such shall be considered as 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 not 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. But if they cross the mark and touch the ball, the goal should be allowed.

If a referee whistles to allow a 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.

In cases of tries and free kicks, any player may place or kick the ball; in cases of fair catches, the catcher only may place the ball.

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.

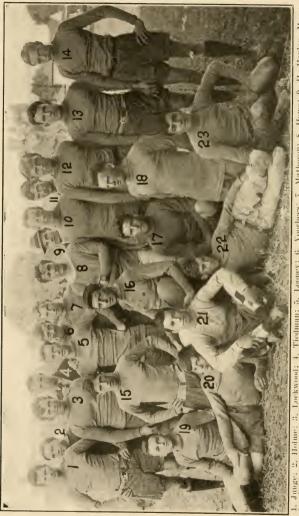
The charge should not be disallowed if the placer intentionally deceives the other side; for instance, if a player by his action makes the opposite side believe that he is going to take a placekick, and then without warning takes a punt or drop-kick, the referee shall insist that the place-kick be taken.

When the ball has once been placed on the ground, the opposite side may charge at once.

"Must be in the direction of the opponent's goal line."

NOTE.—If the ball be kicked in the direction of the opponents' goal line, but before pitching is blown behind the spot where it was kicked, the kick shall be regarded as fair.

The kicker or any other player may touch and arrange the ball in all cases in which "a kick-at-goal is taken after a try has been obtained," "a place-kick is taken after a free kick has been awarded by way of penalty," and "a free kick is taken after a fair catch has been made."



 Junger 2, Holmer 3, Laekwood; 4, Tiedman; 5, Looney; 6, Voerbees; 7, Matheson; 8, Howe; 9, H. Henley, Mgr.; 10, Boulware; 11, Gamble; 12, Olson-Seffer; 13, Mills; 14, Wilson; 15, Hatelinson; 16, W. Darsie, Capt.; 17, Ramsay; 18, Soper; 19, Thohuru; 20, Dedroff; 24, E. Rishing; 22, Fempleton; 23, R. Rishing. PALO ALTO (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM. After the charge was disallowed the kicker placed the ball. It was decided to disallow the goal.

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: (1) when a try has been obtained, a kick-out from 25; (2) when a free kick or fair catch has been awarded, a scrummage where the mark was made. The kicker and placer must be different persons.

The Wanganui Union desired to know in regard to Law 10 whether a referee has power to disallow a kick in case of feinting by either the placer or kicker. Decision: The kick cannot be disallowed.

Note the word "immediately," but the ball must be "held," not the player only.

Players must early understand that the penalty will be inflicted if they interfere with the ball in any way while they are lying on the ground.

In cases where two players of opposite sides are 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 charge an opponent also running at the ball, but such charge may only be shoulder to shoulder.

Supposing a ball is coming out of a scrummage, and a halfback, seeing he cannot get away, shoves it back with his hands or foot, then the penalty of a free kick should be given.

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

It was decided that the word "standing" must be read as meaning "wilfully" standing and remaining; therefore, in future half-backs must not be penalized for unintentionally overrunning the ball.

When the ball is in the scrummage, every player, except those in the scrummage, must stand on his proper side of a line drawn through the center of the ball and at right angles to the touchline, otherwise he shall be judged "off-side"; wing forwards are not in the scrummage.

Unless the ball is put past the first man on that side of the scrummage that has the shorter front, it shall not be considered to have been put fairly into the scrummage.

BOUNCING BALL OUT OF TOUCH.

(a) It is necesary that a player who has bounced the ball must have both feet in the field of play when he catches it.



 Loven, 2. Bradshaw, 3. Nolan, 4. A. Heutschke, 5. Driven, 6. Plsworth, 8. Mehilosh, 9. Prendergast, 40. W. Hosten, Coner, 11, Covelli, 21, Marmues, 13, Ibssan, 14, Prouf, 15, Boundt, 16, Behrivent, 17, Metoy, 18, Rishlar 10, Iubins, 20, W. Itenscher, 21, Bossen, 22, Methren, 23, Bowne, 24, Roberts. PASADENA (CAL) IHGH SCHOOL RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM. If the ball be not properly bounced, should a throw-out be allowed, or a scrummage from 5 yards to 15 yards out? The side to whom the ball belongs has the option.

THROW-OUT.

The throw-out need not come up to the touch-line to three w out.

If the ball is not thrown out at the right place, a second throw-out must take place by the side to whom the ball belongs.

If the ball has not been fairly bounded into play, or not bounded or thrown at the right place, the referee shall order that the same side shall bound or throw in at the proper place.

Note.--"Opposite side shall bring," not "may bring."

The player throwing-in is not permitted to run into the field after the ball and play it before it has been properly bounded or another player has touched it.

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

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

Note.—Duty of referee to see that the ball is taken out straight.

AT "KICK-OUT."

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

A "FAIR CATCH" TAKES PRECEDENCE.

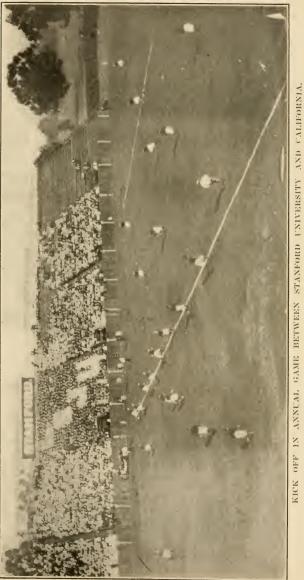
A "fair catch" claimed for a "knock-on" or "throw-forward" takes precedence in every case, even though the refer c had whistled or not for the "knock-on" or "throw-forward."

A player crossing the opponents' goal line, and then touching the referee, should be allowed a try at the spot where he touched him.

"IN-GOAL."

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

A ball is not considered dead when it strikes a spectator, unless a special arrangement is made before or during the match that such should be the case.



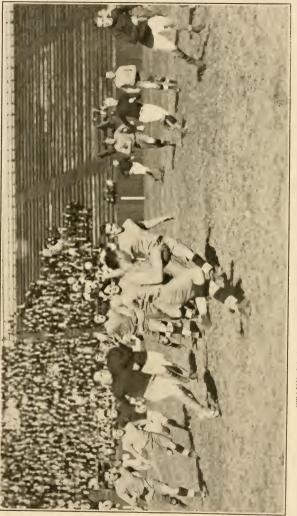
If, in the opinion of the referee, a try would undoubtedly have been scored but for the ball touching the referee or touch judge, he shall allow a try, otherwise a drop-out from the 25 yards line.

HEELING BACK.

Heeling back over own goal line shall be considered as wilfully kicked 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 shall decide whether such fumble were intentional or not and decide accordingly.

From a kick the ball is blown behind the kicker's goal line; can the attacking side touch the ball down and secure a try? Yes, provided no appeal is made by them.

Is it a try in the case of a player passing the ball back behind his own goal line, and the ball is touched down by one of his opponents? Ruling: Yes.



STANFORD BACKS ADVANCING BALL AGAINST CALIFORNIA.

Constitution and By-Laws of the California Rugby Union

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

SECTION I. 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.



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 I. 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.

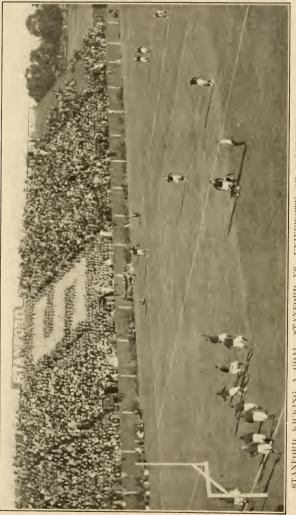
SECTION I. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Union; to see that the by-laws, rules and regulations now or hereafter adopted are enforced; to have a general supervision over all affairs of the Union and at the annual meeting to make a general report of the affairs 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 I. The Vice-President shall have the same power and duties as the President when the President is absent.



1909. STANFORD KICKING A GOAL, STANFORD VS. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, NOV. 13,

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 thoroughy informed as to the wishes and decisions of the Union.

ARTICLE VII.

TREASURER.

SECTION I. 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 I. 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 I. 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



ELLIOTT OF CALIFORNIA KICKING A GOAL, STANFORD-CALIFORNIA GAME, NOV. 13, 1909.



LINE OUT, STANFORD-CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY VARSITY GAME.

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 I. 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);



BROWN OF STANFORD RECOVERING BALL, STANFORD-CALIFORNIA GAME, NOV. 13, 1909.



RECOVERING BALL ON A FUMBLE, STANFORD BACKS AVOIDING CALIFORNIA TACKLERS.

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY.

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.co, 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 I. 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.



STANFORD UNIVERSITY CARRYING BALL IN GAME WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA.



CAPT. DOLE, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, SCORING IN GAME WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY, NOV., 1909.

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.



CLEVER PASS IN BACK FIELD, STANFORD VS. BARBARIANS.



VANCOUVER BACK SCORING IN GAME WITH STANFORD.

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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 Referce, 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.



ANNUAL FRESHMEN GAME, BETWEEN STANFORD UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,



DRIBBLING RUSH IN STANFORD-CALIFORNIA FRESHMEN GAME.

- (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 II:

- (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.



SECURING THE BALL ON A LINE OUT. STANFORD AND CALIFORNIA FORWARDS IN CLOSE FORMATION.



ADVANCING THE BALL IN STANFORD-CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY FRESHMEN GAME.

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY.

(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.

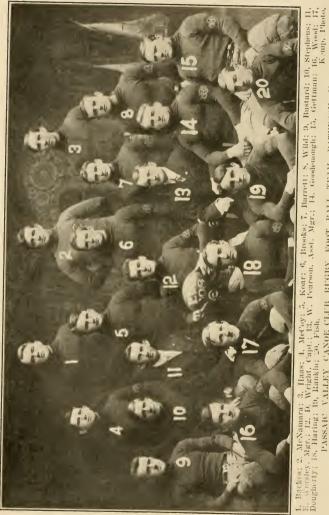
NOTE: — The Referee shall be provided with a whistle, the Umpire with a horn or something the sound of which will be clearly distinguishable from the Referee's whistle, and the timekeepers with a pistol, which they shall fire at the expiration of each half.

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 Referce, 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.



PASSARY VALLEY CANOE CLUB RUGBY FOOT BALL TEAM, PATERSON, N. J.



THE LATE OSCAR TAYLOR, FIRST RUGBY COACH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Personality counts for much in this world, but measures the difference between great men and puny. It enhances every virtue its possessor has. Oscar Taylor had a personality. Those of us who knew the man and worked with him, even though we may not go in for expression of sentiment between men, loved him in his grandeur with all our hearts. Those of us who watched him stand upon the losing side-line, knowing in our little ways the terrible pangs of losing, loved him in his silent, unmoved contemplation of battered hopes, as like a blow the future struck him with the beginning all over again, defeated and beaten. How we do admire the man who can stand up and endure. Only a dog cries out when hurt.

Oscar Taylor was a gentleman. Who can say more of any man? He was clean, true and uncomplaining. Living with the grace of a gentleman, meeting the defeats and shattered ambitions of this life with the rare tact of a good loser, he has stepped behind the veil which never, never lifts, in all the pristine beauty of his personality.

The Laws of the Game of Rugby Foot Ball

I. INTRODUCTION.

I.—The Rugby Game of Football 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	•••	ΙI	to	11 <u>1</u> in.
Length circumference	•••	30	,,	31 "
Width circumference		25불	,,	26 ,,
Weight		13	,,	14 ¹ / ₂ OZ.
Hand sewn and not less than	8 sti	itche	es to	o the inch.

The Spalding No. RX Official Rugby Foot Ball is the official ball of the game and must be used in all matches,

- 77
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 centre, or 25 yards lines, are 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 in Touch-in-Goal.
- 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.
- 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.
- HELD is when the player carrying the ball cannot 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.
- A TRY is gained by the player who first puts his hand on the ball on the ground in his opponents' In-goal. (See Amendment III.)
- A TOUCH-DOWN is when a player touches down as above in his own In-goal.
- 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 crossbar or either goal-post or not.
- 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 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.
- KICK-OFF is a place-kick from the centre of the field-of-play; the opposite side may not stand within 10 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 have it kicked off again.
- 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 have it dropped out again.

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 centre or in the middle of the 25 yards line, as the case may be.

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.) When a player makes and claims a fair-catch.
- (b.) When he notices rough or foul play or misconduct. For the first offence he shall either caution the player or order him off the ground, but for the second offence he must order him off.
- (c.) When he considers that the continuation of the play is dangerous.
- (d.) When he wishes to stop the game for any purpose.
- (e.) If the ball or a player running with the ball touch him, in which case it shall be scrummaged at the spot.
- (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.
- (g.) When he notices any irregularity of play whereby the side committing such gain an advantage.
- (h.) When he notices a breach of Laws 5 and 15.
- (i.) When he wishes to enforce any penalty under Law 11.

(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.)

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.

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 try		•••	•••		•••	equals	3	points.
A Goal	from a	ı Try	(in w	hich d	case			
the tr	y shall	not e	count)	•••		"	5	,,
A drop	ped G	oal (except	fror	n a			
Mark	or a	Pena	lty Ki	ck)		"	4	22
Goal fro	om a N	Iark	or Per	nalty	Kick	**	3	33

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.

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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.
- (b.) When it has been put down after it has been fairly held.
- (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 held, he MUST at once put it fairly down between him and his opponents' Goal-line.

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 goalline, 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 10 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.

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

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of the opposite side do charge before the player having the bah 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.

IV. PENALTIES.

11.—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.
- (b.) Does not immediately put it down in front of him, on being held.
- (c.) Being on the ground, does not immediately get up.
- (d.) Prevents an opponent getting up, or putting the ball down.
- (e.) Illegally tackles, charges, or obstructs as in Law 8.
- (f.) Wilfully holds an opponent who has not got the ball.
- (g.) Wilfully hacks, hacks-over, or trips-up.
- (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.
- (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.
- (1.) Wilfully prevents the ball being fairly put into a scrummage.

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- (n.) 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.
- (*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 any one 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.

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 carried in. 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 touchline, or—
- (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).

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

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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 IO as to charging, &c., 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

17.-If a player shall wilfully kick, pass, knock, or carry the

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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.

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, &c., 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 5 yards from the goal-line, opposite to the spot where the breach occurred.

But in the case of any law being broken, or any irregularities of play occurring on the part of either side not otherwise provided for, the ball shall be taken back to the place where the breach of the law or irregularity of play occurred, and a scrummage formed there.

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.

	-				
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pionship	12	182	Lawn Games.	11	188
A. A. U. Athletic Rules	12	311	Lawn Tennis	4	100
A. A. U. Boxing Rules	$12 \\ 12$	311	Obstacle Races	12	55
A. A. U. Gymnastic Rules.	12	311		14	00
A. A. U. Water Polo Rules.	12	311	Olympic Game Events-Mar-		
A. A. U. Wrestling Rules	12	311	athon Race, Stone Throw-		
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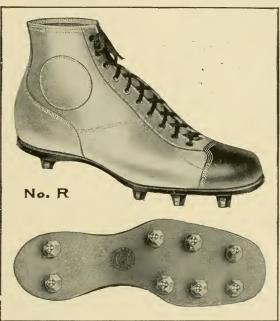
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No. MH. High cut. Corrugated tap rubber sole and cushioned leather heel; special quality black leather uppers. Full finished inside so as not to hurt the feet in a long race. Hand sewed Pair, **\$5.00**



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SPALDING CHAMP	IONSHIP 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 cham- pionship events. The benefits of the ball bearing construction will be quickly appreciated by all ham- mer throwers. Guaranteed absolutely correct in weight. No. 1 2FB. 12-lb., with sole leather case. \$8.00 No. 4 2F. 12-lb., with sole leather case. \$8.00 No. 4 2FB. 16-lb., with sole leather case. \$00 No. 4 6F. 16-lb., without sole leather case. \$00			
 Spalding Rubber Covered Indoor Shot Patente December 19, 1969 This shot is made according to scien- tift 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 ordi- nary leather covered, and in addition there is no pos- sibility 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. 	Spalding Regulation Hammer With Wire Handle Guaranteed Correct in Weight Lead No. 1 2LH. 12-lb., lead, practice. \$4.50 No. 1 6LH. 16-lb., lead, regulation. 5.00 Iron No. 1 2 IH. 12-lb., iron, practice. 3.50 No 16 IH. 16-lb., iron, practice. 3.50 No 16 IH. 16-lb., iron, regulation3.75 Extra Wire Handles No. FH. For above hammers, improved design, large grip, heavy wire. Each, 75 c. Spalding Regulation 56-lb. Weight			
Does not lose weight even when used constantly. Image: Constantly. No. 3. 12-lb. Each, \$7.50 No. 4. 16-lb. "8.50	Made after model sub- mitted by Champion J S. Mitchel, and endorsed by all weight throwers. Packed in box and guar-			
Regulation Shot, Lead and Iron Guaranteed Correct In Weight No. 1 6LS. 16-lb., lead. Each,\$4.00 No. 1 2LS. 12-lb., lead. No. 1 6 IS. 16-lb., iron. 2.25 No. 1 2 IS. 12-lb., iron. 1.75	anteed 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. 81H. 8-lb., Iron, Juvenile Hammer. Each, \$2.50 JUVENILE SHOT No. 26. 8-lb., Leather Covered Shot, for indoor, schoolyard and playground use. No. 51S. 5-lb., Solid Iron Shot, not covered. No. 51S. 5-lb., Solid Iron Shot, not covered.				



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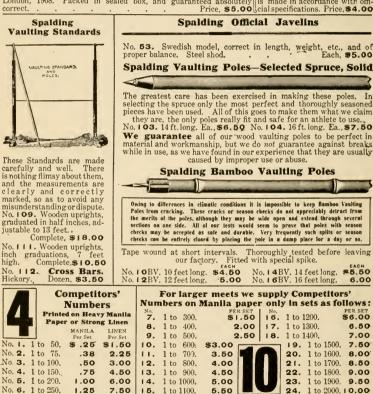
Spalding Olympic Discus

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 com-

petitions because it conforms exactly to the official rules in every respect, and is exactly the same as used at Athens, 1906, and Officialize. The Youths Discus London, 1908. Packed in sealed box, and guaranteed absolutely Price, **\$5.00** cial specifications. Price, **\$4.00**

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' D.scus is made in accordance with officialistic structure and the second structur





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

RADE-MARK THE SPALDING GU



PLAIN COLORS - Sweaters on

this page are supplied in any of the colors



No. WJ. For automobilists, training purposes, reducing weight, tramping during cold weather, golfing, shooting, tobogganing, snowshoeing. High collar that may be turned down, changing it into neatest form of button front sweater. Highest quality special heavy weight worsted. Sizes 28 to 44 inches. Carried in stock in Gray only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders. Each. \$7.50 * \$81.00 Doz.

SPECIAL ORDERS In addition to stock colors mentioned, we also supply any of the sweaters listed on this page without extra charge, on special orders only, not carried in stock, in any of the following colors :

White Maroon Purple Navy

Black

Gray Drab Pink

Olive Green SPECIAL NOTICE-Solid color Carlet Yellow Royal Blue Trish Green color (not striped) collar and colls fur-Old Gold Peacock Blue Seal Brown special order at no extra charge.

We allow four inches for stretch in all our sweaters, and

sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than

coal measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.

Collar urned

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designated, at regular prices. Other colors to order only in any quality, **50c.** each garment extra. N.B.- We designate three shades which are sometimes called RED. These are Scarlet, Cardinal, Maroon. Where RED is specified on order, we supply Cardinal



Subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue. Prices in effect July 5, 1910.



The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on steel, for an of 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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Following sizes carried in stock regularly in all qualities: 28 to 44 inch chest. Other sizes at an advanced price.

White

Navy Blue

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



Jerseys are being used now more and more by foot ball players instead of canves jackets. On account of the special Spalding knit, they are very durable, and at the same time they of er no restraint on tho free movements of the player.



Nos. 1P. 10P and 12P



STOCK COLORS PLAIN COLORS-We carry in stock in all Spalding Stores our line of worsted Jerseys (NOT Nos. 12XB, 6 or 6X) in following colors:

Special Orders We also furnish, without extra charge, ou special orders only, not carried in stock and NOT supplied in Nos. 12XB, 6 or 6X, the following colors :

Black

Gray

Maroon

90

Cardinal

No. 1P. Full regular made; that is, fashioned or knit to exact shape on the machine and then put together by hand, altogether different from cutting them out of a piece of material and sewing them up on a machine as are the majority of garments known as Jerseys. Special quality worsted. Solid colors.
 No. 10P. Worsted, fashioned, Solid colors.
 2.50 ★ \$25.20

No.12XB. Boys' Jersey. Worsted. Furnished in sizes 26 to 36 inches chest measurement only. Solid colors only: White, Navy Blue, Black, Gray and Maroon. No special orders. Each, **52.00** ★ \$21.00 Doz.

SPECIAL NOTICE We will furnish any of the above solid color Jerseys (except Nos. $12XB_0$ f and $\beta\lambda$), with one color body and another color (not striped) collar and cuffs in slock colors only at no extra charge.

Spalding Cotton Jerseys

No. 6. Cotton, good quality, fashioned, roll collar, full length sleeves. Cc'ors: Black, Navy Blue, Gray and Maroon only.

Each, Si.OO ★ \$10.80 Doz. No. 6X. Cotton, same as No. 6, but with striped sleeves in following combinations only: Navy with White or Red stripe; Black with Orange or Red stripe; Maroon with White stripe.

Each, \$1.25 * \$13.20 Doz.

Woven Letters, Numerals or Designs

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

PRICES SUBJECT TO ADVANCE WITHOUT NOTICE

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



CEPT NO BSTITUTE THE SPALDING (()) TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES

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 expressing implements listed in this catalogue. We issue special catalogues showing apparatus which we supply on contract equipment, and copies will be sent to interested partnes on application to A. G. Spalding & Bros., Inc., Chicopee, Mass., Gymnasium Contract Department.



No. A. Boys' Home Exercising Outfit

Page	Price
89	\$1.00
54 \cdot	4.00
82 •	4.50
71 ·	1.50
77	.45
78	.70
74	5.50
$72 \cdot$	2.00
79	6.50
78	.32
AL,	\$26.47
	89 54 · 82 • 71 · 77 78 74 72 · 79 78 78

No. B. Adult or Boys' Home Exercising Outfit

No. B Outfit	Consisting of		
No. D Outlit	1 No. 12 Medicine Ball, 6 lb., leather	Page	Price
	cover		\$6.00
	1 pair No. AW Dumb Bells, wood, 1 lb.		.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	1.08
8888	4 pairs No. 1 Hangers for Dumb Bells		
8880 00 00	and Indian Clubs		.64
AT A 2 THE LOOM AND A	1 No. 5 Chest Weight Machine		6.50
	1 No. 2 Rowing Attachment.	81	9.50
The season in th	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
Suitable for room 18 feet x 20 feet and over.	1 No. 10 Striking Bag	72	4.00
From one to twelve may use at same time.		-	
	Тот	AL, S	62.22
			and the second second

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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

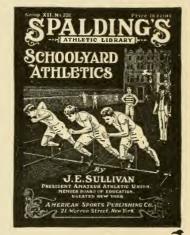
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SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY GROUP XIL- No. 331.

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 systemiza-



tion 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, allaround 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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SPALDING & BROS

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DF THIS BOOK

ADING CONTRACT OF	The following inde latest Catalogues w the great variety of manufactured by A.	ill give an idea of of Athletic Goods	RADING CONTRACTOR
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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, C

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 thirtythree 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 he 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.

My Shalding Aros

